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Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2024-25



Government of Nepal
Office of the Prime Minister and Councils of Ministers
National Statistics Office



United Nations
Children's Fund





NEPAL

MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY

2024-25

Survey Findings Report

February 2026



Government Of Nepal
Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
National Statistics Office
Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal



The Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (NMICS) 2024-25 was conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) in partnership with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical and financial support for the survey was provided by UNICEF, with additional funding from the government.

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the NMICS 2024-25. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied with a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey.

For more information on the MICS Programme, please go to nsonepal.gov.np or mics.unicef.org.

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Summary table of survey implementation and the survey population

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame	National Population and Housing Census 2021	Questionnaires	Household Women age 15-49 Men age 15-49 Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
Interviewer training	November-December 2024	Fieldwork	December 2024 – May 2025

Survey sample			
Households		Men age 15-49	
- Sampled	12,960	- Number in interviewed households	9,713
- Occupied	12,862	- Eligible for interviews ¹	4,830
- Interviewed	12,802	- Interviewed	4,646
- Household completion rate	98.8	- Response rate (Per cent)	96.2
- Response rate (Per cent)	99.5		
Water Quality Testing Form (E. Coli)		Children under five	
- Sampled ²	2,700	- Eligible	5,986
- Occupied	2,697	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	5,867
- Household water quality completion rate	99.6	- Response rate (Per cent)	98.0
- Response rate (Per cent)			
- Household	99.7		
- Source	98.2		
Water Quality Testing Form (Arsenic at source)			
- Sampled ²	2,700		
- Occupied	2,648		
- Completion Rate	98.1		
- Response rate (Per cent)	98.2		
Women age 15-49		Children age 5-17	
- Eligible for interviews	14,080	- Number in interviewed households	12,580
- Interviewed	13,762	- Eligible ³	7,401
- Response rate (Per cent)	97.7	- Mothers/caregivers interviewed	7,352
		- Response rate (Per cent)	99.3

Survey population			
Average household size	3.8	Percentage of population living in	
Percentage of population under:		- Urban areas	66.8
- Age 5	8.5	- Rural areas	33.2
- Age 18	32.6	- Koshi Province	17.2
		- Madhesh Province	20.3
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	11.5	- Bagmati Province	21.2
		- Gandaki Province	8.8
		- Lumbini Province	17.3
		- Karnali Province	6.0
		- Sudurpashchim Province	9.2

¹ The Questionnaire for Men Age 15-49 was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every second household.

² The Water Quality Testing Form was administered to 5 randomly selected households in each cluster.

³ The Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy
ANAR	Adjusted Net Attendance Rate
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR(s)	Age Specific Fertility Rate(s)
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPRO	Census and Survey Processing System
DIRC	Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (Workshop)
DPT	Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis
<i>E. coli</i>	Escherichia coli
ECDI2030	Early Childhood Development Index 2030
ECE	Early Childhood Education
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCT(s)	Field Check Table(s)
g	Grams
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GPS	Global Positioning System
HepB	Hepatitis B
Hib	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type B
HPV	Human papillomavirus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization of the United Nations
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IQ	Intelligence quotient
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas

MDG(s)	Millennium Development Goal(s)
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS7	Seventh global round of the Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys Programme
MR	Measles and Rubella
NEET	Not in Education, Employment, or Training
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PASEC	Analysis Programme of the CONFEMEN Education Systems (Programme d'Analyse des Systèmes Educatifs de la CONFEMEN)
PCV	Pneumococcal Vaccine
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PNC	Post-natal Care
RHF	Recommended Homemade Fluid
SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SDG(s)	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TCV	Typhoid Conjugate Vaccine
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization



Government of Nepal National Planning Commission



Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal

Ref. No:

PREFACE

The Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2024–2025 stands as an important outcome for evidence-based governance and sustainable development. By delivering internationally comparable data on the condition of children and women across the nation, this survey provides useful ground for shaping national policies and programs to guide development priorities.

Led by the National Statistics Office, with the partnership and technical support from the UNICEF, this initiative reflects the continuation of institutional collaboration for evidence generation. The findings will not only guide national planning, program design, and monitoring of development goals, but also contribute to global reporting, including the United Nations Secretary-General's assessments, thereby reinforcing Nepal's commitment to advancing children welfare and human development.

Importantly, the insights generated through this MICS 2024–2025 will serve as a benchmark to attain Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). By strengthening the evidence base for policy formulation, the survey supports the alignment of national priorities with international development frameworks, ensuring that Nepal's development transition is both sustainable and inclusive.

On behalf of the National Planning Commission, I would like to extend gratitude to UNICEF for their enduring partnership with the National Statistics Office and for their continuous support throughout every stage of this survey work.

Prakash Kumar Shrestha, PhD.
Vice Chairman
National Planning Commission

February 2026



Kathmandu, Nepal

Chief Secretary

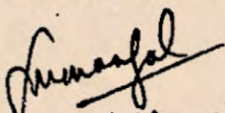
PREFACE

It is my pleasure to know that National Statistics Office (NSO) has successfully completed the Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (NMICS), 2024-25. NMICS is a nationally representative household survey program that collects reliable and internationally comparable data on key social indicators related to children and women in Nepal.

The 2024–25 NMICS covers child mortality, nutrition, child health, water, sanitation and hygiene, water quality, reproductive health, child development, child protection, early marriage, tobacco use, and mental health.

This report is intended to support evidence-based planning, implementation, and monitoring of national policies and programs aimed at improving the welfare of children and women in Nepal. The findings of the NMICS 2024–25, the fourth in the series, will contribute to monitoring progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals in National and Sub-national levels.

My appreciation is extended to UNICEF for its longstanding collaboration with NSO and for its continued support throughout all phases of the survey. I also extend my sincere thanks to all those whose support and hard work made the completion of this survey possible.


Suman Raj Aryal

February 2026





Government of Nepal
Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
National Statistics Office



Phone { 5345946
5345947
5345948
5345848
5341801
5328406

Fax: 977-1-5327720
Post Box No.: 11031
Thapathali, Kathmandu

Ref. No.

Message from the Chief Statistician

It is my honor to present the findings of the Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), the seventh iteration of this globally recognized household survey conducted in 2024-25.

This extensive survey is designed to gather critical and timely data on health, education, child protection, water and sanitation, and other essential areas affecting children and women throughout Nepal. The information derived from MICS provides policymakers, researchers and development partners with reliable statistics to assess progress, identify challenges and prioritize areas for intervention. The results serve as a cornerstone for formulating national strategies, ensuring the effective allocation of resources and monitoring trends over time. Ultimately, these efforts contribute to evidence-based decision-making and improved well-being for our communities.

The National Statistics Office recognizes the pivotal role of the Nepal MICS 2024-25 in providing crucial data for monitoring the 16th Five-Year Development Plan (2024-25 to 2028-29) and informing the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation 2026 and the Multidimensional Poverty Index 2026. Furthermore, the survey findings will support the Voluntary National Review (VNR), guide the pathway for Least Developed Country (LDC) graduation and contribute to the United Nations Secretary-General's Sustainable Development Progress Report.

On behalf of the National Statistics Office, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to all members of the technical committee and the Nepal MICS core team for their unwavering commitment and expertise throughout the survey process. I extend my appreciation to our developing partners and agencies for their dedicated efforts in successfully completing this challenging survey in a timely manner. I also acknowledge the support and dedication of the UNICEF Global MICS team, UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia and UNICEF Nepal in ensuring the successful completion of this survey.

Dr. Kamal Pokhrel
Chief Statistician
February 2026

FOREWORD

On behalf of UNICEF Nepal, I am pleased to present the findings of the Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) 2024-2025, offering vital insights to guide policies benefiting children and women nationwide.

The MICS programme, launched by UNICEF in 1995, provides critical internationally comparable data to support evidence-based policy and development planning. The Nepal MICS 2024-2025 makes a crucial contribution to tracking progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Convention on the Rights of the Children. This report presents 30 SDG indicators related to children and woman, with two-thirds currently on track at the national level.

This survey delivers authoritative and comprehensive data across key domains, including child mortality, nutrition, health, reproductive health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) practices, child development, literacy, child protection, as well as access to mass media and information and communication technologies. Data have been meticulously disaggregated by province, urban-rural location, sex, age, education level and wealth quintile. This structured approach provides nuanced insights, enabling precisely targeted interventions in areas of greatest need.

In this context, we hope these findings will contribute to:

- Strengthening evidence-based dialogue between government, development partners, private sector and media.
- Identifying priority areas where accelerated progress for children can be achieved by 2030, guiding policy priorities for the government.
- Positioning children's rights and wellbeing as a central pillar of Nepal's policy agenda.
- Ensuring evidence on children's rights and wellbeing informs policy priorities, resource allocation, and cross-sectoral collaboration during the final five years of SDG implementation (2026–2030).

By fostering collaboration and informed decision-making, Nepal has the opportunity to make significant strides in securing the rights, health and wellbeing of all children, leaving no child behind.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to the National Statistics Office for their excellent collaboration in conducting the Nepal MICS 2024-2025.


Alice Akunga
 UNICEF Representative to Nepal



1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (NMICS), conducted in 2024-25 by the National Statistics Office (NSO) with the technical and financial support from UNICEF. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

More than two decades ago, the **Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s** called for:

“Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development...”

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys Programme was developed soon after, in the mid-1990s, to support countries in this endeavour.

Governments that signed the **World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action** also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives:

“We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research” (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 60)

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) called for periodic reporting on progress:

“...We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action.”

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, “**Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**” stipulates that for the success of the universal Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) agenda,

“quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind” (paragraph 48); recognises that “...baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable...” and calls for “...strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States...”

Objectives

The Nepal MICS 2024-25 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Nepal;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action;

- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data, especially for children and women.

This report presents the results of the Nepal MICS 2024-25. Following chapter 2 on survey organisation and methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in chapter 3 “Indicators and definitions”. Prior to presenting the survey results, organised into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in chapter 4, “Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents”.

From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations. Chapter 5, “Survive”, includes findings on under-5 mortality.

This is followed by chapter 6, “Thrive – Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health”, which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraceptive use, need and demand for family planning, antenatal care, delivery care, birthweight, post-natal care, , tobacco use, mental health, and ends with food insecurity experience.

The following chapter 7, “Thrive – Child health, nutrition, and development” presents findings on immunisation in early childhood, diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, early childhood development, and early childhood development index.

“Learn and acquire skills” is the topic of the next chapter 8, where survey findings on early childhood education, attendance, household involvement in education, foundational learning skills, and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment, use, and skills are covered.

The next chapter 9, “Protected from violence and exploitation”, includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, feelings of safety,

Chapter 10, “Live In a safe and clean environment”, covers the topics of drinking water, handwashing, sanitation, and menstrual health and hygiene.

The final thematic chapter 11 is on equity – titled “Equitable chance in life”, the chapter presents findings on a range of equity related topics, health insurance, discrimination module, and reproductive decision making.

The report ends with appendices, with detailed information on sample design, personnel involved in the survey, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used.

2 SURVEY ORGANISATION AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 SURVEY ORGANISATION

The Nepal MICS 2024-25 was implemented by a Survey Management Team formed and led by the Social and Gender Statistics Section of the National Statistical Office (NSO). Oversight and guidance was provided by a Steering Committee and Technical Committee.¹ The Global MICS Team of UNICEF provided on and off-site support and reviews during key phases of the survey as per the standard Technical Collaboration Framework of the global MICS programme and the Letter of Agreement between the NSO and UNICEF.

2.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Nepal MICS 2024-25 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas of seven provinces namely, Koshi, Madhesh, Bagmati, Gandaki, Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpashchim. The urban and rural areas within each province were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households were selected in two stages. Kathmandu valley in Bagmati Province is included as a separate stratum as its characteristics differ from other urban areas in the province. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 24 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area. 12 households with children under 5 years, and 12 households without children under 5 years. A total of 540 sample EAs and 12,960 sample households were selected. As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Five questionnaires were used in the survey:

- 1) a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all de jure household members (usual residents), the household and the dwelling, and a water quality testing form administered in 5 households in each cluster of the sample,
- 2) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years.
- 3) questionnaire for individual men administered in every second household to all men age 15-49 years,
- 4) an under-5 questionnaire was administered to mothers (or caregivers) of all children under 5 living in the household and for all children age 0-2 years who had completed the Questionnaire for Children Under Five, the records of vaccinations were recorded using the details from their vaccination cards, which were checked after the child received immunisations.
- 5) a questionnaire for children and adolescents age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caregiver) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household.²

¹ Membership of the Survey Management Team, Steering and Technical Committees are listed in Appendix B.

² Children age 15-17 years living without their mother and with no identified caregiver in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children and adolescents age 5-17 years was administered directly to them. This slightly reworded questionnaire that only includes the Child's Background, and Child Labour, in Appendix E: Questionnaire.

The questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire - List of Household Members - Education: Attainment - Education: Attendance - Household Characteristics - Household Energy Use - Water - Sanitation - Hygiene	Questionnaire for Women Age 15-49 - Woman's Background - Health Insurance - ICT Use - Marriage/Union - Fertility/Birth History - Desire for Last Birth - Antenatal Care - Delivery Care - Thermal Care - Cord Care - Birthweight - Period Return - Initial Breastfeeding - Postnatal Care - Signal Care Functions - Contraception - Unmet Need - Menstrual Health and Hygiene - Safety - Discrimination - Decision-making on Reproductive Health - Tobacco Use - Mental Health	Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5-17 - Child's Background - Health Insurance - Birth Registration³ - Child Labour - Child Discipline - Household Involvement in Education - Foundational Learning Skills
Water Quality Testing Form <i>E. coli</i> at household and source - Arsenic at source		Questionnaire for Children Under 5 - Under-Five's Background - Health Insurance - Birth Registration - Early Childhood Development - Child Discipline - Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake - Immunisation - Diarrhoea: Care-seeking and Treatment - Anthropometry
Questionnaire for Men Age 15-29 - Man's Background - Health Insurance - ICT Use - Marriage/Union - Safety - Discrimination - Tobacco Use - Mental Health		

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

The questionnaires were based on the MICS7 standard questionnaires.⁴ From the MICS7 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Nepali languages and were pre-tested in Kavrepalanchok, Sindhupalchok

³ Birth registration module has also been administered to 5-17 years of children as the Nepal specific addition.

⁴ <https://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>

and Bara districts during September 2024. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Nepal MICS 2024-25 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E.

2.4 ETHICS

The survey protocol was approved by National Statistics Office (NSO) as per the Statistical Act. The Statistical Act enables NSO to carry out survey according to the government ethics protocol without involving an institutional review board (IRB). The protocol includes a Protection Protocol which outlines the potential risk and strategies to mitigate them during the life cycle of the survey.

The Nepal MICS 2024-25 adhered to standard guidelines for ethics in data collection, including informed consent procedures, a protection protocol, ethical review of MICS plans and protocols, and measures to protect the confidentiality of the data, and ensure the safe conduct of interviews and interactions with respondents. These measures included matching female and male interviewers with respondents of the same sex for individual interviews, as well as training interviewers on sensitive interviewing techniques, ensuring privacy, and managing interruptions during interviews. Additionally, special safety procedures were followed for the mental health module.

2.4.1 PROTECTION PROTOCOL AND ETHICS REVIEW

The Nepal MICS 2024-25 protection protocol identified risks throughout the survey lifecycle in the following areas: potential harms and benefits for participants, the informed consent process, privacy and confidentiality, risks to interviewers, and handling participant complaints and concerns. The protocol also outlined the measures and procedures adopted to address or mitigate these risks. It was developed and reviewed as part of the broader survey quality assurance process by the Nepal MICS 2024-25 Steering and Technical Committees. The survey plan, questionnaires, and protection protocol were submitted for ethics review and approved by National Statistics Office in 2024.

2.4.2 INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURES AND CHILD ASSENT

Verbal informed consent was obtained from all respondents. Permission to interview household members between the ages of 15 and 17 was also obtained from the respondent to the Household Questionnaire prior to the adolescents being interviewed. For children aged 7 to 14 years who were administered the Foundational Learning Skills module, caregiver consent was obtained prior to the child providing their assent.

As part of the informed consent process, all respondents were informed about the purpose of the survey, that participation was voluntary, their responses would remain confidential and anonymous, and they had the right to refuse to answer any questions or to stop the interview at any time. Consent scripts for children were written in Nepali language that was age-appropriate and easy for them to understand.

At the conclusion of each questionnaire, respondents were invited to provide verbal consent to participate in a follow-up survey conducted via phone. They were informed that participation was entirely voluntary, that their information would remain anonymous, and that they had the right to withdraw at any time. If consent was granted, respondents were asked to provide their personal or the household's shared phone number, with the explicit instruction not to share phone numbers belonging to other household members or individuals outside their household.

2.4.3 DATA PROTECTION

During data collection, tablets used for interview capture are password-protected and equipped with encryption protocols to ensure the security of all recorded responses. Data are transmitted securely to the central server using CSPro's (Census and Survey Processing System) CSWeb platform, which supports encrypted data transfer over secure channels. Once received, the data are stored on protected servers with restricted access. Prior to any analysis or dissemination, the dataset undergoes a systematic anonymisation process. This includes the removal of any personally identifiable or confidential information while preserving all questionnaire-based variables necessary for valid statistical analysis.⁵

⁵ Please also see section 2.11 below for further detail on anonymisation and data sharing.

2.4.4 SPECIAL SAFETY PROCEDURES AND REFERRAL PROTOCOLS FOR MENTAL HEALTH

Special safety procedures and referral protocols for the administration of the mental health module were implemented in accordance with ethical best practices and the Nepal MICS 2024-25 protection protocol. The mental health module, including its referral protocol, was coordinated with the National Statistics Office and UNICEF's institutional partner, Transcultural Psychosocial Organization, Nepal (TPO). These protocols were designed to respect respondent autonomy, confidentiality, and safety, while ensuring timely access to professional help when needed and providing information on available support services to enable respondents to independently seek appropriate assistance.

A pre-established algorithm classified respondents as no risk, low/moderate risk of anxiety or depression, and high risk of suicide, based on their responses to the mental health module. Respondents assessed to be at low/moderate risk of anxiety or depression were given a pamphlet on mental health support services. For respondents identified to be at high risk of suicide, with the respondent's explicit consent, a direct connection to a qualified psychosocial counsellor was facilitated for further support. For minors, informed consent from a parent or caregiver was also required prior to any referral or engagement with counsellors. Of the 37 respondents assessed to be at high risk of suicide, 70% consented to being connected to a counsellor. Respondents who did not consent to being connected with a counsellor were given a pamphlet on mental health support services.

A clear protocol was used to manage and monitor referrals for respondents identified as high risk who consented to follow-up support. Only the minimum personal information needed for referral was collected, and all information was handled confidentially. Referral information was securely shared among authorized partners to enable timely contact by a qualified counsellor. TPO counsellors were assigned promptly, with initial contact made within 24 hours of the interview. Referral records were routinely reviewed during fieldwork to ensure timely contact with respondents, adherence to the protocol and appropriate follow-up. No case management information from counsellors were retained. Respondents' contact details were destroyed after fieldwork. All personal identifiers were removed during data anonymization for the final dataset for public release as per standard MICS procedures.

All interviewers received comprehensive training on risk assessment, consent procedures, and the management of sensitive disclosures during the administration of the mental health modules. Regular supervision and debriefing sessions were conducted throughout fieldwork to support interviewers and uphold the integrity of the referral and safety process.⁶

2.5 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

The seventh round of MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 7.7.3, including a MICS dedicated data management and monitoring platform developed in Power BI and integrated into the Microsoft Teams platform. Procedures and standard programs⁷ developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Nepal MICS 2024-25 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in Kathmandu Valley during November 2024. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.6 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 30 days in November to December 2024. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent 5 days in field practice and two days on a full pilot survey in Bhaktapur district. The training agenda was based on MICS7 training agenda.⁶

⁶ See questionnaires in Appendix E: Questionnaires for more details on consent scripts and referral protocols.

⁷ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>

All measurers received dedicated training. For anthropometry, the training schedule was for a total of 7 days, including two days of practice in the field and institutions, dedicated standardisation tests⁸, and pilot. For water quality testing, the training schedule was for a total 9 days, including the pilot survey together with the full team of fieldworkers. From the 24 participants trained as measurers, a total of 17 were selected for the survey fieldwork based on performance. Field Supervisors attended additional training on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

2.7 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 17 teams; each was comprised of three female, one male interviewer, one measurer, and a supervisor. Fieldwork began on 15 December 2024 and concluded on 10 May 2025.

Data was collected using tablet computers running the Android 14 operating system, utilising a bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between supervisor and interviewer tablets.

2.8 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing was implemented on two households per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance were conducted.

During the fieldwork period, each team was visited multiple times by survey management team members. National Statistics Office, relevant expert from sectoral ministries and UNICEF staff also conducted monitoring of the field work in selected locations.

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.⁹

2.9 DATA MANAGEMENT AND EDITING

Data were received at the NSO's central office via CSWeb, a web-based data management system designed to work with CSPro and integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was done daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through this system.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to the editing process described in detail in the Data Editing Guidelines, a customised version of the standard MICS documentation.⁷

2.10 ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

Sample weights and background characteristics were computed and added to the final data. Analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24 Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.¹⁰

The Survey Findings Report and accompanying Statistical Snapshots were drafted based on the templates developed by the global MICS Programme.¹¹ These were presented and reviewed by subject matter experts during the Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (DIRC) Workshop held in Nepal on 28 October to 5th November 2025. The finalisation of the Survey Findings Report and Statistical Snapshots was managed by the Survey Management Team with guidance from the Technical Committee and the participants in the DIRC Workshop.

⁸ Standardisation tests are structured measurements of a group of children, with each trainee measuring each child. This allows the expert trainers to assess trainees quantitatively by comparing test results between trainees and against expert measurements. They also serve as opportunities for more qualitative observations enabling the expert trainers to address behaviour with children and mothers, adherence to measurement protocols, and to underscore the rigour necessary on every measurement, even when conditions are less than ideal.

⁹ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection>

¹⁰ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>

¹¹ <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#reporting>

2.11 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and personal details collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy.¹² These anonymised data files are made available in adherence to statistical act of Nepal and can be downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

Geocode, i.e., latitude and longitude, is available for each survey cluster. To ensure respondent protection, cluster-level GPS (Global Positioning System) coordinates are randomly displaced.¹³ Anonymised geocodes are made available on <https://nsonepal.gov.np/>¹⁴ and on the MICS website¹⁵, as indicated in the readme file included with the data. Specific terms of use apply, such as submission of research scope. In addition, geospatial covariates derived from external geospatial datasets are made available for analytical purposes. These covariates derived are provided at the survey cluster level and the level of geographic reporting domain.¹⁶

¹² Please also refer to section 2.4.3 above on data protection

¹³ Gashi, N., Burdziej, J., and Beshanski-Pedersen B. Geographic Displacement Procedures and Dissemination of Geocoded Data in the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) Programme. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 12, Data and Analytics Section, Division of Data, Analytics, Planning and Monitoring, UNICEF. New York: UNICEF, 2024. <https://mics.unicef.org/download-tracker/42896/24911>

¹⁴ <https://nsonepal.gov.np/>

¹⁵ <https://mics.unicef.org/mics-gis/mics-gis-results>

¹⁶ Gashi, N., Burdziej, J., and Beshanski-Pedersen B., (2025). Geospatial covariates – extraction procedure. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 13, Data and Analytics Section, Division of Data, Analytics, Planning and Monitoring, UNICEF, New York.

3 MICS7 QUESTIONNAIRE INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Topic/ Module ²	Definition ³	Table number	Value
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS					
Base Questionnaire Indicators⁴					
SR.1 Access electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.2.1	96.7
SR.18 Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	SR.9.3	6.8
SR.19 Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	SR.9.1	3.4
SR.20 Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	SR. 9.2	33.2
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators⁴					
SR.601 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	SR.6.1	43.9
SR.602 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	SR.6.3	33.6
SR.603 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	SR.6.4	99.7
SR.604 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ⁵	SR.6.5	35.6

¹ Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>. Metadata for the SDG Indicators are regularly updated. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows only for the MICS Indicator definition, and/or a significant part of the SDG Indicator can be generated by the MICS Indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG Indicators, see <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>.

² Some indicators are constructed using questions in more than one topic/module in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the topic(s)/module(s) which contain(s) most of the necessary information is indicated. Refer to the MICS7 Questionnaire Topics for the full name of modules.

³ All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators: Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

⁴ The MICS7 List of Indicators is presented by Survey Findings Report chapter. Within each chapter, the list is divided between indicators captured in the Base Questionnaires and those available through the Complementary Questionnaire Topics.

⁵ Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Topic/ Module ²	Definition ³	Table number	Value
SURVIVE⁶					
CS.1	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	CS.1-3	17
CS.2		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	CS.1-3	10
CS.3		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	CS.1-3	27
CS.4		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	CS.1-3	4
CS.5	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	CS.1-3	31

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Topic/ Module ²	Definition ³	Table number	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN, AND ADULT HEALTH					
Base Questionnaire Indicators⁴					
TM.1a TM.1b	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age (a) 10-14 years (b) 15-19 years	TM.2.1	0.1 48
TM.2		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18		11.2
TM.4	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	TM.2.3W	55.2
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	TM.5.1 TM.5.2 TM.5.2	93.6 85.0 36.1
TM.6		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	TM.6.1	91.3
TM.8		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	TM.6.1	90.5

⁶ Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period

⁷ Refer to table for detail description

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Topic/ Module ²	Definition ³	Table number	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN, AND ADULT HEALTH					
TM.9	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	TM.6.2	91.4
TM.10		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	TM.6.2	25.4
TM.3		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	TM.3.1	35.0
TM.11		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	TM.7.1	91.3
TM.12		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	TM.8.1	88.3
TM.13		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	TM.8.2	91.6
TM.14		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	TM.8.4	86.6
TM.15		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	TM.8.4	14.8
TM.16		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	TM.8.5	86.2
TM.17		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility whose umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument	TM.8.5	80.5
TM.18		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility who had nothing harmful applied to the cord	TM.8.5	75.7
TM.19		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received at least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	TM.8.6	71.6
TM.20		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth	TM.8.7	90.5

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Topic/ Module ²	Definition ³	Table number	Value
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN, AND ADULT HEALTH					
TM.601		TO – MTO	Percentage of population age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	TM.10.1	4.4
TM.602	3.a.1 3.8.1	TO – MTO	Percentage of population age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	TM.10.2	20.5
TM.701		MH – MMH	Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 years and young people age 20-24 years reporting symptoms of depression and/or anxiety during the last 2 weeks (a) age 15-19 (b) age 20-24	TM.11.1	9.9 8.6
TM.702		MH – MMH	Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 years and young people age 20-24 reporting symptoms of depression and/or anxiety during the last 2 weeks, who report functional limitations related to those symptoms in daily activities or relationships (school/work, family, peers) (a) age 15-19 (b) age 20-24	TM.11.1	74.8 76.3
TM.703		MH – MMH	Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 years and young people age 20-24 years reporting suicidal thoughts in the last 2 weeks (a) age 15-19 (b) age 20-24	TM.11.2	1.8 1.9
TM.704		MH – MMH	Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 years and young people age 20-24 years reporting a suicide attempt in the last 12 months (a) age 15-19 (b) age 20-24	TM.11.2	2.4 2.5
TM.705		MH – MMH	Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 years and young people age 20-24 years reporting having talked to someone when they had a problem or worry related to difficult feelings and experiences during the last month (a) age 15-19 (b) age 20-24	TM.11.3	48.2 50.7
TM.706		MH – MMH	Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 years and young people age 20-24 years reporting symptoms of depression and/or anxiety who had contact with a health professional or counselor for mental health care during the last month (a) age 15-19 (b) age 20-24	TM.11.4	0.0 0.9

⁸ Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counseling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature, 4) Observing/counseling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Topic/ Module ²	Definition ³	Table number	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND DEVELOPMENT					
Base Questionnaire Indicators ⁴					
TC.1		Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	TC.1.1-2	97.6
TC.2		Polio immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least two doses of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and either three doses of IPV in total or three Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) doses at any time before the survey	TC.1.1-2	84.7
TC.4		Hepatitis B immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	TC.1.1-2	90.0
TC.5		Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	TC.1.1-2	90.0
TC.6	3.b.1	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	TC.1.1-2	85.8
TC.7		Rotavirus immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the second dose of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota2) at any time before the survey	TC.1.1-2	92.6
TC.8		Rubella immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	TC.1.1-2	93.4
TC.10	3.b.1	Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second dose of measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	TC.1.1-2	86.5
TC.11a TC.11b		Full immunization coverage ⁹	Percentage of children who at age a) 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey b) 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	TC.1.1-2	89.4 75.4
TC.44a TC.44b		Underweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	TC.8.1	16.9 3.2
TC.45a TC.45b	2.2.1	Stunting prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (a) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	TC.8.1	26.2 7.4
TC.46a TC.46b	2.2.2	Wasting prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.8.1	6.6 1.0

⁹ Basic vaccinations include: BCG, 3 doses of polio, 3 doses of DTP, and 1 dose of measles vaccination. All vaccinations include all doses of vaccinations recommended for children under age 3 years in the national immunization schedule.

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Topic/ Module ²	Definition ³	Table number	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.47a TC.47b	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.8.1	2.1 0.4
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c		EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	TC.9.1	42.4 8.8 33.7
TC.50		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	TC.9.2	4.8
TC.51		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	TC.9.2	67.7
TC.52		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	TC.9.3	18.6
TC.53	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 2-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being	TC.10.1	63.3
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators⁴					
TC.12		DA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	TC.4.1	52.4
TC.13a TC.13b		DA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received (a) ORS (b) ORS and zinc	TC.4.3	51.3 20.6
TC.14		DA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	TC.4.4	50.5
TC.19	3.8.1	AR	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	TC.5.1	88.4
TC.30		MIN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	TC.7.1	98.1
TC.31		MIN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	TC.7.1	38.4
TC.32		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ¹⁰	TC.7.2	69.7

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

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Topic/ Module ²	Definition ³	Table number	Value
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND DEVELOPMENT					
TC.38		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	TC.7.3	63.8
TC.39		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	TC.7.4	39.3
TC.40		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	TC.7.4	66.5
TC.41		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more of the 8 defined food groups ¹¹ during the previous day	TC.7.4	51.5
TC.42		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ¹² or more during the previous day	TC.7.4	63.5
TC.43		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	TC.7.2	27.6
TC.702		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth	TC.7.1	31.7
TC.703		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received formula and/or animal milk in addition to breast milk during the previous day	TC.7.2	14.2
TC.704		BD	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	TC.7.2	91.7
TC.705		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or fewer of the 8 defined food groups ¹² during the previous day	TC.7.5	48.5
TC.706		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed egg and/or flesh food during the previous day	TC.7.6	44.1
TC.707		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed a sweet beverage during the previous day	TC.7.7	42.9
TC.708		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods ¹³ during the previous day	TC.7.7	41.2
TC.709		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day	TC.7.7	25.6

¹¹ The 8 defined food groups are: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots, and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

¹² Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months.

¹³ In the context of this indicator, “sentinel unhealthy foods” are foods or categories of foods (e.g., “sweets” or “candies”) that are likely to be consumed by infants and young children and are high in sugar, salt and/or unhealthy fats. Refer to tables for more detailed information.

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Topic/ Module ²	Definition ³	Table number	Value
LEARN AND ACQUIRE SKILLS					
Base Questionnaire Indicators⁴					
LN.1		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	LN.1.1	57.9
LN.2	4.2.2 ¹⁴	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	LN.1.2	87.7
LN.3		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	LN.2.1	88.2
LN.4		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of basic education (Grade 1-5)	LN.2.2	41.2
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c		ED	Percentage of children of (a) Grade 1-5 age currently attending grade 1-5 (b) Grade 6-8 age currently attending grade 6-8 (c) Grade 9-12 age currently attending grade 9-12	LN.2.3 LN.2.4 LN.2.6	76.6 58.9 54.4
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c		ED	Percentage of children of (a) Grade 1-5 age who are not attending any level of education (b) Grade 6-8 age who are not attending any level of education (c) Grade 9-12 age who are not attending any level of education	LN.2.3 LN.2.4 LN.2.6	4.2 3.6 13.6
LN.7a LN.7b		ED	Ratio of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Grade 1-5 (b) Grade 6-8	LN.2.7	94.5 89.5
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	4.1.2 ¹⁵	ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Grade 1-5 (b) Grade 6-8 (c) Grade 9-12	LN.2.7	86.5 78.1 19.5

¹⁴ This SDG indicator is presented with parity indices as per SDG indicator 4.5.1, that is, by sex (female/male), area (rural/urban), household wealth quintile (poorest/richest), and others where possible.

¹⁵ Parity indices for this indicator are presented in the indicator tabulation by sex (female/male), area (rural/urban), and household wealth quintile (poorest/richest).

¹⁶ Parity indices for indicators LN.22a and LN.22d are presented in the indicator tabulation by sex (female/male), household wealth quintile (poorest/richest), and area (rural/urban). Only the Gender Parity Index (female/male) is presented for indicators LN.22b, LN.22c, LN.22e, and LN.22f.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹	Topic/ Module ²	Definition ³	Table number	Value
LEARN AND ACQUIRE SKILLS						
LN.9	Effective transition rate to grade 6 ¹⁶		ED	Percentage of children attending grade 5 during the previous school year and not repeating in the current school year who are attending grade 6 current school year	LN.2.7	98.6
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of children attending school who are at least 2 years above the intended age for grade (a) Grade 1-5 (b) Grade 6-8	LN.2.5	32.0 33.9
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	LN.3.2	92.8
LN.20	School and home languages		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who at home speak the language that teachers use at school	LN.3.2	57.1
LN.22a LN.22b LN.22c LN.22d LN.22e LN.22f	Children with foundational reading and numeracy skills ¹⁶		FL	Percentage of children who successfully completed three foundational reading tasks (a) Age 7-14 years (b) Age for grade 2/3 (c) Attending grade 2/3 Percentage of children who successfully completed four foundational numeracy tasks (d) Age 7-14 years (e) Age for grade 2/3 (f) Attending grade 2/3	LN.4.1 LN.4.1 LN.4.1 LN.4.2 LN.4.2 LN.4.2	37.1 15.5 20.7 30.6 37.7 17.9
LN.604	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	LN.6.1	14.7
LN.605	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	LN.6.1	42.8
LN.606	Households with a telephone		HC IC – MIC	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone or smartphone)	LN.6.1	95.5
LN.607	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	LN.6.1	16.8
LN.608	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	LN.6.2	82.0
LN.609	Use of computer		IC – MIC	Percentage of population age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months	LN.6.2	16.8
LN.610a LN.610b	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	IC – MIC	Percentage of population age 15-49 years who own a (a) mobile phone (b) smartphone	LN.6.2 LN.6.2	85.3 76.7
LN.611	Use of mobile phone		IC – MIC	Percentage of population age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months	LN.6.2	93.7

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Topic/ Module ²	Definition ³	Table number	Value
LEARN AND ACQUIRE SKILLS					
LN.612a LN.612b	17.8.1	IC – MIC	Percentage of population age 15-49 years who used the internet (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	LN.6.2	75.1 70.0
LN.613a LN.613b	4.4.1 ¹⁵	IC – MIC	Percentage of population who have carried out at least one specific computer related activity during the last 3 months (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	LN.6.3	67.0 57.6
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators⁴					
LN.12		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member received a report card for the child in the last year	LN.3.1	78.8
LN.13		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom their school's governing body is open to parental participation	LN.3.1	64.1
LN.14		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in the last year	LN.3.1	58.2
LN.16		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers in the last year	LN.3.1	78.1
LN.18		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	LN.3.2	8.8
LN.21		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework	LN.3.2	62.2

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Topic/ Module ²	Definition ³	Table number	Value
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION					
Base Questionnaire Indicators ⁴					
PR.2 Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by adult household members in the past one month	PR.2.1	78.7
PR.3 Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ¹⁷	PR.3.3	12.1
PR.4a PR.4b Child marriage	5.3.1	MA –MMA	Percentage of women and men age 20-24 years who were first married or in union Women (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18 Men (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	PR.4.1W PR.4.1W PR.4.1M PR.4.1M	5.1 27.6 0.4 7.7
PR.5 Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union		MA –MMA	Percentage of women and men age 15-19 years who are married or in union Women Men	PR.4.1W PR.4.1M	13.7 1.8
PR.6 Polygyny		MA –MMA	Percentage of women and men age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union Women Men	PR.4.1W PR.4.1M	4.2 1.8
PR.7a PR.7b Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older (a) age 15-19 years (b) age 20-24 years	PR.4.3	8.7 10.0
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators ⁴					
PR.1 Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	PR.1.1	85.4
PR.14 Safety	16.1.4	VT – MVT	Percentage of population age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	PR.6.1	75.8

¹⁷ Child labourers are defined as children involved in economic activities or in household chores above the age-specific thresholds. While the concept of child labour includes exposure to hazardous working conditions, and this is collected in MICS and was previously included in the reported indicator, the present definition, which is also used for SDG reporting, does not include children who are working under hazardous conditions. Refer to tables for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Topic/ Module ²	Definition ³	Table number	Value
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT					
Base Questionnaire Indicators ⁴					
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	WS.1.1	98.2
WS.2	Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either on premises (within their dwelling/yard/plot) or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	WS.1.2 / WS.3.9	98.0
WS.2a	Use of improved water sources on premises	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water on premises (within their dwelling/yard/plot)	WS.1.2	90.0
WS.2b	Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved water source with sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	WS.1.5	89.4
WS.3a	Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS	Percentage of household members with a water source with sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	WS.1.5	90.8
WS.3b	Availability of drinking water in the last 12 months	WS	Percentage of household members with a water source with sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last 12 months	WS.1.5	78.3
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water	WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water (point of collection)	WS.1.6	46.1
WS.4a	Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source water and with no <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water (point of collection)	WS.1.6	53.9
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water	WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in household drinking water (point of use)	WS.1.7	60.4
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed	WS.1.8 / WS.3.9	47.5
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility at home where water and soap or detergent are present	WS.2.1	86.4
WS.701	Bathing facility on premises with water	HW	Percentage of household members with bathing facility on premises (within their dwelling/yard/plot) and with water available	WS.2.2	90.3
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	WS.3.1	92.8

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Topic/ Module ²	Definition ³	Table number	Value
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT					
WS.9	1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared with other households	WS.3.7 / WS.3.9	79.9
WS.10	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with improved on-site sanitation facilities from which waste/excreta has never been emptied or has been emptied and buried in a covered pit	WS.3.5	79.9
WS.11	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility from which waste/excreta has been removed off-site for treatment (excluding shared and inadequately contained)	WS.3.8	2.5
WS.12		WS	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility which adequately contains waste	WS.3.4	90.8
WS.13	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with improved on-site sanitation facilities where wastes are safely disposed of in situ (excluding shared and inadequately contained)	WS.3.8	39.9
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators⁴					
WS.702		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months with enough menstrual materials to change them as often as they wanted throughout last period.	WS.4.1	87.2
WS.703		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who during their last period did not worry about being able to change materials in privacy at home	WS.4.1	78.6
WS.704		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who during their last period were able to reduce menstruation-related pain when needed	WS.4.2	53.6
WS.705		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who would feel comfortable seeking help for menstrual concerns from a health care provider	WS.4.2	48.9
WS.706		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who knew about menstruation before their first menstrual period	WS.4.2	39.6
WS.707		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who, during their last period, did not have trouble participating in work, education/training, and social activities due to their period	WS.4.3	61.6

MICS INDICATOR	SDG ¹	Topic/ Module ²	Definition ³	Table number	Value
EQUITABLE CHANGE IN LIFE					
Base Questionnaire Indicators ⁴					
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators ⁴					
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage	IN MIN FIN UIN	Percentage of women, men, and children covered by health insurance (a) women age 15-49 men age 15-49 (b) children age 5-17 (c) children under age 5	EQ.2.1W EQ.2.1M EQ.2.2 EQ.2.3	17.8 19.6 15.0 11.7
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	Percentage of population age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	EQ.3.1	12.1
EQ.704	Decision-making on reproductive health	5.6.1	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care	EQ.5.1	37.5

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 12,960 households selected for the sample, 12,862 were found occupied. Of these, 12,802 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 99.5 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 5 randomly selected households in each cluster. Of these, 2,690 were successfully tested for household drinking water, yielding a response rate of 99.7 percent. Also, 2,649 were successfully tested for source drinking water quality, yielding a response rate of 98.2 percent.

In the interviewed households, 14,080 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 13,762 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 97.7 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49 years) but required only a subsample. All men (age 15-49 years) were identified in every second household 4,830 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 4,646 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 96.2 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 5,986 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed 5,867 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.0 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5-17. Only one child was selected randomly in each interviewed household, and there were 12,580 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 7,401 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 7,352 which correspond to a response rate of 99.3 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 97.3, 95.7, 97.6, 98.9 are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years, respectively.

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, by area of residence and province, Nepal, 2024-25

	Area of residence	Province																								
		Koshi		Madhesh		Bagmati				Gandaki		Lumbini		Karnali		Sudurpashchim										
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban							
Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Kathmandu Valley, Urban	Urban, Except Kathmandu Valley	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban					
Households																										
Sampled	12,960	7,296	5,664	1,872	888	984	1,824	816	1,008	2,736	840	1,008	888	1,632	744	888	1,872	912	960	1,440	720	1,440	720	1,584	744	840
Occupied	12,862	7,236	5,626	1,867	885	982	1,816	813	1,003	2,715	834	995	886	1,630	744	886	1,856	908	948	1,431	714	1,431	714	1,547	728	819
Interviewed	12,802	7,190	5,612	1,861	881	980	1,814	813	1,001	2,686	832	971	883	1,628	744	884	1,846	903	943	1,429	713	1,429	713	1,538	726	812
Household completion rate	98.8	98.5	99.1	99.4	99.2	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.3	98.2	99.0	96.3	99.4	99.8	100.0	99.5	98.6	99.0	98.2	99.2	99.0	99.4	99.4	97.1	97.6	96.7
Household response rate	99.5	99.4	99.8	99.7	99.5	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.8	98.9	98.9	97.6	99.7	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.4	99.7	99.4	99.1
Water quality testing ^A																										
Sampled	2,700	1,520	1,180	390	185	205	380	170	210	570	175	210	185	340	155	185	390	190	200	300	150	150	330	155	175	
Occupied	2,697	1,517	1,180	389	185	204	380	170	210	570	175	210	185	340	155	185	388	190	198	300	150	150	330	155	175	
Household water quality test																										
Completed	2,690	1,511	1,179	389	185	204	380	170	210	565	175	205	185	340	155	185	386	189	197	300	150	150	330	155	175	
Completion rate	99.6	99.4	99.9	99.7	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	100.0	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.5	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Response rate	99.7	99.6	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	100.0	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Source water quality test (<i>E-coli</i>)																										
Completed	2,649	1,479	1,170	389	185	204	380	170	210	544	174	185	185	338	154	184	384	189	195	284	143	141	330	155	175	
Completion rate	98.1	97.3	99.2	99.7	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.4	99.4	88.1	100.0	99.4	99.4	99.5	98.5	99.5	97.5	94.7	95.3	94.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Response rate	98.2	97.5	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.4	99.4	88.1	100.0	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.0	99.5	98.5	94.7	95.3	94.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Source water quality test (<i>Arsenic</i>)																										
Completed	2,648	1,478	1,170	389	185	204	380	170	210	543	174	184	185	339	155	184	384	189	195	284	143	141	329	154	175	
Completion rate	98.1	97.2	99.2	99.7	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.3	99.4	87.6	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.5	98.5	99.5	97.5	94.7	95.3	94.0	99.7	99.4	100.0	
Response rate	98.2	97.4	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.3	99.4	87.6	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.5	99.0	99.5	98.5	94.7	95.3	94.0	99.7	99.4	100.0	
Women age 15-49 years																										
Eligible	14,080	8,168	5,912	1,926	881	1,045	2,287	1,003	1,284	2,755	758	1,088	909	1,554	643	911	2,265	1,101	1,164	1,531	740	791	1,762	786	976	
Interviewed	13,762	7,978	5,784	1,858	845	1,013	2,255	988	1,267	2,689	747	1,042	900	1,527	630	897	2,218	1,082	1,136	1,506	730	776	1,709	762	947	
Women's response rate	97.7	97.7	97.8	96.5	95.9	96.9	98.6	98.5	98.7	97.6	98.5	95.8	99.0	98.3	98.0	98.5	97.9	98.3	97.6	98.4	98.6	98.1	97.0	96.9	97.0	
Women's overall response rate	97.3	97.1	97.6	96.2	95.5	96.7	98.5	98.5	98.5	96.6	98.3	93.5	98.7	98.1	98.0	98.2	97.4	97.7	97.1	98.2	98.5	98.0	96.4	96.7	96.2	

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, men's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews																										
Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, by area of residence and province, Nepal, 2024-25																										
		Province																								
		Area of residence		Koshi		Madhesh			Bagmati			Gandaki			Lumbini			Karnali			Sudurpashchim					
		Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total			
Men age 15-49 years ^B																										
Number of men in interviewed households		9,713	5,722	3,991	1,485	713	772	1,523	683	840	2,279	598	964	717	982	382	600	1,392	669	723	970	499	471	1,082	447	635
Eligible		4,830	2,812	2,018	748	372	376	755	342	413	1,131	310	470	351	520	205	315	655	328	327	466	240	226	555	221	334
Interviewed		4,646	2,706	1,940	695	344	351	736	331	405	1,093	306	440	347	507	202	305	635	316	319	456	234	222	524	207	317
Men's response rate		96.2	96.2	96.1	92.9	92.5	93.4	97.5	96.8	98.1	96.6	98.7	93.6	98.9	97.5	98.5	96.8	96.9	96.3	97.6	97.9	97.5	98.2	94.4	93.7	94.9
Men's overall response rate		95.7	95.6	95.9	92.6	92.1	93.2	97.4	96.8	97.9	95.6	98.5	91.4	98.5	97.4	98.5	96.6	96.4	95.8	97.0	97.7	97.4	98.1	93.9	93.4	94.1
Children under 5 years																										
Eligible		5,986	3,275	2,711	851	407	444	1,044	482	562	1,154	390	415	349	632	284	348	859	449	410	697	348	349	749	351	398
Mothers/caregivers interviewed		5,867	3,201	2,666	829	399	430	1,020	466	554	1,129	386	396	347	625	280	345	843	443	400	684	344	340	737	348	389
Under-5's response rate		98.0	97.7	98.3	97.4	98.0	96.8	97.7	96.7	98.6	97.8	99.0	95.4	99.4	98.9	98.6	99.1	98.1	98.7	97.6	98.1	98.9	97.4	98.4	99.1	97.7
Under-5's overall response rate		97.6	97.1	98.1	97.1	97.6	96.6	97.6	96.7	98.4	96.8	98.7	93.1	99.1	98.8	98.6	98.9	97.6	98.1	97.0	98.0	98.7	97.3	97.8	98.9	96.9
Children age 5-17 years ^C																										
Number of children in interviewed households		12,580	6,859	5,721	1,685	813	872	2,348	1,037	1,311	2,155	714	694	747	1,222	536	686	1,995	1,012	983	1,455	764	691	1,720	845	875
Eligible		7,401	4,219	3,182	1,070	497	573	1,136	496	640	1,425	428	508	489	828	345	483	1,163	566	597	833	411	422	946	439	507
Mothers/caregivers interviewed		7,352	4,187	3,165	1,061	494	567	1,128	491	637	1,412	428	497	487	828	345	483	1,156	564	592	830	409	421	937	434	503
Children age 5-17's response rate		99.3	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.4	99.0	99.3	99.0	99.5	99.1	100.0	97.8	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.6	99.2	99.6	99.5	99.8	99.0	98.9	99.2
Children age 5-17's overall response rate		98.9	98.6	99.2	98.8	98.9	98.8	99.2	99.0	99.3	98.0	99.8	95.5	99.3	99.9	100.0	99.8	98.9	99.1	98.6	99.5	99.4	99.6	98.5	98.6	98.4
^A The Water Quality Testing Form was administered to 5 randomly selected households in each cluster. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.1.																										
^B The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every alternate household																										
^C The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household																										

^a The Water Quality Testing Form was administered to 5 randomly selected households in each cluster. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.1.

^b The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years in every alternate household

^c The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household

4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics have been used in the construction of the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and province, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, internet access, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

In Table SR.2.2 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and provinces are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics																									
Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence and region, Nepal, 2024-25																									
		Area of residence		Province																					
				Koshi			Madhesh			Bagmati			Gandaki			Lumbini			Karnali			Sudurpashchim			
		Urban	Rural	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban, Except Valley, Urban	Kathmandu Valley	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total		
Total	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Kathmandu Valley, Urban	Urban, Except Valley	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total		
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Electricity																									
Yes	96.9	98.3	94.0	97.5	95.3	98.9	98.5	97.8	98.7	99.1	97.7	99.8	98.9	99.5	98.6	100.0	99.3	98.8	99.7	82.4	76.1	87.6	89.5	79.8	95.0
No	3.1	1.7	6.0	2.5	4.7	1.1	1.5	2.2	1.3	0.9	2.3	0.2	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.3	17.6	23.9	12.4	10.5	20.2	5.0
Energy use for cooking ^A																									
Clean fuels and technologies	46.4	58.5	22.3	42.3	23.0	54.9	33.5	20.4	37.7	72.2	28.1	97.6	66.4	52.8	29.0	64.9	46.2	26.4	61.0	16.7	6.8	25.0	27.1	10.6	36.5
Other fuels	53.4	41.3	77.6	57.5	76.9	44.9	66.5	79.6	62.3	27.5	71.9	2.0	33.3	46.9	71.0	34.6	53.8	73.6	39.0	82.6	92.4	74.5	72.9	89.2	63.5
No cooking done in the household	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Internet access at home ^B																									
Yes	82.0	86.5	73.0	81.3	73.3	86.6	78.9	73.9	80.6	85.0	65.7	95.1	83.9	87.5	78.0	92.3	87.2	83.2	90.2	68.5	59.1	76.2	75.1	67.1	79.7
No	17.9	13.4	26.9	18.7	26.7	13.4	21.1	26.1	19.4	14.9	34.3	4.6	16.1	12.3	21.6	7.6	12.8	16.8	9.8	31.5	40.8	23.7	24.8	32.8	20.3
Missing/DK	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Main material of flooring ^C																									
Natural floor	39.1	28.3	61.0	43.3	61.3	31.6	45.9	60.2	41.4	15.2	40.9	3.3	14.3	26.4	46.0	16.5	43.2	63.0	28.5	76.2	86.6	67.7	60.3	83.6	46.9
Rudimentary floor	0.9	0.7	1.2	3.0	3.3	2.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4
Finished floor	59.8	70.7	37.8	53.2	35.3	64.9	53.4	39.2	58.0	84.3	58.9	96.1	85.2	73.1	53.3	83.1	56.6	36.8	71.3	22.5	11.6	31.6	39.2	15.5	52.7
Other	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of roof ^C																									
Natural roofing	3.1	2.4	4.6	4.4	5.5	3.7	5.8	7.9	5.1	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.0	2.1	3.1	1.3	9.5	13.7	6.1	2.8	3.5	2.4
Rudimentary roofing	1.3	0.8	2.2	1.5	3.0	0.5	3.0	3.5	2.8	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.5	0.2	1.3	2.8	0.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.9

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence and region, Nepal, 2024-25

		Province																								
		Area of residence		Koshi			Madhesh			Bagmati			Gandaki			Lumbini			Karnali			Sudurpashchim				
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban		
	Total	Urban	96.6	92.9	94.0	91.3	95.7	90.8	88.1	91.7	99.1	97.7	99.9	99.0	98.8	96.9	99.8	96.4	93.7	98.4	88.8	84.9	92.0	96.0	95.4	96.4
		Rural	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	
			0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	
Main material of exterior walls ^c																										
		8.7	8.0	10.3	5.0	6.9	3.7	17.6	22.5	16.0	5.5	9.2	5.5	2.6	7.6	10.4	6.2	9.4	9.4	9.5	13.0	11.6	14.2	4.8	4.8	
		31.0	22.0	49.2	43.4	57.5	34.2	30.0	35.9	28.1	14.3	36.1	2.1	16.7	24.1	41.5	15.3	24.1	42.5	10.4	57.3	68.8	47.8	53.8	75.9	
		59.0	68.8	39.2	48.4	32.1	59.1	52.3	41.6	55.8	78.5	53.0	90.0	80.2	67.7	47.2	78.1	65.8	47.6	79.2	29.0	19.0	37.3	40.8	53.3	
		1.2	1.2	1.3	3.2	3.5	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	1.7	2.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	
Rooms used for sleeping																										
	1	33.3	32.3	35.2	34.9	37.0	33.5	30.4	30.7	30.3	34.9	37.4	34.8	33.2	33.3	39.6	30.2	33.4	34.1	33.0	37.8	36.6	38.8	27.7	29.5	
	2	37.7	37.0	39.2	33.1	33.5	32.8	37.3	38.3	37.0	37.7	46.9	31.6	40.2	38.1	37.9	38.3	40.5	38.5	42.1	37.8	38.8	36.9	42.5	43.8	
	3 or more	29.0	30.7	25.6	32.1	29.5	33.7	32.3	31.0	32.7	27.4	15.7	33.6	26.7	28.5	22.5	31.5	26.0	27.4	25.0	24.4	24.6	24.3	29.8	26.7	
	Number of households	12,802	8,549	4,253	2,315	915	1,400	2,179	533	1,646	2,908	672	1,371	865	1,324	446	878	2,154	918	1,236	778	352	426	1,145	417	
	Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	
	Percentage of household members with access to consistent sources of electricity ¹	96.7	98.2	93.7	97.2	94.9	98.8	98.5	98.1	98.6	98.8	97.4	99.4	99.0	99.5	98.5	100.0	99.2	98.9	99.4	80.8	74.8	85.9	89.9	78.2	
	Number of household members	48,878	32,631	16,246	8,415	3,403	5,012	9,905	2,431	7,474	10,367	2,344	4,883	3,140	4,323	1,370	2,953	8,459	3,761	4,698	2,914	1,338	1,576	4,495	1,599	

¹ MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to consistent sources of electricity; SDG indicator 7.1.1^A Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table SR.6.1^B See Chapter 8 Table LN.6.1 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households^C Please refer to the Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5, and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence and province, Nepal, 2024-25

	Area of residence	Province																							
		Koshi		Madhesh		Bagmati			Gandaki		Lumbini		Karnali		Sudurpashchim										
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Kathmandu Valley, Urban, Except Kathmandu Valley	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban								
Percentage of households that own a																									
Television ^A	42.8	48.2	31.8	45.1	36.9	50.4	36.8	31.8	38.4	55.3	35.9	63.7	56.9	49.5	40.4	54.1	43.0	36.4	47.8	17.3	10.6	22.8	27.2	12.9	35.4
Refrigerator	33.3	42.2	15.4	30.0	15.3	39.5	22.2	14.6	24.7	49.7	17.5	62.4	54.4	42.5	23.9	51.9	37.2	20.6	49.5	7.8	1.8	12.9	18.7	4.6	26.8
Microwave oven	3.7	5.3	0.4	2.4	0.3	3.7	1.8	0.5	2.3	9.9	0.2	18.3	4.1	2.3	0.5	3.2	2.4	0.9	3.5	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.7
Washing machine	7.8	10.9	1.4	5.0	1.2	7.4	3.9	2.2	4.4	18.4	1.1	29.7	13.8	8.4	1.8	11.8	5.6	1.9	8.4	1.3	0.2	2.2	1.6	0.4	2.3
Electric fan	62.4	72.1	42.9	58.2	39.3	70.6	92.0	89.1	92.9	53.4	26.0	61.9	61.1	56.4	32.2	68.7	73.9	56.8	86.6	18.2	7.7	26.9	52.6	29.4	65.9
Water pump	30.1	37.2	15.9	27.2	16.3	34.3	37.7	32.5	39.3	33.7	5.5	51.9	26.9	20.2	5.0	28.0	35.4	24.9	43.2	5.1	0.5	8.9	30.8	15.2	39.7
Water heater	26.0	31.7	14.6	22.1	13.7	27.6	14.3	9.4	15.9	43.3	21.3	55.6	40.7	33.3	21.6	39.2	27.8	18.1	35.1	7.8	4.6	10.5	13.2	5.7	17.4
Mixer/blender	34.0	41.8	18.2	29.6	18.0	37.2	22.1	13.2	24.9	49.1	17.0	66.7	46.1	46.8	30.9	54.9	36.2	24.1	45.2	10.4	5.3	14.6	24.0	11.5	31.1
Electric stove (induction/ infrared/heating plate)	8.2	10.8	3.0	6.5	3.1	8.6	4.8	3.1	5.3	17.2	4.4	26.8	12.0	8.5	2.9	11.4	5.6	2.6	7.9	4.8	2.7	6.6	2.4	1.1	3.1
Percentage of households that own																									
Agricultural land	67.2	59.8	81.9	66.2	78.5	58.2	59.9	62.9	58.9	57.8	87.6	36.7	68.3	69.2	82.9	62.3	72.4	84.9	63.2	85.7	90.4	81.7	81.8	89.5	77.4
Farm animals/Livestock	62.8	53.3	81.7	71.7	84.4	63.4	58.2	64.2	56.3	45.0	87.2	12.3	64.2	66.2	83.6	57.3	65.0	79.0	54.6	79.1	85.5	73.7	79.0	90.1	72.7
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a																									
Wristwatch	58.5	62.5	50.5	58.1	52.8	61.6	41.8	38.7	42.8	72.2	56.1	81.0	70.7	73.8	64.1	78.8	61.8	56.2	66.0	40.9	35.1	45.7	44.6	37.4	48.7
Bicycle	34.6	38.3	27.3	37.6	30.3	42.4	62.2	64.0	61.7	18.6	4.8	21.0	25.4	15.8	7.0	20.3	46.9	42.0	50.5	4.1	1.6	6.2	36.3	21.4	44.9
Motorcycle or scooter	31.2	36.6	20.4	28.5	23.7	31.7	36.3	36.3	36.3	41.0	16.8	55.7	36.3	30.4	14.8	38.4	29.1	23.5	33.3	10.9	5.8	15.1	20.8	9.7	27.2
Animal-drawn cart	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.9	0.4	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.0	6.5
Car	1.6	2.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.9	4.4	0.1	7.3	3.1	1.1	0.1	1.5	1.1	0.3	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.4
Bus, truck, van or jeep	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.5	4.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.5	2.6	1.1	0.8	1.3	5.2	3.3	6.3
Riksha/e-riksha/autoriksha	1.5	1.8	0.9	2.8	1.8	3.5	1.7	0.9	1.9	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.3	1.4	1.6	0.9	2.2	1.1	0.3	1.7	1.5	0.3	2.2
Computer ^A	16.8	21.2	8.1	13.0	8.6	15.9	11.6	7.1	13.1	29.2	6.9	46.1	19.8	15.4	6.9	19.7	16.4	11.8	19.8	8.1	6.0	9.8	11.3	5.1	14.9
Mobile telephone ^A	95.4	96.4	93.5	94.6	92.6	95.9	94.7	93.8	95.0	97.0	94.3	98.8	96.2	96.9	94.4	98.1	96.5	95.5	97.2	93.6	91.3	95.5	92.3	89.9	93.6
Bank account	82.7	85.3	77.5	79.3	74.2	82.6	76.8	73.3	78.0	84.5	69.8	92.3	83.5	90.4	86.1	92.6	85.9	83.2	87.9	84.6	84.4	84.8	80.3	74.7	83.6
Ownership of dwelling																									
Owned by a household member	86.5	81.7	96.0	87.0	94.3	82.2	94.4	98.4	93.2	71.4	95.0	50.7	85.9	88.9	94.8	85.9	90.6	97.7	85.4	91.8	94.2	89.8	94.2	97.7	92.2
Not owned	13.5	18.2	3.9	13.0	5.7	17.8	5.4	1.3	6.7	28.5	5.0	49.1	14.1	11.1	5.2	14.1	9.4	2.3	14.6	8.2	5.7	10.2	5.8	2.3	7.8
Rented	12.5	17.2	3.0	11.2	3.7	16.1	5.0	0.8	6.4	27.3	4.8	47.0	13.6	10.4	4.3	13.6	8.8	1.7	14.1	6.8	4.4	8.8	5.0	1.9	6.8
Other	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.8	2.1	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.2	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.3	1.1
Missing/DK	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of households	12,802	8,549	4,253	2,315	915	1,400	2,179	533	1,646	2,908	672	1,371	865	1,324	446	878	2,154	918	1,236	778	352	426	1,145	417	728

See Chapter 8, Table LN.6.1 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

^a See Chapter 8, Table LN.6.1 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, according to area of residence and province, Nepal, 2024-25

	Wealth index quintile						Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Total	
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	48,878
Area of residence							
Urban	13.3	17.7	18.7	22.7	27.7	100.0	32,631
Rural	33.5	24.6	22.6	14.7	4.6	100.0	16,246
Province							
Koshi	22.2	21.9	21.4	19.9	14.6	100.0	8,415
Rural	30.3	26.3	22.0	16.1	5.3	100.0	3,403
Urban	16.6	19.0	21.0	22.4	20.9	100.0	5,012
Madhesh	12.8	30.2	27.0	19.8	10.2	100.0	9,905
Rural	9.0	31.7	32.9	21.8	4.5	100.0	2,431
Urban	14.1	29.7	25.1	19.2	12.0	100.0	7,474
Bagmati	12.2	9.9	12.8	22.4	42.7	100.0	10,367
Rural	38.4	26.2	22.2	10.0	3.2	100.0	2,344
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	0.7	0.9	4.3	25.4	68.7	100.0	4,883
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	10.6	11.7	18.9	27.1	31.7	100.0	3,140
Gandaki	13.1	16.6	21.7	25.1	23.5	100.0	4,323
Rural	29.9	25.3	24.6	14.9	5.3	100.0	1,370
Urban	5.2	12.5	20.4	29.8	32.0	100.0	2,953
Lumbini	14.9	20.8	22.2	22.4	19.8	100.0	8,459
Rural	20.2	26.4	25.6	20.1	7.8	100.0	3,761
Urban	10.6	16.3	19.4	24.2	29.4	100.0	4,698
Karnali	65.1	16.5	8.6	5.4	4.4	100.0	2,914
Rural	81.4	10.8	6.0	1.6	0.3	100.0	1,338
Urban	51.4	21.4	10.8	8.6	7.9	100.0	1,576
Sudurpashchim	36.8	21.3	20.4	15.0	6.5	100.0	4,495
Rural	65.0	15.0	13.7	5.4	0.8	100.0	1,599
Urban	21.2	24.7	24.1	20.3	9.7	100.0	2,896

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tables SR.3.1 and SR.3.2 provide the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex, age and education of the household head, as well as area, province, and number of household members. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provides background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.¹

The presented background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the number of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalised.¹ The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition			
Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Nepal, 2024-25			
	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	12,802	12,802
Sex of household head			
Male	64.5	8,259	8,253
Female	35.5	4,543	4,549
Age of household head			
<18	0.2	24	24
18-34	19.3	2,468	2,882
35-64	64.1	8,201	7,892
65-84	15.8	2,022	1,939
85+	0.7	87	65
Area of residence			
Urban	66.8	8,549	7,190
Rural	33.2	4,253	5,612
Province			
Koshi	18.1	2,315	1,861
Rural	7.2	915	881
Urban	10.9	1,400	980
Madhesh	17.0	2,179	1,814
Rural	4.2	533	813
Urban	12.9	1,646	1,001
Bagmati	22.7	2,908	2,686
Rural	5.2	672	832
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	10.7	1,371	971
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	6.8	865	883
Gandaki	10.3	1,324	1,628

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

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Nepal, 2024-25

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Rural	3.5	446	744
Urban	6.9	878	884
Lumbini	16.8	2,154	1,846
Rural	7.2	918	903
Urban	9.7	1,236	943
Karnali	6.1	778	1,429
Rural	2.8	352	713
Urban	3.3	426	716
Sudurpashchim	8.9	1,145	1,538
Rural	3.3	417	726
Urban	5.7	728	812
Education of household head			
None	34.4	4,402	4,360
ECED	0.8	107	108
Basic (Gr 1-8)	30.9	3,961	4,088
Grade 1-5	18.2	2,332	2,369
Grade 6-8	12.7	1,629	1,719
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	26.4	3,381	3,386
Grade 9-10	17.2	2,208	2,210
Grade 11-12	9.2	1,173	1,176
Higher	7.2	923	842
DK/Missing	0.2	27	18
Number of household members			
1	6.7	864	694
2	20.2	2,589	2,125
3	21.7	2,784	2,658
4	21.5	2,746	2,843
5	13.9	1,783	2,006
6	7.7	991	1,204
7+	8.2	1,045	1,272

Table SR.3.2: Household members			
Compositional features of households, by sex and age groups of interest, and mean household size, Nepal, 2025			
	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Percentage of households with ^A			
At least one child under age 2 years	11.3	1,442	1,862
At least one child under age 5 years	26.4	3,377	4,958
At least one child age 5-17 years	54.3	6,953	7,401
At least one child age <18 years	64.7	8,280	9,340
At least one young person age 18-24 years	29.7	3,801	3,757
At least one woman age 15-49 years	77.2	9,882	10,393
At least one man age 15-49 years	58.4	7,476	7,524
No member age <50 years	13.3	1,708	1,387
No adult (18+) member	0.2	21	22
Per 100 households, number of			
Children under age 5 years	32.3	12,802	12,802
Children age 5-17 years	92.2	12,802	12,802
Women age 15-49 years	105.1	12,802	12,802
Men age 15-49 years	76.4	12,802	12,802
Mean household size	3.8	12,802	12,802
^A Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households			

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 48,878 household members were listed. Of these, 22,555 were males, and 26,323 were females.²

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex						
Percent and frequency distribution of the household population ^A in five-year age groups and child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Nepal, 2024-25						
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	22,555	100.0	26,323	100.0	48,878	100.0
Age						
0-4	2,213	9.8	1,928	7.3	4,141	8.5
5-9	2,548	11.3	2,202	8.4	4,750	9.7
10-14	2,315	10.3	2,358	9.0	4,673	9.6
15-19	1,871	8.3	2,058	7.8	3,930	8.0
15-17	1,182	5.2	1,200	4.6	2,382	4.9
18-19	689	3.1	858	3.3	1,548	3.2
20-24	1,437	6.4	1,991	7.6	3,428	7.0
25-29	1,288	5.7	2,318	8.8	3,606	7.4
30-34	1,325	5.9	1,977	7.5	3,302	6.8
35-39	1,357	6.0	1,894	7.2	3,251	6.7
40-44	1,295	5.7	1,802	6.8	3,098	6.3
45-49	1,210	5.4	1,420	5.4	2,630	5.4
50-54	1,263	5.6	1,688	6.4	2,951	6.0
55-59	1,286	5.7	1,277	4.9	2,563	5.2
60-64	996	4.4	1,056	4.0	2,052	4.2
65-69	774	3.4	912	3.5	1,686	3.4
70-74	712	3.2	718	2.7	1,430	2.9
75-79	352	1.6	361	1.4	712	1.5
80-84	194	0.9	185	0.7	379	0.8
85+	120	0.5	175	0.7	295	0.6
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	8,257	36.6	7,689	29.2	15,946	32.6
Adults age 18+ years	14,298	63.4	18,634	70.8	32,932	67.4
^A As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those found for individuals in tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights.						

² The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1, SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of respondents aged 15–49 years (total, women and men separately), children under age 5, and children aged 5–17 years. In all tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are identical, as sample weights have been normalised (standardised).³ Note that in Table SR.5.3, an additional column (“Weighted total number of children aged 5–17 years”) is presented to account for the random selection of one child in households with at least one child aged 5–17 years. The final weight assigned to each child is calculated by multiplying the household weight by the number of children aged 5–17 years in the household.⁴

In addition to describing respondent characteristics, these tables also show the numbers of observations in each background category, which form the basis for the disaggregation used throughout this report.

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M present the background characteristics of women and men aged 15–49 years, respectively, whereas Table SR.5.1 presents the combined distribution of women and men. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men by area of residence, province, age, education, marital status, motherhood status, health insurance coverage, place of birth, citizenship status of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.

Background characteristics of children aged 5–17 years and children under age 5 are presented in Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3, respectively. These include the distribution of children by sex, area of residence, province, age (in months), mother's or caregiver's education, type of respondent, health insurance coverage, citizenship status of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.

The construction of the wealth index in this survey follows standard MICS methodology and is based on a set of household asset and living-condition indicators. At the national level, four categories of variables were included: (i) housing and household characteristics, (ii) electricity and other basic utilities, (iii) water and sanitation facilities, and (iv) hygiene-related indicators. These categories collectively reflect the structural quality of the dwelling, access to essential services, and overall living standards.

For the urban domain, the wealth index was derived from all national-level categories, with the addition of livestock ownership, which captures remaining variation in asset holdings among urban households.

For the rural domain, the wealth index was constructed using the same categories used nationally, excluding livestock as a separate category. This ensures contextual relevance while retaining comparability across domains.

Overall, the categorisation of variables provides a consistent and context-appropriate basis for constructing the wealth index while maintaining comparability between national, urban, and rural estimates.⁵

³ Sample weights were normalised so that the total weighted number of cases equals the total unweighted number of cases at the national level.

⁴ This adjustment accounts for the random selection of one child in households with more than one eligible child.

⁵ A detailed list of wealth index variable categories by domain is provided in Annex X.

Table SR.5.1: Background characteristics of men and women age 15-49 years

Percent and frequency distribution of people age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Nepal, 2024-25

	Weighted percent	Number of people	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	18,408	18,408
Sex			
Male	41.9	7,720	4,646
Female	58.1	10,688	13,762
Area of residence			
Urban	69.0	12,703	10,684
Rural	31.0	5,705	7,724
Province			
Koshi	16.8	3,089	2,553
Rural	6.5	1,196	1,189
Urban	10.3	1,892	1,364
Madhesh	19.5	3,589	2,991
Rural	4.7	872	1,319
Urban	14.8	2,717	1,672
Bagmati	22.9	4,217	3,782
Rural	4.3	783	1,053
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	12.0	2,205	1,482
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	6.7	1,229	1,247
Gandaki	8.4	1,542	2,034
Rural	2.4	446	832
Urban	6.0	1,096	1,202
Lumbini	17.7	3,259	2,853
Rural	7.5	1,388	1,398
Urban	10.2	1,871	1,455
Karnali	5.7	1,052	1,962
Rural	2.6	474	964
Urban	3.1	578	998
Sudurpashchim	9.0	1,660	2,233
Rural	3.0	546	969
Urban	6.1	1,114	1,264
Age			
15-19	17.3	3,182	2,742
15-17	10.3	1,899	1,648
18-19	7.0	1,283	1,094
20-24	14.2	2,617	2,782
25-29	15.2	2,807	3,355
30-34	14.3	2,637	3,011
35-39	14.1	2,604	2,591

Table SR.5.1: Background characteristics of men and women age 15-49 years			
Percent and frequency distribution of people age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Nepal, 2024-25			
	Weighted percent	Number of people	
		Weighted	Unweighted
40-44	13.7	2,519	2,186
45-49	11.1	2,042	1,741
Education			
None	16.1	2,960	3,204
ECED	0.5	92	94
Basic (Gr 1-8)	26.8	4,934	4,987
Grade 1-5	12.2	2,244	2,242
Grade 6-8	14.6	2,691	2,745
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	44.1	8,119	8,052
Grade 9-10	23.9	4,391	4,363
Grade 11-12	20.3	3,728	3,689
Higher	12.4	2,284	2,056
Marital status			
Currently married/in union	70.1	12,912	14,062
Widowed	1.0	188	214
Divorced	0.1	24	25
Separated	0.4	75	62
Never married/in union	28.3	5,205	4,041
Health insurance			
Has coverage	18.6	3,416	3,445
Has no coverage	81.4	14,977	14,953
Birthplace			
This country	96.7	17,809	17,788
Another country	3.2	597	616
Citizenship			
This country only	84.9	15,620	15,596
This country and other country	0.2	44	41
Other country	0.5	93	78
No citizenship	14.3	2,641	2,686
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.1	3,144	3,915
Second	18.8	3,460	3,508
Middle	19.6	3,614	3,773
Fourth	22.6	4,156	3,792
Richest	21.9	4,034	3,420

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Nepal, 2024-25

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	13,762	13,762
Area of residence			
Urban	68.7	9,454	7,978
Rural	31.3	4,308	5,784
Province			
Koshi	16.2	2,226	1,858
Rural	6.1	845	845
Urban	10.0	1,381	1,013
Madhesh	19.9	2,735	2,255
Rural	4.8	658	988
Urban	15.1	2,077	1,267
Bagmati	21.3	2,926	2,689
Rural	4.1	560	747
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	10.9	1,507	1,042
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	6.2	859	900
Gandaki	8.7	1,203	1,527
Rural	2.5	350	630
Urban	6.2	853	897
Lumbini	18.6	2,557	2,218
Rural	7.9	1,092	1,082
Urban	10.6	1,465	1,136
Karnali	5.9	818	1,506
Rural	2.6	359	730
Urban	3.3	459	776
Sudurpashchim	9.4	1,297	1,709
Rural	3.2	445	762
Urban	6.2	852	947
Age			
15-19	15.2	2,087	1,917
15-17	8.9	1,225	1,129
18-19	6.3	863	788
20-24	14.6	2,006	2,191
25-29	17.2	2,366	2,718
30-34	14.7	2,028	2,262
35-39	14.2	1,953	1,886
40-44	13.6	1,866	1,546
45-49	10.6	1,455	1,242

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics			
Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Nepal, 2024-25			
	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Education			
None	21.9	3,019	2,866
ECED	0.6	80	77
Basic (Gr 1-8)	25.4	3,500	3,570
Grade 1-5	12.0	1,658	1,641
Grade 6-8	13.4	1,843	1,929
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	41.0	5,638	5,830
Grade 9-10	22.3	3,071	3,151
Grade 11-12	18.7	2,567	2,679
Higher	11.0	1,513	1,408
Marital status			
Currently married/in union	75.7	10,422	10,916
Widowed	1.6	224	205
Divorced	0.1	20	21
Separated	0.4	59	48
Never married/in union	22.1	3,035	2,569
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	28.3	3,889	3,286
Ever gave birth	71.7	9,873	10,476
Gave birth in last two years	11.5	1,583	1,958
No birth in last two years	60.2	8,290	8,518
Health insurance			
Has coverage	17.8	2,445	2,513
Has no coverage	82.2	11,309	11,242
Birth Place			
This country	95.3	13,118	13,189
Another country	4.7	641	569
Citizenship			
This country only	83.1	11,433	11,475
This country and other country	0.2	29	29
Other country	0.5	69	65
No citizenship	16.2	2,229	2,189
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.0	2,476	2,996
Second	19.5	2,683	2,681
Middle	19.8	2,731	2,827
Fourth	21.7	2,990	2,798
Richest	20.9	2,882	2,460

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Nepal, 2024-25

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	4,646	4,646
Area of residence			
Urban	69.4	3,226	2,706
Rural	30.6	1,420	1,940
Province			
Koshi	17.6	819	695
Rural	7.0	325	344
Urban	10.6	494	351
Madhesh	19.0	882	736
Rural	4.7	217	331
Urban	14.3	664	405
Bagmati	25.2	1,170	1,093
Rural	4.5	209	306
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	13.4	623	440
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	7.3	338	347
Gandaki	7.9	366	507
Rural	2.3	105	202
Urban	5.6	261	305
Lumbini	16.5	766	635
Rural	7.0	325	316
Urban	9.5	441	319
Karnali	5.4	251	456
Rural	2.5	118	234
Urban	2.9	133	222
Sudurpashchim	8.5	393	524
Rural	2.6	121	207
Urban	5.9	272	317
Age			
15-19	20.2	940	825
15-17	12.3	571	519
18-19	7.9	369	306
20-24	13.7	637	591
25-29	12.6	583	637
30-34	13.7	639	749
35-39	14.1	654	705
40-44	13.9	644	640
45-49	11.8	549	499

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics			
Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Nepal, 2024-25			
	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Education			
None	8.0	370	338
ECED	0.4	18	17
Basic (Gr 1-8)	28.7	1,334	1,417
Grade 1-5	12.4	576	601
Grade 6-8	16.3	758	816
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	48.5	2,251	2,222
Grade 9-10	26.0	1,207	1,212
Grade 11-12	22.5	1,044	1,010
Higher	14.4	667	648
Marital status			
Currently married/in union	62.4	2,900	3,146
Widowed	0.2	8	9
Divorced	0.1	5	4
Separated	0.4	18	14
Never married/in union	36.9	1,714	1,472
Health insurance			
Has coverage	19.6	913	932
Has no coverage	80.2	3,727	3,711
Birth Place			
This country	98.7	4,587	4,599
Another country	1.3	59	47
Citizenship			
This country only	87.3	4,056	4,121
This country and other country	0.3	13	12
Other country	0.5	24	13
No citizenship	11.8	548	497
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	15.8	735	919
Second	17.8	828	827
Middle	19.3	899	946
Fourth	23.8	1,104	994
Richest	23.3	1,081	960

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years by selected background characteristics, Nepal, 2024-25

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	5,867	5,867
Sex			
Male	53.3	3,128	3,157
Female	46.7	2,739	2,710
Area of residence			
Urban	64.6	3,788	3,201
Rural	35.4	2,079	2,666
Province			
Koshi	16.3	956	829
Rural	6.5	381	399
Urban	9.8	575	430
Madhesh	25.4	1,491	1,020
Rural	6.6	388	466
Urban	18.8	1,104	554
Bagmati	18.0	1,056	1,129
Rural	4.9	285	386
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	8.2	481	396
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	4.9	290	347
Gandaki	6.7	392	625
Rural	2.1	124	280
Urban	4.6	267	345
Lumbini	16.6	975	843
Rural	8.3	490	443
Urban	8.3	485	400
Karnali	7.3	427	684
Rural	3.4	199	344
Urban	3.9	228	340
Sudurpashchim	9.7	569	737
Rural	3.6	212	348
Urban	6.1	357	389
Age in months			
0-5	9.2	540	405
6-11	7.7	453	354
12-23	19.4	1,136	1,141
24-35	20.1	1,181	1,255
36-47	22.3	1,305	1,370
48-59	21.3	1,251	1,342

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics			
Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years by selected background characteristics, Nepal, 2024-25			
	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Mother's education ^{A,B}			
None	18.7	1,097	932
ECED	0.4	21	20
Basic (Gr 1-8)	29.1	1,707	1,697
Grade 1-5	13.6	800	736
Grade 6-8	15.5	907	961
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	42.0	2,467	2,622
Grade 9-10	22.8	1,337	1,392
Grade 11-12	19.3	1,130	1,230
Higher	9.7	567	589
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire ^B			
Mother	96.7	5,673	5,663
Father	0.5	27	28
Other primary caregiver	2.8	166	176
Other relative	2.1	126	132
Step/Foster/Adopted parent or relative	0.0	3	3
Other	0.1	5	6
Health insurance			
Has coverage	11.7	684	812
Has no coverage	88.3	5,182	5,054
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	21.3	1,250	1,448
Second	20.8	1,222	1,155
Middle	21.8	1,281	1,221
Fourth	19.8	1,163	1,095
Richest	16.2	952	948
^A In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent			
^B Only if the child's mother was not listed as member of the household (i.e., deceased or is living elsewhere) a primary caregiver was identified as respondent			

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years by selected background characteristics, Nepal, 2024-25

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years ^A	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	12,485	7,352	7,352
Sex				
Male	50.8	6,347	3,861	3,677
Female	49.2	6,138	3,491	3,675
Area of residence				
Urban	64.8	8,094	4,925	4,187
Rural	35.2	4,391	2,427	3,165
Province				
Koshi	16.1	2,007	1,288	1,061
Rural	6.6	830	507	494
Urban	9.4	1,177	781	567
Madhesh	22.9	2,857	1,397	1,128
Rural	5.7	706	338	491
Urban	17.2	2,151	1,058	637
Bagmati	17.6	2,202	1,480	1,412
Rural	4.5	564	332	428
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	7.3	916	687	497
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	5.8	722	461	487
Gandaki	7.7	957	646	828
Rural	2.5	312	196	345
Urban	5.2	645	450	483
Lumbini	18.8	2,349	1,356	1,156
Rural	8.7	1,085	583	564
Urban	10.1	1,264	774	592
Karnali	6.6	825	465	830
Rural	3.2	399	213	409
Urban	3.4	427	252	421
Sudurpashchim	10.3	1,288	719	937
Rural	4.0	496	259	434
Urban	6.3	792	461	503
Age				
5-9	39.9	4,985	3,038	3,472
10-14	40.7	5,082	2,808	2,602
15-17	19.4	2,418	1,507	1,278
Mother's education^{B,D}				
None	38.0	4,749	2,525	2,385
ECED	0.7	82	47	50

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17 years' background characteristics				
Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years by selected background characteristics, Nepal, 2024-25				
	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years ^A	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Basic (Gr 1-8)	28.9	3,614	2,076	2,090
Grade 1-5	16.5	2,065	1,146	1,102
Grade 6-8	12.4	1,549	929	988
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	26.5	3,313	2,187	2,320
Grade 9-10	16.3	2,035	1,328	1,412
Grade 11-12	10.2	1,277	860	908
Higher	5.4	668	474	470
DK/Missing	0.2	22	15	11
Emancipated ^C	44.5	5,558	3,089	2,942
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire^D				
Mother	88.2	11,007	6,403	6,427
Father	2.4	295	188	157
Other primary caregiver	9.2	1,148	733	742
Other relative	7.7	967	614	608
Step/Foster/Adopted parent or relative	0.4	48	34	38
Other	0.9	107	68	71
Emancipated ^C	0.3	36	28	26
Health insurance				
Has coverage	15.0	1,870	1,259	1,257
Has no coverage	84.9	10,601	6,087	6,090
Missing/DK	0.1	15	6	5
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	23.0	2,876	1,556	1,832
Second	21.8	2,721	1,517	1,489
Middle	20.2	2,523	1,480	1,475
Fourth	19.0	2,378	1,472	1,398
Richest	15.9	1,987	1,326	1,158
^A As one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child age 5-17 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children age 5-17 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted percent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children age 5-17 years in sampled households.				
^B In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent:				
^C Children age 15-17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with their mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caregiver. This category is not presented in individual tables.				
^D Only if the child's mother was not listed as member of the household (i.e., deceased or is living elsewhere) a primary caregiver was identified as respondent. The category of "Emancipated" applies to children age 15-17 years as described in note C.				

4.6 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the SDGs seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology.⁶

The Nepal MICS 2024-25 included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the name or brand of the cookstove or device used to classify the use of clean fuels for cooking and heating.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using solar cooker, electric stove, piped natural gas stove, biogas stove, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Table SR.6.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Table SR.6.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on electricity (including solar air heater), piped natural gas, LPG/cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ethanol. Table SR.6.3 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity (including solar panels), solar-powered lantern or flashlight, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, biogas lamp, or LPG lamp. Table SR.6.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, “Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology” for cooking, space heating and lighting. Table SR.6.5 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

⁶ WHO. Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

Table SR.6.2: Primary reliance on clean and other fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Nepal, 2024-25

Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:																
	Clean fuels and technologies	Solid fuels for cooking										Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
		Coal/Lignite unprocessed	Charcoal briquettes / pellets	Wood	Agricultural or Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs / Corn cobs	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass pellets / briquettes	Woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Sawdust						
Total	43.9	0.0	0.1	50.3	2.5	2.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	56.0	48,878	
Area of residence																
Urban	55.2	0.0	0.1	39.5	2.6	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.8	32,631	
Rural	21.2	0.0	0.1	71.9	2.2	4.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	78.7	16,246	
Province																
Koshi	40.2	0.0	0.2	52.7	1.6	4.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	59.7	8,415	
Rural	22.3	0.0	0.3	65.5	3.0	8.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	77.6	3,403	
Urban	52.3	0.0	0.1	43.9	0.6	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	47.6	5,012	
Madhesh	31.5	0.0	0.0	49.9	10.2	7.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	68.5	9,905	
Rural	20.0	0.2	0.0	62.4	8.7	7.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.0	2,431	
Urban	35.3	0.0	0.0	45.9	10.6	7.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	64.7	7,474	
Bagmati	72.1	0.0	0.0	27.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27.8	10,367	
Rural	26.1	0.0	0.0	73.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.9	2,344	
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	97.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2.2	4,883	
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	66.7	0.0	0.0	32.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	33.2	3,140	
Gandaki	53.4	0.0	0.0	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	46.5	4,323	
Rural	27.3	0.0	0.0	70.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.7	1,370	
Urban	65.5	0.0	0.0	34.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	34.3	2,953	
Lumbini	42.5	0.0	0.1	53.6	0.8	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.5	8,459	
Rural	26.4	0.0	0.0	67.2	1.0	4.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	73.6	3,761	
Urban	55.4	0.0	0.2	42.8	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.6	4,698	
Karnali	13.4	0.0	0.0	86.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	86.3	2,914	
Rural	4.7	0.0	0.0	94.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	95.0	1,338	

Table SR.6.2: Primary reliance on clean and other fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:													
	Clean fuels and technologies	Solid fuels for cooking										No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking
		Coal/Lignite unprocessed	Charcoal briquettes / pellets	Wood	Agricultural or Crop residue / Grass/ cobs	Straw/ Shrubs / Corn	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass pellets / briquettes	Woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Sawdust			
Urban	20.8	0.0	0.0	79.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	78.9
Sudurpashchim	26.2	0.0	0.2	73.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.8
Rural	9.9	0.0	0.4	89.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.0
Urban	35.2	0.0	0.1	64.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.8
Education of household head														
None	27.2	0.0	0.1	63.4	4.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	72.7
ECED	41.9	0.0	0.0	51.6	2.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.1
Basic (Gr 1-8)	39.2	0.0	0.1	55.8	2.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.7
Grade 1-5	35.5	0.0	0.1	59.0	2.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.5
Grade 6-8	44.7	0.0	0.0	51.0	1.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.1
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	62.2	0.0	0.0	34.9	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37.8
Grade 9-10	58.7	0.0	0.1	37.7	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	41.3
Grade 11-12	69.2	0.0	0.0	29.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	30.7
Higher	85.5	0.0	0.2	12.8	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	14.2
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.6	0.0	0.1	93.1	3.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.3
Second	8.4	0.0	0.1	80.7	5.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.6
Middle	35.0	0.0	0.2	56.6	2.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	65.0
Fourth	77.1	0.0	0.0	19.7	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	22.8
Richest	98.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.6
														9,775

Table SR.6.3: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating																
Percent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Nepal, 2024-25																
	Clean fuels for space heating:				Polluting fuels for space heating:							Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	
	Clean fuels for space heating:				Polluting fuels for space heating:											
Electricity (including solar panels)	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas	Biogas	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite briquettes	Wood	Agricultural or crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrub/ Corn cobs	Animal waste/ dung	Woodchips	Other	No space heating in the household		48,878	100.0	68.5	33.6	15,407
Total																
Area of residence																
Urban	11.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	66.7	100.0	32,631	41.2	10,872	
Rural	3.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.1	100.0	16,246	15.4	4,535	
Province																
Koshi	7.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	73.4	100.0	8,415	37.5	2,243	
Rural	6.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.8	100.0	3,403	32.8	893	
Urban	7.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	73.1	100.0	5,012	40.7	1,349	
Madhesh	5.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	81.1	100.0	9,905	28.3	1,874	
Rural	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	82.5	100.0	2,431	13.0	426	
Urban	6.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	80.6	100.0	7,474	32.9	1,448	
Bagmati	18.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	58.4	100.0	10,367	52.9	4,313	
Rural	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.1	100.0	2,344	13.7	514	
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	30.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	47.8	100.0	4,883	72.0	2,548	
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	11.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.2	100.0	3,140	30.2	1,251	
Gandaki	9.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.3	100.0	4,323	39.8	1,066	
Rural	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.4	100.0	1,370	17.5	254	
Urban	12.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.5	100.0	2,953	46.9	811	
Lumbini	8.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.2	100.0	8,459	25.7	3,031	
Rural	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.4	100.0	3,761	15.6	1,225	
Urban	11.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.6	100.0	4,698	32.5	1,806	
Karnali	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	67.7	100.0	2,914	9.7	942	

Table SR.6.3: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Nepal, 2024-25

	Clean fuels for space heating:											Polluting fuels for space heating:							Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
	Clean fuels for space heating:			Polluting fuels for space heating:								No space heating in the household										
	Electricity (including solar panels)	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas	Biogas	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite briquettes / pellets	Wood	Agricultural or crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs/ Corn cobs	Animal waste/ dung	Woodchips	Other												
Rural	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.7	100.0	1,338	3.2	486							
Urban	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	71.1	100.0	1,576	16.7	456							
Sudurpashchim	4.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	56.9	100.0	4,495	11.6	1,940							
Rural	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	53.9	100.0	1,599	4.0	737							
Urban	5.9	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	58.5	100.0	2,896	16.4	1,203							
Education of household head																						
None	3.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	74.8	100.0	17,159	19.7	4,322							
ECED	4.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.4	100.0	406	34.8	80							
Basic (Gr 1-8)	7.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	100.0	15,680	25.6	4,708							
Grade 1-5	5.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.1	100.0	9,362	22.4	2,707							
Grade 6-8	8.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.3	100.0	6,318	29.8	2,002							
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	13.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	63.7	100.0	12,429	42.4	4,510							
Grade 9-10	12.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	66.6	100.0	8,288	41.0	2,770							
Grade 11-12	16.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.0	100.0	4,141	44.6	1,740							
Higher	31.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.1	100.0	3,106	65.7	1,737							
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	71.4	100.0	9,779	3.0	2,801							
Second	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	78.0	100.0	9,771	5.7	2,147							
Middle	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	79.1	100.0	9,778	12.4	2,039							
Fourth	5.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.3	100.0	9,775	24.6	2,903							
Richest	35.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	43.6	100.0	9,775	72.6	5,517							

¹ MICS indicator SR.602 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Table SR.6.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting														
Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Nepal, 2024-25														
	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on													
	Clean fuels for lighting:							Polluting fuels for lighting:					Total	Number of household members
	Electricity (including solar panels)	Solar-powered lantern or flashlight	Rechargeable flashlight, mobile, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene/Paraffin lamp	Oil lamp	Candle	Open fire	Other fuel for lighting		
Total	95.8	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0
48,803	48,878	99.7	Number of household members that reported the use of lighting	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting	48,803									
Area of residence														
Urban	97.5	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
Rural	92.4	5.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	100.0
16,204														
Province														
Koshi	93.4	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
8,408														
Rural	90.9	5.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
3,403														
Urban	95.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
5,012														
Madhesh	98.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0
9,905														
Rural	98.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0
2,426														
Urban	99.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0
7,453														
Bagmati	98.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
10,362														
Rural	97.4	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0
2,341														
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
4,883														
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
3,138														
Gandaki	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
4,321														
Rural	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
1,367														
Urban	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2,953														
Lumbini	99.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
8,447														
Rural	98.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
3,749														
Urban	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4,698														
Karnali	79.8	16.9	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	100.0
2,900														
Rural	72.5	22.5	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	100.0
1,327														

Table SR.6.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Nepal, 2024-25														
	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on													
	Clean fuels for lighting:					Polluting fuels for lighting:					No lighting in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹
	Electricity (including solar panels)	Solar-powered lantern or flashlight	Rechargeable flashlight, mobile, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Biogas lamp	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) lamp	Gasoline lamp	Kerosene/Paraffin lamp	Oil lamp	Candle	Open fire			
Urban	86.0	12.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,576
Sudurpashchim	89.1	8.5	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	4,495
Rural	76.4	21.2	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,599
Urban	96.1	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,896
Education of household head														
None	95.0	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	17,159
ECED	94.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	406
Basic (Gr 1-8)	95.3	3.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	15,680
Grade 1-5	95.1	3.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	9,362
Grade 6-8	95.6	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,318
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	97.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,429
Grade 9-10	97.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,288
Grade 11-12	96.4	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,141
Higher	98.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,106
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	84.0	11.6	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.8	9,779
Second	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,771
Middle	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,778
Fourth	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	9,775
Richest	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,775

¹ MICS indicator SR.603 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Table SR.6.5: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting		
Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Nepal, 2024-25		
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ^{1,A}	Number of household members
Total	35.6	48,878
Area of residence		
Urban	44.8	32,631
Rural	17.0	16,246
Province		
Koshi	32.8	8,415
Rural	17.8	3,403
Urban	42.9	5,012
Madhesh	26.3	9,905
Rural	17.6	2,431
Urban	29.1	7,474
Bagmati	57.9	10,367
Rural	20.9	2,344
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	83.4	4,883
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	45.8	3,140
Gandaki	47.7	4,323
Rural	23.8	1,370
Urban	58.8	2,953
Lumbini	32.6	8,459
Rural	19.8	3,761
Urban	42.8	4,698
Karnali	11.7	2,914
Rural	3.7	1,338
Urban	18.5	1,576
Sudurpashchim	19.5	4,495
Rural	7.4	1,599
Urban	26.1	2,896
Education of household head		
None	22.8	17,159
ECED	39.0	406
Basic (Gr 1-8)	30.9	15,680
Grade 1-5	27.6	9,362
Grade 6-8	35.7	6,318
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	49.9	12,429
Grade 9-10	47.7	8,288
Grade 11-12	54.3	4,141
Higher	71.6	3,106
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.5	9,779
Second	6.7	9,771
Middle	28.1	9,778
Fourth	59.5	9,775
Richest	83.1	9,775
¹ MICS indicator SR.604 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2		
^A For households that do not use space heating, the computation is based on reliance on clean fuel use for cooking and lighting. Similar approach is applied for households that report no cooking or do not use lighting.		

4.7 PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP

The Background module of the Questionnaires for Women and Men Age 15-49 asked about the place of birth and the citizenship of the respondents. Table SR.7.2 presents the percent distribution of place of birth and percent distribution of foreign-born respondents age 15-49 years by country of birth while Table SR.7.3 presents percent distribution of people age 15-49 years by citizenship and by country of citizenship among citizens of another country.

Table SR.7.2: Place of birth										
Percent distribution of place of birth among women and men age 15-49 years and percent distribution of foreign born people by country of birth, Nepal, 2024-25										
	Percentage born in Nepal	Percentage foreign born	Total	Number of people	Percent distribution of country of birth among people born outside Nepal				Total	Number of foreign born people
					India	Hong Kong	Bhutan	unable to determine		
Total	96.7	3.2	100.0	18,408	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	597
Sex										
Male	98.7	1.3	100.0	7,720	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	99
Female	95.3	4.7	100.0	10,688	99.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	498
Area of residence										
Urban	96.9	3.1	100.0	12,703	99.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	389
Rural	96.3	3.6	100.0	5,705	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	208
Province										
Koshi	96.9	3.1	100.0	3,089	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97
Rural	96.7	3.3	100.0	1,196	(100.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	39
Urban	97.0	3.0	100.0	1,892	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58
Madhesh	94.5	5.4	100.0	3,589	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	195
Rural	93.9	6.0	100.0	872	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53
Urban	94.7	5.2	100.0	2,717	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	142
Bagmati	99.0	1.0	100.0	4,217	(97.4)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.8)	100.0	42
Rural	99.5	0.5	100.0	783	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	98.7	1.3	100.0	2,205	(97.2)	0.0	(2.8)	(*)	100.0	28
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	99.1	0.9	100.0	1,229	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Gandaki	97.4	2.5	100.0	1,542	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39
Rural	98.8	1.0	100.0	446	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Urban	96.8	3.2	100.0	1,096	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Lumbini	94.2	5.8	100.0	3,259	98.5	1.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	189
Rural	92.8	7.2	100.0	1,388	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	100
Urban	95.3	4.7	100.0	1,871	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	89
Karnali	99.7	0.3	100.0	1,052	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Rural	99.5	0.5	100.0	474	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Urban	99.8	0.2	100.0	578	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Sudurpashchim	98.1	1.9	100.0	1,660	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Rural	99.1	0.9	100.0	546	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Urban	97.6	2.4	100.0	1,114	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Education										
None	94.5	5.5	100.0	2,960	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	163
ECED	98.8	1.2	100.0	92	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Basic (Gr 1-8)	96.3	3.7	100.0	4,934	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	181

Table SR.7.2: Place of birth										
Percent distribution of place of birth among women and men age 15-49 years and percent distribution of foreign born people by country of birth, Nepal, 2024-25										
	Percentage born in Nepal	Percentage foreign born	Total	Number of people	Percent distribution of country of birth among people born outside Nepal				Total	Number of foreign born people
					India	Hong Kong	Bhutan	unable to determine		
Grade 1-5	95.8	4.2	100.0	2,244	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	95
Grade 6-8	96.8	3.2	100.0	2,691	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	97.5	2.5	100.0	8,119	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	203
Grade 9-10	97.1	2.8	100.0	4,391	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	125
Grade 11-12	97.9	2.1	100.0	3,728	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78
Higher	97.9	2.1	100.0	2,284	(94.0)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(1.3)	100.0	48
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	97.3	2.7	100.0	1,923	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	51
Second	94.8	5.2	100.0	2,084	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	109
Middle	95.3	4.7	100.0	2,121	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Fourth	94.2	5.7	100.0	2,322	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	133
Richest	95.3	4.7	100.0	2,238	97.1	2.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	105
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases										
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

Table SR.7.3: Citizenship											
Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 years by citizenship and percentage of those who are citizens of another country, by country of citizenship, Nepal, 2024-25											
	Citizen of Nepal only	Citizen of Nepal and another country	Citizens of another country only	No citizenship	Missing	Total	Number of people	Percentage of country of citizenship among people who are citizens of another country ^A			Number of people who are citizens of another country
								India	Other	Unable to determine	
Total	84.9	0.2	0.5	14.3	0.1	100.0	18,408	96.6	2.1	1.7	137
Sex											
Male	87.3	0.3	0.5	11.8	0.1	100.0	7,720	(96.8)	(3.2)	(0.0)	61
Female	83.1	0.2	0.5	16.2	0.0	100.0	10,688	96.5	1.1	3.0	76
Area of residence											
Urban	85.9	0.2	0.6	13.3	0.0	100.0	12,703	95.3	2.9	2.3	100
Rural	82.5	0.3	0.4	16.8	0.1	100.0	5,705	(100.0)	0.0	0.0	37
Province											
Koshi	86.3	0.0	0.7	13.0	0.0	100.0	3,089	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Rural	85.7	0.1	0.5	13.7	0.0	100.0	1,196	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Urban	86.7	0.0	0.9	12.5	0.0	100.0	1,892	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Madhesh	78.5	0.2	0.7	20.6	0.0	100.0	3,589	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
Rural	78.1	0.2	0.6	21.0	0.0	100.0	872	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Urban	78.6	0.2	0.7	20.5	0.0	100.0	2,717	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Bagmati	90.2	0.1	0.6	8.9	0.1	100.0	4,217	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Rural	86.9	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	100.0	783	-	-	-	0
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	92.8	0.2	0.9	5.9	0.3	100.0	2,205	(*)	(*)	(*)	23

Table SR.7.3: Citizenship

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 years by citizenship and percentage of those who are citizens of another country, by country of citizenship, Nepal, 2024-25

	Citizen of Nepal only	Citizen of Nepal and another country	Citizens of another country only	No citizenship	Missing	Total	Number of people	Percentage of country of citizenship among people who are citizens of another country ^A			Number of people who are citizens of another country
								India	Other	Unable to determine	
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	87.7	0.0	0.4	11.9	0.0	100.0	1,229	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Gandaki	89.5	0.1	0.5	9.9	0.0	100.0	1,542	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Rural	86.7	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	100.0	446	-	-	-	0
Urban	90.7	0.1	0.7	8.5	0.0	100.0	1,096	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Lumbini	83.7	0.7	0.4	15.1	0.1	100.0	3,259	(100.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	37
Rural	79.6	0.8	0.8	18.6	0.2	100.0	1,388	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Urban	86.7	0.6	0.2	12.5	0.0	100.0	1,871	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Karnali	85.2	0.1	0.1	14.5	0.0	100.0	1,052	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Rural	83.2	0.2	0.2	16.4	0.0	100.0	474	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Urban	86.8	0.1	0.0	13.0	0.1	100.0	578	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Sudurpashchim	79.9	0.4	0.0	19.7	0.0	100.0	1,660	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Rural	79.7	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0	100.0	546	-	-	-	0
Urban	80.0	0.5	0.0	19.4	0.0	100.0	1,114	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Education											
None	90.4	0.3	0.7	8.5	0.0	100.0	2,960	(92.8)	(1.5)	(7.2)	31
ECED	93.6	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	92	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0
Basic (Gr 1-8)	83.2	0.2	0.7	15.9	0.0	100.0	4,934	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	45
Grade 1-5	88.3	0.1	0.9	10.7	0.0	100.0	2,244	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Grade 6-8	78.9	0.2	0.6	20.2	0.0	100.0	2,691	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	80.0	0.2	0.4	19.3	0.1	100.0	8,119	(95.6)	(4.4)	(0.0)	47
Grade 9-10	75.1	0.3	0.5	24.0	0.2	100.0	4,391	(97.3)	(2.7)	(0.0)	32
Grade 11-12	85.7	0.2	0.2	13.9	0.0	100.0	3,728	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Higher	98.2	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	2,284	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
DK/Missing	91.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	19	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	78.0	0.1	0.1	21.7	0.1	100.0	3,144	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Second	80.7	0.3	0.4	18.7	0.0	100.0	3,460	(89.9)	(0.0)	(10.1)	23
Middle	83.2	0.4	0.7	15.7	0.0	100.0	3,614	(97.9)	(2.1)	(0.0)	38
Fourth	87.8	0.4	0.6	11.2	0.0	100.0	4,156	96.1	3.9	(0.0)	40
Richest	92.2	0.1	0.7	6.9	0.2	100.0	4,034	(*)	(*)	(*)	29

^A May include people who are citizens of both Nepal and another country

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

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

4.8 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognises that “the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding”.⁷ Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children’s living arrangements, including the composition of the households in which they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child’s care and wellbeing.

Table SR.9.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18.

The Nepal MICS 2024-25 included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed “children left behind”, i.e., for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.9.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.9.3 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household and those living in households headed by a family member.

⁷ Convention on the rights of the child (1989) Treaty no. 27531. United Nations Treaty Series, 1577, preamble. Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/child-rights-convention/convention-text> (Accessed: 23 January 2025).

Table SR.9.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Nepal, 2024-25

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent¹	One or both parents dead²	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
										54.5	0.4	0.5	5.7	0.2	34.3
Sex															
Male	55.0	0.4	0.5	5.0	0.1	34.1	1.8	2.1	0.7	0.3	100.0	8.9	6.0	3.5	8,257
Female	54.1	0.5	0.5	6.4	0.2	34.5	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	9.9	7.6	3.2	7,689
Area of residence															
Urban	55.0	0.3	0.5	5.5	0.1	34.0	1.5	2.2	0.6	0.3	100.0	9.3	6.5	3.1	10,333
Rural	53.7	0.5	0.4	6.2	0.2	34.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.2	100.0	9.5	7.3	3.8	5,613
Province															
Koshi	57.0	0.2	0.7	7.5	0.1	27.7	2.3	3.3	0.9	0.3	100.0	12.9	8.4	4.2	2,574
Rural	63.0	0.3	0.5	7.4	0.1	23.5	2.2	1.8	1.1	0.2	100.0	11.1	8.3	4.1	1,053
Urban	52.9	0.2	0.8	7.5	0.1	30.5	2.3	4.4	0.9	0.4	100.0	14.1	8.6	4.3	1,521
Madhesh	54.6	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.1	41.1	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	3.3	2.3	2.1	3,746
Rural	52.6	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.1	43.5	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	2.8	1.6	2.5	939
Urban	55.3	0.7	0.0	1.8	0.1	40.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	3.5	2.5	2.0	2,808
Bagmati	64.5	0.4	1.1	5.8	0.1	22.6	0.9	3.7	0.6	0.3	100.0	11.8	7.5	3.2	2,822
Rural	59.9	0.8	0.6	7.3	0.1	26.3	0.5	2.9	1.1	0.6	100.0	13.0	8.8	3.1	734
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	69.9	0.3	1.6	5.1	0.0	18.2	0.9	3.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	10.8	7.1	3.1	1,202
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	61.0	0.3	0.8	5.6	0.3	25.5	1.2	4.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	12.4	7.1	3.3	886
Gandaki	50.0	0.6	0.4	7.5	0.0	37.9	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.1	100.0	11.1	8.6	2.6	1,182
Rural	48.5	0.7	0.4	8.2	0.1	38.0	1.2	2.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	12.0	9.3	2.6	382
Urban	50.8	0.6	0.5	7.3	0.0	37.9	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	10.7	8.3	2.6	800
Lumbini	49.0	0.1	0.3	5.2	0.1	41.2	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.2	100.0	7.7	5.6	3.3	2,913
Rural	47.9	0.2	0.3	5.1	0.1	42.4	2.0	0.7	1.2	0.1	100.0	7.6	5.7	3.8	1,370
Urban	49.9	0.1	0.2	5.2	0.0	40.0	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.3	100.0	7.9	5.5	2.9	1,544
Karnali	55.7	0.5	0.7	8.4	0.1	30.5	2.5	1.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	11.0	9.7	3.9	1,084
Rural	56.1	1.0	0.7	8.5	0.1	28.3	3.2	1.5	0.3	0.4	100.0	12.0	10.3	5.3	517

Table SR.9.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Nepal, 2024-25

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent¹	One or both parents dead²	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Urban	55.3	0.1	0.7	8.4	0.0	32.5	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	10.1	9.1	2.5	567
Sudurpashchim	45.6	0.5	0.5	10.1	0.8	36.9	2.8	1.4	0.7	0.7	100.0	14.1	11.9	5.3	1,624
Rural	46.0	1.0	0.8	9.8	0.8	37.3	2.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	100.0	13.4	12.3	5.9	619
Urban	45.3	0.2	0.3	10.3	0.8	36.6	2.8	1.8	0.8	0.9	100.0	14.5	11.7	5.0	1,006
Age															
0-4	56.4	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.0	40.2	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	2.7	1.9	1.0	4,141
5-9	51.8	0.5	0.5	6.0	0.1	37.1	1.2	2.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	9.7	7.0	2.9	4,750
10-14	54.8	0.5	0.5	7.0	0.1	31.1	2.0	2.5	1.0	0.5	100.0	11.6	8.1	4.1	4,673
15-17	56.0	0.6	1.1	9.9	0.5	24.7	3.3	2.3	1.3	0.3	100.0	15.9	12.2	6.9	2,382
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	53.1	0.9	0.6	6.6	0.3	33.5	2.8	1.0	0.9	0.3	100.0	10.4	8.4	5.6	3,592
Second	50.4	0.3	0.4	5.0	0.1	39.7	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.5	100.0	8.0	5.8	3.2	3,436
Middle	50.7	0.2	0.5	5.4	0.1	38.5	1.4	2.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	9.3	6.2	2.7	3,285
Fourth	57.1	0.4	0.6	5.9	0.1	31.7	1.2	2.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	10.0	7.0	2.5	3,073
Richest	64.0	0.2	0.4	5.6	0.0	25.8	0.9	2.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	9.1	6.2	2.3	2,560
¹MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements															
²MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead															

Table SR.9.2: Children's living arrangements and coresidence with parents

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Nepal, 2024-25

	Children with at least one parent living elsewhere ^A					Children with at least one parent living abroad					Number of children age 0-17 years
	Percentage with at least one parent alive and:					Percentage with at least one parent alive and:					
	Mother living elsewhere	Father living elsewhere	Both mother and father living elsewhere	At least one parent living elsewhere		Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ⁱ		
Total	2.4	34.6	5.6	42.6		1.8	29.0	2.3	33.2	15,946	
Sex											
Male	2.6	34.4	4.9	41.9		2.0	29.1	2.3	33.4	8,257	
Female	2.2	34.8	6.3	43.3		1.7	28.9	2.3	32.9	7,689	
Area of residence											
Urban	2.7	34.3	5.3	42.3		2.2	28.7	2.1	33.0	10,333	
Rural	1.7	35.3	6.1	43.1		1.2	29.5	2.7	33.4	5,613	
Province											
Koshi	3.9	27.9	7.3	39.1		3.3	23.3	2.5	29.2	2,574	
Rural	2.3	23.8	7.2	33.3		1.4	19.2	2.1	22.8	1,053	
Urban	5.1	30.8	7.3	43.1		4.6	26.2	2.8	33.6	1,521	
Madhesh	0.5	41.6	1.6	43.7		0.3	35.8	0.3	36.4	3,746	
Rural	0.4	43.7	1.1	45.2		0.2	37.0	0.0	37.2	939	
Urban	0.6	40.8	1.8	43.2		0.4	35.4	0.4	36.1	2,808	
Bagmati	4.7	22.8	5.7	33.3		4.0	15.6	1.3	21.0	2,822	
Rural	3.6	26.8	7.2	37.6		3.2	16.4	2.1	21.6	734	
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	5.1	18.2	5.1	28.3		3.7	11.2	1.0	15.8	1,202	
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	5.2	25.8	5.4	36.5		5.2	20.9	1.2	27.4	886	
Gandaki	2.1	38.9	7.1	48.1		2.1	36.6	2.1	40.8	1,182	
Rural	2.6	39.2	8.0	49.7		3.3	36.6	1.1	41.1	382	
Urban	1.9	38.8	6.6	47.4		1.5	36.6	2.5	40.6	800	
Lumbini	1.5	41.2	5.1	47.8		1.2	34.7	2.6	38.5	2,913	
Rural	1.1	42.6	5.1	48.8		0.5	37.9	2.8	41.2	1,370	
Urban	2.0	39.9	5.0	46.9		1.7	31.9	2.4	36.1	1,544	
Karnali	2.0	30.9	8.2	41.1		0.9	25.4	4.0	30.3	1,084	
Rural	2.0	29.2	8.4	39.7		0.9	23.6	4.4	29.0	517	

Table SR.9.2: Children's living arrangements and coresidence with parents										
Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Nepal, 2024-25										
	Children with at least one parent living elsewhere ^A					Children with at least one parent living abroad				
	Percentage with at least one parent alive and:					Percentage with at least one parent alive and:				Number of children age 0-17 years
	Mother living elsewhere	Father living elsewhere	Both mother and father living elsewhere	At least one parent living elsewhere		Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Urban	2.0	32.4	8.0	42.4		0.9	26.9	3.7	31.5	567
Sudurpashchim	2.0	37.4	9.9	49.3		0.9	32.3	6.9	40.1	1,624
Rural	1.4	38.5	9.8	49.6		0.6	33.2	7.7	41.5	619
Urban	2.4	36.8	10.0	49.2		1.1	31.7	6.4	39.2	1,006
Age										
0-4	0.9	40.1	1.6	42.6		0.8	32.8	0.8	34.4	4,141
5-9	2.5	37.6	5.9	46.0		2.0	31.7	2.9	36.7	4,750
10-14	3.0	31.7	6.7	41.5		2.3	26.6	2.9	31.8	4,673
15-17	3.3	24.9	9.8	38.0		2.3	21.7	2.6	26.6	2,382
Orphanhood status										
Both parents alive	1.9	35.5	5.8	43.2		1.7	29.9	2.4	33.9	15,379
Only mother alive	23.1	na	na	23.1		10.2	na	na	10.2	335
Only father alive	na	33.7	na0	33.7		na	18.4	na	18.4	174
Both parents deceased	na	na	na	na		na	na	na	na	24
Unknown	(10.2)	(16.5)	(0.0)	(26.7)		(9.7)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(15.2)	34
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.6	34.2	6.5	42.3		0.8	28.1	3.1	32.1	3,592
Second	1.7	40.1	4.9	46.6		1.2	34.6	1.8	37.6	3,436
Middle	3.1	38.6	5.1	46.8		2.8	33.9	2.4	39.1	3,285
Fourth	3.3	32.0	5.7	41.0		2.9	25.9	1.9	30.7	3,073
Richest	2.5	25.8	5.6	33.9		1.7	20.2	2.2	24.1	2,560
¹ MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad										
^A Includes parent(s) known to be alive and living abroad or elsewhere in the country										
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases										
na: not applicable										

Table SR.9.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Nepal, 2024-25													
	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household									Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^a	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing		
Total	6.8	15,946	1.8	0.5	59.5	9.5	22.5	1.1	0.2	1.5	3.3	100.0	1,078
Sex													
Male	6.0	8,257	1.0	0.0	63.5	9.3	19.1	0.8	0.0	2.1	4.1	100.0	494
Female	7.6	7,689	2.5	0.9	56.0	9.7	25.4	1.4	0.4	1.0	2.7	100.0	584
Area of residence													
Urban	6.5	10,333	1.6	0.6	57.5	10.0	24.0	1.2	0.4	1.7	3.1	100.0	669
Rural	7.3	5,613	2.2	0.3	62.7	8.7	20.2	1.0	0.0	1.1	3.8	100.0	410
Province													
Koshi	8.4	2,574	2.2	0.4	51.5	9.7	31.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	2.5	100.0	217
Rural	8.3	1,053	1.4	0.0	61.5	1.8	27.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	6.3	100.0	87
Urban	8.6	1,521	2.8	0.6	44.9	15.0	34.4	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	130
Madhesh	2.3	3,746	2.2	0.0	53.1	8.4	25.3	1.8	0.9	0.8	7.5	100.0	85
Rural	1.6	939	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Urban	2.5	2,808	(2.7)	(0.0)	(54.5)	(10.2)	(23.7)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(.9)	(7.0)	100.0	70
Bagmati	7.5	2,822	0.3	1.8	59.6	10.8	16.6	3.2	0.0	4.6	3.1	100.0	212
Rural	8.8	734	0.0	1.6	77.8	7.6	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	65
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	7.1	1,202	0.0	3.3	42.7	11.7	25.4	3.5	0.0	7.6	5.7	100.0	85
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	7.1	886	0.9	0.0	63.7	12.8	9.4	5.9	0.0	4.5	2.8	100.0	63
Gandaki	8.6	1,182	1.7	0.0	58.0	4.3	30.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	5.0	100.0	102
Ruraless	9.3	382	2.9	0.0	63.0	9.4	22.3	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	36
Urban	8.3	800	1.0	0.0	55.2	1.5	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	100.0	67
Lumbini	5.6	2,913	0.9	0.0	61.1	12.2	18.5	0.6	0.0	0.5	6.2	100.0	163
Rural	5.7	1,370	1.9	0.0	51.2	12.4	21.4	1.3	0.0	1.0	10.8	100.0	78
Urban	5.5	1,544	0.0	0.0	70.2	12.1	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	85
Karnali	9.7	1,084	2.0	0.6	69.1	6.0	18.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	105

Table SR.9.3: Children not in parental care													
Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Nepal, 2024-25													
	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent ¹	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household								Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing		
Rural	10.3	517	2.7	0.2	71.4	4.7	18.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.3	53
Urban	9.1	567	1.2	0.9	66.6	7.2	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	94.2	52
Sudurpashchim	11.9	1,624	3.7	0.0	65.3	10.7	19.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	95.1	193
Rural	12.3	619	5.0	0.0	60.2	17.8	15.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	93.9	76
Urban	11.7	1,006	2.8	0.0	68.7	6.0	21.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	95.9	117
Age													
0-4	1.9	4,141	0.0	0.0	86.6	0.0	10.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	97.9	79
5-9	7.0	4,750	0.0	0.0	73.9	4.2	17.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.4	95.5	334
10-14	8.1	4,673	0.0	0.0	63.2	10.1	20.3	2.5	0.5	0.9	2.5	96.1	377
15-17	12.2	2,382	6.8	1.8	30.7	17.3	34.6	0.7	0.3	3.0	4.8	85.2	290
Orphanhood status													
Both parents alive	5.9	15,379	1.8	0.6	59.5	9.3	23.4	0.9	0.1	1.2	3.1	93.7	911
Only mother alive	23.3	335	1.9	0.0	61.4	9.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	5.1	5.5	87.5	78
Only father alive	37.6	174	0.0	0.0	60.1	9.7	18.2	3.8	2.6	0.0	5.6	91.8	65
Both parents deceased	(100.0)	24	(5.7)	(0.0)	(50.6)	(14.5)	(21.8)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(91.8)	24
Unknown	(0.0)	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	8.4	3,592	2.8	0.5	70.5	6.9	16.7	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.5	95.4	302
Second	5.8	3,436	0.8	0.4	60.4	8.0	21.7	1.2	0.0	1.5	6.1	91.6	199
Middle	6.2	3,285	2.0	1.4	59.4	9.7	22.3	0.3	0.0	2.3	2.6	93.1	203
Fourth	7.0	3,073	2.5	0.0	52.7	14.1	24.0	1.8	0.0	2.2	2.8	92.5	216
Richest	6.2	2,560	0.0	0.0	46.8	9.9	33.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	5.2	91.5	160
¹ MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements													
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 cases													
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases													
^A Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related													

Annex X. Wealth Index Variable Categories by Domains

Domain	Category	Description
National	Housing and household characteristics	Includes construction materials of floor, wall and roof, levels of crowding, ownership of selected household assets, and presence of a household servant.
	Electricity and utilities	Includes access to electricity, type of lighting, and main sources of energy for cooking and heating.
	Water and sanitation	Includes source of drinking water, accessibility of water, sanitation facilities, and solid waste disposal.
	Hygiene	Includes availability of a designated handwashing facility, presence of soap, and availability of water for hygiene purposes.
Urban	Housing and household characteristics	Same as the national domain, capturing dwelling characteristics and household assets.
	Livestock ownership	Includes ownership of livestock to capture residual variation in asset holdings among urban households.
	Electricity and utilities	Same as the national domain.
	Water and sanitation	Same as the national domain.
	Hygiene	Same as the national domain.
Rural	Housing and household characteristics	Same as the national domain, excluding household servants as an indicator.
	Electricity and utilities	Same as the national domain.
	Water and sanitation	Same as the national domain.
	Hygiene	Same as the national domain.

With the SDG target (3.2) for child mortality, on ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, the international community has retained the overarching goal of reducing child mortality. While the global target calls for reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, reduction of child mortality continues to be one of the most important objectives in national plans and programmes in each and every country.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and those who had were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, women were asked to provide detailed information on their live births, starting with the firstborn, in chronological order. This information included whether births were single or multiple, and for each live birth, sex, date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children alive at the time of survey, women were asked the current age of the child; for deceased children, the age at death was obtained. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life¹
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (${}_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Child mortality is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one. Post-neonatal mortality is calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 15 years preceding the survey.

Tables CS.2 and CS.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using the rates calculated for the 5-year period immediately preceding the survey, differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as province, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates					
Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, Nepal, 2024-25					
	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	17	10	27	4	31
5-9	14	10	24	4	27
10-14	15	11	26	4	30
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2 ² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate ³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate ⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate ⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					

¹ The neonatal period is the first 28 days of life, however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys, which very closely approximates the 28-day definition.

Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Nepal, 2024-25

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	17	10	27	4	31
Area					
Urban	16	10	26	5	31
Rural	19	9	27	3	30
Province^B					
Koshi	14	10	24	6	30
Madhesh	20	10	30	3	33
Bagmati	10	7	17	5	21
Gandaki	14	6	20	0	20
Lumbini	16	13	29	1	29
Karnali	22	6	29	9	38
Sudurpashchim	26	12	38	11	48
Mother's education					
None	18	16	34	6	40
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Basic (Gr 1-8)	22	12	34	4	37
Grade 1-5	22	18	41	6	47
Grade 6-8	21	6	27	1	29
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	16	7	23	3	27
Grade 9-10	19	7	26	4	30
Grade 11-12	12	8	20	3	23
Higher	4	0	4	4	8
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	22	9	31	6	36
Second	18	20	38	7	45
Middle	15	15	30	2	32
Fourth	17	0	17	5	22
Richest	11	2	13	0	13

¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

^B Due to fewer than 500 unweighted person-years of exposure, rural and urban disaggregation within the provinces is suppressed.

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

Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics					
Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Nepal, 2024-25					
	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	17	10	27	4	31
Sex					
Male	18	9	27	5	31
Female	15	11	26	4	30
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	30	12	42	5	46
20-34	14	9	23	4	27
35-49	(31)	10	41	4	45
Birth order					
1	16	7	23	4	26
2-3	14	10	23	4	27
4-6	(45)	21	66	5	71
7+	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(26)
Previous birth interval					
First birth	16	9	25	4	29
< 2 years	(13)	12	25	5	30
2 years	20	9	29	8	37
3 years	14	17	31	2	34
4+ years	19	8	27	3	30
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2 ² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate ³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate ⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate ⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1 ^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates () Figures based on 250-499 unweighted person year of exposure (*) Figures based on fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure					

6.1 FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table TM.1.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban and rural residence, are as follows:

- Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.
- The ASFRs for adolescents, that is for age 15-19 years, are known as the adolescent birth rates. The rates for the data from girls age 15-17 years, as the age eligibility for the questionnaire begins at age 15.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years). The rates for the age group 10-14 are based on retrospective data from girls age 15-17 years.
- The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49.
- The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 household population during the specified period.

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates			
Adolescent birth rates, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, Nepal, 2024-25			
	Area of residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Age^A			
10-14 ^{1,B}	0.01	0.03	0.1
15-19 ²	41	61	48
20-24	126	152	135
25-29	106	121	110
30-34	64	68	65
35-39	27	21	25
40-44	5	6.4	5.7
45-49	0.2	0.0	0.1
TFR (15-49 years) ^C	1.8	2.1	1.9
GFR (15-49 years) ^D	59.5	70.0	62.8
CBR ^E	16	17.3	16.5
¹ MICS indicator TM.1b - Adolescent birth rate (age 10-14 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2 ² MICS indicator TM.1b - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2			
^A The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rates for girls age 15-19 years are also termed the adolescent birth rates			
^B The rates for the age group 10-14 are based on retrospective data from girls age 15-17 years			
^C TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women age 15-49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15-49 years			
^D GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years			
^E CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population			

6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

Table TM.2.1 presents the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and further disaggregates of the total fertility rate.

The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the three-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

The adolescent birth rate is a Global SDG indicator (3.7.2) for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (Target 3.7).

Tables TM.2.2W presents a selection of early childbearing indicators for young women age 15-19 and 20-24 years. In Table TM.2.2W, percentages among women age 15-19 who have had a live birth and those who are pregnant with their first child are presented. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15. These estimates are all derived from the detailed birth histories of women.

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.¹

Tables TM.2.3W looks at trends in early childbearing for women, by presenting percentages of women who became mothers before ages 15 and 18, for successive age cohorts. The table is designed to capture trends in urban and rural areas separately.

¹ Using women age 15-19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18 and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20-24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at early ages.

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate		
Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Nepal 2024-25		
	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years) [^]	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years) [^]
Total	48	1.9
Area of residence		
Urban	41	1.8
Rural	61	2.1
Province		
Koshi	47	2.0
Rural	49	2.0
Urban	46	2.0
Madhesh	71	2.4
Rural	82	2.5
Urban	67	2.4
Bagmati	31	1.6
Rural	82	2.3
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	14	1.4
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	26	1.5
Gandaki	46	1.5
Rural	76	1.7
Urban	35	1.5
Lumbini	30	1.7
Rural	(37)	2.1
Urban	25	1.4
Karnali	77	2.3
Rural	87	2.4
Urban	69	2.2
Sudurpashchim	36	1.9
Rural	48	1.9
Urban	30	1.9
Education		
ECED	(*)	1.1
Basic (Gr 1-8)	99	2.4
Grade 1-5	112	2.6
Grade 6-8	94	2.2
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	33	1.9
Grade 9-10	44	1.9
Grade 11-12	26	2.0
Higher	6	1.4
Missing/DK	(*)	1.5
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	73	2.3
Second	56	2.1
Middle	61	2.1
Fourth	30	1.7
Richest	8	1.4
¹ MICS indicator TM.1b - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2		
[^] Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.		
() Adolescent birth rates based on 125-249 unweighted cases		
(*) Adolescent birth rates based on fewer than 125 unweighted cases		

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

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Nepal 2024-25

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	6.6	1.3	7.8	0.3	2,087	11.2	2,006
Area of residence							
Urban	5.8	1.4	7.2	0.3	1,407	9.4	1,344
Rural	8.1	1.0	9.1	0.3	680	15.0	662
Province							
Koshi	9.4	1.3	10.6	0.2	309	13.6	287
Rural	7.8	1.0	8.8	0.4	111	17.8	119
Urban	10.2	1.4	11.7	0.0	199	10.6	168
Madhesh	8.4	1.5	9.9	0.7	474	11.2	444
Rural	9.9	2.7	12.6	0.7	106	10.9	113
Urban	7.9	1.1	9.1	0.7	369	11.3	330
Bagmati	2.8	1.0	3.8	0.1	360	9.1	385
Rural	8.7	0.0	8.7	0.0	83	15.5	70
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	1.1	1.9	3.0	0.3	155	6.0	205
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.0	122	10.9	110
Gandaki	5.9	1.9	7.9	0.0	141	12.0	171
Rural	12.9	0.0	12.9	0.0	40	18.9	44
Urban	3.2	2.7	5.9	0.0	102	9.6	127
Lumbini	4.2	0.7	4.9	0.1	395	8.4	366
Rural	5.0	1.0	6.0	0.3	183	14.5	173
Urban	3.6	0.4	4.0	0.0	212	3.0	193
Karnali	11.6	1.9	13.5	0.1	172	18.8	153
Rural	12.1	0.8	12.9	0.0	75	17.2	73
Urban	11.2	2.7	13.9	0.2	98	20.2	80
Sudurpashchim	5.6	1.2	6.8	0.2	236	10.7	200
Rural	6.7	0.5	7.2	0.0	83	12.6	71
Urban	5.0	1.7	6.6	0.3	152	9.7	129

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

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Nepal 2024-25

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:					Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15				
Education								
None	25.7	6.5	32.2	1.5		73	19.7	144
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		6	(*)	3
Basic (Gr 1-8)	12.2	2.1	14.4	0.5		451	26.5	440
Grade 1-5	14.8	1.3	16.1	0.4		107	24.6	160
Grade 6-8	11.5	2.4	13.8	0.6		344	27.6	280
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	4.4	0.7	5.1	0.1		1,411	7.7	1,024
Grade 9-10	5.5	1.0	6.5	0.3		751	13.5	429
Grade 11-12	3.1	0.5	3.5	0.0		660	3.6	595
Higher	1.1	1.0	2.1	0.0		146	0.4	391
Missing/DK	-	-	-	-		0	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	10.7	1.3	12.0	0.3		527	22.1	355
Second	7.4	1.2	8.6	0.2		449	15.1	397
Middle	7.9	2.0	9.9	0.7		381	9.9	427
Fourth	3.7	0.7	4.3	0.1		396	7.5	513
Richest	0.9	1.1	2.1	0.0		335	1.9	314

¹ MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing

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

Table TM.2.3W: Trends in Early Childbearing (Women)

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, Nepal 2024-25

	Urban				Rural				Total			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	2.1	9,454	13.7	8,047	2.4	4,308	16.2	3,628	2.2	13,762	14.5	11,675
Age												
15-19	0.3	1,407	na	na	0.3	680	na	na	0.3	2,087	na	na
15-17	0.0	804	na	na	0.1	421	na	na	0.0	1,225	na	na
18-19	0.6	603	na	na	0.5	259	na	na	0.6	863	na	na
20-24	1.2	1,344	9.4	1,344	1.3	662	15.0	662	1.2	2,006	11.2	2,006
25-29	2.0	1,642	12.3	1,642	2.1	724	15.4	724	2.0	2,366	13.2	2,366
30-34	1.8	1,439	13.1	1,439	2.6	589	16.4	589	2.0	2,028	14.0	2,028
35-39	3.8	1,304	15.5	1,304	4.3	649	15.5	649	4.0	1,953	15.5	1,953
40-44	2.9	1,319	17.3	1,319	3.6	547	20.1	547	3.1	1,866	18.1	1,866
45-49	3.4	998	15.9	998	2.8	457	15.5	457	3.2	1,455	15.8	1,455
na: not applicable												

6.3 CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by:

- 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late,
- 2) extending the period between births, and
- 3) limiting the total number of children.²

TM 3.1 presents the percentage of women aged 15–49 years in Nepal (2024–25) who are currently married or in union and are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method. The table breaks down the use of specific contraceptive methods, grouping them into modern and traditional methods, and provides totals for each category.

² United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Family Planning 2022: Meeting the changing needs for family planning: Contraceptive use by age and method. UN DESA/POP/2022/TR/NO. 4, 2022. https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/files/documents/2023/Feb/undesa_pd_2022_world-family-planning.pdf

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Nepal 2024-25

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):															Number of women currently married or in union		
	No method	Modern method										Traditional method			Any modern method		Any traditional method	Any method¹
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	Withdrawal	Other						
Total	65.1	8.5	1.7	2.2	12.3	3.8	3.8	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	34.4	0.5	35.0	10,422		
Area of residence																		
Urban	66.1	8.8	1.6	2.4	11.5	2.8	3.7	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	33.4	0.6	34.0	7,048		
Rural	63.0	7.8	2.0	2.0	14.0	5.8	3.8	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	36.7	0.3	37.0	3,374		
Province																		
Koshi	65.4	9.0	0.6	1.6	13.8	5.0	3.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	34.1	0.5	34.6	1,710		
Rural	60.6	8.1	0.2	1.4	16.6	8.7	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	39.2	0.2	39.4	672		
Urban	68.5	9.5	1.0	1.7	12.0	2.6	3.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	30.8	0.7	31.5	1,037		
Madhesh	64.7	17.3	0.4	1.6	11.7	0.9	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	35.2	0.1	35.4	2,157		
Rural	63.8	20.4	0.1	2.0	10.1	0.5	2.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.2	0.0	36.2	531		
Urban	65.0	16.2	0.5	1.5	12.2	1.0	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	34.9	0.1	35.1	1,626		
Bagmati	67.1	4.1	2.6	2.6	11.6	5.0	2.2	3.8	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	32.2	0.7	33.0	2,161		
Rural	60.3	2.9	3.2	1.0	17.0	11.0	2.1	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	39.6	0.1	39.7	458		
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	68.9	3.7	1.2	3.7	11.0	2.6	2.4	5.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	30.4	0.7	31.2	1,060		
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	68.9	5.6	4.5	1.8	8.7	4.6	1.9	2.8	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	29.8	1.2	31.1	643		
Gandaki	72.6	4.7	2.9	2.6	6.3	3.8	4.0	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	27.2	0.2	27.4	927		
Rural	70.9	2.8	3.9	2.7	7.8	6.9	3.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.1	0.0	29.1	282		
Urban	73.4	5.5	2.5	2.6	5.7	2.5	4.5	2.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	26.4	0.3	26.6	645		
Lumbini	64.5	6.8	1.2	3.4	11.7	3.4	7.1	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	35.2	0.3	35.5	1,901		
Rural	66.9	7.1	1.4	2.9	11.6	2.7	5.8	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	32.8	0.3	33.1	834		
Urban	62.7	6.6	1.0	3.8	11.8	3.9	8.1	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	37.0	0.2	37.4	1,067		
Karnali	61.1	1.7	5.5	2.4	20.5	3.9	3.5	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	38.8	0.0	38.9	618		
Rural	56.7	0.9	6.9	1.9	22.6	5.3	4.2	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	43.3	0.0	43.3	271		
Urban	64.6	2.2	4.5	2.8	18.9	2.8	2.9	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	35.4	0.0	35.4	347		

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union)																	
Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Nepal 2024-25																	
	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																
	No method	Modern method								Traditional method				Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	Number of women currently married or in union
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	Withdrawal	Other					
Sudurpashchim	57.2	8.8	1.9	1.2	14.3	6.0	3.8	4.9	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.2	41.2	1.7	42.8	949	
Rural	59.2	5.4	2.7	1.4	14.8	8.4	3.6	2.7	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	39.4	1.4	40.8	326	
Urban	56.1	10.7	1.4	1.1	14.0	4.7	3.9	6.1	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.0	42.1	1.8	43.9	622	
Age																	
15-19	83.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	10.8	1.2	1.1	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	16.1	287	
15-17	92.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	64	
18-19	81.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	11.9	1.5	1.4	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.0	18.5	222	
20-24	79.3	0.8	0.0	1.6	10.5	2.1	2.8	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	20.1	0.5	20.7	1,217	
25-29	68.6	3.6	0.3	1.5	13.6	4.6	5.0	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	31.0	0.4	31.4	2,048	
30-34	62.2	7.9	0.7	2.7	13.5	4.5	4.8	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	37.2	0.6	37.8	1,945	
35-39	59.2	9.6	2.2	2.9	14.6	4.3	3.9	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	40.1	0.6	40.9	1,854	
40-44	59.6	15.3	3.2	1.7	10.5	4.4	3.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	40.2	0.2	40.4	1,743	
45-49	62.1	14.9	4.6	3.5	9.6	1.9	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	37.3	0.6	37.9	1,328	
Education																	
None	58.0	15.7	2.9	2.3	14.3	2.7	2.8	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	41.6	0.4	42.0	2,797	
ECED	63.7	16.6	2.1	1.6	8.0	1.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.1	32.6	3.7	36.3	64	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	62.7	7.9	1.8	2.1	14.1	5.1	4.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	36.9	0.4	37.3	2,920	
Grade 1-5	59.3	9.8	2.1	2.4	14.6	5.3	4.3	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	40.5	0.2	40.7	1,487	
Grade 6-8	66.3	6.0	1.6	1.8	13.6	4.8	3.9	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	33.1	0.5	33.7	1,433	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	69.6	4.7	1.0	2.4	10.8	3.9	4.3	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	29.8	0.5	30.5	3,768	
Grade 9-10	67.9	5.4	1.1	3.0	10.8	4.5	4.7	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	31.7	0.4	32.2	2,190	
Grade 11-12	72.0	3.7	0.8	1.5	10.9	3.2	3.6	3.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	27.3	0.7	28.0	1,578	
Higher	76.1	2.6	0.5	2.2	6.3	2.5	3.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	23.5	0.4	24.0	864	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	

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

Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Nepal 2024–25																
	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):															
	No method	Modern method								Traditional method		Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method¹		
		Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	Withdrawal					Other
Number of living children																
0	92.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.4	3.9	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	7.2	0.8	8.0	859
1	74.9	0.5	0.5	1.4	11.2	3.3	4.4	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	24.6	0.5	25.1	2,534
2	61.0	8.9	1.9	3.0	14.0	4.4	4.2	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	38.5	0.4	39.0	4,018
3	55.0	15.6	2.8	3.2	13.7	4.7	3.1	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	44.4	0.5	45.1	1,906
4+	53.6	19.2	3.0	1.5	15.4	3.9	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	46.3	0.2	46.4	1,106
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	61.2	7.6	2.7	1.8	16.3	5.4	3.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	38.5	0.3	38.8	1,868
Second	61.1	11.0	1.8	1.8	15.6	4.4	3.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	38.7	0.1	38.9	2,067
Middle	64.7	10.0	1.1	2.3	11.4	3.8	4.2	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	34.6	0.7	35.3	2,150
Fourth	67.7	7.6	1.3	1.9	10.6	3.5	4.2	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	31.8	0.4	32.4	2,206
Richest	70.1	6.0	1.8	3.4	8.2	2.0	3.5	3.8	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	29.2	0.7	30.0	2,131
¹ MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate																
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																

6.4 NEED AND DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal, Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table TM.4.1 shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the demand for contraception satisfied for women who are currently married or in union.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhoeic³ and iii) fecund⁴ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhoeic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post-partum amenorrhoeic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhoeic, and iii) fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are post-partum amenorrhoeic and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method⁵ and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation, or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women who are currently using contraception over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting) plus those who are currently using contraception.

³ A woman is post-partum amenorrhoeic if she had a live birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.

⁴ A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrhoeic, and
(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) has never menstruated, or (1c) had last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
(2) she declares that she i) has had hysterectomy, ii) has never menstruated, iii) is menopausal or iv) has been trying to get pregnant for at least 2 years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
(3) she declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
(4) she has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

⁵ In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this includes her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal, Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. While SDG indicator 3.7.1 relates to all women age 15-49 years, it is only reported for women currently married and, therefore, located in Table TM.4.1 alone.

Table TM.4.1: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Nepal 2024-25

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods¹	
										9.4			18.1
Area of residence													
Urban	9.5	18.2	27.7	4.6	29.4	34.0	14.1	47.6	61.7	7,048	55.1	54.1	4,349
Rural	9.1	17.8	26.9	4.7	32.3	37.0	13.8	50.1	63.9	3,374	57.9	57.4	2,156
Province													
Koshi	10.3	20.0	30.3	5.0	29.6	34.6	15.3	49.6	64.9	1,710	53.3	52.6	1,110
Rural	9.4	17.9	27.4	6.9	32.5	39.4	16.4	50.4	66.7	672	59.0	58.7	449
Urban	10.8	21.4	32.2	3.8	27.7	31.5	14.6	49.2	63.7	1,037	49.5	48.4	661
Madhesh	11.1	11.7	22.8	3.5	31.9	35.4	14.5	43.6	58.2	2,157	60.9	60.5	1,254
Rural	11.3	10.9	22.2	2.3	33.9	36.2	13.6	44.9	58.4	531	62.0	61.9	310
Urban	11.0	12.0	22.9	3.9	31.3	35.1	14.8	43.2	58.1	1,626	60.5	60.1	944
Bagmati	8.2	19.5	27.6	4.2	28.7	33.0	12.4	48.2	60.6	2,161	54.4	53.1	1,310
Rural	7.7	22.0	29.7	4.5	35.2	39.7	12.2	57.2	69.4	458	57.2	57.0	318
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	8.6	19.0	27.6	4.6	26.5	31.2	13.2	45.6	58.8	1,060	53.1	51.7	623
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	7.9	18.4	26.2	3.3	27.8	31.1	11.1	46.2	57.3	643	54.2	52.1	368
Gandaki	11.4	22.0	33.3	3.8	23.6	27.4	15.1	45.6	60.7	927	45.1	44.8	563
Rural	9.5	20.1	29.6	3.5	25.5	29.1	13.1	45.6	58.7	282	49.5	49.5	165
Urban	12.1	22.8	35.0	3.9	22.7	26.6	16.0	45.6	61.6	645	43.2	42.8	397
Lumbini	8.4	20.4	28.8	4.5	31.0	35.5	12.9	51.4	64.3	1,901	55.2	54.7	1,223
Rural	9.0	20.3	29.3	3.3	29.8	33.1	12.3	50.1	62.4	834	53.1	52.6	521
Urban	7.9	20.5	28.4	5.4	32.0	37.4	13.3	52.5	65.8	1,067	56.8	56.3	702
Karnali	9.3	18.1	27.4	5.6	33.2	38.9	14.9	51.3	66.2	618	58.7	58.7	409
Rural	8.1	15.8	23.9	7.0	36.3	43.3	15.2	52.0	67.2	271	64.4	64.4	182
Urban	10.2	19.8	30.0	4.5	30.9	35.4	14.7	50.7	65.4	347	54.1	54.0	227
Sudurpashchim	6.8	17.5	24.3	7.8	35.0	42.8	14.6	52.5	67.1	949	63.8	61.3	637
Rural	7.3	16.5	23.8	7.0	33.7	40.8	14.3	50.3	64.6	326	63.1	61.0	211
Urban	6.5	18.1	24.6	8.3	35.6	43.9	14.8	53.7	68.5	622	64.1	61.4	426
Age													

Table TM.4.1: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Nepal 2024-25													
	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods ¹	
15-19	37.2	11.5	48.7	11.9	4.2	16.1	49.1	15.6	64.8	287	24.9	24.9	186
15-17	39.1	9.6	48.7	8.0	0.0	8.0	47.1	9.6	56.8	64	(14.1)	(14.1)	37
18-19	36.6	12.0	48.6	13.1	5.4	18.5	49.7	17.4	67.1	222	27.5	27.5	149
20-24	30.6	15.8	46.4	10.5	10.2	20.7	41.0	26.0	67.0	1,217	30.8	30.0	815
25-29	15.9	21.9	37.8	8.9	22.5	31.4	24.8	44.4	69.2	2,048	45.4	44.8	1,417
30-34	7.2	22.2	29.4	4.8	33.0	37.8	12.1	55.2	67.2	1,945	56.2	55.4	1,308
35-39	1.3	18.3	19.5	1.6	39.3	40.9	2.9	57.6	60.5	1,854	67.7	66.3	1,121
40-44	0.5	16.7	17.2	0.5	39.9	40.4	1.0	56.6	57.6	1,743	70.1	69.8	1,004
45-49	0.0	11.4	11.4	0.3	37.6	37.9	0.3	48.9	49.3	1,328	77.0	75.7	654
Education													
None	3.9	13.4	17.4	1.3	40.7	42.0	5.2	54.1	59.4	2,797	70.8	70.1	1,661
ECED	2.9	18.7	21.6	0.9	35.4	36.3	3.8	54.0	57.9	64	(62.8)	(56.4)	37
Basic (Gr 1-8)	8.0	19.4	27.4	5.1	32.2	37.3	13.1	51.6	64.7	2,920	57.6	57.0	1,890
Grade 1-5	6.3	18.6	24.9	4.1	36.6	40.7	10.4	55.2	65.6	1,487	62.0	61.7	976
Grade 6-8	9.7	20.3	30.0	6.2	27.6	33.7	15.9	47.9	63.8	1,433	52.9	51.9	914
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	13.1	20.0	33.1	6.4	24.1	30.5	19.5	44.0	63.5	3,768	47.9	46.9	2,394
Grade 9-10	11.3	19.7	31.0	5.9	26.3	32.2	17.2	46.0	63.2	2,190	51.0	50.1	1,384
Grade 11-12	15.6	20.4	36.0	7.1	20.9	28.0	22.7	41.3	64.0	1,578	43.8	42.7	1,010
Higher	15.8	20.5	36.3	6.2	17.8	24.0	22.0	38.2	60.3	864	39.8	38.9	521
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	8.8	19.0	27.8	4.5	34.3	38.8	13.3	53.3	66.7	1,868	58.2	57.8	1,246
Second	8.8	16.8	25.6	4.4	34.5	38.9	13.2	51.2	64.5	2,067	60.4	60.1	1,332
Middle	10.3	18.1	28.5	5.1	30.2	35.3	15.4	48.4	63.8	2,150	55.4	54.2	1,372
Fourth	10.4	17.7	28.2	4.6	27.8	32.4	15.0	45.6	60.6	2,206	53.5	52.6	1,336
Richest	8.3	18.9	27.3	4.4	25.5	30.0	12.8	44.4	57.2	2,131	52.4	51.0	1,220

¹ MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1 & 3.8.1

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

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

6.5 ANTENATAL CARE

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as a key factor in improving infant survival.

World Health Organization (WHO) recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.⁶ WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional)

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.⁷

Antenatal care is a tracer indicator of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage.

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table TM.5.1.

Table TM.5.2 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Table TM.5.2 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table TM.5.3.

⁶ World Health Organization (WHO). WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241549912>.

Table TM.5.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Nepal 2024-25

	Provider of antenatal care ^A							No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health attendant ^{1,B}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse	Midwife/ Auxiliary nursing midwifery (ANM)	Health assistant/ Assistant health worker	Traditional birth helper	Female community health volunteer	Other				
Total	69.4	15.4	8.8	3.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	2.1	100.0	93.6	1,583
Area of residence											
Urban	74.0	12.3	7.6	3.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	2.0	100.0	93.9	1,019
Rural	61.0	21.0	11.0	2.9	0.1	1.8	0.1	2.1	100.0	93.0	563
Province											
Koshi	69.4	14.0	11.7	1.6	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	95.1	263
Rural	67.0	15.7	14.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	106
Urban	71.0	12.9	9.5	2.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	93.5	157
Madhesh	83.4	3.9	4.3	5.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.0	100.0	91.5	420
Rural	78.2	7.7	2.9	5.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	3.9	100.0	88.8	103
Urban	85.1	2.6	4.7	5.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	100.0	92.4	317
Bagmati	81.5	6.3	3.2	4.8	0.0	2.0	0.3	2.0	100.0	91.0	254
Rural	70.9	9.9	4.8	8.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	2.4	100.0	85.5	76
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	89.3	5.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.6	2.9	100.0	94.3	112
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	80.6	4.6	6.6	7.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.8	66
Gandaki	79.8	8.8	6.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	95.0	103
Rural	67.3	17.5	9.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.0	30
Urban	85.0	5.2	5.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	95.4	73
Lumbini	68.7	19.4	7.2	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.1	100.0	95.3	257
Rural	65.9	23.1	6.1	1.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.0	100.0	95.1	137
Urban	71.8	15.3	8.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	95.5	120
Karnali	30.9	38.3	28.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	97.2	120
Rural	24.9	43.3	28.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	96.8	57
Urban	36.4	33.9	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	97.6	63
Sudurpashchim	37.5	42.1	14.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	4.8	100.0	94.2	165
Rural	25.2	45.3	22.1	0.9	1.0	0.0	1.2	4.3	100.0	92.6	55

Table TM.5.1: Antenatal care coverage											
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Nepal 2024-25											
	Provider of antenatal care ^A							No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health attendant ^{1,B}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor	Nurse	Midwife/Auxiliary nursing midwifery (ANM)	Health assistant/Assistant health worker	Traditional birth helper	Female community health volunteer	Other				
Urban	43.6	40.5	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	100.0	95.0	110
Education											
None	72.2	10.4	5.7	4.2	0.2	2.7	0.0	4.6	100.0	88.3	248
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Basic (Gr 1-8)	64.0	20.3	8.5	3.5	0.0	1.4	0.1	2.2	100.0	92.8	465
Grade 1-5	69.4	15.7	8.2	1.3	0.0	1.9	0.3	3.2	100.0	93.3	209
Grade 6-8	59.6	24.0	8.8	5.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.5	100.0	92.3	256
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	67.6	16.4	11.2	3.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	100.0	95.2	694
Grade 9-10	63.8	18.6	12.2	2.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.6	100.0	94.6	375
Grade 11-12	72.1	13.8	10.0	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	96.0	319
Higher	87.2	5.8	4.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.2	100.0	97.0	171
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	63.0	19.0	9.7	6.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	91.7	175
20-34	69.6	15.4	8.6	2.7	0.0	1.3	0.1	2.3	100.0	93.6	1,289
35-49	76.5	10.0	10.1	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	100.0	96.5	118
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	41.1	28.1	20.2	4.5	0.2	1.4	0.2	4.2	100.0	89.5	337
Second	64.9	18.5	10.2	3.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	93.6	328
Middle	71.9	15.1	6.1	3.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	93.1	354
Fourth	83.9	7.6	3.6	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	1.7	100.0	95.1	318
Richest	91.6	4.4	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.0	245
¹ MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)											
^A Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.											
^B Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse, Midwife/Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery.											
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases											

Table TM.5.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Nepal 2024-25														
	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:				Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-6 months	7+ months	DK/Missing	Total				
		2.1	13.0	85.0							36.1	2.1	80.2	15.4
Total														
Area of residence														
Urban	2.0	13.8	84.2	36.6	2.0	79.7	16.2	1.9	0.2	100.0	1,019	3.0	997	
Rural	2.1	11.4	86.5	35.2	2.1	81.1	13.8	2.2	0.8	100.0	563	3.0	547	
Province														
Koshi	0.5	13.6	85.9	41.4	0.5	79.7	17.8	1.8	0.1	100.0	263	3.0	261	
Rural	0.0	13.3	86.7	44.5	0.0	88.1	11.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	106	2.0	106	
Urban	0.9	13.7	85.4	39.4	0.9	74.0	22.3	2.5	0.2	100.0	157	3.0	155	
Madhesh	2.0	27.5	70.4	23.2	2.0	74.5	21.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	420	3.0	412	
Rural	3.9	24.9	71.2	23.1	3.9	74.5	19.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	103	3.0	99	
Urban	1.4	28.4	70.2	23.3	1.4	74.5	22.4	1.7	0.0	100.0	317	3.0	313	
Bagmati	2.0	5.0	93.1	52.9	2.0	86.9	7.7	2.9	0.6	100.0	254	2.0	248	
Rural	2.4	11.1	86.5	47.0	2.4	87.6	7.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	76	2.8	74	
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	2.9	2.9	94.2	48.4	2.9	86.6	6.3	3.4	0.9	100.0	112	1.0	108	
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	0.0	1.5	98.5	67.4	0.0	86.6	10.6	2.1	0.6	100.0	66	2.0	66	
Gandaki	1.9	2.7	95.5	38.1	1.9	89.6	8.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	103	2.0	101	
Rural	0.0	4.2	95.8	35.2	0.0	85.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	30	2.0	30	
Urban	2.6	2.0	95.4	39.2	2.6	91.4	5.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	73	2.0	71	
Lumbini	2.1	7.3	90.6	37.9	2.1	85.4	11.1	0.0	1.4	100.0	257	2.0	248	
Rural	2.0	4.7	93.4	33.9	2.0	85.1	10.2	0.0	2.7	100.0	137	2.0	130	
Urban	2.3	10.2	87.5	42.4	2.3	85.7	12.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	120	2.0	117	
Karnali	2.0	6.1	91.9	34.1	2.0	81.9	15.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	120	3.0	117	
Rural	1.5	5.1	93.4	35.5	1.5	80.4	16.8	0.0	1.4	100.0	57	3.0	55	
Urban	2.4	7.0	90.6	32.8	2.4	83.3	14.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	63	3.0	62	
Sudurpashchim	4.8	7.5	87.8	31.8	4.8	69.5	18.2	7.6	0.0	100.0	165	3.0	157	

Table TM.5.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit													
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Nepal 2024-25													
	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:				Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-6 months	7+ months	DK/Missing				
Rural	4.3	10.0	85.7	26.9	4.3	59.2	22.2	14.3	0.0	100.0	55	3.0	53
Urban	5.0	6.2	88.8	34.3	5.0	74.6	16.2	4.2	0.0	100.0	110	3.0	104
Education													
None	4.6	28.0	67.5	19.4	4.6	62.9	28.6	3.6	0.4	100.0	248	3.0	236
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	4
Basic (Gr 1-8)	2.2	15.0	82.8	30.1	2.2	78.6	17.2	1.5	0.5	100.0	465	3.0	452
Grade 1-5	3.2	18.1	78.8	24.7	3.2	76.1	18.4	1.8	0.5	100.0	209	3.0	201
Grade 6-8	1.5	12.5	86.0	34.5	1.5	80.6	16.2	1.2	0.5	100.0	256	3.0	251
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	1.0	8.6	90.3	40.0	1.0	84.7	12.1	1.8	0.4	100.0	694	2.1	684
Grade 9-10	1.6	11.9	86.5	36.8	1.6	82.4	13.8	2.0	0.3	100.0	375	3.0	368
Grade 11-12	0.4	4.8	94.8	43.9	0.4	87.4	10.2	1.6	0.5	100.0	319	2.0	316
Higher	2.2	2.3	95.6	60.2	2.2	91.4	4.7	1.5	0.2	100.0	171	1.0	167
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	1
Age at most recent live birth													
Less than 20	1.3	18.6	80.1	33.7	1.3	80.1	17.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	175	3.0	173
20-34	2.3	12.0	85.7	36.0	2.3	80.7	14.5	2.1	0.4	100.0	1,289	3.0	1,254
35-49	0.3	15.4	84.3	40.2	0.3	74.1	22.0	2.7	0.9	100.0	118	2.8	117
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	4.2	15.5	80.3	31.3	4.2	68.4	22.0	4.8	0.5	100.0	337	3.0	321
Second	1.3	15.9	82.8	27.5	1.3	76.3	20.0	2.2	0.2	100.0	328	3.0	323
Middle	1.2	16.6	82.2	34.3	1.2	81.2	16.1	0.4	1.1	100.0	354	3.0	346
Fourth	1.7	9.2	89.1	38.3	1.7	86.7	10.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	318	2.0	313
Richest	1.7	5.3	93.0	53.8	1.7	91.5	5.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	245	1.0	241
¹ MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1													
² MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)													
(*) Figures are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases													

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

Table TM.5.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, and percentage of women for whom a healthcare provider delivered additional specific antenatal services during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Nepal 2024-25										
	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Percentage of women for whom, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, a healthcare provider:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	Listened to the baby's heartbeat	Talked about which foods or how much food to eat	Talked about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding		
Total	94.3	93.4	93.3	91.3	92.1	84.3	79.9	77.5	1,583	
Area of residence										
Urban	94.5	93.7	94.0	91.6	93.6	84.2	79.4	78.6	1,019	
Rural	94.1	92.9	92.2	90.7	89.4	84.4	80.8	75.3	563	
Province										
Koshi	98.4	97.8	97.1	96.8	97.4	89.9	86.4	83.4	263	
Rural	97.3	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.9	92.8	88.5	84.8	106	
Urban	99.1	98.6	97.3	96.8	97.7	87.9	84.9	82.4	157	
Madhesh	92.8	92.4	91.6	89.7	88.9	83.3	78.6	79.9	420	
Rural	90.8	90.0	89.5	88.2	82.6	82.4	80.3	77.0	103	
Urban	93.4	93.2	92.2	90.2	91.0	83.6	78.0	80.8	317	
Bagmati	95.0	93.8	92.7	91.4	92.5	81.7	82.0	79.7	254	
Rural	92.2	87.2	83.6	80.1	87.4	84.5	80.8	71.5	76	
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	96.4	97.0	97.0	96.4	94.7	76.5	78.4	83.1	112	
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	96.0	96.0	95.8	95.8	94.4	87.1	89.3	83.3	66	
Gandaki	95.3	94.7	94.6	94.0	96.8	80.0	71.5	71.2	103	
Rural	100.0	99.0	99.3	98.4	95.4	74.9	69.4	76.6	30	
Urban	93.4	93.0	92.7	92.2	97.4	82.0	72.3	69.0	73	
Lumbini	95.2	92.7	94.2	91.0	91.5	83.9	76.4	66.9	257	
Rural	97.2	96.8	95.9	95.4	89.3	83.5	79.3	68.5	137	
Urban	93.0	88.0	92.3	86.0	94.1	84.3	73.1	65.1	120	
Karnali	91.1	89.7	90.6	86.9	88.7	80.2	73.5	72.1	120	
Rural	92.2	89.9	89.8	87.3	89.3	78.2	74.7	71.9	57	
Urban	90.0	89.6	91.2	86.6	88.2	82.0	72.3	72.4	63	

Table TM.5.3: Content of antenatal care									
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, and percentage of women for whom a healthcare provider delivered additional specific antenatal services during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Nepal 2024-25									
	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Percentage of women for whom, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, a healthcare provider:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	Listened to the baby's heartbeat	Talked about which foods or how much food to eat	Talked about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	
Sudurpashchim	90.9	91.4	92.9	88.2	91.6	88.1	85.5	82.7	165
Rural	87.5	89.4	89.8	85.6	87.3	85.1	83.7	78.9	55
Urban	92.7	92.4	94.5	89.6	93.8	89.5	86.4	84.5	110
None	87.7	86.3	85.3	82.2	83.5	77.3	70.6	70.6	248
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Basic (Gr 1-8)	92.9	92.2	91.9	89.6	89.7	85.0	81.7	76.4	465
Grade 1-5	92.0	91.7	90.7	88.3	88.9	84.2	81.1	73.0	209
Grade 6-8	93.7	92.6	92.9	90.7	90.4	85.7	82.1	79.1	256
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	96.8	96.1	96.4	94.5	96.0	85.2	81.5	78.5	694
Grade 9-10	96.4	95.3	96.2	94.1	95.3	85.6	82.2	79.0	375
Grade 11-12	97.3	97.1	96.6	95.0	96.7	84.7	80.6	77.8	319
Higher	97.4	95.9	96.5	95.5	96.3	89.2	83.4	87.2	171
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	93.2	93.6	91.6	89.8	91.6	78.0	73.9	73.7	175
20-34	94.7	93.5	93.7	91.8	92.2	85.2	80.4	78.1	1,289
35-49	92.3	91.6	92.6	88.0	91.9	83.4	83.3	76.0	118
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	89.4	89.1	87.9	84.9	85.3	80.7	76.0	72.5	337
Second	95.7	94.9	93.6	91.9	92.6	84.2	82.6	81.7	328
Middle	94.4	93.6	94.6	91.5	93.5	85.2	79.5	76.6	354
Fourth	95.9	93.9	94.4	93.5	93.3	83.1	77.5	74.3	318
Richest	97.2	96.4	97.2	95.9	97.3	89.5	85.7	83.9	245
¹ MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care									
(*) Figures are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

6.6 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is a key factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.⁷

Table TM.6.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery of the most recent birth, and the percentage of their most recent births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.⁸ The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility.⁸ The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition⁸, skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications.

Table TM.6.2 presents information on assistance during delivery of the most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey. Table TM.6.2 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non-medical reasons.

⁷ World Health Organization (WHO). WHO recommendations for maternal and newborn care for a positive postnatal experience. Geneva: WHO Press, 2023. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240045989>.

⁸ Wei, Y., Luo, H., Liu, X., Sun, G., Liu, J., Wei, X., Cao, C., et al. Global, regional, and national levels of maternal mortality, 1990–2021: A systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2021. SSRN, 2025. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=5158507

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery								
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Nepal 2024-25								
	Place of delivery					Total	Delivered in health facility¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility			Home	Other			
	Public sector	Private sector	NGO sector					
Total	75.1	14.3	1.1	8.9	0.6	100.0	90.5	1,583
Area of residence								
Urban	73.6	16.5	1.2	8.1	0.5	100.0	91.4	1,019
Rural	77.7	10.2	0.9	10.2	0.8	100.0	88.8	563
Province								
Koshi	65.6	21.1	3.2	8.3	1.5	100.0	89.9	263
Rural	69.0	18.3	0.9	8.6	2.6	100.0	88.2	106
Urban	63.3	23.0	4.8	8.1	0.8	100.0	91.1	157
Madhesh	60.1	23.1	0.0	16.8	0.1	100.0	83.2	420
Rural	58.0	21.2	0.0	20.5	0.3	100.0	79.1	103
Urban	60.8	23.7	0.0	15.5	0.0	100.0	84.5	317
Bagmati	77.4	14.6	2.1	5.7	0.2	100.0	94.1	254
Rural	77.4	4.6	0.8	16.4	0.8	100.0	82.7	76
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	74.7	23.6	1.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	112
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	82.1	10.8	5.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	66
Gandaki	87.6	8.2	1.5	2.1	0.6	100.0	97.3	103
Rural	80.4	8.5	3.6	5.4	2.0	100.0	92.5	30
Urban	90.5	8.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	73
Lumbini	90.2	5.1	1.0	3.6	0.2	100.0	96.3	257
Rural	90.4	5.8	1.9	1.6	0.3	100.0	98.1	137
Urban	89.9	4.3	0.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	94.2	120
Karnali	88.7	2.5	0.0	6.7	2.1	100.0	91.3	120
Rural	90.4	2.2	0.0	7.4	0.0	100.0	92.6	57
Urban	87.3	2.8	0.0	6.0	3.9	100.0	90.1	63
Sudurpashchim	83.5	7.2	0.0	8.5	0.9	100.0	90.6	165
Rural	86.1	1.8	0.0	12.1	0.0	100.0	87.9	55
Urban	82.1	9.9	0.0	6.7	1.3	100.0	92.0	110
Education								
None	67.8	11.4	0.0	20.6	0.2	100.0	79.2	248
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Basic (Gr 1-8)	77.5	10.7	0.5	10.5	0.7	100.0	88.7	465
Grade 1-5	75.5	7.9	0.0	15.3	1.3	100.0	83.4	209
Grade 6-8	79.1	13.1	0.9	6.7	0.3	100.0	93.0	256
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	78.0	14.4	1.5	5.3	0.8	100.0	93.9	694
Grade 9-10	76.6	14.3	0.6	7.6	0.8	100.0	91.4	375
Grade 11-12	79.7	14.5	2.6	2.5	0.7	100.0	96.7	319
Higher	67.5	28.2	3.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	98.8	171
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	83.3	11.4	0.3	4.8	0.2	100.0	95.0	175
20-34	74.2	14.5	1.3	9.5	0.6	100.0	89.9	1,289
35-49	73.0	16.3	0.8	8.2	1.0	100.0	90.2	118

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Nepal 2024-25

2024-25

	Place of delivery					Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility			Home	Other			
	Public sector	Private sector	NGO sector					
Number of antenatal care visits								
None	(46.9)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(46.6)	(1.8)	100.0	(51.6)	32
1-3 visits	60.5	12.8	0.3	25.4	1.0	100.0	73.6	205
4+ visits	78.0	14.7	1.3	5.4	0.5	100.0	94.0	1,345
8+ visits	77.3	17.2	1.8	3.3	0.4	100.0	96.2	571
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	77.2	3.4	0.7	17.5	1.3	100.0	81.2	337
Second	78.9	10.2	0.2	9.8	0.9	100.0	89.3	328
Middle	80.2	12.5	0.0	7.0	0.2	100.0	92.8	354
Fourth	74.4	17.1	2.0	5.7	0.6	100.0	93.6	318
Richest	60.5	33.6	3.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	97.5	245

¹ MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

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

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

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section																	
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Nepal 2024-25																	
	Person assisting at delivery ^a										No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ^b	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant			Other													
	Medical doctor	Nurse	Auxiliary nursing midwifery (ANM)	Health assistant/ Assistant health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Female community health volunteer	Relative/Friend	Other									
Total	69.3	16.6	5.4	1.1	0.7	1.0	5.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	91.4	13.0	12.4	25.4	1,583		
Area of residence																	
Urban	74.8	13.9	3.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	92.3	14.4	13.1	27.5	1,019		
Rural	59.5	21.6	8.8	1.6	1.0	1.2	5.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	89.9	10.4	11.2	21.6	563		
Province																	
Koshi	78.0	9.2	3.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	91.1	14.4	19.6	34.0	263		
Rural	70.7	15.2	7.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.0	15.3	20.1	35.4	106		
Urban	82.9	5.2	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	89.8	13.8	19.3	33.1	157		
Madhesh	76.6	6.9	2.3	1.4	2.2	1.5	8.5	0.4	0.3	100.0	85.8	14.0	9.7	23.7	420		
Rural	70.1	11.2	1.4	2.0	3.7	0.0	10.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	82.7	14.6	7.9	22.4	103		
Urban	78.7	5.5	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	86.7	13.8	10.3	24.1	317		
Bagmati	82.8	7.8	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	92.9	22.7	17.7	40.4	254		
Rural	69.7	5.3	5.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	80.3	15.9	10.9	26.8	76		
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	90.8	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	29.0	22.3	51.3	112		
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	84.1	10.2	3.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	97.4	19.8	17.8	37.6	66		
Gandaki	85.3	4.0	7.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	96.6	14.7	12.8	27.5	103		
Rural	79.7	9.2	3.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	92.3	17.4	13.5	30.9	30		
Urban	87.5	1.9	8.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	13.6	12.5	26.1	73		
Lumbini	67.8	21.1	5.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	94.5	6.7	11.5	18.2	257		
Rural	64.2	25.2	7.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	96.7	5.2	12.3	17.5	137		
Urban	72.0	16.4	3.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.0	8.4	10.7	19.1	120		
Karnali	28.8	44.8	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.3	100.0	94.0	5.2	3.9	9.2	120		

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Nepal 2024-25																
	Person assisting at delivery ^A								No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ^{1B}	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
	Skilled attendant			Other												
	Medical doctor	Nurse	Auxiliary nursing midwifery (ANM)	Health assistant/ Assistant health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Female community health volunteer	Relative/Friend	Other								
Rural	23.9	45.1	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	100.0	94.6	3.0	2.8	5.8	57
Urban	33.2	44.5	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	100.0	93.5	7.2	5.0	12.2	63
Sudurpashchim	38.3	47.4	8.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	94.2	7.8	6.9	14.8	165
Rural	18.5	49.1	19.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	100.0	87.4	2.9	5.3	8.2	55
Urban	48.3	46.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.6	10.3	7.7	18.1	110
Education																
None	68.6	12.0	3.2	1.2	2.3	1.6	10.2	0.2	0.9	100.0	83.7	7.9	9.2	17.2	248	
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Basic (Gr 1-8)	64.5	19.6	4.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	88.9	10.5	9.2	19.7	465	
Grade 1-5	61.3	19.1	4.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	100.0	84.5	6.5	8.3	14.8	209	
Grade 6-8	67.1	20.0	5.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	92.5	13.9	9.9	23.8	256	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	68.8	17.8	7.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	94.2	14.8	13.6	28.5	694	
Grade 9-10	66.7	17.5	7.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	91.4	12.5	13.6	26.1	375	
Grade 11-12	71.1	18.2	8.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.5	17.6	13.6	31.2	319	
Higher	86.9	10.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.1	19.7	21.0	40.8	171	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Age at most recent live birth																
Less than 20	66.9	17.8	6.6	3.2	0.0	1.5	3.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	91.3	4.1	13.3	17.4	175	
20-34	68.9	16.8	5.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	91.2	13.3	12.4	25.7	1,289	
35-49	77.7	13.7	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	93.8	22.4	11.5	33.9	118	
Number of antenatal care visits																
None	(36.3)	(14.0)	-	(3.1)	(5.3)	(2.4)	(26.5)	(1.2)	(11.2)	100.0	(50.3)	(8.2)	(1.6)	(9.8)	32	

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section																
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Nepal 2024-25																
	Person assisting at delivery ^A								No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ^B	Percent delivered by C-section			Total ^C	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant				Other							Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ^C		
	Medical doctor	Nurse	Auxiliary nursing midwifery (ANM)	Health assistant/ Assistant health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Female community health volunteer	Relative/Friend	Other								
1-3 visits	62.8	11.5	3.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	77.8	6.6	10.3	16.9	205
4+ visits	71.1	17.5	5.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	94.5	14.1	13.0	27.1	1,345
8+ visits	75.3	14.7	6.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	96.5	17.6	12.8	30.4	571
Place of delivery																
Home	17.5	4.2	4.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	3.1	100.0	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	140
Health facility	74.6	17.9	5.5	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	14.3	13.7	28.0	1,432
Public	71.6	19.7	6.6	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	11.0	11.6	22.6	1,188
Private	89.2	9.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	28.7	24.2	52.9	226
NGO	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	42.8	25.9	14.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.9	100.0	83.5	4.5	6.3	10.8	337
Second	64.5	20.7	4.8	1.4	0.6	1.1	6.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	90.0	7.1	10.1	17.2	328
Middle	73.0	16.8	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	92.3	14.0	13.4	27.4	354
Fourth	81.7	10.7	3.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.8	17.0	16.1	33.1	318
Richest	90.9	6.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.2	25.9	17.5	43.5	245
¹ MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2																
² MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section																

^A Only the most qualified attendant is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

^B Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife and Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery.

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

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

^a Only the most qualified attendant is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

^b Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife and Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery.

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

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

6.7 BIRTHWEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health, and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower intelligence quotient (IQ) and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular problems.^{9,10}

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.^{11,12,13} Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.^{14,15} Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.^{16,17}

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among those who are not weighed, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighed are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can further underestimate LBW.¹⁸ To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.¹⁹ This method comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 per cent of data heaped on 2500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not included in the standard tabulations of MICS. Table TM.7.1 therefore presents the percentage of children weighed at birth and the percentage of children with recorded weights at exactly 2,500 grams. The crude percentage of LBW among children weighed at birth as reported on available cards or from mother's recall is also presented. It should be noted that this crude estimate is likely not representative of the full population (typically an underestimate of true LBW prevalence) and therefore must be interpreted with some caution, in particular if there is substantial heaping on 2,500 g.

⁹ Katz, J. et al. "Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small-for-gestational-age Infants in Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 417-25. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60993-9.

¹⁰ Watkins, J., S. Kotecha, and S. Kotecha. "Correction: All-Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales." *PLOS Medicine* 13, no. 5 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002069.

¹¹ Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.

¹² Qian, M. et al. "The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Birth Weight and Intrauterine Growth Restriction: A Large Cross-generational Cohort Study in Taiwan." *Maternal and Child Health Journal* 21, no. 7 (2017): 1512-521. doi:10.1007/s10995-017-2276-1.

¹³ Drake, A., and B. Walker. "The Intergenerational Effects of Fetal Programming: Non-genomic Mechanisms for the Inheritance of Low Birth Weight and Cardiovascular Risk." *Journal of Endocrinology* 180, no. 1 (2004): 1-16. doi:10.1677/joe.0.1800001.

¹⁴ Han, Z. et al. 2012. "Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses." *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada* 34, no. 8 (2012): 721-46. doi:10.1016/s1701-2163(16)35337-3.

¹⁵ Han, Z. et al. "Maternal Underweight and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-analyses." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 40, no. 1 (2011): 65-101. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq195.

¹⁶ Periera, P. et al. 2017. "Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* 19, no. 5 (2017): 497-505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228.

¹⁷ Zheng, W. et al. "Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age." *Plos One* 11, no. 1 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241.

¹⁸ Blanc, A., and T. Wardlaw. "Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 83, no. 3 (2005): 178-85. doi:PMC2624216.

¹⁹ UNICEF, and WHO. Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates. New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf.

Table TM.7.1: Children weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of weighed live births recorded at exactly 2,500 grams and below 2,500 grams of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight, by source of information, Nepal 2024-25

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	Recorded at exactly 2,500 grams:				Recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) ^c :			Total			
	From card	From recall	Total ^{1/A}		From card	From recall	Total	From card	From recall	Total	
Total	53.9	37.5	91.3	1,583	5.6	6.1	11.7	6.9	5.9	12.8	1,445
Area of residence											
Urban	52.8	39.5	92.3	1,019	5.1	5.7	10.8	6.9	6.5	13.3	940
Rural	55.8	33.8	89.6	563	6.7	6.8	13.5	7.0	4.9	11.9	505
Province											
Koshi	54.6	37.3	91.9	263	5.9	6.4	12.3	3.6	4.4	7.9	242
Rural	56.6	32.3	89.0	106	5.6	10.4	16.0	3.5	3.4	6.9	94
Urban	53.2	40.7	93.9	157	6.1	3.9	10.0	3.6	5.0	8.6	147
Madhesh	47.8	38.6	86.3	420	4.6	8.7	13.3	9.7	6.2	15.9	363
Rural	50.8	36.8	87.5	103	4.6	10.5	15.0	9.7	6.3	16.0	90
Urban	46.8	39.1	86.0	317	4.6	8.1	12.7	9.7	6.1	15.8	273
Bagmati	59.1	35.1	94.2	254	4.4	2.9	7.4	5.8	11.1	17.0	240
Rural	56.5	27.3	83.8	76	9.3	5.4	14.7	5.5	6.5	12.0	64
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	49.6	49.5	99.1	112	1.9	1.8	3.7	5.8	19.6	25.3	111
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	78.1	19.7	97.9	66	4.0	2.5	6.5	6.4	1.1	7.5	65
Gandaki	59.6	37.8	97.4	103	3.2	2.9	6.0	4.0	1.1	5.1	100
Rural	56.3	34.7	91.0	30	1.5	4.4	5.9	2.8	2.5	5.3	27
Urban	60.9	39.1	100.0	73	3.8	2.3	6.1	4.5	0.6	5.1	73
Lumbini	62.5	34.1	96.6	257	7.0	5.8	12.8	9.6	6.2	15.8	248
Rural	62.9	34.1	97.0	137	7.3	3.3	10.7	9.6	5.2	14.8	133
Urban	62.1	34.1	96.2	120	6.6	8.6	15.2	9.5	7.5	17.0	116
Karnali	47.4	36.5	83.9	120	7.2	4.1	11.3	7.5	1.7	9.3	101
Rural	48.2	38.0	86.2	57	9.1	4.5	13.6	7.7	3.5	11.2	49
Urban	46.7	35.1	81.8	63	5.3	3.8	9.2	7.4	0.0	7.4	52
Sudurpashchim	47.8	44.3	92.1	165	8.0	8.2	16.2	4.6	4.9	9.5	152

Table TM.7.1: Children weighed at birth											
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of weighed live births recorded at exactly 2,500 grams and below 2,500 grams of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight, by source of information, Nepal 2024-25											
	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
					Recorded at exactly 2,500 grams:			Recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) ^c :			
					From card	From recall	Total	From card	From recall	Total	
Birth order of most recent live birth											
1	57.6	37.1	94.6	607	6.5	7.2	13.7	8.6	6.4	15.0	575
2-3	52.6	38.0	90.6	835	5.5	5.1	10.6	5.5	6.0	11.5	757
4-5	45.5	38.5	84.0	111	2.1	8.4	10.4	7.4	3.4	10.8	94
6+	(43.6)	(27.1)	(70.7)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	46.6	35.7	82.3	337	6.4	4.8	11.2	9.3	6.0	15.3	277
Second	54.4	35.4	89.9	328	9.2	7.0	16.2	6.9	4.3	11.2	295
Middle	53.1	40.8	93.9	354	3.9	7.9	11.7	6.5	7.1	13.6	333
Fourth	56.4	37.6	94.0	318	4.2	6.1	10.4	6.1	4.6	10.7	299
Richest	61.0	37.5	98.5	245	4.5	4.0	8.5	5.9	7.8	13.7	242
¹ MICS indicator TM.11 - Children weighed at birth											
ª The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled											
ª This indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth for whom a birthweight was recorded or recalled											
c The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birthweight typically requires adjustment for missing birthweights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise prevalence of low birthweight ((the higher the proportion of missing and/or heaping, the more likely the result presented here is an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.											
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases											
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases											

6.8 POST-NATAL CARE

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.3 million newborns annually die in the first month of life.²⁰ The majority of newborn deaths occur within the first few days of life, with approximately 45% of early neonatal mortality happening within 24 hours after birth, and 19% occurring on the second day²¹, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur, due to complications such as postpartum haemorrhage and hypertensive disorders²².

The Post-natal Health Checks module includes information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, and specific questions on content of care. Measuring contact alone is important as post-natal care (PNC) programmes scale up, it is vital to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place.

Table TM.8.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.²³ To assess the extent of post-natal care utilisation, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table TM.8.2 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that health checks following birth while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas post-natal care visits refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home. The indicator Post-natal health checks includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

In Table TM.8.3, newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth are distributed by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby, and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.⁸ Proper hygiene practices and timely interventions can significantly reduce neonatal sepsis and maternal infections, which are major contributors to mortality in the postnatal period. Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath.

Table TM.8.5 shows the percent distribution of most recent live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by the type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord and the substance applied to the cord.

²⁰ UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, & UN DESA Population Division. *Levels and trends in child mortality: Report 2023*. UNICEF, 2024. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/UN-IGME-2023-Child-Mortality-Report.pdf>.

²¹ Lawn JE, Bhutta ZA, Ezeaka C, Saugstad O. Ending Preventable Neonatal Deaths: Multicountry Evidence to Inform Accelerated Progress to the Sustainable Development Goal by 2030. *Neonatology*. 2023;120(4):491-499. doi: 10.1159/000530496. Epub 2023 May 16. PMID: 37231868; PMCID: PMC10614465.

²² World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Bank Group, & UN DESA Population Division. *Trends in maternal mortality: 2000 to 2020*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2023. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240068759>.

²³ PNC visits, for mothers and for babies, within two days of delivery, is a WHO recommendation that has been identified as a priority indicator for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030) and other related global monitoring frameworks like Every Newborn Action Plan and Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality.

Table TM.8.6 presents indicators related to the content of PNC visits, specifically the percent of most recent live births in the last two years for which, within 2 days after birth, i) the umbilical cord was examined, ii) the temperature of the newborn was assessed, iii) breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, iv) the newborn was weighed and v) counselling on danger signs for newborns was done.

Tables TM.8.7 and TM.8.8 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.3 that presented the data collected for newborns.

Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility								
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Nepal 2024-25								
	Duration of stay in health facility					Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more			
Total	6.8	4.8	5.2	48.5	34.6	100.0	88.3	1,432
Area of residence								
Urban	5.8	4.6	5.1	49.3	35.2	100.0	89.6	931
Rural	8.8	5.4	5.5	47.1	33.3	100.0	85.9	501
Province								
Koshi	2.4	2.5	7.0	46.7	41.5	100.0	95.1	237
Rural	1.1	1.9	4.7	44.9	47.4	100.0	97.0	94
Urban	3.2	3.0	8.5	47.8	37.5	100.0	93.8	143
Madhesh	7.9	6.0	7.6	48.2	30.2	100.0	86.1	349
Rural	4.7	8.9	7.6	46.8	32.1	100.0	86.4	81
Urban	8.9	5.1	7.6	48.7	29.7	100.0	86.0	268
Bagmati	3.9	3.5	1.0	40.7	51.0	100.0	92.6	239
Rural	3.6	10.5	0.9	35.9	49.1	100.0	85.9	63
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	2.4	0.6	0.0	43.1	53.8	100.0	96.9	111
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	6.7	1.5	2.8	41.1	48.0	100.0	91.8	65
Gandaki	4.7	1.4	3.4	54.4	36.0	100.0	93.8	100
Rural	4.3	3.0	4.2	48.1	40.4	100.0	92.7	28
Urban	4.9	0.9	3.1	56.7	34.4	100.0	94.3	73
Lumbini	9.8	7.5	5.4	48.9	28.3	100.0	82.6	247
Rural	15.8	4.6	7.9	44.6	27.2	100.0	79.6	134
Urban	2.8	11.1	2.4	54.1	29.7	100.0	86.2	113
Karnali	9.3	2.3	4.0	60.0	24.5	100.0	88.4	110
Rural	9.9	3.5	4.5	61.7	20.4	100.0	86.6	53
Urban	8.8	1.1	3.4	58.4	28.2	100.0	90.1	57
Sudurpashchim	10.6	7.8	5.4	51.9	24.4	100.0	81.6	149
Rural	19.2	4.9	4.5	56.4	14.9	100.0	75.9	48
Urban	6.5	9.1	5.8	49.7	29.0	100.0	84.4	101
Education								
None	9.4	7.1	4.2	54.6	24.8	100.0	83.5	196
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Basic (Gr 1-8)	8.3	6.6	4.7	49.5	31.0	100.0	85.1	412
Grade 1-5	8.6	5.8	5.6	54.6	25.4	100.0	85.6	174
Grade 6-8	8.1	7.2	4.0	45.7	35.0	100.0	84.7	238
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	6.8	3.6	5.9	47.2	36.6	100.0	89.6	651

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Nepal 2024-25

	Duration of stay in health facility					Total	12 hours or more ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more			
Grade 9-10	8.6	3.2	5.3	48.1	34.9	100.0	88.2	343
Grade 11-12	4.7	4.1	6.6	46.2	38.5	100.0	91.2	308
Higher	0.6	2.1	5.3	44.7	47.3	100.0	97.3	169
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	6.8	5.8	7.5	58.3	21.6	100.0	87.4	166
20-34	7.2	4.7	4.9	47.3	35.8	100.0	88.0	1,159
35-49	2.3	4.4	4.6	47.2	41.5	100.0	93.2	107
Type of health facility								
Public	7.6	5.4	5.4	50.8	30.8	100.0	87.0	1,188
Private	3.4	2.2	4.5	37.4	52.4	100.0	94.4	226
NGO	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	18
Type of delivery								
Vaginal birth	9.0	6.7	7.2	63.3	13.9	100.0	84.4	1,030
C-section	1.3	0.2	0.2	10.7	87.6	100.0	98.5	402
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	12.5	5.5	7.0	51.3	23.7	100.0	82.0	273
Second	4.6	6.6	5.3	54.1	29.4	100.0	88.9	293
Middle	8.7	4.4	5.0	47.7	34.3	100.0	87.0	329
Fourth	4.4	5.4	4.4	44.7	41.1	100.0	90.2	298
Richest	3.6	2.0	4.4	44.4	45.5	100.0	94.3	239

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

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

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns												
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Nepal 2024-25												
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^B						No post-natal care visit	Dk/Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth						
Total	91.3	3.6	2.6	19.5	49.8	3.1	21.3	0.1	100.0	91.6	1,583	
Sex of newborn												
Male	91.8	3.0	3.3	20.4	48.5	2.9	21.8	0.1	100.0	92.2	818	
Female	90.7	4.3	1.8	18.6	51.3	3.2	20.8	0.0	100.0	90.9	765	
Area of residence												
Urban	91.7	3.4	2.7	21.9	50.5	3.1	18.3	0.1	100.0	92.1	1,019	
Rural	90.6	4.0	2.4	15.1	48.6	3.0	26.8	0.0	100.0	90.6	563	
Province												
Koshi	91.2	11.5	3.3	22.8	39.7	3.8	18.9	0.0	100.0	91.2	263	
Rural	93.0	15.8	5.4	21.3	29.3	3.8	24.4	0.0	100.0	93.0	106	
Urban	90.0	8.6	1.9	23.9	46.6	3.8	15.1	0.0	100.0	90.0	157	
Madhesh	83.4	2.7	3.9	33.4	33.2	0.7	26.1	0.0	100.0	84.3	420	
Rural	81.6	1.2	3.7	25.6	36.9	1.4	31.2	0.0	100.0	81.6	103	
Urban	84.0	3.2	3.9	35.9	32.0	0.5	24.5	0.0	100.0	85.2	317	
Bagmati	93.3	2.3	2.3	24.5	43.5	5.9	21.4	0.0	100.0	93.3	254	
Rural	81.7	1.0	2.6	21.7	38.3	1.4	35.0	0.0	100.0	81.7	76	
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	97.8	4.0	2.8	26.8	36.6	12.5	17.3	0.0	100.0	97.8	112	
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	98.9	0.9	1.2	24.0	61.4	0.0	12.5	0.0	100.0	98.9	66	
Gandaki	97.8	3.1	4.5	12.8	61.2	3.2	15.2	0.0	100.0	98.2	103	
Rural	94.4	1.4	2.5	6.7	62.4	2.5	24.5	0.0	100.0	95.8	30	
Urban	99.2	3.8	5.4	15.3	60.8	3.4	11.4	0.0	100.0	99.2	73	
Lumbini	97.6	1.0	0.3	7.8	73.8	3.1	13.9	0.0	100.0	97.6	257	
Rural	99.2	1.9	0.0	9.5	67.9	4.6	16.1	0.0	100.0	99.2	137	
Urban	95.9	0.0	0.7	5.9	80.6	1.5	11.4	0.0	100.0	95.9	120	

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Nepal 2024-25										
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	PNC visit for newborns ^b						Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,c}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit			
Karnali	91.7	1.5	2.1	4.5	61.2	2.9	27.7	0.0	100.0	120
Rural	90.5	0.3	0.4	2.1	63.4	3.0	30.8	0.0	100.0	57
Urban	92.8	2.7	3.7	6.7	59.2	2.8	24.9	0.0	100.0	63
Sudurpashchim	94.2	1.3	1.1	4.6	65.3	3.5	23.5	0.7	100.0	165
Rural	91.4	1.3	2.2	6.7	51.4	2.5	35.9	0.0	100.0	55
Urban	95.6	1.3	0.6	3.5	72.3	3.9	17.4	1.0	100.0	110
Education										
None	80.7	3.8	3.8	18.6	38.3	0.7	34.8	0.0	100.0	248
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Basic (Gr 1-8)	89.9	3.2	3.2	19.4	48.5	1.5	24.1	0.0	100.0	465
Grade 1-5	87.0	2.3	2.8	19.0	47.5	0.2	28.1	0.0	100.0	209
Grade 6-8	92.2	4.0	3.5	19.8	49.3	2.6	20.9	0.0	100.0	256
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	94.5	3.9	1.9	18.7	53.9	4.0	17.4	0.2	100.0	694
Grade 9-10	91.8	3.9	1.9	17.4	52.0	3.5	21.0	0.3	100.0	375
Grade 11-12	97.7	4.0	1.9	20.3	56.0	4.7	13.1	0.0	100.0	319
Higher	98.4	3.4	2.1	24.1	54.4	6.6	9.4	0.0	100.0	171
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	94.0	4.3	1.7	16.9	52.8	3.6	20.1	0.6	100.0	175
20-34	90.8	3.3	2.3	20.0	49.9	3.0	21.6	0.0	100.0	1,289
35-49	92.2	6.2	7.2	18.2	45.0	3.3	20.2	0.0	100.0	118
Place of delivery										
Home	20.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	95.8	0.8	100.0	140
Health facility	98.6	3.9	2.9	21.6	55.1	3.0	13.6	0.0	100.0	1,432
Public	98.4	4.2	2.3	19.2	56.4	3.0	15.0	0.0	100.0	1,188
Private	99.6	3.0	6.0	34.8	47.6	3.1	5.4	0.0	100.0	226

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns										
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Nepal 2024-25										
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^B						Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit			
NGO	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	82.4	6.3	2.0	10.0	42.3	3.6	35.6	0.3	100.0	83.0
Second	89.3	5.0	3.5	17.9	46.9	3.7	22.9	0.0	100.0	89.9
Middle	93.7	2.9	1.9	23.6	54.4	1.4	15.8	0.0	100.0	93.7
Fourth	95.4	0.8	2.8	22.9	55.2	2.7	15.6	0.0	100.0	95.4
Richest	97.3	2.8	2.8	24.6	50.4	4.3	15.1	0.0	100.0	97.3
¹ MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn										
^A Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).										
^B Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note ^C above).										
^C Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^A above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^B above) within two days of delivery. (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Nepal 2024-25

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns		Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	NGO sector		Doctor/nurse/midwife	Health assistant/Assistant health worker		
Total	0.0	83.5	15.8	0.7	100.0	99.5	0.5	100.0	1,196
Sex of newborn									
Male	0.0	83.9	15.8	0.3	100.0	99.6	0.4	100.0	615
Female	0.0	83.1	15.8	1.1	100.0	99.4	0.6	100.0	581
Area of residence									
Urban	0.0	82.3	17.2	0.5	100.0	99.5	0.5	100.0	800
Rural	0.0	85.9	13.1	1.0	100.0	99.6	0.4	100.0	396
Province									
Koshi	0.0	76.9	21.4	1.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	204
Rural	0.0	77.0	23.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	76
Urban	0.0	76.9	20.4	2.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	127
Madhesh	0.0	73.3	26.6	0.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	307
Rural	0.0	73.5	26.1	0.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	69
Urban	0.0	73.2	26.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	238
Bagmati	0.0	84.9	15.0	0.1	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	185
Rural	0.0	92.7	7.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	48
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	0.0	77.2	22.6	0.2	100.0	97.7	2.3	100.0	79
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	0.0	88.9	11.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	58
Gandaki	0.0	88.2	10.1	1.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	84
Rural	0.0	83.4	11.6	5.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	22
Urban	0.0	89.8	9.5	0.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	62
Lumbini	0.0	92.7	6.1	1.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	213
Rural	0.0	90.4	7.3	2.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	108
Urban	0.0	95.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	105
Karnali	0.3	96.6	3.1	0.0	100.0	97.7	2.3	100.0	84
Rural	0.0	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	38
Urban	0.6	96.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	95.8	4.2	100.0	46
Sudurpashchim	0.0	90.1	9.9	0.0	100.0	98.2	1.8	100.0	119
Rural	0.0	97.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	95.3	4.7	100.0	34
Urban	0.0	87.3	12.7	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.6	100.0	85
Education									
None	0.0	88.2	11.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	160
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Basic (Gr 1-8)	0.0	86.6	13.0	0.4	100.0	98.8	1.2	100.0	346
Grade 1-5	0.0	90.6	9.4	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.3	100.0	150
Grade 6-8	0.0	83.6	15.8	0.6	100.0	98.2	1.8	100.0	196
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	0.0	82.9	15.9	1.1	100.0	99.7	0.3	100.0	544
Grade 9-10	0.1	84.0	15.9	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.1	100.0	282
Grade 11-12	0.0	81.7	15.9	2.3	100.0	99.5	0.5	100.0	262

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth									
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Nepal 2024-25									
	Location of first PNC visit for newborns				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns		Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	NGO sector		Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Health assistant/ Assistant health worker		
Higher	0.0	72.7	26.9	0.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	143
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	0.0	84.8	14.6	0.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	132
20-34	0.0	83.2	16.1	0.7	100.0	99.4	0.6	100.0	973
35-49	0.0	84.5	15.0	0.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	91
Place of delivery									
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Health facility	0.0	83.5	15.8	0.7	100.0	99.5	0.5	100.0	1,195
Public	0.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.6	100.0	975
Private	0.0	8.7	91.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	207
NGO	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Dk/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.0	93.8	5.6	0.6	100.0	98.6	1.4	100.0	204
Second	0.1	88.9	10.7	0.3	100.0	99.7	0.3	100.0	241
Middle	0.0	87.0	12.9	0.1	100.0	99.8	0.2	100.0	293
Fourth	0.0	81.9	17.9	0.3	100.0	99.4	0.6	100.0	260
Richest	0.0	63.2	34.3	2.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	198
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Nepal 2024-25

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth ³	Never bathed ⁴	DK/Don't remember		
Total	86.6	14.8	10.8	2.0	86.2	0.7	0.4	100.0	1,583
Sex of newborn									
Male	86.0	14.9	12.2	1.6	84.8	0.8	0.5	100.0	818
Female	87.3	14.7	9.2	2.3	87.6	0.6	0.3	100.0	765
Area of residence									
Urban	86.8	17.1	9.6	1.8	87.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	1,019
Rural	86.2	10.6	12.8	2.2	83.2	1.2	0.7	100.0	563
Province									
Koshi	80.4	18.1	7.0	0.6	91.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	263
Rural	80.2	13.8	9.1	0.4	88.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	106
Urban	80.5	21.0	5.6	0.7	93.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	157
Madhesh	84.2	20.0	8.6	1.7	89.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	420
Rural	86.7	16.3	6.3	1.7	90.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	103
Urban	83.4	21.2	9.3	1.6	89.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	317
Bagmati	86.2	11.9	9.8	3.3	85.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	254
Rural	86.0	6.3	15.2	4.2	80.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	76
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	84.8	14.5	6.7	3.0	87.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	112
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	88.7	13.7	8.9	2.8	88.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	66
Gandaki	90.8	12.6	5.3	0.0	93.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	103
Rural	87.9	11.7	6.9	0.0	89.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	30
Urban	92.0	12.9	4.7	0.0	95.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	73
Lumbini	92.3	9.9	9.3	2.1	84.8	1.2	2.5	100.0	257
Rural	88.7	6.9	9.1	2.7	84.0	1.3	3.0	100.0	137
Urban	96.3	13.3	9.6	1.5	85.8	1.1	2.0	100.0	120
Karnali	87.3	9.1	24.7	2.7	72.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	120
Rural	88.6	10.2	28.4	1.5	70.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	57
Urban	86.1	8.2	21.3	3.7	75.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	63
Sudurpashchim	91.2	14.0	19.3	3.3	76.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	165
Rural	87.2	8.8	24.6	4.4	69.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	55
Urban	93.2	16.6	16.6	2.7	80.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	110
Education									
None	85.2	12.3	14.8	1.7	82.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	248
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Basic (Gr 1-8)	87.0	13.0	12.0	3.0	82.2	1.7	1.1	100.0	465
Grade 1-5	88.7	13.2	12.4	3.9	80.7	2.0	0.9	100.0	209
Grade 6-8	85.6	12.8	11.7	2.2	83.4	1.5	1.2	100.0	256
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	86.1	15.9	8.5	1.8	89.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	694
Grade 9-10	82.6	17.0	7.4	1.9	90.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	375

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns									
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Nepal 2024-25									
	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth ³	Never bathed ^A	DK/Don't remember		
Grade 11-12	90.3	14.5	9.7	1.7	88.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	319
Higher	89.9	18.4	10.7	0.2	89.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	171
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1.4
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	86.2	11.7	11.1	2.4	85.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	175
20-34	86.3	14.8	10.8	1.9	86.2	0.6	0.4	100.0	1,289
35-49	90.8	18.8	9.7	2.3	85.8	1.5	0.7	100.0	118
Place of delivery									
Home	75.5	8.5	20.2	2.5	77.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	140
Health facility	87.8	15.5	9.8	1.8	87.1	0.8	0.4	100.0	1,432
Public	88.4	16.1	10.8	2.2	85.9	0.9	0.2	100.0	1,188
Private	84.7	13.2	4.9	0.2	93.4	0.3	1.2	100.0	226
NGO	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	83.9	9.6	18.6	2.8	77.5	0.9	0.2	100.0	337
Second	87.2	15.7	9.5	1.7	87.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	328
Middle	89.1	15.0	10.2	2.5	87.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	354
Fourth	87.5	19.9	7.5	1.2	88.8	1.0	1.5	100.0	318
Richest	84.7	13.7	6.6	1.5	91.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	245
¹ MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried ² MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care ³ MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing ^A Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord, percentage of cords cut with clean instruments, and what substance was applied to the cord, Nepal 2024-25

	Instrument used to cut the cord					Total	Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:		Substances ^b applied to the cord			Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility
	New blade	Blade used for other purposes	Scissors	Other	DK		Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^{1,a}	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance		
Total	76.8	2.7	7.1	4.5	7.7	100.0	29.0	80.5	46.6	29.2	18.5	75.7	151
Sex of newborn													
Male	76.7	2.8	8.4	6.3	4.1	100.0	32.7	78.3	48.0	28.7	13.6	76.7	73
Female	76.8	2.6	6.0	2.8	10.9	100.0	25.5	82.6	45.3	29.6	22.9	74.9	78
Area of residence													
Urban	82.2	2.4	5.4	2.9	6.5	100.0	33.0	84.6	49.1	31.6	17.7	80.7	88
Rural	69.1	3.2	9.6	6.8	9.2	100.0	23.5	74.9	43.1	25.8	19.5	68.8	63
Province													
Koshi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Madhesh	93.7	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.5	100.0	28.2	94.6	56.0	20.3	18.9	76.2	71
Rural	(89.1)	(4.2)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(25.8)	(92.3)	(51.2)	(25.1)	(21.4)	(76.2)	21
Urban	(95.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(2.2)	100.0	(29.3)	(95.6)	(58.0)	(18.2)	(17.8)	(76.2)	49
Bagmati	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Gandaki	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Lumbini	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord, percentage of cords cut with clean instruments, and what substance was applied to the cord, Nepal 2024-25														
	Instrument used to cut the cord				Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:			Substances ^B applied to the cord			Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility		
	New blade	Blade used for other purposes	Scissors	Other	DK	Total	Boiled or sterilised instruments		A clean instrument ^{1,A}	Nothing			Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	
Karnali	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	
Sudurpashchim	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	
Education														
None	84.6	1.1	4.0	4.8	5.5	100.0	17.1	85.9	58.2	12.8	22.8	70.9	52	
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	76.9	5.7	7.8	3.5	3.9	100.0	37.4	79.8	51.2	27.3	16.5	78.4	52	
Grade 1-5	(79.7)	(5.0)	(7.1)	(2.2)	(4.1)	100.0	(37.5)	(80.6)	(48.0)	(34.0)	(18.8)	(82.0)	35	
Grade 6-8	(71.6)	(7.1)	(9.1)	(6.0)	(3.4)	100.0	(37.2)	(78.3)	(57.4)	(14.1)	(12.2)	(71.5)	18	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	(66.3)	(1.3)	(10.8)	(5.8)	(14.2)	100.0	(27.5)	(74.5)	(28.1)	(52.7)	(14.0)	(80.8)	43	
Grade 9-10	(61.9)	(1.7)	(13.3)	(7.7)	(13.4)	100.0	(28.6)	(71.7)	(22.7)	(53.6)	(18.6)	(76.3)	32	
Grade 11-12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	
Age at most recent live birth														
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	
20-34	78.7	2.5	6.0	5.2	7.1	100.0	28.6	82.2	47.0	29.6	18.1	76.6	130	

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord, percentage of cords cut with clean instruments, and what substance was applied to the cord, Nepal 2024-25

	Instrument used to cut the cord					Total	Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:		Substances ^B applied to the cord			Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ²	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility
	New blade	Blade used for other purposes	Scissors	Other	DK		Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument ^{1,A}	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance		
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Place of delivery													
Home	79.6	2.9	6.3	4.4	6.0	100.0	30.1	83.6	48.3	28.6	18.8	76.9	140
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Assistance at delivery													
Skilled attendant	75.9	0.7	10.3	1.1	10.3	100.0	23.2	83.3	36.8	38.4	14.1	75.2	42
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Other / No attendant	75.7	3.9	6.4	5.5	7.3	100.0	31.1	78.2	53.0	24.2	20.2	77.2	98
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	72.2	5.1	8.1	9.0	4.4	100.0	24.7	74.1	60.0	17.3	21.2	77.3	63
Second	(84.6)	(1.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(8.3)	100.0	(19.7)	(85.6)	(44.9)	(25.4)	(16.4)	(70.3)	35
Middle	(83.2)	(2.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(3.8)	100.0	(45.9)	(90.6)	(42.0)	(29.3)	(15.8)	(71.4)	26
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6

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

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

^a Clean instruments are all new blades and boiled or sterilised scissors or blades used for other purposes

^a Substances include: Chlorhexidine, other antiseptic (such as alcohol, spirit, gentian violet), mustard oil, turmeric, ash, animal dung and others. Mustard oil, turmeric, ash and animal dung are considered harmful

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

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

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns										
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, Nepal 2024-25										
	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:								Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding			Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking			
			Counselling	Observation	Counselling or observation					
Total	62.9	63.3	63.3	59.0	67.2	36.9	57.6	71.6	1,583	
Sex of newborn										
Male	62.2	63.1	62.7	58.0	66.3	36.4	57.0	70.8	818	
Female	63.7	63.5	63.9	60.2	68.1	37.4	58.3	72.5	765	
Area of residence										
Urban	62.5	63.3	63.1	58.9	67.7	36.6	57.7	72.7	1,019	
Rural	63.7	63.2	63.6	59.2	66.4	37.4	57.4	69.7	563	
Province										
Koshi	55.7	60.5	61.4	65.2	71.5	26.1	66.1	74.1	263	
Rural	59.6	68.6	67.1	68.9	72.7	25.8	63.7	74.3	106	
Urban	53.1	55.0	57.6	62.8	70.8	26.4	67.7	73.9	157	
Madhesh	61.0	57.0	56.1	48.1	57.8	32.4	40.0	63.3	420	
Rural	63.6	58.4	54.8	43.7	55.3	36.4	35.3	62.4	103	
Urban	60.1	56.5	56.5	49.6	58.6	31.1	41.6	63.5	317	
Bagmati	72.9	79.8	79.2	74.4	81.8	54.8	73.8	84.7	254	
Rural	70.4	70.9	67.8	68.9	71.0	51.3	63.2	72.3	76	
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	70.2	81.9	80.4	72.1	84.1	53.6	75.3	88.7	112	
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	80.4	86.6	90.1	84.4	90.1	60.8	83.3	92.0	66	
Gandaki	73.7	74.9	67.4	60.6	69.9	47.3	70.6	80.0	103	
Rural	62.8	64.5	61.1	48.5	63.0	38.6	67.3	69.4	30	
Urban	78.2	79.1	70.0	65.6	72.6	50.9	71.9	84.3	73	
Lumbini	57.5	52.7	53.4	51.0	56.7	26.8	56.0	62.0	257	
Rural	65.5	58.9	63.1	59.9	65.8	32.8	62.1	68.6	137	
Urban	48.5	45.6	42.5	40.9	46.4	19.9	49.1	54.5	120	

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, Nepal 2024-25

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding			Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
			Counselling	Observation	Counselling or observation				
Karnali	60.2	60.3	62.9	61.8	67.5	39.7	52.4	69.9	120
Rural	56.7	57.9	62.2	57.7	64.5	43.1	53.5	66.1	57
Urban	63.5	62.5	63.5	65.5	70.2	36.6	51.5	73.4	63
Sudurpashchim	67.7	69.6	73.5	62.8	76.4	45.3	62.4	79.9	165
Rural	66.1	66.9	71.7	62.0	73.8	47.1	66.3	77.0	55
Urban	68.4	71.0	74.4	63.2	77.6	44.3	60.4	81.3	110
Education									
None	58.7	53.4	55.4	50.8	56.5	34.1	45.6	59.3	248
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Basic (Gr 1-8)	57.9	58.0	58.3	53.5	61.7	36.7	55.3	65.5	465
Grade 1-5	53.1	52.7	56.6	47.8	59.5	32.1	51.0	60.6	209
Grade 6-8	61.8	62.4	59.6	58.2	63.6	40.5	58.9	69.6	256
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	64.9	66.0	66.0	62.8	71.5	35.4	60.0	76.7	694
Grade 9-10	61.7	63.5	64.4	59.8	68.8	32.6	57.0	74.0	375
Grade 11-12	68.7	68.9	68.0	66.4	74.7	38.7	63.6	79.8	319
Higher	76.5	82.3	78.0	70.7	80.8	48.3	72.2	86.3	171
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	64.2	62.2	59.0	57.6	65.8	39.6	57.1	71.4	175
20-34	62.3	63.2	63.7	59.0	67.4	35.9	57.2	71.9	1,289
35-49	67.5	65.2	65.4	61.7	67.5	44.1	63.3	68.4	118
Place of delivery									
Home	19.6	17.9	20.9	10.7	21.5	10.0	15.6	22.1	140
Health facility	67.3	67.8	67.7	63.9	71.8	39.6	61.9	76.6	1,432
Public	65.6	65.6	65.8	62.4	69.8	38.3	61.6	74.5	1,188
Private	75.3	77.3	75.6	72.2	81.3	45.0	62.3	86.7	226

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns									
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, Nepal 2024-25									
	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding		Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking			
			Counselling	Observation					
NGO	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	56.2	54.7	57.3	56.1	62.2	37.1	50.4	63.7	337
Second	61.0	59.8	63.5	57.3	66.4	29.7	54.3	71.0	328
Middle	64.2	62.7	62.4	58.4	65.5	36.5	57.8	70.0	354
Fourth	63.4	65.2	61.9	58.0	67.6	35.8	61.6	73.4	318
Richest	72.3	78.0	74.5	67.7	77.2	48.2	66.7	83.3	245
¹ MICS indicator TM.19 - Post-natal signal care functions									
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Nepal 2024-25

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for mothers ^B						Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit			
Total	90.3	1.3	2.2	15.8	41.0	2.1	37.6	100.0	90.5	1,583
Sex of newborn										
Male	90.9	1.2	3.1	16.7	38.0	2.3	38.7	100.0	91.1	818
Female	89.7	1.4	1.3	14.9	44.2	1.8	36.4	100.0	89.7	765
Area of residence										
Urban	91.3	1.0	2.6	18.3	41.6	2.1	34.4	100.0	91.4	1,019
Rural	88.6	1.7	1.5	11.4	40.0	2.0	43.4	100.0	88.7	563
Province										
Koshi	86.6	4.2	2.3	15.5	31.2	1.4	45.4	100.0	86.6	263
Rural	84.7	5.9	3.3	11.6	24.8	0.0	54.5	100.0	84.7	106
Urban	87.9	3.0	1.6	18.2	35.5	2.4	39.2	100.0	87.9	157
Madhesh	83.3	0.1	3.6	29.4	28.7	0.0	38.3	100.0	83.6	420
Rural	80.2	0.4	3.3	21.8	27.5	0.0	47.1	100.0	80.2	103
Urban	84.3	0.0	3.6	31.8	29.1	0.0	35.5	100.0	84.6	317
Bagmati	93.4	1.4	2.0	19.7	37.4	4.7	34.8	100.0	93.4	254
Rural	82.1	0.7	1.9	17.7	32.1	1.4	46.3	100.0	82.1	76
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	97.8	2.8	2.0	21.0	32.6	9.6	32.0	100.0	97.8	112
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	98.9	0.0	2.1	19.9	51.4	0.0	26.5	100.0	98.9	66
Gandaki	97.0	0.4	4.6	10.3	51.7	2.9	30.0	100.0	97.8	103
Rural	93.0	1.4	1.1	5.3	54.4	2.5	35.2	100.0	94.4	30
Urban	98.6	0.0	6.1	12.3	50.7	3.0	27.9	100.0	99.2	73
Lumbini	96.9	0.7	0.0	6.3	62.2	3.0	27.8	100.0	96.9	257
Rural	99.2	1.3	0.0	7.3	57.6	5.1	28.8	100.0	99.2	137
Urban	94.2	0.0	0.0	5.2	67.5	0.6	26.7	100.0	94.2	120

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Nepal 2024-25									
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for mothers ^B					Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^C	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth			
Karnali	92.2	1.5	2.7	3.9	49.3	1.8	100.0	92.3	120
Rural	90.7	0.3	0.0	2.1	52.2	2.2	100.0	90.9	57
Urban	93.5	2.7	5.2	5.6	46.7	1.5	100.0	93.5	63
Sudurpashchim	93.8	0.9	0.9	2.4	47.8	2.7	100.0	93.8	165
Rural	90.4	0.7	0.0	5.7	39.2	2.5	100.0	90.4	55
Urban	95.6	1.0	1.3	0.8	52.1	2.8	100.0	95.6	110
Education									
None	79.3	0.7	2.2	20.7	31.2	0.1	100.0	79.3	248
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Basic (Gr 1-8)	87.8	0.8	2.5	13.5	41.2	1.2	100.0	87.8	465
Grade 1-5	83.1	1.3	1.3	13.4	38.4	0.0	100.0	83.1	209
Grade 6-8	91.6	0.4	3.6	13.6	43.4	2.2	100.0	91.6	256
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	94.4	1.6	2.3	14.2	42.9	2.5	100.0	94.5	694
Grade 9-10	91.9	2.2	1.7	13.0	42.0	2.0	100.0	92.1	375
Grade 11-12	97.3	1.0	3.0	15.5	43.8	3.0	100.0	97.4	319
Higher	98.4	2.3	1.3	21.3	47.5	5.7	100.0	98.4	171
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	93.0	1.3	2.3	13.8	44.6	2.4	100.0	93.3	175
20-34	90.0	1.1	2.2	15.6	40.6	1.9	100.0	90.1	1289
35-49	90.2	3.0	2.4	20.9	39.8	3.4	100.0	90.2	118
Place of delivery									
Home	17.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.7	140
Health facility	97.8	1.3	2.5	17.5	45.3	2.3	100.0	97.9	1432
Public	97.4	1.4	2.0	14.9	44.6	2.4	100.0	97.5	1188
Private	99.6	0.7	5.3	30.9	48.4	1.5	100.0	99.6	226

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Nepal 2024-25										
	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^a	PNC visit for mothers ^b						Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^c	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit			
NGO	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	18
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	87.1	1.4	1.9	13.5	38.3	1.5	43.4	100.0	87.3	1180
C-section	99.6	1.0	3.2	22.6	49.0	3.8	20.4	100.0	99.6	403
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	81.8	2.6	1.0	6.8	33.6	2.3	53.6	100.0	81.9	337
Second	86.2	1.3	3.0	14.2	38.4	2.9	40.3	100.0	86.6	328
Middle	93.4	0.4	2.0	20.1	43.8	1.2	32.4	100.0	93.5	354
Fourth	95.2	0.8	2.5	17.4	46.9	0.9	31.4	100.0	95.2	318
Richest	96.8	1.5	3.0	21.9	42.8	3.4	27.4	100.0	96.8	245
¹ MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother										
^a Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).										
^b Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note ^a above).										
^c Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^a above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^b above) within two days of delivery. (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Nepal 2024-25

		Location of first PNC visit for mothers				Provider of first PNC visit for mothers			Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth	
		Home	Public Sector	Private sector	NGO sector	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Health assistant/ Assistant health worker			Female community health volunteer
Total		0.1	80.7	18.5	0.7	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	955
Sex of newborn											
Male		0.0	81.6	18.3	0.1	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	482
Female		0.2	79.7	18.8	1.3	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	473
Area of residence											
Urban		0.2	79.6	19.7	0.5	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	647
Rural		0.0	82.9	16.1	1.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	308
Province											
Koshi		0.0	70.2	27.8	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	140
Rural		0.0	68.6	31.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	48
Urban		0.0	71.0	25.9	3.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
Madhesh		0.0	69.6	30.3	0.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	259
Rural		0.0	66.2	33.2	0.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	54
Urban		0.0	70.4	29.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	205
Bagmati		0.6	84.0	15.3	0.1	100.0	99.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	154
Rural		0.0	91.2	8.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	40
Urban, Kathmandu Valley		1.5	76.5	21.8	0.2	100.0	97.9	1.1	0.9	100.0	65
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley		0.0	88.2	11.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49
Gandaki		0.0	85.6	12.3	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69
Rural		(0.0)	(80.6)	(13.6)	(5.8)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Urban		0.0	87.4	11.8	0.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50
Lumbini		0.0	91.6	7.4	1.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	178
Rural		0.0	89.2	8.7	2.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90
Urban		0.0	94.1	5.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87

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

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Nepal 2024-25

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers				Total	Provider of first PNC visit for mothers			Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	NGO sector		Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Health assistant/ Assistant health worker	Female community health volunteer		
Karnali	0.0	96.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	69
Rural	0.0	95.9	4.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
Urban	0.0	96.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	98.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	38
Sudurpashchim	0.0	86.2	13.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
Rural	0.0	96.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25
Urban	0.0	82.2	17.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	61
Education										
None	0.0	87.2	12.8	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	136
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Basic (Gr 1-8)	0.0	83.1	16.7	0.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	270
Grade 1-5	0.0	87.6	12.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	114
Grade 6-8	0.0	79.9	19.7	0.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	156
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	0.2	79.0	19.5	1.3	100.0	99.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	423
Grade 9-10	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	221
Grade 11-12	0.5	77.9	18.9	2.7	100.0	99.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	202
Higher	0.0	73.3	26.2	0.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	124
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	0.0	83.6	15.7	0.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	108
20-34	0.1	80.0	19.2	0.7	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	768
35-49	0.0	83.4	16.0	0.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78
Place of delivery										
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Health facility	0.1	80.6	18.6	0.7	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	953
Public	0.1	99.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	749
Private	0.0	8.5	91.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	193
NGO	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth										
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Nepal 2024-25										
	Location of first PNC visit for mothers				Provider of first PNC visit for mothers			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth		
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	NGO sector	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Health assistant/ Assistant health worker	Female community health volunteer	Total	
DK Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
Type of delivery										
Vaginal birth	0.1	85.5	14.2	0.2	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	650
C-section	0.1	70.3	27.8	1.8	100.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	305
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.0	91.9	7.7	0.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	148
Second	0.0	86.4	13.3	0.3	100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	187
Middle	0.3	84.1	15.5	0.1	100.0	99.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	235
Fourth	0.0	78.8	20.8	0.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	215
Richest	0.2	62.1	35.1	2.6	100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	170
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases										

6.9 TOBACCO USE

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.²⁴ If mentioned, e-cigarettes are included in the other response category of smokeless tobacco product use.

The Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2025 (NMICS 2024-25) collected information on ever and current use of cigarettes and the intensity of use among the respondents age 15-49 years. To capture the prevalence of current tobacco users, information was also gathered on use of electronic cigarettes, other smoked, and smokeless tobacco. The questionnaire was not designed to capture prevalence of users of each individual type of tobacco use, only the total, as defined by SDG Indicator 3.8.1.

Table TM.10.1 presents the percentage of population age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 and percent distribution of current cigarette smokers by the average number of cigarettes smoked each day. Table TM.10.2 presents the percentage of population age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers, percentage who are not current cigarette users but are current users electronic cigarettes or other vaping devices, percentage who are not current cigarette or electronic cigarette users, but are users of another smoked tobacco product, and percentage who are not users of any smoked tobacco product but are current users of smokeless tobacco. The sum of these individual columns leads to the total percentage who are current tobacco users.

Table TM.10.1: Cigarette smoking										
Percentage of population age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, percentage who smoked at least one cigarette in the last one month, and percent distribution of current cigarette smokers by the average number of cigarettes smoked each day, Nepal 2024-25										
	Percentage who:		Number of people	Average number of cigarettes each day					Total	Number of people who are current cigarette smokers
	smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	smoked at least one cigarette in the last one month (current cigarette smokers)		Does not smoke every day	Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Total	4.4	11.5	18,408	37.3	29.8	18.5	10.0	4.4	100.0	2,109
Sex										
Male	7.6	23.4	7,720	39.0	29.4	18.3	9.3	4.0	100.0	1,810
Female	2.1	2.8	10,688	26.9	32.5	19.6	14.1	6.8	100.0	299
Area of residence										
Urban	4.6	11.0	12,703	37.0	31.8	17.9	9.2	4.1	100.0	1,393
Rural	4.0	12.5	5,705	37.8	26.0	19.5	11.6	5.0	100.0	716
Province										
Koshi	6.1	13.5	3,089	39.0	34.7	12.5	6.1	7.7	100.0	416
Rural	6.0	14.2	1,196	44.1	22.2	15.5	9.8	8.4	100.0	170
Urban	6.2	13.0	1,892	35.4	43.3	10.5	3.6	7.2	100.0	247
Madhesh	3.5	8.8	3,589	32.6	48.6	14.6	3.3	0.9	100.0	314
Rural	3.0	7.2	872	32.3	41.4	15.8	8.4	2.0	100.0	62
Urban	3.7	9.3	2,717	32.7	50.3	14.3	2.1	0.6	100.0	252
Bagmati	7.0	15.4	4,217	29.9	22.3	26.5	16.1	5.2	100.0	648
Rural	7.1	20.2	783	28.3	19.9	27.6	19.3	4.9	100.0	158
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	7.7	14.7	2,205	29.1	24.5	22.5	17.8	6.0	100.0	325

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

Table TM.10.1: Cigarette smoking										
Percentage of population age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, percentage who smoked at least one cigarette in the last one month, and percent distribution of current cigarette smokers by the average number of cigarettes smoked each day, Nepal 2024-25										
	Percentage who:		Number of people	Average number of cigarettes each day					Total	Number of people who are current cigarette smokers
	smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	smoked at least one cigarette in the last one month (current cigarette smokers)		Does not smoke every day	Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	5.5	13.4	1,229	33.0	20.1	33.3	9.7	3.9	100.0	165
Gandaki	4.0	10.6	1,542	39.5	32.1	17.4	8.1	2.9	100.0	163
Rural	4.4	12.1	446	38.7	20.9	24.1	8.9	7.4	100.0	54
Urban	3.8	9.9	1,096	39.9	37.6	14.1	7.7	0.7	100.0	109
Lumbini	1.8	8.4	3,259	46.2	28.7	16.9	5.5	2.7	100.0	275
Rural	1.1	8.7	1,388	39.3	40.2	17.0	2.3	1.2	100.0	120
Urban	2.4	8.3	1,871	51.6	19.7	16.9	7.9	3.9	100.0	155
Karnali	2.7	11.9	1,052	51.4	22.6	9.7	15.2	1.1	100.0	125
Rural	3.8	13.9	474	51.8	22.3	13.4	12.2	0.3	100.0	66
Urban	1.9	10.3	578	50.9	22.9	5.7	18.5	1.9	100.0	59
Sudurpashchim	3.3	10.1	1,660	42.6	16.8	19.6	14.2	6.7	100.0	167
Rural	4.1	15.7	546	33.4	19.9	20.7	17.6	8.4	100.0	86
Urban	3.0	7.3	1,114	52.2	13.6	18.4	10.8	5.0	100.0	82
Age										
15-19	4.9	4.0	3,182	45.1	35.3	9.8	3.8	6.1	100.0	128
15-17	4.0	2.7	1,899	(54.3)	(21.7)	(5.6)	(8.8)	(9.5)	100.0	51
18-19	6.2	6.0	1,283	(39.0)	(44.1)	(12.5)	(.5)	(3.9)	100.0	77
20-24	3.2	10.6	2,617	45.4	28.7	18.2	4.1	3.6	100.0	278
25-29	3.4	12.2	2,807	42.4	32.3	15.5	6.7	3.1	100.0	343
30-34	3.8	12.3	2,637	32.7	31.7	19.1	12.6	3.9	100.0	324
35-39	4.7	13.2	2,604	39.3	30.9	18.0	8.2	3.6	100.0	344
40-44	5.3	14.0	2,519	34.8	25.1	19.0	14.3	6.9	100.0	353
45-49	5.8	16.6	2,042	27.3	28.3	24.3	15.5	4.6	100.0	339
Education										
None	6.4	13.8	2,960	23.0	31.6	22.2	16.2	7.0	100.0	409
ECED	2.0	17.6	92	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Basic (Gr 1-8)	5.3	15.9	4,934	36.6	29.9	19.6	9.7	4.2	100.0	787
Grade 1-5	5.9	17.8	2,244	32.1	30.9	20.4	13.3	3.3	100.0	400
Grade 6-8	4.9	14.4	2,691	41.2	28.9	18.8	5.9	5.1	100.0	386
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	3.6	9.0	8,119	42.8	29.1	16.9	7.5	3.8	100.0	734
Grade 9-10	3.5	9.8	4,391	41.0	26.4	18.0	8.4	6.1	100.0	429
Grade 11-12	3.6	8.2	3,728	45.3	32.8	15.4	6.1	0.5	100.0	305
Higher	2.9	6.8	2,284	53.4	28.7	9.0	7.2	1.6	100.0	155
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	5.1	15.8	3,144	36.9	24.9	19.5	12.9	5.7	100.0	496
Second	4.7	12.6	3,460	36.3	34.0	17.2	9.1	3.4	100.0	437
Middle	4.2	10.6	3,614	34.3	33.0	19.9	7.9	4.9	100.0	383
Fourth	4.8	10.2	4,156	36.7	27.9	20.0	10.2	5.2	100.0	422
Richest	3.4	9.2	4,034	42.6	30.3	15.4	9.1	2.5	100.0	370
¹ MICS indicator TM.601 - Smoking before age 15										
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases										
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

Table TM.10.2: Current use of tobacco

Percentage of population age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers, percentage who are not current cigarette users but are current users of any other tobacco product, and percentage who are current tobacco users, Nepal 2024-25

	Percentage who are current cigarette smokers	Percentage who are:			Percentage who are current tobacco users ¹	Number of people
		not current cigarette smokers but are current users of electronic cigarettes or other vaping devices	not current cigarette or electronic cigarette users but are current users of any other smoked tobacco product ^A	not current users of any smoked tobacco product but are current users of smokeless tobacco ^B		
Total	11.5	0.4	3.9	4.8	20.5	18,408
Sex						
Male	23.4	0.7	7.9	9.8	41.8	7,720
Female	2.8	0.1	1.1	1.1	5.1	10,688
Area of residence						
Urban	11.0	0.5	4.0	4.4	19.9	12,703
Rural	12.5	0.1	3.8	5.5	22.0	5,705
Province						
Koshi	13.5	0.4	6.2	4.4	24.5	3,089
Rural	14.2	0.3	5.7	5.1	25.2	1,196
Urban	13.0	0.4	6.5	4.0	24.0	1,892
Madhesh	8.8	0.0	7.4	3.9	20.1	3,589
Rural	7.2	0.0	9.8	4.3	21.3	872
Urban	9.3	0.0	6.6	3.8	19.7	2,717
Bagmati	15.4	1.1	2.1	3.0	21.6	4,217
Rural	20.2	0.1	1.3	2.9	24.6	783
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	14.7	1.8	3.0	1.8	21.3	2,205
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	13.4	0.5	1.0	5.2	20.1	1,229
Gandaki	10.6	0.1	1.5	6.5	18.6	1,542
Rural	12.1	0.0	0.8	6.9	19.8	446
Urban	9.9	0.2	1.7	6.3	18.1	1,096
Lumbini	8.4	0.0	2.7	8.4	19.6	3,259
Rural	8.7	0.1	1.7	9.5	19.9	1,388
Urban	8.3	0.0	3.5	7.5	19.3	1,871
Karnali	11.9	0.3	4.7	3.0	19.9	1,052
Rural	13.9	0.3	4.7	2.5	21.5	474
Urban	10.3	0.2	4.8	3.3	18.5	578
Sudurpashchim	10.1	0.3	1.2	4.0	15.6	1,660
Rural	15.7	0.0	0.6	3.6	19.9	546
Urban	7.3	0.5	1.4	4.2	13.4	1,114
Age						
15-19	4.0	0.9	1.8	0.6	7.3	3,182
15-17	2.7	0.8	1.3	0.1	4.9	1,899
18-19	6.0	1.0	2.6	1.4	11.0	1,283
20-24	10.6	0.4	2.9	1.7	15.6	2,617
25-29	12.2	0.5	1.9	2.9	17.5	2,807
30-34	12.3	0.4	4.1	6.1	22.8	2,637
35-39	13.2	0.2	4.7	6.8	25.0	2,604
40-44	14.0	0.0	6.2	8.0	28.2	2,519
45-49	16.6	0.1	7.4	9.3	33.4	2,042

Table TM.10.2: Current use of tobacco						
Percentage of population age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers, percentage who are not current cigarette users but are current users of any other tobacco product, and percentage who are current tobacco users, Nepal 2024-25						
	Percentage who are current cigarette smokers	Percentage who are:			Percentage who are current tobacco users ¹	Number of people
		not current cigarette smokers but are current users of electronic cigarettes or other vaping devices	not current cigarette or electronic cigarette users but are current users of any other smoked tobacco product ^A	not current users of any smoked tobacco product but are current users of smokeless tobacco ^B		
Education						
None	13.8	0.0	5.8	5.2	24.8	2,960
ECED	17.6	4.6	3.7	6.7	32.7	92
Basic (Gr 1-8)	15.9	0.1	4.7	7.9	28.6	4,934
Grade 1-5	17.8	0.0	4.9	9.6	32.4	2,244
Grade 6-8	14.4	0.2	4.5	6.4	25.5	2,691
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	9.0	0.5	2.9	3.6	16.0	8,119
Grade 9-10	9.8	0.2	3.2	4.7	17.8	4,391
Grade 11-12	8.2	0.8	2.6	2.4	13.9	3,728
Higher	6.8	0.9	3.5	1.3	12.6	2,284
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	15.8	0.1	4.0	5.2	25.2	3,144
Second	12.6	0.1	4.9	5.8	23.4	3,460
Middle	10.6	0.2	4.5	5.5	20.8	3,614
Fourth	10.2	0.4	3.4	4.7	18.6	4,156
Richest	9.2	1.0	3.1	2.8	16.1	4,034
¹ MICS indicator TM.602 - Tobacco use; SDG indicator 3.8.1 & 3.a.1						
^A Other smoked tobacco products are: Cigars, pipes, water pipe with tobacco, or any other form of tobacco that is burned as it is smoked						
^B Smokeless tobacco is: Snuff, chewing tobacco, dip, or any other tobacco that is not smoked, but is sniffed through the nose, held in the mouth, or chewed						
(*) Figures thar are based on less than 25 unweighted cases						

6.10 MENTAL HEALTH

6.10.1 ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION

Anxiety and depression are common mental health conditions that typically have their onset during adolescence. Based on the Global Burden of Disease Study²⁵, the estimated worldwide prevalence of anxiety conditions is 5% among females aged 15-19 years old, 6% among females age 20-24, 3% among males age 15-19 and 4% among males age 20-24. For depressive conditions, the prevalence among females is 3% for those age 15-19 and 5% for those age 20-24. For males, the depression prevalence is 2% for those age 15-19 and 3% for those age 20-24.

Anxiety and depression are among the greatest contributors to years lived with disability for adolescents. Among 15–19-year-olds, for both sexes combined, depressive conditions and anxiety conditions are the 2nd and 3rd ranked causes of years lived with disability. For 20–24-year-olds for both sexes combined, depressive conditions and anxiety conditions are the 2nd and 4th ranked causes of years lived with disability. The global economic burden of adolescent anxiety and depression is US\$340 billion annually.²⁶

Anxiety and depression among adolescents and young people can effectively be treated with a range of psychological therapies, medications, and lifestyle interventions such as exercise and enhanced social connectedness.²⁷ The prevalence of these conditions can also be reduced through population interventions targeting social determinants of health, such as eradicating child maltreatment and reducing poverty.²⁸ Estimation of population prevalence of anxiety and depression is important to allocate resources for treatment and prevention efforts.

Table TM.11.1 presents symptoms of anxiety and depression among adolescents and youth, as well as functional limitations among those reporting symptoms of depression and anxiety. The table separately presents the percentage of adolescents and young people experiencing depression, those experiencing anxiety, and those experiencing either depression or anxiety. The table includes a breakdown by different demographics including region of the country, age, education, and household wealth. This information can be used to help inform targeting of treatment and prevention efforts.

In the MICS, all respondents are asked about four hallmark symptoms of **depression** (sad or depressed mood, not finding things enjoyable, easily annoyed or irritated, and feeling hopeless) and six hallmark symptoms of **anxiety** (nervous, anxious, worry you cannot do anything right, worry what others think of you, worry something bad will happen, worried too much about different things, and unable to stop or control worries). Each symptom is recorded as occurring ‘never’, ‘sometimes’, ‘often’, or ‘always’ on a scale of 0-to-3, over the period of the past two weeks.

Respondents who endorse experiencing any one of the depression symptoms ‘often’ or ‘always’ over the past two weeks, are then asked about an additional 11 symptoms related to depression (changes in appetite, difficulty sleeping, easily tired or having no energy, difficulty concentrating, feeling lonely, feeling like a failure, thinking would be better off dead, moving very slowly, restless or unable to sit still, difficulty breathing, and dizziness or faintness). Respondents who endorse experiencing any one of the anxiety symptoms ‘often’ or ‘always’ over the past two weeks are then asked about an additional 7 symptoms related to anxiety (restless or unable to sit still, difficulty breathing, dizziness or faintness, getting scared for no reason, difficulty relaxing, heart beating fast, and headaches or muscle tension). Each associated symptom is also scored from ‘never’ to ‘always’ (0-to-3) over the past two weeks.

²⁵ Kieling C, Buchweitz C, Caye A, et al. Worldwide Prevalence and Disability from Mental Disorders Across Childhood and Adolescence: Evidence from the Global Burden of Disease Study. *JAMA Psychiatry* 2024; 81(4): 347-56. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2023.5051>

²⁶ United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). *The State of the World’s Children 2021: On My Mind – Promoting, protecting and caring for children’s mental health*. New York: UNICEF, 2021.

²⁷ Thapar A, Eyre O, Patel V, Brent D. Depression in young people. *The Lancet* 2022; 400(10352): 617-31. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(22\)01012-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(22)01012-1); Herrman H, Patel V, Kieling C, et al. Time for united action on depression: a Lancet-World Psychiatric Association Commission. *Lancet* 2022; 399(10328): 957-1022. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(21\)02141-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)02141-3); Oberste M, Medele M, Javelle F, et al. Physical Activity for the Treatment of Adolescent Depression: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *Frontiers in Physiology* 2020; 11. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fphys.2020.00185>; Walter HJ, Bukstein OG, Abright AR, et al. Clinical Practice Guideline for the Assessment and Treatment of Children and Adolescents with Anxiety Disorders. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry* 2020; 59(10): 1107-24. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaac.2020.05.005>

²⁸ Thapar A, et al. *The Lancet* 2022. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(22\)01012-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(22)01012-1); Lund C, Brooke-Sumner C, Baingana F, et al. Social determinants of mental disorders and the Sustainable Development Goals: a systematic review of reviews. *The Lancet Psychiatry* 2018; 5(4): 357-69. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366\(18\)30060-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366(18)30060-9); Zaneva M, Guzman-Holst C, Reeves A, Bowes L. The Impact of Monetary Poverty Alleviation Programs on Children’s and Adolescents’ Mental Health: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Across Low-, Middle-, and High-Income Countries. *Journal of Adolescent Health* 2022; 71(2): 147-56. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2022.02.011>

Mental health symptoms and their interpretations vary significantly across populations due to several factors. The threshold at which a symptom is considered a clinical concern in healthy populations is influenced by local conditions. For example, work and schooling schedules can impact sleep, appetite may differ based on food availability and religious practices, and violence or instability can lead to family separation and increased levels of worry. Cultural variations also shape how individuals understand, express, and report symptoms. For example, terms used to describe sadness or worries have different interpretations of severity and impairment on daily life. Response styles also vary, with some populations favouring moderate answers while others lean toward extremes (very high or very low). Additionally, social stigma and cultural norms may suppress the reporting of certain symptoms. To account for some of these variations, the mental health module in the MICS undergoes a rigorous process of translation and cultural adaptation, including local expert reviews and focus group discussions with adolescents and youth. However, beyond cultural adaptation, setting culturally specific cut-offs is crucial for minimizing misclassification (false positives or negatives) and ensuring more accurate epidemiological estimates. Applying a universal cut-off score across all settings may lead to either overestimation of mental health conditions in some populations or a failure to identify genuine cases in others. In the MICS, cut-off scores are adjusted for each survey during the analysis phase. This adjustment is made using local or regional cut-offs when available or, if not, by referencing cut-offs from similar countries.

For each respondent, a total depression symptom score is calculated by adding the answers across all 15 depression items. Similarly, a total anxiety symptom score is calculated from the sum of the answers across all 13 anxiety items.²⁹ For the NMICS 2024-25 a depression symptom score greater than or equal to 14 indicates likelihood of depression, and an anxiety symptom score greater than or equal to 12 indicates likelihood of anxiety. It is important to note, however, that these cut-off scores cannot be used to make a clinical diagnosis of depression or anxiety at the individual level. Instead, these thresholds are based on validation data conducted in multiple countries and can only be used to generate an estimate of population point prevalence of depression and anxiety over a two-week period.³⁰

MICS indicator TM.701 (Symptoms of depression or anxiety) is the estimated percentage of adolescents and young people ages 15 to 24 years in Nepal who have experienced symptoms of depression or anxiety over a two-week period, based on the Nepal Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey, 2025 (NMICS, 2025). This indicator refers to respondents with a depression score that is greater than or equal to the cut-off score of 14 for depression or with an anxiety score that is greater than or equal to the cut-off score of 12 for anxiety.

Respondents who endorse experiencing any of the hallmark symptoms of depression or anxiety ‘often’ or ‘always’ over the past two weeks are asked how often these feelings or experiences negatively affect their ability to perform their daily activities or their relationships. Table TM11.1 presents the percentage of adolescents and youth with symptoms of depression or anxiety over the past two weeks who also reported **functional limitations** associated to these symptoms. Functional limitations refer to three domains: home/family (difficulty performing daily activities or with relationships at home), academic/occupational (difficulty performing activities at school or work), and social (negative impacts on social relationships with peers). The table presents both the percentage who reported functional limitations by each domain as well as the percentage with functional limitations in at least one of the three domains.

Reporting impairment is helpful to identify what domains of life are most impacted by symptoms of anxiety or depression and the total percentage of adolescents and youth with symptoms of anxiety or depression who have any form of functional limitation.

6.10.2 SUICIDAL THOUGHTS AND BEHAVIOURS

Suicide is the fourth leading cause of death in 15-29 year olds, and of the approximately 800,000 suicide deaths annually worldwide, one out of three suicide deaths is a young person below the age of 25 living in a low- or middle-income country.³¹ An estimated 45,800 adolescents die due to suicide each year, which equates to 1 adolescent death from suicide occurring

²⁹ Three symptoms overlap for the calculation of depression and anxiety. These symptoms overlap in the criteria for depression and anxiety or are commonly associated with both depression and anxiety in global studies among adolescents. Campo JV. Annual Research Review: Functional somatic symptoms and associated anxiety and depression – developmental psychopathology in pediatric practice. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* 2012; 53(5): 575-92. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7610.2012.02535.x>

³⁰ Carvajal-Velez L, Ahs JW, Requejo JH, et al. Measurement of Mental Health Among Adolescents at the Population Level: A Multicountry Protocol for Adaptation and Validation of Mental Health Measures. *J Adolescent Health* 2023; 72(1s): S27-s33. 10.1016/j.jadohealth.2021.11.035

³¹ World Health Organization. Live life: an implementation guide for suicide prevention in countries. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2021; World Health Organization. *Preventing suicide: a global imperative*. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2014.

every 11 minutes.³² The economic loss due to adolescent suicide is more than US\$47 billion annually.³⁷ Among adolescents 12-17 years old, the worldwide prevalence of suicidal ideation in the past 12 months is 14%, with some world regions having considerably higher rates: the Africa region has a 12-month prevalence of 21%.³³

Globally, there is an effort to reduce premature mortality due to suicide deaths. The Sustainable Development Goals include Indicator 3.4.2, which is reducing suicide mortality by one third by 2030.³⁴ There are several evidence-based strategies for prevention of suicide. WHO's Live Life includes four effective evidence-based interventions: limiting access to means of suicide (e.g., reducing access to pesticides), interacting with the media on responsible reporting (e.g., to promote help-seeking and reduce harmful messaging), foster life skills of young people (e.g., emotional self-regulation and interpersonal communication skills), and early identification and support (e.g., screening for depression and suicidality in primary care health services).³⁵ UNICEF and WHO have also developed the Helping Adolescents Thrive Toolkit which includes strategies to promoting emotional regulation and other life skills with potential to reduce risk of suicide.³⁶

Table TM.11.2 presents suicidal thoughts and behaviours among adolescents age 15-24 in Nepal, including the percentage who have experienced suicidal thoughts in the last two weeks and the percentage with a suicide attempt in the last 12 months. Suicidal thoughts are measured by asking respondents to report if they have had thoughts of 'doing something to end their lives'. Suicide attempts are assessed by asking respondents if they have tried to 'harm themselves with the intention or desire to end their lives'. In both cases, examples of common forms of self-harm are provided to ensure that the phrase 'doing something with the intention of ending one's life' is clearly understood. Examples of self-harm include 'cutting yourself on purpose', 'taking poison or too much medicine', or 'trying to hang yourself'.

MICS indicator TM.703 (Suicidal ideation) refers to the percentage of adolescents aged 15-19 and young people aged 20-24 who have reported having suicidal thoughts in the last 2 weeks in the Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2024-25. MICS indicator TM.704 (Suicide attempt in the last 12 months) refers to the percentage who have reported a suicide attempt during 12 months prior to the survey.

All respondents are asked about suicidal thoughts and attempts regardless of depression and anxiety status. This is relevant because suicidality can also be common among adolescents without depression or anxiety. Table TM.11.2 presents suicidal ideation and suicide attempt disaggregated by experience (or not) of symptoms of depression or anxiety.

6.10.3 CONNECTEDNESS

Social relationships are a strong protective factor for well-being, recovery from mental health condition, and functioning among those experiencing mental health conditions. Research consistently demonstrates the importance of social connectedness for adolescent and young people's mental health and well-being. School and peer connectedness are associated with lower levels of anxiety, depression, and improved overall well-being.³⁷ Adolescents and youth who feel connected in multiple domains, including with peers and adults at home, school, and in the community, report higher levels of mental well-being over time.³⁸ School connectedness, in particular, is a strong predictor of future mental health outcomes, with higher connectedness linked to fewer depressive symptoms and better general functioning.³⁹ Although internet technology can provide opportunities for

³² United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). *The State of the World's Children 2021: On My Mind – Promoting, protecting and caring for children's mental health*. New York: UNICEF, 2021.

³³ Biswas T, Scott JG, Munir K, et al. Global variation in the prevalence of suicidal ideation, anxiety and their correlates among adolescents: A population-based study of 82 countries. *eClinicalMedicine* 2020; 24. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eclinm.2020.100395>

³⁴ United Nations. Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. New York: United Nations, 2019.

³⁵ World Health Organization. *Live life: an implementation guide for suicide prevention in countries*. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2021.

³⁶ World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Helping adolescents thrive toolkit: strategies to promote and protect adolescent mental health and reduce self-harm and other risk behaviours. 2021. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240025554>

³⁷ Widnall E, Winstone L, Plackett R, Adams EA, Haworth CMA, Mars B, Kidger J. Impact of School and Peer Connectedness on Adolescent Mental Health and Well-Being Outcomes during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Longitudinal Panel Survey. *International journal of environmental research and public health* 2022; 19(11): 6768. <https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/19/11/6768>; Oberle E, Ji XR, Alkawaja M, Molyneux TM, Kerai S, Thomson KC, Guhn M, Schonert-Reichl KA, Gadermann AM. Connections matter: Adolescent social connectedness profiles and mental well-being over time. *Journal of Adolescence* 2024; 96(1): 31-48. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/jad.12250>.

³⁸ Oberle E, Ji XR, Alkawaja M, Molyneux TM, Kerai S, Thomson KC, Guhn M, Schonert-Reichl KA, Gadermann AM. Connections matter: Adolescent social connectedness profiles and mental well-being over time. *Journal of Adolescence* 2024; 96(1): 31-48. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/jad.12250>.

³⁹ Shochet IM, Dadds MR, Ham D, Montague R. School connectedness is an underemphasized parameter in adolescent mental health: results of a community prediction study. *J Clin Child Adolesc Psychol* 2006; 35(2): 170-9.

social connection, real-life social skills remain crucial for beneficial use of technology.⁴⁰ These findings underscore the need to promote connectedness in various domains as a strategy to support adolescent mental health, especially during challenging times like the COVID-19 pandemic.⁴¹

All respondents, regardless of whether they reported symptoms of depression or anxiety in the past two weeks or not, are asked how often they speak to someone else about their feelings, experiences, and problems. Table TM.11.3 presents MICS indicator TM.705 (Someone to talk to about mental health) or the percentage of adolescents and youth who talk to someone about difficult feelings and experiences.

6.10.4 CARE-SEEKING FOR MENTAL HEALTH

Self-disclosure to others about experiences of depression helps reduce the symptoms of depression.⁴² Globally, there is wide variation in the percentage of adolescents and young people with anxiety or depression who disclose about their experiences and seek professional and informal support. Research indicates that a considerable proportion of adolescents with mental health issues do not receive professional help. In Western Europe, one out of five adolescents with depression or anxiety report seeking mental health services, compared to one out of hundred seeking professional mental health services in parts of Asia.⁴³ Barriers to seeking professional help include preference for self-management and stigma concerns.⁴⁴ Lack of services is also a major barrier to care-seeking. Globally, there is limited coverage of prevalence data for mental disorders in children and adolescents, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.⁴⁵ These findings highlight the need for improved access to mental health services and better data collection to inform resource allocation and policy development for adolescent mental health.

Table TM.11.4 presents MICS indicator TM.706 (Care-seeking for mental health) which is defined as the percentage of adolescents and young people with symptoms of depression or anxiety who have talked about difficult feelings and experiences during the past month with a professional (e.g., counsellor, nurse, doctor or another professional trained to provide mental health counselling). The table also presents the percentage who have talked with someone who is not a professional (e.g., parent, other relative, teacher, friend).

⁴⁰ Wu Y-J, Outley C, Matarrita-Cascante D, Murphrey TP. A Systematic Review of Recent Research on Adolescent Social Connectedness and Mental Health with Internet Technology Use. *Adolescent Research Review* 2016; 1(2): 153-62. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40894-015-0013-9>

⁴¹ Widnall E, Winstone L, Plackett R, Adams EA, Haworth CMA, Mars B, Kidger J. Impact of School and Peer Connectedness on Adolescent Mental Health and Well-Being Outcomes during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Longitudinal Panel Survey. *International journal of environmental research and public health* 2022; 19(11): 6768. <https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/19/11/6768>; Oberle E, Ji XR, Alkawaja M, Molyneux TM, Kerai S, Thomson KC, Guhn M, Schonert-Reichl KA, Gadermann AM. Connections matter: Adolescent social connectedness profiles and mental well-being over time. *Journal of Adolescence* 2024; 96(1): 31-48. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/jad.12250>.

⁴² Gonsalves PP, Nair R, Roy M, Pal S, Michelson D. A Systematic Review and Lived Experience Synthesis of Self-disclosure as an Active Ingredient in Interventions for Adolescents and Young Adults with Anxiety and Depression. *Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research* 2023; 50(3): 488-505. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10488-023-01253-2>.

⁴³ Essau CA. Frequency and patterns of mental health services utilization among adolescents with anxiety and depressive disorders. *Depress Anxiety* 2005; 22(3): 130-7; Hesketh T, Ding QJ. Anxiety and Depression in Adolescents in Urban and Rural China. *Psychological Reports* 2005; 96(2): 435-44. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.2466/pr0.96.2.435-444>.

⁴⁴ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). *The State of the World's Children 2021: On My Mind – Promoting, protecting and caring for children's mental health*. New York: UNICEF, 2021.

⁴⁵ Erskine HE, Baxter AJ, Patton G, Moffitt TE, Patel V, Whiteford HA, Scott JG. The global coverage of prevalence data for mental disorders in children and adolescents. *Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences* 2017; 26(4): 395-402. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/product/44C6D46C01BB20671CF8514FEDF76E56>.

Table TM.11.1: Symptoms of depression and anxiety, and functional limitations

Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 years and young people age 20-24 years reporting symptoms of depression ^a or anxiety ^b during the last 2 weeks and, among these, percentage who report functional limitations related to those symptoms in daily activities or relationships (school/work, family, peers), Nepal 2024-25									
	Percentage reporting symptoms of depression or anxiety during the past 2 weeks:			Number of adolescents and young people age 15-24 years	Percentage reporting symptoms of depression ^a or anxiety ^b who also report functional limitations in:				Number of adolescents and young people age 15-24 reporting symptoms of depression ^a or anxiety ^b during the past 2 weeks
	Depression ^a	Anxiety ^b	Depression or anxiety ^c		Activities and relationships at home	Activities at school or work	Relationships with peers	Any domain ²	
Total	6.6	7.9	9.3	5,743	55.7	44.1	43.4	75.4	535
Sex									
Male	4.4	4.8	6.1	2,599	57.9	51.8	44.3	82.4	159
Female	8.5	10.4	12.0	3,144	54.8	40.9	43.0	72.5	376
Area of residence									
Urban	6.4	7.5	9.0	3,916	58.7	45.5	43.0	77.1	354
Rural	7.1	8.5	9.9	1,827	49.9	41.4	44.3	72.2	180
Province									
Koshi	9.3	10.8	12.5	915	44.7	42.8	42.0	74.4	115
Rural	7.4	8.7	10.4	356	(41.1)	(43.5)	(30.0)	(68.4)	37
Urban	10.6	12.1	13.9	558	46.5	42.5	47.8	77.2	78
Madhesh	3.9	5.0	6.2	1,201	58.3	52.0	68.2	83.9	74
Rural	6.6	6.8	8.7	284	(52.9)	(45.4)	(67.0)	(79.4)	25
Urban	3.0	4.5	5.4	918	60.9	55.3	68.8	86.2	50
Bagmati	7.5	7.5	9.2	1,195	68.5	48.5	47.0	84.7	110
Rural	5.1	7.0	7.8	222	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	9.3	8.5	10.9	593	65.1	52.2	44.1	83.7	65
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	6.1	6.3	7.3	379	(83.4)	(50.6)	(53.6)	(89.7)	28

Table TM.11.1: Symptoms of depression and anxiety, and functional limitations									
Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 years and young people age 20-24 years reporting symptoms of depression ^a or anxiety ^b during the last 2 weeks and, among these, percentage who report functional limitations related to those symptoms in daily activities or relationships (school/work, family, peers), Nepal 2024-25									
	Percentage reporting symptoms of depression or anxiety during the past 2 weeks:			Number of adolescents and young people age 15-24 years	Percentage reporting symptoms of depression ^a or anxiety ^b who also report functional limitations in:				Number of adolescents and young people age 15-24 reporting symptoms of depression ^a or anxiety ^b during the past 2 weeks
	Depression ^a	Anxiety ^b	Depression or anxiety ^c		Activities and relationships at home	Activities at school or work	Relationships with peers	Any domain ²	
Gandaki	5.5	8.5	8.8	421	(48.3)	(28.3)	(37.3)	(53.4)	37
Rural	6.9	7.8	7.8	124	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Urban	4.9	8.8	9.2	297	(43.7)	(29.0)	(35.3)	(50.6)	27
Lumbini	6.0	6.2	7.3	1,038	45.6	32.5	27.9	63.0	76
Rural	6.1	7.4	8.1	466	(33.0)	(31.0)	(40.7)	(64.1)	38
Urban	5.9	5.2	6.7	573	(57.8)	(34.0)	(15.5)	(61.9)	38
Karnali	8.1	9.2	11.5	394	(56.1)	(41.0)	(43.9)	(75.2)	45
Rural	9.0	10.1	12.6	187	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Urban	7.4	8.3	10.5	208	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Sudurpashchim	7.4	11.6	13.4	578	64.6	52.8	34.4	78.5	77
Rural	10.2	14.4	16.3	187	(67.1)	(60.7)	(42.8)	(78.9)	31
Urban	6.0	10.3	12.0	391	(63.0)	(47.7)	(28.9)	(78.2)	47
Age									
15-19	6.5	8.7	9.9	3,146	51.0	49.2	48.8	74.8	312
15-17	6.5	8.8	10.1	1,881	52.8	50.2	51.5	76.7	189
18-19	6.6	8.6	9.7	1,265	48.2	47.7	44.5	71.8	122
20-24	6.8	6.8	8.6	2,597	62.3	37.0	35.9	76.3	223
Education									
None	4.8	7.1	8.0	228	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	-	-	-	-	0

Table TM.11.1: Symptoms of depression and anxiety, and functional limitations

Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 years and young people age 20-24 years reporting symptoms of depression^a or anxiety^b during the last 2 weeks and, among these, percentage who report functional limitations related to those symptoms in daily activities or relationships (school/work, family, peers), Nepal 2024-25

	Percentage reporting symptoms of depression or anxiety during the past 2 weeks:			Number of adolescents and young people age 15-24 years	Percentage reporting symptoms of depression ^A or anxiety ^B who also report functional limitations in:				Number of adolescents and youth age 15-24 reporting symptoms of depression ^A or anxiety ^B during the past 2 weeks
	Depression ^A	Anxiety ^B	Depression or anxiety ^I		Percentage reporting symptoms of depression ^A or anxiety ^B who also report functional limitations in:				
					Activities and relationships at home	Activities at school or work	Relationships with peers	Any domain ²	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	6.4	7.2	8.6	1,317	56.7	37.4	38.8	70.0	113
Grade 1-5	5.2	4.8	5.4	384	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Grade 6-8	6.9	8.2	9.9	933	52.5	37.4	34.9	66.5	93
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	6.8	8.4	9.9	3,490	53.0	43.7	45.5	74.9	344
Grade 9-10	6.8	8.8	9.9	1,641	51.2	41.6	42.4	73.1	163
Grade 11-12	6.8	8.0	9.8	1,848	54.5	45.7	48.3	76.5	181
Higher	6.6	6.6	8.2	684	69.8	60.0	30.0	84.5	56
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	7.3	10.2	11.3	1,139	58.5	44.8	45.6	81.0	129
Second	7.1	7.7	9.7	1,144	47.6	30.3	33.8	63.2	111
Middle	5.8	7.3	8.8	1,098	53.0	45.8	55.9	76.6	96
Fourth	7.0	7.7	8.8	1,356	54.6	46.5	38.8	72.1	120
Richest	5.9	6.2	7.8	1,005	67.6	56.9	45.1	87.2	78

¹ MICS indicator TM.701 - Symptoms of depression or anxiety

² MICS Indicator 702 - Functional limitations related to depression or anxiety

^a Symptoms of depression refers to respondents with a sum score greater than or equal to 14 based on the responses on questions related to the following symptoms of depression: sad or depressed mood, not finding things enjoyable, easily annoyed or irritated, feeling hopeless, changes in appetite, difficulty sleeping, easily tired & no energy, difficulty concentrating, feeling lonely, feeling like a failure, thinking would be better of dead, moving slowly so others notice, restless so it is hard to sit still, difficulty breathing and dizziness or faintness.

^b Symptoms of anxiety refers to respondents with a sum score greater than or equal to 12 based on the responses on questions related to the following symptoms of anxiety: nervous, anxious or on edge, worry you cannot do anything right, worry what others think of you, worry something bad will happen, worried too much about different things, unable to stop or control worries, restless so it is hard to sit still, difficulty breathing, dizziness or faintness, getting scared for no reason, difficulty relaxing, heart beating fast and headaches or muscle tension.

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

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

Table TM.11.2: Suicidal thoughts and behaviours			
Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 years and young people age 20-24 years reporting suicidal thoughts in the last 2 weeks, and reporting a suicide attempt in the last 12 months, Nepal, 2024-25			
	Percentage reporting:		Number of adolescents and young people age 15-24 years
	Suicidal thoughts during the last 2 weeks ¹	A suicide attempt in the last 12 months ²	
Total	1.8	2.5	5,743
Sex			
Male	1.4	2.2	2,599
Female	2.2	2.7	3,144
Area of residence			
Urban	1.9	2.6	3,916
Rural	1.7	2.2	1,827
Province			
Koshi	2.4	4.1	915
Rural	1.2	2.6	356
Urban	3.2	5.0	558
Madhesh	1.3	1.3	1,201
Rural	1.6	2.4	284
Urban	1.2	1.0	918
Bagmati	2.9	3.3	1,195
Rural	3.0	1.5	222
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	3.6	4.6	593
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	1.9	2.3	379
Gandaki	0.6	0.8	421
Rural	0.1	0.9	124
Urban	0.8	0.8	297
Lumbini	1.8	1.2	1,038
Rural	1.6	1.7	466
Urban	2.0	0.8	573
Karnali	1.1	1.8	394
Rural	1.3	1.5	187
Urban	0.9	2.0	208
Sudurpashchim	1.3	4.4	578
Rural	3.2	4.3	187
Urban	0.4	4.5	391
Age			
15-19	1.8	2.4	3,146
15-17	1.2	2.0	1,881
18-19	2.7	3.1	1,265

Table TM.11.2: Suicidal thoughts and behaviours

Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 years and young people age 20-24 years reporting suicidal thoughts in the last 2 weeks, and reporting a suicide attempt in the last 12 months, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage reporting:		Number of adolescents and young people age 15-24 years
	Suicidal thoughts during the last 2 weeks ¹	A suicide attempt in the last 12 months ²	
20-24	1.9	2.5	2,597
Education			
None	1.7	0.9	228
ECED	(*)	(*)	19
Basic (Gr 1-8)	2.0	1.9	1,317
Grade 1-5	2.5	2.6	384
Grade 6-8	1.7	1.6	933
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	2.0	2.4	3,490
Grade 9-10	2.3	2.5	1,641
Grade 11-12	1.7	2.2	1,848
Higher	0.9	4.7	684
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	6
Mental health			
Symptoms of depression and/or anxiety ^A	23.2	18.5	187
Not experiencing depression and/or anxiety ^A	1.1	1.9	5,556
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	1.8	2.7	1,139
Second	2.1	2.1	1,144
Middle	2.0	1.9	1,098
Fourth	1.4	2.7	1,356
Richest	2.1	2.8	1,005

¹ MICS Indicator TM.703 - Suicidal ideation

² MICS Indicator TM.704 - Suicide attempt in the last 12 months

^A See Table TM.11.1 for definitions

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

Table TM.11.3: Connectedness								
Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 years and young people age 20-24 years who talk to someone about difficult feelings and experiences, Nepal 2024-25								
	Percentage who talk to someone about difficult feelings and experiences:					Total	Percentage who talk to someone about difficult feelings and experiences ¹	Number of adolescents and young people age 15-24 years
	Never	Sometimes	Often	Always	Missing			
Total	50.6	39.3	8.1	2.0	0.1	100.0	49.4	5,743
Sex								
Male	60.9	33.5	4.8	0.7	0.1	100.0	39.0	2,599
Female	42.0	44.1	10.8	3.1	0.1	100.0	58.0	3,144
Area of residence								
Urban	50.5	39.0	8.7	1.9	0.0	100.0	49.5	3,916
Rural	50.7	40.1	6.8	2.2	0.2	100.0	49.1	1,827
Province								
Koshi	37.8	48.5	10.3	3.4	0.0	100.0	62.2	915
Rural	39.0	49.0	8.5	3.6	0.0	100.0	61.0	356
Urban	37.1	48.2	11.4	3.3	0.0	100.0	62.9	558
Madhesh	52.0	40.2	6.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	48.0	1,201
Rural	55.3	39.0	4.2	1.4	0.0	100.0	44.7	284
Urban	51.0	40.6	7.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	49.0	918
Bagmati	47.9	41.0	8.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	52.1	1,195
Rural	42.5	51.3	4.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	57.5	222
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	51.5	36.2	10.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	48.5	593
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	45.3	42.6	8.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	54.7	379
Gandaki	40.7	41.7	14.7	2.8	0.0	100.0	59.3	421
Rural	37.4	42.7	13.5	6.3	0.0	100.0	62.6	124
Urban	42.1	41.3	15.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	57.9	297
Lumbini	57.6	33.0	6.9	2.3	0.1	100.0	42.3	1,038
Rural	55.9	33.4	7.7	2.7	0.2	100.0	43.9	466
Urban	59.0	32.7	6.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	41.0	573
Karnali	59.9	33.7	5.9	0.1	0.4	100.0	39.7	394
Rural	61.0	34.2	3.9	0.0	0.9	100.0	38.1	187
Urban	58.8	33.3	7.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	41.2	208
Sudurpashchim	61.5	32.6	4.8	1.0	0.1	100.0	38.4	578
Rural	61.6	32.3	5.4	0.3	0.4	100.0	38.1	187
Urban	61.5	32.8	4.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	38.5	391
Age								
15-19	51.7	38.6	7.8	1.8	0.1	100.0	48.2	3,146
15-17	54.2	36.1	7.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	45.8	1,881
18-19	47.9	42.4	8.0	1.4	0.2	100.0	51.9	1,265
20-24	49.2	40.2	8.4	2.2	0.0	100.0	50.7	2,597
Education								
None	48.7	42.9	6.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	51.3	228
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19

Table TM.11.3: Connectedness

Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 years and young people age 20-24 years who talk to someone about difficult feelings and experiences, Nepal 2024-25

	Percentage who talk to someone about difficult feelings and experiences:					Total	Percentage who talk to someone about difficult feelings and experiences ¹	Number of adolescents and young people age 15-24 years
	Never	Sometimes	Often	Always	Missing			
Basic (Gr 1-8)	55.9	35.8	6.3	1.9	0.1	100.0	44.0	1,317
Grade 1-5	59.2	32.5	6.2	1.7	0.3	100.0	40.5	384
Grade 6-8	54.5	37.1	6.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	45.5	933
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	49.8	40.2	8.0	2.0	0.1	100.0	50.1	3,490
Grade 9-10	52.7	36.9	8.0	2.3	0.1	100.0	47.2	1,641
Grade 11-12	47.2	43.2	8.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	52.8	1,848
Higher	44.8	40.0	12.7	2.5	0.0	100.0	55.2	684
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	52.7	39.2	6.7	1.2	0.2	100.0	47.1	1,139
Second	50.4	40.6	6.7	2.2	0.1	100.0	49.5	1,144
Middle	50.8	39.5	7.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	49.2	1,098
Fourth	48.9	41.8	7.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	51.1	1,356
Richest	50.3	34.5	12.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	49.7	1,005

¹ MICS Indicator TM.705 - Someone to talk to about mental health

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

Table TM.11.4: Care-seeking for mental health															
Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 years and young people age 20-24 years reporting symptoms of depression ^A or anxiety ^A during the past 2 weeks who talked to someone about difficult feelings and experiences in the last month, by person with whom they spoke, Nepal, 2024-25															
	Percentage with symptoms of depression ^A or anxiety ^A who talked about difficult feelings and experiences in the last month with:														
	A professional				A non-professional								Percentage who talked to someone in the last month about difficult feelings and experiences	Percentage who did not talk to anyone in the last month about difficult feelings and experiences	Number of adolescents and youth age 15-24 reporting symptoms of depression ^A or anxiety ^A during the past 2 weeks
	Counselor	Doctor / Nurse	Other health personnel	Any professional ¹	Parent	Other relative (adult, aged > 18)	Other relative (aged < 18)	Teacher	Friend	Traditional Healer	Other	Any non-professional			
Total	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	19.3	8.1	2.6	1.0	44.5	0.1	5.2	63.9	64.2	11.2	535
Sex															
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	1.8	3.0	2.1	51.9	0.0	2.6	63.2	63.2	10.4	159
Female	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	21.7	10.8	2.4	0.6	41.4	0.1	6.3	64.1	64.6	11.6	376
Area of residence															
Urban	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	18.2	5.9	3.1	0.6	48.7	0.0	5.0	66.0	66.3	10.2	354
Rural	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	21.6	12.4	1.7	1.8	36.2	0.2	5.6	59.7	60.1	13.3	180
Province ^B															
Koshi	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	20.2	2.8	4.2	0.0	58.5	0.0	4.5	78.3	78.9	3.0	115
Madhesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.8	9.7	2.0	1.0	43.8	0.0	2.4	65.1	65.1	12.9	74
Bagmati	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	7.8	0.3	0.0	38.9	0.0	5.4	58.1	58.1	12.0	110
Gandaki	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.3)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(33.6)	(0.0)	(4.6)	(54.9)	(54.9)	(14.9)	37
Lumbini	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	17.2	7.5	0.0	45.1	0.0	3.5	65.9	65.9	13.3	76
Karnali	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	17.7	9.9	2.4	0.8	42.3	0.0	12.8	58.4	58.4	13.3	45
Sudurpashchim	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	16.7	4.4	0.7	4.8	38.2	0.5	6.4	55.0	56.4	15.9	77
Age															
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	5.3	2.4	1.5	47.0	0.1	2.7	62.6	62.6	13.0	312
15-17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	5.8	2.9	1.8	52.2	0.0	2.9	63.5	63.5	14.5	189
18-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.7	4.5	1.5	1.2	38.8	0.3	2.3	61.2	61.2	10.7	122
20-24	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.9	21.8	12.0	2.9	0.3	41.0	0.0	8.7	65.7	66.4	8.8	223
Education															

Table TM.11.4: Care-seeking for mental health

Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 years and young people age 20-24 years reporting symptoms of depression ^a or anxiety ^a during the past 2 weeks who talked to someone about difficult feelings and experiences in the last month, by person with whom they spoke, Nepal, 2024-25													
	Percentage with symptoms of depression ^a or anxiety ^a who talked about difficult feelings and experiences in the last month with:												
	A professional					A non-professional							
	Counsellor	Doctor / Nurse	Other health personnel	Any professional ^b	Parent	Other relative (adult, aged > 18)	Other relative (aged < 18)	Teacher	Friend	Traditional healer	Other	Any non-professional	Percentage who talked to someone in the last month about difficult feelings and experiences
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	Percentage who did not talk to anyone in the last month about difficult feelings and experiences
Basic (Gr 1-8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	14.7	3.2	1.3	35.1	0.4	5.7	57.4	13.0
Grade 1-5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Grade 6-8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	13.7	3.2	1.5	33.1	0.4	6.9	56.9	12.4
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	20.4	6.0	2.6	1.2	44.9	0.0	4.5	63.2	12.4
Grade 9-10	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.0	19.9	7.0	2.3	2.0	51.4	0.0	3.8	70.0	11.1
Grade 11-12	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	20.8	5.1	2.8	0.4	39.0	0.0	5.2	57.1	13.6
Higher	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.2)	(5.2)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(52.2)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(69.3)	(4.8)
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	20.2	10.6	4.1	3.4	49.0	0.3	5.9	66.9	13.5
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.6	9.6	0.9	0.3	41.6	0.0	7.5	64.5	12.9
Middle	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	24.1	6.5	5.0	0.0	43.1	0.0	4.3	64.6	12.0
Fourth	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	18.7	6.6	2.0	0.6	42.2	0.0	2.6	60.6	9.1
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	6.2	0.4	0.0	46.4	0.0	5.9	62.1	7.5

¹ MICS Indicator TM 706 - Care-seeking for mental health

^a See Table TM.11.1 for definitions.

^b Due to fewer than 25 unweighted cases, rural and urban disaggregation within the provinces is suppressed.

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

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

7 THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7.1 IMMUNISATION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 3.5 and 5 million deaths each year.¹ It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations. The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children² recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, Haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, rubella, and human papillomavirus (HPV)³. Additionally, other vaccines such as yellow fever, Japanese encephalitis, and malaria are recommended for use according to risk considerations.

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by DTP, pneumococcal (conjugate) and measles are presented in Table TC.1.1. All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.²

Immunization schedule for the year 2024-25 is presented in the table below.

Immunization Schedule of Nepal		
Visit	Age	Vaccines
1st	Immediately after birth	B.C.G.
2nd	6 weeks	Rota, Polio, P.C.V., D.P.T.-Hep B-Hib
3rd	10 weeks	Rota, Polio, P.C.V., D.P.T.-Hep B-Hib
4th	14 weeks	Polio , fIPV D.P.T.-Hep B-Hib
5th	9 months	fIPV P.C.V., Measles-Rubella
6th	12 months	Japanese Encephalitis
7th	15 months	Measles-Rubella, Typhoid

1 https://www.who.int/health-topics/vaccines-and-immunization#tab=tab_1.

2 "WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization - Summary Tables." World Health Organization. January 2025. Accessed March 18, 2025. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/.

3 Information on vaccination coverage against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is was not included in the survey. Because the vaccination roll-out is not yet mature for measurement or that the country does not yet have a programme.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

Table TC.1.1 is presented as split between children 12-23 and 24-35 months and details vaccination coverage estimates by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caregivers' reports. Vaccines recommended in the second year of life are only included for children aged 24-35 months of age.

Table TC.1.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 and 24-35 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports.

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life								
Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Nepal, 2024-25								
Antigen	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MR by 24 months)
	Vaccination records ^a	Mother's report	Either ^b (Crude coverage)		Vaccination records ^a	Mother's report	Either ^b (Crude coverage)	
Antigen								
BCG ¹	83.1	14.5	97.6	97.5	73.1	24.4	97.5	97.4
Polio								
OPV1	83.0	14.1	97.1	96.7	72.6	24.5	97.1	97.0
OPV2	82.6	11.6	94.3	94.0	72.7	19.3	92.0	91.6
OPV3	81.1	7.7	88.8	87.9	72.5	12.5	85.0	83.5
fIPV1	80.5	13.7	94.2	93.8	71.5	23.1	94.5	93.3
fIPV2	77.9	11.3	89.2	86.0	70.7	17.6	88.4	84.6
DTP-HepB-Hib								
1	83.0	13.0	96.0	95.8	72.8	21.4	94.2	94.2
2	82.4	10.9	93.3	92.8	72.9	17.5	90.3	89.7
3 ^{3,4,5}	81.1	8.9	90.0	88.9	72.4	15.2	87.6	85.8
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)								
1	83.3	11.6	94.8	94.5	72.8	20.7	93.5	93.3
2	82.5	9.7	92.3	91.6	72.8	15.3	88.1	87.6
3 ⁶	79.7	6.2	85.8	81.5	71.8	10.9	82.7	78.1
Rotavirus								
1	82.8	12.0	94.7	94.5	72.3	21.3	93.6	93.2
2 ⁷	82.4	10.2	92.6	91.9	72.3	17.3	89.6	88.7
Measles-Rubella								
1 ⁸	80.2	11.8	92.0	87.5	72.3	21.2	93.4	89.0
2 ⁹	55.1	8.3	63.4	6.5	70.5	16.0	86.5	86.1
Japanese Encephalitis								
	71.5	10.6	82.2	32.1	71.5	20.7	92.2	92.2
Typhoid	50.4	9.6	60.0	2.2	66.2	20.0	86.2	85.0

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Nepal, 2024-25

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			
	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)		Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	
Fully vaccinated								
Basic antigens ^{11,C}	80.7	8.7	89.4	81.9	71.9	14.5	86.3	77.3
All antigens ^{12,D}	na	na	na	na	68.5	6.9	75.4	85.9
No vaccinations	0.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.1	1.4	1.5	1.5
Number of children	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,181	1,181	1,181	1,181
¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage								
² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage								
³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1								
⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage								
⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage								
⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1								
⁷ MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage								
⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage								
⁹ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1								
¹¹ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)								
¹² MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)								
na: not applicable								
^A Vaccination card or any other document where vaccinations are written down								
^B MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.6, TC.7, TC.8, and TC.11a refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.9, TC.10 and TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months								
^C Basic antigens include BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles 1								
^D All antigens include BCG, OPV3/IPV2, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, Rotav3, Rubella, and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Nepal								

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 12-23 months)

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 12-23 months)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:																Number of children age 12-23 months		
	DTP-HepB-Hib								PCV				Rotavirus		Measles-Rubella ¹⁸	Basic antigens ^{9c}		No vaccinations	
	BCG ¹	OPV ₁	OPV ₂	OPV ₃	IPV ₁	IPV ₂	OPV ₃ & fIPV ₂ ²												
Rural	96.8	94.9	95.1	85.0	95.2	90.9	83.5	96.1	93.3	91.4	96.8	93.9	85.3	96.1	93.3	91.8	91.4	3.2	99
Urban	97.2	96.2	92.4	87.9	97.2	90.7	86.6	94.7	90.2	88.6	94.0	87.7	84.4	96.2	89.5	95.3	87.9	2.8	87
Karnali	94.7	95.0	92.4	85.9	93.0	83.5	78.8	93.3	91.4	82.7	92.8	90.4	81.7	92.3	90.4	86.5	81.6	3.0	92
Rural	(92.1)	(95.3)	(91.6)	(84.5)	(91.3)	(78.7)	(74.6)	(89.7)	(89.7)	(79.8)	(89.7)	(85.2)	(73.6)	(88.8)	(87.8)	(81.6)	(80.2)	53.9)	48
Urban	(97.6)	(94.8)	(93.3)	(87.5)	(94.9)	(88.7)	(83.3)	(97.2)	(93.2)	(85.8)	(96.0)	(96.0)	(90.4)	(96.0)	(93.2)	(91.8)	(86.1)	(57.4)	45
Sudurpashchim	95.4	95.3	93.4	91.5	94.8	90.6	88.2	95.3	95.0	95.0	95.3	93.6	88.9	93.2	93.6	93.9	93.2	2.8	110
Rural	97.0	97.0	97.0	94.9	95.1	89.0	86.9	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	87.6	97.0	97.0	93.2	97.0	3.0	30
Urban	94.7	94.6	92.1	90.2	94.6	91.2	88.7	94.6	94.2	94.2	94.6	92.3	89.4	91.7	92.3	94.2	91.7	2.8	80
Mother's education																			
None	95.5	93.0	88.2	82.4	87.9	82.0	77.1	89.9	86.9	81.0	88.0	86.4	74.5	88.3	85.6	81.7	81.0	3.7	199
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Basic (Gr 1-8)	97.8	96.8	94.1	87.9	94.9	88.5	82.6	96.9	92.6	90.9	95.4	92.2	86.0	95.6	92.1	92.6	90.4	1.7	331
Grade 1-5	97.6	96.4	94.4	88.0	94.4	90.3	83.7	96.9	92.7	91.9	94.7	92.0	83.5	94.8	92.0	93.3	90.8	1.2	152
Grade 6-8	97.9	97.2	93.9	87.7	95.4	87.0	81.6	96.9	92.4	90.0	96.0	92.3	88.1	96.2	92.1	92.0	90.0	2.1	178
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	98.2	98.6	96.6	91.2	95.4	92.3	88.5	97.8	96.3	92.5	97.6	95.5	90.2	96.7	95.8	94.7	92.0	1.1	469
Grade 9-10	98.7	98.7	94.9	89.6	96.7	94.0	88.0	98.4	97.7	92.0	98.4	96.6	87.9	97.7	96.4	95.5	92.0	1.3	240
Grade 11-12	97.7	98.6	98.3	93.0	94.0	90.6	89.1	97.1	94.9	93.0	96.8	94.3	92.6	95.5	95.3	93.8	91.9	0.8	228
Higher	98.0	98.2	96.0	93.2	97.5	91.3	88.1	96.7	95.2	92.7	93.5	90.7	87.3	95.3	93.1	96.0	91.2	0.8	133
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	96.4	94.8	93.5	87.7	92.1	86.9	82.5	94.3	92.5	88.5	94.0	92.0	84.6	94.0	92.0	90.6	88.5	2.9	245
Second	97.2	96.5	92.3	85.9	93.6	91.3	84.2	96.2	93.7	87.2	94.7	92.3	85.3	93.4	92.4	91.1	86.0	1.5	259

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 12-23 months)														
Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Nepal, 2024-25														
Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:														
	BCG ¹	OPV1	OPV2	OPV3	IPV1	IPV2	OPV3 & IPV2 ²	DTP-HepB-Hib			PCV			Rotavirus
								1	2	3 ^{3,4,5}	1	2	3 ⁶	
Middle	97.9	97.7	95.7	90.4	95.3	88.4	85.4	96.5	94.3	93.2	97.1	93.8	88.0	96.9
Fourth	98.1	98.1	95.1	91.0	96.6	92.0	88.0	96.6	92.6	90.1	93.2	91.9	86.5	92.8
Richest	98.9	99.0	95.2	89.8	93.6	86.9	83.2	97.0	93.5	91.6	95.1	90.9	84.3	97.3
¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage ² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage ³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1 ⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage ⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage ⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 ⁷ MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage ⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage ⁹ MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)														
^c Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles 1 ^() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases ^(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases														

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 24-35 months)

Percentage of children age 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:						Number of children age 24-35 months
	Measles-Rubella 2 ¹⁰	Japanese Encephalitis	Typhoid	Full vaccination		No vaccinations	
				Basic antigens ^C	All antigens ^{12,D}		
Total	86.5	92.2	86.2	86.3	75.4	1.5	1,181
Sex							
Male	87.8	92.9	87.3	87.2	77.3	1.0	650
Female	84.9	91.3	84.9	85.3	73.0	2.2	532
Area of residence							
Urban	87.6	92.7	86.6	87.4	76.9	1.4	783
Rural	84.4	91.2	85.5	84.2	72.3	1.8	398
Province							
Koshi	83.9	93.9	83.5	85.6	76.8	1.1	225
Rural	81.5	88.9	84.2	79.5	72.1	3.4	76
Urban	85.1	96.4	83.1	88.7	79.1	0.0	149
Madhesh	85.2	86.7	84.3	84.6	70.7	3.1	262
Rural	85.0	87.3	83.2	80.1	70.7	2.1	72
Urban	85.3	86.4	84.8	86.3	70.7	3.5	190
Bagmati	90.1	94.3	87.3	90.1	83.3	0.2	215
Rural	84.0	92.7	83.0	89.6	87.7	0.0	56
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	92.2	94.5	85.9	88.4	82.7	0.5	101
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	92.4	95.6	94.0	93.3	80.0	0.0	58
Gandaki	96.7	99.3	96.9	97.5	85.5	0.3	98
Rural	(94.3)	(98.9)	(93.4)	(95.9)	(75.5)	(1.1)	28
Urban	97.6	99.5	98.3	98.1	89.4	0.0	70
Lumbini	79.8	91.8	85.3	79.5	70.9	0.7	196
Rural	79.9	93.2	86.8	82.5	71.3	0.0	93
Urban	79.8	90.5	84.0	76.8	70.6	1.4	103
Karnali	90.5	92.8	88.1	89.3	73.3	3.7	87
Rural	(92.9)	(94.3)	(90.6)	(89.2)	(66.0)	(2.3)	41
Urban	(88.5)	(91.6)	(86.0)	(89.5)	(79.7)	(5.0)	47
Sudurpashchim	87.7	91.4	84.4	84.4	67.9	2.0	99
Rural	(84.5)	(86.3)	(81.1)	(83.3)	(58.2)	(6.0)	33
Urban	89.3	94.0	86.0	84.9	72.7	0.0	66
Mother's education							
None	82.0	86.8	77.9	81.3	62.9	2.5	185
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Basic (Gr 1-8)	87.1	91.0	85.0	86.0	76.1	2.7	357
Grade 1-5	83.4	88.4	82.1	83.2	74.1	3.2	166
Grade 6-8	90.4	93.2	87.4	88.5	77.8	2.2	191
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	87.4	95.0	89.9	88.4	78.8	0.6	520
Grade 9-10	86.6	92.7	86.2	88.3	78.3	1.2	270
Grade 11-12	88.2	97.5	94.0	88.5	79.3	0.0	250
Higher	89.5	93.1	88.4	88.4	81.0	0.6	113
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	86.4	92.4	84.7	87.8	75.8	2.5	242
Second	84.8	92.0	88.4	84.5	75.2	2.3	246
Middle	84.6	90.3	81.8	85.3	70.9	2.0	255
Fourth	86.9	92.8	87.5	85.2	74.5	0.3	234
Richest	90.7	93.9	89.5	89.3	81.6	0.3	204

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

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

^C Basic antigens include: BCG, Polio3, DTP3, Measles 1

^D All antigens include BCG, Polio3/IPV2, DTP3, HepB3, Hib3, PCV3, Rota3, Rubella; and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Nepal

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

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

Table TC.1.3: Home-based vaccination records									
Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months who ever had and currently have any type of home-based vaccination record ^A and percentage for whom records were seen, Nepal, 2024-25									
	Percentage of children age 12-23 months:				Number of children	Percentage of children age 24-35 months:			Number of children
	Whoever had home-based vaccination records ^A	Who currently have home-based vaccination records ^A	For whom home-based vaccination records ^A were seen ^B			Whoever had home-based vaccination records ^A	Who currently have home-based vaccination records ^A	For whom home-based vaccination records ^A were seen ^B	
Total	94.7	87.4	95.2	1,136		90.3	80.2	91.6	1,181
Sex									
Male	94.9	88.0	94.0	579		90.9	82.0	91.6	650
Female	94.5	86.8	96.4	558		89.6	78.0	91.5	532
Area of residence									
Urban	95.2	88.0	95.6	743		90.7	81.1	91.9	783
Rural	93.7	86.3	94.4	394		89.5	78.4	90.9	398
Province									
Koshi	96.9	90.7	97.3	178		94.0	84.6	94.9	225
Rural	97.3	92.9	96.4	60		94.0	83.6	94.8	76
Urban	96.7	89.6	97.8	117		94.0	85.1	94.9	149
Madhesh	91.4	80.4	98.8	293		82.5	70.8	93.4	262
Rural	87.0	81.8	97.6	77		87.1	75.9	92.4	72
Urban	93.0	79.9	99.2	216		80.8	68.8	93.9	190
Bagmati	95.9	93.0	94.9	203		96.1	91.1	92.6	215
Rural	92.6	87.3	92.3	57		96.8	91.3	92.8	56
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	95.4	92.4	93.4	91		94.8	91.9	90.1	101
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	100.0	100.0	99.6	55		97.7	89.7	97.0	58
Gandaki	97.0	87.4	91.8	74		91.8	82.3	92.3	98
Rural	95.2	82.5	96.9	22		82.8	70.7	94.5	28
Urban	97.8	89.5	89.8	52		95.3	86.9	91.6	70
Lumbini	97.2	89.5	93.8	186		93.9	80.9	90.6	196
Rural	95.5	88.5	95.3	99		90.5	81.7	89.0	93
Urban	99.0	90.7	92.1	87		97.0	80.2	92.1	103

Table TC.1.3: Home-based vaccination records

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months who ever had and currently have any type of home-based vaccination record ^A and percentage for whom records were seen, Nepal, 2024-25								
	Percentage of children age 12-23 months:			Number of children	Percentage of children age 24-35 months:			Number of children
	Whoever had home-based vaccination records ^A	Who currently have home-based vaccination records ^A	For whom home-based vaccination records ^A were seen ^B		Whoever had home-based vaccination records ^A	Who currently have home-based vaccination records ^A	For whom home-based vaccination records ^A were seen ^B	
Karnali	92.9	80.7	89.9	92	89.2	75.2	84.1	87
Rural	92.8	75.2	89.1	48	85.3	66.2	83.3	41
Urban	93.1	86.7	90.7	45	92.6	83.1	84.6	47
Sudurpashchim	93.6	92.5	92.2	110	82.3	72.3	83.1	99
Rural	100.0	96.1	89.7	30	80.5	61.6	84.1	33
Urban	91.1	91.1	93.2	80	83.2	77.7	82.7	66
Mother's education								
None	89.6	78.8	94.7	199	83.2	67.3	91.0	185
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Basic (Gr 1-8)	95.1	88.1	94.4	331	91.3	83.1	94.0	357
Grade 1-5	94.4	84.7	95.8	152	88.1	80.9	93.2	166
Grade 6-8	95.6	91.0	93.3	178	94.0	85.1	94.6	191
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	96.4	89.9	96.2	469	91.2	81.5	90.6	520
Grade 9-10	95.5	87.7	95.8	240	89.6	81.0	90.9	270
Grade 11-12	97.3	92.2	96.5	228	92.9	82.0	90.4	250
Higher	95.3	90.7	93.9	133	96.3	89.2	89.6	113
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	92.9	86.0	93.9	245	90.0	77.8	91.5	242
Second	94.7	86.7	95.6	259	86.8	77.8	92.8	246
Middle	93.2	86.4	96.7	245	89.7	80.9	89.4	255
Fourth	96.3	88.0	97.1	217	90.4	79.5	93.4	234
Richest	97.4	91.4	91.7	170	95.4	85.9	90.9	204

^A National Child Immunisation Record, immunisation records from a private health provider, or any other document where vaccinations are written down

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

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

7.2 DISEASE EPISODES

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia, and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.⁴ Target 3.3 of the SDGs on ending the epidemics on malaria by 2030 along with other diseases is interpreted as the attainment of the Global Technical Strategy for malaria 2016–2030 and the Roll Back Malaria advocacy plan, Action and Investment to defeat Malaria 2016–2030 targets which aim at reducing malaria mortality rates globally by 90 percent compared with 2015.

Table TC.3.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caregiver's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence was sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had symptoms of ARI if the mother or caregiver reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with symptoms of rapid or difficult breathing perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose.⁵ While this approach is reasonable in the context of a multi-topic household survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever, and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterised by the often rapid spread of localised outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

⁴ The main killers of children under age 5 in 2021 included preterm birth complications (18%), pneumonia (14%), intrapartum related events (12%), diarrhoea (9%), and malaria (9%). United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNIGME). *Levels & Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2023*. New York: UNICEF, 2024. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/UN-IGME-2023-Child-Mortality-Report.pdf>

⁵ This definition is different to what has been used in the past. Before MICS7, symptoms of ARI also required a cough.

Table TC.3.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caregiver reported an episode of diarrhoea and/or symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last two weeks, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:		Number of children
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	
Total	7.8	2.7	5,867
Sex			
Male	7.5	2.6	3,128
Female	8.2	3.0	2,739
Area of residence			
Urban	6.9	2.9	3,788
Rural	9.4	2.5	2,079
Province			
Koshi	8.9	2.3	956
Rural	9.1	1.2	381
Urban	8.7	3.1	575
Madhesh	5.8	3.3	1,491
Rural	4.9	2.8	388
Urban	6.1	3.5	1,104
Bagmati	7.2	2.1	1,056
Rural	12.1	2.6	285
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	4.5	1.9	481
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	6.7	2.0	290
Gandaki	5.6	1.3	392
Rural	5.4	2.9	124
Urban	5.6	0.6	267
Lumbini	8.1	1.4	975
Rural	10.3	1.5	490
Urban	5.9	1.3	485
Karnali	11.1	4.4	427
Rural	12.6	3.9	199
Urban	9.8	4.9	228
Sudurpashchim	11.3	5.2	569
Rural	12.4	5.1	212
Urban	10.7	5.3	357
Age (in months)			
0-11	9.1	2.9	993
12-23	10.4	3.0	1,136
24-35	7.4	2.4	1,181
36-47	7.0	3.3	1,305
48-59	5.8	2.1	1,251
Mother's education			
None	8.2	2.8	1,097
ECED	(*)	(*)	21
Basic (Gr 1-8)	8.6	3.2	1,707
Grade 1-5	8.5	3.9	800
Grade 6-8	8.7	2.6	907
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	7.8	2.6	2,467
Grade 9-10	7.7	2.7	1,337
Grade 11-12	7.8	2.4	1,130
Higher	4.9	1.8	567
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	11.2	2.9	1,250
Second	8.7	3.1	1,222
Middle	6.0	2.7	1,281
Fourth	7.4	2.7	1,163
Richest	5.3	2.2	952

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

7.3 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.⁶ Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths.⁷ In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 per cent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 per cent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.^{8 6}

In the MICS, mothers or caregivers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey.⁹ In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

Table TC.4.1 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, including from where and from where advice or treatment was first sought.

Table TC.4.2 shows patterns on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0-59 months.

Table TC.4.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

Table TC.4.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT) with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

⁶ Perin J, Mulick A, Yeung D, Villavicencio F, Lopez G, Strong KL, Prieto-Merino D, Cousens S, Black RE, Liu L. *Global, regional, and national causes of under-5 mortality in 2000-19: an updated systematic analysis with implications for the Sustainable Development Goals*. Lancet Child Adolesc Health. 2022 Feb;6(2):106-115. doi: 10.1016/S2352-4642(21)00311-4. Epub 2021 Nov 17. Erratum in: Lancet Child Adolesc Health. 2022 Jan;6(1):e4. doi: 10.1016/S2352-4642(21)00382-5. PMID: 34800370; PMCID: PMC8786667.

⁷ In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. *Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea*. Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/ENAcute_Diarrhoea_reprint.pdf.

⁸ Sharma Waddington H, Masset E, Bick S, Cairncross S. Impact on childhood mortality of interventions to improve drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) to households: Systematic review and meta-analysis. PLoS Med. 2023 Apr 20;20(4):e1004215. doi: 10.1371/journal.pmed.1004215. PMID: 37079510; PMCID: PMC10118100.

⁹ What constitutes diarrhoea is determined by the perception of the mother or caregiver, or, if the interviewer is asked, by three or more loose or watery stools per day, by blood in the stool, or more frequently than is normal for the child. Interviewers are instructed to pay attention to it being normal for exclusively breastfed babies to have three or more loose stools every day.

Table TC.4.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:										Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was <u>first</u> sought from:					Number of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought
	Advice or treatment was sought from:					No advice or treatment sought						Health facilities or providers					
	Health facilities or providers																
	Public					Private											
	26.3	25.3	0.2	5.6	52.4	43	459	46.2	44.4	0.4		9.8	92.1	262			
Total																	
Sex																	
Male																	
Female																	
Area of residence																	
Urban																	
Rural																	
Province																	
Koshi																	
Rural																	
Urban																	
Madhesh																	
Rural																	
Urban																	
Bagmati																	
Rural																	
Urban, Kathmandu Valley																	
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley																	
Gandaki																	
Rural																	
Urban																	
Lumbini																	
Rural																	
Urban																	
Karnali																	
Rural																	
Urban																	
Sudurpashchim																	

Table TC.4.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea													
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Nepal, 2024-25													
	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:						Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was <u>first</u> sought from:				Number of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought	
	Advice or treatment was sought from:							Health facilities or providers					
	No advice or treatment sought												
	Health facilities or providers						A health facility or provider						
	Public	Private	NGO	Other source	A health facility or provider	No advice or treatment sought	Public	Private	NGO	Other source	A health facility or provider ^a		
Rural	(37.2)	(8.9)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(46.2)	(53.8)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	
Urban	(18.7)	(43.9)	(2.9)	(4.9)	(65.4)	(29.7)	38	(26.6)	(62.4)	(4.1)	(6.9)	(93.1)	27
Age (in months)													
0-11	23.0	22.6	0.0	0.0	45.2	54.8	91	(50.8)	(50.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	41
12-23	29.3	26.5	0.0	10.1	58.2	34.1	118	44.46	40.2	0.00	15.4	88.27	78
24-35	26.3	30.3	0.0	2.1	55.4	42.5	87	45.73	52.8	0.00	3.7	96.34	50
36-47	22.4	21.1	1.2	10.3	46.3	45.0	91	40.79	38.3	2.19	18.7	84.14	50
48-59	30.5	26.0	0.0	3.5	56.5	41.0	72	(51.7)	(44.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(95.7)	43
Mother's education													
None	30.3	12.2	0.0	13.8	44.6	44.5	90	(54.6)	(22.0)	(0.0)	(24.8)	(80.4)	50
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Basic (Gr 1-8)	28.8	20.2	0.0	2.4	48.8	48.8	147	56.22	39.5	0.00	4.7	95.25	75
Grade 1-5	24.5	15.8	0.0	4.4	40.2	55.4	68	(54.8)	(35.3)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(90.2)	30
Grade 6-8	32.5	24.1	0.0	0.7	56.1	43.2	79	(57.2)	(42.3)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(98.7)	45
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	22.8	35.7	0.6	5.1	59.7	36.5	192	35.90	56.1	0.90	7.9	93.97	122
Grade 9-10	19.2	33.3	1.1	3.5	54.4	43.0	103	33.60	58.4	1.87	6.2	95.40	59
Grade 11-12	27.1	38.4	0.0	6.8	65.9	28.9	89	38.05	54.1	0.00	9.6	92.65	63
Higher	(22.1)	(23.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(45.4)	(54.6)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	38.8	10.7	0.0	4.0	50.2	47.3	140	73.49	20.3	0.00	7.66	95.25	74
Second	26.3	21.8	0.0	12.2	48.9	40.7	106	44.39	36.8	0.00	20.52	82.50	63
Middle	11.3	43.9	1.4	4.6	56.6	38.8	77	(18.4)	(71.7)	(2.3)	(7.5)	(92.5)	47
Fourth	23.4	29.2	0.0	2.8	52.6	44.6	86	(42.2)	(52.7)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(94.9)	47
Richest	19.7	38.0	0.0	2.3	59.5	40.0	51	(32.8)	(63.3)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(99.1)	30
¹ MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea													
^a Includes all public, private, and NGO health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public, private, or NGO. Also includes shop, market, and street vendors.													
() Figures thar are based on 25-49 unweighted cases													
(*) Figures thar are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases													

Table TC.4.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Nepal, 2024-25

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea						Eating practices during diarrhoea								Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:						Child was given to eat:								
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	14.7	23.9	42.2	15.1	3.6	0.6	100.0	14.4	27.9	44.3	8.2	5.0	0.2	100.0	459
Sex															
Male	15.7	21.0	46.9	12.7	3.7	0.0	100.0	16.4	28.2	44.9	5.4	5.1	0.0	100.0	235
Female	13.5	26.9	37.3	17.6	3.4	1.2	100.0	12.3	27.6	43.7	11.2	4.9	0.3	100.0	224
Area of residence															
Urban	13.4	24.1	43.3	14.9	3.2	1.0	100.0	14.2	29.4	44.0	7.6	4.5	0.3	100.0	263
Rural	16.4	23.5	40.7	15.4	4.0	0.0	100.0	14.7	26.0	44.6	9.1	5.6	0.0	100.0	196
Province															
Koshi	19.1	13.3	54.0	9.4	1.0	3.2	100.0	20.3	15.7	52.4	7.2	4.3	0.0	100.0	85
Rural	(20.4)	(12.0)	(50.3)	(14.9)	(2.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(20.4)	(11.8)	(58.8)	(6.8)	(2.2)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Urban	(18.1)	(14.3)	(56.6)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(5.4)	100.0	(20.3)	(18.4)	(48.0)	(7.5)	(5.7)	(0.0)	100.0	50
Madhesh	13.9	19.0	50.0	17.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.1	19.9	56.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
Rural	(21.5)	(15.7)	(48.5)	(14.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(31.1)	(8.5)	(51.9)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Urban	(11.7)	(19.9)	(50.4)	(17.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(14.4)	(23.0)	(58.2)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	67
Bagmati	13.8	31.4	40.4	12.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	5.6	36.7	50.6	4.7	1.4	1.0	100.0	76
Rural	(7.9)	(38.7)	(42.8)	(9.7)	(0.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(46.2)	(49.3)	(1.4)	(3.0)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	(5.8)	(33.7)	(35.4)	(21.6)	(3.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(29.4)	(54.7)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(3.5)	100.0	22
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19

Table TC.4.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Nepal, 2024-25

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	
Gandaki	(18.3)	(22.8)	(33.3)	(25.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(20.2)	(41.0)	(30.7)	(0.0)	(8.1)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Lumbini	6.5	11.1	47.8	18.8	15.8	0.0	100.0	4.4	22.6	42.7	14.0	16.3	0.0	100.0	79
Rural	(10.2)	(10.5)	(46.1)	(23.8)	(9.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.9)	(17.8)	(45.2)	(16.3)	(13.9)	(0.0)	100.0	50
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29
Karnali	11.6	40.2	29.5	16.3	2.5	0.0	100.0	14.1	36.4	35.8	9.9	3.9	0.0	100.0	48
Rural	(11.4)	(43.2)	(22.5)	(18.1)	(4.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(14.2)	(37.9)	(31.1)	(13.2)	(3.5)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Urban	(11.8)	(36.9)	(37.2)	(14.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(13.9)	(34.6)	(41.0)	(6.2)	(4.2)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Sudurpashchim	22.0	39.4	24.0	13.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	22.8	40.4	22.1	12.1	2.7	0.0	100.0	64
Rural	(31.5)	(31.8)	(24.5)	(9.4)	(2.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(32.7)	(34.6)	(25.4)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Urban	(15.5)	(44.6)	(23.6)	(16.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(16.0)	(44.3)	(19.8)	(15.4)	(4.5)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Age (in months)															
0-11	7.5	18.6	47.8	12.0	11.6	2.4	100.0	9.0	18.9	40.6	10.0	21.3	0.0	100.0	91
12-23	13.8	28.7	41.8	15.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.0	34.4	45.4	8.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	118
24-35	17.1	26.4	47.5	6.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	20.9	27.7	46.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	87
36-47	17.6	15.7	38.2	24.5	3.5	0.6	100.0	15.8	26.4	45.4	10.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	91
48-59	18.4	29.8	34.6	16.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	17.2	30.7	43.2	6.2	1.6	1.0	100.0	72

Table TC.4.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea													
Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Nepal, 2024-25													
	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea					
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:					
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK
Mother's education													
None	15.5	14.2	43.7	17.1	9.5	0.0	100.0	14.9	19.1	46.9	10.5	8.5	0.0
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Basic (Gr 1-8)	12.7	26.9	43.3	14.7	0.5	1.8	100.0	12.2	32.9	44.3	7.1	3.4	0.0
Grade 1-5	16.5	21.9	45.2	16.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.5	31.8	41.7	9.4	3.6	0.0
Grade 6-8	9.5	31.2	41.7	13.3	1.0	3.4	100.0	11.2	33.9	46.5	5.2	3.3	0.0
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	14.4	26.2	44.1	13.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	15.7	29.5	40.8	9.0	5.1	0.0
Grade 9-10	14.8	25.9	43.7	12.8	2.8	0.0	100.0	15.7	28.7	38.2	11.2	6.2	0.0
Grade 11-12	14.0	26.6	44.5	13.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	15.6	30.3	43.8	6.4	3.8	0.0
Higher	(20.4)	(25.3)	(20.9)	(26.7)	(6.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(12.4)	(22.3)	(61.5)	(2.4)	(1.4)	(0.0)
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	16.1	29.6	36.6	16.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	15.9	31.7	39.2	8.1	5.2	0.0
Second	18.0	18.9	44.8	15.3	3.0	0.0	100.0	17.4	26.7	43.7	10.1	2.1	0.0
Middle	10.6	19.0	53.1	11.1	5.6	0.7	100.0	10.2	23.1	48.9	10.4	7.3	0.0
Fourth	13.8	21.9	44.1	13.5	6.7	0.0	100.0	13.5	27.6	47.3	5.1	6.5	0.0
Richest	11.5	29.3	32.4	19.3	3.2	4.3	100.0	12.3	27.7	47.5	6.6	4.3	1.5
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases													
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases													

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

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

Table TC.4.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc								
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Nepal, 2024-25								
	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Salt, sugar and water mix fluid	ORS or salt, sugar, and water mix fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc ²	
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS ¹					
Total	43.7	35.4	51.3	31.5	59.4	32.6	20.6	459
Sex								
Male	43.8	35.0	51.1	28.5	60.0	34.6	22.6	235
Female	43.7	35.8	51.6	34.6	58.7	30.5	18.6	224
Area of residence								
Urban	45.3	37.9	55.0	32.5	64.6	33.7	20.6	263
Rural	41.6	32.0	46.5	30.1	52.3	31.0	20.6	196
Province								
Koshi	37.9	22.8	41.3	29.8	50.1	26.3	15.2	85
Rural	(36.9)	(22.5)	(40.1)	(35.7)	(47.6)	(21.9)	(14.1)	35
Urban	(38.7)	(23.1)	(42.2)	(25.7)	(51.9)	(29.3)	(16.0)	50
Madhesh	45.9	51.3	66.2	31.6	71.7	41.7	27.5	86
Rural	(42.8)	(43.1)	(47.0)	(33.5)	(53.2)	(46.4)	(31.5)	19
Urban	(46.8)	(53.6)	(71.6)	(31.0)	(76.9)	(40.4)	(26.4)	67
Bagmati	46.2	31.0	49.2	34.7	60.4	32.7	24.1	76
Rural	(47.9)	(30.9)	(47.9)	(38.2)	(58.3)	(38.6)	(33.8)	34
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	(44.4)	(17.2)	(44.4)	(13.8)	(50.5)	(22.7)	(10.6)	22
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Gandaki	(36.3)	(42.7)	(48.6)	(34.9)	(72.1)	(26.9)	(18.9)	22
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Lumbini	31.8	20.7	35.3	18.0	41.9	26.3	10.9	79
Rural	(33.9)	(27.5)	(39.5)	(21.1)	(42.6)	(24.4)	(10.0)	50
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Karnali	54.3	34.0	56.1	34.7	62.0	42.0	28.2	48
Rural	(57.8)	(34.2)	(57.8)	(27.3)	(57.8)	(39.3)	(28.5)	25
Urban	(50.4)	(33.9)	(54.3)	(42.9)	(66.6)	(45.0)	(27.9)	22
Sudurpashchim	54.9	52.5	64.2	42.9	69.0	31.1	21.2	64
Rural	(44.5)	(44.3)	(56.1)	(36.3)	(64.2)	(27.0)	(20.8)	26
Urban	(62.1)	(58.1)	(69.8)	(47.4)	(72.3)	(33.9)	(21.6)	38
Age (in months)								
0-11	25.3	18.1	27.9	14.1	33.4	20.2	13.1	91
12-23	43.9	39.7	53.1	40.4	60.9	39.6	24.8	118
24-35	48.2	30.7	52.2	24.3	56.0	39.4	22.3	87
36-47	52.6	43.9	59.4	42.3	69.5	27.5	19.1	91
48-59	49.9	44.9	66.6	33.8	80.6	34.9	23.1	72

Table TC.4.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Salt, sugar and water mix fluid	ORS or salt, sugar, and water mix fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc ²	
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS ¹					
Mother's education								
None	40.7	41.4	59.2	30.4	68.7	33.2	21.1	90
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Basic (Gr 1-8)	40.8	26.9	45.1	29.1	54.2	33.7	20.9	147
Grade 1-5	40.6	23.2	42.8	23.2	52.1	34.5	17.7	68
Grade 6-8	40.9	30.0	47.0	34.1	56.0	32.9	23.5	79
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	43.1	37.4	49.4	31.6	56.6	31.3	18.5	192
Grade 9-10	40.0	32.4	45.6	29.1	53.1	30.4	20.2	103
Grade 11-12	46.8	43.2	53.7	34.6	60.7	32.2	16.5	89
Higher	(70.5)	(43.9)	(70.5)	(49.6)	(73.9)	(31.9)	(29.7)	28
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	48.2	36.7	56.4	36.4	62.0	33.4	24.5	140
Second	42.4	41.2	53.6	31.9	67.6	42.9	25.5	106
Middle	32.7	26.4	38.9	25.8	46.0	24.4	9.9	77
Fourth	45.3	32.7	51.1	31.9	59.7	31.5	21.4	86
Richest	48.5	38.1	52.0	25.2	54.7	22.8	14.6	51
s1 MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)								
2 MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc								
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases								
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

Table TC.4.4: Oral rehydration therapy and other treatments											
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by type of treatment, Nepal, 2024-25											
	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:										Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or increased fluids)	ORT and continued feeding¹	ORS and continued feeding	ORS, zinc, and continued feeding	Other treatments				Percentage not given any treatment	
						Antibiotic	Antimotility	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/herbal medicine/other		
Total	55.3	61.7	50.5	42.1	18.8	7.5	9.3	0.0	8.8	32.8	459
Sex											
Male	55.2	62.4	49.1	39.6	17.9	5.9	9.9	0.0	10.6	29.5	235
Female	55.4	61.0	52.0	44.7	19.7	9.3	8.7	0.0	6.9	36.3	224
Area of residence											
Urban	58.8	66.0	55.6	46.3	19.3	7.8	11.6	0.0	10.3	26.2	263
Rural	50.6	56.0	43.8	36.5	18.1	7.2	6.3	0.0	6.7	41.6	196
Province											
Koshi	42.2	51.0	38.3	30.3	12.2	1.6	5.1	0.0	8.3	42.2	85
Rural	(42.3)	(49.7)	(37.8)	(29.1)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(55.6)	35
Urban	(42.2)	(51.9)	(38.6)	(31.0)	(10.8)	(2.6)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(14.0)	(33.0)	50
Madhesh	68.2	73.7	59.0	53.0	25.9	1.7	10.8	0.0	5.8	22.7	86
Rural	(52.7)	(58.9)	(34.4)	(23.7)	(17.1)	(2.1)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(10.9)	(41.5)	19
Urban	(72.6)	(77.9)	(65.9)	(61.2)	(28.3)	(1.6)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(17.5)	67
Bagmati	52.7	61.1	59.7	47.8	23.8	12.8	9.6	0.0	11.0	28.3	76
Rural	(50.5)	(58.3)	(58.3)	(47.9)	(33.8)	(16.6)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(30.7)	34
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	(48.7)	(52.9)	(52.9)	(44.4)	(10.6)	(15.3)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(33.8)	22
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19

Table TC.4.4: Oral rehydration therapy and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by type of treatment, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:										Percentage not given any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
						Other treatments						
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS - or increased fluids)	ORT and continued feeding¹	ORS and continued feeding	ORS, zinc, and continued feeding	Antibiotic	Antimotility	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ herbal medicine/ other			
Gandaki	(62.6)	(72.1)	(53.8)	(41.3)	(21.5)	(6.6)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(10.8)	(40.8)	22	
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	
Lumbini	44.9	48.7	39.4	31.0	9.7	5.7	8.4	0.0	4.3	42.4	79	
Rural	(50.1)	(53.3)	(38.7)	(32.6)	(8.2)	(3.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(43.0)	50	
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	
Karnali	59.2	65.1	56.4	47.5	22.9	9.1	19.0	0.0	11.9	27.6	48	
Rural	(57.8)	(57.8)	(48.6)	(48.6)	(22.2)	(9.2)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(16.8)	(33.6)	25	
Urban	(60.8)	(73.1)	(65.1)	(46.3)	(23.7)	(9.0)	(25.7)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(20.9)	22	
Sudurpashchim	65.7	70.5	52.8	46.5	19.2	18.4	8.8	0.0	13.1	28.5	64	
Rural	(56.1)	(64.2)	(44.2)	(36.0)	(16.4)	(15.3)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(9.7)	(40.1)	26	
Urban	(72.3)	(74.8)	(58.7)	(53.7)	(21.1)	(20.5)	(10.1)	(0.0)	(15.5)	(20.5)	38	
Age (in months)												
0-11	33.1	38.6	30.9	24.5	11.8	2.2	4.8	0.0	6.9	58.8	91	
12-23	57.1	61.6	54.0	47.8	23.5	12.9	11.7	0.0	10.1	24.2	118	
24-35	53.9	57.7	44.1	39.8	21.8	8.9	6.1	0.0	8.9	32.3	87	
36-47	63.9	71.9	58.4	46.2	14.1	4.5	10.0	0.0	10.0	26.2	91	
48-59	70.9	82.9	67.4	52.6	22.1	7.8	14.0	0.0	7.2	23.1	72	

Table TC.4.4: Oral rehydration therapy and other treatments											
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by type of treatment, Nepal, 2024-25											
	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:										
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS - or increased fluids)	ORT and continued feeding ¹	ORS and continued feeding	ORS, zinc, and continued feeding	Other treatments				Percentage not given any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
						Antibiotic	Antimotility	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ herbal medicine/ other		
Mother's education											
None	63.0	71.1	59.7	49.1	19.3	6.2	3.6	0.0	2.1	25.3	90
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Basic (Gr 1-8)	49.9	57.2	48.9	38.1	20.6	8.6	5.9	0.0	7.0	36.8	147
Grade 1-5	50.0	56.8	49.2	38.1	20.0	7.9	1.8	0.0	4.8	38.0	68
Grade 6-8	49.9	57.6	48.7	38.1	21.2	9.2	9.4	0.0	8.9	35.8	79
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	53.3	58.8	45.6	39.2	16.5	6.0	11.5	0.0	9.6	35.3	192
Grade 9-10	47.0	53.8	43.5	35.6	17.7	2.2	11.4	0.0	10.4	39.1	103
Grade 11-12	60.8	64.6	48.0	43.5	15.2	10.3	11.6	0.0	8.8	30.9	89
Higher	(70.5)	(73.9)	(65.7)	(62.3)	(24.5)	(12.8)	(26.7)	(0.0)	(34.6)	(19.2)	28
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	60.3	64.6	52.9	46.3	23.1	11.8	12.0	0.0	6.0	36.1	140
Second	56.7	68.7	55.8	41.7	23.9	7.1	5.9	0.0	3.9	25.5	106
Middle	42.8	49.9	40.2	33.4	11.4	2.8	4.1	0.0	14.3	42.8	77
Fourth	57.5	62.6	49.7	41.0	17.3	6.5	9.6	0.0	12.7	27.6	86
Richest	53.9	55.7	50.0	46.4	9.8	5.7	16.4	0.0	11.6	32.7	51
¹ MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding											
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases											
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases											

7.4 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Symptoms of ARI are collected to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.⁴ Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caregivers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.^{10,11} While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of ARI, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of ARI with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

Table TC.5.1 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI, which is also generally referred to as symptoms of pneumonia, in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care, including the first source of care. Information is also presented by sex, age, province, area, age, and socioeconomic factors and the type of treatment.

¹⁰ Campbell, H. et al. "Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment." *PLoS Med* 10, no.5 (2013). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

¹¹ Agbessi Amouzou, Hannah Hogan Leslie, Malathi Ram, Monica Fox, Safia S Jiwani, Jennifer Requejo, Tanya Marchant, Melinda Kay Munos, Lara M E Vaz, William Weiss, Chika Hayashi, Ties Boerma, , Shams El Arifeen, Robert Black, Liliana Carvajal-Valez, Doris Chou, Monica Fox, Sennen Hounton, Youssouf Keita, Margaret E Kruk, Honorati Masanja, Purnima Menon, Allisyn Moran, Lois Park, Bill Weiss - Advances in the measurement of coverage for RMNCH and nutrition: from contact to effective coverage: *BMJ Global Health* 2019;4:e001297.

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Nepal, 2024-25														
	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:						Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was <u>first</u> sought from:				Number of children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought		
	Advice or treatment was sought from:				No advice or treatment sought	Advice or treatment was sought the same or next day from a health facility or provider		Health facilities or providers						
	Health facilities or providers			A health facility or provider ^{1B}				Other source	Public	Private	NGO			
	Public	Private	NGO											
Total	27.9	62.6	0.5	1.5	88.4	11.2	38.4	161	32.0	70.5	0.6	1.7	99.6	143
Sex														
Male	25.9	66.6	0.6	2.4	89.0	11.0	52.3	80	30.2	74.8	0.7	2.7	100.0	72
Female	29.9	58.6	0.4	0.7	87.8	11.5	24.6	81	33.8	66.2	0.5	0.8	99.2	72
Area of residence														
Urban	25.8	69.4	0.5	1.7	92.6	7.4	41.6	109	28.6	74.9	0.5	1.9	100.0	101
Rural	32.4	48.3	0.6	1.1	79.5	19.3	30.8	52	40.2	59.8	0.8	1.4	98.6	42
Age (in months)														
0-11	(23.9)	(69.4)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(95.0)	(5.0)	(34.1)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
12-23	(16.7)	(77.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(89.5)	(10.5)	(34.4)	34	(18.7)	(86.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	31
24-35	(60.8)	(36.2)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(93.8)	(4.1)	(24.4)	29	(63.5)	(37.8)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(97.9)	27
36-47	(15.5)	(74.3)	(0.8)	(1.7)	(86.6)	(13.4)	(46.9)	43	(20.0)	(85.8)	(0.9)	(1.9)	(100.0)	38
48-59	(31.7)	(45.0)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(76.7)	(23.3)	(54.0)	26	(41.4)	(58.6)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(100.0)	20
Mother's education														
None	(15.7)	(61.3)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(78.6)	(21.4)	(30.2)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Basic (Gr 1-8)	31.5	58.8	0.6	0.0	89.0	11.0	37.5	55	35.4	66.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	49
Grade 1-5	(40.5)	(53.6)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(95.1)	(4.9)	(34.1)	31	(42.5)	(56.3)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	30
Grade 6-8	(19.4)	(65.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(80.7)	(19.3)	(42.9)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Nepal, 2024-25^A

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:							Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was <u>first</u> sought from:				Number of children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought	
	Advice or treatment was sought from:													
	Health facilities or providers				No advice or treatment sought	Advice or treatment was sought the same or next day from a health facility or provider	Health facilities or providers			A health facility or provider ^B				
	Public		Private				NGO		Other source					
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	31.5 (41.3)	65.9 (52.1)	0.0 (0.0)	2.8 (3.1)	92.4 (90.9)	6.6 (7.5)	39.4 (46.4)	63	33.8 (44.7)	70.6 (56.4)	0.0 (0.0)	99.0 (98.2)	59	
Grade 9-10								36					33	
Grade 11-12	(18.5)	(84.3)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(94.5)	(5.5)	(30.2)	27	(19.5)	(89.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	26	
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Type of medicine taken														
Antibiotics	41.0	52.4	1.1	0.0	94.5	5.5	40.7	47	43.4	55.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	45
Other medicine/DK type	22.6	74.4	0.3	1.9	94.2	5.8	37.2	101	24.8	79.0	0.4	2.0	100.0	95
No medicine	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	37.2 (28.9)	44.7 (54.7)	2.3 (0.0)	1.6 (0.0)	79.7 (83.6)	18.7 (16.4)	37.5 (30.1)	36	(45.7)	(55.0)	(2.8)	(2.0)	(98.0)	29
Second								38	(34.6)	(65.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	31
Middle	(25.0)	(70.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(92.2)	(7.8)	(38.2)	34	(27.1)	(76.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	32
Fourth	(25.4)	(73.3)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(93.9)	(6.1)	(45.6)	32	(29.6)	(78.1)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(100.0)	30
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21

¹ MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms; SDG indicator 3.8.1

^A Disaggregation at provincial level is excluded from this table due to the figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

^B Includes all public, private, and NGO health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public, private, or NGO. Also includes shop, market, or street vendors.

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

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

7.5 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.¹² Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.¹³ Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.¹⁴ As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.¹⁵

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.¹⁶ Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from responsive feeding to avoidance of foods and beverages high in sugar, salt, and unhealthy fats.¹⁷ The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators¹⁸ have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

¹² Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." *The Lancet* 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)01024-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7)

¹³ UNICEF. From the first hour of life. *Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere*. New York: UNICEF, 2016. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf>

¹⁴ Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." *Environ Health Perspective* 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949

¹⁵ Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" *The Lancet* 382, no. 890 (2013): 452–477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4

¹⁶ WHO. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1>

¹⁷ WHO. *Guideline for complementary feeding of infants and young children 6–23 months of age*. 2023. <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/373358/9789240081864-eng.pdf?sequence=1>.

¹⁸ World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices: definitions and measurement methods. 2021. <https://data.unicef.org/resources/indicators-for-assessing-infant-and-young-child-feeding-practices/>.

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures ¹⁹	Notes on interpretation ²⁰	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	Early Initiation of breastfeeding Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview. This indicator does not require that the infant suckled at the breast or that milk was transferred from breast to infant. It represents the practice of putting the baby to breast within the first hour, which is related to a number of positive outcomes including reduced mortality and exclusive breastfeeding.	TC 7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ²¹	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.2
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months) Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.3
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year Percentage of children age 12-23 months (1 year) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for children up to 2 years in a 24-hour period.	TC.7.2
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months) <u>Breastfed children:</u> Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day <u>Non-breastfed children:</u> At least four meals/snacks <u>and/or milk feeds</u> provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.4
Dietary diversity	Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months) At least five of eight food groups ²² consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to “count” as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses.	TC.7.4
Avoid unhealthy foods, beverages/ dietary practices	Sweet beverage consumption (age 6–23 months) Percentage of children aged 6–23 months who consumed a sweet beverage during the previous day Unhealthy food consumption (age 6–23 months) Percentage of children aged 6–23 months who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day Zero vegetable or fruit consumption (age 6–23 months) Percentage of children aged 6–23 months who did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day	Includes sweet beverages produced commercially, 100% fruit juice and juice drinks as well home-made drinks to which a sweetener has been added. The indicator definition refers to “sentinel unhealthy foods”. In this context, “sentinel unhealthy foods” are foods or categories of foods (e.g. “sweets” or “candies”) that are likely to be consumed by infants and young children (IYC) and are high in sugar, salt and/or unhealthy fats. While there is no universal recommendation for the optimal number of servings of vegetables and fruits per day for IYC over six months of age, consumption of zero vegetables or fruits on the previous day represents an unhealthy practice.	TC.7.7

¹⁹ It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

²⁰ For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

²¹ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

²² The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) Breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

Nutrient supplements and fortified food products	No standard indicator exists	na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple	TC.7.2
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists	na

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of “minimum acceptable diet”. This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

- (i) The appropriate number of meals, snacks, or milk-feeds;
- (ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups; and
- (iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers’ reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first put to breast within one hour and one day of birth.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.2 through TC.7.7 are based on the mother’s report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent’s ability to provide a full report on the child’s liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.2, breastfeeding status is presented for exclusively breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and mixed milk feeding among infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to infant formula or milk from animals). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–23 months and bottle feeding of children age 0–23 months.

Table TC.7.3 looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.4 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

Table TC.7.5 presents the relatively new measure of Child Food Poverty, defined as those not meeting dietary diversity, i.e., to have received foods from 4 or fewer food groups during the previous day. Children who received foods from 2 or fewer food groups are considered to live in severe food poverty.

Tables TC.7.6 and TC.7.7 present consumption (and lack of consumption) of specific food groups during the night and day before the survey.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, put to breast within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children who were first put to breast:		Percentage of children who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth ³	Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth		
Total	98.1	38.4	77.9	31.7	1,583
Sex					
Male	97.9	36.7	77.0	30.7	818
Female	98.3	40.2	78.8	32.8	765
Area of residence					
Urban	97.9	37.4	76.8	30.1	1,019
Rural	98.4	40.2	79.8	34.8	563
Province					
Koshi	97.4	42.0	84.3	37.2	263
Rural	98.3	42.6	80.4	39.8	106
Urban	96.9	41.6	87.0	35.4	157
Madhesh	99.3	26.5	65.2	25.1	420
Rural	98.2	27.0	61.0	30.8	103
Urban	99.7	26.4	66.5	23.2	317
Bagmati	95.3	38.7	74.6	26.9	254
Rural	100.0	46.0	84.8	35.1	76
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	89.3	29.5	65.8	12.5	112
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	100.0	45.8	77.7	41.7	66
Gandaki	97.9	35.9	79.5	28.8	103
Rural	92.8	30.4	73.7	26.4	30
Urban	100.0	38.2	81.8	29.8	73
Lumbini	98.9	31.9	78.8	27.6	257
Rural	99.5	32.2	82.4	26.3	137
Urban	98.1	31.6	74.8	29.1	120
Karnali	98.5	61.1	93.1	50.8	120
Rural	98.5	64.8	94.3	57.0	57
Urban	98.5	57.9	92.1	45.2	63
Sudurpashchim	98.9	57.5	91.2	41.9	165
Rural	96.7	51.6	88.9	34.6	55
Urban	100.0	60.5	92.4	45.5	110
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	98.1	39.1	77.0	33.1	704
12-23 months	98.1	37.9	78.5	30.7	879
Mother's education					
None	98.6	37.6	70.2	32.7	248
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Basic (Gr 1-8)	97.7	40.6	79.8	33.4	465
Grade 1-5	98.5	39.8	80.7	32.2	209
Grade 6-8	97.2	41.1	79.1	34.5	256

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding					
Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, put to breast within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth, Nepal, 2024-25					
	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children who were first put to breast:		Percentage of children who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth ³	Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth		
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	98.7	37.4	80.0	31.9	694
Grade 9-10	99.6	36.2	79.1	32.7	375
Grade 11-12	97.6	38.7	81.1	30.9	319
Higher	95.6	37.4	74.3	24.8	171
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	98.0	38.5	77.7	31.9	1,447
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Other / No attendant	98.7	36.6	80.6	28.3	125
Place of delivery					
Home	98.5	39.7	81.0	34.8	140
Health facility	98.0	38.3	77.6	31.4	1,432
Public	98.4	41.9	81.1	34.0	1,188
Private	97.8	21.3	61.2	19.5	226
NGO	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Type of delivery					
Vaginal birth	98.5	46.6	85.5	38.2	1,180
C-Section	97.0	14.4	55.5	12.7	403
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	98.9	52.7	86.9	45.7	337
Second	99.0	41.3	80.2	35.1	328
Middle	99.5	36.6	78.2	31.5	354
Fourth	96.7	28.6	68.6	23.6	318
Richest	95.5	30.1	73.8	19.0	245
¹ MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed ² MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding ³ MICS indicator TC.702 - Exclusively breastfed for the first two days after birth (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases					

Table TC.7.2: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups and percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple, Nepal, 2024-25

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percentage exclusively breastfed ¹	Percentage mixed milk feeding ²	Number of children	Percentage breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 12-23 months) ³	Number of children	Percentage fed with a bottle with a nipple ⁴	Number of children
Total	69.7	14.2	540	91.7	1,136	27.6	2,129
Sex							
Male	64.7	17.1	279	93.3	579	27.7	1,086
Female	75.1	11.1	260	89.9	558	27.5	1,043
Area of residence							
Urban	65.3	17.7	357	90.6	743	29.5	1,374
Rural	78.4	7.4	183	93.7	394	24.1	755
Province							
Koshi	(66.1)	(6.3)	83	93.5	178	30.6	347
Rural	(68.2)	(5.9)	33	95.4	60	32.3	134
Urban	(*)	(*)	50	92.5	117	29.5	213
Madhesh	72.3	12.7	167	86.4	293	15.3	589
Rural	(78.3)	(10.1)	37	87.5	77	15.6	146
Urban	70.5	13.4	129	86.1	216	15.2	443
Bagmati	57.8	29.2	80	90.1	203	50.6	339
Rural	(82.9)	(12.1)	29	97.8	57	35.3	105
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	(*)	(*)	30	85.2	91	60.3	145
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	(*)	(*)	21	90.3	55	52.8	90
Gandaki	(56.2)	(28.1)	39	96.2	74	33.1	137
Rural	(*)	(*)	12	91.1	22	19.2	40
Urban	(*)	(*)	26	98.3	52	38.9	96
Lumbini	(81.5)	(11.3)	75	96.1	186	24.9	346
Rural	(91.9)	(0.0)	35	94.9	99	22.8	184
Urban	(*)	(*)	40	97.5	87	27.3	162
Karnali	71.6	5.7	36	95.1	92	19.5	159
Rural	(72.3)	(5.3)	17	96.0	48	19.1	77
Urban	(71.0)	(6.0)	19	94.2	45	19.8	82
Sudurpashchim	76.6	9.4	60	92.1	110	27.3	213
Rural	(75.9)	(8.6)	19	(93.2)	30	21.1	69
Urban	(77.0)	(9.8)	42	91.6	80	30.3	144
Mother's education							
None	86.1	5.4	78	90.9	199	19.6	346
ECED	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	3	(*)	5
Basic (Gr 1-8)	68.3	12.9	156	91.3	331	22.6	619
Grade 1-5	(72.8)	(10.6)	62	88.2	152	20.2	275
Grade 6-8	65.4	14.4	94	93.9	178	24.5	344
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	65.3	16.4	252	94.7	469	30.6	924
Grade 9-10	64.9	18.7	123	95.8	240	28.7	493
Grade 11-12	65.6	14.2	129	93.6	228	32.7	432

Table TC.7.2: Breastfeeding status							
Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups and percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple, Nepal, 2024-25							
	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percentage exclusively breastfed ¹	Percentage mixed milk feeding ²	Number of children	Percentage breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 12-23 months) ³	Number of children	Percentage fed with a bottle with a nipple ⁴	Number of children
Higher	(73.3)	(21.3)	52	83.4	133	41.2	233
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0	(*)	2	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	74.0	8.3	111	93.1	245	22.7	446
Second	75.9	6.7	108	94.3	259	18.5	444
Middle	69.9	9.6	119	89.6	245	21.7	483
Fourth	66.2	20.0	123	91.0	217	31.3	427
Richest	60.5	30.7	79	89.4	170	50.5	329
¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months ² MICS indicator TC.703 - Mixed milk feeding under 6 months ³ MICS indicator TC.704 - Continued breastfeeding 12-23 months ⁴ MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

Table TC.7.3: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods						
Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Nepal, 2024-25						
	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percentage receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percentage receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percentage receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	65.3	231	(*)	17	63.8	248
Sex						
Male	61.1	113	(*)	8	59.0	121
Female	69.4	118	(*)	9	68.4	127
Area of residence						
Urban	59.7	131	(*)	12	59.6	143
Rural	72.7	99	(*)	6	69.6	105
¹ MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

Table TC.7.4: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Nepal, 2024-25

	Currently breastfeeding					Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percentage of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percentage of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percentage of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^C			Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^C			Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	
Total	52.5	62.8	39.9	1,468		40.4	72.5	32.5	66.5	122	51.5	63.5	39.3	1,589
Sex														
Male	51.3	62.4	37.3	755		(38.4)	(77.1)	(35.2)	(76.7)	52	50.5	63.4	37.2	807
Female	53.7	63.2	42.6	713		41.9	69.1	30.5	59.0	70	52.6	63.7	41.5	783
Area of residence														
Urban	54.3	60.8	41.2	931		45.7	76.3	36.7	68.9	87	53.6	62.1	40.8	1,017
Rural	49.2	66.3	37.6	537		(27.5)	(63.2)	(22.2)	(60.8)	35	47.9	66.1	36.6	572
Province														
Koshi	54.5	62.7	43.0	245		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	51.7	64.7	41.0	264
Rural	49.2	64.5	41.8	96		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	48.9	64.3	41.8	101
Urban	58.0	61.5	43.8	148		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	53.4	64.9	40.5	163
Madhesh	35.9	52.1	26.4	372		(44.1)	(68.7)	(34.7)	(62.5)	50	36.8	54.0	27.4	422
Rural	34.7	58.8	20.2	96		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	32.6	58.0	19.9	109
Urban	36.3	49.7	28.5	276		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37	38.3	52.7	30.0	313
Bagmati	70.5	70.9	56.3	238		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	70.2	71.3	56.5	259
Rural	57.1	72.2	52.0	73		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	56.2	73.0	51.3	76
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	85.3	65.8	62.6	100		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	82.9	65.3	61.5	114
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	62.7	77.3	51.5	64		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	64.4	79.1	54.0	69
Gandaki	64.1	67.4	47.5	95		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	64.0	68.3	47.8	98
Rural	54.2	79.7	46.4	26		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	56.3	81.1	49.0	28
Urban	67.9	62.8	47.9	69		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	67.0	63.2	47.3	70
Lumbini	53.8	71.6	44.8	260		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	52.7	71.1	43.8	271

Table TC.7.4: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices												
Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Nepal, 2024-25												
	Currently breastfeeding					Currently not breastfeeding					All	
	Percentage of children who received:			Percentage of children who received:		Percentage of children who received:			Percentage of children who received:		Percentage of children who received:	
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	Number of children age 6-23 months		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	At least 2 milk feeds ¹	Number of children age 6-23 months	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B
Rural	50.3	71.2	40.9	140	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	48.4	69.9
Urban	57.9	72.1	49.2	120	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	58.1	72.6
Karnali	53.2	60.2	30.4	118	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	51.9	61.0
Rural	54.7	64.4	33.3	58	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	53.2	65.1
Urban	51.7	56.3	27.6	60	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	50.7	57.1
Sudurpashchim	51.2	60.2	36.0	141	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	49.8	59.9
Rural	54.1	56.4	32.5	48	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	54.3	58.2
Urban	49.8	62.1	37.8	93	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	47.6	60.8
Age (in months)												
6-8	25.5	51.4	21.4	231	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	24.1	50.0
9-11	38.2	46.5	23.6	195	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	36.3	47.4
12-17	57.5	69.4	46.2	561	(44.0)	(89.8)	(39.9)	(86.4)	(86.4)	40	56.6	70.7
18-23	65.3	67.1	48.0	480	56.2	74.7	41.6	60.2	60.2	55	64.3	67.8
Mother's education												
None	40.2	55.4	28.9	245	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	40.1	56.3
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)
Basic (Gr 1-8)	43.1	63.7	33.7	428	(41.3)	(71.3)	(24.2)	(57.2)	(57.2)	36	42.9	64.3
Grade 1-5	41.2	59.6	31.8	189	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	40.7	61.1
Grade 6-8	44.6	66.9	35.2	239	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	44.8	67.1
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	58.4	63.1	43.8	635	(33.1)	(75.3)	(26.8)	(66.2)	(66.2)	38	57.0	63.8
Grade 9-10	53.5	58.9	39.8	354	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	52.7	60.0
Grade 11-12	64.5	68.5	48.8	281	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	62.2	68.5
Higher	73.8	70.9	58.6	156	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	70.5	71.5
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	-	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)

Table TC.7.4: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Nepal, 2024-25														
	Currently breastfeeding					Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percentage of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percentage of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percentage of children who received:			
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^C			Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^C			Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^C	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	42.3	62.4	31.6		316	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	42.4	61.7	30.5	335
Second	46.2	64.0	38.0		314	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	44.5	64.7	36.9	336
Middle	55.2	60.0	40.0		330	(46.1)	(73.7)	(46.1)	(70.5)	34	54.4	61.3	40.5	364
Fourth	53.9	58.8	39.6		277	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	51.9	61.3	37.8	305
Richest	69.4	70.4	54.0		229	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	68.6	70.5	54.3	250
¹ MICS indicator TC.40 - Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children														
² MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity														
³ MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency														
⁴ MICS indicator TC.39 - Minimum acceptable diet (6-23 months)														
^A Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains, 3) beans, peas, lentils, nuts and seeds, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.														
^B Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For children who are not breastfeeding it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times with at least one of those feeds being a solid or semi-solid feed.														
^C The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings.														
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases														
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases														

Table TC.7.5: Child food poverty				
Percentage of children age 6-23 months who did not receive a minimum number of food groups during the previous day, by child food poverty levels, Nepal, 2024-25				
	Percentage of children living in child food poverty ^A			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Severe	Moderate	Total ^I	
Total	17.2	31.3	48.5	1,589
Sex				
Male	16.6	32.9	49.5	807
Female	17.8	29.6	47.4	783
Area of residence				
Urban	17.5	29.0	46.4	1,017
Rural	16.7	35.4	52.1	572
Province				
Koshi	18.7	29.6	48.3	264
Rural	23.7	27.4	51.1	101
Urban	15.7	31.0	46.6	163
Madhesh	30.2	33.0	63.2	422
Rural	22.3	45.1	67.4	109
Urban	32.9	28.7	61.7	313
Bagmati	5.6	24.2	29.8	259
Rural	10.9	33.0	43.8	76
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	4.9	12.2	17.1	114
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	1.2	34.4	35.6	69
Gandaki	9.1	26.9	36.0	98
Rural	10.3	33.4	43.7	28
Urban	8.7	24.3	33.0	70
Lumbini	15.6	31.7	47.3	271
Rural	18.2	33.4	51.6	149
Urban	12.4	29.6	41.9	122
Karnali	10.8	37.3	48.1	123
Rural	6.0	40.8	46.8	60
Urban	15.4	33.9	49.3	63
Sudurpashchim	11.4	38.8	50.2	153
Rural	11.5	34.2	45.7	50
Urban	11.3	41.0	52.4	102
Age (in months)				
6-8	46.3	29.6	75.9	248
9-11	25.3	38.4	63.7	205
12-17	11.0	32.4	43.4	601
18-23	7.6	28.1	35.7	535
Mother's education				
None	27.0	32.9	59.9	268
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Basic (Gr 1-8)	18.7	38.4	57.1	463
Grade 1-5	17.1	42.1	59.3	213
Grade 6-8	20.0	35.2	55.2	250

Table TC.7.5: Child food poverty

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who did not receive a minimum number of food groups during the previous day, by child food poverty levels, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of children living in child food poverty ^A			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Severe	Moderate	Total ¹	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	14.6	28.4	43.0	672
Grade 9-10	18.3	29.0	47.3	369
Grade 11-12	10.2	27.7	37.8	303
Higher	9.0	20.5	29.5	181
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	18.3	39.3	57.6	335
Second	20.0	35.5	55.5	336
Middle	21.1	24.5	45.6	364
Fourth	12.2	35.9	48.1	305
Richest	12.3	19.1	31.4	250

¹ MICS indicator TC.705 - Child food poverty

^A Child food poverty is defined as to have received foods from 4 or fewer food groups during the previous day. The moderate level of child food poverty is a maximum of 3-4 food groups and the severe level is 2 or fewer food groups. See Table TC.7.4 for the list of the 8 food groups.

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

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

Table TC.7.6: Consumption of select food groups

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed select foods during the previous day, Nepal, 2024-25											
	Percentage of children who consumed from the seven food groups of dietary diversity (excl. breastmilk):							Percentage of children who consumed:		Number of children age 6-23 months	
	Grains, white/ pale starchy roots, tubers, or plantains	Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds	Dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Egg	Vitamin-A rich fruits or vegetables	Other fruits or vegetables	Any fruit or vegetables			
								Egg or flesh food¹			
Total	84.0	52.3	56.2	23.5	34.0	50.8	54.2	67.2	44.1	1,589	
Sex											
Male	84.4	52.0	55.3	22.1	35.1	49.7	52.5	65.5	44.5	807	
Female	83.6	52.6	57.1	24.9	32.8	51.9	55.9	68.9	43.7	783	
Area of residence											
Urban	83.7	52.7	58.5	24.8	35.5	52.7	57.3	69.2	44.4	1,017	
Rural	84.5	51.6	52.0	21.1	31.3	47.4	48.6	63.6	43.7	572	
Province											
Koshi	82.9	46.0	60.4	22.8	29.0	45.0	50.9	64.6	41.0	264	
Rural	77.0	46.1	60.1	23.6	30.0	34.8	44.1	57.1	46.8	101	
Urban	86.5	45.9	60.5	22.4	28.4	51.3	55.2	69.2	37.4	163	
Madhesh	73.5	45.5	55.7	12.2	17.6	44.1	40.1	54.3	23.1	422	
Rural	78.8	45.7	55.1	10.4	11.2	43.3	37.6	51.8	20.8	109	
Urban	71.6	45.4	55.9	12.8	19.8	44.4	41.0	55.1	23.9	313	
Bagmati	93.9	66.7	58.0	39.4	60.3	62.0	69.9	82.7	74.1	259	
Rural	90.7	61.8	37.3	36.8	48.8	57.8	52.1	75.0	64.5	76	
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	97.0	66.9	67.4	42.4	71.9	75.5	79.0	89.9	85.4	114	
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	92.3	71.7	65.1	37.5	53.6	44.4	74.4	79.2	65.8	69	
Gandaki	90.8	56.3	67.9	30.8	39.7	61.0	68.1	76.8	52.8	98	
Rural	92.0	53.7	44.5	35.5	36.5	50.8	51.0	66.8	60.4	28	
Urban	90.3	57.3	77.2	28.9	40.9	65.1	74.9	80.7	49.8	70	
Lumbini	85.4	58.2	46.1	18.1	33.9	48.1	58.1	67.5	42.7	271	
Rural	83.9	50.6	45.5	15.2	37.4	47.1	54.6	64.2	45.7	149	
Urban	87.1	67.5	46.8	21.7	29.6	49.4	62.4	71.4	39.0	122	
Karnali	92.2	55.2	55.6	26.2	31.0	54.9	49.2	70.5	43.1	123	
Rural	93.2	63.8	57.1	20.3	30.1	55.9	49.4	72.1	38.4	60	
Urban	91.2	46.9	54.2	31.9	31.8	53.9	48.9	69.0	47.6	63	

Table TC.7.6: Consumption of select food groups

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed select foods during the previous day, Nepal, 2024-25

		Percentage of children who consumed from the seven food groups of dietary diversity (excl. breastmilk):								Percentage of children who consumed:		Number of children age 6-23 months
		Grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, or plantains	Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds	Dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Egg	Vitamin-A rich fruits or vegetables	Other fruits or vegetables				
Sudurpashchim		84.7	42.4	58.0	31.5	42.0	55.1	60.4	71.5	54.6	153	
Rural		89.1	47.1	68.5	26.3	31.4	54.9	56.8	71.7	46.8	50	
Urban		82.6	40.0	52.8	34.1	47.1	55.2	62.1	71.4	58.4	102	
Age (in months)												
6-8		55.1	40.7	47.5	7.3	18.6	19.6	25.0	32.1	21.8	248	
9-11		74.4	44.2	53.5	19.1	26.2	40.5	46.3	60.1	31.3	205	
12-17		90.9	55.4	62.0	25.5	37.1	56.8	57.9	72.8	46.6	601	
18-23		93.3	57.4	54.8	30.4	40.6	62.4	66.7	79.8	56.5	535	
Mother's education												
None		72.8	47.0	46.4	15.1	28.6	40.3	39.7	52.6	33.8	268	
ECED		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	
Basic (Gr 1-8)		84.4	51.0	43.5	21.3	28.6	44.6	50.1	65.2	40.4	463	
Grade 1-5		83.9	51.8	38.2	20.6	25.0	49.7	51.0	68.5	36.3	213	
Grade 6-8		84.8	50.3	48.0	21.9	31.7	40.2	49.3	62.3	43.8	250	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)		86.2	51.8	63.7	27.1	36.3	54.5	59.0	70.5	47.9	672	
Grade 9-10		83.0	49.2	61.1	25.5	32.4	48.4	51.9	65.2	44.3	369	
Grade 11-12		90.2	54.9	66.9	29.2	41.1	62.0	67.5	76.9	52.2	303	
Higher		90.7	64.6	75.0	27.5	47.1	68.9	68.9	82.1	54.9	181	
Missing/DK		(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Current breastfeeding status												
Breastfeeding		84.1	53.3	55.0	23.6	34.6	50.4	53.7	66.8	44.4	1,468	
Not breastfeeding		86.0	50.6	74.5	22.4	18.6	61.5	72.1	77.1	36.4	68	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest		81.9	50.1	46.8	27.2	30.3	42.2	43.6	60.9	44.8	335	
Second		81.8	48.0	51.9	17.6	26.8	49.1	48.2	62.2	35.6	336	
Middle		80.7	52.8	52.6	22.0	33.2	50.4	50.3	66.6	43.3	364	
Fourth		88.1	50.2	63.0	20.5	34.3	53.2	62.5	72.1	41.2	305	
Richest		89.5	63.0	71.6	32.2	49.2	62.1	72.1	77.1	59.2	250	

¹ MICS indicator TC.706 - Egg and/or flesh food consumption

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

Table TC.7.7: Unhealthy feeding practices				
Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed a sweet beverage, unhealthy food, and zero vegetables or fruit during the previous day, Nepal, 2024-25				
	Percentage of children with unhealthy feeding practices, consuming:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Sweet beverage ¹	Unhealthy food ²	Zero vegetables or fruit ³	
Total	42.9	41.2	25.6	1,589
Sex				
Male	41.9	37.7	26.7	807
Female	44.0	44.7	24.5	783
Area of residence				
Urban	44.1	43.7	25.1	1,017
Rural	40.8	36.6	26.7	572
Province				
Koshi	40.3	50.5	26.1	264
Rural	34.1	40.1	32.5	101
Urban	44.1	56.9	22.1	163
Madhesh	34.1	37.5	38.1	422
Rural	29.2	28.7	37.2	109
Urban	35.8	40.5	38.4	313
Bagmati	50.3	41.1	13.8	259
Rural	44.8	38.3	16.2	76
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	57.2	46.8	9.0	114
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	44.9	34.9	19.2	69
Gandaki	42.7	32.8	20.4	98
Rural	34.9	30.5	24.3	28
Urban	45.9	33.7	18.9	70
Lumbini	55.3	48.1	23.0	271
Rural	54.6	43.9	24.5	149
Urban	56.3	53.1	21.2	122
Karnali	34.4	34.8	21.8	123
Rural	38.1	29.4	17.9	60
Urban	30.7	40.0	25.6	63
Sudurpashchim	44.4	33.6	21.5	153
Rural	39.0	34.1	26.0	50
Urban	47.1	33.3	19.4	102
Age (in months)				
6-8	16.8	17.3	61.5	248
9-11	34.1	27.5	34.0	205
12-17	43.3	44.9	18.4	601
18-23	58.0	53.2	13.9	535
Mother's education				
None	38.0	43.4	38.1	268
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Basic (Gr 1-8)	39.3	44.7	27.2	463
Grade 1-5	40.8	45.7	26.7	213
Grade 6-8	38.1	43.9	27.7	250
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	46.6	40.0	22.7	672

Table TC.7.7: Unhealthy feeding practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed a sweet beverage, unhealthy food, and zero vegetables or fruit during the previous day, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of children with unhealthy feeding practices, consuming:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Sweet beverage ¹	Unhealthy food ²	Zero vegetables or fruit ³	
Grade 9-10	44.6	40.9	26.5	369
Grade 11-12	49.1	38.8	18.1	303
Higher	46.0	33.0	14.3	181
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Current breastfeeding status				
Breastfeeding	43.5	41.5	25.9	1,468
Not breastfeeding	39.7	39.1	19.6	68
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	32.8	38.0	28.4	335
Second	46.2	41.8	28.9	336
Middle	43.1	42.5	27.6	364
Fourth	45.1	47.4	21.2	305
Richest	49.3	34.9	20.0	250
¹ MICS indicator TC.707 - Sweet beverage consumption ² MICS indicator TC.708 - Unhealthy food consumption ³ MICS indicator TC.709 - Zero vegetable or fruit consumption				
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases				

7.6 MALNUTRITION

Children's nutritional status reflects their overall health. When children have regular access to an adequate diet, are protected from and given effective treatment for childhood illnesses, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well-nourished.

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.²³ Children with severe wasting have more than nine times higher odds of dying compared to children without wasting.²⁴ Malnutrition in early childhood also can impair physical and cognitive development and increase the risk of non-communicable diseases in adulthood. The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 per cent between 2012 and 2025, to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and to have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition contributes not only to SDG2.2 but is central to achievement of all 17 SDGs, specifically those related to health, education, gender equality and the climate.²⁵

A well-nourished population can provide a reference for how children should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards and reference data.²⁶ Malnutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to these reference populations. All of the nutritional status indicators, that is, weight-for-age, height-for-age, weight-for-height, and body mass index-for-age, can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as moderately or severely stunted. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely stunted. Stunting, or chronic malnutrition, is the result of failure to receive adequate nutrition in early life over an extended period and/or recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status of children under age 5. Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified to have moderate or severe wasting, while those with weight-for-height more than three standard deviations below the median are classified with severe wasting. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. Wasting is a form of acute malnutrition, and the prevalence can change quickly in response to shocks or seasonal changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight, whereas more than three standard deviations are classified as severely overweight.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered moderately or severely underweight, while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely underweight.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under age 5 were measured. Measurements were done using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.²⁷ Findings in this section are based on the indexes calculated from the heights, weights and birth dates collected during the survey interview.

²³ Black, R. et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60937-x

²⁴ Black, R., et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences." *The Lancet* 371, no. 9608 (2008): 243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61690-0

²⁵ Grosso, G., Mateo, A., Rangelov, N., Buzeti, T., Birt, C. on behalf of the Food and Nutrition Section of the European Public Health Association. 2020. Nutrition in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals. *European Journal of Public Health*, 30(Supplement_1): i19–i23. <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckaa034>

²⁶ de Onis M, Garza C, Victora CG, Onyango AW, Frongillo EA, Martinez J, for the WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group. The WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study: planning, study design and methodology. *Food and Nutrition Bulletin* 2004; 25(Suppl. 1): S15–S26.

²⁷ See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

Tables TC.8.1 and TC.8.2 show percentages of children under 5 years of age classified into each of the above-described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for the anthropometric indicators.

Children are excluded from analysis of one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting.

Percentages of children excluded and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables in section DQ.3 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 1.6 percent of children under 5 have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicators, 2.3 percent from the height-for-age indicators, and 2.4 percent for the weight-for-height indicators.

When interpreting anthropometric indicators, it is crucial to consider several data quality issues that can influence accuracy and reliability. Heaping on age, for example, occurs when ages are rounded or clustered around certain values (such as whole years or half years), which can distort the distribution and affect calculations of age-dependent indicators like height-for-age and weight-for-age. Out-transference refers to the incorrect recording or transcribing of measurements, potentially placing children in the wrong nutritional category. Omission, where measurements or ages are missing, leads to the exclusion of affected children from analyses, thus impacting the representativeness of the results.

Digit preference is another common issue, where measurers favour certain digits (such as ending in 0 or 5) when recording weights or heights, introducing bias into the data. Measurement interference such as distractions, improper positioning, or faulty equipment can also affect the accuracy of the anthropometric readings. To mitigate these problems, rigorous protocols and training are essential, and data cleaning procedures such as flagging implausible values are routinely employed. As noted, children with missing or flagged measurements were excluded from the relevant calculations to ensure the integrity of the reported nutritional status indicators.

These data quality considerations were taken into account during the final calculation of the anthropometric indicators to enhance the validity and reliability of the findings presented in the tables.

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children under 5

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Nepal, 2024-25

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age ^A	Height for age			Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height				Number of children with weight and height and age ^A	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted	Overweight				
	Percent below -2 SD ¹	-3 SD ²			Percent below -2 SD ³	-3 SD ⁴				Percent below -2 SD ⁵	-3 SD ⁶	+2 SD ⁷		+3 SD ⁸
		16.9	3.2	-1.0	5,768	26.2	7.4	-1.2	5,726	6.6	1.0	2.1	0.4	-0.4
Sex														
Male	16.9	3.3	-1.0	3,077	26.3	7.7	-1.2	3,051	7.2	1.2	2.2	0.3	-0.4	3,050
Female	16.9	3.2	-1.0	2,691	26.2	7.1	-1.2	2,674	6.0	0.8	2.1	0.4	-0.4	2,672
Area of residence														
Urban	14.9	3.1	-0.9	3,738	23.1	6.3	-1.1	3,711	6.5	0.9	2.2	0.3	-0.4	3,703
Rural	20.5	3.6	-1.2	2,030	32.0	9.5	-1.4	2,015	6.8	1.2	2.0	0.5	-0.5	2,019
Province														
Koshi	15.9	3.4	-0.9	942	22.4	5.7	-1.1	939	8.6	1.8	2.0	0.2	-0.5	938
Rural	22.3	4.5	-1.1	375	28.7	7.6	-1.2	375	11.3	1.6	1.0	0.0	-0.6	376
Urban	11.6	2.6	-0.8	567	18.2	4.4	-1.0	564	6.9	1.9	2.7	0.4	-0.4	561
Madhesh	23.2	4.6	-1.3	1,485	31.1	8.4	-1.4	1,483	7.4	0.6	0.8	0.1	-0.7	1,481
Rural	27.2	3.8	-1.4	386	32.8	7.9	-1.5	384	8.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	-0.8	383
Urban	21.8	4.9	-1.2	1,099	30.5	8.6	-1.4	1,099	7.1	0.3	1.0	0.2	-0.6	1,098
Bagmati	9.6	1.4	-0.6	1,037	19.2	4.7	-0.9	1,026	4.2	0.8	2.1	0.3	-0.2	1,022
Rural	13.3	1.6	-0.9	279	27.4	8.1	-1.3	279	2.5	1.9	3.1	1.1	-0.2	279
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	4.8	1.4	-0.4	470	11.6	2.9	-0.6	459	3.8	0.0	2.5	0.1	-0.1	456
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	13.7	1.2	-0.8	288	23.3	4.2	-1.0	288	6.3	1.0	0.5	0.0	-0.3	288
Gandaki	11.8	1.8	-0.7	390	21.3	7.0	-1.0	386	4.6	1.3	2.8	0.6	-0.2	384
Rural	7.9	1.6	-0.7	124	21.7	4.0	-1.0	122	4.0	1.7	1.6	0.0	-0.2	123
Urban	13.6	1.9	-0.7	266	21.2	8.4	-1.1	264	4.8	1.1	3.4	0.9	-0.2	261

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children under 5

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Nepal, 2024-25

	Weight for age				Number of children with weight and age ^A	Height for age				Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height					Number of children with weight and height ^A
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Wasted		Overweight							
	Percent below - 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²		Percent below - 2 SD ³			- 3 SD ⁴	Percent below - 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶		Percent above + 2 SD ⁷	+ 3 SD ⁸				
Lumbini	17.1	3.1	-1.1	921	28.9	7.6	-1.3	917	6.8	0.9	2.7	0.3	-0.5	919		
Rural	20.2	3.6	-1.2	457	35.4	10.3	-1.5	455	5.2	0.6	1.4	0.3	-0.5	456		
Urban	14.0	2.7	-0.9	464	22.5	5.0	-1.0	462	8.4	1.3	3.9	0.3	-0.5	462		
Karnali	20.0	4.1	-1.1	426	36.6	14.6	-1.6	414	5.3	1.3	3.9	0.5	-0.2	414		
Rural	19.7	4.0	-1.1	198	39.4	17.9	-1.7	190	5.4	1.1	4.4	0.5	-0.1	192		
Urban	20.2	4.2	-1.1	228	34.2	11.8	-1.4	224	5.3	1.5	3.5	0.6	-0.3	222		
Sudurpashchim	16.3	3.4	-1.0	568	24.1	7.6	-1.1	560	8.0	1.0	3.1	1.2	-0.5	564		
Rural	23.1	4.6	-1.2	211	34.0	11.5	-1.6	208	8.4	0.4	4.9	2.3	-0.4	210		
Urban	12.3	2.7	-0.9	356	18.2	5.3	-0.9	351	7.7	1.3	2.1	0.6	-0.5	354		
Age (in months)																
0-5	9.6	4.0	-0.6	521	11.3	3.9	-0.4	512	10.1	2.7	4.3	0.6	-0.4	512		
6-11	11.6	2.3	-0.7	449	14.5	4.1	-0.6	446	6.5	1.7	2.4	0.9	-0.4	446		
12-17	13.2	2.1	-0.8	595	20.0	4.6	-1.0	593	8.5	1.1	3.5	1.1	-0.4	593		
18-23	17.9	3.7	-1.0	532	28.5	8.6	-1.3	520	8.0	1.5	3.4	0.6	-0.4	522		
24-35	16.2	2.9	-1.0	1,160	28.0	8.6	-1.3	1,152	5.8	0.8	1.3	0.1	-0.4	1,149		
36-47	22.1	4.1	-1.2	1,285	35.5	11.3	-1.5	1,279	6.1	0.3	1.8	0.2	-0.5	1,279		
48-59	18.4	3.0	-1.2	1,227	27.5	5.8	-1.3	1,224	5.1	0.7	1.0	0.1	-0.5	1,222		
Mother's education																
None	24.7	6.0	-1.3	1,072	35.6	11.3	-1.6	1,062	5.9	0.5	2.3	0.4	-0.5	1,064		
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21		
Basic (Gr 1-8)	18.5	3.8	-1.1	1,672	32.1	10.1	-1.4	1,664	7.9	1.4	1.7	0.4	-0.5	1,664		
Grade 1-5	21.3	3.9	-1.3	783	34.3	11.0	-1.5	780	9.6	1.2	1.4	0.5	-0.6	780		
Grade 6-8	16.0	3.6	-1.0	889	30.2	9.3	-1.3	884	6.5	1.5	2.0	0.3	-0.4	884		
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	14.2	2.1	-0.9	2,439	20.8	4.6	-1.0	2,418	6.9	1.2	2.2	0.4	-0.4	2,416		
Grade 9-10	16.0	2.5	-0.9	1,322	22.9	4.9	-1.1	1,311	7.3	1.2	1.6	0.1	-0.4	1,314		
Grade 11-12	12.1	1.6	-0.8	1,117	18.3	4.2	-0.9	1,107	6.4	1.1	2.9	0.7	-0.4	1,102		
Higher	8.5	0.7	-0.5	557	13.9	4.3	-0.7	553	2.4	0.4	2.8	0.2	-0.2	549		
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8		

Table TC.8.1: Continued

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Nepal, 2024-25														
	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age ^A	Height for age			Number of children with height and age ^A	Weight for height					
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	
	Percent below - 2 SD ¹	- 3 SD ²			Percent below - 2 SD ³	- 3 SD ⁴			Percent below - 2 SD ⁵	- 3 SD ⁶	+ 2 SD ⁷	+ 3 SD ⁸		
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	21.4	4.9	-1.2	1,077	34.8	10.8	-1.4	1,071	6.8	1.5	1.2	0.1	-0.5	1,068
20-34	16.0	2.8	-1.0	4,171	24.0	6.5	-1.1	4,140	6.7	0.9	2.0	0.4	-0.4	4,138
35-49	13.8	3.5	-0.8	462	26.1	7.0	-1.1	459	6.2	1.0	4.6	0.1	-0.3	457
No information on biological mother	19.8	0.0	-0.9	59	30.4	17.6	-1.5	56	3.4	0.6	7.9	3.6	0.2	59
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	22.6	5.6	-1.3	1,231	40.0	15.0	-1.7	1,212	7.4	1.5	2.8	0.7	-0.4	1,216
Second	21.0	4.5	-1.2	1,208	28.8	8.2	-1.4	1,200	7.7	1.6	0.6	0.2	-0.6	1,199
Middle	18.4	2.9	-1.1	1,249	26.8	6.6	-1.3	1,246	6.4	0.6	1.7	0.3	-0.5	1,245
Fourth	12.9	2.3	-0.8	1,149	19.7	4.0	-0.9	1,145	7.1	1.1	2.4	0.3	-0.4	1,142
Richest	6.9	0.2	-0.5	931	12.2	1.8	-0.6	922	4.0	0.2	3.2	0.5	-0.2	919
¹ MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)														
² MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)														
³ MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1														
⁴ MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)														
⁵ MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2														
⁶ MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)														
⁷ MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2														
⁸ MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)														
^A Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4-6.														
^(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases														

^A Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4-6.

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

7.7 RESPONSIVE CAREGIVING IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

Early childhood is a crucial window of opportunity and is scientifically proven to be the most sensitive period for brain development. It is in these earliest years when interactions between young children and their environments have profound impacts on physical, cognitive, social and emotional development that extend into adulthood²⁸. An optimal home environment during early childhood includes the availability of developmentally-appropriate playthings and books as well as opportunities for stimulating engagement with objects, the environment and caregivers.

Important indicators of the quality of a child's early home environment include the types of activities adults engage in with the child, the availability of books and playthings for the child in the home, and the conditions of the care the child receives.

The NMICS, 2024-25 collected information on a range of activities that provide early stimulation and responsive care to young children. These include whether an adult member of the household did any of the following activities: read books to or looked at picture books with the child; told stories to the child; sang songs to or with the child; took the child outside the home, compound or yard; played with the child; spent time naming, counting, or drawing things for or with the child. The results are presented in Table TC.9.1.

During the NMICS, 2024-25 mothers/caregivers of children under 5 years of age were asked how many children's books or picture books they had for their child at home, and what types of toys and objects the child played with at home. The findings are presented in Table TC.9.2.

Research shows that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries²⁹. In the NMICS, 2024-25 two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. Results are presented in Table TC.9.3.

28 Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics* 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

29 Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

Table TC.9.1: Early stimulation and responsive care									
Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers ^A , Nepal, 2024-25									
	Adult household members					Father ^A		Mother ^A	
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years	
Total	42.4	3.1	14.0	8.8	0.9	33.7	2.6	3,738	
Sex									
Male	42.6	3.1	13.0	9.0	0.9	33.6	2.6	2,041	
Female	42.1	3.0	15.1	8.6	0.9	33.7	2.6	1,696	
Area of residence									
Urban	47.3	3.3	12.2	10.5	1.0	38.1	2.8	2,414	
Rural	33.5	2.7	17.2	5.8	0.7	25.5	2.2	1,324	
Province									
Koshi	46.5	3.2	13.6	10.0	0.9	37.7	2.8	610	
Rural	34.5	2.6	19.8	4.3	0.7	28.0	2.2	248	
Urban	54.7	3.6	9.4	13.9	1.1	44.2	3.2	362	
Madhesh	27.6	2.5	19.0	3.2	0.6	23.7	2.2	903	
Rural	31.0	2.6	17.6	4.3	0.7	25.9	2.3	241	
Urban	26.3	2.4	19.5	2.8	0.6	22.9	2.1	661	
Bagmati	54.8	3.6	8.9	17.2	1.4	45.2	3.1	717	
Rural	32.1	2.7	13.7	9.0	0.9	25.4	2.3	180	
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	65.5	4.0	7.1	22.5	1.7	53.0	3.4	336	
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	57.3	3.7	7.5	15.9	1.5	49.8	3.3	200	
Gandaki	43.1	3.1	9.7	5.3	0.6	31.9	2.5	255	
Rural	31.9	2.6	14.7	2.4	0.5	21.8	2.0	84	
Urban	48.7	3.3	7.3	6.7	0.6	36.8	2.8	171	
Lumbini	50.1	3.4	9.1	10.4	0.9	35.2	2.8	628	
Rural	42.5	3.1	11.3	7.7	0.7	29.7	2.5	306	
Urban	57.4	3.8	7.0	12.9	1.1	40.5	3.0	323	

Table TC.9.1: Early stimulation and responsive care

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers^A, Nepal, 2024-25

	Adult household members				Father ^A		Mother ^A		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers		
Karnali	31.8	2.5	24.9	4.8	0.6	26.2	2.2	269	
Rural	17.7	1.9	32.2	3.9	0.6	13.8	1.6	122	
Urban	43.5	3.0	18.8	5.6	0.6	36.4	2.6	147	
Sudurpashchim	41.6	3.0	15.7	6.8	0.7	32.9	2.4	357	
Rural	32.7	2.6	17.4	6.1	0.7	24.1	2.1	143	
Urban	47.5	3.2	14.5	7.2	0.8	38.9	2.6	214	
Age									
2	38.8	2.9	14.9	7.2	0.8	31.0	2.5	1,181	
3	44.0	3.1	14.0	10.5	1.0	34.7	2.6	1,305	
4	44.1	3.1	13.0	8.6	0.8	35.0	2.6	1,251	
Biological mother's education ^B									
None	23.9	2.1	24.5	4.5	0.6	13.7	1.5	752	
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	33.8	2.8	15.8	5.5	0.7	26.1	2.3	1,088	
Grade 1-5	32.9	2.8	17.3	6.8	0.8	25.3	2.3	525	
Grade 6-8	34.6	2.8	14.4	4.3	0.6	26.8	2.4	563	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	51.3	3.5	9.0	10.1	1.0	43.1	3.1	1,542	
Grade 9-10	43.6	3.1	10.7	7.1	0.8	36.2	2.8	844	
Grade 11-12	60.5	3.9	7.1	13.9	1.2	51.4	3.4	698	
Higher	71.3	4.2	7.2	23.4	1.8	59.7	3.7	334	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	

Table TC.9.1: Early stimulation and responsive care

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers ^A , Nepal, 2024-25									
	Adult household members				Father ^A		Mother ^A		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years	
Biological father's education ^B									
None	24.0	1.9	32.1	2.3	0.6	14.7	1.5	224	
ECD	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	35.5	2.8	17.1	8.9	1.1	23.9	2.2	694	
Grade 1-5	29.3	2.5	19.3	5.8	0.9	19.0	1.9	313	
Grade 6-8	40.7	3.0	15.3	11.4	1.2	27.8	2.3	381	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	49.3	3.4	10.3	17.9	1.7	36.6	2.8	876	
Grade 9-10	42.7	3.1	11.3	14.5	1.5	32.6	2.6	515	
Grade 11-12	58.7	3.7	8.9	22.7	1.9	42.4	3.1	361	
Higher	70.4	4.2	5.9	31.3	2.4	58.5	3.7	291	
Biological father not in the household	39.0	2.9	13.7	0.8	0.1	34.2	2.6	1,640	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	23.4	2.1	25.2	3.3	0.5	18.6	1.7	804	
Second	30.6	2.6	16.3	4.1	0.5	22.5	2.2	778	
Middle	41.1	3.1	13.7	6.7	0.8	33.0	2.6	797	
Fourth	51.7	3.5	8.3	11.5	1.1	39.6	2.9	735	
Richest	72.2	4.3	3.7	21.2	1.6	60.8	3.8	623	
¹ MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member									
² MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father ^A									
³ MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother ^A									

^A For the estimation these indicators, father and mother refer to both biological and nonbiological parents (i.e., foster/step parents) who live in the same household as the child.

^B Mother's/Father's education is only captured for biological parents who live in the same household as the child. The disaggregate for Biological mother differs from the standard disaggregate of "Mother's education" which captures the education level of the mother or primary caregiver. This standard disaggregate is not shown in this table.

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

^A For the estimation these indicators, father and mother refer to both biological and nonbiological parents (i.e., foster/step parents) who live in the same household as the child.

^B Mother's/Father's education is only captured for biological parents who live in the same household as the child. The disaggregate for Biological mother differs from the standard disaggregate of "Mother's education" which captures the education level of the mother or primary caregiver. This standard disaggregate is not shown in this table.

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

Table TC.9.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Nepal, 2024-25

		Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
		3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/ objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Total		4.8	0.7	44.7	75.3	69.2	67.7	5,867
Sex								
Male		4.6	0.4	45.5	76.5	70.3	69.2	3,128
Female		5.1	1.1	43.7	73.8	68.0	66.0	2,739
Area of residence								
Urban		6.4	1.0	44.6	77.9	68.6	68.7	3,788
Rural		1.9	0.2	44.8	70.4	70.4	65.9	2,079
Province								
Koshi		4.1	0.6	34.7	72.8	72.0	66.1	956
Rural		3.7	0.7	38.7	68.5	72.3	65.7	381
Urban		4.4	0.5	32.1	75.6	71.8	66.4	575
Madhesh		0.7	0.2	65.2	70.1	70.9	75.6	1,491
Rural		0.5	0.3	67.8	73.1	71.2	78.3	388
Urban		0.7	0.1	64.2	69.1	70.8	74.7	1,104
Bagmati		14.0	2.5	35.4	80.6	67.1	64.2	1,056
Rural		2.4	0.3	42.7	65.1	77.4	66.2	285
Urban, Kathmandu Valley		22.1	4.7	31.6	89.9	55.9	59.9	481
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley		12.0	1.1	34.4	80.6	75.6	69.6	290
Gandaki		4.3	1.7	32.9	84.3	65.5	64.4	392
Rural		1.7	0.2	29.4	78.1	64.6	58.9	124
Urban		5.5	2.4	34.5	87.2	65.9	67.0	267
Lumbini		3.7	0.1	38.1	83.3	68.7	67.0	975
Rural		1.9	0.0	36.4	79.0	68.4	63.0	490
Urban		5.5	0.2	39.9	87.6	68.9	71.1	485
Karnali		2.3	0.0	31.4	59.6	64.9	54.9	427
Rural		1.4	0.0	35.7	49.7	60.1	49.6	199
Urban		3.0	0.0	27.6	68.1	69.1	59.6	228

Table TC.9.2: Learning materials							
Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Nepal, 2024-25							
	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/ objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	Number of children
Sudurpashchim	4.1	0.3	54.2	74.8	71.1	68.9	569
Rural	1.1	0.0	53.3	71.0	73.8	68.8	212
Urban	5.8	0.5	54.8	77.1	69.5	68.9	357
Age							
0-1	1.0	0.3	37.5	64.5	49.4	51.0	2,129
2-4	7.0	1.0	48.8	81.4	80.5	77.2	3,738
Mother's education							
None	2.0	0.0	54.6	64.6	74.4	70.8	1,097
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Basic (Gr 1-8)	2.5	0.1	44.4	72.1	70.5	65.9	1,707
Grade 1-5	2.2	0.1	46.6	70.6	71.4	66.6	800
Grade 6-8	2.7	0.0	42.5	73.3	69.6	65.4	907
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	5.6	0.9	42.5	79.8	67.4	68.0	2,467
Grade 9-10	4.2	0.3	43.2	76.8	68.0	67.1	1,337
Grade 11-12	7.2	1.7	41.7	83.2	66.7	69.0	1,130
Higher	14.1	3.6	34.4	85.8	63.4	65.3	567
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	2.5	0.1	40.5	57.6	70.3	60.0	1,250
Second	1.1	0.0	49.4	69.7	73.6	70.3	1,222
Middle	1.7	0.0	50.2	78.5	71.8	71.1	1,281
Fourth	6.3	0.6	45.5	84.3	66.2	69.7	1,163
Richest	15.0	3.7	35.7	90.2	62.6	67.4	952
¹ MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books							
² MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

Table TC.9.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of children:			Number of children
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week ¹	
Total	13.8	10.9	18.6	5,867
Sex				
Male	14.3	11.7	19.4	3,128
Female	13.2	10.0	17.6	2,739
Area of residence				
Urban	13.8	10.7	18.5	3,788
Rural	13.8	11.4	18.6	2,079
Province				
Koshi	13.2	16.6	22.8	956
Rural	13.9	14.2	22.4	381
Urban	12.7	18.2	23.2	575
Madhesh	12.5	10.3	15.5	1,491
Rural	13.2	10.7	15.5	388
Urban	12.3	10.1	15.5	1,104
Bagmati	12.5	7.6	16.0	1,056
Rural	14.1	9.3	17.6	285
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	16.0	7.7	19.3	481
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	5.2	5.8	9.1	290
Gandaki	4.7	4.9	7.9	392
Rural	1.6	2.0	3.3	124
Urban	6.2	6.3	10.1	267
Lumbini	10.8	4.9	12.8	975
Rural	10.1	4.7	12.0	490
Urban	11.5	5.2	13.5	485
Karnali	22.0	18.2	30.2	427
Rural	20.3	20.3	30.0	199
Urban	23.4	16.5	30.4	228
Sudurpashchim	25.7	18.2	32.7	569
Rural	23.8	23.5	32.5	212
Urban	26.8	15.0	32.8	357
Age				
0-1	8.0	6.4	11.4	2,129
2-4	17.1	13.5	22.7	3,738
Mother's education				
None	15.4	15.0	21.5	1,097
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Basic (Gr 1-8)	12.8	10.5	16.9	1,707
Grade 1-5	11.2	10.8	16.1	800
Grade 6-8	14.2	10.2	17.6	907
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	14.3	10.7	19.6	2,467
Grade 9-10	14.8	12.7	20.9	1,337
Grade 11-12	13.7	8.5	18.0	1,130
Higher	11.5	5.6	13.9	567
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	17.8	17.2	25.5	1,250
Second	15.9	12.0	19.8	1,222
Middle	12.5	9.3	16.2	1,281
Fourth	10.7	8.4	15.2	1,163
Richest	11.3	6.6	15.2	952

¹ MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision

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

7.8 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is a multidimensional outcome that is the result of an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities acquired across the early years.³⁰ While these are distinct domains of early childhood development, they are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all these dimensions in a holistic manner is key to ensuring children have the best chance to reach their full potential.³¹

The Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030) module captures the achievement of key developmental milestones by children between the ages of 24 and 59 months. The data generated by the ECDI2030 can be used for monitoring and reporting on SDG indicator 4.2.1, and to inform government efforts to improve developmental outcomes among children.

The measure includes 20 questions about the way children behave in certain everyday situations, and the skills and knowledge they have acquired, reflecting the increasing difficulty of the skills children acquire as they grow. The 20 items are organised according to the three general domains of health, learning and psychosocial well-being. A child is considered to be developmentally on track if they have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group. Each of the three general domains is composed of a set of core sub-domains:

- Health sub-domains: gross motor development, fine motor development and self-care.
- Learning sub-domains: expressive language, literacy, numeracy, pre-writing, and executive functioning.
- Psychosocial well-being sub-domains: emotional skills, social skills, internalising behaviour, and externalising behaviour.

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report on individual domains separately. Rather, it is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains mentioned in SDG 4.2.1.³²

The indicator derived from the ECDI2030 module is the percentage of children age 2-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being³³. The findings are presented in Table TC.10.1.

³⁰ UNICEF et al. *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale*. Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

³¹ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). *Early Childhood Development*. UNICEF Vision for Every Child. UNICEF, New York, 2023.

³² For details about the development of the ECDI2030 module and related indicator, see 'ECDI2030-Frequently-Asked-Questions': <https://data.unicef.org/resources/early-childhood-development-index-2030-ecdi2030/>

³³ The indicator generated by the ECDI2030 module is not entirely comparable to the one generated by the ECDI module that was introduced in the MICS surveys in 2009. For more information see 'ECDI2030-Frequently-Asked-Questions'.

Table TC.10.1: Early childhood development index 2030 (ECDI2030)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, Nepal, 2024-25

	Early childhood development index 2030 score ¹	Number of children age 2-4 years
Total	63.3	3,738
Sex		
Male	61.3	2,041
Female	65.7	1,696
Area of residence		
Urban	66.3	2,414
Rural	57.8	1,324
Province		
Koshi	71.2	610
Rural	59.9	248
Urban	79.0	362
Madhesh	46.3	903
Rural	45.5	241
Urban	46.6	661
Bagmati	77.4	717
Rural	68.8	180
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	82.0	336
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	77.4	200
Gandaki	75.0	255
Rural	69.4	84
Urban	77.8	171
Lumbini	65.8	628
Rural	64.7	306
Urban	66.9	323
Karnali	50.9	269
Rural	44.0	122
Urban	56.5	147
Sudurpashchim	61.1	357
Rural	51.5	143
Urban	-	-
Age		
2	75.9	1,181
3	60.4	1,305
4	54.5	1,251
Attendance to early childhood education^A		
Attending	71.5	1,479
Not attending	(29.9)	34
Mother's education		
None	45.9	752
ECED	(*)	16
Basic (Gr 1-8)	58.7	1,088
Grade 1-5	59.3	525
Grade 6-8	58.0	563
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	71.1	1,542
Grade 9-10	65.0	844
Grade 11-12	78.5	698
Higher	83.0	334
Missing/DK	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	50.3	804
Second	56.6	778
Middle	61.8	797
Fourth	69.3	735
Richest	83.3	623

¹ MICS indicator TC.53 - Early childhood development index 2030; SDG Indicator 4.2.1^A Children age 2 years are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

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

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

8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Early childhood education (ECE) programmes are designed to promote young children's cognitive, social, emotional and physical development and introduce them to organised instruction outside of the family context¹. ECE aim to develop the socio-emotional skills necessary for participation in society and the academic skills needed for entry into primary education, playing a crucial role in promoting school readiness. ECE corresponds to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) Level 0 and includes two categories (early childhood educational development designed for children aged 0 to 2, and pre-primary education for children from age 3 to the start of primary education). ECE programmes may be referred to in many ways (early childhood education and development, play school, reception, pre-primary, pre-school or *educación inicial*). Programmes for younger children provided in *crèches*, daycare centres, nurseries or *guarderías* that do not include organized learning components (such as baby-sitting services) do not meet the ISCED level 0 classification criteria¹.

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

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

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

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education and development programmes. A child currently attending school is a child who regularly attends school at the time of the survey. If the child is not attending school at the time of the interview due to school holidays or breaks, but the child regularly attends school, the child is considered as currently attending school. This indicator is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Table LN.1.2 looks at children's exposure to organised learning programmes in the year before the official basic school entry age. The official basic school entry age in Nepal is age 5 years. Table LN.1.2 therefore refers to children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year.² In Nepal, the school year begins in April.

The indicator corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official basic entry age) and is calculated as an adjusted³ net attendance rate (ANAR). This indicator is based on question UB7 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

¹ UNESCO (2012). *International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011)*. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. <https://doi.org/10.15220/978-92-3-100223-0>

² In MICS, the age of household members is recorded as their age at the time of the survey. This age is used to determine eligibility for individual questionnaires, modules and questions, and also serves to define the numerators and denominators for many indicators. However, when estimating education-related indicators that are based on children's age, such as adjusted net attendance rates, completion rates, and others, a variable is created to reflect the child's age at the beginning of the school year. This approach addresses potential issues related to the timing and duration of survey fieldwork and ensures that findings are comparable across countries, while also accounting for age criteria for school enrolment. In the tables of this chapter, "Age at the beginning of the school year" is specified in rows and columns where applicable, distinguishing it from the term "age", which refers to the child's age at the time of the survey.

³ Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since the numerator includes children one year younger than the official primary entry age attending either ECE or primary education.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents the gender, wealth and area parity indices for SDG indicator 4.2.2. These indices contribute to SDG indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators that can be disaggregated. Generally, when a parity index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The likely more disadvantaged group (e.g., female, poor and rural) is placed in the numerator, so parity index values below 0.97 indicate disadvantage for those groups. For example, in the gender parity index (GPI), a value between 0.97 and 1.03 indicates parity between the sexes, a GPI value lower than 0.97 indicates female disadvantage and a value greater than 1.03 suggests male disadvantage. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. The indices do not reveal the overall indicator levels, as parity may be achieved, while overall levels for both groups are low.

Parity indices are also presented in Table LN.2.8 (for attendance to grade 1-5, grade 6-8, and grade 9-12) and in Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 (for reading and numeracy skills, respectively).

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education		
Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are currently attending early childhood education, Nepal, 2024-25		
	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ^{1A}	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	57.9	2,557
Sex		
Male	57.4	1,392
Female	58.4	1,165
Area of residence		
Urban	61.6	1,630
Rural	51.3	926
Province		
Koshi	70.8	385
Rural	60.9	172
Urban	78.8	213
Madhesh	26.3	641
Rural	19.1	169
Urban	28.9	472
Bagmati	80.4	502
Rural	73.2	125
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	85.7	235
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	78.0	142
Gandaki	80.5	157
Rural	74.4	56
Urban	83.8	101
Lumbini	59.1	432
Rural	50.9	213
Urban	67.0	220
Karnali	48.8	181
Rural	37.6	81
Urban	57.8	100
Sudurpashchim	63.9	258
Rural	60.2	110
Urban	66.6	148
Age (in months)		
36-47	46.2	1,305
48-59	70.0	1,251
Mother's education		
None	38.2	566
ECED	(*)	11
Basic (Gr 1-8)	51.8	731
Grade 1-5	50.0	358
Grade 6-8	53.5	372
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	68.4	1,023
Grade 9-10	63.5	574
Grade 11-12	74.7	448
Higher	79.9	221
Missing/DK	(*)	5

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are currently attending early childhood education, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ^{1,A}	Number of children age 36-59 months
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	45.1	561
Second	46.7	532
Middle	54.1	542
Fourth	66.4	501
Richest	83.9	420

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

^A Note that this indicator is a measure of current attendance, i.e., attending at the time of interview. It is therefore not directly comparable to the adjusted net attendance rates at higher levels of education presented elsewhere in this chapter.

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

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official basic school grade 1 to 5 entry age)						
Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official basic school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by level of education attended, and percentage attending organised learning (early childhood education and development or primary education) (net attendance rate, adjusted), Nepal, 2024-25						
	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Organised learning ^{1,2}	Number of children age 4 years at beginning of school year
	Attending an early childhood education and development programme	Attending basic (1-5) education	Not attending any level of education (out of school)			
Total	72.8	14.8	12.3	100.0	87.7	962
Sex						
Male	74.9	12.1	13.0	100.0	87.0	520
Female	70.4	18.1	11.6	100.0	88.4	442
Area of residence						
Urban	78.0	12.1	9.9	100.0	90.1	609
Rural	64.0	19.5	16.5	100.0	83.5	353
Province						
Koshi	67.1	20.6	12.3	100.0	87.7	161
Rural	60.8	24.7	14.5	100.0	85.5	77
Urban	72.9	16.8	10.3	100.0	89.7	83
Madhesh	65.1	13.8	21.1	100.0	78.9	232
Rural	53.1	15.8	31.1	100.0	68.9	58
Urban	69.1	13.1	17.7	100.0	82.3	173
Bagmati	86.4	10.2	3.4	100.0	96.6	171
Rural	67.6	24.4	8.0	100.0	92.0	45
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	97.8	1.7	0.5	100.0	99.5	67
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	87.8	9.0	3.2	100.0	96.8	59
Gandaki	76.3	13.8	9.9	100.0	90.1	76
Rural	57.7	28.0	14.3	100.0	85.7	25
Urban	85.1	7.1	7.8	100.0	92.2	52
Lumbini	80.0	12.3	7.6	100.0	92.4	185
Rural	77.3	13.7	9.0	100.0	91.0	79
Urban	82.1	11.3	6.6	100.0	93.4	106
Karnali	56.7	25.4	17.9	100.0	82.1	64
Rural	54.5	22.0	23.4	100.0	76.6	32
Urban	58.9	28.8	12.3	100.0	87.7	32

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official basic school grade 1 to 5 entry age)

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official basic school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by level of education attended, and percentage attending organised learning (early childhood education and development or primary education) (net attendance rate, adjusted), Nepal, 2024-25

	Percent of children:			Total	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Organised learning ^{1,2}	Number of children age 4 years at beginning of school year
	Attending an early childhood education and development programme	Attending basic (1-5) education	Not attending any level of education (out of school)			
Sudurpashchim	70.5	14.8	14.7	100.0	85.3	75
Rural	67.1	13.6	19.2	100.0	80.8	37
Urban	73.8	15.9	10.3	100.0	89.7	37
Mother's education						
None	59.9	17.3	22.8	100.0	77.2	217
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Basic (Gr 1-8)	67.9	17.7	14.4	100.0	85.6	304
Grade 1-5	64.9	19.4	15.7	100.0	84.3	163
Grade 6-8	71.3	15.8	12.9	100.0	87.1	141
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	81.1	13.1	5.8	100.0	94.2	359
Grade 9-10	80.4	13.8	5.8	100.0	94.2	209
Grade 11-12	82.2	12.0	5.8	100.0	94.2	151
Higher	90.2	6.0	3.8	100.0	96.2	76
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	53.6	25.5	20.9	100.0	79.1	230
Second	67.4	16.0	16.6	100.0	83.4	187
Middle	73.0	15.5	11.4	100.0	88.6	201
Fourth	89.1	5.6	5.3	100.0	94.7	198
Richest	87.8	8.1	4.0	100.0	96.0	146
Parity indices²						
Female/Male	0.94	1.49	0.89	na	1.02	na
Rural/Urban	0.82	1.61	1.67	na	0.93	na
Poorest/Richest	0.61	3.14	5.17	na	0.82	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.2 - Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted);
SDG indicator 4.2.2

² Parity indices - MICS indicator LN.2; SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable

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

8.2 ATTENDANCE

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

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

To achieve comparability between varying national educational systems and classifications across the world, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) maintains the ISCED statistical framework. Its defined levels and coding are used in computation of MICS Indicators.⁴ With focus on completion of primary and secondary education, indicators are centred on levels 0-3 presented in the table of classifications below.

National and ISCED classification of school education		
National (Nepali)		ISCED
Early Childhood Education and Development	Early Childhood Education and Development	Early Childhood Education
Basic School (Grade 1-8)	Grade 1-5	Primary
	Grade 6-8	Lower Secondary
Secondary School (Grade 9-12)	Grade 9-12	Upper Secondary

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary (basic) school (regardless of age) who attended an early childhood education and development programme the previous year.⁵

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of basic school entry age entering basic school, grade 1.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of grade 1-5 (basic school) age (5 to 9 years) who are attending grade 1-5 or early childhood education and development⁶, and those who are out of school. Similarly, Table LN.2.4 presents the percentage of children of grade 6-8 (basic school) age (age 10 to 12 years) who are attending grade 1-5 or grade 6-8⁷, and those who are out of school.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade) for basic education: grades 1-5 and grades 6-8. For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in grade 3, as per the official intended age-for-grade. If this child is currently in Grade 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years.

Table LN.2.6 presents the percentage of children of secondary school age (age 13 to 16 years) who are attending secondary school or higher⁸, and those who are out of school.

⁴ ISCED is periodically revised by UNESCO (latest in 2011) in consultation with countries. National ISCED mappings are published here: <http://uis.unesco.org/en/isced-mappings>.

⁵ The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters. It is therefore inclusive of both children who are attending primary school (grade 1 to 5) for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

⁶ Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also grade 1 to 5 and grade 9-12 school attendance in the numerator.

⁷ Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only grade 6-8 school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

⁸ Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

The gross intake ratio to grade 5, the last grade of the lower level of basic school, grade 5 completion rate and transition rate to grade 6 are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake ratio is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of basic school for the first time, to the number of children of the basic school graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

The completion rate of primary education refers to the percentage of a cohort of children age 3 to 5 years above the official intended age for the last grade of primary education who have completed primary education. The intended age for the last grade of primary is the age at which children would enter the last grade of primary school if they had started school at the official primary entry age and had progressed without repeating or skipping a grade. In Nepal, the official age of entry into primary school is age 5 years. With 5 grades in the lower levels of basic school, the intended age for the last grade of lower basic school is therefore 9 years, and the reference group for the completion rate of primary education is children age 12 to 14 years. Completion rates are also presented for grade 6-8 and grade 9-12.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate⁹, defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education – the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system including financial burden such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or school uniforms; education supply and quality issues such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education such as low expectation in returns of advancing in education.

Table LN.2.8 presents the gender parity indices (GPI) for the adjusted basic (grade 1-5), basic (grade 6-8), and secondary (grade 9-12) attendance rates provided in Tables LN.2.3, LN.2.4, and LN 2.6. It also presents additional parity indices contributing to SDG 4.5.1, as described for Table LN.1.2.

⁹ The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils’ progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness		
Percentage of children attending the first grade of basic school who attended an early childhood education and development programme during the previous school year, Nepal, 2024-25		
	Percentage of children attending the first grade of basic school who attended an early childhood education and development programme during the previous school year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of basic school
Total	88.2	1,112
Sex		
Male	87.6	565
Female	88.8	547
Area of residence		
Urban	88.4	721
Rural	87.8	391
Province		
Koshi	84.1	179
Rural	79.6	79
Urban	87.7	100
Madhesh	81.7	286
Rural	84.0	65
Urban	81.0	220
Bagmati	86.6	178
Rural	87.1	62
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	82.6	66
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	91.1	50
Gandaki	97.5	70
Rural	97.8	23
Urban	97.3	48
Lumbini	96.0	212
Rural	94.0	85
Urban	97.3	128
Karnali	94.4	75
Rural	91.7	35
Urban	96.8	40
Sudurpashchim	89.0	112
Rural	89.4	42
Urban	88.8	70
Mother's education		
None	87.5	347
ECED	(*)	2
Basic (Gr 1-8)	88.9	324
Grade 1-5	87.0	179
Grade 6-8	91.3	145
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	88.6	356
Grade 9-10	88.2	233
Grade 11-12	89.3	123
Higher	86.1	83
Missing/DK	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	87.5	286
Second	84.6	220
Middle	88.8	229
Fourth	90.1	224
Richest	90.9	153
¹ MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness		
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases		

Table LN.2.2: Basic school (Grade 1-5) entry

Percentage of children of basic school (Grade 1-5) entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of children of basic school (Grade 1-5) entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of basic school (Grade 1-5) entry age
Total	41.2	968
Sex		
Male	36.5	519
Female	46.6	448
Area of residence		
Urban	38.7	672
Rural	46.7	296
Province		
Koshi	46.3	153
Rural	44.2	67
Urban	48.0	86
Madhesh	24.2	278
Rural	27.6	52
Urban	23.4	227
Bagmati	49.6	155
Rural	65.4	34
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	43.5	58
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	46.9	63
Gandaki	56.1	61
Rural	(83.1)	20
Urban	42.7	41
Lumbini	42.8	161
Rural	39.5	59
Urban	44.7	101
Karnali	52.5	64
Rural	50.1	25
Urban	54.1	39
Sudurpashchim	48.8	96
Rural	49.9	40
Urban	47.9	56
Mother's education		
None	34.9	264
ECED	(*)	5
Basic (Gr 1-8)	42.1	279
Grade 1-5	45.9	134
Grade 6-8	38.6	144
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	44.8	350
Grade 9-10	42.7	217
Grade 11-12	48.4	133
Higher	45.1	70
Missing/DK	(*)	1
Poorest	51.8	202
Second	36.5	237
Middle	39.7	205
Fourth	34.8	199
Richest	45.4	124

1 MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in basic education (Grade 1-5)

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

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

Table LN.2.3 School attendance among children of basic (grade 1-5) school age

Percentage of children of Grade 1-5 age at the beginning of the school year attending Grade 1-5 (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education and development programme, and percentage out of school, by sex, Nepal, 2024-25

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:		Number of children of Grade 1-5 age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): basic (Grade 1-5)	Percentage of children:		Number of children of Grade 1-5 age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): lower basic	Percentage of children:		Number of children of Grade 1-5 age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Grade 1-5 ¹
	Attending early childhood education and development programme	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education and development programme	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education and development programme	Out of school ^A		
Total	73.5	21.8	2,464	4.5	80.1	3.9	2,231	76.6	19.0	4.2	4,696	
Area of residence												
Urban	71.8	23.0	1,622	4.9	79.0	4.0	1,444	75.2	20.1	4.5	3,066	
Rural	76.8	19.4	843	3.7	81.9	3.8	787	79.3	17.0	3.7	1,630	
Province												
Koshi	77.9	17.3	418	4.5	87.0	1.4	383	82.2	14.6	3.0	801	
Rural	79.9	14.8	184	5.3	86.8	1.0	171	83.2	13.0	3.8	355	
Urban	76.4	19.2	234	3.8	87.1	0.8	213	81.5	15.8	2.4	447	
Madhesh	52.0	38.5	631	9.2	66.0	9.3	534	58.4	32.2	9.2	1,165	
Rural	53.6	37.5	144	8.2	65.9	9.6	130	59.5	31.3	8.9	274	
Urban	51.6	38.8	488	9.5	66.1	9.2	404	58.1	32.4	9.4	892	
Bagmati	81.2	15.6	414	2.9	88.3	1.5	374	84.5	13.0	2.2	787	
Rural	87.3	10.0	104	2.7	90.9	1.0	103	89.1	9.1	1.8	207	
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	79.2	17.4	180	2.7	88.3	3.1	121	82.8	13.9	2.8	302	
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	79.0	17.7	129	3.3	86.5	0.7	150	83.0	15.1	1.9	279	
Gandaki	89.2	10.6	191	0.2	90.4	0.8	153	89.8	9.8	0.4	344	
Rural	91.4	8.2	65	0.5	99.3	0.7	44	94.6	4.9	0.6	109	
Urban	88.1	11.9	125	0.0	86.9	0.8	109	87.5	12.1	0.4	234	
Lumbini	78.5	19.2	436	2.3	79.3	3.2	415	78.9	18.3	2.8	851	
Rural	76.6	22.8	199	0.5	80.6	1.7	177	78.5	20.4	1.1	376	
Urban	80.0	16.2	236	3.8	78.4	4.3	238	79.2	16.6	4.1	475	
Karnali	83.3	13.3	141	3.4	83.3	4.0	159	83.3	13.0	3.7	301	
Rural	82.7	12.7	62	4.6	84.1	6.0	82	83.5	11.1	5.4	144	
Urban	83.9	13.8	79	2.4	82.5	1.9	77	83.2	14.7	2.1	156	
Sudurpashchim	82.2	14.5	234	3.2	80.0	2.8	213	81.2	15.4	3.0	447	
Rural	81.0	15.8	84	3.2	77.4	5.0	81	79.3	16.7	4.1	165	
Urban	82.9	13.8	150	3.3	81.6	1.4	132	82.3	14.7	2.4	282	

Table LN.2.3 School attendance among children of basic (grade 1-5) school age

Percentage of children of Grade 1-5 age at the beginning of the school year attending Grade 1-5 (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education and development programme, and percentage out of school, by sex, Nepal, 2024-25

		Male			Female			Total					
		Percentage of children:		Number of children of Grade 1-5 age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): lower basic	Percentage of children:		Number of children of Grade 1-5 age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Grade 1-5 ¹	Percentage of children:			
		Attending early childhood education and development programme	Out of school ^A			Attending early childhood education and development programme	Out of school ^{2,A}						
Age at beginning of school year													
5	38.7	53.5	7.8	519	49.8	45.4	448	43.8	49.8	6.4	968	6.4	
6	67.7	28.1	4.2	517	76.9	17.3	439	71.9	23.2	4.7	956	4.7	
7	81.9	13.7	3.5	496	88.0	8.5	425	84.7	11.3	3.4	922	3.4	
8	90.3	6.2	3.5	486	90.7	5.8	438	90.5	6.0	3.5	924	3.5	
9	93.1	3.6	3.3	447	94.4	2.8	480	93.8	3.2	3.0	927	3.0	
Mother's education													
None	67.8	25.1	6.7	763	77.6	14.3	721	72.6	19.8	7.3	1,485	7.3	
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	9	(56.1)	(29.8)	(14.1)	22	(14.1)	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	74.2	22.3	3.5	697	80.1	17.5	648	77.0	20.0	2.9	1,345	2.9	
Grade 1-5	73.1	23.7	3.2	367	81.2	16.0	341	77.0	20.0	3.0	708	3.0	
Grade 6-8	75.5	20.8	3.8	330	78.8	19.2	307	77.1	20.0	2.8	637	2.8	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	77.5	18.9	3.4	825	82.2	16.2	713	79.7	17.7	2.6	1,539	2.6	
Grade 9-10	75.4	20.3	4.1	520	81.2	16.9	431	78.0	18.8	3.1	951	3.1	
Grade 11-12	81.1	16.5	2.3	305	83.9	15.1	282	82.4	15.9	1.7	587	1.7	
Higher	78.4	18.6	2.9	164	84.2	12.6	138	81.0	15.9	3.1	302	3.1	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	83.0	12.0	4.9	521	82.4	11.7	539	82.7	11.9	5.4	1,059	5.4	
Second	67.7	25.5	6.6	556	75.4	19.5	493	71.3	22.7	5.9	1,049	5.9	
Middle	63.9	31.3	4.5	493	78.8	17.8	466	71.2	24.7	4.0	959	4.0	
Fourth	72.2	24.6	2.9	496	79.3	18.0	423	75.5	21.6	2.6	919	2.6	
Richest	82.8	14.1	3.1	398	86.3	11.6	311	84.3	13.0	2.6	709	2.6	

1 MICS indicator LN.5a - Basic school (Grade 1-5 net attendance rate (adjusted))

2 MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of basic (Grade 1-5 school age)

A The percentage of children of lower basic school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

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

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

Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of basic (grade 6-8) school age										
Percentage of children of Grade 6-8 age at the beginning of the school year attending grade 6-8 or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending Grade 1-5, and percentage out of school, by sex, Nepal, 2024-25										
	Male			Female			Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Grade 6-8	Percentage of children:		Net attendance rate (adjusted): Grade 6-8	Percentage of children:		Net attendance rate (adjusted): Grade 6-8	Percentage of children:		Number of children of Grade 6-8 age at the beginning of school year
		Attending Grade 1-5	Out of school ^{1A}		Attending Grade 1-5	Out of school ^{1A}		Attending Grade 1-5	Out of school ^{2A}	
Total	56.1	39.0	3.6	61.8	34.1	4	58.9	37	3.6	2,836
Area of residence										
Urban	56.4	38.2	4.0	64.3	32.2	2.9	60.3	35.3	3.5	1,834
Rural	55.6	40.5	2.8	57.3	37.4	4.7	56.5	38.9	3.8	1,002
Province										
Koshi	65.9	29.9	3.8	75.1	24.2	0.8	70.4	27.1	2.3	437
Rural	68.8	29.9	0.0	71.0	27.7	1.4	69.8	28.8	0.6	159
Urban	64.1	29.8	6.0	77.3	22.3	0.5	70.7	26.1	3.2	278
Madhesh	30.8	55.6	8.3	44.4	45.8	8.1	37.9	50.5	8.2	608
Rural	34.3	53.7	7.2	36.1	49.1	13.7	35.3	51.2	10.8	150
Urban	29.8	56.1	8.7	47.4	44.6	6.1	38.8	50.3	7.4	458
Bagmati	68.4	27.9	3.8	70.4	27.7	1.9	69.3	27.8	2.9	522
Rural	58.9	33.7	7.3	58.6	37.7	3.7	58.8	35.6	5.6	135
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	75.6	22.6	1.8	74.0	25.1	0.9	74.8	23.8	1.4	225
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	66.2	30.2	3.6	75.6	22.7	1.7	70.5	26.8	2.8	162
Gandaki	72.6	26.1	1.3	76.6	23.4	0.0	74.7	24.7	0.6	225
Rural	(68.7)	(27.6)	(3.7)	68.7	31.3	0.0	68.7	29.6	1.7	80
Urban	74.7	25.3	0.0	81.2	18.8	0.0	78.0	22.0	0.0	144
Lumbini	52.8	45.6	0.7	54.4	41.1	3.5	53.6	43.5	2.0	547
Rural	49.7	48.9	0.6	57.4	38.5	2.6	53.3	44.0	1.5	260
Urban	55.7	42.6	0.8	51.7	43.5	4.3	53.8	43.0	2.4	287
Karnali	65.5	33.2	1.2	72.5	22.7	4.8	69.0	28.0	3.0	191
Rural	68.2	28.9	2.9	65.0	28.7	6.3	66.5	28.8	4.7	89
Urban	63.4	36.6	0.0	79.9	16.8	3.3	71.2	27.2	1.6	102
Sudurpashchim	56.2	40.8	3.0	60.2	37.3	2.5	58.2	39.1	2.7	307
Rural	53.8	44.7	1.4	54.4	41.8	3.9	54.1	43.2	2.7	128

Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of basic (grade 6-8) school age

Percentage of children of Grade 6-8 age at the beginning of the school year attending grade 6-8 or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending Grade 1-5, and percentage out of school, by sex, Nepal, 2024-25

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Grade 6-8	Percentage of children:		Number of children of Grade 6-8 age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Grade 6-8	Percentage of children:		Net attendance rate (adjusted): Grade 6-8	Percentage of children:		Number of children of Grade 6-8 age at the beginning of school year	
		Attending Grade 1-5	Out of school ^A			Attending Grade 1-5	Out of school ^A		Attending Grade 1-5	Out of school ^A		
Urban	57.7	38.2	4.1	94	64.7	33.9	1.4	85	61.1	36.1	2.8	179
Age at beginning of school year												
10	30.6	64.2	3.0	449	38.3	58.9	2.3	462	34.5	61.5	2.6	911
11	59.2	36.2	3.8	504	64.1	32.3	2.8	448	61.5	34.4	3.3	952
12	76.4	18.6	4.0	488	82.1	12.1	5.4	486	79.2	15.4	4.7	974
Mother's education ^B												
None	44.3	47.3	5.7	547	53.8	38.6	6.4	586	49.2	42.8	6.0	1,132
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Basic (Gr 1-8)	59.1	37.3	2.7	458	61.2	36.8	1.8	418	60.1	37.1	2.3	876
Grade 1-5	58.6	37.0	3.8	257	58.4	39.2	2.2	249	58.5	38.1	3.0	506
Grade 6-8	59.8	37.7	1.3	201	65.4	33.2	1.3	169	62.4	35.7	1.3	370
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	68.9	29.6	1.5	344	74.5	24.2	1.3	322	71.6	27.0	1.4	666
Grade 9-10	65.2	32.3	2.5	197	72.0	26.5	1.5	206	68.7	29.3	2.0	403
Grade 11-12	74.0	26.0	0.0	147	78.9	19.9	1.1	116	76.2	23.3	0.5	263
Higher	66.9	32.4	0.7	74	73.1	26.9	0.0	63	69.7	29.9	0.4	136
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	55.8	36.6	7.3	335	57.0	35.6	6.5	341	56.4	36.1	6.9	676
Second	45.6	46.3	3.4	273	56.3	38.8	4.1	338	51.5	42.1	3.8	611
Middle	51.0	44.8	2.9	293	58.2	37.8	3.3	264	54.4	41.5	3.1	557
Fourth	53.8	44.3	1.8	275	67.9	30.3	1.6	248	60.5	37.6	1.7	522
Richest	75.5	22.5	2.0	265	76.1	23.5	0.3	205	75.8	22.9	1.3	469

¹ MICS indicator LN.5b - Basic school (Grade 6-8) net attendance rate (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for children of secondary school (Grade 6-8) age

^A The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

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

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending Grade 1-5 and Grade 6-8 who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, Nepal, 2024-25

	Basic (Grade 1-5)						Basic (Grade 6-8)				
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:			Total	Number of children in Grade 1-5	Total	Percent of children by grade of attendance:			Total	Number of children in Grade 6-8
	Under-age	At official age	Overage by 1 year	Overage by 2 or more years ¹			Under-age	At official age	Overage by 1 year	Overage by 2 or more years ²	
Total	13.0	26.0	29.0	32.0	4,855	100.0	9.5	27.4	29.3	33.9	2,694
Sex											
Male	12.2	23.1	30.5	34.2	2,492	100.0	7.8	24.8	30.5	36.9	1,332
Female	13.9	29.0	27.4	29.7	2,363	100.0	11.1	29.9	28.1	30.9	1,362
Area of residence											
Urban	10.9	27.5	30.8	30.8	3,084	100.0	6.9	29.3	30.3	33.5	1,716
Rural	16.8	23.3	25.7	34.1	1,771	100.0	13.9	23.9	27.5	34.7	978
Province											
Koshi	20.3	28.1	33.1	18.5	805	100.0	11.0	29.8	34.5	24.7	444
Rural	27.4	24.2	31.0	17.4	356	100.0	23.1	25.1	29.3	22.5	172
Urban	14.7	31.2	34.8	19.3	448	100.0	3.4	32.8	37.7	26.2	272
Madhesh	9.6	18.4	19.0	53.0	1,069	100.0	7.9	20.9	20.4	50.9	492
Rural	10.7	20.6	16.1	52.5	256	100.0	9.9	23.4	19.3	47.4	126
Urban	9.3	17.7	19.9	53.1	813	100.0	7.2	20.0	20.8	52.0	365
Bagmati	11.8	31.0	32.0	25.3	832	100.0	7.3	37.5	29.1	26.1	511
Rural	18.0	24.0	25.1	33.0	243	100.0	12.1	22.6	28.9	36.4	129
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	5.8	31.1	38.1	25.0	311	100.0	4.8	48.2	25.6	21.4	216
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	13.0	37.1	31.2	18.8	278	100.0	6.8	35.3	33.7	24.1	167
Gandaki	14.6	34.5	36.2	14.7	377	100.0	13.2	34.6	37.1	15.1	226
Rural	25.2	28.0	32.7	14.1	134	100.0	14.7	37.1	31.0	17.2	74
Urban	8.8	38.0	38.0	15.1	243	100.0	12.4	33.4	40.1	14.1	152
Lumbini	10.3	24.1	32.0	33.6	948	100.0	10.2	22.8	28.2	38.8	504
Rural	9.8	21.6	24.3	44.3	429	100.0	13.9	20.4	26.3	39.4	255
Urban	10.7	26.2	38.3	24.8	519	100.0	6.4	25.2	30.2	38.2	249
Karnali	17.9	31.6	26.2	24.3	324	100.0	12.1	27.3	31.4	29.2	194
Rural	17.1	29.6	25.8	27.5	157	100.0	11.5	25.1	32.2	31.1	91
Urban	18.6	33.4	26.6	21.4	167	100.0	12.6	29.2	30.7	27.5	103
Sudurpashchim	11.6	24.0	29.1	35.2	500	100.0	7.7	20.1	30.8	41.3	323

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending Grade 1-5 and Grade 6-8 who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, Nepal, 2024-25											
	Basic (Grade 1-5)						Basic (Grade 6-8)				
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:						Percent of children by grade of attendance:				
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total	Number of children in Grade 1-5	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²	Number of children in Grade 6-8
Rural	13.7	19.8	27.7	38.8	100.0	196	8.5	22.9	28.8	39.7	131
Urban	10.3	26.7	30.0	32.9	100.0	304	7.2	18.3	32.1	42.4	192
Mother's education^A											
None	10.3	18.6	23.0	48.1	100.0	1,671	6.3	20.9	25.0	47.7	1,081
ECED	(4.4)	(7.5)	(34.9)	(53.2)	100.0	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Basic (Gr 1-8)	14.9	26.6	28.8	29.8	100.0	1,434	9.0	26.8	32.5	31.7	802
Grade 1-5	14.0	24.5	27.4	34.2	100.0	787	6.6	25.9	33.7	33.8	479
Grade 6-8	15.9	29.2	30.5	24.4	100.0	647	12.5	28.2	30.9	28.5	323
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	15.4	32.4	33.9	18.2	100.0	1,433	16.3	36.5	33.4	13.8	628
Grade 9-10	15.8	30.9	33.8	19.6	100.0	881	14.1	36.8	34.1	15.0	371
Grade 11-12	14.9	34.9	34.3	16.0	100.0	552	19.5	36.0	32.5	12.0	257
Higher	8.7	35.8	39.2	16.3	100.0	290	8.2	49.3	29.1	13.3	124
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Grade											
1	15.8	27.2	27.0	30.1	100.0	1,112	10.0	24.9	27.7	37.5	903
2	12.6	27.4	28.5	31.6	100.0	935	10.6	30.4	29.2	29.8	887
3	14.0	24.1	29.3	32.5	100.0	960	7.8	26.9	30.8	34.4	904
4	11.4	26.4	29.6	32.6	100.0	928	-	-	-	-	0
5	10.8	24.7	30.8	33.6	100.0	921	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	19.6	26.1	23.4	30.9	100.0	1,195	10.4	23.7	26.2	39.6	656
Second	14.8	24.8	22.9	37.5	100.0	1,075	12.7	21.1	25.5	40.6	534
Middle	12.2	24.3	26.7	36.7	100.0	963	9.1	24.5	32.3	34.2	529
Fourth	7.1	25.0	33.2	34.7	100.0	917	6.6	27.9	30.8	34.7	508
Richest	8.0	31.2	45.1	15.7	100.0	705	7.8	42.4	32.8	17.0	467
¹ MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Grade 1-5)											
² MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Grade 6-8)											

^A The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of secondary (grade 9-12) school age

Percentage of children of secondary school (grade 9-12) age at the beginning of the school year attending secondary school (grade 9-12) or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending Grade 6-8, percentage attending Grade 1-5, and percentage out of school, by sex, Nepal, 2024-25

		Male				Female				Total						
		Percentage of children:			Net attendance rate (adjusted): Grade 9-12	Percentage of children:			Net attendance rate (adjusted): Grade 9-12	Percentage of children:						
		Attending Grade 6-8	Attending Grade 1-5	Out of school ^a		Attending Grade 6-8	Attending Grade 1-5	Out of school ^a		Attending Grade 6-8	Attending Grade 1-5	Out of school ^a				
		53.0	29.9	4.2	13.2	1,637	55.8	27.0	3.5	14.0	1,696	54.4	28.4	3.8	13.6	3,333
Area of residence																
Urban	55.3	28.0	4.0	13.1	1,068	57.4	26.0	3.0	13.7	1,084	56.4	27.0	3.5	13.4	2,152	
Rural	48.5	33.3	4.6	13.5	569	52.8	28.8	4.2	14.4	612	50.7	31.0	4.4	14.0	1,181	
Province																
Koshi	61.0	25.5	0.7	12.7	243	60.2	25.4	1.0	14.1	265	60.6	25.5	0.9	13.4	507	
Rural	51.2	27.4	1.9	19.5	92	58.6	23.7	1.8	16.5	108	55.2	25.4	1.8	17.9	201	
Urban	67.0	24.4	0.0	8.6	150	61.3	26.6	0.5	12.3	156	64.1	25.5	0.3	10.5	307	
Madhesh	31.4	41.2	7.8	19.2	328	39.5	27.1	7.0	25.7	368	35.7	33.7	7.4	22.6	696	
Rural	35.5	39.5	4.1	19.5	86	39.4	32.7	6.0	22.3	95	37.5	35.9	5.1	21.0	181	
Urban	29.9	41.8	9.2	19.1	242	39.5	25.1	7.4	26.9	273	35.0	33.0	8.2	23.2	515	
Bagmati	61.5	22.4	2.4	14.7	320	66.3	25.5	2.5	6.4	292	63.8	23.9	2.5	10.8	612	
Rural	44.1	39.9	4.2	11.7	71	63.2	24.7	1.2	10.9	81	54.3	31.8	2.6	11.3	153	
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	68.1	13.6	0.0	18.3	161	69.6	20.0	5.4	5.9	118	68.7	16.3	2.3	13.0	279	
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	63.5	24.3	5.4	10.5	88	64.9	33.1	0.0	3.3	93	64.2	28.8	2.6	6.8	180	
Gandaki	62.5	26.4	3.3	7.9	132	71.3	20.4	0.4	8.5	121	66.7	23.5	1.9	8.2	253	
Rural	61.1	27.1	0.5	11.4	40	(63.5)	(24.2)	(0.0)	(12.4)	38	62.2	25.7	0.2	11.9	78	
Urban	63.1	26.0	4.5	6.4	92	74.9	18.7	0.5	6.8	83	68.7	22.5	2.6	6.6	175	
Lumbini	52.1	29.7	6.3	12.2	332	57.8	24.8	5.0	12.2	312	54.9	27.3	5.7	12.2	644	
Rural	47.9	31.8	8.6	11.6	166	54.8	26.0	7.5	11.7	146	51.2	29.1	8.1	11.7	312	
Urban	56.3	27.6	4.0	12.7	166	60.4	23.7	2.9	12.7	166	58.4	25.6	3.4	12.7	332	
Karnali	59.5	28.5	2.5	9.4	98	57.6	28.1	3.4	11.3	132	58.4	28.3	3.0	10.5	230	
Rural	66.0	24.2	2.4	7.3	50	53.6	28.7	6.6	11.1	63	59.2	26.7	4.7	9.4	113	
Urban	52.7	33.0	2.6	11.7	48	61.2	27.7	0.6	11.5	69	57.7	29.8	1.4	11.5	117	
Sudurpashchim	57.0	31.9	3.1	8.4	185	50.7	37.7	1.0	11.0	206	53.7	35.0	2.0	9.8	390	
Rural	46.9	40.8	3.6	9.8	64	40.7	42.6	2.6	14.1	81	43.4	41.8	3.1	12.2	144	

Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of secondary (grade 9-12) school age

Percentage of children of secondary school (grade 9-12) age at the beginning of the school year attending secondary school (grade 9-12) or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending Grade 6-8, percentage attending Grade 1-5, and percentage out of school, by sex, Nepal, 2024-25

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Grade 9-12	Percentage of children:			Number of children of Grade 9-12 age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Grade 9-12	Percentage of children:			Number of children of Grade 9-12 age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Grade 9-12	Percentage of children:			Number of children of Grade 9-12 age at the beginning of school year
		Attending Grade 6-8	Attending Grade 1-5	Out of school ^a			Attending Grade 6-8	Attending Grade 1-5	Out of school ^a			Attending Grade 6-8	Attending Grade 1-5	Out of school ^a	
Urban	62.3	27.2	2.8	7.7	121	57.2	34.6	0.0	9.1	125	59.7	31.0	1.4	8.4	246
Age at beginning of school year															
13	25.3	57.7	8.9	7.5	431	28.7	54.4	8.7	7.9	474	27.1	56.0	8.8	7.7	905
14	51.6	34.6	5.2	8.5	418	59.8	25.5	3.0	11.8	408	55.7	30.1	4.1	10.1	827
15	67.7	14.3	2.0	16.0	411	66.5	16.6	1.1	15.4	440	67.1	15.5	1.5	15.7	850
16	70.0	9.7	0.0	22.0	378	73.1	6.2	0.2	22.3	374	71.5	8.0	0.1	22.2	751
Mother's education^b															
None	40.3	33.5	5.9	20.5	796	46.1	30.2	5.2	18.6	795	43.2	31.9	5.6	19.6	1,591
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(44.6)	(38.6)	(6.9)	(9.8)	24
Basic (Gr 1-8)	56.8	30.7	3.7	8.9	427	57.0	28.9	2.2	11.9	481	56.9	29.8	2.9	10.5	907
Grade 1-5	54.1	32.6	4.7	8.7	266	55.1	30.3	2.5	12.1	311	54.7	31.3	3.6	10.5	577
Grade 6-8	61.1	27.7	2.0	9.2	160	60.4	26.5	1.6	11.5	170	60.7	27.1	1.8	10.4	330
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	75.5	20.6	1.1	3.2	323	72.2	20.6	1.8	5.8	311	73.9	20.6	1.4	4.5	634
Grade 9-10	73.3	21.6	0.9	4.2	208	69.7	19.9	2.3	8.7	190	71.6	20.8	1.6	6.4	398
Grade 11-12	79.5	18.7	1.4	1.6	115	76.2	21.8	1.0	1.0	121	77.8	20.3	1.2	1.3	236
Higher	(70.1)	(28.6)	(1.4)	(0.0)	57	79.5	17.1	0.0	3.4	69	75.2	22.3	0.6	1.9	126
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	43.5	33.6	3.8	20.4	324	45.9	32.1	2.9	19.2	430	44.9	32.8	3.3	19.7	755
Second	43.0	35.2	8.0	13.8	349	50.4	22.9	5.9	20.2	368	46.8	28.9	7.0	17.1	717
Middle	48.3	33.1	4.0	14.2	356	52.8	28.4	3.9	15.3	329	50.5	30.9	3.9	14.7	685
Fourth	53.1	28.9	3.7	13.9	316	60.9	30.7	2.8	6.6	302	56.9	29.7	3.3	10.3	618
Richest	81.0	16.4	0.8	2.6	292	76.8	18.7	1.3	3.6	267	79.0	17.5	1.0	3.1	559

¹ MICS indicator LN.5c - Secondary school (Grade 9-12) net attendance rate (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for children of Secondary school (Grade 9-12) age

^a The percentage of children of secondary school (Grade 11-12) age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

^b The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

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

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

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

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for Grade 1-5, effective transition rate to Grade 6-8, gross intake ratio and completion rate for Grade 6-8 and completion rate for Grade 9-12, Nepal, 2024-25												
	Gross intake ratio to grade 5 ^{1,8}	Number of children of Grade 5 completion age at beginning of school year	Grade 5 completion rate ^{2,7}	Number of children age 12-14 years at beginning of school year ^A	Effective transition rate to Grade 6 ^{3,8}	Number of children who were in Grade 5 the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to Grade 8 ^{4,8}	Number of children of Grade 8 completion age at beginning of school year	Grade 8 completion rate ^{5,7}	Number of adolescents age 15-17 years at beginning of school year ^A	Grade 9-12 completion rate ^{6,7}	Number of youth age 18-21 years at beginning of school year ^A
Total	94.5	927	86.5	2,706	98.6	859	89.5	974	78.1	2,417	19.5	2,114
Sex												
Male	96.2	447	85.7	1,337	98.2	440	85.6	488	76.7	1,174	18.6	888
Female	92.9	480	87.3	1,369	99.1	419	93.5	486	79.3	1,243	20.1	1,225
Area of residence												
Urban	92.6	603	87.1	1,734	98.7	558	83.5	633	80.2	1,626	23.5	1,447
Rural	98.0	324	85.4	972	98.4	301	100.8	341	73.7	791	10.7	667
Province												
Koshi	91.0	154	95.7	430	100.0	142	86.8	158	87.3	360	18.6	348
Rural	79.8	67	92.9	169	(100.0)	46	112.4	53	85.2	127	7.9	126
Urban	99.8	86	97.5	261	100.0	96	73.7	104	88.4	233	24.6	223
Madhesh	72.3	227	69.4	570	99.5	154	89.9	200	57.8	495	10.3	430
Rural	90.7	47	72.0	141	100.0	41	120.9	45	56.4	123	5.4	112
Urban	67.4	180	68.6	428	99.3	113	81.0	155	58.2	371	12.1	318
Bagmati	99.0	145	93.0	497	95.4	154	83.8	194	85.2	490	29.2	443
Rural	(119.1)	33	87.6	131	96.0	44	85.5	51	72.7	101	8.0	83
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	81.1	58	96.1	212	(92.8)	66	79.4	80	90.2	224	35.4	250
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	106.1	54	93.4	155	(98.6)	44	88.0	64	86.1	165	30.8	110
Gandaki	124.0	63	94.6	211	100.0	74	113.1	73	88.1	180	33.6	166
Rural	(133.8)	20	97.6	72	(100.0)	26	(103.8)	27	79.1	48	20.3	49
Urban	(119.6)	44	93.0	139	(100.0)	48	(118.5)	46	91.4	131	39.1	117
Lumbini	102.9	193	84.1	511	99.5	174	76.5	187	77.2	470	17.5	403
Rural	91.3	97	80.4	261	99.0	79	83.1	101	73.4	223	13.8	163

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

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for Grade 1-5, effective transition rate to Grade 6-8, gross intake ratio and completion rate for Grade 6-8 and completion rate for Grade 9-12, Nepal, 2024-25												
	Gross intake ratio to grade 5 ^{1,8}	Number of children of Grade 5 completion age at beginning of school year	Grade 5 completion rate ^{2,7}	Number of children age 12-14 years at beginning of school year ^A	Effective transition rate to Grade 6 ^{3,8}	Number of children who were in Grade 5 the previous year and that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to Grade 8 ^{4,8}	Number of children of Grade 8 completion age at beginning of school year	Grade 8 completion rate ^{5,7}	Number of adolescents age 15-17 years at beginning of school year ^A	Grade 9-12 completion rate ^{6,7}	Number of youth age 18-21 years at beginning of school year ^A
Urban	114.5	96	87.9	251	100.0	95	68.9	86	80.7	247	20.0	240
Karnali	108.4	61	94.3	187	94.9	56	100.9	62	86.5	157	8.7	145
Rural	106.1	29	92.7	87	93.8	28	(106.2)	27	84.5	73	5.4	69
Urban	110.6	32	95.6	100	(95.9)	27	96.8	35	88.2	84	11.6	77
Sudurpashchim	101.8	84	88.4	300	99.6	105	104.3	100	79.8	265	19.2	178
Rural	117.5	31	86.4	112	98.9	37	122.6	38	71.4	94	19.7	66
Urban	92.6	53	89.7	187	100.0	68	93.2	62	84.5	171	18.9	112
Mother's education ^B												
None	96.3	346	78.7	1,207	98.8	367	89.2	403	67.8	855	na	0
ECED	(*)	1	(*)	22	(*)	7	(*)	8	(*)	11	na	0
Basic (Gr 1-8)	107.1	246	90.2	775	99.5	255	84.0	303	80.6	460	na	0
Grade 1-5	97.7	147	89.0	487	99.6	140	87.4	182	79.2	288	na	0
Grade 6-8	121.0	99	92.2	288	99.3	115	78.9	121	82.8	173	na	0
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	78.9	283	95.5	569	98.7	189	87.5	214	94.7	305	na	0
Grade 9-10	81.5	167	94.9	363	97.8	113	89.1	137	94.0	182	na	0
Grade 11-12	75.2	116	96.4	207	100.0	76	84.8	77	95.8	123	na	0
Higher	(95.8)	50	97.9	122	(100.0)	37	(91.9)	45	(97.3)	52	na	0
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	1	na	0	(*)	1	(*)	14	na	0
No information	97.8	397	90.3	1,370	61.8	421	94.1	457	77.2	2,371	19.5	4,227
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	100.7	209	84.2	620	97.7	220	85.7	226	68.6	534	5.3	371
Second	96.1	201	81.2	585	99.7	178	87.5	198	68.8	512	6.8	417
Middle	89.1	180	83.0	559	99.5	160	94.3	191	75.0	456	10.2	438
Fourth	103.1	180	90.8	527	97.5	151	94.7	207	82.9	467	25.6	509
Richest	80.4	157	96.6	414	98.8	150	84.8	151	97.9	448	49.9	379

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates												
Gross intake ratio and completion rate for Grade 1-5, effective transition rate to Grade 6-8, gross intake ratio and completion rate for Grade 6-8 and completion rate for Grade 9-12, Nepal, 2024-25												
	Gross intake ratio to grade 5 ^{1,8}	Number of children of Grade 5 completion age at beginning of school year	Grade 5 completion rate ^{2,7}	Number of children age 12-14 years at beginning of school year ^A	Effective transition rate to Grade 6 ^{3,8}	Number of children who were in Grade 5 the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to Grade 8 ^{4,8}	Number of children of Grade 8 completion age at beginning of school year	Grade 8 completion rate ^{5,7}	Number of adolescents age 15-17 years at beginning of school year ^A	Grade 9-12 completion rate ^{6,7}	Number of youth age 18-21 years at beginning of school year ^A
Parity indices ^{7,8}												
Female/Male	0.97	na	1.02	na	1.01	na	1.09	na	1.03	na	1.08	na
Rural/Urban	1.06	na	0.98	na	1.00	na	1.21	na	0.92	na	0.46	na
Poorest/Richest	1.25	na	0.87	na	0.99	na	1.01	na	0.70	na	0.11	na
¹ MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake ratio to the basic school (Grade 1-5)												
² MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Grade 1-5); SDG indicator 4.1.2												
³ MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to Grade 9-10												
⁴ MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake ratio to Grade 10												
⁵ MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Grade 9-10); SDG indicator 4.1.2												
⁶ MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Grade 11-12); SDG indicator 4.1.2												
⁷ Parity indices - MICS indicators LN.8a/LN.8b/LN.8c; SDG indicator 4.5.1												
⁸ Parity indices - MICS indicators LN.7a/LN.9/LN.7b												
^A Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for grade 1-5, grade 9-10 and grade 11-12, respectively												
^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.												
na: not applicable												
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.												
() Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases.												

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices for attendance

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in Grade 1-5, Grade 6-8 and Grade 9-12, and additional parity indices, Nepal, 2024-25

	Basic (Grade 1-5)				Basic (Grade 6-8)				Secondary (Grade 9-12)			
	Grade 1-5 adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Grade 1-5 adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Grade 1-5 adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for Grade 1-5 ANAR ¹	Grade 6-8 adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Grade 6-8 adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Grade 6-8 adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for Grade 6-8 ANAR ¹	Grade 9-12 adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Grade 9-12 adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Grade 9-12 adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for Grade 9-12 ANAR ¹
Total	80.1	73.5	76.6	1.09	61.8	56.1	58.9	1.10	55.8	53.0	54.4	1.05
Area of residence												
Urban	79.0	71.8	75.2	1.10	64.3	56.4	60.3	1.14	57.4	55.3	56.4	1.04
Rural	81.9	76.8	79.3	1.07	57.3	55.6	56.5	1.03	52.8	48.5	50.7	1.09
Province												
Koshi	87.0	77.9	82.2	1.12	75.1	65.9	70.4	1.14	60.2	61.0	60.6	0.99
Rural	86.8	79.9	83.2	1.09	71.0	68.8	69.8	1.03	58.6	51.2	55.2	1.14
Urban	87.1	76.4	81.5	1.14	77.3	64.1	70.7	1.20	61.3	67.0	64.1	0.91
Madhesh	66.0	52.0	58.4	1.27	44.4	30.8	37.9	1.44	39.5	31.4	35.7	1.26
Rural	65.9	53.6	59.5	1.23	36.1	34.3	35.3	1.05	39.4	35.5	37.5	1.11
Urban	66.1	51.6	58.1	1.28	47.4	29.8	38.8	1.59	39.5	29.9	35.0	1.32
Bagmati	88.3	81.2	84.5	1.09	70.4	68.4	69.3	1.03	66.3	61.5	63.8	1.08
Rural	90.9	87.3	89.1	1.04	58.6	58.9	58.8	0.99	63.2	44.1	54.3	1.43
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	88.3	79.2	82.8	1.11	74.0	75.6	74.8	0.98	69.6	68.1	68.7	1.02
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	86.5	79.0	83.0	1.10	75.6	66.2	70.5	1.14	64.9	63.5	64.2	1.02
Gandaki	90.4	89.2	89.8	1.01	76.6	72.6	74.7	1.05	71.3	62.5	66.7	1.14
Rural	99.3	91.4	94.6	1.09	68.7	68.7	68.7	1.00	63.5	61.1	62.2	1.04
Urban	86.9	88.1	87.5	0.99	81.2	74.7	78.0	1.09	74.9	63.1	68.7	1.19
Lumbini	79.3	78.5	78.9	1.01	54.4	52.8	53.6	1.03	57.8	52.1	54.9	1.11
Rural	80.6	76.6	78.5	1.05	57.4	49.7	53.3	1.15	54.8	47.9	51.2	1.14
Urban	78.4	80.0	79.2	0.98	51.7	55.7	53.8	0.93	60.4	56.3	58.4	1.07
Karnali	83.3	83.3	83.3	1.00	72.5	65.5	69.0	1.11	57.6	59.5	58.4	0.97
Rural	84.1	82.7	83.5	1.02	65.0	68.2	66.5	0.95	53.6	66.0	59.2	0.81
Urban	82.5	83.9	83.2	0.98	79.9	63.4	71.2	1.26	61.2	52.7	57.7	1.16
Sudurpashchim	80.0	82.2	81.2	0.97	60.2	56.2	58.2	1.07	50.7	57.0	53.7	0.89
Rural	77.4	81.0	79.3	0.96	54.4	53.8	54.1	1.01	40.7	46.9	43.4	0.87

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices for attendance												
Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in Grade 1-5, Grade 6-8 and Grade 9-12, and additional parity indices, Nepal, 2024-25												
	Basic (Grade 1-5)				Basic (Grade 6-8)				Secondary (Grade 9-12)			
	Grade 1-5 adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Grade 1-5 adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Grade 1-5 adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for Grade 1-5 ANAR ¹	Grade 6-8 adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Grade 6-8 adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Grade 6-8 adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for Grade 6-8 ANAR ¹	Grade 9-12 adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Grade 9-12 adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Grade 9-12 adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for Grade 9-12 ANAR ¹
Urban	81.6	82.9	82.3	0.98	64.7	57.7	61.1	1.12	57.2	62.3	59.7	0.92
Mother's education^A												
None	77.6	67.8	72.6	1.15	53.8	44.3	49.2	1.22	46.1	40.3	43.2	1.14
ECED	54.1	57.3	56.1	0.94	90.9	44.2	57.7	2.06	67.8	32.3	44.6	2.10
Basic (Gr 1-8)	80.1	74.2	77.0	1.08	61.2	59.1	60.1	1.03	57.0	56.8	56.9	1.00
Grade 1-5	81.2	73.1	77.0	1.11	58.4	58.6	58.5	1.00	55.1	54.1	54.7	1.02
Grade 6-8	78.8	75.5	77.1	1.04	65.4	59.8	62.4	1.09	60.4	61.1	60.7	0.99
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	82.2	77.5	79.7	1.06	74.5	68.9	71.6	1.08	72.2	75.5	73.9	0.96
Grade 9-10	81.2	75.4	78.0	1.08	72.0	65.2	68.7	1.10	69.7	73.3	71.6	0.95
Grade 11-12	83.9	81.1	82.4	1.03	78.9	74.0	76.2	1.07	76.2	79.5	77.8	0.96
Higher	84.2	78.4	81.0	1.07	73.1	66.9	69.7	1.09	79.5	70.1	75.2	1.13
Missing/DK	0.0	100.0	37.9	0.00	19.8	69.2	57.2	0.29	100.0	68.8	72.9	1.45
No information	78.3	69.5	73.7	1.13	56.0	47.0	51.6	1.19	55.0	68.4	57.3	0.90
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	82.4	83.0	82.7	0.99	57.0	55.8	56.4	1.02	45.9	43.5	44.9	1.06
Second	75.4	67.7	71.3	1.11	56.3	45.6	51.5	1.24	50.4	43.0	46.8	1.17
Middle	78.8	63.9	71.2	1.23	58.2	51.0	54.4	1.14	52.8	48.3	50.5	1.09
Fourth	79.3	72.2	75.5	1.10	67.9	53.8	60.5	1.26	60.9	53.1	56.9	1.15
Richest	86.3	82.8	84.3	1.04	76.1	75.5	75.8	1.01	76.8	81.0	79.0	0.95
Parity indices¹												
Rural/Urban	1.04	1.07	1.05	na	0.89	0.99	0.94	na	0.92	0.88	0.90	na
Poorest/Richest	0.96	1.00	0.98	na	0.75	0.74	0.74	na	0.60	0.54	0.57	na

¹Parity indices - MICS indicators LN.5a/LN.5b/LN.5c

^AThe disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.
na: not applicable

8.3 HOUSEHOLD INVOLVEMENT IN EDUCATION

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.¹⁰ Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.¹¹

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.¹² Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.¹³

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5.¹⁴

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, attended a meeting called by the school governing body, and met with teachers to discuss child's progress in the last year.

Table LN.3.2 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers teach in the language that the child speaks at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

¹⁰ Gest, D. et al. "Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices." *Early Childhood Research Quarterly* 19, no. 2 (2004): 319-36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

¹¹ Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan. "Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes." *Educational Psychology* 74, no. 2 (2004): 141-53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.

¹² Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman, and S. Litwack. "The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better." *Review of Educational Research* 77, no. 3 (2007): 373-410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.

¹³ Desforges, C. and A. Abouchaar. *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review*. Research report. Nottingham: Queen's Printer, 2003. https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf.

¹⁴ Hattori, H., M. Cardoso, and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education*. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5. New York: UNICEF, 2017. <http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcwMDAvNzIxL01JQ1NftWV0aG9kb2xvZ2IjYVwxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26>.

Table LN.3.1: Household involvement in education

Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children whose school has a governing body open to parents, and publishes school report cards, and percentage for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, attended a meeting called by the school governing body, and met with teachers to discuss child's progress in the last year, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children in schools:		Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year:			Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
			With a governing body open to parents ²	That publishes school report cards	Received a report card for the child ¹	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁴	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	
Total	95.5	8,012	64.1	57.1	78.8	78.1	58.2	7,654
Sex								
Male	95.1	3,996	66.8	58.6	80.5	80.5	60.2	3,801
Female	95.9	4,016	61.6	55.7	77.2	75.7	56.2	3,853
Area of residence								
Urban	95.3	5,154	64.6	57.8	80.7	79.2	58.7	4,911
Rural	96.0	2,858	63.4	55.9	75.5	76.1	57.1	2,743
Province								
Koshi	96.7	1,367	74.1	66.3	84.5	84.3	68.7	1,322
Rural	97.4	562	71.0	67.2	80.6	81.9	60.6	547
Urban	96.2	805	76.3	65.6	87.3	86.1	74.4	775
Madhesh	89.9	1,791	34.0	25.3	58.0	55.6	26.5	1,610
Rural	89.3	445	32.7	22.0	45.2	46.7	25.9	397
Urban	90.1	1,346	34.4	26.4	62.1	58.5	26.6	1,213
Bagmati	97.6	1,392	75.1	75.4	89.4	89.1	71.4	1,358
Rural	96.2	373	65.9	66.9	84.0	86.8	62.4	358
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	98.7	569	73.9	71.8	90.3	87.2	69.1	562
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	97.3	451	84.1	87.1	92.6	93.3	81.6	438
Gandaki	99.6	628	74.0	61.8	96.8	88.3	64.3	625
Rural	99.2	214	70.5	52.6	95.1	87.0	61.0	213
Urban	99.8	414	75.9	66.5	97.7	89.0	65.9	413
Lumbini	97.0	1,517	71.5	64.5	86.5	85.8	67.9	1,473
Rural	98.1	702	71.9	60.8	86.3	84.6	68.6	689
Urban	96.1	815	71.2	67.7	86.7	87.0	67.2	784
Karnali	96.4	528	60.6	43.8	62.2	67.0	53.4	509
Rural	95.2	258	55.1	45.9	59.5	64.2	52.6	246
Urban	97.5	270	65.7	41.8	64.7	69.5	54.2	264
Sudurpashchim	96.0	789	71.1	66.8	75.7	79.2	62.8	757
Rural	96.4	304	69.7	66.9	70.8	74.0	60.4	293
Urban	95.7	485	72.0	66.8	78.9	82.5	64.3	464
Age at beginning of school year								
6 ^B	94.4	910	62.8	48.2	77.7	77.1	56.7	860
7	94.9	920	65.9	61.7	80.5	79.3	58.8	873
8	96.8	931	64.6	54.6	74.3	76.4	58.7	901
9	97.0	1,018	63.4	54.1	78.1	78.6	58.0	988
10	96.7	979	60.9	59.2	77.9	77.3	54.8	946
11	97.9	991	64.0	62.0	78.5	78.6	57.5	970
12	94.9	1,106	68.0	58.4	81.6	80.6	62.0	1,050
13	92.7	982	64.3	60.2	80.6	77.2	58.9	911
14	89.6	173	58.3	44.7	85.8	73.4	55.5	155

Table LN.3.1: Household involvement in education

Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children whose school has a governing body open to parents, and publishes school report cards, and percentage for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, attended a meeting called by the school governing body, and met with teachers to discuss child's progress in the last year, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children in schools:		Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year:			Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
			With a governing body open to parents ²	That publishes school report cards	Received a report card for the child ¹	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁴	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	
School attendance ^A								
ECED	100.0	372	42.1	32.9	65.2	68.7	34.5	372
Grade 1-5	100.0	4,358	63.2	55.0	78.2	77.2	57.8	4,358
Grade 6-8	100.0	2,487	67.8	63.3	81.2	80.1	60.8	2,487
Grade 9-10	100.0	426	72.2	64.3	83.0	83.9	67.4	426
Grade 11-12	100.0	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Higher	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Out-of-school	0.0	358	na	na	na	na	na	0
Mother's education								
None	92.5	3,004	49.1	42.9	64.7	62.9	44.1	2,779
ECED	(86.5)	61	(66.7)	(67.8)	(83.5)	(76.6)	(61.7)	53
Basic (Gr 1-8)	97.0	2,364	65.6	58.0	82.0	81.1	58.6	2,294
Grade 1-5	96.8	1,360	63.9	56.8	80.2	78.8	55.4	1,317
Grade 6-8	97.3	1,004	67.9	59.6	84.5	84.3	62.8	977
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	97.7	2,135	78.7	69.9	90.7	91.0	72.6	2,086
Grade 9-10	97.2	1,337	76.7	66.4	89.0	89.4	70.6	1,299
Grade 11-12	98.6	798	82.1	75.6	93.4	93.6	75.9	787
Higher	99.0	446	82.3	81.0	94.7	97.4	76.0	441
Missing/DK	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Type of School								
Government / Public	100.0	4,402	59.7	52.7	71.5	71.3	54.0	4,402
Private	100.0	2,816	73.9	67.8	92.3	89.7	67.7	2,816
Religious/Faith Org	(*)	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	57
Other / DK	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	92.9	1,871	56.3	50.1	65.5	67.9	50.8	1,738
Second	94.7	1,732	52.5	44.8	70.3	70.0	46.6	1,641
Middle	96.3	1,601	64.1	54.8	79.1	77.5	57.2	1,541
Fourth	97.0	1,501	69.9	65.6	89.2	86.0	63.8	1,456
Richest	97.8	1,307	83.2	75.6	95.7	94.0	77.9	1,278

¹ MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance

² MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in school management

³ MICS indicator LN.14 - Participation in school management

⁴ MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

^A Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to adjusted net attendance rates reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Household Involvement in Education and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers or caregivers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

^B As eligibility for the Household Involvement in Education and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

na: not applicable

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

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

Table LN.3.2: Learning environment at home										
Percentage of children age 7-14 years ^A with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, Nepal, 2024-25										
	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	8.8	8,012	92.8	7,850	94.8	7,654	57.1	7,511	62.2	7,256
Sex										
Male	9.1	3,996	91.6	3,916	95.6	3,801	54.8	3,731	64.8	3,635
Female	8.5	4,016	94.1	3,933	94.0	3,853	59.4	3,780	59.6	3,621
Area of residence										
Urban	10.0	5,154	92.6	5,053	95.1	4,911	54.5	4,819	63.8	4,670
Rural	6.6	2,858	93.3	2,797	94.3	2,743	61.8	2,692	59.2	2,587
Province										
Koshi	6.4	1,367	96.8	1,332	98.1	1,322	56.1	1,290	58.6	1,297
Rural	5.1	562	96.4	556	99.0	547	57.3	542	56.8	541
Urban	7.3	805	97.1	776	97.5	775	55.2	748	60.0	755
Madhesh	1.1	1,791	79.7	1,777	92.7	1,610	25.3	1,599	48.1	1,493
Rural	0.7	445	79.0	440	93.2	397	25.8	395	49.0	370
Urban	1.3	1,346	80.0	1,337	92.6	1,213	25.2	1,204	47.8	1,123
Bagmati	21.0	1,392	97.5	1,350	96.7	1,358	66.3	1,318	76.1	1,314
Rural	7.2	373	95.3	372	96.0	358	69.5	358	68.5	344
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	37.9	569	98.4	529	96.8	562	63.0	521	78.5	544
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	11.0	451	98.2	449	97.2	438	67.5	438	79.1	426
Gandaki	5.2	628	97.9	624	96.5	625	79.5	622	77.6	603
Rural	0.9	214	96.8	212	94.5	213	93.2	211	70.7	201
Urban	7.5	414	98.5	412	97.5	413	72.5	411	81.0	402
Lumbini	5.2	1,517	95.9	1,467	90.2	1,473	62.0	1,431	59.8	1,328
Rural	5.5	702	95.4	666	89.3	689	61.3	657	55.2	615
Urban	5.0	815	96.3	802	90.9	784	62.5	774	63.7	712
Karnali	23.1	528	98.7	527	96.3	509	97.5	509	61.2	490

Table LN.3.2: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years^a with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Rural	24.3	258	98.6	258	95.4	246	99.5	246	64.9	235
Urban	22.1	270	98.9	269	97.1	264	95.6	264	57.8	256
Sudurpashchim	9.1	789	94.1	773	96.6	757	55.4	741	64.7	731
Rural	9.2	304	94.7	293	95.4	293	56.4	283	61.8	280
Urban	9.0	485	93.7	479	97.3	464	54.8	459	66.5	451
Age at beginning of school year										
6 ^b	5.4	910	89.0	891	95.4	860	59.9	841	74.0	821
7	7.3	920	90.7	899	96.6	873	52.7	852	74.0	844
8	8.9	931	92.9	926	93.9	901	53.1	897	68.1	846
9	6.3	1,018	95.0	996	94.6	988	55.8	968	66.1	935
10	9.0	979	95.2	966	94.2	946	64.0	935	65.6	892
11	8.4	991	93.4	969	94.8	970	57.3	949	56.3	920
12	11.2	1,106	93.5	1,078	95.5	1,050	57.2	1,024	51.4	1,003
13	12.1	982	92.9	952	93.4	911	57.1	892	46.0	851
14	15.6	173	90.7	172	94.3	155	53.8	154	53.2	146
School attendance										
ECED	1.2	372	84.2	368	90.6	372	35.6	368	51.7	337
Basic Gr (1-8)	8.5	6845	95.0	6,714	95.0	6,845	57.7	6,714	63.1	6,502
Grade 1-5	7.3	4,358	93.6	4,268	95.0	4,358	55.8	4,268	68.7	4,142
Grade 6-8	10.7	2,487	97.5	2,446	94.9	2,487	61.1	2,446	53.5	2,360
Secondary (9-12)	21.3	436	97.6	429	95.5	436	66.3	429	55.7	417
Grade 9-10	21.1	426	97.5	419	95.8	426	65.9	419	55.3	408
Grade 11-12	(*)	10	(*)	10	(*)	10	(*)	10	(*)	9
Higher	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	1
Out-of-school	7.0	358	52.5	339	na	0	na	0	na	0
Mother's education										

Table LN.3.2: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years^A with 3 or more books to read and percentage who read or are read to at home, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage who at home speak the language that teachers use at school, and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who read books or are read to at home ²	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who at home use the language also used by teachers at school ³	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
None	6.4 (4.4)	3,004	86.6 (99.3)	2,940	92.4 (83.3)	2,779	52.5 (59.7)	2,724	47.5 (*)	2,567
ECED		61		58		53		50		44
Basic (Gr 1-8)	5.0	2,364	95.7	2,312	94.8	2,294	60.3	2,249	60.1	2,174
Grade 1-5	4.7	1,360	95.8	1,341	95.2	1,317	60.1	1,302	56.5	1,254
Grade 6-8	5.4	1,004	95.7	971	94.1	977	60.6	948	65.1	920
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	11.2	2,135	97.1	2,111	97.6	2,086	60.9	2,064	77.8	2,036
Grade 9-10	8.1	1,337	96.3	1,326	96.9	1,299	61.1	1,291	74.2	1,259
Grade 11-12	16.4	798	98.5	785	98.8	787	60.6	774	83.7	777
Higher	33.9	446	98.0	426	98.4	441	51.4	422	84.6	434
DK/Missing	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	8.0	1,871	89.9	1,822	92.9	1,738	70.9	1,698	53.8	1,616
Second	2.8	1,732	88.4	1,698	91.8	1,641	54.2	1,610	49.7	1,506
Middle	4.4	1,601	93.3	1,576	95.4	1,541	54.2	1,519	60.4	1,470
Fourth	8.8	1,501	95.9	1,477	97.4	1,456	50.0	1,436	69.7	1,418
Richest	23.2	1,307	98.9	1,277	97.6	1,278	53.7	1,248	81.8	1,247

¹MICS indicator LN.18 - Availability of books at home

²MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home

³MICS indicator LN.20 - School and home languages

⁴MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework

^A This table utilises information collected in both the Household Involvement in Education and Foundational Learning Skills modules. Note that otherwise identical denominators may be slightly different, as the Foundational Learning Skills module includes consent of respondent to interview child and assent and availability of child to be interviewed. This invariably reduces the number of cases for data collected in this module.

^B As eligibility for the Household Involvement in Education and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

na: not applicable

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

In Nepal MICS 2024-25, reading assessments were available in Nepali. The assessment tools were customised using the official Grade 2 textbooks, ensuring that the vocabulary was appropriate for Grade 2 learners, both in terms of complexity and cultural relevance.²¹

Children were asked what language they mostly speak at home (home language) and children who had ever attended school were also asked what language is or was used most often for teaching in class (school language). All children were given the opportunity to take the reading assessment, regardless of whether Nepali was the language mostly spoken at home or used most often for teaching in class. Whether language used most at home or in teaching in class was Nepali or not is a disaggregate used in the foundational reading table (LN 4.1) to further contextualize the child's reading ability.

The numeracy skills assessment is based on universal skills expected at Grade 2 level. The tool includes four mathematics tasks: number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognition.

Tables LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 present percentages of children age 7-14 years, by sex, who correctly answered foundational reading tasks and numeracy skills, respectively. Age and school attendance, by level and grade are among the disaggregates shown and necessary to read some of the reported indicators. These MICS indicators are designed and developed to both inform national policy development.

The assessment score of reading tasks is further disaggregated by results of the literal questions and inferential questions. The disaggregation of numeracy skills such as number reading, number discrimination, addition and pattern recognitions are also available.

²¹ In survey name, reading passages were customised based on guidance provided by technical experts. Please refer to Appendix E (Reading & Numbers Book) for the tasks in English, French and Spanish.

Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in Nepali by sex, Nepal, 2024-25

	Boy				Girl				Total						
	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions			Number of boys age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions			Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills	Number of girls age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 years
	90% of words in a story	Three literal	Two inferential	Foundational reading skills	Three literal	Two inferential	90% of words in a story	Foundational reading skills	Two inferential	Three literal	Two inferential				
Grade 2-3 ^{3,4}	35.8	26.1	23.6	20.6	930	23.5	22.9	20.8	820	34.5	24.8	23.3	20.7	1.01	1,750
Grade 2	29.1	22.8	18.6	17.0	470	16.8	15.8	14.2	365	27.4	20.2	17.4	15.8	0.84	835
Grade 3	42.7	29.3	28.7	24.3	460	28.8	28.6	26.1	455	41.0	29.1	28.6	25.2	1.07	915
Grade 4	57.2	42.6	41.3	33.7	466	46.1	47.4	40.3	463	58.4	44.4	44.4	37.0	1.20	929
Grade 5	63.1	46.2	52.4	41.9	447	46.3	47.5	41.5	571	61.8	46.3	49.6	41.7	0.99	1,018
Basic (Gr 6-8)	79.7	64.0	65.2	56.1	1,189	65.8	67.7	57.3	1,259	81.5	64.9	66.5	56.8	1.02	2,449
Grade 6	72.6	54.7	56.6	46.1	490	58.1	60.5	47.2	442	75.1	56.3	58.4	46.6	1.02	932
Grade 7	78.6	66.2	65.7	59.6	386	69.8	72.8	63.0	441	82.8	68.1	69.5	61.4	1.06	828
Grade 8	92.0	75.7	78.2	67.7	313	70.1	70.3	62.7	376	88.8	72.6	73.9	64.9	0.93	689
Grade 9-10	81.9	75.4	76.2	71.0	169	76.0	79.7	70.7	250	90.8	75.8	78.3	70.8	1.00	419
Grade 11-12 and higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.67	10
Higher	na	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	1
Out-of-school	18.5	8.9	8.9	6.4	170	16.0	17.7	15.6	151	18.7	12.2	13.0	10.7	2.45	321
School type															
Government / Public	57.6	44.3	45.0	38.2	1,910	44.8	47.6	40.4	2,407	58.7	44.6	46.5	39.4	1.06	4,318
Private	58.2	45.2	45.5	39.1	1,545	52.0	50.3	44.6	1,229	61.4	48.2	47.6	41.5	1.14	2,774
Religious/Faith Org	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.19	55
Other / DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	4
Main language of instruction in school															
Nepali	54.1	41.2	41.9	35.3	3,126	47.1	48.9	42.0	3,153	57.9	44.2	45.4	38.7	1.19	6,279
Language other than Nepali	50.8	40.1	40.7	35.8	712	37.2	36.1	31.8	705	49.1	38.7	38.4	33.8	0.89	1,417
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	7

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in Nepali by sex, Nepal, 2024-25

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Table LN.4.1: Foundational reading skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks in Nepali by sex, Nepal, 2024-25

	Boy				Girl				Total							
	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills		Number of boys age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions	Percentage who demonstrate foundational reading skills		Number of girls age 7-14 years	Percentage who correctly read 90% of words in a story	Percentage who correctly answered comprehension questions		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational reading skills ^{1,2,3}	Gender Parity Index for foundational reading skills ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 years		
		Three literal	Two inferential			Three literal	Two inferential									
Second	41.8	30.1	32.3	26.0	866	45.0	34.0	34.2	31.3	832	43.4	32.0	33.2	28.6	1.21	1,698
Middle	48.0	38.0	37.9	33.1	748	56.8	43.0	43.2	36.1	828	52.6	40.6	40.7	34.7	1.09	1,576
Fourth	54.2	40.2	40.1	33.6	760	64.0	50.5	46.9	41.7	716	58.9	45.2	43.4	37.5	1.24	1,477
Richest	72.5	61.5	60.8	53.3	682	76.1	62.6	64.9	57.8	595	74.2	62.0	62.7	55.4	1.08	1,277
Parity indices ⁴																
Rural/Urban	1.02	0.94	0.92	0.89	na	0.96	0.97	1.03	1.01	na	0.99	0.96	0.98	na	na	na
Poorest/Richest	0.69	0.59	0.61	0.59	na	0.72	0.62	0.69	0.63	na	0.71	0.61	0.66	na	na	na
¹ MICS indicator LN.22a - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age 7-14) ² MICS indicator LN.22b - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, age for grade 2/3) ³ MICS indicator LN.22c - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (reading, attending grade 2/3) ⁴ Parity Indices - MICS indicator LN.22a/LN.22b/LN.22c																
^a All interviewed children were asked about the primary language spoken in their household (referred to as the "home language"). Additionally, those currently in school or having previously attended school were asked to identify the primary language used by their teacher(s) during instruction (serving as a proxy for "language of instruction"). Each child attending or having previously attended school underwent a reading assessment in Nepali. ^B As eligibility for the Household Involvement in Education and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year. na: not applicable () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.																

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Nepal, 2024-25

	Boy					Girl					Total				
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:					Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				
	Number reading	discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	7-14 years	Number reading	discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	7-14 years	Number reading	discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	
	Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills					Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills					Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3}				
	7-14 years					7-14 years					7-14 years				
	32.1					37.8					29.1				
	3,916					3,933					3,933				
	64.8					60.7					62.7				
	70.0					66.5					68.2				
	54.1					60.7					52.9				
	42.4					66.5					40.1				
	43.9					69.7					41.8				
	39.7					60.9					37.0				
	49.8					54.8					26.5				
	67.6					64.2					0.90				
	71.3					65.1					0.91				
	56.5					64.0					54.6				
	43.9					69.7					52.7				
	39.7					60.9					49.8				
	49.8					58.5					37.0				
	67.6					64.2					70.5				
	71.3					65.1					65.1				
	56.5					64.0					54.6				
	43.9					69.7					52.7				
	39.7					60.9					49.8				
	49.8					54.8					58.5				
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	56.5					64.0					54.6				
	43.9					69.7					52.7				
	39.7					60.9					49.8				
	49.8					54.8					58.5				

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Nepal, 2024-25

	Boy				Girl				Total											
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills		Number of children age 7-14 years		Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 years						
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion								
Age at beginning of school year	Urban	61.2	71.1	58.1	45.4	36.5	146	68.9	77.6	62.4	40.3	32.1	123	64.7	74.1	60.1	43.1	34.5	0.88	269
	Sudurpashchim	66.1	75.1	59.8	49.6	39.6	394	59.0	66.5	54.8	46.3	36.1	379	62.6	70.9	57.4	48.0	37.9	0.91	773
	Rural	62.5	68.2	59.5	47.3	35.6	157	59.7	63.9	56.8	49.1	38.2	137	61.2	66.2	58.3	48.1	36.8	1.07	293
	Urban	68.4	79.7	60.0	51.1	42.2	237	58.7	67.9	53.7	44.7	34.9	242	63.5	73.8	56.8	47.9	38.5	0.83	479
	6-7 ^{A,2,4}	42.6	51.5	30.9	21.9	15.1	951	32.1	42.9	28.7	18.1	11.7	839	37.7	47.4	29.9	20.1	13.5	0.78	1,790
	6	33.5	41.8	23.7	16	11.2	478	25.5	40.1	21.8	10.4	6.2	413	29.8	41	22.8	13.4	8.9	0.56	891
	7	51.8	61.2	38.2	27.8	19.0	473	38.6	45.5	35.4	25.6	17.0	426	45.6	53.8	36.8	26.7	18.1	0.90	899
	8	55.5	62.9	48.3	29.7	20.6	493	52.2	53.4	43.1	28.3	17.6	433	53.9	58.5	45.9	29.0	19.2	0.85	926
	9	59.6	64.8	56.7	40.8	26.5	448	60.0	70.8	53.5	38.6	33.2	547	59.9	68.1	55.0	39.6	30.2	1.25	996
	10-14	78.6	81.5	65.9	55.6	44.1	2,024	74.0	77.5	62.0	47.3	37.3	2,115	76.2	79.5	63.9	51.4	40.6	0.85	4,138
School attendance	10	70.2	74.0	57.6	44.5	36.2	466	71.9	73.1	53.0	39.8	31.9	500	71.1	73.6	55.2	42.0	34.0	0.88	966
	11	78.1	81.4	63.4	57.6	40.8	514	73.0	77.9	65.1	43.5	33.6	456	75.7	79.7	64.2	51.0	37.4	0.82	969
	12	83.3	83.6	65.0	54.5	43.8	520	71.3	79.1	65.3	47.6	37.7	558	77.1	81.3	65.2	50.9	40.6	0.86	1,078
	13	81.8	86.3	77.1	64.8	54.4	458	77.1	79.8	66.1	56.4	46.6	494	79.3	82.9	71.4	60.5	50.3	0.86	952
	14	(83.1)	(86.6)	(74.5)	(62.9)	(55.3)	65	87.9	77.5	54.1	55.6	32.8	107	86.1	80.9	61.8	58.3	41.3	0.59	172
	ECED	14.0	26.2	16.0	6.5	3.7	267	21.2	20.9	12.2	7.0	1.5	108	16.1	24.7	14.9	6.6	3.1	0.40	375
	Basic (Gr 1-5)	59.2	64.6	47.4	34.9	23.9	2,119	49.2	56.9	42.1	27.6	19.9	2,157	54.2	60.7	44.7	31.2	21.9	0.83	4,275
	Grade 1	35.8	45.2	18.7	16.8	5.8	276	22.6	37.2	19.8	10.0	5.6	302	28.9	41.0	19.2	13.2	5.7	0.96	578
	Grade 2-3 ^{3,4}	56.6	62.5	42.8	30.5	20.5	930	41.2	49.0	33.3	23.0	14.9	820	49.4	56.2	38.3	27.0	17.9	0.73	1,750
	Grade 2	51.4	56.8	33.3	23.9	14.8	470	40.6	44.7	25.9	18.5	11.5	365	46.7	51.5	30.0	21.6	13.4	0.78	835
Grade 3	61.8	68.3	52.4	37.1	26.3	460	41.7	52.4	39.2	26.6	17.7	455	51.8	60.4	45.8	31.9	22.0	0.67	915	
Grade 4	68.7	74.4	62.4	41.5	31.4	466	62.0	68.2	56.0	40.5	32.7	463	65.4	71.3	59.2	41.0	32.0	1.04	929	

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills																			
Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Nepal, 2024-25																			
	Boy					Girl					Total								
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills ^{1,2,3}	Gender Parity Index for foundational numeracy skills ⁴	Number of children age 7-14 years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion			
Grade 5	69.3	70.8	59.1	48.3	34.5	447	64.5	69.7	55.4	33.2	24.2	571	66.6	70.2	57.0	39.8	28.7	0.70	1,018
Basic (Gr 6-8)	86.7	90.5	71.9	59.9	49.5	1,189	80.8	86.2	67.9	53.1	41.6	1,259	83.7	88.3	69.9	56.4	45.4	0.84	2,449
Grade 6	80.8	88.7	65.4	53.2	41.7	490	75.0	83.6	63.1	45.9	36.3	442	78.0	86.3	64.3	49.7	39.1	0.87	932
Grade 7	89.4	93.2	73.1	58.3	49.4	386	83.4	88.2	67.3	52.2	40.5	441	86.2	90.5	70.0	55.0	44.6	0.82	828
Grade 8	92.6	89.9	80.6	72.6	61.8	313	84.6	86.9	74.3	62.6	49.0	376	88.3	88.3	77.2	67.1	54.8	0.79	689
Grade 9-10	92.9	93.4	90.9	83.8	75.8	169	95.9	93.7	83.0	76.7	67.7	250	94.6	93.6	86.2	79.5	71.0	0.89	419
Grade 11-12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	Na	10
Higher	na	na	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	Na	1
Out-of-school	33.5	37.9	36.4	28.6	12.8	170	25.9	26.3	26.9	11.4	10.5	151	29.9	32.4	31.9	20.5	11.7	0.82	321
School type																			
Government / Public	61.9	67.2	52.1	40.4	30.4	1,910	56.3	63.1	48.4	32.7	23.9	2,407	58.8	64.9	50.1	36.1	26.8	0.0	4,318
Private	80.4	84.5	64.9	52.5	40.9	1,545	77.0	82.7	64.8	54.6	44.6	1,229	78.9	83.7	64.9	53.4	42.5	0.0	2,774
Religious/Faith Org	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	55
Other / DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Mother's education																			
None	52.2	56.2	41.9	31.7	21.4	1,387	46.1	51.9	38.4	26.2	17.3	1,554	49.0	53.9	40.1	28.8	19.2	0.81	2,940
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(64.7)	(71.8)	(48.4)	(63.7)	(31.2)	1.26	58
Basic (Gr 1-8)	64.6	70.3	51.8	41.9	31.8	1,173	59.5	69.0	52.4	34.1	25.0	1,139	62.1	69.6	52.1	38.1	28.5	0.79	2,312
Grade 1-5	61.1	68.9	53.0	40.3	31.6	659	58.6	65.3	49.4	31.0	23.3	682	59.8	67.1	51.2	35.6	27.4	0.74	1,341
Grade 6-8	69.1	72.0	50.4	43.9	32.0	514	60.9	74.5	57.0	38.8	27.6	457	65.2	73.2	53.5	41.5	29.9	0.86	971
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	76.3	83.5	68.8	53.3	42.5	1,103	78.6	80.9	65.6	52.0	44.2	1,008	77.4	82.2	67.3	52.7	43.3	1.04	2,111
Grade 9-10	70.8	79.3	63.5	48.2	37.2	715	75.3	79.2	64.4	51.6	44.6	611	72.9	79.3	63.9	49.7	40.6	1.20	1,326
Grade 11-12	86.5	91.2	78.7	62.9	52.2	388	83.6	83.4	67.3	52.6	43.7	397	85.0	87.2	72.9	57.7	47.9	0.84	785
Higher	88.6	89.0	73.3	54.8	49.9	212	88.4	90.9	76.0	72.3	64.5	214	88.5	90.0	74.7	63.6	57.2	1.29	426

Table LN.4.2: Foundational numeracy skills

Percentage of children aged 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by sex, Nepal, 2024-25

	Boy				Girl				Total									
	Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:				Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills		Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:		Percentage of children who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills		Percentage of children who successfully completed tasks of:							
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number of children age 7-14 years	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion	Number of children age 7-14 years	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion				
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.00	(*)	2	
Children in parental care																		
Living with both biological parents	67.6	72.7	58.4	43.6	35.0	2,058	62.8	67.5	54.4	39.4	31.4	2,124	65.2	70.0	56.4	41.5	33.2	4,182
Living with neither biological parent	65.9	71.8	53.1	44.0	33.1	304	62.4	65.5	58.4	39.4	28.6	339	64.1	68.5	55.9	41.6	30.7	643
Living with biological mother	60.0	65.6	48.4	40.0	28.2	1,384	57.3	64.4	46.2	34.8	25.7	1,353	58.7	65.0	47.3	37.4	27.0	2,737
Living with biological father	66.0	68.4	47.0	44.1	24.1	156	54.9	76.1	42.8	37.8	27.2	110	61.4	71.6	45.3	41.5	25.4	267
Living with neither biological parent	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	48.3	54.5	43.8	30.3	22.6	860	47.5	54.9	43.5	25.8	18.8	962	47.8	54.7	43.6	27.9	20.6	1,822
Second	58.2	60.1	44.3	33.9	22.7	866	45.5	51.3	36.5	24.6	17.9	832	51.9	55.8	40.5	29.4	20.4	1,698
Middle	61.1	67.0	52.3	38.7	27.4	748	62.8	71.2	55.6	38.7	27.2	828	62.0	69.2	54.0	38.7	27.3	1,576
Fourth	74.2	80.6	59.0	48.6	35.9	760	71.5	77.4	58.8	43.9	35.0	716	72.9	79.0	58.9	46.3	35.5	1,477
Richest	87.5	93.4	76.3	65.7	56.6	682	87.7	87.1	71.8	66.9	56.9	595	87.6	90.5	74.2	66.3	56.8	1,277
Parity indices ⁴																		
Rural/Urban	0.94	0.95	0.88	0.90	0.81	na	0.86	0.87	0.94	0.86	0.80	na	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.88	0.81	na
Poorest/Richest	0.55	0.58	0.57	0.46	0.40	na	0.54	0.63	0.61	0.39	0.33	na	0.55	0.60	0.59	0.42	0.36	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.22d - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age 7-14)² MICS indicator LN.22e - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, age for grade 2/3)³ MICS indicator LN.22f - Foundational reading and numeracy skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)⁴ Parity Indices - MICS indicator LN.22d/LN.22e/LN.22f

^AAs eligibility for the Household Involvement in Education and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

na: not applicable

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

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

8.5 LINKING MICS AND EDUCATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM DATA

The Nepal MICS 2024-25 was designed to enable record linkage between MICS and Nepal's Integrated Education Management Information System (IEMIS). This effort is part of the broader MICS Link initiative, devised to integrate household survey data with data from other data sources.

MICS and IEMIS collect complementary information on the factors affecting children's education and learning outcomes. MICS captures information like socio-economic characteristics and parental involvement in education; whereas IEMIS data provides information on the education system such as a school's management, teacher's qualifications, equipment and facilities.²² Integrating and analysing aggregate, non-personally identifiable data from both MICS and IEMIS can help better understand the relationship between educational outcomes, school conditions and the socio-economic characteristics of children and their households, and inform education sector policies.

The Center for Education and Human Resource Development (CEHRD), under the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST) is responsible for the collection of data and information from the education sector that is in the IEMIS. Head teachers/principals of schools registered in the country, both public and private, are responsible for updating school information online via the IEMIS website or mobile application. Data is collected at the beginning and end of the academic year and published in the Flash I and Flash II reports. Local and district level governments verify the data.²³

To enable record linkage between the MICS and IEMIS datasets for future analysis, school names and unique school identifiers were used for record matching. The MICS Household Questionnaire was expanded to collect information from household respondents on the location and name of schools attended by children in ECED, basic (grades 1 to 8) and secondary school (grades 9 to 12) (questions ED10D-ED10H). A comprehensive list of registered schools and their identifiers (school code, name and location) provided by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST), was integrated into the MICS data entry system as a dropdown menu. Interviewers first selected the school's province, district and municipality, based on respondent information, narrowing the list of schools for accurate matching. Technical and vocational education (TVET) institutions are not included in the IEMIS, therefore, children attending TVET are excluded from the linkage.

The school year of reference for the MICS data collection period (December 2024 – May 2025) is 2024-25. Table LN.7.1 presents the percentage of children attending ECED, primary or secondary education for whom the interviewer was able to match the reported school name to a school in the IEMIS list. The remaining unmatched cases will be further reviewed using a combination of fuzzy matching and clerical review which is expected to increase the percentage of children with a school name match.

Table LN.7.2 presents the percentage of children who attend schools located either within or outside their municipality of residence in Nepal.

²² Millennium Cohort Study-Education Linked Data, The University College London Centre for Longitudinal Studies, [CLS | Education data linkage](#)

²³ <https://cehrd.gov.np/>

Table LN.7.1: Availability of school information

Percentage of children attending ECED, basic (grade 1-8), or secondary school (grade 9-12) for whom their school records are available in the Integrated Education Management Information Systems (IEMIS) database, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of children attending ECED, basic or secondary school:		Total	Number of children currently attending ECED, basic, or secondary education ^A
	linked to their school records in the EMIS database	not linked to their school records in the EMIS database		
Total	91.7	8.3	100.0	12,730
Sex				
Male	91.4	8.6	100.0	6,548
Female	92.0	8.0	100.0	6,193
Area of school attendance				
Urban	91.3	8.7	100.0	8,514
Rural	92.8	7.2	100.0	4,216
Education level attended				
ECED	87.4	12.6	100.0	2,551
Basic school (Gr 1-8)	92.6	7.4	100.0	7,549
Secondary school (Gr 9-12)	93.1	6.9	100.0	2,640
School type				
Government / Public	94.5	5.5	100.0	7,486
Private	79.4	20.6	100.0	113
Religious/Faith Org	88.0	12.0	100.0	5,120
Other / DK	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Province of school attendance				
Koshi	93.3	6.7	100.0	2,058
Rural	92.8	7.2	100.0	1,274
Urban	94.1	5.9	100.0	784
Madhesh	84.7	15.3	100.0	2,603
Rural	86.2	13.8	100.0	2,020
Urban	79.3	20.7	100.0	583
Bagmati	92.8	7.2	100.0	2,372
Rural	87.8	12.2	100.0	1,023
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	95.5	4.5	100.0	800
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	98.4	1.6	100.0	549
Gandaki	98.4	1.6	100.0	1,020
Rural	98.0	2.0	100.0	703
Urban	99.5	0.5	100.0	317
Lumbini	90.7	9.3	100.0	2,434
Rural	91.0	9.0	100.0	1,372
Urban	90.4	9.6	100.0	1,062

Table LN.7.1: Availability of school information				
Percentage of children attending ECED, basic (grade 1-8) or secondary school (grade 9-12) for whom their school records are available in the Integrated Education Management Information Systems (IEMIS) database, Nepal, 2024-25				
	Percentage of children attending ECED, basic or secondary school:		Total	Number of children currently attending ECED, basic, or secondary education
	linked to their school records in the EMIS database	not linked to their school records in the EMIS database		
Karnali	93.1	6.9	100.0	874
Rural	90.8	9.2	100.0	471
Urban	95.9	4.1	100.0	403
Sudurpashchim	97.1	2.9	100.0	1,369
Rural	96.3	3.7	100.0	850
Urban	98.5	1.5	100.0	519
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	94.3	5.7	100.0	2,769
Second	92.0	8.0	100.0	2,656
Middle	90.7	9.3	100.0	2,577
Fourth	89.9	10.1	100.0	2,539
Richest	91.3	8.7	100.0	2,200
^A The category of students studying in another country as a day scholar has been suppressed due to a small number of unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases				

Table LN.7.2: Area of residence and school location

Percentage of children and young people attending ECED, basic (grade 1-8) or secondary education (grade 9-12) who attend a school located within their region of residence, and percentage who attend a school outside of their region of residence, by education level attended by the child/young person, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of children who attend ECED:				Number of children attending ECED	Percentage of children who attend basic school:				Number of children attending Basic Education School	Percentage of children who attend secondary school:				Number of children and young people attending secondary school
	in country		outside country	in country		outside country	in country		outside country						
	within municipality of residence	outside municipality of residence		within municipality of residence			outside municipality of residence								
Total	75.5	24.4	0.1	100.0	2,551	78.5	21.4	0.1	100.0	4,855	70.8	29.1	0.1	100.0	5,334
Sex															
Male	74.2	25.6	0.2	100.0	1,448	77.3	22.6	0.1	100.0	2,492	69.7	30.2	0.1	100.0	2,607
Female	77.3	22.7	0.0	100.0	1,103	79.7	20.2	0.1	100.0	2,363	71.9	28.1	0.1	100.0	2,727
Area															
Urban	70.8	29.1	0.1	100.0	1,738	72.5	27.4	0.1	100.0	3,084	63.8	36.1	0.1	100.0	3,484
Rural	85.6	14.3	0.1	100.0	813	88.9	11.0	0.1	100.0	1,771	84.0	15.9	0.1	100.0	1,850
Province															
Koshi	79.9	20.1	0.0	100.0	398	79.6	20.4	0.0	100.0	805	73.8	26.0	0.2	100.0	866
Urban	84.3	15.7	0.0	100.0	162	81.9	18.1	0.0	100.0	356	79.5	19.9	0.6	100.0	340
Rural	76.9	23.1	0.0	100.0	236	77.7	22.3	0.0	100.0	448	70.1	29.9	0.0	100.0	526
Madhesh	77.4	22.6	0.0	100.0	655	81.0	18.9	0.1	100.0	1,069	70.5	29.5	0.0	100.0	874
Urban	83.5	16.5	0.0	100.0	143	87.3	12.3	0.4	100.0	256	75.8	24.2	0.0	100.0	229
Rural	75.7	24.3	0.0	100.0	511	79.1	20.9	0.0	100.0	813	68.6	31.4	0.0	100.0	645
Bagmati	61.3	38.7	0.0	100.0	492	62.7	37.3	0.0	100.0	832	54.6	45.3	0.1	100.0	1,056
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	82.9	17.1	0.0	100.0	106	89.4	10.6	0.0	100.0	243	83.0	17.0	0.0	100.0	240
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	50.4	49.6	0.0	100.0	217	49.8	50.2	0.0	100.0	311	42.1	57.6	0.3	100.0	470
Rural	61.9	38.1	0.0	100.0	169	53.7	46.3	0.0	100.0	278	51.7	48.3	0.0	100.0	345
Gandaki	67.0	33.0	0.0	100.0	175	75.1	24.9	0.0	100.0	377	64.7	35.3	0.1	100.0	468
Urban	91.5	8.5	0.0	100.0	48	95.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	134	96.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	141
Rural	57.7	42.3	0.0	100.0	127	64.3	35.7	0.0	100.0	243	51.1	48.8	0.1	100.0	327
Lumbini	78.6	21.4	0.0	100.0	473	81.8	18.2	0.0	100.0	948	73.9	26.1	0.0	100.0	1,012
Urban	81.9	18.1	0.0	100.0	210	87.8	12.2	0.0	100.0	429	80.7	19.3	0.0	100.0	482

Table LN.7.2: Area of residence and school location															
Percentage of children and young people attending ECED, basic (grade 1-8) or secondary education (grade 9-12) who attend a school located within their region of residence, and percentage who attend a school outside of their region of residence, by education level attended by the child/young person, Nepal, 2024-25															
	Percentage of children who attend ECED:				Number of children attending ECED	Percentage of children who attend basic school:				Number of children attending Basic Education School	Percentage of children who attend secondary school:				Number of children and young people attending secondary school
	in country			outside country		in country			outside country		in country			outside country	
	within municipality of residence	outside municipality of residence	total			within municipality of residence	outside municipality of residence	total			within municipality of residence	outside municipality of residence	total		
Rural	76.1	23.9	0.0	100.0	264	76.9	23.1	0.0	100.0	519	67.6	32.4	0.0	100.0	530
Karnali	97.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	134	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	324	94.8	5.2	0.0	100.0	411
Urban	95	5	0.0	100.0	53	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	157	93.1	6.9	0.0	100.0	188
Rural	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	82	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	167	96.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	223
Sudurpashchim	80.8	18	1.1	100.0	224	82.0	17.5	0.5	100.0	500	78.3	21.6	0.1	100.0	648
Urban	94.3	4.9	0.9	100.0	92	97.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	196	91.9	8.1	0.0	100.0	230
Rural	71.4	27.3	1.3	100.0	132	72.3	26.9	0.8	100.0	304	70.8	29.0	0.2	100.0	418
Current education level															
ECED	75.5	24.4	0.1	100.0	2,551	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Basic (Grade 1-8)	na	na	na	na	na	78.5	21.4	0.1	100.0	4,855	na	na	na	na	na
Secondary (Grade 9-12)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	70.8	29.1	0.1	100.0	5,334
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	91.7	8.1	0.2	100.0	423	92.7	7.3	0.0	100.0	1,195	89.9	10.1	0.0	100.0	1,152
Second	84.7	15.3	0.0	100.0	546	87.0	13.0	0.0	100.0	1,075	82.8	17.2	0.0	100.0	1,035
Middle	79.6	20.4	0.0	100.0	569	80.4	19.5	0.1	100.0	963	76.2	23.6	0.2	100.0	1,045
Fourth	66.8	32.9	0.3	100.0	573	66.6	33.2	0.3	100.0	917	60.8	39.0	0.2	100.0	1,049
Richest	54.7	45.3	0.0	100.0	440	54.3	45.7	0.0	100.0	705	42.8	57.2	0.0	100.0	1,055
na not applicable															

8.6 ICT EQUIPMENT, USE, AND SKILLS

The Nepal MICS 2024-25 collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. In Table SR.6.1 presents information on the household ownership of ICT equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line, mobile telephone or smartphone²⁴ and computer) and access to internet.

Table LN.6.2 presents the use of ICT by women and men age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they have ever used computers, mobile phones or internet and during the last three months while table LN.6.3 presents the ICT skills of women and men age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they carried out computer related activities in the last three months.

²⁴ In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning mobile phone if any individual woman (or man) age 15-49 years responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women and men age 15-49 years.

Table LN.6.1: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet									
Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Nepal, 2024-25									
	Percentage of households with a:							Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Telephone			Desktop, laptop, tablet, or similar computer ⁴			
			Fixed line	Mobile phone ^A	Smartphone		Any ³		
Total	14.7	42.8	2.7	95.4	85.1	95.5	16.8	82.0	12,802
Area of residence									
Urban	13.9	48.2	3.7	96.4	88.9	96.5	21.2	86.5	8,549
Rural	16.3	31.8	0.6	93.5	77.5	93.5	8.1	73.0	4,253
Province									
Koshi	13.1	45.1	2.1	94.6	82.8	94.6	13.0	81.3	2,315
Rural	12.4	36.9	0.7	92.6	76.0	92.6	8.6	73.3	915
Urban	13.5	50.4	3.0	95.9	87.2	95.9	15.9	86.6	1,400
Madhesh	5.2	36.8	0.8	94.7	84.4	94.7	11.6	78.9	2,179
Rural	4.8	31.8	0.4	93.8	79.7	93.8	7.1	73.9	533
Urban	5.3	38.4	1.0	95.0	86.0	95.0	13.1	80.6	1,646
Bagmati	16.8	55.3	6.5	97.0	87.6	97.1	29.2	85.0	2,908
Rural	22.3	35.9	0.5	94.3	69.8	94.3	6.9	65.7	672
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	11.9	63.7	11.3	98.8	96.2	99.0	46.1	95.1	1,371
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	20.1	56.9	3.4	96.2	87.8	96.2	19.8	83.9	865
Gandaki	16.9	49.5	1.7	96.9	89.3	96.9	15.4	87.5	1,324
Rural	16.8	40.4	0.3	94.4	81.8	94.4	6.9	78.0	446
Urban	16.9	54.1	2.4	98.1	93.0	98.1	19.7	92.3	878
Lumbini	17.3	43.0	1.1	96.5	88.8	96.5	16.4	87.2	2,154
Rural	18.6	36.4	0.1	95.5	85.7	95.5	11.8	83.2	918
Urban	16.3	47.8	1.8	97.2	91.1	97.2	19.8	90.2	1,236
Karnali	14.5	17.3	0.9	93.6	77.4	93.7	8.1	68.5	778
Rural	15.5	10.6	0.8	91.3	71.5	91.5	6.0	59.1	352
Urban	13.6	22.8	1.0	95.5	82.2	95.5	9.8	76.2	426
Sudurpashchim	23.4	27.2	3.2	92.3	78.3	92.6	11.3	75.1	1,145
Rural	25.2	12.9	1.9	89.9	72.2	90.5	5.1	67.1	417

Table LN.6.1: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Nepal, 2024-25									
	Percentage of households with a:							Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Radio ¹	Television ²	Telephone				Desktop, laptop, tablet, or similar computer ⁴		
			Fixed line	Mobile phone ^A	Smartphone	Any ³			
Urban	22.4	35.4	3.9	93.6	81.8	93.8	14.9	79.7	728
Education of household head									
None	13.2	30.9	1.4	90.8	73.8	90.9	7.1	69.6	4,402
ECED	19.9	49.7	5.5	95.4	76.7	95.4	4.7	70.3	107
Basic (Gr 1-8)	14.6	40.7	1.2	96.7	86.3	96.8	10.7	83.0	3,961
Grade 1-5	13.8	38.3	1.2	96.1	83.6	96.3	9.2	80.1	2,332
Grade 6-8	15.7	44.2	1.1	97.5	90.2	97.5	12.9	87.2	1,629
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	15.2	55.6	3.9	98.8	95.0	98.9	25.4	93.0	3,381
Grade 9-10	15.6	56.5	3.9	98.5	93.7	98.5	21.7	91.5	2,208
Grade 11-12	14.5	53.9	4.0	99.5	97.4	99.5	32.2	95.8	1,173
Higher	20.0	60.1	10.1	99.4	98.6	99.4	58.2	97.8	923
Missing/DK	(6.5)	(59.6)	(12.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(52.8)	(100.0)	27
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	14.4	7.6	0.4	86.4	60.3	86.5	1.4	52.9	2,732
Second	14.3	27.1	0.3	95.8	83.0	95.9	3.9	78.9	2,487
Middle	15.3	46.0	0.7	97.4	89.3	97.5	8.1	86.1	2,512
Fourth	12.9	54.1	1.4	98.7	96.0	98.7	18.2	95.3	2,532
Richest	16.5	81.5	10.8	99.5	98.9	99.6	53.3	99.2	2,539
¹ MICS indicator LN.604 - Households with a radio									
² MICS indicator LN.605 - Households with a television									
³ MICS indicator LN.606 - Households with a telephone									
⁴ MICS indicator LN.607 - Households with a computer									
⁵ MICS indicator LN.608 - Households with internet									

^A This column includes smartphones.
) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

^A This column includes smartphones.

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

Table LN.6.2: Use of ICT

Percentage of population age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of people who:										Number of people
	Used a computer			Own a mobile phone ^{2,A}	Own a smartphone ³	Used a mobile phone ^A			Used internet		
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months			During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁵	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁶	
Total	25.1	16.8	13.4	85.3	76.7	93.7	86.9	76.2	75.1	70.0	18,408
Sex											
Male	34.8	24.0	18.8	90.4	82.1	94.9	89.3	79.6	78.4	73.2	7,720
Female	18.1	11.5	9.5	81.6	72.8	92.8	85.1	73.8	72.7	67.6	10,688
Area of residence											
Urban	29.1	20.3	16.5	86.7	79.6	94.5	88.5	79.1	78.2	74.0	12,703
Rural	16.2	8.9	6.5	82.2	70.2	92.0	83.2	69.7	68.1	60.9	5,705
Province											
Koshi	26.1	15.2	12.4	89.8	80.8	96.3	87.7	76.3	74.5	68.3	3,089
Rural	20.6	11.1	9.2	87.8	76.3	95.3	87.0	69.3	66.8	61.9	1,196
Urban	29.6	17.8	14.4	91.1	83.6	97.0	88.1	80.8	79.3	72.3	1,892
Madhesh	12.9	8.7	7.9	74.2	64.6	89.9	81.7	64.9	64.4	59.6	3,589
Rural	11.1	6.9	5.9	73.2	61.9	88.2	79.9	61.5	61.0	55.1	872
Urban	13.5	9.2	8.5	74.5	65.5	90.4	82.3	66.0	65.5	61.1	2,717
Bagmati	40.8	30.0	23.8	92.6	85.5	96.4	93.0	84.1	82.8	79.8	4,217
Rural	20.2	11.7	7.6	85.9	69.2	92.7	86.5	70.8	68.4	60.8	783
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	47.8	39.4	32.5	96.0	92.4	97.5	95.2	87.5	87.2	86.4	2,205
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	41.2	24.7	18.6	90.8	83.3	96.7	93.3	86.5	84.2	80.0	1,229
Gandaki	26.3	20.3	15.9	94.1	90.2	98.0	93.1	92.1	91.3	87.8	1,542
Rural	17.0	12.8	8.4	90.8	83.7	96.6	88.2	87.6	85.5	78.2	446
Urban	30.1	23.3	18.9	95.4	92.9	98.6	95.0	93.9	93.7	91.7	1,096
Lumbini	21.2	12.6	9.0	82.5	75.4	93.1	86.8	80.9	80.1	74.5	3,259
Rural	15.6	7.2	4.1	78.3	71.0	90.7	82.4	77.0	76.2	68.3	1,388
Urban	25.4	16.7	12.7	85.6	78.6	94.9	90.1	83.8	83.1	79.2	1,871

Table LN.6.2: Use of ICT

Percentage of population age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of people who:										Number of people	
	Used a computer			Own a mobile phone ^{2,A}	Own a smartphone ³	Used a mobile phone ^A			Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months			During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁵	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁶		
Age	Karnali	15.6	10.7	8.4	83.7	69.2	93.4	78.0	62.2	60.6	51.3	1,052
	Rural	10.4	6.5	5.1	80.9	61.9	91.9	74.6	56.3	54.7	43.9	474
	Urban	19.9	14.2	11.2	86.0	75.2	94.7	80.9	67.0	65.4	57.4	578
	Sudurpashchim	22.0	12.4	9.8	81.0	67.9	87.5	80.8	65.3	63.9	56.7	1,660
	Rural	15.0	6.8	5.6	83.4	65.6	89.0	81.2	60.6	58.6	49.7	546
	Urban	25.4	15.1	11.9	79.8	69.1	86.8	80.6	67.7	66.5	60.2	1,114
	15-19	36.3	23.3	15.8	63.9	61.6	86.0	74.7	75.1	74.3	67.5	3,182
	15-17	35.5	22.8	14.9	52.0	49.8	82.1	67.4	71.8	70.8	63.0	1,899
	18-19	37.4	24.0	17.0	81.5	79.1	91.8	85.5	80.2	79.5	74.2	1,283
	20-24	34.1	20.7	17.4	90.3	87.1	96.4	91.0	86.2	84.9	80.1	2,617
Education	25-29	27.8	18.9	15.8	92.6	87.5	96.7	92.9	83.6	82.6	78.1	2,807
	30-34	24.9	17.3	14.1	92.9	86.0	97.0	92.4	81.8	80.6	75.9	2,637
	35-39	21.1	15.0	12.5	90.9	80.1	95.5	89.2	76.1	75.1	70.0	2,604
	40-44	13.6	10.1	8.6	86.6	70.0	93.0	85.7	65.6	64.2	60.0	2,519
	45-49	12.0	8.5	7.2	84.1	64.0	92.2	83.6	61.0	59.4	54.1	2,042
	None	1.4	1.1	0.9	71.5	51.4	86.3	74.3	47.9	46.8	40.5	2,960
	ECED	6.6	6.6	5.3	77.2	56.4	89.6	77.1	61.9	61.9	55.4	92
	Basic (Gr 1-8)	6.6	2.9	1.8	83.1	70.6	92.9	85.0	69.4	67.8	61.8	4,934
	Grade 1-5	3.7	1.5	0.9	83.2	67.2	92.8	85.2	65.2	63.6	58.0	2,244
	Grade 6-8	9.0	4.1	2.5	83.0	73.5	92.9	84.8	73.0	71.3	64.9	2,691
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	31.8	19.0	13.9	88.2	84.2	95.4	89.8	85.6	84.7	79.5	8,119	
Grade 9-10	20.9	11.2	7.7	83.8	78.5	93.6	86.9	80.6	79.5	73.1	4,391	
Grade 11-12	44.7	28.2	21.1	93.5	90.9	97.5	93.1	91.6	90.7	87.1	3,728	

Table LN.6.2: Use of ICT

Percentage of population age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of people who:										Number of people
	Used a computer			Own a mobile phone ^{2,A}	Own a smartphone ³	Used a mobile phone ^A			Used internet		
	Ever	During the last 3 months ¹	At least once a week during the last 3 months			During the last 3 months ⁴	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months ⁵	At least once a week during the last 3 months ⁶	
Higher	72.5	59.5	53.2	98.3	97.0	99.1	97.6	94.7	93.8	92.6	2,284
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	7.1	3.0	1.5	76.8	58.5	87.9	76.3	54.3	52.3	43.4	3,144
Second	12.2	6.5	4.6	79.6	66.9	92.4	82.6	66.8	65.3	56.9	3,460
Middle	15.8	8.0	6.1	83.1	74.3	92.9	85.9	74.6	73.4	68.5	3,614
Fourth	29.7	18.2	14.1	89.9	85.2	96.2	91.6	85.6	84.9	81.5	4,156
Richest	53.7	42.8	36.0	94.2	92.8	97.5	94.9	93.2	92.6	91.2	4,034

¹ MICS indicator LN.609 - Use of computer

² MICS indicator LN.610a - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1

³ MICS indicator LN.610b - Ownership of smartphone

⁴ MICS indicator LN.611 - Use of mobile phone

⁵ MICS indicator LN.612a - Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1

⁶ MICS indicator LN.612b - Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)

^A Includes smartphone ownership/use

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

Table LN.6.3: ICT skills

Percentage of population age 15–49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer-related activities, Nepal, 2024–25

	Percentage of people who in the last 3 months:												Number of people
	Used a copy and paste tool	Sent a message	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Set up effective security measures	Changed privacy settings on own device, account, or app	Verified the reliability of information found online	Wrote a computer program in a specialized programming language	Performed at least one of the 11 listed computer related activities ^{1,2,3,4}	
Total²	24.2	48.2	10.2	9.3	20.1	17.6	11.5	23.8	19.9	19.2	3.1	57.6	18,408
Sex													
Male	37.0	60.3	13.3	12.3	27.6	17.1	17.9	33.5	26.6	24.2	3.7	69.7	7,720
Female	15.0	39.5	7.9	7.1	14.8	18.0	6.9	16.7	15.1	15.5	2.7	48.8	10,688
Area of residence													
Urban	26.5	50.7	12.1	10.3	21.6	19.3	13.8	25.8	22.1	21.3	3.8	60.0	12,703
Rural	19.0	42.6	5.7	7.0	16.7	13.8	6.5	19.3	15.2	14.4	1.6	52.1	5,705
Province													
Koshi	31.3	60.2	9.0	11.1	23.8	15.3	10.9	26.7	23.6	18.2	3.5	66.2	3,089
Rural	28.4	57.8	5.0	10.1	20.0	14.4	9.2	24.3	20.3	15.1	2.2	65.1	1,196
Urban	33.1	61.7	11.5	11.6	26.3	15.8	12.0	28.3	25.6	20.1	4.4	67.0	1,892
Madhesh	11.4	38.9	4.1	3.6	10.8	11.5	6.1	12.5	12.0	14.7	1.4	46.0	3,589
Rural	9.2	34.3	2.8	2.9	8.1	9.6	4.3	11.9	9.0	11.3	1.5	40.3	872
Urban	12.1	40.3	4.5	3.8	11.7	12.1	6.7	12.7	12.9	15.8	1.4	47.8	2,717
Bagmati	34.1	55.8	16.9	14.5	25.9	26.7	19.9	34.6	28.8	22.9	5.2	64.7	4,217
Rural	20.1	44.8	9.5	9.4	20.0	18.1	8.4	24.1	18.4	11.9	0.6	54.3	783
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	39.2	58.6	21.8	17.3	28.7	24.7	24.8	38.3	34.0	28.5	7.6	66.6	2,205
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	33.8	57.8	12.8	12.9	24.6	35.9	18.4	34.6	26.0	19.9	3.8	67.8	1,229
Gandaki	24.5	35.8	10.2	7.0	17.2	7.2	16.8	16.5	13.4	27.0	2.0	51.1	1,542
Rural	17.1	28.8	5.1	2.6	11.8	3.8	10.6	13.8	10.5	23.7	0.3	44.6	446
Urban	27.6	38.6	12.3	8.7	19.4	8.6	19.3	17.6	14.7	28.4	2.8	53.7	1,096
Lumbini	23.0	49.8	8.6	8.5	23.8	20.6	7.3	21.4	18.3	16.9	2.9	59.1	3,259
Rural	18.1	42.0	4.4	6.3	21.1	15.2	3.7	17.7	14.2	11.9	1.4	51.4	1,388

Table LN.6.3: ICT skills														
Percentage of population age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer-related activities, Nepal, 2024-25														
	Percentage of people who in the last 3 months:													
	Used a copy and paste tool	Sent a message	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Set up effective security measures	Changed privacy settings on own device, account, or app	Verified the reliability of information found online	Wrote a computer program in a specialized programming language	Performed at least one of the 11 listed activities ^{1,2,3,4}	Number of people	
Urban	26.7	55.5	11.7	10.1	25.8	24.7	10.0	24.0	21.4	20.6	3.9	64.7	1,871	
Karnali	20.7	38.7	9.7	9.2	16.1	9.9	8.2	26.1	15.3	22.0	3.9	52.1	1,052	
Rural	20.5	37.8	8.9	9.1	14.5	9.5	7.1	19.7	14.6	19.4	4.2	46.7	474	
Urban	20.9	39.5	10.3	9.3	17.4	10.3	9.2	31.4	15.8	24.2	3.7	56.5	578	
Sudurpashchim	17.9	41.5	11.6	8.6	16.7	20.6	8.8	24.9	20.0	16.8	1.9	55.2	1,660	
Rural	15.4	36.6	8.0	6.7	13.7	21.0	4.8	21.5	16.1	16.3	1.0	52.2	546	
Urban	19.1	43.9	13.4	9.5	18.2	20.4	10.8	26.6	21.8	17.0	2.4	56.7	1,114	
Age														
15-24 ¹	31.9	57.9	12.7	10.4	26.5	21.4	14.5	29.6	25.3	22.2	3.7	67.0	5,799	
15-19	30.5	55.2	11.0	10.1	25.6	21.1	13.5	27.3	23.5	19.5	4.0	64.0	3,182	
15-17	28.3	49.8	10.2	9.8	23.2	20.3	11.6	24.7	21.0	19.2	3.7	59.8	1,899	
18-19	33.8	63.1	12.2	10.4	29.2	22.3	16.3	31.2	27.3	20.0	4.4	70.3	1,283	
20-24	33.7	61.3	14.8	10.8	27.7	21.7	15.7	32.3	27.5	25.4	3.4	70.6	2,617	
25-29	27.3	56.1	11.0	11.8	23.4	21.1	14.1	30.0	23.9	21.8	4.3	65.4	2,807	
30-34	24.8	52.2	11.3	10.4	22.1	19.3	12.3	24.9	20.8	21.2	3.4	61.6	2,637	
35-39	22.4	44.9	10.4	9.4	18.7	16.6	10.5	21.5	19.0	20.0	2.6	55.1	2,604	
40-44	14.0	32.8	6.4	6.6	11.0	10.2	7.4	15.2	12.1	13.2	2.6	41.6	2,519	
45-49	12.1	28.0	4.5	4.3	8.0	10.3	5.1	10.7	8.8	10.7	1.0	37.8	2,042	
Education														
None	4.0	14.7	0.9	2.5	3.2	7.8	1.3	3.3	3.1	5.6	0.7	22.3	2,960	
ECED	9.0	16.6	7.0	7.7	5.3	9.7	6.0	6.3	7.7	10.6	0.7	24.5	92	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	9.7	35.4	2.0	3.1	10.0	10.9	3.2	11.3	9.6	10.1	0.7	45.1	4,934	
Grade 1-5	7.5	28.8	1.0	2.2	6.7	8.6	1.8	7.8	6.1	8.2	0.4	38.2	2,244	
Grade 6-8	11.6	40.9	2.9	3.7	12.7	12.7	4.4	14.2	12.5	11.6	1.0	50.8	2,691	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	29.9	58.9	10.2	9.8	24.1	19.3	11.8	29.0	23.6	22.7	3.0	69.4	8,119	

Table LN.6.3: ICT skills

Percentage of population age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer-related activities, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of people who in the last 3 months:												Number of people
	Used a copy and paste tool	Sent a message	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Set up effective security measures	Changed privacy settings on own device, account, or app	Verified the reliability of information found online	Wrote a computer program in a specialized programming language	Performed at least one of the 11 listed computer related activities ^{1,2,3,4}	
Grade 9-10	21.5	51.2	5.2	7.0	18.1	14.8	6.7	21.5	17.8	16.8	1.7	62.5	4,391
Grade 11-12	39.8	67.9	16.1	13.1	31.1	24.6	17.8	37.8	30.5	29.7	4.6	77.5	3,728
Higher	62.3	82.6	39.5	29.8	50.7	39.3	42.3	59.4	51.3	44.4	12.2	89.5	2,284
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	12.9	32.8	3.2	4.9	9.4	13.5	3.3	12.3	10.7	10.6	1.3	41.5	3,144
Second	14.1	38.6	4.2	6.3	14.0	12.2	5.2	16.5	13.9	13.0	1.3	47.4	3,460
Middle	16.9	41.4	4.7	5.1	14.5	12.5	6.1	16.9	13.0	13.8	1.0	52.1	3,614
Fourth	27.9	55.0	11.3	9.7	23.3	18.5	11.8	26.3	21.8	21.2	2.9	64.4	4,156
Richest	44.4	67.6	24.4	18.5	35.5	29.0	28.0	42.5	36.6	33.9	8.3	76.7	4,034
Parity indices (age 15-24) ³													
Rural/Urban	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.9	na
Female/Male	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	na
Poorest/Richest	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	na
Parity indices (age 15-49) ⁴													
Rural/Urban	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.9	na
Female/Male	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	na
Poorest/Richest	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	na
¹ MICS indicator LN.613a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1													
² MICS indicator LN.613b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1													
³ Parity indices - MICS indicator LN.613a; SDG indicator 4.5.1													
⁴ Parity indices - MICS indicator LN.613b; SDG indicator 4.5.1													

na: not applicable

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

na: not applicable

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

9 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the CRC and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law and is an essential prerequisite for legal identity and the fulfilment of children's rights.¹ Birth certificates are proof of that legal identity and are often required to access essential services like health care or education. Possession of a birth certificate can also be one form of protection against child labour, child marriage, and underage recruitment into the armed forces since it enables verification of a child's age. Birth certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

Nepal's history of civil and vital registration dates back to 1977, when the country implemented an official program governed by the Birth, Death and Other Personal Incident Act of 1976, alongside the Birth, Death and Other Personal Incident Regulations of 1977. These legal frameworks established the procedures and requirements for registering key life events, including births. According to the law, parents or caregivers are mandated to register their newborn children within 35 days of birth. The purpose behind this regulation is to ensure that every child is recognized legally from the earliest possible moment, granting them access to fundamental rights and protections as outlined in national and international conventions.

However, in practice, adherence to this legal requirement has proven challenging for many families across Nepal. Various societal, logistical, and awareness-related factors have contributed to a trend where most children are not registered immediately after birth. Instead, a significant number of registrations occur much later, typically around the time children are about to begin formal schooling, which is often at the age of five. This delay is primarily because a birth certificate becomes essential for school enrollment, compelling parents to complete the registration process at that juncture rather than during the child's infancy.

It is important to highlight that the implementation of the Child Grant program has played a notable role in improving birth registration rates in recent years. The Child Grant is a social assistance initiative that provides benefits to families with registered children, thereby incentivizing timely registration. As a result, there has been a measurable increase in the number of children whose births are registered, especially when comparing data from Nepal's Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) conducted in 2014, 2019, and 2025. The positive impact of this program demonstrates that policy interventions and financial support can effectively encourage compliance with legal requirements and promote children's rights to legal identity from birth. National customization was done to include 5-17 years age brackets for birth registration module, to meet the compliance with national child rights legislation, and a comprehensive assessment of free, universal and timely birth registration services under United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework results. The SDG indicator on the quality of free and universal birth registration service requires assessment against internationally agreed criteria. Two of the six core quality criteria explicitly require verification that birth registration is free and that the first copy of the birth certificate is issued free of charge for all children aged 0–17 years. Measuring these criteria necessitates age-disaggregated data beyond early childhood, as fee waivers and service access may vary by age, location, or administrative practice.

¹ United Nations Children's Fund. *The Right Start in Life: Global levels and trends in birth registration, 2024 update* UNICEF, New York, 2024. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/UNICEF_The-Right-Start-in-Life_Dec-2024.pdf.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration (under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caregivers know how to register births, Nepal, 2024-25

	Children under age 5 years whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caregivers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹			
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	71.6	10.6	3.2	85.4	5,867	82.9	856
Sex							
Male	73.0	10.2	3.0	86.3	3,128	82.9	429
Female	69.9	11.0	3.4	84.4	2,739	82.8	427
Area of residence							
Urban	70.3	11.9	3.1	85.3	3,788	82.2	556
Rural	73.9	8.1	3.5	85.6	2,079	84.1	300
Province							
Koshi	67.3	8.5	2.6	78.4	956	88.3	207
Rural	67.0	10.4	2.5	79.9	381	89.0	77
Urban	67.6	7.2	2.6	77.4	575	87.9	130
Madhesh	76.6	8.5	1.4	86.5	1,491	75.0	202
Rural	79.5	8.9	1.0	89.4	388	79.7	41
Urban	75.6	8.4	1.5	85.4	1,104	73.8	161
Bagmati	57.8	18.5	4.0	80.3	1,056	87.7	209
Rural	68.0	3.6	4.7	76.3	285	88.6	68
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	39.4	36.8	4.3	80.5	481	89.2	94
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	78.3	2.7	2.7	83.6	290	83.4	47
Gandaki	74.5	8.8	5.9	89.2	392	93.2	42
Rural	71.4	10.1	6.0	87.5	124	(81.6)	15
Urban	75.9	8.2	5.9	90.0	267	(*)	27
Lumbini	70.4	10.7	6.1	87.2	975	85.4	125
Rural	70.8	8.3	6.1	85.3	490	85.6	72
Urban	69.9	13.1	6.1	89.1	485	(85.0)	53
Karnali	88.1	6.2	1.5	95.8	427	(87.1)	18
Rural	88.6	7.5	0.7	96.8	199	(*)	6
Urban	87.6	5.1	2.1	94.9	228	(*)	12
Sudurpashchim	79.0	9.3	2.3	90.6	569	57.4	53
Rural	79.1	7.8	3.2	90.1	212	(55.8)	21
Urban	79.0	10.1	1.8	90.9	357	(58.5)	32
Age (in months)							
0-11	59.9	7.7	4.9	72.4	993	86.7	274
12-23	68.9	7.4	4.3	80.6	1,136	81.3	221
24-35	75.0	11.0	2.9	88.9	1,181	81.4	131
36-47	75.3	11.5	2.7	89.6	1,305	77.9	136
48-59	76.3	14.4	1.8	92.4	1,251	84.3	94
Mother's education							
None	70.5	10.2	3.0	83.8	1,097	72.6	178
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	3
Basic (Gr 1-8)	72.7	7.1	3.6	83.4	1,707	80.8	284
Grade 1-5	73.7	7.5	3.4	84.7	800	85.3	123
Grade 6-8	71.7	6.8	3.7	82.2	907	77.5	162

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration (under age 5)							
Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caregivers know how to register births, Nepal, 2024-25							
	Children under age 5 years whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caregivers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹			
	Seen	Not seen					
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	72.1	11.2	3.0	86.3	2,467	88.1	337
Grade 9-10	73.0	10.3	2.8	86.1	1,337	83.6	186
Grade 11-12	71.0	12.4	3.2	86.6	1,130	93.8	151
Higher	68.4	19.2	3.3	90.9	567	96.8	51
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	73.7	7.2	3.1	83.9	1,250	81.7	201
Second	73.6	8.4	2.5	84.6	1,222	83.6	189
Middle	74.8	8.8	3.4	87.0	1,281	78.2	166
Fourth	70.9	12.0	2.8	85.8	1,163	85.0	165
Richest	62.8	18.5	4.5	85.8	952	86.7	135
¹ MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

Table PR.1.2: Birth registration (age 5-17)							
Percentage of children age 5-17 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caregivers know how to register births, Nepal, 2024-25							
	Children age 5-17 years whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caregivers know how to register births	Number of children age 5-17 without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered			
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	80.7	16.0	0.7	97.3	12,485	75.7	332
Sex							
Male	80.0	16.7	0.8	97.4	6,347	69.4	162
Female	81.4	15.2	0.6	97.2	6,138	81.7	170
Area of residence							
Urban	79.4	17.0	0.7	97.0	8,094	75.1	239
Rural	83.1	14.1	0.7	97.9	4,391	77.2	93
Province							
Koshi	78.4	16.8	0.6	95.8	2,007	(86.1)	85
Rural	78.6	17.0	0.3	95.8	830	(*)	35
Urban	78.2	16.7	0.9	95.8	1,177	(*)	50
Madhesh	86.0	11.0	0.6	97.6	2,857	(50.6)	69
Rural	85.1	12.4	0.1	97.6	706	(*)	17
Urban	86.3	10.5	0.7	97.6	2,151	(*)	53
Bagmati	73.1	21.8	0.8	95.6	2,202	87.7	96
Rural	84.6	10.0	2.3	96.9	564	(*)	17
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	50.3	43.8	0.1	94.2	916	(*)	54
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	92.9	3.1	0.5	96.5	722	(*)	25
Gandaki	78.8	18.3	1.2	98.3	957	(*)	17

Table PR.1.2: Birth registration (age 5-17)

Percentage of children age 5-17 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caregivers know how to register births, Nepal, 2024-25

	Children age 5-17 years whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caregivers know how to register births	Number of children age 5-17 without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered			
	Seen	Not seen					
Rural	78.1	17.9	2.7	98.7	312	(*)	4
Urban	79.1	18.5	0.5	98.1	645	(*)	12
Lumbini	80.2	17.5	0.7	98.4	2,349	(*)	37
Rural	84.4	14.1	0.2	98.7	1,085	(*)	14
Urban	76.7	20.3	1.2	98.2	1,264	(*)	23
Karnali	88.4	10.6	0.7	99.6	825	(*)	3
Rural	88.6	11.2	0.0	99.9	399	(*)	1
Urban	88.1	10.0	1.3	99.4	427	(*)	3
Sudurpashchim	82.9	14.5	0.6	98.0	1,288	(*)	26
Rural	81.6	16.1	1.3	99.0	496	(*)	5
Urban	83.7	13.5	0.2	97.4	792	(*)	20
Age (in years)							
5-9	80.1	14.5	1.0	95.6	4,895	77.1	218
10-14	80.8	16.9	0.3	98.0	5,082	77.6	100
15-17	81.7	16.9	0.8	99.4	2,418	(*)	15
Mother's education							
None	81.1	14.9	0.7	96.7	4,749	73.1	158
ECED	77.4	22.6	0.0	100.0	82	-	0
Basic (Gr 1-8)	81.3	15.1	0.6	97.1	3,614	72.7	106
Grade 1-5	80.6	15.9	0.8	97.2	2,065	(75.1)	57
Grade 6-8	82.4	14.2	0.3	96.8	1,549	(70.0)	49
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	80.4	16.8	0.9	98.1	3,313	(85.1)	64
Grade 9-10	80.9	16.4	0.8	98.1	2,035	(81.5)	39
Grade 11-12	79.5	17.5	1.0	98.1	1,277	(*)	25
Higher	78.3	20.9	0.1	99.2	668	(*)	5
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	-	0
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	82.8	13.6	0.6	97.0	2,876	73.8	86
Second	84.1	12.8	1.2	98.1	2,721	(86.4)	52
Middle	80.4	15.9	0.6	96.9	2,523	(66.3)	78
Fourth	80.6	15.6	0.6	96.9	2,378	(74.7)	75
Richest	73.3	24.2	0.4	97.9	1,987	(85.4)	42

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

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

Table PR.1.3.S: Birth registration (under 18)							
Percentage of children age 0-17 years by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caregivers know how to register births, Nepal, 2024-25							
	Children age 0-17 years whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caregivers know how to register births	Number of children age 0-17 years without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered			
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	77.8	14.2	1.5	93.5	18,352	80.8	1,189
Sex							
Male	77.7	14.5	1.5	93.8	9,474	79.2	591
Female	77.9	13.9	1.5	93.3	8,877	82.5	598
Area of residence							
Urban	76.5	15.4	1.4	93.3	11,881	80.0	795
Rural	80.1	12.2	1.6	93.9	6,470	82.5	393
Province							
Koshi	74.8	14.1	1.2	90.2	2,964	87.6	291
Rural	74.9	14.9	1.0	90.8	1,211	90.2	111
Urban	74.7	13.6	1.4	89.7	1,752	86.1	180
Madhesh	82.8	10.2	0.8	93.8	4,348	68.7	271
Rural	83.1	11.2	0.4	94.7	1,093	65.6	58
Urban	82.7	9.8	1.0	93.4	3,255	69.6	213
Bagmati	68.1	20.7	1.8	90.7	3,258	87.7	305
Rural	79.0	7.9	3.1	90.0	849	90.9	85
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	46.6	41.4	1.5	89.5	1,397	85.4	147
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	88.7	3.0	1.1	92.9	1,011	88.6	72
Gandaki	77.5	15.6	2.5	95.6	1,348	93.9	59
Rural	76.2	15.7	3.6	95.5	436	(84.1)	20
Urban	78.2	15.5	2.0	95.7	912	(98.8)	39
Lumbini	77.3	15.5	2.3	95.1	3,323	83.2	162
Rural	80.2	12.3	2.0	94.5	1,575	83.6	86
Urban	74.8	18.3	2.6	95.6	1,749	82.8	76
Karnali	88.3	9.1	0.9	98.3	1,252	(81.9)	21
Rural	88.6	10.0	0.2	98.8	597	(*)	7
Urban	87.9	8.3	1.6	97.8	655	(*)	14
Sudurpashchim	81.7	12.9	1.1	95.7	1,858	56.3	79
Rural	80.9	13.6	1.8	96.3	708	(54.9)	26
Urban	82.2	12.5	0.7	95.4	1,149	(57.0)	53
Age (in years)							
0-4	71.6	10.6	3.2	85.4	5,867	82.9	856
5-9	80.1	14.5	1.0	95.6	4,985	77.1	218
10-14	80.8	16.9	0.3	98.0	5,082	(77.6)	100
15-17	81.7	16.9	0.8	99.4	2,418	(*)	15
Mother's education							
None	79.1	14.0	1.2	94.3	5,847	72.8	336
ECED	75.3	19.1	2.3	96.7	103	(*)	3
Basic (Gr 1-8)	78.6	12.6	1.5	92.7	5,321	78.6	390
Grade 1-5	78.7	13.5	1.5	93.7	2,865	82.1	180
Grade 6-8	78.4	11.4	1.6	91.4	2,457	75.7	211
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	76.8	14.4	1.8	93.1	5,780	87.7	401

Table PR.1.3.S: Birth registration (under 18)

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caregivers know how to register births, Nepal, 2024-25

	Children age 0-17 years whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caregivers know how to register births	Number of children age 0-17 years without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered			
	Seen	Not seen					
Grade 9-10	77.8	13.9	1.6	93.3	3,372	83.2	225
Grade 11-12	75.5	15.1	2.1	92.7	2,408	93.4	176
Higher	73.7	20.1	1.6	95.4	1,235	97.1	56
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	80.0	11.7	1.3	93.1	4,126	79.3	287
Second	80.9	11.4	1.6	93.9	3,942	84.2	241
Middle	78.5	13.5	1.5	93.6	3,803	74.4	245
Fourth	77.4	14.4	1.3	93.2	3,541	81.8	240
Richest	69.9	22.4	1.7	94.0	2,940	86.4	177

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

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

9.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-regulation is an integral part of parenting in all cultures. Too often however, children are raised using punitive or harsh disciplinary methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. A large body of evidence² confirms that violent discipline is both ineffective and can have harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life.

In Nepal, MICS 2024-25, mothers or caregivers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

² Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." *School Psychology Review* 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. <http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001>.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced by household members^A during the last one month, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe ^B		
Total	8.1	75.1	52.8	13.8	78.7	14,941
Sex						
Male	7.9	75.7	55.1	14.9	79.2	7,749
Female	8.3	74.4	50.3	12.6	78.2	7,192
Area of residence						
Urban	8.5	75.4	52.8	13.2	78.8	9,678
Rural	7.3	74.6	52.8	14.9	78.5	5,264
Province						
Koshi	6.5	78.3	51.8	11.4	82.4	2,477
Rural	5.2	78.0	55.8	12.2	83.1	1,017
Urban	7.3	78.5	49.1	10.7	81.9	1,460
Madhesh	4.9	84.3	71.0	21.3	87.7	3,554
Rural	3.3	84.7	73.3	24.6	88.7	890
Urban	5.4	84.2	70.3	20.2	87.4	2,664
Bagmati	7.6	63.0	39.3	5.2	67.7	2,643
Rural	4.0	61.2	41.4	3.8	67.0	683
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	11.9	64.1	35.9	6.1	67.4	1,120
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	4.8	63.1	42.3	5.0	68.5	840
Gandaki	7.9	79.9	45.0	8.6	81.7	1,095
Rural	6.1	82.9	51.0	8.0	85.4	364
Urban	8.8	78.5	42.1	8.9	79.9	731
Lumbini	13.0	73.2	43.2	13.1	76.0	2,699
Rural	12.4	71.7	39.4	14.0	73.7	1,258
Urban	13.6	74.5	46.6	12.3	78.0	1,442
Karnali	7.8	73.0	54.7	15.5	75.2	1,027
Rural	6.5	71.0	52.4	14.9	74.0	489
Urban	8.9	74.8	56.8	16.1	76.4	538
Sudurpashchim	10.6	70.5	56.7	19.0	76.0	1,446
Rural	11.5	73.3	59.9	23.9	78.5	563
Urban	10.1	68.8	54.7	15.9	74.4	882
Age						
1-2	11.4	59.7	46.9	11.0	65.5	2,318
3-4	8.2	76.5	62.7	16.7	81.1	2,557
5-9	6.5	80.0	58.8	14.8	83.1	4,985
10-14	8.0	76.7	44.6	12.6	79.3	5,082
Mother's education						
None	6.5	80.7	57.5	17.4	83.1	4,499
ECED	5.2	67.6	40.6	11.6	76.2	90
Basic (Gr 1-8)	8.5	75.6	53.6	13.7	78.9	4,384
Grade 1-5	9.5	75.6	54.0	14.0	78.8	2,315
Grade 6-8	7.3	75.5	53.2	13.4	79.1	2,070
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	7.5	73.0	51.2	11.9	77.8	4,899
Grade 9-10	7.1	75.3	54.3	13.1	79.4	2,861

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline						
Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced by household members ^A during the last one month, Nepal, 2024-25						
	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
			Any	Severe ^B		
Grade 11-12	8.1	69.7	46.8	10.2	75.4	2,037
Higher	16.0	59.6	38.0	7.4	63.8	1,057
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	7.9	76.0	55.7	16.7	78.9	3,371
Second	7.5	78.1	58.3	17.6	81.1	3,248
Middle	7.4	76.6	53.7	12.9	81.1	3,054
Fourth	7.2	77.2	54.7	12.5	80.5	2,875
Richest	10.9	65.5	37.8	7.1	70.2	2,393
¹ MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1						
^A The experience of child disciplining methods covers only as used by adult members of the household and not those experienced by the child by other people, e.g., family members not living in the household						
^B Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could						
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 cases						

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment		
Percentage of mothers/caregivers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Nepal, 2024-25		
	Percentage of mothers/caregivers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/caregivers responding to a child discipline module
Total	23.7	8,158
Sex		
Male	17.6	260
Female	23.9	7,898
Area of residence		
Urban	22.5	5,433
Rural	26.0	2,725
Province		
Koshi	22.4	1,386
Rural	23.2	535
Urban	21.9	851
Madhesh	31.8	1,684
Rural	36.1	405
Urban	30.4	1,278
Bagmati	16.0	1,622
Rural	22.2	370
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	10.1	760
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	20.4	491
Gandaki	17.1	664
Rural	22.5	209
Urban	14.6	456
Lumbini	22.7	1,503

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caregivers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of mothers/caregivers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/caregivers responding to a child discipline module
Rural	22.9	683
Urban	22.5	820
Karnali	32.7	561
Rural	31.3	253
Urban	33.8	308
Sudurpashchim	25.6	738
Rural	27.1	270
Urban	24.7	468
Age		
<25	25.0	1,153
25-34	23.3	3,825
35-49	23.5	2,576
50+	24.5	604
Education		
None	28.6	2,145
ECED	(20.4)	49
Basic (Gr 1-8)	27.8	2,277
Grade 1-5	29.0	1,147
Grade 6-8	26.6	1,130
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	20.0	2,989
Grade 9-10	22.6	1,689
Grade 11-12	16.6	1,300
Higher	10.3	688
Missing/DK	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	27.6	1,669
Second	27.4	1,681
Middle	25.9	1,664
Fourth	22.5	1,654
Richest	13.9	1,490
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases		
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

9.3 CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

In Nepal, the issue of child labour is addressed through a combination of national legislation and international commitments. The legal framework defines specific occupations that are deemed hazardous or inappropriate for children and sets the minimum age for employment.

Below is a summary of relevant laws and descriptions of main occupations involving children in Nepal:

1. Key Legislation on Child Labour in Nepal

a. Constitution of Nepal (2015)

- **Article 39 (5):** Prohibits employment of children in factories, mines, and other hazardous work.
- Guarantees the rights of children to protection against exploitation.

b. Child Rights Act, 2018 (2075 BS)

- **Defines a child as anyone below 18 years of age.**
- Prohibits employment of children under **14 years** of age in any work.
- Children between **14 and 18 years** can only be employed in **non-hazardous** work and under conditions that do not affect their education, health, and development.
- Employers must ensure safety and not involve children in work that is:
 - Physically or mentally harmful,
 - Carried out underground or underwater,
 - Involves heavy machinery or tools,
 - Involves handling of hazardous substances.

c. Labour Act, 2017

- Reinforces the age restrictions set in the Child Rights Act.
- Mandates penalties for employing children below the minimum age or in hazardous sectors.

d. Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act, 2007

- Addresses forced child labor and exploitation, particularly trafficking for labor or sexual exploitation.

e. International Commitments

Nepal is a signatory to:

- ILO Convention No. 138 (Minimum Age Convention)
- ILO Convention No. 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour)
- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

Nepal has taken significant steps through its Constitution and laws to protect children from labour, especially hazardous work. However, enforcement remains a challenge due to poverty, lack of awareness, and weak monitoring systems. Multi-sectoral efforts involving government, NGOs, and communities are crucial to eliminate child labour and ensure children's rights to education, health, and a safe childhood.

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child age 5-17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).^{3,4,5}

Table PR.3.1 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
- ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
- iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Table PR.3.2 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour.⁶

- i. age 5-11 and age 12-14:
21 hours or more, that is, children age 5-14 years are classified as child labourers if they have spent at least 21 hours on household chores during the last week.
- ii. age 15-17:
No limit to number of hours, that is, children age 15-17 years are not classified as child labourers based on time spent on household chores. For children in this age group, only the number of hours spent on economic activities in the last week is used for classification.

SDG Target 8.7 aims to “take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.” The SDG indicator 8.7.1 is defined as the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Two indicators are presently in use for measuring child labour within the context of SDG monitoring and reporting. The first based on the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (using above age-thresholds on economic activities alone) and the second based on the general production boundary (classifying child labour if age-specific thresholds are exceeded on either or both economic activities or household chores). Table PR.3.3 presents both of these two measures. The MICS Indicator PR.3 is based on the second, i.e. using the general production boundary.

Pertaining to the overall concept of child labour, the module also collects information on hazardous working conditions. Table PR.3.4 presents the percentage of children involved in each of the hazardous activities included in the survey. Note, however, that the present definition, also used for SDG reporting, does not include involvement in hazardous working conditions, as further methodological work is needed to validate questions specifically aimed at identifying children working under such hazardous conditions.

³ ‘Own use production of goods’, including activities such as fetching water and collecting firewood, falls within the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts. However, for the purpose of SDG reporting of indicator 8.7.1, and with the goal of facilitating international comparability, fetching water and collecting firewood have been classified as unpaid household services (i.e., household chores), a form of production that lies outside the production boundary.

⁴ UNICEF. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?*. MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. New York: UNICEF, 2012. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf.

⁵ The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

⁶ Note that the age-specific thresholds for household chores have changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Comparison to other data sources, including previous MICS surveys, should be done with caution.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	16.6	7,022	31.9	5.6	3,045	48.5	0.8	2,418
Sex								
Male	13.4	3,646	29.9	5.3	1,484	47.1	1.3	1,217
Female	20.2	3,376	33.7	6.0	1,562	50.0	0.3	1,200
Area of residence								
Urban	12.5	4,596	26.8	4.4	1,925	43.3	0.8	1,573
Rural	24.5	2,427	40.6	7.8	1,120	58.2	0.8	845
Province								
Koshi	24.0	1,178	40.7	9.6	512	51.1	0.0	318
Rural	33.7	498	51.2	14.9	211	57.5	0.0	121
Urban	16.9	679	33.4	5.9	301	47.2	0.0	197
Madhesh	6.8	1,716	19.3	5.1	643	33.5	2.4	498
Rural	9.8	399	29.2	1.3	173	23.9	1.8	134
Urban	5.8	1,317	15.6	6.4	470	37.0	2.7	364
Bagmati	14.0	1,167	28.7	1.5	556	34.8	0.8	478
Rural	24.5	304	40.6	4.4	142	69.4	3.1	118
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	6.2	429	16.9	0.7	263	15.7	0.0	223
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	14.4	434	37.9	0.0	151	35.9	0.0	137
Gandaki	10.8	534	16.5	2.0	232	35.9	0.3	191
Rural	12.1	187	24.3	0.0	71	(45.7)	(0.0)	54
Urban	10.1	347	13.1	2.8	161	32.1	0.4	137
Lumbini	11.7	1,282	29.9	3.7	603	57.2	0.0	464
Rural	16.8	545	33.1	3.6	307	61.1	0.0	232
Urban	8.0	737	26.6	3.9	295	53.2	0.0	232
Karnali	33.5	466	56.2	12.8	201	73.5	0.0	159
Rural	36.6	230	59.0	14.2	89	71.4	0.0	79
Urban	30.5	235	53.9	11.7	112	75.6	0.0	80
Sudurpashchim	35.5	680	49.2	9.8	299	73.3	1.0	310
Rural	43.5	263	53.2	18.3	127	80.0	0.9	107
Urban	30.4	417	46.3	3.5	172	69.8	1.1	203
School attendance								
Attending ^A	16.8	6,652	31.6	5.5	2,917	47.6	0.9	2,277
Not attending	13.7	370	40.0	5.4	124	63.6	0.0	140
Mother's education^B								
None	18.7	2,262	34.5	7.0	1,286	52.1	1.3	1,201
ECED	(27.9)	38	(*)	(*)	33	(*)	(*)	11
Basic (Gr 1-8)	18.3	2,069	35.1	7.4	897	57.8	0.3	648
Grade 1-5	20.0	1,111	35.1	9.9	527	62.4	0.3	427
Grade 6-8	16.3	958	35.0	3.7	370	48.8	0.4	221
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	13.7	2,194	26.6	2.1	693	32.2	0.4	425
Grade 9-10	13.2	1,341	27.9	1.0	436	34.0	0.7	259

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities								
Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Nepal, 2024-25								
	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Grade 11-12	14.5	853	24.3	3.8	257	29.5	0.0	167
Higher	11.8	455	9.9	0.8	136	(15.8)	(0.0)	78
Missing/DK	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	19
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	31.4	1,629	52.8	13.4	694	73.0	1.0	554
Second	18.4	1,596	34.7	8.1	614	57.7	0.8	510
Middle	12.8	1,415	30.2	2.6	596	47.0	0.0	511
Fourth	9.2	1,346	22.8	2.0	576	31.5	2.0	455
Richest	5.5	1,035	14.0	0.4	564	23.5	0.2	388
^A Includes attendance to early childhood education ^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated. () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores						
Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores during the previous week, by age groups, Nepal, 2024-25						
	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more		Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	
Total	58.8	1.8	7,022	78.5	5.3	3,045
Sex						
Male	51.5	1.6	3,646	71.1	3.1	1,484
Female	66.6	2.1	3,376	85.4	7.4	1,562
Area of residence						
Urban	57.2	1.5	4,596	78.1	4.3	1,925
Rural	61.8	2.4	2,427	79.1	7.0	1,120
Province						
Koshi	69.9	1.2	1,178	85.9	4.7	512
Rural	72.0	2.2	498	89.7	5.9	211
Urban	68.3	0.5	679	83.1	3.9	301
Madhesh	53.6	1.3	1,716	74.5	4.3	643
Rural	57.4	1.1	399	78.9	3.8	173
Urban	52.4	1.3	1,317	72.9	4.5	470
Bagmati	58.9	0.8	1,167	85.9	1.8	556
Rural	70.9	0.1	304	86.2	4.8	142
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	51.3	1.8	429	85.6	0.0	263
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	58.1	0.2	434	86.2	2.1	151
Gandaki	63.6	0.8	534	79.1	4.3	232
Rural	66.3	0.0	187	79.3	3.7	71

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores						
Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores during the previous week, by age groups, Nepal, 2024-25						
	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more		Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	
Urban	62.0	1.3	347	79.0	4.6	161
Lumbini	49.7	2.1	1,282	69.5	3.2	603
Rural	48.3	2.9	545	71.0	4.2	307
Urban	50.8	1.5	737	68.0	2.3	295
Karnali	59.0	3.9	466	84.7	11.4	201
Rural	61.8	5.0	230	88.7	6.4	89
Urban	56.2	2.9	235	81.6	15.4	112
Sudurpashchim	65.6	5.1	680	73.8	15.7	299
Rural	63.1	6.4	263	66.5	24.7	127
Urban	67.1	4.3	417	79.2	9.1	172
School attendance						
Attending ^A	59.2	1.8	6,652	78.5	5.2	2,917
Not attending	51.7	1.8	370	76.3	9.0	124
Mother's education						
None	59.9	3.1	2,262	75.7	8.5	1,286
ECED	(49.0)	(0.0)	38	(*)	(*)	33
Basic (Gr 1-8)	59.0	2.0	2,069	82.4	3.9	897
Grade 1-5	60.2	3.4	1,111	78.7	5.9	527
Grade 6-8	57.6	0.3	958	87.7	1.1	370
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	57.8	0.8	2,194	80.4	1.7	693
Grade 9-10	57.1	0.8	1,341	82.2	0.7	436
Grade 11-12	58.7	0.8	853	77.6	3.3	257
Higher	58.0	0.0	455	71.0	2.8	136
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	3	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	59.6	4.8	1,629	76.5	13.1	694
Second	61.9	2.1	1,596	77.5	6.1	614
Middle	57.8	0.5	1,415	81.2	3.0	596
Fourth	60.3	0.2	1,346	83.3	1.1	576
Richest	52.0	0.7	1,035	74.1	1.5	564
^A Includes attendance to early childhood education () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Nepal, 2024-25

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
Total	17.2	10.9	52.2	2.3	12.1	12,485
Sex						
Male	16.0	9.2	46.2	1.6	10.1	6,347
Female	18.4	12.7	58.4	3.0	14.2	6,138
Area of residence						
Urban	14.8	8.3	51.0	1.9	9.3	8,094
Rural	21.6	15.7	54.3	3.1	17.3	4,391
Province						
Koshi	18.5	16.5	62.9	1.9	17.5	2,007
Rural	21.4	24.0	66.0	2.8	25.3	830
Urban	16.4	11.3	60.7	1.3	12.0	1,177
Madhesh	10.2	5.6	48.9	1.7	6.5	2,857
Rural	11.7	6.2	51.7	1.5	7.3	706
Urban	9.7	5.4	48.0	1.8	6.2	2,151
Bagmati	14.8	8.0	52.9	0.9	8.7	2,202
Rural	24.8	14.9	59.9	1.3	15.7	564
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	8.7	3.1	48.6	0.9	4.0	916
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	14.7	8.7	53.0	0.5	9.2	722
Gandaki	11.2	6.6	54.7	1.5	7.6	957
Rural	13.4	7.3	57.9	0.8	8.1	312
Urban	10.1	6.2	53.1	1.8	7.3	645
Lumbini	19.0	7.4	45.0	2.0	8.3	2,349
Rural	22.5	9.4	44.4	2.6	10.9	1,085
Urban	16.0	5.6	45.5	1.4	6.1	1,264
Karnali	27.8	22.0	53.9	5.0	24.1	825
Rural	27.4	24.3	55.6	4.3	25.7	399
Urban	28.2	19.9	52.3	5.6	22.6	427
Sudurpashchim	29.0	21.2	51.7	6.3	24.9	1,288
Rural	30.8	27.9	50.4	9.7	33.0	496
Urban	27.9	17.0	52.5	4.2	19.9	792
Age						
5-11	0.0	16.6	58.8	1.8	17.2	7,022
12-14	31.9	5.6	78.5	5.3	9.3	3,045
15-17	48.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	2,418
School attendance						
Attending ^A	16.9	11.0	52.6	2.3	12.2	11,846
Not attending	21.9	9.0	45.1	2.8	10.6	634
Mother's education^B						
None	22.5	11.1	49.0	3.8	13.3	4,749
ECED	23.6	13.1	49.6	1.1	14.2	82

Table PR.3.3: Child labour						
Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Nepal, 2024-25						
	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
Basic (Gr 1-8)	19.1	12.4	54.2	2.1	13.3	3,614
Grade 1-5	21.9	13.3	52.5	3.3	14.8	2,065
Grade 6-8	15.3	11.0	56.5	0.5	11.4	1,549
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	9.7	9.6	55.1	0.9	10.0	3,313
Grade 9-10	10.3	9.0	55.2	0.7	9.3	2,035
Grade 11-12	8.8	10.4	54.9	1.2	11.2	1,277
Higher	3.8	8.2	53.9	0.6	8.7	668
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	26.8	21.2	52.2	5.9	23.9	2,876
Second	18.6	12.8	53.8	2.6	14.0	2,721
Middle	16.7	7.8	51.6	1.0	8.6	2,523
Fourth	11.6	6.1	54.3	0.4	6.5	2,378
Richest	8.6	3.0	48.1	0.8	3.8	1,987
¹ MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1						
^A Includes attendance to early childhood education						
^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.						
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of children engaged in:			Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions									Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^a	Number of children age 5-17 years
				Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
	10.9	2.3	6.5											
Sex														
Male	9.2	1.6	5.4	3.0	2.2	2.0	1.0	2.6	0.5	0.6	7.7	15.4	6,347	
Female	12.7	3.0	7.6	5.3	2.8	2.9	0.8	2.4	0.4	0.7	11.1	21.2	6,138	
Area of residence														
Urban	8.3	1.9	4.7	2.8	1.7	1.7	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.4	6.9	14.1	8,094	
Rural	15.7	3.1	9.7	6.6	4.0	3.8	1.1	4.8	0.8	1.2	13.9	25.9	4,391	
Province														
Koshi	16.5	1.9	7.6	4.4	5.6	2.2	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.8	10.4	24.2	2,007	
Rural	24.0	2.8	12.7	8.8	9.9	4.3	2.8	3.1	1.9	1.8	17.7	35.2	830	
Urban	11.3	1.3	4.1	1.3	2.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	16.4	1,177	
Madhesh	5.6	1.7	4.5	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	5.1	9.7	2,857	
Rural	6.2	1.5	2.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.3	8.9	706	
Urban	5.4	1.8	5.2	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	6.0	10.0	2,151	
Bagmati	8.0	0.9	4.9	2.3	1.2	2.0	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.4	7.2	13.8	2,202	
Rural	14.9	1.3	11.6	4.9	2.8	2.1	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	14.4	26.4	564	
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	3.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	3.1	6.1	916	
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	8.7	0.5	5.0	1.9	0.5	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.5	6.9	13.8	722	
Gandaki	6.6	1.5	5.3	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.9	12.7	957	
Rural	7.3	0.8	5.3	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.1	13.9	312	
Urban	6.2	1.8	5.3	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.8	12.0	645	
Lumbini	7.4	2.0	4.8	4.2	1.5	1.7	0.7	2.0	0.1	0.3	7.7	13.7	2,349	
Rural	9.4	2.6	6.6	5.0	1.5	2.1	0.1	3.5	0.1	0.2	9.4	17.3	1,085	

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Nepal, 2024-25													
	Percentage of children engaged in:			Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions									
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Total hazardous work	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work	Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^a
Urban	5.6	1.4	3.3	3.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	6.2	10.6	1,264
Karnali	22.0	5.0	20.3	16.9	7.0	7.6	2.4	7.5	1.5	4.1	27.0	41.2	825
Rural	24.3	4.3	25.7	21.1	7.3	9.2	1.9	9.0	1.6	4.7	33.0	46.1	399
Urban	19.9	5.6	15.2	13.1	6.8	6.1	3.0	6.0	1.3	3.6	21.4	36.5	427
Sudurpashchim	21.2	6.3	6.8	6.5	3.2	6.2	2.0	9.3	1.3	1.2	15.3	33.1	1,288
Rural	27.9	9.7	9.7	8.9	4.7	9.7	3.4	15.8	2.0	2.6	23.1	44.0	496
Urban	17.0	4.2	5.0	5.0	2.3	4.0	1.1	5.1	0.8	0.3	10.4	26.3	792
Age													
5-11	16.6	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.1	4.1	17.2	7,022
12-14	5.6	5.3	8.4	6.5	3.6	3.4	1.1	3.3	0.6	1.1	12.5	18.4	3,045
15-17	0.8	na	16.0	9.1	5.2	4.6	1.9	6.0	1.3	1.5	20.8	20.9	2,418
School attendance													
Attending ^b	11.0	2.3	6.4	4.2	2.4	2.4	0.9	2.5	0.5	0.6	9.3	18.1	11,846
Not attending	9.0	2.8	8.5	3.0	3.9	4.0	0.2	3.3	0.3	0.6	11.1	20.4	634
Mother's education^c													
None	11.1	3.8	10.2	6.5	3.0	3.6	1.2	3.7	0.7	1.1	13.8	22.2	4,749
ECED	13.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	4.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.3	20.3	82
Basic (Gr 1-8)	12.4	2.1	5.9	3.7	2.5	2.2	1.1	2.5	0.6	0.6	9.3	19.6	3,614
Grade 1-5	13.3	3.3	7.6	4.3	3.0	2.7	1.1	3.1	0.6	0.8	11.0	22.3	2,065
Grade 6-8	11.0	0.5	3.6	2.9	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.7	0.6	0.3	6.9	15.9	1,549
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	9.6	0.9	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	4.6	12.7	3,313
Grade 9-10	9.0	0.7	3.9	2.3	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.4	12.5	2,035
Grade 11-12	10.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	3.2	13.1	1,277
Higher	8.2	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	2.7	9.8	668

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Nepal, 2024-25															
	Percentage of children engaged in:			Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions										Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions ^a	Number of children age 5-17 years
				Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions		
	(*)	(*)	(*)												
Missing/DK				(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	21.2	5.9	16.1	10.3	5.3	6.8	2.3	8.6	1.2	2.1	21.6	37.6	2,876		
Second	12.8	2.6	6.7	4.0	2.5	1.9	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	9.7	19.9	2,721		
Middle	7.8	1.0	4.1	2.6	2.2	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.3	6.2	13.6	2,523		
Fourth	6.1	0.4	2.2	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.0	8.8	2,378		
Richest	3.0	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	5.0	1,987		
^A The definition of the child labour indicator used for SDG reporting does presently not include hazardous working conditions. Work is ongoing to increase the types of hazardous working conditions captured and update the indicators definition. This column presents a definition comparable the original version of the MICS indicator, used early in the MICS6 round. The current SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.															
^B Includes attendance to early childhood education															
^C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.															
na: not applicable															
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases															

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage⁷ before the age of 18 is violation of human rights yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.⁸

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.^{9,10} In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Tables PR.4.1W and PR.4.1M present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls and boys age 15-19 years who are currently married, and the percentage of women and men in a polygynous union.

Tables PR.4.2W and PR.4.2M present, respectively, the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of women who are currently married or in union and 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

⁷ All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

⁸ Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey*. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. <http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgv/019.pdf>; Godha, D. et al. 2011. The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

⁹ Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 52, no. 5 (2013): 552-58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

¹⁰ Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 18-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Nepal, 2024-25

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 18-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage married/ in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/ in union
Total	8.2	13,762	8.9	33.8	12,537	5.1	27.6	2,006	13.7	2,087	4.2	10,422
Area of residence												
Urban	7.9	9,454	8.5	32.1	8,650	4.6	25.0	1,344	12.4	1,407	3.7	7,048
Rural	8.9	4,308	9.7	37.7	3,887	6.0	32.8	662	16.4	680	5.1	3,374
Province												
Koshi	5.2	2,226	5.5	26.9	2,055	5.5	24.2	287	16.9	309	8.0	1,710
Rural	4.7	845	5.1	27.2	779	3.5	31.5	119	17.5	111	7.7	672
Urban	5.5	1,381	5.8	26.8	1,276	7.0	19.1	168	16.6	199	8.2	1,037
Madhesh	12.8	2,735	14.2	46.3	2,457	5.7	38.8	444	15.3	474	2.0	2,157
Rural	13.9	658	15.2	48.1	589	6.3	34.0	113	19.6	106	1.6	531
Urban	12.5	2,077	13.9	45.8	1,868	5.5	40.4	330	14.1	369	2.1	1,626
Bagmati	5.9	2,926	6.3	26.2	2,719	3.7	20.9	385	8.6	360	3.9	2,161
Rural	9.9	560	10.9	38.8	504	9.9	38.0	70	19.8	83	5.3	458
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	4.3	1,507	4.6	19.8	1,428	2.1	12.2	205	5.0	155	2.9	1,060
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	5.9	859	6.4	29.6	787	2.9	26.4	110	5.4	122	4.5	643
Gandaki	6.0	1,203	6.0	30.2	1,119	4.7	21.5	171	16.3	141	4.5	927
Rural	7.1	350	7.0	34.5	322	5.0	29.0	44	14.1	40	6.6	282
Urban	5.5	853	5.6	28.5	797	4.5	18.9	127	17.1	102	3.5	645
Lumbini	8.2	2,557	8.9	32.5	2,316	3.4	21.6	366	10.8	395	3.0	1,901
Rural	8.8	1,092	9.7	36.3	987	4.9	29.5	173	13.3	183	3.8	834
Urban	7.7	1,465	8.3	29.7	1,329	2.0	14.6	193	8.7	212	2.4	1,067
Karnali	8.5	818	9.4	43.4	722	9.9	41.0	153	24.4	172	4.8	618
Rural	7.6	359	8.4	44.5	315	9.2	44.5	73	22.7	75	6.3	271

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 18-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Nepal, 2024-25

	Women age 15-49 years			Women age 18-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years		Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/ ³ in union ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/ ⁴ union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/ ⁵ in union ⁵
Age	Urban	9.2	459	10.3	42.5	407	10.6	37.7	80	25.6	98	3.6	347
	Sudurpashchim	10.9	1,297	12.3	37.9	1,150	5.1	26.6	200	9.8	236	4.7	949
	Rural	10.8	445	12.3	42.7	391	5.8	26.4	71	10.1	83	6.3	326
	Urban	11.0	852	12.2	35.5	759	4.7	26.7	129	9.6	152	3.9	622
	15-19	2.3	2,087	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.7	2,087	3.6	287
15-17	1.2	1,225	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.3	1,225	1.6	64
18-19	3.9	863	3.9	19.2	863	na	na	na	na	25.8	863	4.2	222
20-24	5.1	2,006	5.1	27.6	2,006	5.1	27.6	2,006	na	na	na	1.9	1,217
25-29	7.7	2,366	7.7	32.2	2,366	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.1	2,048
30-34	8.2	2,028	8.2	34.6	2,028	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.3	1,945
35-39	12.7	1,953	12.7	35.3	1,953	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.0	1,854
40-44	12.3	1,866	12.3	41.5	1,866	na	na	na	na	na	na	5.7	1,743
45-49	10.6	1,455	10.6	41.0	1,455	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.4	1,328
Education													
None	18.7	3,019	18.8	51.9	2,999	9.7	48.1	144	51.6	73	6.2	2,797	
ECED	9.9	80	10.5	44.1	75	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	6	5.1	64	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	11.7	3,500	12.5	47.4	3,201	12.5	52.1	440	23.1	451	5.4	2,920	
Grade 1-5	14.3	1,658	14.6	50.1	1,590	17.1	54.4	160	29.0	107	6.4	1,487	
Grade 6-8	9.4	1,843	10.4	44.8	1,611	9.9	50.8	280	21.3	344	4.3	1,433	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	2.4	5,638	2.8	22.1	4,750	3.1	23.9	1,024	9.8	1,411	2.3	3,768	
Grade 9-10	3.3	3,071	4.0	29.4	2,506	4.9	35.4	429	12.4	751	3.1	2,190	
Grade 11-12	1.3	2,567	1.4	13.9	2,243	1.7	15.6	595	6.9	660	1.4	1,578	
Higher	0.7	1,513	0.7	5.5	1,501	0.3	2.1	391	3.9	146	1.6	864	

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

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 18-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Nepal, 2024-25

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 18-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/ ³ in union	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous union ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/ ³ in union
Missing/DK	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	4	na	0	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	10.3	2,476	11.5	41.7	2,163	10.1	43.5	355	20.8	527	6.2	1,868
Second	10.0	2,683	11.0	40.7	2,408	5.8	35.5	397	15.4	449	4.8	2,067
Middle	9.6	2,731	10.2	37.9	2,516	5.5	31.4	427	16.0	381	4.5	2,150
Fourth	8.0	2,990	8.6	30.4	2,765	2.8	18.1	513	9.7	396	3.8	2,206
Richest	3.7	2,882	3.9	21.1	2,684	1.4	9.9	314	2.6	335	2.0	2,131

¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1

² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1

³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union

⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

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

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)												
Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 18-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Nepal, 2024-25												
	Men age 15-49 years			Men age 18-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 18-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴	
Total	2.0	4,646	2.3	11.6	4,075	0.4	7.7	637	1.8	940	1.8	2,900
Area of residence												
Urban	1.7	3,226	1.9	10.5	2,851	0.5	8.6	454	1.2	637	2.0	1,985
Rural	2.8	1,420	3.2	14.3	1,225	0.1	5.7	183	3.0	303	1.5	914
Province												
Koshi	1.9	819	2.1	7.6	739	1.6	8.3	127	0.0	145	4.5	510
Rural	1.8	325	2.0	6.8	292	0.0	4.4	50	(0.0)	57	2.7	210
Urban	2.0	494	2.2	8.1	447	(2.6)	(10.8)	77	0.0	88	5.7	301
Madhesh	1.3	882	1.4	12.5	763	0.0	11.8	108	2.6	195	1.5	566
Rural	2.6	217	3.0	14.5	187	(0.0)	(3.1)	23	3.1	48	1.2	140
Urban	0.8	664	0.8	11.8	576	0.0	14.3	85	2.4	147	1.6	426
Bagmati	1.4	1,170	1.6	8.4	1,049	0.1	3.5	172	0.6	203	2.2	719
Rural	1.4	209	1.5	12.5	192	(.5)	(1.4)	32	(2.3)	31	1.6	145
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	1.4	623	1.6	5.1	557	0.0	4.2	93	0.0	100	2.9	366
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	1.4	338	1.6	11.9	300	(0.0)	(3.7)	47	0.8	72	1.4	207
Gandaki	0.7	366	0.8	8.0	326	0.6	3.2	43	0.0	69	0.3	221
Rural	1.0	105	1.2	8.9	87	(*)	(*)	13	(0.0)	24	0.6	65
Urban	0.6	261	0.6	7.6	239	(0.8)	(4.6)	30	(0.0)	45	0.2	156
Lumbini	3.0	766	3.5	16.8	659	0.0	9.0	107	0.9	177	0.4	457
Rural	2.6	325	3.2	18.8	267	(0.0)	(5.7)	37	1.9	86	0.9	187
Urban	3.3	441	3.7	15.5	393	(0.0)	(10.8)	70	0.0	91	0.0	269
Karnali	4.3	251	4.7	20.6	220	0.0	12.6	36	14.0	50	0.2	184
Rural	7.7	118	8.7	22.1	100	(0.0)	(16.8)	17	(16.6)	26	0.5	85

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 18-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Nepal, 2024-25												
	Men age 15-49 years			Men age 18-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years		Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 18-49 years		Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage/union ⁴
Urban	1.3	133	1.5	19.3	120	(0.0)	(8.6)	18	(11.1)	23	0.0	99
Sudurpashchim	3.8	393	4.6	16.6	318	0.0	9.9	44	1.9	102	1.1	242
Rural	5.9	121	7.1	23.7	100	(*)	(*)	11	(2.6)	30	1.5	82
Urban	2.8	272	3.5	13.3	218	(0.0)	(7.1)	33	1.6	72	0.9	160
Age												
15-19	0.1	940	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.8	940	(*)	17
15-17	0.2	571	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.5	571	(*)	3
18-19	0.0	369	0.0	2.5	369	na	na	na	3.8	369	(*)	14
20-24	0.4	637	0.4	7.7	637	0.4	7.7	637	na	na	3.7	168
25-29	1.0	583	1.0	7.6	583	na	na	na	na	na	0.4	361
30-34	3.9	639	3.9	14.1	639	na	na	na	na	na	1.4	564
35-39	3.8	654	3.8	11.8	654	na	na	na	na	na	2.3	625
40-44	3.1	644	3.1	16.6	644	na	na	na	na	na	2.4	628
45-49	2.8	549	2.8	17.8	549	na	na	na	na	na	0.9	537
Education												
None	7.6	370	7.5	28.6	363	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	18	2.1	327
ECED	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	3	(*)	8
Basic (Gr 1-8)	2.7	1,334	3.1	18.2	1,173	0.5	17.1	145	0.6	241	1.9	975
Grade 1-5	3.5	576	3.7	18.8	538	0.3	12.9	47	0.8	66	2.3	458
Grade 6-8	2.2	758	2.6	17.7	635	0.6	19.1	98	0.6	175	1.5	517
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	1.1	2,251	1.3	7.3	1,856	0.1	3.3	330	1.8	647	2.2	1,200
Grade 9-10	1.7	1,207	2.1	10.8	935	0.3	7.6	96	1.4	348	1.4	735
Grade 11-12	0.5	1,044	0.6	3.9	921	0.0	1.6	234	2.4	300	3.4	465
Higher	0.4	667	0.4	2.4	662	0.0	1.2	133	(*)	30	0.2	384
Missing/DK	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	4	na	0	(*)	10

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage and polygyny (men)											
Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 18-49 and 20-24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Nepal, 2024-25											
	Men age 15-49 years			Men age 18-49 years			Men age 20-24 years			Men age 15-19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years		Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 18-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of men age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married/in union ³	Number of men age 15-19 years
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	2.8	735		3.2	21.0	632	0.2	21.3	106	6.7	171
Second	3.5	828		4.0	17.0	721	1.4	12.4	115	0.7	183
Middle	2.3	899		2.6	11.3	768	0.6	5.2	104	1.8	192
Fourth	1.7	1,104		1.9	9.6	989	0.0	3.1	184	0.3	216
Richest	0.5	1,081		0.5	3.9	966	0.0	1.2	128	0.0	178
¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15) ² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18) ³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union ⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny											
na: not applicable () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases											

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Nepal, 2024-25

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 years
Total	7.9	9,454	32.1	8,650	8.9	4,308	37.7	3,887	8.2	13,762	33.8	12,537
Age												
15-19	2.2	1,407	na	na	2.5	680	na	na	2.3	2,087	na	na
15-17	1.0	804	na	na	1.6	421	na	na	1.2	1,225	na	na
18-19	3.8	603	17.1	603	4.0	259	24.0	259	3.9	863	19.2	863
20-24	4.6	1,344	25.0	1,344	6.0	662	32.8	662	5.1	2,006	27.6	2,006
25-29	7.4	1,642	30.0	1,642	8.2	724	37.3	724	7.7	2,366	32.2	2,366
30-34	7.4	1,439	34.3	1,439	10.2	589	35.2	589	8.2	2,028	34.6	2,028
35-39	12.9	1,304	33.0	1,304	12.3	649	39.9	649	12.7	1,953	35.3	1,953
40-44	12.4	1,319	40.1	1,319	11.9	547	45.0	547	12.3	1,866	41.5	1,866
45-49	9.3	998	39.1	998	13.5	457	45.0	457	10.6	1,455	41.0	1,455
na: not applicable												

Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men)										
Percentage of men who were first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Nepal, 2024-25										
	Urban				Rural				All	
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 18-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 18-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	1.7	3,226	10.5	2,851	2.8	1,420	14.3	1,225	2.0	4,646
Age										
15-19	0.1	637	na	na	0.1	303	na	a1	0.1	940
15-17	0.2	375	na	na	0.2	195	na	na	0.2	571
18-19	0.0	262	2.1	262	0.0	107	3.5	107	0.0	369
20-24	0.5	454	8.6	454	0.1	183	5.7	183	0.4	637
25-29	0.4	403	5.7	403	2.6	180	11.8	180	1.0	583
30-34	2.5	443	13.5	443	6.8	196	15.5	196	3.9	639
35-39	3.2	460	8.2	460	5.1	194	20.4	194	3.8	654
40-44	3.3	437	17.3	437	2.7	207	14.9	207	3.1	644
45-49	2.5	392	15.1	392	3.7	157	24.4	157	2.8	549
na: not applicable										

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:				Total	Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:				Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹			Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²		
Total	4.8	50.0	36.5	8.7	100.0	287	8.8	53.0	28.2	10.0	100.0	1,217
Area of residence												
Urban	2.7	48.6	42.6	6.1	100.0	175	8.5	50.6	30.2	10.7	100.0	743
Rural	8.2	52.2	26.9	12.7	100.0	112	9.1	56.9	25.0	9.0	100.0	473
Province												
Koshi	(5.6)	(43.8)	(43.2)	(7.3)	100.0	52	10.9	41.5	29.3	18.3	100.0	156
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19	9.9	49.8	23.0	17.3	100.0	78
Urban	(4.3)	(52.0)	(40.7)	(3.0)	100.0	33	11.9	33.4	35.4	19.3	100.0	78
Madhesh	3.2	31.6	56.8	8.4	100.0	73	5.4	53.3	28.9	12.5	100.0	332
Rural	(0.0)	(41.7)	(42.2)	(16.1)	100.0	21	4.6	54.3	30.1	11.0	100.0	89
Urban	(4.4)	(27.6)	(62.7)	(5.4)	100.0	52	5.7	52.9	28.4	13.0	100.0	244
Bagmati	(5.8)	(72.8)	(16.7)	(4.7)	100.0	31	9.5	47.0	34.2	9.3	100.0	186
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16	14.9	50.3	27.4	7.4	100.0	53
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	5.2	42.8	42.4	9.6	100.0	66
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	9.5	48.6	31.4	10.6	100.0	68
Gandaki	(0.0)	(37.7)	(37.9)	(24.4)	100.0	23	9.6	49.4	35.2	5.9	100.0	88
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	13.1	54.9	28.9	3.1	100.0	32
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	7.5	46.3	38.7	7.5	100.0	56
Lumbini	(7.8)	(54.5)	(21.9)	(15.8)	100.0	43	9.1	56.7	25.6	8.6	100.0	205
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24	7.8	58.5	24.2	9.4	100.0	119
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19	10.9	54.2	27.5	7.5	100.0	86
Karnali	6.3	65.0	27.0	1.7	100.0	42	13.2	60.7	22.3	3.8	100.0	118
Rural	(9.9)	(72.6)	(17.5)	(0.0)	100.0	17	11.7	70.2	17.3	0.7	100.0	55
Urban	(3.8)	(59.9)	(33.5)	(2.9)	100.0	25	14.5	52.5	26.6	6.4	100.0	63
Sudurpashchim	(3.7)	(68.0)	(26.7)	(1.7)	100.0	23	8.7	64.5	21.4	5.4	100.0	132
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	7.3	62.9	23.8	6.0	100.0	50
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	9.4	65.5	20.0	5.1	100.0	83
Education												
None	(6.8)	(38.2)	(47.7)	(7.3)	100.0	38	13.6	43.4	30.2	12.9	100.0	118
ECED	-	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Basic (Gr 1-8)	3.8	58.6	30.5	7.1	100.0	104	7.1	54.9	24.9	13.1	100.0	371
Grade 1-5	(4.3)	(45.2)	(38.8)	(11.7)	100.0	31	7.0	48.9	26.1	18.0	100.0	142
Grade 6-8	3.6	64.2	27.1	5.2	100.0	73	7.1	58.6	24.2	10.1	100.0	230
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	5.3	48.0	37.6	9.1	100.0	139	8.7	55.1	27.6	8.6	100.0	643
Grade 9-10	4.2	45.3	43.7	6.7	100.0	93	9.9	56.0	25.9	8.3	100.0	321
Grade 11-12	7.4	53.3	25.2	14.0	100.0	46	7.5	54.2	29.3	9.0	100.0	322
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	8.7	42.0	46.5	2.9	100.0	81
Missing/DK	-	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference												
Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, Nepal, 2024-25												
	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-19 years whose husband or partner is:				Total	Number of women age 15-19 years currently married/ in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:				Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹			Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²		
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	7.7	59.6	29.4	3.3	100.0	110	12.4	61.4	17.2	8.9	100.0	277
Second	4.9	46.6	39.5	9.0	100.0	69	9.0	51.7	31.8	7.4	100.0	271
Middle	3.2	46.5	37.4	12.8	100.0	61	6.5	54.9	26.6	12.0	100.0	293
Fourth	(0.0)	(41.4)	(44.2)	(14.4)	100.0	38	7.2	53.0	31.0	8.8	100.0	255
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	8.4	32.6	42.8	16.2	100.0	121
¹ MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)												
² MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)												
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases												
(*) Figures thar are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases												

9.5 FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Questions about fear, such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem, indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety ¹¹

Tables PR.6.1 presents data for women and men age 15-49 years on their feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark.

Table PR.6.1: Feelings of safety

Percent distribution of people age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percent distribution of people who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of people who being home alone after dark feel:					Percentage of population who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of population who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of people	
	Percent distribution of people who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of people who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				Total
Total	18.0	57.9	13.4	1.3	9.4	100.0	75.8	22.6	62.7	8.7	0.8	5.3	100.0	85.2	1.6	18,408
Sex																
Male	32.7	60.5	4.5	0.2	2.1	100.0	93.2	37.8	58.5	2.6	0.2	0.9	100.0	96.3	0.3	7,720
Female	7.3	56.0	19.9	2.2	14.6	100.0	63.3	11.5	65.7	13.0	1.3	8.5	100.0	77.2	2.6	10,688
Area of residence																
Urban	17.1	59.0	13.5	1.2	9.2	100.0	76.1	22.1	63.7	8.4	0.7	5.0	100.0	85.9	1.5	12,703
Rural	20.0	55.3	13.2	1.7	9.8	100.0	75.2	23.5	60.4	9.1	1.0	6.1	100.0	83.8	1.9	5,705
Province																
Koshi	27.4	53.2	10.2	2.5	6.7	100.0	80.5	33.2	54.5	7.9	1.3	3.1	100.0	87.6	2.7	3,089
Rural	32.4	49.1	10.1	3.5	4.9	100.0	81.4	35.4	50.9	8.2	1.8	3.7	100.0	86.0	3.6	1,196
Urban	24.2	55.8	10.3	1.9	7.9	100.0	80.0	31.8	56.8	7.7	0.9	2.8	100.0	88.6	2.1	1,892
Madhesh	13.7	52.1	17.2	2.2	14.8	100.0	65.8	16.1	63.4	11.2	1.5	7.7	100.0	79.6	2.6	3,589
Rural	12.5	52.7	19.4	2.1	13.3	100.0	65.2	14.1	63.9	14.3	1.5	6.1	100.0	78.0	2.5	872
Urban	14.1	51.9	16.5	2.3	15.2	100.0	66.0	16.8	63.3	10.2	1.5	8.1	100.0	80.1	2.7	2,717
Bagmati	16.8	65.0	13.3	0.9	4.0	100.0	81.8	21.0	70.3	6.2	0.6	1.8	100.0	91.4	1.2	4,217
Rural	13.2	70.1	13.5	0.9	2.3	100.0	83.3	13.1	79.3	6.0	0.9	0.7	100.0	92.4	1.2	783
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	16.8	63.4	14.7	0.9	4.3	100.0	80.1	21.4	69.6	6.1	0.6	2.3	100.0	91.0	1.2	2,205
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	19.2	64.6	10.9	0.8	4.5	100.0	83.8	25.4	65.9	6.6	0.4	1.8	100.0	91.3	1.1	1,229
Gandaki	13.2	67.9	10.9	0.5	7.5	100.0	81.1	16.5	72.8	7.4	0.4	2.9	100.0	89.3	0.6	1,542
Rural	18.1	62.0	10.7	0.1	9.2	100.0	80.0	19.4	69.4	7.6	0.3	3.3	100.0	88.8	0.4	446
Urban	11.2	70.3	10.9	0.6	6.9	100.0	81.6	15.4	74.1	7.3	0.5	2.7	100.0	89.5	0.7	1,096
Lumbini	26.2	45.1	12.6	0.7	15.5	100.0	71.3	33.2	48.6	8.1	0.4	9.8	100.0	81.8	0.9	3,259

Table PR.6.1: Feelings of safety

Percent distribution of people age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percent distribution of people who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:					Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of people who being home alone after dark feel:					Percentage of population who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of population who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of people		
	Percent distribution of people who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:				Total		Percent distribution of people who being home alone after dark feel:				Total					
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe			Never walk alone after dark	Very unsafe	Unsafe	Very safe					Never home alone after dark	
Age	Rural	27.1	43.0	10.2	0.9	18.8	70.1	33.4	47.6	7.2	0.5	11.4	100.0	81.0	1.2	1,388
	Urban	25.6	46.6	14.3	0.5	13.0	72.2	33.0	49.3	8.8	0.3	8.6	100.0	82.3	0.7	1,871
	Karnali	9.3	66.1	16.4	0.9	7.4	75.3	17.2	64.5	13.3	0.3	4.8	100.0	81.6	0.9	1,052
	Rural	8.9	64.8	18.8	1.4	6.1	73.8	18.6	62.4	13.5	0.3	5.2	100.0	81.0	1.5	474
	Urban	9.5	67.1	14.5	0.5	8.4	76.6	16.0	66.2	13.2	0.3	4.4	100.0	82.2	0.5	578
	Sudurpashchim	6.5	71.4	13.6	0.9	7.5	78.0	8.6	74.1	9.9	0.5	6.9	100.0	82.7	1.3	1,660
	Rural	7.1	69.2	15.1	1.9	6.7	76.3	9.4	72.0	9.8	0.4	8.5	100.0	81.4	1.9	546
	Urban	6.3	72.5	12.9	0.5	7.9	78.8	8.3	75.1	10.0	0.5	6.1	100.0	83.4	1.0	1,114
	15-19	18.7	53.7	14.5	1.8	11.4	72.4	22.8	57.3	10.1	1.0	8.7	100.0	80.1	2.1	3,182
	15-17	17.6	54.1	14.2	1.7	12.4	71.7	22.7	56.0	10.3	1.1	9.8	100.0	78.8	2.0	1,899
18-19	20.2	53.2	14.9	1.9	9.8	73.4	22.9	59.2	9.9	0.8	7.2	100.0	82.2	2.3	1,283	
20-24	18.0	55.5	14.6	1.3	10.6	73.5	21.2	60.8	9.7	1.0	7.4	100.0	82.0	1.7	2,617	
25-29	16.3	57.8	15.1	0.9	10.0	74.0	21.3	63.3	9.6	0.6	5.2	100.0	84.6	1.1	2,807	
30-34	17.4	57.0	15.0	1.5	9.1	74.3	22.7	63.5	8.6	1.0	4.1	100.0	86.3	1.9	2,637	
35-39	19.2	59.8	11.6	1.4	8.1	78.9	24.5	63.5	7.7	0.7	3.6	100.0	88.0	1.6	2,604	
40-44	18.2	60.4	11.8	1.3	8.3	78.5	22.8	65.3	7.7	0.9	3.3	100.0	88.1	1.6	2,519	
45-49	18.3	63.1	10.2	1.0	7.4	81.4	22.5	67.3	6.1	0.5	3.6	100.0	89.7	1.0	2,042	
Education																
None	11.0	55.2	18.4	2.2	13.3	66.2	14.2	66.7	11.6	1.2	6.3	100.0	80.9	2.4	2,960	
ECED	12.3	62.8	14.7	1.2	9.0	75.0	10.6	71.7	9.3	0.6	7.8	100.0	82.3	1.8	92	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	17.7	57.3	13.0	1.5	10.5	75.0	22.1	62.2	8.7	1.0	6.0	100.0	84.3	1.8	4,934	
Grade 1-5	16.3	58.1	13.7	1.3	10.6	74.4	20.7	62.9	9.0	0.9	6.4	100.0	83.6	1.6	2,244	

Table PR.6.1: Feelings of safety																
Percent distribution of people age 15–49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Nepal, 2024–25																
	Percent distribution of people who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of people who being home alone after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of population who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of population who after unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of people
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
Grade 6-8	18.9	56.7	12.4	1.7	10.4	100.0	75.6	23.4	61.5	8.4	1.1	5.7	100.0	84.9	2.0	2,691
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	20.0	58.2	12.5	1.1	8.3	100.0	78.2	24.7	61.3	8.5	0.7	4.8	100.0	86.0	1.3	8,119
Grade 9-10	20.4	57.5	12.0	1.3	8.9	100.0	77.8	25.2	60.3	8.6	0.8	5.1	100.0	85.5	1.5	4,391
Grade 11-12	19.6	59.0	13.0	0.9	7.5	100.0	78.6	24.1	62.5	8.4	0.5	4.5	100.0	86.6	1.2	3,728
Higher	20.8	61.0	11.4	0.9	6.0	100.0	81.8	27.2	62.8	5.4	0.4	4.2	100.0	90.0	1.1	2,284
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	19
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	16.1	57.9	14.9	2.1	9.0	100.0	74.0	19.8	62.1	11.6	1.2	5.3	100.0	81.9	2.5	3,144
Second	18.8	54.2	14.3	1.6	11.2	100.0	72.9	22.5	59.4	10.4	1.1	6.7	100.0	81.9	2.0	3,460
Middle	15.5	57.4	15.0	1.2	10.8	100.0	72.9	19.9	62.7	10.5	0.8	6.1	100.0	82.6	1.5	3,614
Fourth	19.9	57.7	11.6	1.1	9.6	100.0	77.6	24.4	63.2	6.8	0.7	5.0	100.0	87.5	1.3	4,156
Richest	19.0	61.5	12.0	0.9	6.6	100.0	80.5	25.2	65.5	5.1	0.5	3.7	100.0	90.6	1.1	4,034
¹ MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4																
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases																

Table PR.6.1W.S: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:										Percentage of women age 15-49 years who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who being home alone after dark feel:				Percentage of women age 15-49 years who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:					Total	Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who being home alone after dark feel:					Total					
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe			Never home alone after dark				
Total	7.3	56.0	19.9	2.2	14.6	100.0	63.3	11.5	65.7	13.0	1.3	8.5	100.0	77.2	2.6	10,688	
Area of residence																	
Urban	7.5	56.3	20.0	2.0	14.1	100.0	63.8	11.9	66.4	12.6	1.2	7.8	100.0	78.3	2.4	7,342	
Rural	6.9	55.2	19.5	2.6	15.7	100.0	62.1	10.6	64.2	13.9	1.4	10.0	100.0	74.7	2.9	3,346	
Province																	
Koshi	12.2	62.6	13.8	4.1	7.2	100.0	74.8	19.6	63.0	10.9	2.1	4.4	100.0	82.5	4.4	1,729	
Rural	10.8	61.4	15.8	5.5	6.5	100.0	72.0	16.2	62.0	13.1	2.9	5.8	100.0	78.0	5.6	656	
Urban	13.1	63.4	12.6	3.3	7.6	100.0	76.5	21.6	63.6	9.5	1.6	3.6	100.0	85.3	3.7	1,072	
Madhesh	4.2	40.4	27.0	3.7	24.6	100.0	44.7	6.7	60.6	17.5	2.6	12.5	100.0	67.4	4.4	2,124	
Rural	4.0	39.2	30.4	3.6	22.7	100.0	43.3	4.7	60.2	22.1	2.6	10.4	100.0	64.9	4.2	511	
Urban	4.3	40.8	26.0	3.8	25.1	100.0	45.1	7.4	60.8	16.0	2.6	13.2	100.0	68.1	4.5	1,613	
Bagmati	10.2	60.5	21.2	1.5	6.6	100.0	70.7	13.0	73.5	9.8	0.9	2.8	100.0	86.5	1.9	2,273	
Rural	8.6	65.0	21.1	1.3	4.0	100.0	73.6	8.0	80.1	9.8	0.9	1.2	100.0	88.1	1.4	435	
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	7.1	61.4	23.4	1.5	6.6	100.0	68.5	12.0	74.9	8.8	1.1	3.2	100.0	86.9	2.0	1,170	
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	16.5	56.1	17.6	1.6	8.3	100.0	72.6	18.0	66.6	11.4	0.7	3.2	100.0	84.6	2.1	667	
Gandaki	1.0	72.1	16.1	0.5	10.3	100.0	73.0	2.0	81.3	11.9	0.5	4.4	100.0	83.3	0.7	934	
Rural	0.3	72.0	15.1	0.2	12.5	100.0	72.2	1.2	80.9	12.0	0.5	5.4	100.0	82.1	0.7	272	
Urban	1.2	72.1	16.6	0.6	9.4	100.0	73.4	2.4	81.4	11.8	0.4	4.0	100.0	83.8	0.7	663	
Lumbini	8.2	48.7	17.1	1.1	25.0	100.0	56.9	17.0	55.5	11.5	0.6	15.4	100.0	72.5	1.5	1,985	
Rural	8.6	45.3	14.1	1.4	30.6	100.0	53.9	18.0	53.1	9.8	0.8	18.3	100.0	71.1	2.0	848	
Urban	8.0	51.2	19.3	0.8	20.8	100.0	59.1	16.3	57.2	12.7	0.5	13.2	100.0	73.6	1.2	1,138	
Karnali	1.1	63.3	23.2	1.3	11.1	100.0	64.4	2.1	70.6	19.6	0.4	7.2	100.0	72.8	1.4	635	
Rural	0.3	60.9	27.0	2.4	9.5	100.0	61.1	0.4	69.4	21.2	0.5	8.5	100.0	69.8	2.5	279	

Table PR.6.1W.S: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who being home alone after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:				Total			Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who being home alone after dark feel:				Total				
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe				Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe					
Age																
Urban	1.8	65.2	20.2	0.5	12.3	100.0	67.0	71.6	18.4	0.4	6.2	100.0	75.1	0.5	357	
Sudurpashchim	7.2	61.9	18.9	1.3	10.7	100.0	69.1	66.0	14.4	0.5	10.9	100.0	74.3	1.7	1,007	
Rural	8.2	61.4	19.2	2.3	8.9	100.0	69.6	9.3	63.9	13.8	0.4	12.6	100.0	73.2	2.3	345
Urban	6.7	62.1	18.7	0.8	11.7	100.0	68.8	7.8	67.0	14.7	0.5	9.9	100.0	74.9	1.3	662
Age																
15-19	6.6	48.5	23.2	3.2	18.5	100.0	55.1	9.3	57.0	17.3	1.7	14.6	100.0	66.3	3.9	1,621
15-17	6.2	49.2	22.5	3.0	19.2	100.0	55.3	9.0	56.0	17.5	1.9	15.6	100.0	65.0	3.5	951
18-19	7.3	47.6	24.1	3.6	17.4	100.0	54.9	9.7	58.5	17.0	1.5	13.3	100.0	68.2	4.5	670
20-24	5.9	53.8	20.9	2.1	17.3	100.0	59.7	9.3	63.8	13.8	1.5	11.6	100.0	73.1	2.5	1,558
25-29	7.0	55.3	21.5	1.4	14.7	100.0	62.3	11.6	65.6	14.1	0.9	7.9	100.0	77.2	1.6	1,838
30-34	7.2	54.5	21.8	2.6	13.9	100.0	61.8	12.4	66.8	12.8	1.6	6.4	100.0	79.1	3.2	1,575
35-39	8.6	58.3	18.2	2.2	12.8	100.0	66.9	13.8	67.6	11.3	1.2	6.1	100.0	81.4	2.6	1,517
40-44	8.2	60.6	16.7	2.0	12.4	100.0	68.8	12.4	70.0	10.9	1.2	5.5	100.0	82.3	2.5	1,449
45-49	8.3	63.6	14.8	1.5	11.8	100.0	71.9	12.2	71.4	9.2	0.8	6.5	100.0	83.5	1.6	1,130
Education																
None	5.3	54.0	22.2	2.7	15.9	100.0	59.3	8.3	68.2	14.1	1.5	7.9	100.0	76.5	2.9	2,345
ECED	5.3	60.2	19.3	1.8	13.4	100.0	65.5	10.9	65.4	11.3	0.9	11.6	100.0	76.3	2.7	62
Basic (Gr 1-8)	6.8	54.4	19.4	2.4	16.9	100.0	61.2	11.4	63.9	13.1	1.7	10.0	100.0	75.3	3.0	2,718
Grade 1-5	6.0	56.0	19.6	1.9	16.5	100.0	62.0	10.0	65.0	12.7	1.4	10.9	100.0	75.0	2.5	1,287
Grade 6-8	7.5	53.0	19.3	2.9	17.3	100.0	60.5	12.7	62.9	13.4	1.9	9.2	100.0	75.6	3.5	1,431
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	8.0	57.2	19.0	1.9	13.8	100.0	65.2	12.1	65.0	13.5	1.1	8.3	100.0	77.1	2.3	4,378
Grade 9-10	8.5	56.5	18.1	2.2	14.6	100.0	65.0	13.6	62.6	13.7	1.4	8.8	100.0	76.1	2.6	2,385
Grade 11-12	7.4	58.0	20.0	1.6	12.9	100.0	65.5	10.4	68.0	13.2	0.8	7.6	100.0	78.4	2.0	1,993
Higher	10.1	58.8	19.5	1.5	10.1	100.0	68.9	15.9	67.2	9.2	0.6	7.1	100.0	83.2	1.8	1,175

Table PR.6.1W.S: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:					Percentage of women age 15-49 years who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who being home alone after dark feel:				Percentage of women age 15-49 years who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women			
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe				Never home alone after dark	Total	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	7.1	55.4	20.8	3.2	13.4	100.0	62.5	9.2	64.2	16.9	1.6	8.1	100.0	73.4	3.7	1,923
Second	5.9	53.6	20.8	2.5	17.2	100.0	59.4	10.7	61.7	15.2	1.8	10.7	100.0	72.3	3.2	2,084
Middle	6.8	53.8	21.8	2.0	15.7	100.0	60.5	10.2	64.4	15.0	1.2	9.3	100.0	74.5	2.3	2,121
Fourth	7.6	56.7	17.6	1.9	16.3	100.0	64.3	12.2	67.6	10.5	1.1	8.6	100.0	79.8	2.1	2,322
Richest	9.2	60.0	18.7	1.5	10.6	100.0	69.2	14.8	70.0	8.5	0.9	5.9	100.0	84.8	1.8	2,238

¹ MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

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

Table PR.6.1M.S: Feelings of safety (men)																
Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Nepal, 2024-25																
	Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years who being home alone after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of men
	Very safe							Never home alone after dark								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
Total	32.7	60.5	4.5	0.2	2.1	100.0	93.2	37.8	58.5	2.6	0.2	0.9	100.0	0.0	0.3	4,646
Area of residence																
Urban	30.2	62.7	4.6	0.1	2.4	100.0	92.9	36.1	60.1	2.7	0.1	1.0	100.0	0.0	0.2	3,226
Rural	38.4	55.4	4.3	0.4	1.4	100.0	93.8	41.7	55.0	2.4	0.3	0.5	100.0	0.0	0.5	1,420
Province																
Koshi	46.6	41.2	5.6	0.4	6.2	100.0	87.8	50.5	43.7	4.1	0.2	1.5	100.0	0.0	0.4	819
Rural	58.6	34.2	3.1	1.1	3.0	100.0	92.8	58.7	37.3	2.3	0.6	1.1	100.0	0.0	1.1	325
Urban	38.7	45.8	7.3	0.0	8.3	100.0	84.5	45.1	47.9	5.3	0.0	1.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	494
Madhesh	27.4	69.0	2.9	0.1	0.6	100.0	96.5	29.8	67.5	2.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	0.0	0.1	882
Rural	24.5	71.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.2	27.3	69.1	3.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	217
Urban	28.4	68.2	2.6	0.1	0.8	100.0	96.5	30.6	66.9	1.8	0.0	0.7	100.0	0.0	0.1	664
Bagmati	24.6	70.2	4.1	0.2	1.0	100.0	94.8	30.4	66.6	2.1	0.2	0.7	100.0	0.0	0.3	1,170
Rural	19.0	76.6	3.9	0.3	0.2	100.0	95.6	19.6	78.2	1.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.9	209
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	27.7	65.6	4.8	0.2	1.8	100.0	93.3	32.0	63.6	3.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	0.0	0.2	623
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	22.3	74.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	34.2	65.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	338
Gandaki	32.0	61.5	2.7	0.4	3.3	100.0	93.6	38.8	59.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	100.0	0.0	0.4	366
Rural	45.8	46.3	3.9	0.0	3.9	100.0	92.2	47.6	51.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	105
Urban	26.5	67.6	2.3	0.6	3.0	100.0	94.1	35.3	63.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	100.0	0.0	0.6	261
Lumbini	54.4	39.4	5.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	93.8	58.4	37.8	2.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	766
Rural	56.3	39.3	4.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	95.6	57.7	38.8	3.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	325
Urban	52.9	39.5	6.7	0.0	0.9	100.0	92.4	58.9	37.0	2.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	441
Karnali	21.6	70.3	6.1	0.2	1.8	100.0	92.0	40.1	55.1	3.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	0.0	0.2	251
Rural	21.2	70.5	7.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	91.7	44.5	52.4	2.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	118
Urban	22.0	70.2	5.3	0.3	2.2	100.0	92.1	36.1	57.6	4.8	0.0	1.5	100.0	0.0	0.3	133
Sudurpashchim	5.5	86.2	5.5	0.3	2.4	100.0	91.7	9.1	86.5	3.0	0.5	0.8	100.0	0.0	0.7	393
Rural	5.3	82.6	8.1	1.1	2.9	100.0	87.9	9.5	85.9	2.8	0.5	1.3	100.0	0.0	1.1	121
Urban	5.6	87.8	4.4	0.0	2.3	100.0	93.4	8.9	86.8	3.2	0.5	0.6	100.0	0.0	0.5	272

Table PR.6.1M.S: Feelings of safety (men)

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years who being home alone after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who after unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of men
	Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
Age																
15-19	31.2	59.1	5.4	0.2	4.0	100.0	90.3	36.8	57.7	2.7	0.2	2.6	100.0	0.0	0.2	940
15-17	29.1	59.0	5.8	0.4	5.7	100.0	88.1	36.5	56.1	3.0	0.4	3.9	100.0	0.0	0.4	571
18-19	34.4	59.3	4.8	0.0	1.5	100.0	93.7	37.4	60.0	2.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	369
20-24	35.8	57.9	5.4	0.2	0.7	100.0	93.7	38.7	56.3	3.6	0.2	1.1	100.0	0.0	0.4	637
25-29	33.9	62.3	2.9	0.0	0.9	100.0	96.2	39.8	58.8	1.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	583
30-34	32.4	60.5	5.1	0.0	1.9	100.0	93.0	38.1	58.7	2.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	639
35-39	33.9	61.8	2.5	0.3	1.5	100.0	95.8	39.3	57.7	2.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	0.0	0.3	654
40-44	31.7	60.0	5.2	0.3	2.8	100.0	91.7	37.0	59.0	3.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	0.0	0.5	644
45-49	30.6	62.6	4.5	0.4	2.0	100.0	93.2	35.3	62.2	2.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.0	0.4	549
Education																
None	32.9	59.5	3.9	0.2	3.5	100.0	92.4	36.9	60.8	2.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.0	0.2	370
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	18
Basic (Gr 1-8)	31.0	60.9	5.0	0.4	2.7	100.0	91.9	35.3	60.1	3.3	0.2	1.1	100.0	0.0	0.4	1,334
Grade 1-5	30.0	61.0	5.7	0.5	2.7	100.0	91.0	35.1	60.2	4.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	0.0	0.5	576
Grade 6-8	31.8	60.9	4.5	0.2	2.6	100.0	92.7	35.5	60.0	2.7	0.2	1.7	100.0	0.0	0.2	758
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	34.0	59.3	4.8	0.1	1.7	100.0	93.4	39.4	57.0	2.7	0.1	0.8	100.0	0.0	0.2	2,251
Grade 9-10	34.5	58.6	4.7	0.2	2.0	100.0	93.1	39.0	57.6	2.5	0.2	0.7	100.0	0.0	0.2	1,207
Grade 11-12	33.6	60.1	4.9	0.1	1.4	100.0	93.7	39.9	56.2	2.9	0.1	0.9	100.0	0.0	0.2	1,044
Higher	32.1	63.4	2.8	0.2	1.6	100.0	95.4	39.2	58.2	1.4	0.2	1.0	100.0	0.0	0.4	667
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	30.3	61.8	5.6	0.2	2.0	100.0	92.1	36.6	58.8	3.3	0.4	0.9	100.0	0.0	0.6	735
Second	38.4	55.0	4.3	0.2	2.1	100.0	93.4	40.4	55.9	3.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.0	0.2	828
Middle	28.0	62.6	5.2	0.2	3.9	100.0	90.6	33.8	60.2	4.2	0.2	1.6	100.0	0.0	0.2	899
Fourth	35.5	59.0	4.0	0.2	1.3	100.0	94.5	39.8	57.5	2.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	0.0	0.2	1,104
Richest	31.2	63.4	3.7	0.2	1.5	100.0	94.6	38.0	59.9	0.9	0.1	1.1	100.0	0.0	0.2	1,081

¹ MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

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

10 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

10.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right¹. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid, and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.² Similarly, the impact of inadequate drinking water on health, welfare and productivity varies across different population subgroups and disaggregated data are crucial for assessing inequalities.

The SDG targets relating to drinking water aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1) in households. For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).³

The distribution of household members by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The household members using 'improved sources' of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, to yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, rainwater collection, tanker-truck, cart with small tank, packaged water (bottled and sachet water), and large bottle/dispenser refill. Unimproved sources of drinking water are unprotected wells, unprotected springs. Open water sources located above ground including rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, reservoirs, and irrigation channels are categorised as 'surface water' and considered as 'no facility'.

The Nepal MICS 2024-25 piloted questions to understand the effects of climate change on water supply. Table WS.1.21S looks at the natural hazards that affected the water supply in the last 12 months.

Table WS 1.2 shows the distribution of household members with drinking water on premises (piped into dwelling, yard, or plot, reported to be located in own dwelling, yard/plot, or where households do not collect water) and the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water (including queuing) for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for 'at least basic' drinking water services (SDG indicator 1.4.1).

Table WS.1.3 presents the distribution of household members without drinking water on premises disaggregated by the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection. Table WS.1.4 shows the average time spent per trip by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water disaggregated by sex and age.

Table WS.1.5 shows the percentage of household members with drinking water available in sufficient quantities when needed in the last month and in the last 12 months. Table WS.1.5S further presents the percent distributions of the main reasons households were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed the last time it happened, in the last month and in the last year.

¹ The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

² WHO, and UNICEF. *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf>.

³ JMP website: <https://washdata.org/> (Accessed September 1, 2024).

Table WS.1.6 presents the distribution of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source (point of collection), disaggregated by source of drinking water tested. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (E. coli) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 E. coli per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 E. coli per 100 mL), high (11-100 E. coli per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 E. coli per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with E. coli detected in their household drinking water (point of consumption). Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling, and storage.

Table WS.1.8 shows the percentage of household members with improved and unimproved drinking water sources accessible on premises, available when needed, and free from faecal contamination (at point of collection). Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from faecal contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services (SDG indicator 6.1.1).

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.), and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water treatment.

Table WS.1.10 shows the percentage of household members by water supply management type including own household, local or community organisation and public or private utility, disaggregated by main source of drinking water.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources																				
Percent distribution of household members by main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources, Nepal, 2024-25																				
	Main source of drinking water															Total	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members		
	Improved sources										Unimproved sources									
	Piped water				Tube well/ borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Bottled water	Jar/ dispenser refill	Unpro- tected well	Unpro- tected spring	Surface water	Other					
	Into dwelling	To yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ standpipe																
Total	9.6	37.8	1.6	5.7	34.3	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.2	48,878
Area of residence																				
Urban	12.8	33.8	1.2	4.2	34.7	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	98.9	32,631
Rural	3.2	46.0	2.3	8.7	33.5	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	16,246
Province																				
Koshi	10.8	38.0	0.8	5.5	38.4	0.8	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	8,415
Rural	5.2	45.6	1.1	6.3	34.6	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	3,403
Urban	14.6	32.8	0.6	5.0	41.1	1.3	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	5,012
Madhesh	2.1	11.6	0.7	3.1	80.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.0	9,905
Rural	0.6	4.9	1.3	3.4	86.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	2,431
Urban	2.6	13.8	0.5	3.0	78.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.5	7,474
Bagmati	18.4	44.9	1.8	5.9	3.5	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	20.7	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.5	10,367
Rural	4.5	72.6	3.1	12.5	0.5	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.7	2,344
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	26.4	20.3	0.8	3.2	1.3	1.9	0.5	2.1	0.2	0.1	42.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.6	4,883
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	16.3	62.5	2.4	5.1	9.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	3,140
Gandaki	13.0	59.2	1.3	7.8	1.5	0.4	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	4,323
Rural	4.5	78.9	2.2	8.3	0.1	1.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	1,370
Urban	17.0	50.0	0.9	7.5	2.1	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	2,953
Lumbini	10.3	35.2	1.1	2.1	44.4	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	8,459
Rural	3.6	39.9	1.6	3.9	48.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	3,761
Urban	15.7	31.4	0.7	0.8	41.4	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	4,698
Karnali	3.4	66.9	4.3	11.5	0.6	0.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	3.5	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.9	2,914
Rural	1.6	64.0	5.4	16.0	0.3	0.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.6	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.1	1,338

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household members by main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources, Nepal, 2024-25

	Main source of drinking water																Total	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water¹	Numbers of household
	Improved sources																		
	Piped water				Tube well/borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Bottled water	Jar/dispenser refill	Unimproved sources				Other			
	Into dwelling	To yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/standpipe															
Urban	5.0	69.4	3.4	7.6	0.9	1.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1	2.5	1.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	95.5	1,576
Sudurpashchim	3.0	44.7	3.7	12.4	30.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	4,495
Rural	0.8	41.5	4.6	21.6	20.1	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	4.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.1	1,599
Urban	4.2	46.5	3.2	7.3	36.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	2,896
Education of household head																			
None	5.2	34.8	1.6	6.8	44.1	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	97.6	17,159
ECED	9.6	42.4	3.3	8.1	27.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.7	406
Basic (Gr 1-8)	7.5	43.1	2.2	5.6	31.6	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.2	15,680
Grade 1-5	7.2	43.0	2.2	6.0	32.5	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.5	9,362
Grade 6-8	8.0	43.1	2.3	5.2	30.2	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	6.3	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	97.8	6,318
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	13.9	36.9	0.8	4.9	28.8	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	10.7	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.8	12,429
Grade 9-10	13.6	36.8	0.8	4.6	30.3	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.6	8,288
Grade 11-12	14.5	37.2	0.9	5.4	25.7	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	12.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	4,141
Higher	26.1	31.3	0.4	2.9	18.0	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.1	16.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.6	3,106
Missing/DK	34.9	25.5	5.1	6.7	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	98
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	0.6	51.4	4.1	14.4	19.5	0.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	94.7	9,779
Second	0.8	41.7	1.4	5.4	46.9	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.5	9,771
Middle	1.7	37.6	1.0	3.7	50.9	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.6	9,778
Fourth	9.4	36.9	1.0	3.0	38.0	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.6	9,775
Richest	35.4	21.4	0.3	2.1	16.2	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.6	9,775

¹ MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services											
Percent distribution of household members by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using at least basic drinking water services, Nepal, 2024-25											
	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Percentage using at least basic drinking water services¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises²ᵃ	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premisesᵃ	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing			
Total	90.0	8.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.0	48,878
Area of residence											
Urban	92.0	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.8	32,631
Rural	86.1	10.3	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	96.4	16,246
Province											
Koshi	93.3	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	97.8	8,415
Rural	93.0	4.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	97.1	3,403
Urban	93.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.2	5,012
Madhesh	93.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.0	9,905
Rural	89.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	2,431
Urban	94.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.5	7,474
Bagmati	88.7	9.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.4	10,367
Rural	81.6	13.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	95.4	2,344
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	90.1	9.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.6	4,883
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	91.7	7.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	3,140
Gandaki	92.6	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.5	4,323
Rural	90.4	8.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.7	1,370
Urban	93.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.5	2,953
Lumbini	91.5	6.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.3	8,459
Rural	90.1	7.8	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	97.9	3,761
Urban	92.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	4,698
Karnali	77.3	16.1	0.5	0.0	1.6	4.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.4	2,914
Rural	72.2	19.4	0.5	0.0	2.0	5.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	91.6	1,338
Urban	81.7	13.3	0.5	0.0	1.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	1,576
Sudurpashchim	83.2	14.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	97.2	4,495
Rural	71.6	21.5	2.0	0.0	0.6	2.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	93.2	1,599
Urban	89.6	9.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	2,896
Education of household head											
None	88.3	9.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	97.4	17,159
ECED	87.6	10.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.7	406
Basic (Gr 1-8)	88.9	9.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.0	15,680
Grade 1-5	88.6	9.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.3	9,362
Grade 6-8	89.4	8.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	97.6	6,318
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	92.9	5.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.7	12,429
Grade 9-10	92.7	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.6	8,288
Grade 11-12	93.3	5.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.0	4,141
Higher	94.8	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.5	3,106
Missing/DK	74.4	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	98

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household members by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using at least basic drinking water services, Nepal, 2024-25

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Percentage using at least basic drinking water services ¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises ^{2A}	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises ^A	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing			
Main source of drinking water											
Improved sources	91.7	8.1	0.2	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	99.8	47,993
Piped water	91.9	7.9	0.1	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	99.8	26,728
Tube well/Borehole	94.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	16,776
Protected well or spring	45.5	50.8	3.7	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	96.3	1,182
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	52.3	47.7	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	131
Bottled	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	na	100.0	(*)	18
Jar / dispenser refill	94.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	3,158
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	na	33.6	52.6	13.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	867
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	na	38.8	47.8	13.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	705
Surface water	na	na	na	na	4.7	64.1	31.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	70
Other	na	na	na	na	16.0	80.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	92
Missing	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	17
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	76.9	17.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	3.2	1.0	0.1	100.0	94.0	9,779
Second	90.1	8.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	9,771
Middle	91.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.6	9,778
Fourth	93.8	5.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.0	9,775
Richest	96.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	9,775
1 MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of at least basic drinking water services; SDG Indicators 1.4.1 & 6.1.1											
2 MICS indicator WS.2a - Use of improved drinking water sources on premises; SDG Indicator 6.1.1											
^ Water on premises are water sources that are either 1) water piped into dwelling, yard, or plot, or 2) water from other sources reported to be located in the dwelling yard or plot, or where household members do not collect water. This excludes piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, and water kiosk which by definition are off premises. During MICS7 the questionnaire flow for households using 'piped water to neighbour' and 'piped water to public tap/standpipe' was revised to improve the classification of 'water on premises'. The Nepal MICS 2025 used a version of the questionnaire which allowed these water sources to be recorded as in own dwelling, yard, or plot and therefore skip the question on collection time.											
na: not applicable											
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases											

Table WS.1.2S2: Natural hazards that affected the water supply in the last 12 months											
Percentage of household members whose water supply was affected by a natural hazard by the type of natural hazard and the percentage of household members who experienced at least one natural hazard, Nepal, 2024-25											
	Natural hazard that affected the water supply					Percentage of household members whose water supply was not affected by at least one natural hazard	Natural hazard that affected the water supply the most				Number of household members
	Flood	Drought	Landslide	Other	DK/ Missing		Flood	Drought	Landslide	Other	
Total	6.9	5.6	5.6	0.6	13.4	86.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.1	48,878
Area of residence											
Urban	5.6	4.7	4.2	0.6	10.7	89.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.1	32,632
Rural	9.6	7.4	8.5	0.5	18.7	81.3	1.9	1.5	2.3	0.0	16,246
Province											
Koshi	7.5	5.3	4.7	0.5	13.0	87.0	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.0	8,415
Rural	10.2	6.3	6.3	0.1	17.0	83.0	2.1	1.7	0.8	0.0	3,403
Urban	5.7	4.6	3.7	0.7	10.4	89.6	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	5,012
Madhesh	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.7	97.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,905
Rural	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	2.2	97.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,431
Urban	1.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	2.9	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,474
Bagmati	12.8	8.4	9.9	0.3	20.1	79.9	3.3	2.3	3.2	0.0	10,367
Rural	24.0	15.7	21.3	0.4	38.9	61.1	6.3	3.1	7.9	0.0	2,344
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	6.8	2.6	3.0	0.4	9.6	90.4	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.1	4,883
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	13.8	12.1	12.2	0.3	22.4	77.6	3.9	4.5	3.6	0.0	3,140
Gandaki	10.0	4.2	9.7	0.9	18.0	82.0	2.6	1.2	2.0	0.0	4,323
Rural	13.1	4.5	10.6	1.2	22.6	77.4	1.9	1.2	2.5	0.0	1,370
Urban	8.6	4.0	9.3	0.7	15.8	84.2	2.9	1.2	1.7	0.0	2,953
Lumbini	1.5	3.1	1.1	0.2	5.0	95.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	8,459
Rural	2.8	3.5	2.5	0.2	7.3	92.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	3,761
Urban	0.4	2.9	0.0	0.2	3.1	96.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	4,698
Karnali	13.3	19.4	14.5	3.2	34.8	65.2	2.8	5.4	2.9	0.6	2,914
Rural	15.1	14.5	16.2	2.1	33.1	66.9	3.4	5.4	2.6	0.4	1,338
Urban	11.8	23.5	13.1	4.2	36.2	63.8	2.3	5.4	3.3	0.8	1,576
Sudurpashchim	7.3	6.8	8.5	1.0	19.7	80.3	0.5	0.4	2.6	0.0	4,495
Rural	9.0	12.7	13.6	0.5	29.8	70.2	0.9	0.6	4.1	0.0	1,599
Urban	6.4	3.5	5.7	1.4	14.1	85.9	0.3	0.2	1.8	0.0	2,896
Education of household head											
None	6.1	5.8	5.1	0.4	12.5	87.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.1	17,159
ECED	5.0	13.2	4.4	1.3	17.7	82.3	1.3	3.9	1.0	0.0	406
Basic (Gr 1-8)	8.0	6.2	6.4	0.4	15.0	85.0	1.6	1.3	1.7	0.0	15,680
Grade 1-5	8.9	6.8	6.9	0.3	15.9	84.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	0.0	9,362
Grade 6-8	6.6	5.3	5.8	0.4	13.6	86.4	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.0	6,318
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	7.0	4.9	5.9	0.9	13.0	87.0	1.8	1.0	1.7	0.1	12,429
Grade 9-10	7.0	5.1	6.7	1.1	13.6	86.4	1.5	1.1	2.2	0.1	8,288
Grade 11-12	7.1	4.3	4.4	0.4	11.8	88.2	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	4,141
Higher	6.5	4.2	3.7	1.2	11.6	88.4	2.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	3,106
DK/Missing	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98
Main source of drinking water											
Improved sources	6.8	5.5	5.6	0.6	13.2	86.8	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.1	47,993

Table WS.1.2S2: Natural hazards that affected the water supply in the last 12 months

Percentage of household members whose water supply was affected by a natural hazard by the type of natural hazard and the percentage of household members who experienced at least one natural hazard, Nepal, 2024-25

	Natural hazard that affected the water supply					Percentage of household members whose water supply was not affected by at least one natural hazard	Natural hazard that affected the water supply the most				Number of household members
	Flood	Drought	Landslide	Other	DK/ Missing		Flood	Drought	Landslide	Other	
Piped water	10.8	8.4	9.9	0.8	20.7	79.3	2.4	2.1	2.5	0.1	26,728
Tube well/Borehole	1.3	1.7	0.1	0.2	3.2	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16,776
Protected well or spring	7.0	5.4	3.4	0.8	11.9	88.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.2	1,182
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	92.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	131
Bottled	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Jar/ dispenser refill	2.1	1.2	0.4	0.2	2.6	97.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3,158
Unimproved sources	14.1	12.3	6.2	1.6	26.3	73.7	3.5	2.1	1.2	0.0	867
Unprotected well or spring	14.8	10.8	6.5	1.0	24.7	75.3	3.5	2.5	1.5	0.0	705
Surface water	15.2	27.2	8.1	10.0	47.9	52.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	70
Other	7.8	12.2	2.1	0.0	22.0	78.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	11.6	11.7	11.5	1.0	24.6	75.4	2.0	3.1	3.1	0.2	9,779
Second	6.7	6.2	6.1	0.6	14.1	85.9	1.5	1.0	1.6	0.0	9,771
Middle	6.1	4.5	4.3	0.3	11.1	88.9	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.0	9,778
Fourth	5.2	2.4	3.5	0.4	8.4	91.6	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	9,775
Richest	5.1	3.4	2.7	0.6	8.7	91.3	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	9,775

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

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water by age and sex

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water												Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises	
			Age under 10		Age 10-14		Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Age 25-49		Age 50 or more				DK/ Missing/ Members do not collect
Total	10.0	48,878	0.4	0.0	3.8	1.8	5.2	1.7	7.3	1.1	44.0	7.3	10.8	5.6	11.2	100.0	4,883
Area of residence																	
Urban	9.3	32,631	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.5	3.8	1.2	6.3	0.8	44.8	8.1	9.6	4.8	16.0	100.0	3,018
Rural	11.5	16,246	0.8	0.0	4.5	2.2	7.1	2.5	8.6	1.4	42.9	6.2	12.4	6.7	4.7	100.0	1,865
Province																	
Koshi	5.6	8,415	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.9	5.7	0.0	6.4	0.0	51.7	11.1	6.2	9.9	4.2	100.0	474
Rural	5.9	3,403	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	9.3	0.0	46.9	17.0	7.7	8.8	1.1	100.0	201
Urban	5.5	5,012	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.5	3.2	0.0	4.3	0.0	55.0	7.1	5.1	10.6	6.4	100.0	273
Madhesh	6.5	9,905	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.4	5.3	2.3	5.9	0.4	53.1	4.5	13.4	1.5	10.2	100.0	642
Rural	8.1	2,431	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.1	6.3	0.0	8.5	1.2	32.1	8.7	22.4	3.2	13.7	100.0	197
Urban	6.0	7,474	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	4.8	3.5	4.4	0.0	64.5	2.2	8.5	0.6	8.3	100.0	445
Bagmati	14.9	10,367	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.8	2.6	0.8	5.4	2.1	40.6	12.4	8.5	8.6	15.9	100.0	1,546
Rural	14.6	2,344	1.2	0.0	3.6	2.6	3.4	2.4	8.1	3.3	46.3	5.9	8.3	13.3	1.7	100.0	341
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	19.4	4,883	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	4.8	2.0	30.8	16.1	6.4	7.8	28.5	100.0	949
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	8.1	3,140	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.3	0.3	2.3	0.6	55.0	13.8	14.0	2.9	8.0	100.0	255
Gandaki	6.9	4,323	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	2.0	0.3	3.1	0.3	26.2	5.3	19.3	6.5	35.3	100.0	297
Rural	9.6	1,370	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.1	1.1	39.0	11.4	23.1	8.8	9.5	100.0	131
Urban	5.6	2,953	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.5	0.5	3.0	0.0	20.8	2.7	17.7	5.6	46.4	100.0	166
Lumbini	8.2	8,459	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.3	11.3	5.2	6.1	0.7	50.1	4.2	7.8	4.7	3.3	100.0	692
Rural	8.5	3,761	0.0	0.0	6.4	5.6	15.3	8.1	3.4	0.0	45.1	0.0	9.4	5.5	1.3	100.0	319
Urban	7.9	4,698	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.2	2.3	8.8	1.5	55.3	8.7	6.1	3.7	5.4	100.0	373
Karnali	18.9	2,914	0.7	0.0	11.1	2.6	5.0	1.1	11.1	1.6	42.6	8.0	10.2	4.0	1.9	100.0	549
Rural	22.0	1,338	1.3	0.0	8.2	1.3	5.9	1.2	14.6	1.7	43.4	8.5	9.4	4.1	0.5	100.0	294
Urban	16.2	1,576	0.0	0.0	14.7	4.2	4.0	1.1	6.9	1.5	41.5	7.4	11.1	3.9	3.7	100.0	255

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water by age and sex

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Nepal, 2024-25																	
	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water												Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises	
			Age under 10		Age 10-14		Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Age 25-49		Age 50 or more				DK/ Missing/ Members do not collect
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male					
Sudurpashchim	15.2	4,495	1.1	0.0	5.5	2.1	6.0	2.2	12.7	0.7	43.6	1.6	13.6	2.6	8.3	100.0	683
Rural	23.9	1,599	1.8	0.0	4.5	2.3	6.5	2.5	9.8	1.2	42.5	2.0	14.4	3.5	8.8	100.0	382
Urban	10.4	2,896	0.0	0.0	6.9	1.9	5.2	1.8	16.9	0.0	45.3	1.0	12.5	1.1	7.6	100.0	301
Education of household head																	
None	10.8	17,159	0.6	0.0	4.5	1.4	6.0	1.3	7.6	0.7	42.3	6.0	16.3	5.8	7.4	100.0	1,852
ECED	12.5	406	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(82.1)	(1.0)	(7.0)	(9.8)	(0.0)	100.0	51
Basic (Gr 1-8)	11.1	15,680	0.1	0.0	3.3	2.5	5.9	2.3	7.4	1.1	47.8	6.4	8.8	6.0	8.4	100.0	1,736
Grade 1-5	11.5	9,362	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.7	8.5	1.7	6.8	1.5	47.3	7.0	8.5	7.7	7.0	100.0	1,075
Grade 6-8	10.5	6,318	0.4	0.0	3.2	5.5	1.6	3.3	8.3	0.5	48.6	5.3	9.4	3.1	10.8	100.0	661
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	7.9	12,429	0.3	0.0	4.1	1.9	2.9	0.8	7.1	1.5	43.7	9.0	5.5	2.4	20.8	100.0	988
Grade 9-10	7.6	8,288	0.4	0.0	5.1	2.0	3.7	0.5	7.8	0.8	40.4	9.8	6.6	2.3	20.5	100.0	634
Grade 11-12	8.6	4,141	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.4	5.7	2.9	50.7	7.4	3.0	2.5	21.4	100.0	354
Higher	7.4	3,106	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	3.6	0.4	2.5	26.4	21.1	1.3	12.6	28.1	100.0	231
Missing/DK	25.6	98	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
Main source of drinking water																	
Improved sources	9.7	47,993	0.2	0.0	3.4	1.9	5.2	1.9	7.2	1.0	44.3	7.1	10.8	5.3	11.6	100.0	4,668
Piped water	8.0	26,728	0.4	0.0	3.3	2.1	5.4	1.9	8.3	1.3	47.1	6.5	12.8	5.1	5.7	100.0	2,137
Tube well/Borehole	5.5	16,776	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.0	10.1	3.4	6.9	0.7	53.2	2.0	8.8	2.5	6.3	100.0	923
Protected well or spring	54.5	1,182	0.0	0.0	5.5	2.2	1.4	1.2	5.2	0.6	44.4	8.0	14.6	11.9	5.0	100.0	644
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	47.7	131	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.8)	(22.8)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(52.3)	100.0	63
Bottled	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Jar/ dispenser refill	28.3	3,158	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	1.4	14.6	16.4	2.2	2.9	55.3	100.0	895
Unimproved sources	24.8	867	1.3	0.0	6.4	1.5	5.7	0.5	8.3	1.2	41.3	8.5	10.6	7.6	7.0	100.0	215
Unprotected well or spring	10.9	705	1.7	0.0	7.6	1.7	5.2	0.0	6.9	0.0	45.2	6.2	10.3	6.9	8.4	100.0	77
Surface water	95.3	70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	4.9	16.2	11.5	26.2	17.0	15.2	4.9	0.0	100.0	67
Other	78.3	92	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.0	10.4	0.0	9.8	0.0	31.4	15.1	8.5	13.5	4.3	100.0	72
Missing	(*)	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water by age and sex																	
Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Nepal, 2024-25																	
	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water										Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises			
			Age under 10		Age 10-14		Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Age 25-49				Age 50 or more		
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male			DK/ Missing/ Members do not collect		
Average time spent collecting water per trip																	
Members do not collect	1.7	44,310	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-	100.0	0
Up to and including 30 minutes	92.3	4,356	0.4	0.0	4.4	1.9	5.8	1.8	8.0	1.2	49.8	8.2	12.3	6.1	0.0	100.0	4,021
From 31 minutes to 1 hour	56.1	132	0.0	0.0	1.7	4.4	7.5	6.6	13.6	0.0	33.1	7.6	12.1	13.4	0.0	100.0	74
Over 1 hour to 3 hours	50.8	74	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	8.7	3.1	67.4	7.1	4.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	38
DK/Missing	(*)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	0
Number of trips during last 7 days																	
Members do not collect	1.7	44,310	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	751
None	(*)	14	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100	na	(*)	100.0	14
1-2	84.3	268	0.0	0.0	na	na	9.4	0	4.9	2.4	39.4	24.5	7.0	12.4	0.0	100.0	226
3-4	94.8	287	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.9	2.7	0.9	14.2	2.6	41.6	20.4	10.4	4.2	0.0	100.0	272
5-6	98.8	93	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0	10.4	5.6	45.2	3.1	26.7	7.0	0.0	100.0	91
7-8	92.9	665	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.9	4.6	2.8	3.1	1.4	51.9	6.1	14.2	10.7	0.0	100.0	618
9+	89.4	3,073	0.6	0.0	5.3	2.2	6.1	2.2	8.9	0.8	51.5	6.3	11.4	4.6	0.0	100.0	2,749
DK/Missing	96.9	168	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.7	9.0	0	9.8	0.0	40.0	8.0	12.8	14.1	0.0	100.0	163
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	19.0	9,779	0.6	0.0	4.5	1.8	4.8	1.9	8.4	1.1	47.8	6.4	11.9	6.4	4.4	100.0	1,857
Second	8.9	9,771	0.5	0.0	4.3	2.8	11.0	0.0	9.7	0.7	46.5	5.8	10.5	2.9	5.3	100.0	869
Middle	7.4	9,778	0.0	0.0	3.9	1.1	3.9	1.3	6.7	2.4	48.9	3.6	12.1	7.3	9.0	100.0	720
Fourth	7.2	9,775	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.8	3.6	4.1	5.6	0.8	39.3	13.3	10.9	3.8	13.8	100.0	708
Richest	7.5	9,775	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	21.0	12.2	4.2	6.7	52.0	100.0	730
^Without water on premises are water sources that are either 1) piped to neighbor or public standpipe or from a water kiosk, or 2) water from other sources reported to not be located in the dwelling yard or plot, or where household members collect water.																	
During MICS7 the questionnaire flow for households using 'piped water to neighbour' and 'piped water to public tap/standpipe' was revised to improve the classification of 'water on premises'. The Nepal MICS 2025 used a version of the questionnaire which allowed these water sources to be recorded as in own dwelling, yard, or plot and therefore skip the question on collection time.																	
na: not applicable																	
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																	
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																	

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, average number of trips in the last seven days, and percentage of household members using improved water sources where the person usually responsible for water collection from an improved source spends not more than 30 minutes per trip, Nepal, 2024-25

	Average time spent collecting water per trip			Total	Average number of trips in the last seven days	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water	Percentage of household members using improved sources where the person usually responsible for water collection spends no more than 30 minutes per trip	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water from an improved source
	Up to and including 30 minutes	From 31 minutes to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours					
Total	97.3	1.8	0.9	100.0	17.6	4,133	97.8	3,917
Sex of person usually collecting water								
Male	95.8	3.1	1.1	100.0	16.2	795	96.4	745
Female	97.7	1.5	0.9	100.0	17.9	3,338	98.2	3,173
Area of residence								
Urban	98.8	0.9	0.3	100.0	15.6	2,299	98.8	2,197
Rural	95.4	2.9	1.6	100.0	20.2	1,834	96.6	1,721
Province								
Koshi	94.8	4.4	0.8	100.0	18.9	446	97.0	385
Rural	87.7	10.4	1.9	100.0	20.7	189	(92.3)	152
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.5	257	(100.0)	233
Madhesh	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.3	571	100.0	563
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.6	197	100.0	190
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.1	374	100.0	372
Bagmati	98.8	0.6	0.6	100.0	10.3	1,010	99.2	983
Rural	98.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	14.8	338	99.7	326
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	99.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	5.0	429	99.3	429
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	98.0	0.7	1.3	100.0	13.8	242	98.6	228
Gandaki	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	12.4	269	99.5	258
Rural	95.6	4.4	0.0	100.0	14.3	125	98.9	115
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.7	144	100.0	143
Lumbini	98.6	0.0	1.4	100.0	21.3	627	98.5	579
Rural	97.2	0.0	2.8	100.0	20.8	311	97.1	300
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.7	316	100.0	279
Karnali	97.4	2.4	0.3	100.0	21.8	535	97.1	484
Rural	97.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	21.9	294	97.6	266
Urban	96.8	2.6	0.6	100.0	21.6	240	96.5	218
Sudurpashchim	92.9	4.5	2.6	100.0	22.3	676	93.8	666
Rural	90.7	4.7	4.6	100.0	24.1	379	92.3	371
Urban	95.7	4.3	0.0	100.0	20.0	297	95.7	295
Education of household head								
None	96.7	1.8	1.5	100.0	19.5	1,691	97.5	1,583
ECED	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(10.4)	42	(*)	41
Basic (Gr 1-8)	97.7	1.4	0.9	100.0	17.2	1,524	97.9	1,451
Grade 1-5	98.1	1.2	0.7	100.0	17.5	973	98.0	932
Grade 6-8	97.2	1.7	1.1	100.0	16.7	551	97.6	519
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	97.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	14.9	726	98.6	702

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water								
Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, average number of trips in the last seven days, and percentage of household members using improved water sources where the person usually responsible for water collection from an improved source spends not more than 30 minutes per trip, Nepal, 2024-25								
	Average time spent collecting water per trip			Total	Average number of trips in the last seven days	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water	Percentage of household members using improved sources where the person usually responsible for water collection spends no more than 30 minutes per trip	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water from an improved source
	Up to and including 30 minutes	From 31 minutes to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours					
Grade 9-10	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	15.0	488	99.3	469
Grade 11-12	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	14.8	238	97.2	233
Higher	95.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	13.6	125	(97.1)	115
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	25	(*)	25
Main source of drinking water								
Improved sources	97.8	1.3	0.9	100.0	17.5	3,917	97.8	3,917
Piped water	98.3	0.9	0.8	100.0	17.4	2,137	98.3	2,137
Tube well/Borehole	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	20.8	923	99.8	923
Protected well or spring	93.2	4.4	2.4	100.0	17.7	644	93.2	644
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.2)	63	(*)	63
Bottled water	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3	(*)	3
Jar / dispenser refill	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.2	147	(*)	147
Unimproved sources	87.4	11.5	1.1	100.0	19.1	215	na	na
Unprotected well or spring	96.8	0.0	3.2	100.0	20.3	77	na	na
Surface water	67.2	32.8	0.0	100.0	23.6	67	na	na
Other	95.9	4.1	0.0	100.0	13.9	72	na	na
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	95.5	2.8	1.7	100.0	21.6	1,857	96.2	1,721
Second	98.0	1.7	0.4	100.0	17.4	864	98.2	810
Middle	98.9	0.6	0.5	100.0	16.1	674	99.5	652
Fourth	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	10.1	498	99.6	494
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.8	240	100.0	240
na: not applicable () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available in sufficient quantities when needed in the last month and in the last 12 months, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of household members using sources with drinking water available in sufficient quantities in the last month			Percentage of household members using sources with drinking water available in sufficient quantities <u>in the last 12 months</u>			Number of household members
	Drinking water source			Drinking water source			
	Improved ¹	Unimproved	Total ²	Improved	Unimproved	Total ³	
Total	89.4	1.4	90.8	77.2	1.1	78.3	48,878
Area of residence							
Urban	90.6	0.9	91.5	79.6	0.7	80.2	32,631
Rural	87.0	2.5	89.4	72.4	1.9	74.3	16,246
Province							
Koshi	88.9	1.3	90.2	78.0	1.1	79.1	8,415
Rural	86.7	1.4	88.1	75.8	1.1	77.0	3,403
Urban	90.3	1.3	91.6	79.5	1.1	80.6	5,012
Madhesh	94.9	0.9	95.8	87.9	0.6	88.5	9,905
Rural	94.7	2.4	97.1	90.8	1.4	92.2	2,431
Urban	95.0	0.4	95.4	86.9	0.4	87.3	7,474
Bagmati	88.6	1.3	89.9	72.2	0.9	73.1	10,367
Rural	85.0	3.9	88.9	56.2	2.7	58.9	2,344
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	87.5	0.2	87.7	77.8	0.1	77.9	4,883
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	93.0	1.0	94.1	75.5	0.8	76.3	3,140
Gandaki	84.7	1.1	85.7	67.9	1.0	68.9	4,323
Rural	86.3	0.8	87.0	64.7	0.6	65.4	1,370
Urban	83.9	1.2	85.1	69.3	1.2	70.5	2,953
Lumbini	93.1	1.5	94.6	86.2	1.1	87.3	8,459
Rural	91.8	1.7	93.4	83.0	1.5	84.5	3,761
Urban	94.2	1.4	95.6	88.8	0.8	89.6	4,698
Karnali	76.4	4.4	80.7	51.5	3.0	54.5	2,914
Rural	75.4	5.7	81.1	52.5	4.1	56.6	1,338
Urban	77.2	3.2	80.4	50.6	2.0	52.7	1,576
Sudurpashchim	86.0	1.4	87.3	72.3	1.0	73.3	4,495
Rural	77.5	3.7	81.2	59.3	2.7	62.0	1,599
Urban	90.7	0.1	90.7	79.5	0.1	79.6	2,896
Education of household head							
None	88.9	1.9	90.8	77.0	1.4	78.4	17,159
ECED	85.0	2.2	87.1	72.9	2.2	75.0	406
Basic (Gr 1-8)	89.3	1.4	90.7	75.8	1.1	76.9	15,680
Grade 1-5	89.5	1.2	90.7	75.5	1.1	76.6	9,362
Grade 6-8	88.9	1.7	90.6	76.3	1.1	77.4	6,318
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	90.2	0.9	91.1	78.3	0.6	78.9	12,429
Grade 9-10	89.9	1.0	90.8	78.5	0.6	79.1	8,288
Grade 11-12	90.8	0.8	91.6	78.0	0.5	78.5	4,141
Higher	90.1	1.0	91.2	81.1	0.9	82.0	3,106
Missing/DK	93.2	0.0	93.2	84.8	0.0	84.8	98
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	79.0	3.9	82.9	61.6	3.0	64.6	9,779
Second	90.0	1.3	91.4	76.2	1.0	77.2	9,771
Middle	92.0	1.2	93.2	80.8	0.8	81.6	9,778
Fourth	93.8	0.3	94.1	84.2	0.2	84.5	9,775
Richest	92.2	0.4	92.6	83.2	0.2	83.4	9,775

¹ MICS indicator WS.2b - Use of improved water source with water available when needed; SDG Indicator 6.1.1

² MICS indicator WS.3a - Availability of drinking water in the last month; SDG Indicator 6.1.1

³ MICS indicator WS.3b - Availability of drinking water in the last 12 months

Table WS.1.5S: Main reasons for insufficient water accessibility

Percent distributions of the main reasons households were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed the last time it happened, in the last month and in the last 12 months, Nepal, 2024-25

	Main reason that the household was unable to access water in sufficient quantities <u>the last time it happened in the last month</u>						Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities in the last month	Main reason that the household was unable to access water in sufficient quantities <u>the last time it happened in the last 12 months</u>						Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities in the last year
	Source not functional	Source not accessible	Water not available	Water too expensive	Other	DK/ Missing		Source not functional	Source not accessible	Water not available	Water too expensive	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	39.1	44.6	1.2	7.2	6.4	1.5	4,391	40.2	43.6	0.4	6.5	8.0	1.4	100.0	6,063
Area of residence															
Urban	36.0	47.0	1.8	6.9	6.2	2.1	2,691	38.6	43.0	0.6	7.1	8.9	1.9	100.0	3,592
Rural	44.0	40.9	0.2	7.7	6.8	0.4	1,700	42.5	44.5	0.1	5.5	6.7	0.6	100.0	2,471
Province															
Koshi	45.6	39.3	0.4	6.9	6.1	1.8	814	47.2	36.3	1.5	1.7	10.3	3.0	100.0	929
Rural	45.1	36.5	0.7	10.2	6.9	0.5	403	39.4	43.4	0.3	0.0	15.1	1.7	100.0	380
Urban	45.9	42.0	0.0	3.8	5.3	3.1	411	52.6	31.3	2.2	2.9	7.0	4.0	100.0	549
Madhesh	17.9	73.6	0.0	1.1	7.4	0.0	388	13.4	59.5	0.0	18.2	5.4	3.5	100.0	691
Rural	16.4	80.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	63	17.3	49.6	0.0	28.9	4.2	0.0	100.0	127
Urban	18.2	72.1	0.0	0.8	8.9	0.0	325	12.6	61.8	0.0	15.7	5.7	4.2	100.0	564
Bagmati	35.8	44.8	3.6	8.6	5.7	1.5	1,024	54.1	38.3	0.4	3.7	3.5	0.0	100.0	1,699
Rural	52.6	27.8	0.0	7.2	12.4	0.0	261	64.1	33.3	0.0	2.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	699
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	26.5	50.0	6.4	10.0	4.5	2.6	577	47.2	33.0	1.4	6.0	12.3	0.1	100.0	444
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	41.2	52.6	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	187	47.1	48.8	0.0	3.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	556
Gandaki	31.4	46.4	0.0	13.7	6.3	2.3	605	37.4	41.5	0.0	11.1	10.0	0.1	100.0	721
Rural	42.6	36.9	0.0	15.3	4.9	0.2	175	32.9	50.7	0.0	10.4	6.0	0.0	100.0	291
Urban	26.8	50.3	0.0	13.0	6.9	3.1	430	40.4	35.3	0.0	11.6	12.7	0.1	100.0	430
Lumbini	51.2	38.3	0.0	0.6	8.1	1.7	436	27.7	52.8	0.0	2.0	16.0	1.6	100.0	631
Rural	42.4	46.5	0.0	1.1	8.2	1.9	248	28.7	61.1	0.0	1.8	8.4	0.0	100.0	335
Urban	62.9	27.5	0.0	0.0	8.0	1.6	188	26.5	43.3	0.0	2.1	24.7	3.4	100.0	296
Karnali	33.5	50.4	0.3	6.7	9.2	0.0	561	29.2	53.3	0.4	2.3	14.3	0.5	100.0	765
Rural	43.1	45.1	0.0	2.3	9.5	0.0	252	32.8	46.7	0.5	3.6	16.3	0.0	100.0	328
Urban	25.6	54.7	0.5	10.2	9.0	0.0	309	26.5	58.2	0.4	1.2	12.7	0.9	100.0	437
Sudurpashchim	55.0	29.4	1.7	7.9	3.7	2.3	563	50.6	32.6	0.0	12.6	1.9	2.4	100.0	626
Rural	43.8	44.2	0.0	11.4	0.6	0.0	298	42.1	42.8	0.0	11.7	0.6	2.8	100.0	310
Urban	67.5	12.8	3.5	4.0	7.2	4.9	265	58.8	22.6	0.0	13.4	3.1	2.1	100.0	315

Table WS.1.5S: Main reasons for insufficient water accessibility

Percent distributions of the main reasons households were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed the last time it happened, in the last month and in the last 12 months, Nepal, 2024-25																
	Main reason that the household was unable to access water in sufficient quantities <u>the last time it happened</u> in the last month						Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities in the last month	Main reason that the household was unable to access water in sufficient quantities <u>the last time it happened</u> in the last 12 months						Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities in the last year
	Source not functional	Source not accessible	Water not available	Water too expensive	Other	DK/ Missing			Source not functional	Source not accessible	Water not available	Water too expensive	Other	DK/ Missing		
Education of household head																
None	39.1	45.9	0.4	8.5	5.6	0.6	100.0	1,554	36.5	45.5	0.3	10.0	6.9	0.8	100.0	2,096
ECED	77.6	12.2	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	100.0	52	42.7	22.7	20.4	0.0	14.1	0.0	100.0	49
Basic (Gr 1-8)	42.3	41.8	1.3	7.5	5.9	1.2	100.0	1,430	42.9	42.5	0.2	5.5	6.8	2.1	100.0	2,150
Grade 1-5	43.9	42.9	0.1	7.1	4.6	1.5	100.0	850	42.0	44.5	0.1	5.2	4.8	3.3	100.0	1,319
Grade 6-8	40.0	40.1	3.1	8.1	7.7	0.9	100.0	580	44.2	39.2	0.3	6.1	10.0	0.3	100.0	832
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	33.3	48.0	2.0	4.8	8.4	3.4	100.0	1,084	42.1	42.6	0.3	3.1	10.7	1.3	100.0	1,476
Grade 9-10	33.9	48.6	0.4	5.8	6.8	4.6	100.0	735	45.6	42.3	0.0	1.9	10.2	0.0	100.0	968
Grade 11-12	32.2	46.8	5.3	2.9	11.9	0.9	100.0	349	35.3	43.2	0.8	5.4	11.7	3.6	100.0	508
Higher	37.1	46.2	2.0	9.2	5.6	0.0	100.0	266	35.2	47.5	0.0	6.6	10.2	0.4	100.0	285
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Main source of drinking water																
Improved sources	40.2	43.7	1.2	7.0	6.4	1.5	100.0	4,219	40.7	43.2	0.4	6.6	7.7	1.4	100.0	5,888
Piped water	44.6	40.7	1.1	6.7	5.4	1.5	100.0	3,287	45.8	40.3	0.4	5.0	6.9	1.6	100.0	4,749
Tube well/Borehole	30.2	57.3	0.0	0.0	11.4	1.1	100.0	552	18.5	54.4	0.0	16.4	10.0	0.8	100.0	884
Protected well or spring	29.8	35.9	4.8	26.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	187	23.0	55.8	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	100.0	176
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Bottled water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	0
Jar/ dispenser refill	4.5	66.4	2.1	13.5	7.8	5.8	100.0	162	24.8	66.6	5.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	77
Unimproved sources	11.9	66.5	0.0	13.2	8.4	0.0	100.0	173	21.6	56.1	0.0	3.7	18.7	0.0	100.0	175
Unprotected well or spring	9.2	67.5	0.0	19.1	4.2	0.0	100.0	102	17.7	61.0	0.0	4.1	17.2	0.0	100.0	156
Surface water	27.3	52.3	0.0	1.3	19.1	0.0	100.0	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Other	(0.0)	(82.4)	(0.0)	(9.6)	(8.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30	(54.9)	(19.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.7)	(0.0)	100.0	15
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	40.2	45.9	0.7	9.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	1,651	39.3	46.3	0.1	6.4	7.4	0.4	100.0	1,773
Second	43.7	40.2	0.0	7.3	6.1	2.7	100.0	834	35.4	50.8	0.3	7.9	5.2	0.4	100.0	1,353
Middle	36.3	45.8	0.5	4.6	11.5	1.3	100.0	653	46.1	37.3	1.0	7.7	6.9	1.1	100.0	1,122
Fourth	42.4	42.9	1.4	5.3	7.0	0.9	100.0	538	42.8	37.6	0.3	6.4	12.6	0.3	100.0	923
Richest	31.3	47.1	4.1	6.8	6.9	3.8	100.0	715	39.0	41.2	0.4	3.0	10.3	6.1	100.0	891
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																

Table WS.1.6: Quality of drinking water source							
Percent distribution and percentage of household members at risk of faecal contamination based on number of <i>E. coli</i> detected in drinking water at source, Nepal, 2024-25							
	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household members with <i>E. coli</i> in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low ² (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total¹	53.9	22.1	17.7	6.4	100.0	46.1	10,214
Area of residence							
Urban	60.4	20.4	14.4	4.7	100.0	39.6	6,755
Rural	41.1	25.4	24.0	9.5	100.0	58.9	3,459
Province							
Koshi	41.8	22.2	26.0	10.0	100.0	58.2	1,734
Rural	23.6	25.7	36.4	14.4	100.0	76.4	720
Urban	54.7	19.8	18.6	6.9	100.0	45.3	1,013
Madhesh	71.7	21.0	5.5	1.8	100.0	28.3	2,072
Rural	75.5	17.0	4.6	2.8	100.0	24.5	502
Urban	70.5	22.3	5.7	1.4	100.0	29.5	1,570
Bagmati	57.1	17.7	20.7	4.5	100.0	42.9	2,143
Rural	35.0	18.0	36.8	10.2	100.0	65.0	516
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	76.0	13.0	8.1	2.9	100.0	24.0	935
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	47.9	23.9	25.7	2.6	100.0	52.1	692
Gandaki	31.7	27.1	27.1	14.1	100.0	68.3	905
Rural	14.9	32.1	31.5	21.5	100.0	85.1	300
Urban	40.1	24.6	25.0	10.3	100.0	59.9	605
Lumbini	58.7	21.4	14.1	5.8	100.0	41.3	1,780
Rural	50.8	29.2	16.8	3.2	100.0	49.2	798
Urban	65.2	15.0	11.9	7.9	100.0	34.8	982
Karnali	30.0	32.6	28.6	8.8	100.0	70.0	601
Rural	33.1	30.5	25.2	11.2	100.0	66.9	281
Urban	27.3	34.5	31.7	6.6	100.0	72.7	320
Sudurpashchim	56.7	24.3	13.0	6.0	100.0	43.3	980
Rural	43.3	29.4	16.5	10.8	100.0	56.7	341
Urban	63.9	21.5	11.1	3.5	100.0	36.1	638
Education of household head							
None	51.9	22.6	18.8	6.7	100.0	48.1	3,689
ECED	64.1	25.0	2.7	8.3	100.0	35.9	113
Basic (Gr 1-8)	50.6	22.9	19.0	7.5	100.0	49.4	3,262
Grade 1-5	49.8	24.7	17.4	8.1	100.0	50.2	1,861
Grade 6-8	51.7	20.4	21.2	6.6	100.0	48.3	1,401
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	56.3	22.5	15.9	5.3	100.0	43.7	2,546
Grade 9-10	55.9	21.4	16.7	6.0	100.0	44.1	1,730
Grade 11-12	57.1	24.9	14.3	3.6	100.0	42.9	816
Higher	70.4	13.1	13.6	2.8	100.0	29.6	594
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10
Source of drinking water tested^A							
Improved sources ²	54.9	22.0	16.9	6.1	100.0	45.1	9,964
Piped water							
Into dwelling	56.1	19.8	18.7	5.4	100.0	43.9	765
To yard/plot	36.3	26.4	27.1	10.2	100.0	63.7	3,531

Table WS.1.6: Quality of drinking water source

Percent distribution and percentage of household members at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in drinking water at source, Nepal, 2024-25

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household members with <i>E. coli</i> in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low ² (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
To neighbour	35.1	21.7	32.6	10.6	100.0	64.9	114
Public tap/standpipe	38.5	26.0	26.4	9.1	100.0	61.5	646
Tube well/Borehole	73.4	19.0	5.7	1.9	100.0	26.6	3,668
Protected well	53.0	18.3	16.1	12.6	100.0	47.0	166
Protected spring	19.9	25.9	42.2	12.0	100.0	80.1	267
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Bottled water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Jar/dispenser refill	79.2	15.2	3.3	2.3	100.0	20.8	797
Unimproved sources	11.1	26.5	46.8	15.6	100.0	88.9	250
Unprotected well	0.0	24.2	64.2	11.6	100.0	100.0	47
Unprotected spring	8.1	29.5	45.7	16.7	100.0	91.9	177
Surface water	(51.6)	(12.1)	(18.7)	(17.6)	100.0	(48.4)	22
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	32.6	26.1	31.0	10.3	100.0	67.4	1,971
Second	45.4	26.4	20.9	7.3	100.0	54.6	2,144
Middle	57.0	22.3	15.3	5.4	100.0	43.0	1,955
Fourth	62.2	20.8	11.6	5.5	100.0	37.8	2,119
Richest	71.7	15.0	9.9	3.3	100.0	28.3	2,025

¹ MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contamination of source water

² MICS indicator WS.4a - Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination; SDG Indicator 6.1.1

^a As collected in the Water Quality Testing Form; may be different than the main drinking water source collected in the Household Questionnaire.

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

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

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water							
Percent distribution of household members at risk of faecal contamination based on number of <i>E. coli</i> detected in household drinking water and percentage of household members with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water, Nepal, 2024-25							
	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household members with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	38.8	29.3	22.4	9.5	100.0	61.2	10,384
Area of residence							
Urban	43.0	28.9	19.6	8.5	100.0	57.0	6,893
Rural	30.6	30.1	27.9	11.4	100.0	69.4	3,491
Province							
Koshi	37.9	31.5	21.5	9.1	100.0	62.1	1,749
Rural	27.0	31.2	28.4	13.4	100.0	73.0	727
Urban	45.6	31.7	16.7	6.0	100.0	54.4	1,022
Madhesh	35.0	34.8	21.1	9.1	100.0	65.0	2,090
Rural	44.0	29.3	17.3	9.3	100.0	56.0	506
Urban	32.1	36.5	22.4	9.0	100.0	67.9	1,584
Bagmati	52.6	20.4	21.0	5.9	100.0	47.4	2,231
Rural	29.4	25.3	38.0	7.3	100.0	70.6	520
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	76.8	15.5	4.9	2.8	100.0	23.2	1,013
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	34.7	23.9	31.9	9.5	100.0	65.3	698
Gandaki	24.2	28.4	34.2	13.2	100.0	75.8	922
Rural	14.0	31.5	39.9	14.6	100.0	86.0	305
Urban	29.3	26.8	31.4	12.4	100.0	70.7	617
Lumbini	39.0	31.5	19.5	10.0	100.0	61.0	1,799
Rural	32.5	36.0	21.6	9.8	100.0	67.5	805
Urban	44.3	27.8	17.8	10.1	100.0	55.7	994
Karnali	25.7	31.3	30.1	12.9	100.0	74.3	604
Rural	26.0	28.9	32.0	13.1	100.0	74.0	284
Urban	25.4	33.5	28.5	12.7	100.0	74.6	320
Sudurpashchim	38.4	29.4	19.2	12.9	100.0	61.6	989
Rural	34.0	21.9	28.1	16.0	100.0	66.0	345
Urban	40.8	33.4	14.4	11.3	100.0	59.2	644
Education of household head							
None	32.7	30.4	25.6	11.4	100.0	67.3	3,717
ECED	63.4	18.2	12.2	6.1	100.0	36.6	111
Basic (Gr 1-8)	36.4	30.4	24.1	9.1	100.0	63.6	3,326
Grade 1-5	36.3	31.2	23.2	9.3	100.0	63.7	1,913
Grade 6-8	36.4	29.4	25.4	8.8	100.0	63.6	1,414
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	42.4	30.6	18.7	8.3	100.0	57.6	2,610
Grade 9-10	42.4	30.4	18.2	9.1	100.0	57.6	1,775
Grade 11-12	42.6	31.0	19.8	6.6	100.0	57.4	835
Higher	68.7	13.1	11.5	6.8	100.0	31.3	611
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

Percent distribution of household members at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water and percentage of household members with *E. coli* in household drinking water, Nepal, 2024-25

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household members with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Source of drinking water tested ^A							
Improved sources	39.5	29.2	22.2	9.1	100.0	60.5	10,126
Piped water							
Into dwelling	35.2	28.6	27.0	9.2	100.0	64.8	5,224
To yard/plot	54.0	23.7	18.6	3.7	100.0	46.0	836
To neighbour	31.8	30.7	28.0	9.5	100.0	68.2	3,593
Public tap/standpipe	15.1	32.3	41.1	11.5	100.0	84.9	112
Tube well/Borehole	33.4	23.0	29.6	14.0	100.0	66.6	683
Protected well	41.0	32.1	17.4	9.5	100.0	59.0	3,695
Protected spring	36.8	28.9	15.1	19.2	100.0	63.2	163
Tanker-truck	23.7	20.5	43.3	12.6	100.0	76.3	274
Bottled water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
Jar/dispenser refill	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Unimproved sources	66.9	22.2	7.3	3.7	100.0	33.1	759
Unprotected well	13.1	34.1	29.0	23.8	100.0	86.9	258
Unprotected spring	24.5	32.0	32.0	11.4	100.0	75.5	47
Surface water	3.2	39.0	29.6	28.1	100.0	96.8	185
Other	(64.9)	(2.9)	(14.5)	(17.7)	100.0	(35.1)	22
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	20.5	34.4	30.7	14.4	100.0	79.5	1,988
Second	28.3	30.6	30.7	10.4	100.0	71.7	2,154
Middle	36.8	28.6	22.6	12.0	100.0	63.2	1,974
Fourth	45.9	32.6	15.2	6.3	100.0	54.1	2,136
Richest	61.2	20.5	13.3	5.0	100.0	38.8	2,132
¹ MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contamination of household drinking water							
^A As collected in the Water Quality Testing Form; may be different than the main drinking water source collected in the Household Questionnaire.							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household members with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source accessible on premises, free of *E. coli*/and available when needed, Nepal, 2024-25

	Main source of drinking water ^A										Percentage of household members with improved drinking water source accessible on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> /and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Unimproved sources			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources				
	Without <i>E. coli</i> /in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises		Without <i>E. coli</i> /in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises					
Total	55.5	90.9	91.2	9,931	11.9	79.7	35.8	163	47.5	10,094		
Area of residence												
Urban	61.8	91.2	92.2	6,620	8.5	87.4	36.9	80	53.4	6,700		
Rural	42.8	90.2	89.1	3,311	15.4	72.3	34.6	82	36.0	3,394		
Province												
Koshi	43.7	90.9	94.8	1,669	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	39.0	1,691		
Rural	25.7	88.7	95.4	675	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	24.3	681		
Urban	55.6	92.5	94.5	993	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	49.0	1,010		
Madhesh	72.5	95.9	92.8	2,047	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	14	66.1	2,061		
Rural	77.6	98.5	90.7	485	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	14	68.3	500		
Urban	70.9	95.1	93.5	1,562	-	-	-	0.0	65.4	1,562		
Bagmati	57.6	90.4	88.9	2,108	(0.0)	(84.1)	(30.4)	20	48.0	2,128		
Rural	36.3	88.5	86.6	490	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	32.1	502		
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	76.0	87.8	86.9	932	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	58.5	935		
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	47.5	95.2	93.3	687	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	45.3	692		
Gandaki	33.0	82.9	93.0	877	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	28.2	898		
Rural	13.9	81.6	89.8	297	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	11.6	299		
Urban	42.9	83.6	94.6	581	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	36.6	599		
Lumbini	61.4	95.3	93.3	1,704	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	54.0	1,735		
Rural	51.6	96.5	91.6	786	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	44.0	789		
Urban	69.7	94.3	94.8	919	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	62.4	946		

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household members with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source accessible on premises, free of *E. coli*/and available when needed, Nepal, 2024-25

	Main source of drinking water ^A										Percentage of household members with improved drinking water source accessible on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> /and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Unimproved sources			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources				
	Without <i>E. coli</i> /in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises		Without <i>E. coli</i> /in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises					
Karnali	32.2	81.3	84.8	564	0.0	68.6	25.2	37	22.1	601		
Rural	35.3	83.8	81.2	256	0.0	60.4	25.0	26	23.7	281		
Urban	29.6	79.2	87.7	309	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	20.7	320		
Sudurpashchim	57.8	86.4	84.6	962	(0.0)	(69.9)	(16.5)	18	43.8	980		
Rural	45.2	81.6	77.0	324	(0.0)	(69.9)	(16.5)	18	30.6	341		
Urban	64.2	88.8	88.4	638	-	-	-	0.0	50.8	638		
Education of household head												
None	54.1	90.7	90.3	3,544	14.2	76.6	27.4	88	44.8	3,632		
ECED	70.1	90.8	80.1	103	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	52.4	104		
Basic (Gr 1-8)	52.1	90.6	89.9	3,186	3.3	83.9	31.1	46	44.4	3,233		
Grade 1-5	51.4	91.2	89.4	1,815	(0.0)	82.4	11.0	27	44.8	1,842		
Grade 6-8	53.1	89.6	90.6	1,371	(0.0)	(86.0)	(59.1)	19	43.9	1,390		
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	57.2	91.4	93.0	2,505	(0.0)	(89.2)	(73.2)	24	50.6	2,528		
Grade 9-10	56.9	91.1	92.6	1,700	(0.0)	(84.2)	(71.3)	16	50.3	1,716		
Grade 11-12	57.9	91.9	93.6	805	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	51.0	812		
Higher	71.2	92.2	97.3	584	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	66.4	588		
Missing/DK	100	(*)	(*)	10	-	-	-	0.0	(*)	10		
Main source of drinking water ^A												
Improved sources	55.6	90.9	91.2	9,931	na	na	na	0.0	48.3	9,931		
Piped water												
Tube well/Borehole	73.8	96.9	92.3	3,560	na	na	na	0.0	66.9	3,560		
Protected well or spring	33.4	82.3	46.5	234	na	na	na	0.0	11.4	234		

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services									
Percentage of household members with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source accessible on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> /and available when needed, Nepal, 2024-25									
	Main source of drinking water ^a								
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources	Percentage of household members with improved drinking water source accessible on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> /and available when needed ¹
	Without <i>E. coli</i> /in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without <i>E. coli</i> /in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises			
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	100.0	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	10	0.0	(*)
Bottled water	0.0	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	7	0.0	(*)
Jar/dispenser refill	81.4	96.0	91.9	na	na	na	687	0.0	71.1
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	163	0.0
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	0.0	79.7	35.8	na	136	0.0
Surface water	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	8	(*)
Other	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	18	(*)
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	35.5	84.4	84.2	0.0	68.6	15.1	1,842	90	26.1
Second	46.5	92.2	88.9	(0.0)	(96.4)	(52.5)	2,074	40	38.1
Middle	57.9	90.5	91.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,926	7	49.3
Fourth	62.9	94.5	93.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	2,097	8	57.4
Richest	72.6	92.1	98.0	(0.0)	(81.3)	(100.0)	1,992	17	66.0
¹ MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1									
^a As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the main drinking water source collected in the Household Questionnaire									
na: not applicable									
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases									
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household members by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate water treatment method, Nepal, 2024-25

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other			
Total	69.9	19.1	0.4	2.3	13.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	28.5	48,878	
Area of residence											
Urban	65.8	21.6	0.5	2.2	16.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	32.9	32,631	
Rural	78.2	14.0	0.0	2.5	8.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	19.6	16,246	
Province											
Koshi	59.7	23.3	0.1	1.4	22.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	39.7	8,415	
Rural	68.8	20.2	0.0	1.6	13.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	30.4	3,403	
Urban	53.5	25.4	0.1	1.3	28.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	46.1	5,012	
Madhesh	92.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	9,905	
Rural	93.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	2,431	
Urban	91.8	6.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	7,474	
Bagmati	52.4	34.9	0.8	3.0	22.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	46.0	10,367	
Rural	72.6	19.0	0.0	4.0	9.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	23.8	2,344	
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	33.0	51.3	1.3	2.5	33.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	66.2	4,883	
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	67.4	21.3	0.5	2.8	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	31.2	3,140	
Gandaki	66.1	25.0	1.3	3.4	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	30.8	4,323	
Rural	69.7	21.0	0.1	5.2	5.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	25.5	1,370	
Urban	64.4	26.9	1.9	2.5	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	33.3	2,953	
Lumbini	72.9	14.3	0.0	4.1	11.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	23.6	8,459	
Rural	80.9	12.6	0.0	3.3	5.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	16.2	3,761	
Urban	66.4	15.7	0.0	4.8	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	29.6	4,698	
Karnali	69.1	15.3	0.6	6.1	14.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	27.0	2,914	
Rural	78.9	12.3	0.3	4.3	7.4	0.1	1.3	0.0	17.5	1,338	
Urban	60.8	17.8	0.8	7.6	20.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	35.1	1,576	
Sudurpashchim	79.3	9.4	0.4	0.4	11.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	20.1	4,495	
Rural	84.1	7.3	0.0	0.4	9.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	15.3	1,599	
Urban	76.7	10.5	0.6	0.5	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	22.8	2,896	

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment										
Percentage of household members by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate water treatment method, Nepal, 2024-25										
	None	Water treatment method used in the household						Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method		Number of household members
		Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other		
Education of household head										
None	80.1	13.0	0.1	2.2	8.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	18.3	17,159
ECED	64.2	24.2	0.0	3.7	22.6	2.0	0.8	0.0	35.8	406
Basic (Gr 1-8)	73.8	15.7	0.3	2.6	11.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	24.1	15,680
Grade 1-5	74.9	15.2	0.2	3.0	10.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	22.7	9,362
Grade 6-8	72.2	16.4	0.3	2.2	12.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	26.1	6,318
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	59.0	26.3	0.6	2.1	19.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	39.8	12,429
Grade 9-10	61.4	24.5	0.6	2.1	18.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	37.2	8,288
Grade 11-12	54.2	30.0	0.5	2.0	23.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	45.0	4,141
Higher	39.8	38.5	1.5	1.7	33.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	59.2	3,106
Missing/DK	35.2	64.8	0.0	0.0	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.8	98
Main source of drinking water										
Improved sources	69.8	19.2	0.4	2.1	14.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	28.7	47,993
Piped water	63.5	24.2	0.4	3.1	15.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	34.3	26,728
Tube well/Borehole	83.8	7.9	0.1	0.2	10.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	16.1	16,776
Protected well or spring	60.9	18.1	0.9	10.5	14.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	29.9	1,182
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	6.4	80.3	4.1	0.0	47.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.6	131
Bottled water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Jar / dispenser refill	55.0	34.7	0.7	0.7	18.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	44.8	3,158
Unimproved sources	75.6	11.9	0.0	10.2	5.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	15.2	867
Unprotected well or spring	75.3	10.3	0.0	12.0	5.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	13.3	705
Surface water	76.8	17.0	0.0	1.9	6.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	23.2	70
Other	76.3	20.6	0.0	2.5	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.7	92
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	85.6	9.0	0.0	3.3	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	11.7	9,779
Second	81.9	10.9	0.1	2.4	6.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	16.2	9,771
Middle	76.1	14.4	0.1	2.1	10.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	22.2	9,778
Fourth	64.7	23.4	0.4	2.0	15.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	34.1	9,775
Richest	41.4	37.6	1.2	1.6	33.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	58.1	9,775
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

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

Table WS.1.10: Water supply management

Percentage of household members by water supply management type, Nepal, 2024-25

	Type of water supply management					Number of household members
	Own household	Local or community organisation	Public or private utility	DK/ Missing	Total	
Total	47.0	34.0	17.9	1.0	100.0	48,878
Area of residence						
Urban	49.5	31.8	17.5	1.2	100.0	32,631
Rural	42.2	38.4	18.8	0.6	100.0	16,246
Province						
Koshi	53.1	35.8	10.4	0.6	100.0	8,415
Rural	48.1	39.2	12.3	0.4	100.0	3,403
Urban	56.6	33.5	9.1	0.8	100.0	5,012
Madhesh	76.2	13.8	8.4	1.6	100.0	9,905
Rural	81.1	8.8	9.5	0.6	100.0	2,431
Urban	74.6	15.4	8.1	2.0	100.0	7,474
Bagmati	31.6	45.0	22.7	0.8	100.0	10,367
Rural	12.6	66.4	20.0	1.0	100.0	2,344
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	42.2	26.7	30.0	1.2	100.0	4,883
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	29.2	57.4	13.3	0.2	100.0	3,140
Gandaki	14.2	61.6	21.6	2.7	100.0	4,323
Rural	7.4	71.5	20.7	0.4	100.0	1,370
Urban	17.4	56.9	22.0	3.7	100.0	2,953
Lumbini	57.1	24.6	17.9	0.4	100.0	8,459
Rural	59.6	23.0	16.9	0.5	100.0	3,761
Urban	55.1	25.9	18.7	0.4	100.0	4,698
Karnali	12.0	49.4	37.7	0.9	100.0	2,914
Rural	6.2	51.5	41.2	1.1	100.0	1,338
Urban	16.8	47.7	34.7	0.7	100.0	1,576
Sudurpashchim	42.5	31.1	26.0	0.4	100.0	4,495
Rural	32.6	37.7	29.0	0.6	100.0	1,599
Urban	48.0	27.4	24.3	0.3	100.0	2,896
Education of household head						
None	51.5	30.1	17.5	0.9	100.0	17,159
ECED	50.5	30.8	17.0	1.6	100.0	406
Basic (Gr 1-8)	44.3	36.9	17.9	0.9	100.0	15,680
Grade 1-5	43.3	37.8	18.3	0.7	100.0	9,362
Grade 6-8	45.7	35.6	17.4	1.2	100.0	6,318
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	45.7	34.0	19.2	1.1	100.0	12,429
Grade 9-10	45.9	34.3	18.7	1.1	100.0	8,288
Grade 11-12	45.3	33.4	20.1	1.2	100.0	4,141
Higher	42.3	40.8	15.3	1.6	100.0	3,106
Missing/DK	15.8	51.7	30.1	2.4	100.0	98

Table WS.1.10: Water supply management						
Percentage of household members by water supply management type, Nepal, 2024-25						
	Type of water supply management					Number of household members
	Own household	Local or community organisation	Public or private utility	DK/ Missing	Total	
Main source of drinking water						
Improved sources	45.9	34.8	18.2	1.1	100.0	10,167
Piped water						
Into dwelling	17.7	55.8	26.4	0.0	100.0	839
To yard/plot	18.9	57.4	23.2	0.5	100.0	3,609
To neighbour	26.8	50.2	22.4	0.6	100.0	112
Public tap/standpipe	7.8	51.5	40.4	0.4	100.0	686
Tube well/Borehole	85.6	6.8	6.8	0.8	100.0	3,709
Protected well	70.9	26.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	163
Protected spring	17.1	50.8	31.1	1.1	100.0	276
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Bottled water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Jar/dispenser refill	54.2	19.9	17.6	8.3	100.0	762
Unimproved sources	28.2	44.0	27.7	0.0	100.0	259
Unprotected well	32.0	53.4	14.6	0.0	100.0	47
Unprotected spring	28.6	38.4	33.0	0.0	100.0	186
Surface water	(13.9)	(69.8)	(16.3)	(0.0)	100.0	23
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	29.1	41.1	28.8	1.0	100.0	9,779
Second	52.0	31.7	16.0	0.3	100.0	9,771
Middle	57.9	29.7	11.6	0.7	100.0	9,778
Fourth	52.2	32.4	14.1	1.3	100.0	9,775
Richest	44.0	35.2	19.1	1.7	100.0	9,775
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						

Table WS.1.11S: Quality of source drinking water (arsenic)

Percent distribution of household population with arsenic in source drinking water, Nepal, 2024-25

	Risk level based on arsenic in PPB			Total	Percentage of household members with arsenic in source water containing greater than 10 ppb arsenic concentration ¹	Percentage of household members with arsenic in source water containing greater than 50 ppb arsenic concentration ²	Number of household members
	Low (≤10 ppb)	Moderate (11-50 ppb)	High (>50 ppb)				
Total	94.0	2.8	1.0	100.0	3.9	1.0	10,384
Area of residence							
Urban	93.2	2.6	1.2	100.0	3.8	1.2	6,893
Rural	95.5	3.3	0.7	100.0	4.0	0.7	3,491
Province							
Koshi	96.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	3.2	0.0	1,749
Rural	95.3	4.7	0.0	100.0	4.7	0.0	727
Urban	97.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	2.2	0.0	1,022
Madhesh	90.5	5.6	3.8	100.0	9.5	3.8	2,090
Rural	92.5	4.8	2.7	100.0	7.5	2.7	506
Urban	89.9	5.9	4.2	100.0	10.1	4.2	1,584
Bagmati	91.6	0.5	0.2	100.0	0.6	0.2	2,231
Rural	97.5	1.5	0.7	100.0	2.2	0.7	520
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	82.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.3	0.0	1,013
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	698
Gandaki	98.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.1	0.0	922
Rural	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.3	0.0	305
Urban	98.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	617
Lumbini	97.0	1.9	0.4	100.0	2.3	0.4	1,799
Rural	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	2.0	0.0	805
Urban	96.1	1.9	0.7	100.0	2.6	0.7	994
Karnali	93.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	0.9	0.0	604
Rural	93.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	1.1	0.0	284
Urban	94.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	0.8	0.0	320
Sudurpashchim	91.4	6.9	1.5	100.0	8.4	1.5	989
Rural	88.8	8.3	2.5	100.0	10.9	2.5	345
Urban	92.9	6.2	0.9	100.0	7.1	0.9	644
Education of household head							
None	94.4	2.8	2.1	100.0	4.8	2.1	3,717
ECED	91.9	8.1	0.0	100.0	8.1	0.0	111
Basic (Gr 1-8)	94.3	2.8	0.6	100.0	3.4	0.6	3,326
Grade 1-5	93.7	2.8	0.5	100.0	3.3	0.5	1,913
Grade 6-8	95.3	2.8	0.7	100.0	3.5	0.7	1,414
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	93.5	2.5	0.4	100.0	2.9	0.4	2,610
Grade 9-10	92.6	3.5	0.4	100.0	4.0	0.4	1,775
Grade 11-12	95.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	0.5	0.3	835
Higher	91.6	4.0	0.0	100.0	4.0	0.0	611
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	9

Table WS.1.11S: Quality of source drinking water (arsenic)							
Percent distribution of household population with arsenic in source drinking water, Nepal, 2024-25							
	Risk level based on arsenic in PPB			Total	Percentage of household members with arsenic in source water containing greater than 10 ppb arsenic concentration ¹	Percentage of household members with arsenic in source water containing greater than 50 ppb arsenic concentration ²	Number of household members
	Low (≤10 ppb)	Moderate (11-50 ppb)	High (>50 ppb)				
Source of drinking water tested ^A							
Improved sources	94.0	2.8	1.0	100.0	3.8	1.0	10,210
Piped water							
Into dwelling	89.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	1.4	0.0	908
To yard/plot	97.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	0.7	0.0	3,990
To neighbour	96.3	0.7	2.1	100.0	2.8	2.1	175
Public tap/standpipe	98.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	555
Tube well/Borehole	90.4	6.6	2.8	100.0	9.4	2.8	3,621
Protected well	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	109
Protected spring	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	1.8	0.0	128
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	12
Bottled water	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	7
Jar/dispenser refill	91.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.4	0.0	705
Unimproved sources	92.5	5.0	0.0	100.0	5.0	0.0	174
Unprotected well	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	55
Unprotected spring	96.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	89
Surface water	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	10
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	19
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	96.0	2.2	0.4	100.0	2.7	0.4	1,988
Second	95.4	3.1	1.4	100.0	4.5	1.4	2,154
Middle	92.5	5.1	1.9	100.0	7.0	1.9	1,974
Fourth	95.2	3.2	0.4	100.0	3.5	0.4	2,136
Richest	90.6	0.7	1.0	100.0	1.7	1.0	2,132
¹ MICS indicator WS.S1 - Arsenic contamination of source water >10 ppb							
² MICS indicator WS.S2 - Arsenic contamination of source water >50 ppb							
^A As collected in the Water Quality Testing Form; may be different than the main drinking water source collected in the Household Questionnaire.							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

Table WS.1.12S: Safely managed drinking water services (E.coli and Arsenic)

Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, accessible on premises, and meeting international and national standards for arsenic, for users of improved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Nepal, 2024-25

	Main source of drinking water ^A					Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> , available when needed and ≤10 ppb arsenic ¹	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> , available when needed and≤50 ppb arsenic ²	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources							
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	≤10 ppb arsenic in drinking water source	≤50 ppb arsenic in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises			
Total	54.3	98.3	98.3	89.4	89.7	47.3	47.4	10,081
Area of residence								
Urban	60.6	98.7	98.7	90.1	91.1	53.2	53.2	6,691
Rural	41.7	97.4	97.5	88.0	86.9	35.8	35.8	3,390
Province								
Koshi	42.4	98.7	98.7	89.7	93.6	39.0	39.0	1,691
Rural	24.9	99.2	99.2	87.9	94.6	24.3	24.3	681
Urban	54.1	98.4	98.4	91.0	92.9	49.0	49.0	1,010
Madhesh	72.1	99.1	99.1	95.3	92.1	66.0	66.0	2,061
Rural	75.8	96.5	96.5	95.7	88.0	67.7	67.7	500
Urban	70.9	100.0	100.0	95.1	93.5	65.4	65.4	1,562
Bagmati	57.0	99.1	99.1	89.5	88.0	47.8	47.8	2,119
Rural	36.0	97.6	97.6	86.3	84.5	32.1	32.1	502
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	75.4	99.7	99.7	87.4	86.5	58.1	58.1	926
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	47.5	99.3	99.3	94.6	92.7	45.3	45.3	692
Gandaki	32.0	97.7	97.7	81.0	90.8	28.2	28.2	898
Rural	14.9	99.1	99.1	80.9	89.0	11.6	11.6	299
Urban	40.5	97.0	97.0	81.1	91.8	36.6	36.6	599
Lumbini	60.3	97.8	97.8	93.6	91.7	53.6	53.6	1,735
Rural	51.3	99.5	99.5	96.1	91.2	44.0	44.0	789
Urban	67.7	96.4	96.4	91.6	92.1	61.6	61.6	946
Karnali	28.9	93.8	93.8	76.2	79.5	21.9	21.9	599
Rural	31.5	90.7	90.7	76.0	73.6	23.2	23.2	279
Urban	26.7	96.5	96.5	76.5	84.7	20.7	20.7	320
Sudurpashchim	56.7	97.9	98.2	84.8	83.1	43.6	43.8	979
Rural	43.1	94.0	94.7	77.2	73.2	30.0	30.7	340
Urban	63.9	100.0	100.0	88.8	88.4	50.8	50.8	638
Education of household head								
None	52.4	97.4	97.4	88.5	88.2	44.6	44.6	3,628
ECED	69.8	99.6	99.6	90.5	79.7	52.4	52.4	104
Basic (Gr 1-8)	51.1	98.5	98.5	89.3	88.6	44.3	44.3	3,233
Grade 1-5	50.3	98.4	98.4	89.9	88.0	44.6	44.6	1,842
Grade 6-8	52.2	98.6	98.6	88.4	89.4	43.9	43.9	1,390

Table WS.1.12S: Safely managed drinking water services (E.coli and Arsenic)								
Percentage of household population with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, accessible on premises, and meeting international and national standards for arsenic, for users of improved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of E. coli and available when needed, Nepal, 2024-25								
	Main source of drinking water ^A					Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> ; available when needed and ≤10 ppb arsenic ¹	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> ; available when needed and≤50 ppb arsenic ²	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources							
	Without E. coli in drinking water source	≤10 ppb arsenic in drinking water source	≤50 ppb arsenic in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises			
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	56.4	99.0	99.1	90.5	92.1	50.3	50.4	2,519
Grade 9-10	56.4	99.1	99.1	90.2	91.8	50.3	50.3	1,716
Grade 11-12	56.5	98.8	99.1	91.0	92.7	50.2	50.5	803
Higher	70.7	99.3	99.3	91.6	96.6	66.4	66.4	588
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Source of drinking water tested ^A								
Improved sources	55.1	99.9	99.9	90.9	91.2	48.1	48.1	9,919
Piped water								
Tube well/Borehole	73.8	99.6	99.7	96.9	92.3	66.6	66.6	3,560
Protected well or Spring	32.4	100.0	100.0	82.3	46.5	11.4	11.4	234
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Bottled water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Jar/dispenser refill	81.4	100.0	100.0	96.0	91.9	71.1	71.1	687
Unimproved sources	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	163
Unprotected well or Spring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	136
Surface water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	32.8	95.3	95.3	80.4	80.3	26.1	26.1	1,929
Second	45.9	97.7	97.7	90.4	87.3	37.7	37.7	2,114
Middle	57.6	99.4	99.5	90.2	90.9	49.0	49.2	1,933
Fourth	62.5	99.6	99.6	94.2	92.6	57.4	57.4	2,105
Richest	71.9	99.2	99.2	91.3	97.2	65.8	65.8	2,000
¹ MICS indicator WS.S5 - Use of safely managed drinking water services meeting WHO guideline for arsenic (10 ppb)								
² MICS indicator WS.S6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services meeting national arsenic standard (50 ppb)								
^A As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the household drinking water tested								
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

10.2 HANDWASHING

Hygiene is multi-faceted and can comprise many behaviours, including handwashing, food hygiene, and menstrual hygiene. Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five⁴. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place⁵.

Handwashing facilities may be located within the dwelling, yard, or plot. They may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent and soapy water but does not include ash, mud, soil, sand, or other handwashing agents.

Hygiene has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic hygiene service (SDG 1.4 and 6.2). Households that have a handwashing facility with both soap and water available at home meet the SDG standard for a 'basic' hygiene service. Table WS.2.1 shows the distribution of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed at home (in the dwelling, yard, or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed.

Table WS.2.2 presents the distribution of household members by presence of bathing facility within the dwelling, yard, or plot and elsewhere and distribution of household members with bathing facility on premises with water available.

⁴ Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries*. 2nd Edition, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

⁵ Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water at home												
Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap at the handwashing facility, Nepal, 2024-25												
	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility, observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members where water and soap are present ¹	Number of household members where handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed (bucket, jug, kettle)					Water available	Soap or detergent available	Ash/mud/sand available ^a			
Total	91.4	7.8	0.7	0.1	100.0	48,878	97.0	88.5	11.3	48,464	86.4	48,809
Area of residence												
Urban	93.1	6.2	0.5	0.2	100.0	32,631	97.5	90.8	9.7	32,402	88.9	32,574
Rural	87.9	11.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	16,246	96.0	84.0	14.6	16,062	81.2	16,235
Province												
Koshi	90.7	8.4	0.8	0.1	100.0	8,415	97.8	83.9	5.8	8,341	82.0	8,408
Rural	89.7	9.7	0.5	0.1	100.0	3,403	97.7	79.6	7.8	3,382	78.1	3,400
Urban	91.4	7.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	5,012	97.9	86.9	4.5	4,959	84.7	5,008
Madhesh	92.7	7.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	9,905	96.3	84.5	20.3	9,870	83.1	9,897
Rural	89.6	10.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	2,431	95.9	82.4	21.4	2,421	80.6	2,429
Urban	93.7	6.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	7,474	96.4	85.1	20.0	7,449	83.9	7,468
Bagmati	92.9	6.4	0.5	0.3	100.0	10,367	97.2	95.9	5.1	10,287	93.7	10,341
Rural	86.1	12.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	2,344	95.6	89.7	13.6	2,307	86.7	2,344
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	94.5	4.7	0.4	0.5	100.0	4,883	96.8	98.2	1.0	4,839	95.4	4,857
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	95.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,140	98.8	96.9	5.1	3,140	96.2	3,140
Gandaki	97.6	2.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,323	98.1	96.3	8.3	4,315	94.8	4,321
Rural	95.2	4.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	1,370	96.5	93.3	14.8	1,362	90.8	1,368
Urban	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,953	98.9	97.6	5.3	2,953	96.7	2,953
Lumbini	90.1	8.8	0.9	0.2	100.0	8,459	98.3	82.6	9.1	8,366	81.0	8,440
Rural	90.5	8.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	3,761	98.0	79.1	11.6	3,737	77.6	3,761
Urban	89.8	8.7	1.1	0.4	100.0	4,698	98.6	85.4	7.1	4,630	83.7	4,679
Karnali	71.4	25.7	2.9	0.0	100.0	2,914	94.2	86.9	25.1	2,828	81.8	2,913
Rural	64.5	31.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	1,338	91.6	84.6	27.1	1,277	77.0	1,337
Urban	77.2	21.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	1,576	96.4	88.8	23.5	1,551	85.9	1,576

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water at home

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap at the handwashing facility, Nepal, 2024-25													
	Handwashing facility observed			No handwashing facility, observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present¹	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed (bucket, jug, kettle)						Water available	Soap or detergent available	Ash/mud/sand available²			
Sudurpashchim	95.3	3.8	0.7	0.1	100.0	4,495	95.1	93.9	14.5	4,456	89.7	4,489	
Rural	90.9	7.6	1.2	0.2	100.0	1,599	91.6	90.7	17.1	1,576	84.5	1,596	
Urban	97.8	1.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	2,896	97.0	95.7	13.0	2,880	92.6	2,893	
Education of household head													
None	88.1	10.7	1.0	0.1	100.0	17,159	95.9	83.0	15.9	16,959	80.3	17,136	
ECED	93.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	406	95.2	95.6	4.0	406	92.7	406	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	91.6	7.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	15,680	96.8	88.2	11.7	15,564	86.0	15,665	
Grade 1-5	91.2	8.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	9,362	96.4	87.2	13.6	9,287	84.5	9,354	
Grade 6-8	92.2	7.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	6,318	97.5	89.8	8.9	6,278	88.2	6,311	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	94.0	5.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	12,429	98.2	94.0	7.0	12,338	92.3	12,401	
Grade 9-10	94.0	5.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	8,288	98.2	93.4	7.4	8,240	91.8	8,268	
Grade 11-12	94.0	4.9	0.8	0.2	100.0	4,141	98.3	95.2	6.3	4,099	93.4	4,133	
Higher	97.4	2.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,106	99.1	97.5	2.7	3,098	96.9	3,103	
Missing/DK	88.3	11.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	98	100.0	96.8	11.7	98	96.8	98	
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	78.5	19.2	2.2	0.2	100.0	9,779	91.0	75.2	23.3	9,548	70.0	9,762	
Second	91.2	8.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	9,771	97.5	83.8	15.4	9,717	81.9	9,767	
Middle	92.1	7.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	9,778	98.2	87.8	11.9	9,731	86.2	9,772	
Fourth	95.9	3.6	0.3	0.2	100.0	9,775	98.6	96.5	5.4	9,725	95.0	9,753	
Richest	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	9,775	99.6	99.1	0.9	9,742	98.7	9,755	

¹ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap at home; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

^a Ash, mud, or sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicators.

Table WS.2.2: Bathing facility on premises with water											
Percent distribution of household members by availability of bathing facility and water availability, and percentage of household members with bathing facility on premises and bathing facility with water available on premises, Nepal, 2024-25											
	Bathing facility available						No bathing facility within the dwelling yard or plot	Total	Percentage of household members with:		Number of household members
	In dwelling		In yard or plot		Elsewhere				Bathing facility on premises	Bathing facility on premises with water available¹	
	Water available	No water available	Water available	No water available	Water available	No water available					
Total	26.8	0.4	63.5	2.4	5.8	0.5	0.6	100.0	93.1	90.3	48,858
Area of residence											
Urban	22.1	0.2	71.6	1.6	3.9	0.4	0.2	100.0	95.5	93.7	8,415
Rural	12.2	0.1	81.1	1.9	3.8	0.6	0.2	100.0	95.4	93.3	3,403
Province	28.8	0.3	65.2	1.3	4.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	95.6	94.0	5,012
Koshi	16.1	0.5	76.6	3.1	2.0	0.7	1.0	100.0	96.3	92.7	9,896
Rural	13.7	0.0	79.5	1.8	3.7	0.8	0.6	100.0	94.9	93.1	2,426
Urban	16.9	0.7	75.6	3.5	1.5	0.7	1.1	100.0	96.7	92.5	7,469
Madhesh	50.1	0.6	42.0	2.4	3.6	0.6	0.8	100.0	95.1	92.1	10,360
Rural	8.2	0.0	75.1	3.5	9.3	1.7	2.1	100.0	86.8	83.3	2,344
Urban	77.9	1.3	17.3	2.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	98.8	95.2	4,877
Bagmati	38.3	0.0	55.6	1.7	3.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	95.6	94.0	3,140
Rural	34.1	0.3	58.8	2.0	3.7	0.2	1.0	100.0	95.2	92.9	4,323
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	13.9	0.0	76.2	2.8	4.6	0.4	2.1	100.0	92.9	90.0	1,370
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	43.4	0.5	50.7	1.6	3.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	96.2	94.2	2,953
Gandaki	26.4	0.3	65.9	2.7	4.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	95.4	92.3	8,459
Rural	13.7	0.5	77.4	3.6	4.3	0.1	0.5	100.0	95.2	91.1	3,761
Urban	36.6	0.2	56.8	2.0	4.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	95.5	93.4	4,698
Lumbini	22.1	0.2	71.6	1.6	3.9	0.4	0.2	100.0	95.5	93.7	8,415
Rural	12.2	0.1	81.1	1.9	3.8	0.6	0.2	100.0	95.4	93.3	3,403
Urban	28.8	0.3	65.2	1.3	4.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	95.6	94.0	5,012
Karnali	9.5	0.0	57.7	1.9	28.3	1.4	1.2	100.0	69.1	67.2	2,912
Rural	2.5	0.0	59.8	1.7	32.7	1.5	1.8	100.0	64.0	62.3	1,336
Urban	15.4	0.0	55.9	2.0	24.6	1.3	0.8	100.0	73.4	71.3	1,576
Sudurpashchim	10.6	0.2	72.8	2.6	13.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	86.2	83.4	4,492

Table WS.2.2: Bathing facility on premises with water

Percent distribution of household members by availability of bathing facility and water availability, and percentage of household members with bathing facility on premises and bathing facility with water available on premises, Nepal, 2024-25

	Bathing facility available							No bathing facility within the dwelling yard or plot	Total	Percentage of household members with:		Number of household members
	In dwelling		In yard or plot		Elsewhere		Bathing facility on premises			Bathing facility on premises with water available¹		
	Water available	No water available	Water available	No water available	Water available	No water available						
Rural	2.1	0.1	69.1	2.1	26.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	73.4	71.1	1,599	
Urban	15.3	0.2	74.9	2.8	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.3	90.2	2,892	
Education of household head												
None	15.0	0.3	72.6	3.1	7.4	0.8	0.9	100.0	91.0	87.6	17,146	
ECED	27.6	0.8	64.2	1.2	4.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	93.8	91.8	406	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	21.3	0.3	67.9	2.9	6.2	0.5	0.9	100.0	92.4	89.3	15,674	
Grade 1-5	18.3	0.2	69.5	3.1	7.2	0.7	1.0	100.0	91.2	87.8	9,362	
Grade 6-8	25.8	0.4	65.6	2.5	4.7	0.3	0.7	100.0	94.3	91.4	6,312	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	40.2	0.4	53.9	1.1	4.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	95.7	94.2	12,429	
Grade 9-10	36.7	0.4	57.7	1.1	3.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	96.0	94.5	8,288	
Grade 11-12	47.2	0.4	46.4	1.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.1	93.6	4,141	
Higher	65.4	1.0	30.1	1.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	95.5	3,105	
Missing/DK	51.5	0.0	25.0	0.0	23.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.5	76.5	98	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	1.5	0.1	71.2	4.5	19.0	1.9	1.8	100.0	77.3	72.7	9,770	
Second	2.5	0.1	87.4	3.0	6.1	0.2	0.7	100.0	93.0	89.9	9,766	
Middle	6.3	0.3	87.3	2.7	2.8	0.2	0.4	100.0	96.6	93.6	9,778	
Fourth	34.8	0.6	61.6	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.8	96.4	9,769	
Richest	89.0	0.7	10.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	99.1	9,775	
¹ MICS indicator WS.701 - Bathing facility on premises with water												

10.3 SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third⁶, and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases⁷.

The SDG targets relating to sanitation aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2) in households.

Table WS.3.1 shows the percent distribution of household members using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. An 'improved sanitation facility' is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush and pour-flush toilets connected to piped sewer system, to septic tanks, to pit/cesspool and to don't know where. Also ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines, pit latrines with slabs (constructed from materials that are durable and easy to clean) and composting toilets, including twin pit latrines with slabs and container-based systems. 'Unimproved sanitation facilities' are flush and pour-flush toilets or latrines flushed to open drain, pit latrines without slabs, open pits, hanging toilets/latrines, bucket latrines (pans, trays, or other unsealed containers). Defecation in the bush, field or ditch and defecation into surface water, including beaches, rivers, streams, drainage channels or the sea are categorised as 'open defecation' and considered as 'no facility'. Except flush and pour-flush toilets connected to sewers (which is 'networked sanitation'), all other improved and unimproved sanitation facilities listed earlier are 'on-site sanitation facilities'.

Table WS.3.2 shows the percentage of household members using water-based improved on-site sanitation facilities, including flush to septic tank and flush to pit/cesspool, with an outlet pipe from which liquid wastes are contained (wastes discharge to a leach field, soak pit or a sewer/closed drain leading to a wastewater treatment plant or don't know where) or not contained (wastes discharge to an open drain, a waterbody/surface, or other place).

Table WS.3.3 shows the percent distribution of household members using improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities from which excreta have been released to the surface environment due to adverse events where the facility overflowed, flooded or the containment collapsed, and are therefore categorised as not contained.

Table WS.3.4 presents the percentage of household members using flush to septic tank, pit/cesspool and other improved on-site sanitation facilities with liquid waste contained and without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events, and therefore adequately contain waste.

Table WS.3.5 shows the percentage of household members using different methods for emptying and removal of excreta from septic tanks and other improved on-site sanitation facilities. Excreta from septic tanks and other improved on-site sanitation facilities that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied), not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full, or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safe emptying and disposal in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown) may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.6 shows the percent distribution of household members using different methods of emptying improved on-site sanitation facilities by service provider and non-service provider.

Table WS. 3.7 presents the percent distribution of household members using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities

⁶ Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

⁷ WHO. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases*. A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for ‘at least basic’ sanitation services and may be considered ‘safely managed’ depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.8 presents the percent distribution of household members using improved sanitation facilities, including shared and inadequately contained and excluding shared and inadequately contained, with safe disposal in situ, unsafe disposal of excreta and with excreta removed offsite for treatment. Households using improved on-site sanitation facilities (excluding those which are shared and inadequately contained) from which excreta are safely disposed of in situ are considered safely managed. Those practising open defecation, using unimproved sanitation facilities or improved sanitation facilities that are shared or inadequately contained are not safely managed. Households using improved facilities (excluding shared and inadequately contained) with excreta removed off-site for treatment additional may be safely managed depending on the type of treatment received (additional information required).

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional, and global progress on drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene since 1990. The JMP service ‘ladders’ enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. Since 2015, drinking water, sanitation and hygiene ladders have been used to report WASH relevant SDG indicators. Table WS.3.9 summarises the percentages of household members meeting the SDG criteria for ‘at least basic’ drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services (‘at least basic’ includes ‘basic’ and higher service levels). The percentage of household members meeting the SDG 6.1 criteria for safely managed drinking water is shown as a separate column. While MICS surveys provide information on the percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities with safe emptying and disposal in situ and with excreta removed off-site, additional information on off-site treatments is needed to calculate the percentage meeting the SDG 6.2 criteria for safely managed sanitation services.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members by type of sanitation facility used by the household, percentage of household members using improved sanitation and percentage using on-site sanitation facilities, Nepal, 2024-25																					
	Type of sanitation facility used by household															Total	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Percentage using on-site sanitation facilities ^A		Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility								Unimproved sanitation facility												
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Pit latrine with slab				Composting toilet	Container based sanitation	Flush to open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Other							
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit/Cesspool	DK where	Ventilated improved (VIP)	Single	Twin														
Total	8.5	41.2	18.9	0.1	1.5	14.8	5.0	2.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.9	5.5	0.1	100.0	92.8	84.3	1.5	48,878		
Area of residence																					
Urban	12.2	45.0	14.7	0.1	1.6	12.1	5.1	3.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	4.5	0.1	100.0	93.9	81.6	1.5	32,631		
Rural	1.0	33.7	27.4	0.0	1.3	20.4	4.8	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.1	7.6	0.0	100.0	90.7	89.6	1.7	16,246		
Province																					
Koshi	0.5	41.3	30.1	0.1	1.1	15.9	6.5	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.5	2.7	0.3	100.0	95.6	95.1	1.5	8,415		
Rural	0.2	33.5	33.9	0.1	0.6	21.5	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	3.6	0.0	100.0	95.6	95.5	0.7	3,403		
Urban	0.7	46.6	27.5	0.0	1.4	12.1	7.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.4	100.0	95.6	94.9	2.0	5,012		
Madhesh	2.1	47.0	6.9	0.0	5.2	10.8	11.9	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	13.7	0.0	100.0	85.6	83.5	0.7	9,905		
Rural	2.0	41.2	5.5	0.0	5.7	12.5	14.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	18.6	0.0	100.0	81.0	79.0	0.5	2,431		
Urban	2.2	48.8	7.3	0.1	5.1	10.3	11.1	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	12.1	0.0	100.0	87.1	84.9	0.8	7,474		
Bagmati	33.8	38.1	21.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.9	0.3	100.0	97.2	63.4	0.6	10,367		
Rural	1.0	39.8	43.2	0.0	0.2	4.8	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	5.7	0.0	100.0	92.9	91.9	1.3	2,344		
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	66.1	29.1	1.7	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.4	33.3	0.1	4,883		
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	8.1	50.8	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	88.9	1.0	3,140		
Gandaki	0.2	61.1	17.9	0.0	1.4	11.3	1.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.4	99.2	0.4	4,323		
Rural	0.1	51.8	27.1	0.0	0.9	15.7	0.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.6	98.5	1.1	1,370		
Urban	0.2	65.4	13.6	0.0	1.6	9.2	2.6	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.7	99.5	0.1	2,953		
Lumbini	4.1	38.9	18.9	0.1	0.2	19.5	5.4	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	7.7	0.1	100.0	91.0	86.9	1.3	8,459		
Rural	2.1	32.6	26.6	0.0	0.4	19.6	4.8	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.7	9.4	0.1	100.0	88.4	86.3	2.1	3,761		
Urban	5.7	44.0	12.8	0.2	0.1	19.3	5.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	6.4	0.0	100.0	93.0	87.3	0.6	4,698		

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members by type of sanitation facility used by the household, percentage of household members using improved sanitation and percentage using on-site sanitation facilities, Nepal, 2024-25

	Type of sanitation facility used by household														Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation¹	Percentage using on-site sanitation facilities ^A		Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility												
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Pit latrine with slab			Composting toilet	Container based sanitation	Flush to open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Other							
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit/Cesspool	DK where	Ventilated improved (VIP)	Single	Twin													
Karnali	0.3	21.2	25.7	0.0	0.9	42.8	0.8	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.5	4.1	0.1	100.0	93.4	93.1	2.5	2,914	
Rural	0.6	13.5	31.9	0.0	1.1	42.6	0.3	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.3	6.9	0.2	100.0	91.2	90.6	1.8	1,338	
Urban	0.1	27.7	20.4	0.0	0.8	43.0	1.2	2.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.0	100.0	95.2	95.1	3.0	1,576	
Sudurpashchim	0.9	33.7	16.3	0.2	0.1	27.5	2.7	8.6	0.0	0.5	1.1	5.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	90.1	89.1	6.8	4,495	
Rural	0.1	17.5	22.1	0.0	0.2	39.8	3.0	6.9	0.0	0.7	0.7	4.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	89.6	89.5	6.2	1,599	
Urban	1.4	42.7	13.1	0.3	0.0	20.7	2.5	9.6	0.0	0.3	1.3	5.5	2.6	0.0	100.0	90.3	89.0	7.1	2,896	
Education of household head																				
None	5.8	31.9	21.3	0.0	2.0	19.5	5.5	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.1	9.7	0.0	100.0	88.3	82.5	1.9	17,159	
ECED	9.2	44.1	9.5	0.0	0.0	26.8	2.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	5.4	0.0	100.0	93.1	83.8	1.5	406	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	6.4	40.0	21.5	0.0	1.0	15.1	5.2	3.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.3	5.4	0.2	100.0	92.5	86.0	1.9	15,680	
Grade 1-5	6.2	38.6	22.4	0.0	0.7	15.3	5.9	2.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.3	6.2	0.1	100.0	91.8	85.6	1.9	9,362	
Grade 6-8	6.7	42.1	20.1	0.0	1.3	14.9	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.2	4.3	0.4	100.0	93.4	86.6	1.8	6,318	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	11.3	52.0	15.4	0.1	1.7	9.8	4.6	3.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.1	100.0	98.0	86.7	0.7	12,429	
Grade 9-10	9.5	51.5	16.9	0.2	1.6	10.1	4.8	3.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.1	100.0	97.9	88.4	0.7	8,288	
Grade 11-12	15.0	52.9	12.6	0.1	1.8	9.3	4.2	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	100.0	98.3	83.2	0.8	4,141	
Higher	21.8	56.2	8.2	0.4	0.7	6.2	3.6	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	77.1	1.1	3,106	
Missing/DK	47.1	24.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	100.0	88.3	41.2	0.0	98	
Location of sanitation facility																				
In dwelling	26.1	63.8	3.4	0.2	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.4	73.4	0.4	12,890	
In plot/yard	2.5	36.0	26.6	0.1	1.6	20.9	6.9	3.6	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	95.7	na	32,666	
Elsewhere	0.0	26.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	27.4	3.8	5.2	0.0	0.4	1.1	17.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	80.2	80.2	na	581	
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2,704	
No response	(0.0)	(41.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.7)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(31.9)	100.0	(61.0)	(61.0)	(7.1)	37	

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities																			
Percent distribution of household members by type of sanitation facility used by the household, percentage of household members using improved sanitation and percentage using on-site sanitation facilities, Nepal, 2024-25																			
	Type of sanitation facility used by household																		
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility						Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Percentage using on-site sanitation facilities ^A		Number of household members	
	Flush/Pour flush to:						sanitation												
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit/Cesspool	DK where	Ventilated improved (VIP)	Single	Twin	Composting toilet	Container based sanitation	Flush to open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket							Other
Wealth index quintile	0.2	15.4	34.1	0.0	0.6	31.3	2.1	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.1	12.7	0.1	100.0	84.3	84.1	2.9	9,779	
Poorest	0.2	15.4	34.1	0.0	0.6	31.3	2.1	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.1	12.7	0.1	100.0	84.3	84.1	2.9	9,779	
Second	0.6	30.2	25.2	0.0	1.0	20.8	7.3	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.6	10.5	0.0	100.0	87.5	86.9	2.0	9,771
Middle	2.5	40.2	20.0	0.1	2.3	15.2	8.5	5.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	3.8	0.1	100.0	94.5	92.0	1.6	9,778
Fourth	10.6	56.9	12.9	0.1	2.6	6.2	5.4	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	100.0	98.4	87.8	0.9	9,775
Richest	28.7	63.3	2.3	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.3	70.6	0.3	9,775
¹ MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities																			
^A Improved on-site sanitation facilities are defined as improved sanitation facilities excluding piped sewer systems (the first column). Unimproved on-site sanitation facilities are defined as unimproved sanitation facilities excluding open defecation (the last column).																			
na: not applicable																			
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																			

Table WS.3.2: Use of water-based improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of liquid waste

Percentage of household members using septic tanks and pits/cesspools by whether liquid waste is contained or uncontained, Nepal, 2024-25

	Flush to septic tank										Flush to pit/cesspool																	
	Percentage of septic tanks with:		Number of household members using flush to septic tank		Outlet pipe for liquid waste goes to						Percentage of pits/cesspools with:		Number of household members using flush to pit/cesspool		Outlet pipe for liquid waste													
					Contained		Not contained		Other						Don't know		Total		Percentage of household members using flush to pit/cesspool with liquid waste contained		Number of household members using flush to pit/cesspool with an outlet pipe for liquid waste							
	Outlet pipe for liquid waste	Don't know if outlet pipe for liquid waste	To a leach field, soak pit	A wastewater treatment plant (WWTP)	Don't know where	To an open drain	To a waterbody / surface	Other	Don't know	Total	To a leach field, soak pit	A wastewater treatment plant (WWTP)	Don't know where	To an open drain	To a waterbody / surface	Other	Don't know	Total	Percentage of household members using flush to pit/cesspool with liquid waste contained	Number of household members using flush to pit/cesspool with an outlet pipe for liquid waste	Percentage of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool with liquid waste contained	Number of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool						
Total	13.7	2.3	48,878	43.3	17.5	5.5	9.6	5.6	2.5	16.0	100.0	66.3	2,765	5.4	0.7	48,878	87.6	6.4	0.3	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.8	100.0	94.3	503	70.6	3,268
Area of residence																												
Urban	15.3	2.7	32,631	39.9	17.6	6.2	11.1	6.6	2.0	16.6	100.0	63.6	2,245	6.4	0.9	32,631	83.2	10.7	0.0	2.0	1.2	0.0	3.0	100.0	93.8	304	67.2	2,549
Rural	9.5	1.2	16,246	57.9	17.3	2.5	3.2	1.4	4.3	13.4	100.0	77.7	520	4.5	0.4	16,246	94.4	0.0	0.7	1.2	1.3	2.4	0.0	100.0	95.1	199	82.5	720
Province																												
Koshi	23.3	1.1	8,415	55.6	25.2	0.4	0.5	7.5	1.0	9.7	100.0	81.2	810	5.3	0.4	8,415	97.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	97.0	133	83.5	944
Rural	19.5	0.9	3,403	60.4	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.7	9.2	100.0	86.8	222	3.4	0.0	3,403	(93.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(93.2)	39	87.7	261
Urban	25.1	1.2	5,012	53.8	24.8	0.6	0.8	10.3	0.0	9.8	100.0	79.1	588	6.8	0.7	5,012	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	94	81.8	682
Madhesh	8.1	0.5	9,905	12.5	28.8	2.3	39.1	5.9	2.4	9.1	100.0	43.6	377	3.1	0.0	9,905	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21	46.6	398
Rural	2.8	0.0	2,431	(12.0)	(41.5)	(10.5)	(15.2)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(12.4)	100.0	(64.1)	28	0.0	0.0	2,431	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	na	0.0	(64.1)	28
Urban	9.5	0.6	7,474	12.6	27.8	1.6	41.0	5.7	2.6	8.8	100.0	41.9	348	3.9	0.0	7,474	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21	45.3	370
Bagmati	16.7	4.8	10,367	26.6	15.3	16.2	9.9	7.0	1.0	24.0	100.0	58.0	659	5.5	0.2	10,367	88.6	6.2	0.0	2.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.8	119	63.7	778
Rural	3.5	1.2	2,344	(83.3)	(8.7)	(2.2)	(4.4)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(94.2)	33	5.6	0.0	2,344	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	57	97.9	90
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	29.2	9.8	4,883	15.6	19.4	13.7	10.1	4.8	0.7	35.7	100.0	48.7	416	28.6	4.1	4,883	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	24	50.8	439
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	13.2	2.5	3,140	39.5	8.1	23.3	10.4	12.2	1.8	4.6	100.0	70.9	210	3.6	0.0	3,140	74.5	16.3	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.8	39	74.0	249

Table WS.3.2: Use of water-based improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of liquid waste

Percentage of household members using septic tanks and pits/cesspools by whether liquid waste is contained or uncontained, Nepal, 2024-25

	Flush to septic tank												Flush to pit/cesspool																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Percentage of septic tanks with:		Number of household members using flush to septic tank		Outlet pipe for liquid waste goes to						Percentage of household members using flush to septic tank with liquid waste contained		Number of household members using flush to septic tank		Outlet pipe for liquid waste						Percentage of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool with liquid waste contained		Number of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
					Other		Don't know		Total						To a leach field, soak pit		Don't know where		To an open drain						To a waterbody / surface		Other		Don't know		Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	Outlet pipe for liquid waste	Don't know if outlet pipe for liquid waste																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				

Table WS.3.2: Use of water-based improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of liquid waste

Percentage of household members using septic tanks and pits/cesspools by whether liquid waste is contained or uncontained, Nepal, 2024-25

	Flush to septic tank												Flush to pit/cesspool												Number of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool			
	Percentage of septic tanks with:		Outlet pipe for liquid waste goes to							Number of household members using flush to septic tank		Percentage of household members using flush to septic tank with liquid waste contained		Outlet pipe for liquid waste							Number of household members using flush to pit/cesspool		Percentage of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool with liquid waste contained					
			Contained		Not contained		Other							Don't know		Total		Contained		Not contained						Other		
	Outlet pipe for liquid waste	Don't know if outlet pipe for liquid waste	To a leach field, soak pit		To a sewer / closed drain that leads to		To an open drain		To a waterbody / surface		A wastewater treatment plant (WWTP)		Don't know where		To a sewer / closed drain that leads to		To an open drain		To a waterbody / surface		Other		Don't know			Total		
Grade 6-8	13.8	1.3	6,318	36.5	20.6	5.0	9.1	7.4	5.5	15.9	100.0	62.1	367	4.5	0.6	6,318	95.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	100.0	95.3	57	66.5	423	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	18.1	3.0	12,429	42.7	15.9	5.0	12.1	3.3	3.5	17.6	100.0	63.5	1,166	5.5	0.8	12,429	72.8	9.3	1.4	3.6	3.4	4.5	5.1	100.0	83.5	105	65.1	1,271
Grade 9-10	17.1	1.9	8,288	44.3	18.8	3.7	7.8	4.1	4.5	16.8	100.0	66.9	729	5.5	0.6	8,288	64.8	12.7	0.0	4.9	4.6	6.1	6.9	100.0	77.5	77	67.9	806
Grade 11-12	20.0	5.0	4,141	39.9	10.9	7.0	19.2	2.0	1.9	18.9	100.0	57.9	438	5.4	1.3	4,141	(94.8)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	28	60.4	466
Higher	16.6	2.6	3,106	43.5	15.7	9.1	8.5	10.4	0.0	12.8	100.0	68.3	290	9.3	0.3	3,106	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	24	70.7	314
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	98	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	98	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12	(*)	23
Wealth index quintile																												
Poorest	3.9	0.7	9,779	40.2	39.1	4.6	14.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.9	58	5.2	0.9	9,779	95.6	0.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	175	93.2	234
Second	6.4	0.4	9,771	65.3	16.3	2.6	0.6	5.9	1.9	7.3	100.0	84.3	190	4.8	0.4	9,771	95.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.5	0.0	100.0	95.3	117	88.5	308
Middle	8.4	2.0	9,778	56.0	18.1	4.3	4.0	5.6	0.0	12.0	100.0	78.4	329	6.1	1.3	9,778	94.7	2.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	118	83.8	448
Fourth	14.0	3.6	9,775	41.7	12.5	6.2	12.1	2.8	6.3	18.4	100.0	60.5	780	5.5	0.0	9,775	60.7	26.6	0.0	3.8	5.1	0.0	3.9	100.0	87.3	70	62.6	850
Richest	22.7	2.6	9,775	38.3	19.4	5.8	10.6	7.3	1.1	17.5	100.0	63.5	1,407	10.1	0.0	9,775	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23	63.7	1,430

na: not applicable

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

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

Table WS.3.3: Use of improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities and release of excreta to surface environment through adverse events

Percent distribution of household members using improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities by distribution of facilities in which wastes are contained and uncontained due to various events in the last year, Nepal, 2024-25

	Improved on-site facility, waste containment in the last year					Unimproved on-site facility, waste containment ^b in the last year								Percentage of household members using on-site sanitation facilities that have not released excreta to the environment due to adverse events	Number of household members using on-site sanitation facilities with containments ^c
	Excreta released to surface environment due to the following adverse events ^a (not contained)				Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities	Excreta not released	Excreta released to surface environment due to the adverse following events ^a (not contained)				Facilities that lack containments ^b	Number of household members using unimproved on-site sanitation facilities			
	Overflowed	Flooded	Containment collapsed	Other			Overflowed	Flooded	Containment collapsed	Other					
Urban	93.3	6.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	4,103	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(73.7)	29	92.8	4,102	
Karnali	88.7	9.2	0.6	2.0	0.4	2,711	6.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	90.7	71	88.3	2,718	
Rural	86.1	11.8	0.8	1.9	0.4	1,212	19.2	8.9	0.0	0.0	72.0	24	85.8	1,219	
Urban	90.8	7.1	0.4	2.1	0.4	1,499	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	48	90.2	1,499	
Sudurpashchim	91.4	7.9	2.3	0.3	0.0	4,007	12.8	2.9	2.0	1.7	84.3	304	86.3	4,046	
Rural	90.9	8.2	2.9	1.0	0.0	1,431	5.1	6.3	3.5	2.7	88.7	99	86.0	1,443	
Urban	91.7	7.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	2,576	16.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	82.3	205	86.5	2,604	
Education of household head															
None	91.9	6.4	1.8	1.6	0.1	14,158	11.1	4.3	1.8	3.3	84.6	332	90.7	14,201	
ECED	94.4	5.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	340	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	93.1	341	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	92.8	5.7	1.5	1.1	0.2	13,490	14.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	83.9	294	91.5	13,535	
Grade 1-5	92.9	5.4	1.6	1.2	0.2	8,016	9.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	88.6	178	91.5	8,037	
Grade 6-8	92.5	6.1	1.4	1.0	0.2	5,474	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.7	117	91.3	5,498	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	94.3	4.8	0.9	0.8	0.1	10,772	10.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	87.6	90	94.0	10,766	
Grade 9-10	94.5	4.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	7,327	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.5	58	94.1	7,317	
Grade 11-12	94.0	5.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	3,445	(16.6)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(76.9)	32	93.6	3,449	
Higher	95.1	4.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	2,395	(28.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(71.3)	35	94.6	2,393	
Missing/DK	(79.4)	(9.2)	(5.4)	(20.6)	(0.0)	40	na	na	na	na	na	0	(79.4)	40	
Type of sanitation															
Flush to															
Septic tank	95.5	3.6	0.9	0.8	0.1	20,146	na	na	na	na	na	0	95.5	20,146	
Pit/Cesspool	88.9	9.1	1.9	1.2	0.2	9,240	na	na	na	na	na	0	88.9	9,240	

Table WS.3.3: Use of improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities and release of excreta to surface environment through adverse events

Percent distribution of household members using improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities by distribution of facilities in which wastes are contained and uncontained due to various events in the last year, Nepal, 2024-25													
	Improved on-site facility, waste containment in the last year						Unimproved on-site facility, waste containment ^a in the last year						
	Excreta released to surface environment due to the following adverse events ^A (not contained)			Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities			Excreta released to surface environment due to the adverse following events ^A (not contained)				Facilities that lack containment ^B	Number of household members using unimproved on-site sanitation facilities	Percentage of household members using on-site sanitation facilities that have not released excreta to the environment due to adverse events
	Excreta not released	Overflowed	Flooded	Containment collapsed	Other		Excreta not released	Overflowed	Flooded	Containment collapsed	Other		
DK where	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40	na	na	na	na	na	0	100.0
Pit latrine													0
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	724	na	na	na	na	na	0	98.3
Single pit latrine with slab	92.5	5.9	1.8	1.7	0.1	7,243	na	na	na	na	na	0	92.5
Twin pit latrine with slab	89.0	9.0	3.4	2.3	0.3	2,440	na	na	na	na	na	0	89.0
Pit latrines without slab/open pit	na	na	na	na	na	na	83.1	16.9	5.0	9.0	0.0	121	83.1
Composting toilet	91.3	8.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	1,357	na	na	na	na	na	0	91.3
Container based sanitation	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	na	na	na	na	na	0	100.0
Facilities that lack containment ^B	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	636	0.0
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	91.5	6.5	1.3	2.0	0.2	8,226	16.0	5.9	1.8	2.9	0.0	286	90.3
Second	92.9	5.8	1.6	1.4	0.1	8,492	7.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	193	91.2
Middle	91.8	6.4	2.1	1.5	0.2	8,994	22.8	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	158	90.7
Fourth	94.0	5.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	8,582	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90	93.4
Richest	95.5	4.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	6,902	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	95.3
^A The total can exceed 100%, as excreta may have been released due to multiple adverse events ^B Flush to open drain, bucket, and hanging toilet/latrine ^C Excludes facilities that by definition lack containments (see note B) () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases na: not applicable													

Table WS.3.4: Use of different improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of waste

Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities which adequately contain waste, Nepal, 2024-25									
	Percentage using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool:			Number of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool	Percentage using other improved on-site sanitation without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events	Number of household members using other improved on-site sanitation facilities	Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities which adequately contain waste ¹	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities	41,196
	With liquid waste contained	Without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events	That adequately contains waste						
Total	96.7	93.4	90.3	29,387	92.0	11,809	90.8		
Area of residence									
Urban	95.7	93.5	89.4	19,463	91.4	7,172	90.0	26,635	
Rural	98.7	93.2	92.0	9,924	93.1	4,638	92.4	14,561	
Province									
Koshi	97.4	91.6	89.3	6,010	83.6	1,993	87.9	8,003	
Rural	98.6	92.7	91.5	2,294	89.6	955	90.9	3,249	
Urban	96.7	90.9	88.0	3,716	78.1	1,038	85.8	4,754	
Madhesh	96.0	95.8	91.9	5,332	96.1	2,936	93.4	8,268	
Rural	99.1	96.8	95.9	1,134	96.1	785	96.0	1,920	
Urban	95.2	95.6	90.9	4,197	96.1	2,151	92.6	6,348	
Bagmati	95.4	93.0	88.5	6,122	96.5	448	89.1	6,569	
Rural	99.9	93.7	93.6	1,945	95.4	209	93.7	2,154	
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	85.7	88.9	75.2	1,506	94.9	118	76.7	1,625	
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	97.6	94.8	92.3	2,670	100.0	121	92.7	2,791	
Gandaki	97.6	97.4	95.1	3,413	93.6	875	94.8	4,288	
Rural	98.4	96.7	95.1	1,082	97.3	267	95.6	1,349	
Urban	97.2	97.8	95.1	2,331	92.0	608	94.4	2,939	
Lumbini	96.3	93.7	90.1	4,893	93.7	2,456	91.3	7,349	
Rural	97.9	94.3	92.2	2,226	94.2	1,020	92.8	3,245	
Urban	94.9	93.3	88.4	2,667	93.4	1,436	90.2	4,103	
Karnali	99.1	87.1	86.3	1,366	90.3	1,346	88.3	2,711	
Rural	99.3	82.2	81.8	608	90.0	604	85.9	1,212	
Urban	98.9	91.0	89.9	758	90.5	741	90.2	1,499	
Sudurpashchim	98.6	91.0	89.6	2,251	91.9	1,756	90.6	4,007	
Rural	98.1	88.0	86.1	634	93.1	797	90.0	1,431	
Urban	98.7	92.2	90.9	1,617	90.9	959	90.9	2,576	
Education of household head									
None	98.4	91.8	90.2	9,120	92.2	5,038	90.9	14,158	

Table WS.3.4: Use of different improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of waste									
Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities which adequately contain waste, Nepal, 2024-25									
	Percentage using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool:			Number of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool	Percentage using other improved on-site sanitation without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events	Number of household members using other improved on-site sanitation facilities	Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities which adequately contain waste ¹	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities	
	With liquid waste contained	Without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events	That adequately contains waste						
ECED	94.6	94.4	89.0	218	94.4	123	91.0	340	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	97.3	93.6	91.1	9,636	90.7	3,854	91.0	13,490	
Grade 1-5	97.9	93.7	91.7	5,709	91.1	2,308	91.5	8,016	
Grade 6-8	96.4	93.5	90.2	3,928	90.2	1,546	90.2	5,474	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	94.7	94.6	89.6	8,377	93.4	2,395	90.4	10,772	
Grade 9-10	95.4	94.9	90.6	5,666	93.1	1,660	91.1	7,327	
Grade 11-12	93.2	94.0	87.4	2,711	94.1	735	88.8	3,445	
Higher	95.4	95.3	90.7	2,000	93.8	394	91.2	2,395	
DK/Missing	(68.3)	(82.5)	(61.4)	35	(*)	5	61.1	40	
Type of sanitation facility									
Flush to									
Septic tank	95.4	95.5	91.1	20,146	na	0	91.1	20,146	
Pit/Cesspool	99.7	88.9	88.7	9,240	na	0	88.7	9,240	
DK where	na	na	na	0	(100.0)	40	(100.0)	40	
Other improved on-site sanitation									
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	0	98.3	724	98.3	724	
Single pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	0	92.5	7,243	92.5	7,243	
Twin pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	0	89.0	2,440	89.0	2,440	
Composting toilet	na	na	na	0	91.3	1,357	91.3	1,357	
Container based sanitation	na	na	na	0	(*)	6	(*)	6	
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	99.7	90.2	89.9	4,847	93.3	3,378	91.3	8,226	
Second	99.3	93.8	93.1	5,411	91.3	3,081	92.5	8,492	
Middle	98.8	92.2	91.1	5,887	90.9	3,107	91.0	8,994	
Fourth	95.4	94.2	89.8	6,828	93.4	1,753	90.5	8,582	
Richest	91.9	95.9	88.1	6,413	90.3	489	88.2	6,902	
¹ MICS indicator WS.12 - Safe containment of waste/excreta in improved sanitation facilities									
na: not applicable									
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases									
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

Table WS.3.5: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities

Percentage of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and disposal of wastes, Nepal, 2024-25

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks										Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities										Percentage with:				Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation		
	Emptyed and removed	Emptyed and buried in			Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full	DK if ever emptied	Number of household members using flush to septic tank	Emptyed and removed	Emptyed and buried in			Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full	DK if ever emptied	Number of household members using other improved on-site sanitation facilities							
		Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a waterbody, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench								To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit / trench (off-site)	elsewhere							Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a waterbody, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household		To a covered pit / trench (off-site)	elsewhere
Total	6.1	6.0	0.5	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	73.9	0.7	2.7	20,146	4.7	9.6	1.1	4.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	65.4	1.4	0.8	21,049	79.9	14.8	5.4	41,196	
Area of residence																											
Urban	7.2	6.2	0.4	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	71.3	0.6	3.2	14,678	5.6	10.4	1.4	5.3	8.9	0.0	0.0	60.2	1.0	1.2	11,957	77.3	16.2	6.5	26,635	
Rural	3.3	5.4	0.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	81.0	1.1	1.1	5,469	3.4	8.5	0.7	3.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	72.1	1.9	0.3	9,093	84.5	12.1	3.4	14,561	
Province																											
Koshi	7.6	0.8	0.3	2.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	77.8	0.5	2.2	3,477	5.8	2.5	0.7	6.4	16.3	0.0	0.0	62.1	0.9	1.3	4,526	86.2	7.2	6.6	8,003	
Rural	5.3	0.4	0.6	1.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	84.4	0.0	1.6	1,139	5.7	3.2	0.0	4.8	8.8	0.0	0.0	71.1	1.9	0.5	2,110	89.0	5.4	5.6	3,249	
Urban	8.7	1.0	0.1	2.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	74.6	0.7	2.5	2,338	5.9	2.0	1.3	7.7	22.8	0.0	0.0	54.4	0.0	1.9	2,416	84.4	8.4	7.3	4,754	
Madhesh	7.0	13.1	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	59.9	0.2	0.9	4,652	10.2	10.2	2.2	2.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	55.6	0.2	0.4	3,616	62.1	29.5	8.4	8,268	
Rural	6.1	13.9	0.7	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	59.8	0.1	0.7	1,001	10.3	8.6	0.6	1.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	60.6	0.3	0.1	918	64.1	27.8	8.1	1,920	
Urban	7.3	12.9	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.9	0.2	0.9	3,651	10.2	10.8	2.8	3.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	53.9	0.2	0.5	2,698	61.5	30.0	8.5	6,348	
Bagmati	7.7	3.2	0.2	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	72.0	2.2	6.2	3,950	4.3	5.1	0.4	3.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	76.2	3.4	1.1	2,620	86.7	6.9	6.4	6,569	
Rural	1.2	2.0	1.0	3.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	85.3	5.1	0.8	932	0.0	4.3	0.8	1.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	86.6	3.5	0.2	1,222	94.9	4.5	0.5	2,154	
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	11.1	4.5	0.0	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	63.4	0.4	10.6	1,423	4.5	1.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.6	1.1	12.0	201	78.3	11.2	10.3	1,625	
Urban, Excluding Urban Valley	8.6	2.7	0.0	2.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	71.9	2.1	5.4	1,594	8.7	6.7	0.0	5.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	67.3	3.6	0.1	1,196	85.1	6.3	8.6	2,791	

Table WS.3.5: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks											Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Emptied and removed		Emptied and buried in			Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed	When full	DK if ever emptied	Number of household members using flush to septic tank	Emptied and removed				Emptied and buried in				Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed	When full	DK if ever emptied																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a waterbody, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit / trench (off-site)	elsewhere							Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a waterbody, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit / trench (off-site)	elsewhere																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												</

Table WS.3.5: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities

Percentage of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and disposal of wastes, Nepal, 2024-25

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks										Number of household members using flush to septic tank	Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities										Percentage with:				Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation	
	Emptied and removed		Emptied and buried in				Don't know where wastes were taken					Never emptied		Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed		When full		DK if ever emptied									
	Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a waterbody, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit / trench (off-site) elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed	When full	DK if ever emptied	Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a waterbody, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit / trench (off-site) elsewhere	Emptied and buried in	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed	When full	DK if ever emptied	safe emptying and disposal in situ of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities ¹	unsafe disposal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities removed off-site for treatment	
Grade 6-8	4.2	6.7	0.4	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	74.4	1.2	4.1	2,659	5.6	11.7	1.3	4.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	64.9	2.0	1.1	2,815	80.5	14.5	4.9	5,474	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	6.8	4.3	0.5	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	74.5	0.4	3.1	6,458	4.7	7.4	1.0	5.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	66.3	0.9	1.4	4,314	80.7	13.4	5.9	10,772	
Grade 9-10	6.4	4.9	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	74.1	0.4	2.3	4,269	3.7	8.4	1.3	4.9	6.8	0.0	0.0	65.4	0.7	1.6	3,057	79.5	15.2	5.3	7,327	
Grade 11-12	7.5	3.1	0.1	1.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	75.3	0.3	4.7	2,189	7.1	4.9	0.4	5.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	68.3	1.3	0.8	1,257	83.1	9.6	7.3	3,445	
Higher	7.6	5.3	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	72.9	0.2	5.4	1,746	5.8	12.7	0.3	4.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	60.9	0.7	1.5	649	78.9	14.0	7.1	2,395	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40	
Type of sanitation facility																											
Flush to septic tank	6.1	6.0	0.5	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	73.9	0.7	2.7	20,146	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9,280	82.0	12.0	5.9	29,427	
Other improved on-site sanitation												4.4	13.4	1.3	6.7	5.5	0.0	0.0	59.2	0.7	0.8	10,406	72.9	22.7	4.4	10,406	
Flush to pit/cesspool	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	5.5	5.0	1.0	2.8	10.0	0.0	0.0	70.0	2.2	0.7	9,240	85.7	8.7	5.5	9,240	
Flush to DK where	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	(0.0)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(75.4)	(0.0)	(12.3)	40	87.7	12.3	0.0	40	
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	2.7	7.6	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	64.3	0.0	2.1	724	67.9	29.4	2.7	724	
Single pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	3.4	13.5	1.5	7.4	5.2	0.0	0.0	61.7	1.0	0.5	7,243	75.8	20.8	3.4	7,243	
Twin pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	7.8	14.8	1.0	6.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.1	1.3	2,440	65.7	26.5	7.8	2,440	

Table WS.3.5: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities																											
Percentage of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and disposal of wastes, Nepal, 2024-25																											
	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks												Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities														
	Emptying and removed	Emptied and buried in			Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full	DK if ever emptied	Number of household members using flush to septic tank										Percentage with:								
		Emptying and removed	Emptied and buried in						Emptying and removed	Emptied and buried in			Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full	DK if ever emptied											
			Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a waterbody, open ground, field or elsewhere						To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit / trench (off-site) elsewhere															
	Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a waterbody, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit / trench (off-site) elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full	DK if ever emptied	Number of household members using flush to septic tank	Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a waterbody, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit / trench (off-site) elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full	DK if ever emptied	Number of household members using other improved on-site sanitation facilities	safe emptying and disposal in situ of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities ¹	unsafe disposal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities removed off-site for treatment	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation	
Composting toilet	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	1.0	11.6	1.0	0.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	81.2	0.8	0.7	1,357	86.1	13.0	1.0	1,357	6
Container based sanitation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Method of emptying																											
Service provider	34.2	24.0	0.9	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	3,462	27.2	21.9	1.4	6.4	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,507	12.3	57.1	30.7	6,970	
Public/Municipality/Government	64.3	8.3	0.0	4.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	348	54.6	8.7	0.0	9.8	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	338	15.2	25.3	59.6	686	
Private company/NGO	30.9	22.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	2,257	33.0	25.9	0.3	3.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,811	5.5	62.7	31.8	4,068	
Informal emptier, e.g., unlicensed	30.6	34.3	2.2	2.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	858	12.7	20.0	3.2	9.4	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,358	23.8	56.5	19.6	2,216	
Not service provider	3.7	34.2	6.4	23.1	23.8	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	1,022	0.8	38.0	5.8	22.6	31.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,216	52.3	46.3	1.5	4,238	
Self emptied	3.9	29.0	6.6	24.5	26.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	851	0.7	37.8	6.0	23.1	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,791	53.0	45.6	1.4	3,643	
Neighbour, family member, friend	2.6	60.0	5.3	16.3	13.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	170	1.6	39.2	4.0	18.8	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	424	47.8	50.3	1.9	595	
Other	(9.4)	(7.4)	(15.3)	(45.1)	(15.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	34	0.0	38.2	7.4	24.8	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63	43.9	52.8	3.3	98	
Don't know who emptied	8.6	34.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42	0.0	95.1	4.9	98	

Table WS.3.5: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities

Percentage of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and disposal of wastes, Nepal, 2024-25

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks										Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities									
	Emptying and removed		Emptying and buried in				Other				Emptying and removed		Emptying and buried in				Other			
	Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a waterbody, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit / trench (off-site)	elsewhere														
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not emptied/DK if emptied	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Missing/Not applicable	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	4.2	2.7	0.5	2.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Second	3.0	8.3	1.1	2.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middle	2.9	6.9	0.5	2.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fourth	6.6	6.0	0.6	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Richest	9.6	5.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

¹ MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1

na: not applicable

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

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

Table WS.3.6: Method of emptying on-site sanitation facilities										
Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks or other improved on-site sanitation that have been emptied, by method of emptying, and percentage improved on-site sanitation facilities emptied by a service provider, Nepal, 2024-25										
	Method of emptying								Percentage of facilities emptied by a service provider	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities that have been emptied
	Service provider		Not service provider				Don't know who emptied	Total		
	Public/Municipality/ Government	Private company/ NGO	Informal emptier, e.g., unlicensed	Self emptied	Neighbour, family, friend	Other				
Total	6.0	35.7	19.4	31.9	5.2	0.9	0.9	100.0	61.1	11,404
Area of residence										
Urban	6.1	38.8	19.6	28.1	5.3	1.0	1.0	100.0	64.5	8,154
Rural	5.8	27.9	19.0	41.5	5.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	52.6	3,250
Province										
Koshi	11.7	26.6	20.9	33.9	5.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	59.2	2,294
Rural	12.7	26.1	23.3	33.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.1	720
Urban	11.2	26.8	19.8	34.0	5.4	0.0	2.8	100.0	57.9	1,574
Madhesh	4.1	63.3	24.1	5.5	1.4	0.9	0.7	100.0	91.4	3,400
Rural	3.1	58.1	30.1	6.0	1.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	91.3	753
Urban	4.3	64.7	22.4	5.4	1.5	1.2	0.5	100.0	91.5	2,647
Bagmati	5.5	20.7	23.1	41.0	7.5	1.1	1.2	100.0	49.3	1,277
Rural	0.0	2.2	2.7	85.2	8.6	0.0	1.3	100.0	4.9	201
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	9.7	42.8	19.1	21.3	3.1	2.1	1.8	100.0	71.7	401
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	4.6	13.1	31.5	39.5	9.7	0.9	0.8	100.0	49.2	675
Gandaki	2.3	44.9	4.8	25.4	20.5	1.2	0.8	100.0	52.0	570
Rural	0.0	32.4	0.5	40.1	25.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	32.9	111
Urban	2.8	48.0	5.8	21.8	19.3	1.2	1.0	100.0	56.6	459
Lumbini	8.2	30.5	21.4	35.0	4.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	60.1	2,255
Rural	8.5	29.6	24.8	34.1	2.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	62.9	809
Urban	8.1	31.0	19.5	35.4	5.2	0.2	0.5	100.0	58.6	1,446
Karnali	0.7	2.7	1.2	86.9	8.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.6	451
Rural	0.7	0.0	0.8	87.6	11.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	208
Urban	0.7	5.1	1.6	86.3	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.3	242
Sudurpashchim	0.7	7.3	9.2	71.8	7.4	3.6	0.0	100.0	17.3	1,156
Rural	0.6	0.0	3.4	86.2	7.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	4.0	448
Urban	0.7	12.0	13.0	62.6	7.4	4.3	0.0	100.0	25.6	709

Table WS.3.6: Method of emptying on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks or other improved on-site sanitation that have been emptied, by method of emptying, and percentage improved on-site sanitation facilities emptied by a service provider, Nepal, 2024-25

	Method of emptying										Percentage of facilities emptied by a service provider	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities that have been emptied
	Service provider			Not service provider			Don't know who emptied	Total				
	Public/Municipality/ Government	Private company/ NGO	Informal emptier, e.g., unlicensed	Self emptied	Neighbour, family, friend	Other						
Education of household head												
None	4.5	33.2	19.7	36.2	4.5	0.5	1.4	100.0	57.4	4,179		
ECED	8.0	35.8	23.1	26.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.0	101		
Basic (Gr 1-8)	5.6	35.1	18.8	32.9	5.5	1.5	0.5	100.0	59.5	3,729		
Grade 1-5	5.3	36.0	18.7	32.1	4.9	2.4	0.6	100.0	60.0	2,289		
Grade 6-8	6.2	33.5	19.1	34.2	6.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	58.8	1,440		
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	8.1	37.2	20.2	27.6	5.5	0.7	0.7	100.0	65.5	2,777		
Grade 9-10	7.8	35.7	20.8	28.2	5.9	0.5	1.0	100.0	64.4	1,974		
Grade 11-12	8.8	41.0	18.5	26.0	4.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	68.3	803		
Higher	8.7	49.3	17.5	18.2	5.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	75.5	615		
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3		
Type of sanitation facility												
Flush to												
Septic tank	7.6	49.3	18.8	18.6	3.7	0.8	1.2	100.0	75.7	4,574		
Pit/Cesspool	6.1	18.9	27.2	40.3	7.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	52.2	2,497		
DK where	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5		
Pit latrine												
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	3.4	22.2	46.6	9.9	13.6	0.0	4.3	100.0	72.2	243		
Single pit latrine with slab	4.9	23.7	14.9	47.9	7.0	1.1	0.6	100.0	43.4	2,664		
Twin pit latrine with slab	3.6	52.0	12.4	26.4	1.8	2.9	0.8	100.0	68.0	1,185		
Composting toilet	1.4	16.3	9.4	70.1	1.4	0.0	1.3	100.0	27.2	235		
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	2.4	13.6	7.1	70.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	23.1	1,816		
Second	2.6	32.6	19.4	36.3	6.3	1.3	1.5	100.0	54.7	2,374		
Middle	6.6	36.9	18.9	31.0	4.3	1.2	1.1	100.0	62.4	2,864		
Fourth	7.3	43.7	26.3	16.4	4.9	1.0	0.4	100.0	77.3	2,598		
Richest	11.5	48.8	22.8	10.9	4.3	0.3	1.2	100.0	83.2	1,752		

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

Table WS.3.7: Use of basic and limited sanitation services																			
Percent distribution of household members by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities and percentage using at least basic sanitation services, Nepal, 2024-25																			
	Users of improved sanitation facilities						Users of unimproved sanitation facilities						Percentage using:		Total	Number of household members			
	Not shared¹	Shared	Shared by			Public facility	Not shared	Shared	Shared by			Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Missing						
			5 households or less	More than 5 households	Don't know how many households				5 households or less	More than 5 households	Don't know how many households			Public facility					
Total	79.9	12.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.2	100.0	12.9	79.9	48,878
Area of residence																			
Urban	79.2	14.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.2	100.0	14.6	79.2	32,631
Rural	81.1	9.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	100.0	9.6	81.1	16,246
Province																			
Koshi	81.9	13.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.3	100.0	13.7	81.9	8,415
Rural	85.8	9.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	9.9	85.8	3,403
Urban	79.3	16.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.4	100.0	16.3	79.3	5,012
Madhesh	78.3	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.1	100.0	7.3	78.3	9,905
Rural	75.3	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	0.0	100.0	5.7	75.3	2,431
Urban	79.3	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.1	100.0	7.8	79.3	7,474
Bagmati	78.2	18.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.4	100.0	18.9	78.2	10,367
Rural	82.2	10.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	100.0	10.7	82.2	2,344
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	73.2	25.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	25.9	73.2	4,883
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	83.0	14.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	14.0	83.0	3,140
Gandaki	88.1	11.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	11.3	88.1	4,323
Rural	90.1	8.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	8.4	90.1	1,370
Urban	87.2	12.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	12.6	87.2	2,953
Lumbini	80.2	10.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.1	100.0	10.7	80.2	8,459
Rural	80.3	8.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.1	100.0	8.1	80.3	3,761
Urban	80.1	12.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	12.9	80.1	4,698
Karnali	76.8	16.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.1	100.0	16.6	76.8	2,914
Rural	72.7	18.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.2	100.0	18.5	72.7	1,338
Urban	80.2	15.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	15.0	80.2	1,576

Table WS.3.7: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household members by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities and percentage using at least basic sanitation services, Nepal, 2024-25																	
	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities					Missing	Total	Percentage using:			Number of household members	
	Not shared¹	Shared			Public facility	Not shared	Shared	Shared by					Improved sanitation facilities shared with other households	at least basic sanitation services¹			
		5 households or less	More than 5 households	Don't know how many households				5 households or less	More than 5 households	Don't know how many households					Public facility		
Sudurpashchim	76.7	13.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	13.4	76.7	4,495
Rural	79.5	10.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	10.1	79.5	1,599
Urban	75.1	15.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	15.2	75.1	2,896
Education of household head																	
None	78.3	10.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.1	100.0	10.0	78.3	17,159
ECED	79.1	14.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	100.0	14.0	79.1	406
Basic (Gr 1-8)	78.1	14.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.2	100.0	14.3	78.1	15,680
Grade 1-5	78.2	13.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.1	100.0	13.6	78.2	9,362
Grade 6-8	78.0	15.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.4	100.0	15.4	78.0	6,318
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	83.7	14.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	100.0	14.2	83.7	12,429
Grade 9-10	84.9	12.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	100.0	12.7	84.9	8,288
Grade 11-12	81.1	17.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	17.2	81.1	4,141
Higher	82.3	16.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.6	82.3	3,106
Missing/DK	70.9	17.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	100.0	17.3	70.9	98
Type of sanitation facility																	
Flush to																	
Piped sewer system	74.8	24.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.3	100.0	24.8	74.8	4,166
Septic tank	86.2	13.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.8	86.2	20,146
Pit/Cesspool	89.0	11.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.0	89.0	9,240
Open drain	na	na	na	na	na	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	189
DK where	(52.0)	(48.0)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	(48.0)	(52.0)	40
Pit latrine																	
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	91.6	8.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	8.4	91.6	724
Single pit latrine with slab	86.9	13.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	13.1	86.9	7,243
Twin pit latrine with slab	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	0.0	0.0	121

Table WS.3.7: Use of basic and limited sanitation services															
Percent distribution of household members by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities and percentage using at least basic sanitation services, Nepal, 2024-25															
	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities					Missing	Total	Percentage using:			Number of household members
	Not shared ¹	Shared	Shared by			Not shared	Shared	Shared by				improved sanitation facilities shared with other households	at least basic sanitation services ¹		
		5 households or less	More than 5 households	Don't know how many households	Public facility			5 households or less	More than 5 households	Don't know how many households					
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,440
Composting toilet	86.9	13.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	1,357
Container based sanitation	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	6
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	2,704
Other	na	na	na	na	na	60.2	37.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	447
Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	55
Location of sanitation facility															
In dwelling	84.2	15.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,890
In plot/yard	85.7	12.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32,666
Elsewhere	32.1	48.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.0	12.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	581
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	37
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	73.8	10.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,779
Second	76.5	11.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,771
Middle	81.0	13.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,778
Fourth	79.4	18.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,775
Richest	88.6	10.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,775
¹ MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of at least basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1															
na: not applicable															
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases															
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases															

Table WS.3.8: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities and percentage using sanitation facilities where wastes are safely managed, not safely managed, and with excreta removed off-site, Nepal, 2024-25

	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities (including shared and inadequately contained) ^a				Using improved on-site sanitation facilities (excluding shared and inadequately contained) ^b				Percentage using sanitation facilities:			Number of household members
	With safe disposal of excreta in situ	With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment ^a		With safe disposal of excreta in situ ²	With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment ¹		that are safely managed in situ	that are not safely managed	with excreta removed off-site (additional information required to determine safe management)	
Total	67.3	12.4	4.5		39.9	5.1	2.5		39.9	19.5	11.0	48,878
Area of residence												
Urban	63.1	13.2	5.3		37.1	5.7	2.9		37.1	19.2	15.2	32,631
Rural	75.7	10.9	3.0		45.6	3.9	1.5		45.6	20.2	2.5	16,246
Province												
Koshi	82.0	6.8	6.3		48.7	2.8	3.3		48.7	11.0	3.8	8,415
Rural	85.0	5.2	5.3		50.4	2.1	3.3		50.4	9.6	3.4	3,403
Urban	80.0	7.9	6.9		47.5	3.3	3.3		47.5	11.9	4.0	5,012
Madhesh	51.9	24.6	7.0		28.2	13.7	3.1		28.2	39.0	5.3	9,905
Rural	50.6	22.0	6.4		26.6	12.8	2.6		26.6	41.0	4.6	2,431
Urban	52.3	25.4	7.2		28.6	14.0	3.3		28.6	38.3	5.5	7,474
Bagmati	54.9	4.4	4.0		38.7	2.5	2.7		38.7	6.9	36.5	10,367
Rural	87.3	4.2	0.5		65.9	2.0	0.4		65.9	11.2	1.4	2,344
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	26.1	3.7	3.4		14.3	1.7	1.8		14.3	3.8	67.9	4,883
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	75.6	5.6	7.7		56.5	4.2	5.9		56.5	8.6	14.0	3,140
Gandaki	89.9	7.1	2.2		63.3	2.5	0.8		63.3	7.7	1.0	4,323
Rural	93.4	4.4	0.7		67.5	1.4	0.1		67.5	5.8	0.2	1,370
Urban	88.3	8.3	2.8		61.3	3.0	1.1		61.3	8.6	1.4	2,953
Lumbini	63.6	18.7	4.6		40.4	4.0	2.8		40.4	27.7	6.9	8,459
Rural	66.6	16.5	3.2		46.0	3.2	1.5		46.0	28.0	3.6	3,761
Urban	61.1	20.5	5.7		36.0	4.7	3.9		36.0	27.5	9.6	4,698
Karnali	85.7	6.9	0.4		31.9	1.6	0.3		31.9	13.5	0.6	2,914
Rural	82.4	8.0	0.2		30.1	1.7	0.0		30.1	16.6	0.6	1,338
Urban	88.5	6.0	0.6		33.4	1.5	0.5		33.4	10.8	0.5	1,576
Sudurpashchim	75.7	11.7	1.7		34.1	3.1	1.1		34.1	21.7	2.1	4,495

Table WS.3.8: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities												
Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities and percentage using sanitation facilities where wastes are safely managed, not safely managed, and with excreta removed off-site, Nepal, 2024-25												
	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities (including shared and inadequately contained) ^a				Using improved on-site sanitation facilities (excluding shared and inadequately contained) ^b				Percentage using sanitation facilities: ^c			Number of household members
	With safe disposal of excreta in situ	With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment ^a	With excreta removed off-site for treatment ¹	With safe disposal of excreta in situ ²	With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment ¹	that are safely managed in situ	that are not safely managed	with excreta removed off-site (additional information required to determine safe management)		
Rural	78.2	10.7	0.6	0.2	27.9	2.4	0.2	27.9	21.1	0.3	1,599	
Urban	74.4	12.3	2.3	1.7	37.5	3.5	1.7	37.5	22.0	3.1	2,896	
Education of household head												
None	65.6	13.5	3.5	1.7	36.6	4.7	1.7	36.6	25.1	7.5	17,159	
ECED	61.9	13.2	8.8	3.8	38.0	0.9	3.8	38.0	20.1	13.0	406	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	68.7	12.4	4.9	2.3	40.9	5.2	2.3	40.9	19.7	8.7	15,680	
Grade 1-5	68.0	12.3	5.3	2.6	41.2	4.9	2.6	41.2	20.3	8.8	9,362	
Grade 6-8	69.8	12.6	4.3	1.9	40.5	5.6	1.9	40.5	18.8	8.7	6,318	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	69.9	11.6	5.1	3.2	43.4	5.7	3.2	43.4	13.5	14.5	12,429	
Grade 9-10	70.3	13.4	4.7	3.0	44.6	7.0	3.0	44.6	15.5	12.4	8,288	
Grade 11-12	69.1	8.0	6.1	3.5	41.1	3.3	3.5	41.1	9.6	18.6	4,141	
Higher	60.8	10.8	5.5	4.6	40.0	5.0	4.6	40.0	11.9	26.3	3,106	
Missing/DK	41.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	11.7	47.1	98	
Type of sanitation facility												
Flush to												
Piped sewer system	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	4,166	
Septic tank	80.4	13.5	6.1	4.4	63.9	10.2	4.4	63.9	13.5	4.4	20,146	
Pit/Cesspool	85.7	8.7	5.5	3.5	71.9	4.7	3.5	71.9	8.7	3.5	9,240	
Don't know where	(87.7)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.3)	(0.0)	40	
Pit latrines												
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	67.9	29.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.4	0.0	724	
Single pit latrine with slab	75.8	20.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	0.0	7,243	
Twin pit latrine with slab	65.7	26.5	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.5	0.0	2,440	
Pit latrines without slab/open pit	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	na	121	
Composting toilet	86.1	13.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	1,357	
Container based sanitation	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	

Table WS.3.8: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities and percentage using sanitation facilities where wastes are safely managed, not safely managed, and with excreta removed off-site, Nepal, 2024-25											
	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities (including shared and inadequately contained) ^B				Using improved on-site sanitation facilities (excluding shared and inadequately contained) ^B			Percentage using sanitation facilities:			
	With safe disposal of excreta in situ	With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment ^A	With safe disposal of excreta in situ ²	With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment ¹	that are safely managed in situ	that are not safely managed	with excreta removed off-site (additional information required to determine safe management)	Number of household members	
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	0.0	2,704	
Other	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	0.0	636	
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55	
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	75.0	7.9	1.3	36.8	2.1	0.6	36.8	23.5	0.8	9,779	
Second	69.9	13.9	3.2	39.5	5.1	1.0	39.5	26.3	1.6	9,771	
Middle	70.9	16.3	4.8	40.6	5.2	1.7	40.6	21.8	4.2	9,778	
Fourth	66.4	15.0	6.4	42.0	7.1	3.6	42.0	16.6	14.2	9,775	
Richest	54.4	9.2	7.0	40.8	6.0	5.3	40.8	9.5	34.1	9,775	
¹ MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1											
² MICS indicator WS.13 - Safely managed on-site sanitation; SDG indicator 6.2.1											
^A Potentially safely managed, if well contained and wastes are delivered to off-site facilities where it receives appropriate treatment											
^B Adequately contained: no outlet for liquid wastes connecting to the surface environment, no releases of excreta to the surface environment through adverse events											
na: not applicable											
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases											
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases											

Table WS.3.81S: Excreta released in the surrounding in the past year					
Percentage of household members with excreta being released into the surrounding due to overflow, flooding, containment collapsing, Nepal, 2024-25					
	Reason for excreta being released into surrounding				Number of household members
	Overflow	Flooding	Containment collapsing	Other reason	
Total	5.7	1.4	1.1	0.1	41,466
Area of residence					
Urban	5.9	1.4	1.0	0.1	26,811
Rural	5.3	1.4	1.5	0.1	14,655
Province					
Koshi	7.2	3.6	2.7	0.2	8,085
Rural	4.6	3.2	3.1	0.1	3,256
Urban	8.9	3.9	2.5	0.2	4,829
Madhesh	3.3	1.1	0.5	0.0	8,301
Rural	2.4	1.4	0.7	0.2	1,929
Urban	3.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	6,373
Bagmati	5.5	1.0	1.5	0.2	6,588
Rural	3.8	0.8	2.0	0.0	2,172
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	10.4	2.8	1.2	0.8	1,611
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	3.9	0.2	1.3	0.0	2,805
Gandaki	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	4,295
Rural	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	1,353
Urban	3.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	2,942
Lumbini	6.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	7,363
Rural	5.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	3,261
Urban	6.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	4,102
Karnali	9.2	0.6	2.0	0.4	2,767
Rural	11.8	0.8	1.9	0.4	1,232
Urban	7.0	0.4	2.0	0.4	1,535
Sudurpashchim	8.0	2.4	0.5	0.0	4,067
Rural	8.5	3.1	1.1	0.0	1,453
Urban	7.7	2.1	0.1	0.0	2,614
Education of household head					
None	6.5	1.8	1.6	0.1	14,298
ECED	5.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	341
Basic (Gr 1-8)	5.7	1.5	1.1	0.2	13,581
Grade 1-5	5.4	1.6	1.2	0.2	8,070
Grade 6-8	6.1	1.4	1.0	0.2	5,511
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	4.8	0.9	0.8	0.1	10,800
Grade 9-10	4.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	7,341
Grade 11-12	5.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	3,459
Higher	4.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	2,405
DK/Missing	(9.2)	(5.4)	(20.6)	(0.0)	40
Type of sanitation facility					
Flush to	5.3	1.2	0.9	0.1	29,576
Septic tank	3.6	0.9	0.8	0.1	20,146
Pit/Cesspool	9.1	1.9	1.2	0.2	9,240
Open drain	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	189
Pit latrines	6.5	2.1	1.8	0.1	10,528

Table WS.3.81S: Excreta released in the surrounding in the past year

Percentage of household members with excreta being released into the surrounding due to overflow, flooding, containment collapsing, Nepal, 2024-25

	Reason for excreta being released into surrounding				Number of household members
	Overflow	Flooding	Containment collapsing	Other reason	
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	724
Single pit latrine with slab	5.9	1.8	1.7	0.1	7,243
Pit latrines without slab/open pit	16.9	5.0	9.0	0.0	121
Twin pit latrine with slab	9.0	3.4	2.3	0.3	2,440
Composting toilet	8.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	1,357
Container based sanitation	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	6.6	1.3	2.1	0.2	8,407
Second	5.8	1.6	1.4	0.1	8,526
Middle	6.4	2.1	1.5	0.2	9,031
Fourth	5.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	8,597
Richest	4.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	6,906

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

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

Table WS.3.9: Drinking water, sanitation, and handwashing ladders

Percent distribution of household members by drinking water, sanitation and, handwashing ladders, and percentage with at least basic drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services, Nepal, 2024-25																				
		Percent distribution of household members using:																Percentage of household members with at least basic drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services		Number of household members
		Drinking water						Sanitation ^b						Handwashing ^c						
		At least basic service ^{2A}	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Missing	Total	At least basic service ³	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing	Total	Basic service ^d	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other			
Total	98.0	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	79.9	12.9	1.5	5.5	0.1	100.0	86.2	12.9	0.7	0.1	100.0	69.8	48,878	
Area of residence																				
Urban	98.8	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	79.2	14.6	1.5	4.5	0.2	100.0	88.8	10.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	71.6	32,631	
Rural	96.4	0.4	2.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	81.1	9.6	1.7	7.6	0.0	100.0	81.1	17.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	66.3	16,246	
Province																				
Koshi	97.8	0.1	2.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	81.9	13.7	1.5	2.7	0.3	100.0	81.9	17.2	0.8	0.1	100.0	67.8	8,415	
Rural	97.1	0.3	2.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	85.8	9.9	0.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	78.0	21.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	66.7	3,403	
Urban	98.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.3	16.3	2.0	2.0	0.4	100.0	84.6	14.3	1.0	0.1	100.0	68.5	5,012	
Madhesh	99.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	78.3	7.3	0.7	13.7	0.0	100.0	83.0	16.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	67.7	9,905	
Rural	97.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.3	5.7	0.5	18.6	0.0	100.0	80.6	19.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	63.2	2,431	
Urban	99.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	79.3	7.8	0.8	12.1	0.0	100.0	83.8	15.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	69.1	7,474	
Bagmati	98.4	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	78.2	18.9	0.6	1.9	0.4	100.0	93.4	5.8	0.5	0.3	100.0	73.2	10,367	
Rural	95.4	0.3	3.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	82.2	10.7	1.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	86.7	11.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	69.9	2,344	
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	99.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	73.2	25.9	0.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	94.8	4.3	0.4	0.5	100.0	70.7	4,883	
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	98.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	83.0	14.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.4	3,140	
Gandaki	98.5	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	88.1	11.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	94.8	5.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	83.1	4,323	
Rural	98.7	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	90.1	8.4	1.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	90.6	8.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	82.5	1,370	
Urban	98.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.2	12.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.4	2,953	
Lumbini	98.3	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.2	10.7	1.3	7.7	0.1	100.0	80.8	18.1	0.9	0.2	100.0	67.2	8,459	
Rural	97.9	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.3	8.1	2.1	9.4	0.1	100.0	77.6	21.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	64.9	3,761	
Urban	98.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.1	12.9	0.6	6.4	0.0	100.0	83.4	15.1	1.1	0.4	100.0	69.1	4,698	
Karnali	93.4	0.5	4.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	76.8	16.6	2.5	4.1	0.1	100.0	81.8	15.3	2.9	0.0	100.0	61.2	2,914	
Rural	91.6	0.5	6.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	72.7	18.5	1.8	6.9	0.2	100.0	76.9	18.6	4.5	0.0	100.0	54.9	1,338	
Urban	95.0	0.5	3.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	80.2	15.0	3.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	85.9	12.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	66.6	1,576	
Sudurpashchim	97.2	1.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	76.7	13.4	6.8	3.2	0.0	100.0	89.6	9.5	0.7	0.1	100.0	68.2	4,495	
Rural	93.2	2.0	4.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	79.5	10.1	6.2	4.2	0.0	100.0	84.3	14.2	1.2	0.2	100.0	63.5	1,599	

Table WS.3.9: Drinking water, sanitation, and handwashing ladders

Percent distribution of household members by drinking water, sanitation and, handwashing ladders, and percentage with at least basic drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services, Nepal, 2024-25																
	Percent distribution of household members using ¹ :															
	Drinking water						Sanitation ²						Handwashing ³			
	At least basic service ⁴	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Missing	Total	At least basic service ⁵	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing	Total	Basic service ⁶	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see / other
Urban	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.1	15.2	7.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	92.5	6.9	0.4	0.1
Education of household head																
None	97.4	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	78.3	10.0	1.9	9.7	0.0	100.0	80.2	18.7	1.0	0.1
ECED	97.7	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	79.1	14.0	1.5	5.4	0.0	100.0	92.7	7.3	0.0	0.0
Basic (Gr 1-8)	98.0	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	78.1	14.3	1.9	5.4	0.2	100.0	85.9	13.4	0.6	0.1
Grade 1-5	98.3	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	78.2	13.6	1.9	6.2	0.1	100.0	84.4	14.8	0.7	0.1
Grade 6-8	97.6	0.2	1.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	78.0	15.4	1.8	4.3	0.4	100.0	88.1	11.3	0.5	0.1
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	98.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	83.7	14.2	0.7	1.2	0.2	100.0	92.1	7.2	0.5	0.2
Grade 9-10	98.6	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	84.9	12.7	0.7	1.4	0.2	100.0	91.6	7.9	0.3	0.2
Grade 11-12	99.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	81.1	17.2	0.8	0.8	0.1	100.0	93.2	5.8	0.8	0.2
Higher	98.5	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	82.3	16.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	3.0	0.1	0.1
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.9	17.3	0.0	11.7	0.0	100.0	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	94.0	0.7	4.7	0.5	0.1	100.0	73.8	10.5	2.9	12.7	0.1	100.0	69.9	27.8	2.2	0.2
Second	98.3	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	76.5	11.1	2.0	10.5	0.0	100.0	81.9	17.6	0.5	0.0
Middle	98.6	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	81.0	13.5	1.6	3.8	0.1	100.0	86.2	13.4	0.4	0.1
Fourth	99.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	79.4	18.9	0.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	94.8	4.7	0.3	0.2
Richest	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.6	10.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.5	1.2	0.1	0.2
¹ MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG Indicator 6.1.1 ² MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.1.1 ³ MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of at least basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1 ⁴ A safely managed drinking water service is included in the drinking water distribution as part of "at least basic service". The column is available only in surveys that included water quality measurements. ⁵ A safely managed sanitation service refer to the treatment of waste both in-situ and off-site. While MICS provides detailed information on safely disposed in situ treatment, only national regulatory assessments can provide relevant details on off-site treatments. Therefore MICS data alone are not sufficient to estimate SDG 6.2.1 for safely managed sanitation services but provides estimates for 'Safely managed service (safely disposed of in situ only)'. ⁶ For the purposes of calculating the ladders, 'No permission to see / other' is included in the denominator. ⁷ Differs from the MICS Indicator WS.7 'Handwashing facility with water and soap at home' (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes 'No permission to see / other'. See Table WS2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7. () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																

10.4 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being, and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.⁸ Menstrual health is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in relation to the menstrual cycle.⁹

There is no use of a menstrual health service ladder by the JMP because norms and standards for monitoring menstrual health are still evolving. However, there are four main indicators increasingly used for the purposes of global monitoring and covered by the MICS7 complementary module on menstrual hygiene: (1) awareness of menstruation before menarche; (2) use of menstrual materials to capture and contain blood, such as sanitary pads, cloth, tampons or cups; (3) access to a private place to wash and change while at home; and (4) participation in activities during menstruation, such as school, work and social activities.

Table WS.4.1 shows the percent distribution of women age 15-49 reporting menstruating in the last 12 months by whether they had sufficient materials to change them as often as they wanted throughout their last menstrual period, and by whether they worried that someone would see them while they were changing materials at home.

Table WS.4.2 shows the percent distribution of women age 15-49 reporting menstruating in the last 12 months by whether they were able to reduce menstruation-related pain when they needed to during their last period, whether they would feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider, and whether they knew about menstruation before first menstrual period.

Table WS.4.3 shows the percent distribution of women age 15-49 reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who reported having trouble participating in work, education and training or social activities due to their last menstruation.

⁸ Sommer, M., C. Sutherland and V. Chandra-Mouli. "Putting Menarche and Girls into the Global Population Health Agenda." *Reproductive Health* 12, no. 1 (2015). doi:10.1186/s12978-015-0009-8.

⁹ Hennegan J, et al. Menstrual health: A definition for policy, practice, and research. *Sex Reproductive Health Matters*. 2021;29(1):1911618 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8098749/>)

Table WS.4.1: Having sufficient menstrual materials and not worrying about privacy while changing menstrual materials

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months by whether they had sufficient menstrual materials to change them as often as they wanted throughout their last menstruation and percent distribution of women by whether they worried that someone would see them while they were changing menstrual materials at home, Nepal, 2024-25											
	Whether women had enough menstrual materials to change them as often as they wanted to throughout their last menstrual period				Total	Whether women worried that someone would see them while they were changing menstrual materials at home				Total	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Had sufficient materials ¹	Did not have sufficient materials	Don't know/Don't remember	Worried		Did not worry ²	Did not change any menstrual materials at home	Don't know/Don't remember			
Total											
Area of residence											
Urban	88.5	11.3	0.1	100.0	100.0	20.7	78.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	8,855
Rural	84.3	15.5	0.2	100.0	100.0	21.2	77.9	0.8	0.1	100.0	3,998
Province											
Koshi	80.6	19.2	0.2	100.0	100.0	18.0	81.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,114
Rural	79.2	20.5	0.3	100.0	100.0	17.2	82.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	804
Urban	81.5	18.4	0.1	100.0	100.0	18.6	81.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,310
Madhesh	79.0	20.9	0.1	100.0	100.0	39.4	60.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	2,475
Rural	69.5	30.3	0.2	100.0	100.0	41.7	57.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	587
Urban	82.0	18.0	0.1	100.0	100.0	38.7	60.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,888
Bagmati	92.2	7.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	16.7	83.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,738
Rural	86.3	13.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	27.4	72.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	529
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	95.2	4.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	15.1	84.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,414
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	90.7	9.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	12.8	87.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	795
Gandaki	96.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	18.0	81.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,163
Rural	93.5	6.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	22.3	77.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	336
Urban	97.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	16.3	83.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	827
Lumbini	93.0	6.8	0.2	100.0	100.0	12.3	87.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	2,381
Rural	93.8	5.8	0.4	100.0	100.0	10.6	88.0	1.4	0.1	100.0	1,003
Urban	92.4	7.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	13.5	86.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,378
Karnali	83.7	16.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	20.6	76.9	2.4	0.1	100.0	758
Rural	82.3	17.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	19.3	77.4	3.2	0.1	100.0	327
Urban	84.7	15.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	21.6	76.5	1.8	0.1	100.0	431
Sudurpashchim	86.4	12.8	0.8	100.0	100.0	17.5	81.7	0.7	0.1	100.0	1,223
Rural	83.8	15.9	0.3	100.0	100.0	19.2	80.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	413
Urban	87.7	11.2	1.1	100.0	100.0	16.6	82.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	810

Table WS.4.1: Having sufficient menstrual materials and not worrying about privacy while changing menstrual materials									
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months by whether they had sufficient menstrual materials to change them as often as they wanted throughout their last menstruation and percent distribution of women by whether they worried that someone would see them while they were changing menstrual materials at home, Nepal, 2024-25									
	Whether women had enough menstrual materials to change them as often as they wanted to throughout their last menstrual period			Total	Whether women worried that someone would see them while they were changing menstrual materials at home				Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Had sufficient materials ¹	Did not have sufficient materials	Don't know/Don't remember		Worried	Did not worry ²	Did not change any menstrual materials at home	Don't know/Don't remember	
Age									
15-19	89.2	10.7	0.0	100.0	26.7	72.9	0.4	0.0	2,028
15-17	90.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	27.8	71.8	0.4	0.0	1,192
18-19	88.2	11.7	0.1	100.0	25.2	74.4	0.4	0.0	836
20-24	88.8	10.8	0.4	100.0	22.6	76.7	0.6	0.1	1,928
25-29	86.0	13.9	0.1	100.0	20.4	79.1	0.4	0.0	2,263
30-39	87.0	12.8	0.1	100.0	20.0	79.4	0.6	0.0	3,783
40-49	85.8	13.9	0.2	100.0	17.0	82.4	0.5	0.0	2,851
Education									
None	76.2	23.3	0.5	100.0	27.9	70.8	1.2	0.1	2,630
ECED	82.6	17.4	0.0	100.0	12.6	87.4	0.0	0.0	72
Basic (Gr 1-8)	86.5	13.4	0.1	100.0	21.5	77.8	0.6	0.0	3,299
Grade 1-5	84.6	15.3	0.1	100.0	21.1	78.2	0.7	0.0	1,554
Grade 6-8	88.1	11.8	0.1	100.0	22.0	77.5	0.5	0.0	1,745
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	90.9	9.0	0.1	100.0	20.0	79.7	0.2	0.0	5,370
Grade 9-10	89.3	10.6	0.1	100.0	21.1	78.5	0.3	0.0	2,909
Grade 11-12	92.7	7.2	0.1	100.0	18.8	81.1	0.1	0.0	2,461
Higher	95.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	10.8	89.1	0.1	0.0	1,471
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	78.2	21.4	0.5	100.0	23.7	74.6	1.5	0.1	2,284
Second	80.0	19.7	0.3	100.0	27.2	72.4	0.4	0.0	2,499
Middle	85.7	14.2	0.1	100.0	24.1	75.5	0.4	0.0	2,550
Fourth	92.3	7.6	0.1	100.0	17.9	81.6	0.5	0.0	2,809
Richest	97.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	12.9	87.0	0.0	0.0	2,711
¹ MICS indicator WS.702 - Sufficient menstrual materials ² MICS indicator WS.703 - Changing menstrual materials in privacy at home									

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

Table WS.4.2: Menstruation-related pain, support, and knowledge

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months by whether they were able to reduce their menstruation-related pain when they needed to during their last menstruation, percent distribution of women by whether they would feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider if they had a concern about their menstrual period, and percent distribution of women by whether they knew about menstruation before their first menstrual period, Nepal, 2024-25

	Menstruation-related pain					Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months	Percentage of women who were able to reduce their menstruation-related pain when needed ¹	Number of women in need of reducing menstruation-related pain	Feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider ^A				Knowledge about menstruation before first menstrual period				Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Able to reduce pain when needed	Not able to reduce pain when needed	Didn't need to reduce pain	Don't know/Don't remember	Total				Would feel comfortable ²	Would not feel comfortable	Don't know/Not sure	Total	Knew about menstruation ³	Did not know about menstruation	Don't know/Don't remember	Total	
Total	39.0	33.8	27.2	0.0	100.0	12,853	53.6	9,080	48.9	48.4	2.7	100.0	39.6	59.5	0.9	100.0	12,853
Area of residence																	
Urban	41.1	33.2	25.7	0.0	100.0	8,855	55.3	6,397	50.4	47.1	2.5	100.0	42.3	56.9	0.8	100.0	8,855
Rural	34.4	35.0	30.6	0.1	100.0	3,998	49.6	2,683	45.4	51.2	3.4	100.0	33.7	65.3	1.1	100.0	3,998
Province																	
Koshi	35.9	24.9	39.2	0.0	100.0	2,114	59.0	1,250	54.4	44.8	0.8	100.0	42.7	56.5	0.8	100.0	2,114
Rural	31.1	27.5	41.3	0.0	100.0	804	53.1	460	49.1	50.1	0.8	100.0	37.1	62.4	0.5	100.0	804
Urban	38.8	23.3	37.9	0.0	100.0	1,310	62.5	790	57.6	41.6	0.8	100.0	46.2	52.8	1.0	100.0	1,310
Madhesh	36.0	47.8	16.2	0.0	100.0	2,475	42.9	2,010	28.5	70.6	0.9	100.0	28.1	71.8	0.0	100.0	2,475
Rural	33.9	52.9	13.2	0.0	100.0	587	39.0	492	25.5	74.2	0.3	100.0	27.8	72.0	0.1	100.0	587
Urban	36.6	46.3	17.1	0.0	100.0	1,888	44.2	1,518	29.4	69.5	1.0	100.0	28.2	71.8	0.0	100.0	1,888
Bagmati	50.0	26.8	23.2	0.0	100.0	2,738	65.1	2,045	61.0	34.5	4.5	100.0	55.3	43.8	0.9	100.0	2,738
Rural	48.6	26.3	25.1	0.0	100.0	529	64.9	377	50.1	42.9	7.1	100.0	46.5	52.6	0.9	100.0	529
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	48.2	34.5	17.2	0.0	100.0	1,414	58.3	1,146	57.3	40.4	2.3	100.0	57.2	41.7	1.1	100.0	1,414
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	54.1	13.5	32.4	0.0	100.0	795	80.1	523	74.8	18.6	6.6	100.0	57.4	41.9	0.7	100.0	795
Gandaki	46.4	29.5	24.1	0.0	100.0	1,163	61.1	857	62.0	35.4	2.5	100.0	40.2	58.6	1.2	100.0	1,163
Rural	43.8	29.5	26.7	0.0	100.0	336	59.7	238	56.1	40.8	3.1	100.0	33.1	65.7	1.2	100.0	336
Urban	47.4	29.5	23.1	0.0	100.0	827	61.7	620	64.4	33.3	2.3	100.0	43.1	55.7	1.3	100.0	827
Lumbini	29.0	33.6	37.4	0.0	100.0	2,381	46.3	1,466	44.6	52.5	2.9	100.0	38.7	60.2	1.1	100.0	2,381
Rural	25.9	33.5	40.7	0.0	100.0	1,003	43.6	584	47.7	48.4	3.8	100.0	33.9	65.1	1.1	100.0	1,003
Urban	31.3	33.7	35.0	0.0	100.0	1,378	48.1	882	42.4	55.4	2.2	100.0	42.2	56.7	1.1	100.0	1,378

Table WS.4.2: Menstruation-related pain, support, and knowledge

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months by whether they were able to reduce their menstruation-related pain when they needed to during their last menstruation, percent distribution of women by whether they would feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider if they had a concern about their menstrual period, and percent distribution of women by whether they knew about menstruation before their first menstrual period, Nepal, 2024-25																		
	Menstruation-related pain					Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months	Percentage of women who were able to reduce their menstruation-related pain when needed¹	Number of women in need of reducing menstruation-related pain	Feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider ^A					Knowledge about menstruation before first menstrual period				Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Able to reduce pain when needed	Not able to reduce pain when needed	Didn't need to reduce pain	Don't know/Don't remember	Total				Would feel comfortable²	Would not feel comfortable	Don't know/Not sure	Total	Knew about³ menstruation	Did not know about menstruation	Don't know/Don't remember	Total		
Age	Karnali	51.8	40.4	7.7	0.0	100.0	758	56.2	667	49.5	45.3	5.2	100.0	29.7	66.2	4.1	100.0	758
	Rural	46.0	44.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	327	51.1	279	41.3	51.1	7.6	100.0	29.6	64.8	5.6	100.0	327
	Urban	56.3	37.7	6.0	0.0	100.0	431	59.9	388	55.7	40.9	3.4	100.0	29.8	67.2	2.9	100.0	431
	Sudurpashchim	30.8	36.7	32.3	0.2	100.0	1,223	45.6	784	48.8	46.6	4.5	100.0	29.4	70.4	0.1	100.0	1,223
	Rural	27.9	36.3	35.1	0.7	100.0	413	43.4	253	49.5	46.4	4.1	100.0	22.2	77.8	0.0	100.0	413
	Urban	32.3	36.9	30.8	0.0	100.0	810	46.7	531	48.5	46.7	4.8	100.0	33.2	66.6	0.2	100.0	810
	15-19	41.3	36.9	21.8	0.0	100.0	2,028	52.8	1,572	44.3	52.7	3.0	100.0	49.6	50.2	0.3	100.0	2,028
	15-17	40.3	37.6	22.1	0.0	100.0	1,192	51.7	925	41.9	55.1	3.0	100.0	51.9	47.9	0.2	100.0	1,192
Education	18-19	42.8	35.8	21.4	0.0	100.0	836	54.4	648	47.8	49.3	2.8	100.0	46.2	53.4	0.3	100.0	836
	20-24	44.8	33.6	21.6	0.0	100.0	1,928	57.2	1,459	49.9	47.9	2.3	100.0	46.2	53.2	0.6	100.0	1,928
	25-29	42.0	31.2	26.7	0.0	100.0	2,263	57.4	1,589	51.3	46.8	1.9	100.0	43.6	55.7	0.8	100.0	2,263
	30-39	37.6	32.1	30.3	0.0	100.0	3,783	53.9	2,562	50.6	46.7	2.7	100.0	35.8	63.1	1.1	100.0	3,783
	40-49	33.0	35.9	31.1	0.0	100.0	2,851	47.9	1,898	47.4	49.0	3.6	100.0	29.9	68.8	1.3	100.0	2,851
	None	31.1	39.9	28.9	0.0	100.0	2,630	43.8	1,794	38.1	58.0	3.9	100.0	22.2	76.7	1.2	100.0	2,630
	ECED	32.3	34.8	33.0	0.0	100.0	72	48.1	48	38.2	54.4	7.4	100.0	30.6	67.0	2.4	100.0	72
	Basic (Gr 1-8)	37.7	32.7	29.5	0.0	100.0	3,299	53.5	2,247	46.7	50.0	3.3	100.0	30.5	68.4	1.2	100.0	3,299
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	Grade 1-5	37.1	32.8	30.1	0.0	100.0	1,554	53.0	1,044	44.8	51.6	3.6	100.0	24.6	74.2	1.2	100.0	1,554
	Grade 6-8	38.3	32.7	29.0	0.0	100.0	1,745	54.0	1,203	48.4	48.6	3.0	100.0	35.7	63.2	1.1	100.0	1,745
	Grade 9-10	39.6	31.8	28.6	0.0	100.0	2,909	55.5	2,020	49.9	47.6	2.5	100.0	40.3	59.0	0.7	100.0	2,909
	Grade 11-12	42.5	33.2	24.3	0.1	100.0	2,461	56.2	1,819	55.0	43.2	1.8	100.0	54.3	45.0	0.7	100.0	2,461

Table WS.4.2: Menstruation-related pain, support, and knowledge

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months by whether they were able to reduce their menstruation-related pain when they needed to during their last menstruation, percent distribution of women by whether they would feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider if they had a concern about their menstrual period, and percent distribution of women by whether they knew about menstruation before their first menstrual period, Nepal, 2024-25																						
	Menstruation-related pain					Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months	Percentage of women who were able to reduce their menstruation-related pain when needed ¹	Number of women in need of reducing menstruation-related pain	Feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider ^A				Knowledge about menstruation before first menstrual period				Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months					
	Able to reduce pain when needed	Not able to reduce pain when needed	Didn't need to reduce pain	Don't know/Don't remember	Total				Would feel comfortable ²	Would not feel comfortable	Don't know/Not sure	Total	Knew about menstruation ³	Did not know about menstruation	Don't know/Don't remember	Total						
Higher	49.2	30.0	20.8	0.0	100.0	1,471	62.1	1,144	61.0	37.7	1.3	100.0	65.1	34.5	0.4	100.0	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,471
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	12	12	12	12	12
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	34.4	35.7	29.9	0.0	100.0	2,284	49.1	1,545	44.8	50.6	4.6	100.0	29.4	68.8	1.8	100.0	2,284	2,284	2,284	2,284	2,284	2,284
Second	34.6	35.8	29.5	0.1	100.0	2,499	49.1	1,693	43.7	53.1	3.2	100.0	32.0	66.9	1.1	100.0	2,499	2,499	2,499	2,499	2,499	2,499
Middle	38.6	32.9	28.5	0.0	100.0	2,550	54.0	1,765	46.0	51.4	2.6	100.0	34.8	64.7	0.5	100.0	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550
Fourth	41.3	32.5	26.2	0.0	100.0	2,809	55.9	2,013	50.7	46.8	2.5	100.0	44.4	55.1	0.5	100.0	2,809	2,809	2,809	2,809	2,809	2,809
Richest	44.9	32.5	22.6	0.0	100.0	2,711	58.0	2,063	57.8	41.0	1.2	100.0	54.5	44.8	0.7	100.0	2,711	2,711	2,711	2,711	2,711	2,711
¹ MICS indicator WS.704 - Ability to reduce menstruation-related pain when needed																						
² MICS Indicator WS.705 - Seeking health care for menstrual concerns																						
³ MICS Indicator WS.706 - Knowledge of menstruation before first period																						
^A A health care provider could be a school nurse, community health worker, or doctor.																						
^(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																						

Table WS.4.3: Participation in activities during menstruation																	
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months by whether they had trouble participating in work, education or training, or social activities due to their last menstruation and percentage of women who did not have trouble participating in work, education/training and social activities due to their last menstruation, Nepal, 2024-25																	
	Percentage of women who had trouble participating in activities due to their last period																
	Work ^A					Education or training ^A					Social activities ^A						
	Had trouble	No trouble	Not sure	Total	Number of women who menstruated in the last 12 months and typically participate in work	Had trouble	No trouble	Not sure	Total	Number of women who menstruated in the last 12 months and typically participate in education or training	Had trouble	No trouble	Not sure	Total			
Basic (Gr 1-8)	34.0	66.0	0.1	100.0	3,180	17.6	82.2	0.2	100.0	1,581	28.9	70.8	0.3	100.0	2,077	62.8	Number of women who menstruating in the last 12 months and typically participate in work, education/ training, or social activities last menstruation ¹
Grade 1-5	32.6	67.3	0.1	100.0	1,491	15.3	84.4	0.3	100.0	676	28.7	71.0	0.3	100.0	929	64.2	1,491
Grade 6-8	35.2	64.8	0.0	100.0	1,688	19.2	80.6	0.2	100.0	906	29.1	70.6	0.3	100.0	1,148	61.7	1,690
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	37.3	62.7	0.0	100.0	5,217	25.2	74.7	0.1	100.0	3,422	28.9	71.0	0.1	100.0	3,844	59.7	5,230
Grade 9-10	35.8	64.2	0.0	100.0	2,821	22.8	77.1	0.2	100.0	1,752	26.1	73.7	0.2	100.0	2,044	61.6	2,828
Grade 11-12	39.1	60.9	0.0	100.0	2,396	27.8	72.2	0.0	100.0	1,670	32.0	67.9	0.0	100.0	1,800	57.5	2,402
Higher	38.1	61.8	0.1	100.0	1,443	31.1	68.8	0.0	100.0	1,180	32.9	66.9	0.2	100.0	1,210	58.2	1,444
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	31.8	68.1	0.1	100.0	2,191	18.3	81.3	0.3	100.0	1,151	23.5	76.3	0.1	100.0	1,397	66.1	2,193
Second	35.6	64.2	0.1	100.0	2,400	18.0	82.0	0.0	100.0	1,285	29.8	70.0	0.2	100.0	1,616	61.7	2,401
Middle	35.9	64.0	0.1	100.0	2,461	19.5	80.5	0.0	100.0	1,432	31.3	68.6	0.1	100.0	1,727	60.0	2,463
Fourth	37.5	62.5	0.0	100.0	2,718	23.7	76.2	0.1	100.0	1,745	29.7	70.2	0.2	100.0	2,002	59.1	2,724
Richest	34.7	65.3	0.0	100.0	2,661	26.0	73.8	0.2	100.0	1,884	28.5	71.2	0.3	100.0	2,110	61.9	2,667
¹ MICS Indicator WS.707 - Participation in activities during menstruation																	
^A Women who do not normally participate in the activity are excluded from the denominator																	
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																	

11.1 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Health insurance plays an important role in safeguarding individuals from high medical expenses and providing access to necessary healthcare services. The coverage can include a variety of plans such as government-sponsored programs, private insurance companies, or employer-based schemes.

By presenting both the overall percentages and the specific types of insurance held by each gender group, Tables EQ.2.1W and EQ.2.1M offer valuable insights into the distribution and prevalence of health coverage across demographics. This information can help policymakers identify gaps in coverage, assess equity between men and women, and design strategies to improve access to health insurance for all population groups.

Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 provide a more detailed breakdown of health insurance coverage, focusing specifically on children in two distinct age groups: those under five years old and those aged 5 to 17 years. By disaggregating the data in this way, these tables allow for a clearer understanding of how health insurance coverage varies between younger and older children. They likely present the percentage of children in each age group who are covered by any form of health insurance, as well as the types of insurance plans most held within these groups. This granularity is essential for identifying potential disparities in access to health insurance among children of different ages, enabling policymakers and healthcare providers to tailor interventions more effectively to meet the specific needs of each cohort. Such information can highlight areas where coverage might be lacking and inform targeted strategies to ensure that all children, regardless of age, have adequate access to healthcare services.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by					Number of women covered by health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	17.8	13,762	9.4	3.0	84.8	4.7	0.3	2,445
Area of residence								
Urban	19.7	9,454	9.3	3.6	84.4	4.8	0.4	1,862
Rural	13.5	4,308	9.7	1.0	86.0	4.4	0.1	583
Province								
Koshi	27.8	2,226	8.1	0.4	91.4	0.6	0.4	619
Rural	23.1	845	8.2	0.4	89.0	1.4	0.0	195
Urban	30.7	1,381	8.0	0.4	92.6	0.3	0.6	423
Madhesh	3.9	2,735	10.8	5.1	84.4	2.5	0.0	107
Rural	1.8	658	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Urban	4.6	2,077	12.1	5.8	82.5	2.8	0.0	95
Bagmati	26.1	2,926	16.5	5.1	75.9	5.6	0.3	765
Rural	20.8	560	25.1	1.0	72.8	2.3	0.0	116
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	21.6	1,507	18.6	9.7	65.4	11.8	0.6	326
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	37.6	859	11.4	1.9	87.6	0.5	0.0	323
Gandaki	34.3	1,203	4.3	1.8	92.9	1.4	0.5	412
Rural	23.4	350	4.3	0.7	92.3	4.4	0.0	82
Urban	38.7	853	4.3	2.1	93.1	0.7	0.6	331
Lumbini	11.7	2,557	0.5	2.9	92.0	6.6	0.2	298
Rural	9.2	1,092	0.0	1.7	98.0	2.7	0.5	100
Urban	13.5	1,465	0.8	3.5	89.0	8.6	0.0	198
Karnali	13.1	818	2.7	2.5	84.9	11.9	0.0	107
Rural	12.5	359	1.6	1.0	82.0	17.1	0.0	45
Urban	13.6	459	3.5	3.5	86.9	8.2	0.0	63
Sudurpashchim	10.6	1,297	13.7	5.3	64.2	19.9	0.0	137
Rural	7.4	445	21.8	2.6	62.4	18.3	0.0	33
Urban	12.2	852	11.2	6.1	64.8	20.4	0.0	104
Age								
15-19	12.7	2,087	10.8	0.4	84.6	4.6	0.0	266
20-24	13.1	2,006	5.7	2.4	88.8	3.8	0.5	262
25-29	18.1	2,366	11.9	4.1	80.5	5.9	0.4	427
30-34	19.7	2,028	7.4	3.2	87.2	4.8	0.3	399
35-39	20.5	1,953	7.9	3.6	84.5	5.2	0.0	400
40-44	20.0	1,866	10.7	3.1	85.1	3.0	0.6	373
45-49	21.9	1,455	10.6	2.8	84.3	5.1	0.3	319
Education								
None	8.3	3,019	12.0	1.5	83.1	5.5	0.2	250
ECED	16.9	80	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Basic (Gr 1-8)	14.0	3,500	10.1	2.3	83.9	5.2	0.3	490

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)								
Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Nepal, 2024-25								
	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by					Number of women covered by health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Grade 1-5	13.6	1,658	8.4	1.9	84.0	7.1	0.0	225
Grade 6-8	14.4	1,843	11.6	2.7	83.9	3.6	0.5	265
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	21.2	5,638	9.1	1.7	87.1	3.2	0.4	1,197
Grade 9-10	19.0	3,071	8.5	2.3	86.2	3.3	0.7	584
Grade 11-12	23.9	2,567	9.7	1.1	88.0	3.2	0.2	613
Higher	32.6	1,513	8.2	7.6	80.7	7.2	0.0	494
Missing/DK	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	18.1	10,727	9.4	3.2	84.8	4.7	0.4	1,946
Never married/in union	16.4	3,035	9.1	2.0	84.6	4.6	0.0	499
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	8.0	2,476	5.9	1.5	85.2	8.6	0.2	199
Second	10.9	2,683	12.9	1.7	85.3	2.2	0.0	293
Middle	14.7	2,731	6.7	0.9	89.9	3.1	0.6	402
Fourth	20.4	2,990	7.9	1.0	88.4	3.7	0.0	610
Richest	32.7	2,882	11.1	5.8	80.0	6.0	0.4	941
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage (women age 15-49) (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of men	Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by				Number of men covered by health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	
Total	19.6	4,646	9.9	7.6	78.2	7.4	913
Area of residence							
Urban	21.4	3,226	9.3	9.1	77.6	7.3	689
Rural	15.7	1,420	11.8	3.0	79.8	7.7	223
Province							
Koshi	31.2	819	6.4	4.6	89.0	4.0	256
Rural	25.0	325	3.4	3.4	91.5	5.8	81
Urban	35.4	494	7.7	5.1	87.9	3.2	175
Madhesh	6.6	882	(11.7)	(10.2)	(41.4)	(36.7)	59
Rural	5.5	217	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Urban	7.0	664	(13.6)	(12.8)	(37.6)	(36.0)	47
Bagmati	24.8	1,170	14.0	8.0	71.8	8.4	290
Rural	22.3	209	35.6	0.4	59.0	5.0	47
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	19.5	623	16.8	13.7	53.6	17.0	122
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	36.0	338	2.8	5.2	94.9	1.2	122
Gandaki	33.5	366	8.4	11.8	82.4	0.0	123
Rural	19.0	105	(15.7)	(9.2)	(77.0)	(0.0)	20
Urban	39.4	261	7.0	12.3	83.5	0.0	103
Lumbini	14.1	766	9.3	8.0	78.7	7.8	108
Rural	11.3	325	(5.1)	(2.9)	(85.8)	(9.2)	37
Urban	16.1	441	11.4	10.6	75.0	7.1	71
Karnali	16.4	251	10.7	5.0	93.1	0.0	41
Rural	12.9	118	(4.8)	(1.7)	(95.2)	(0.0)	15
Urban	19.5	133	(14.1)	(6.9)	(91.8)	(0.0)	26
Sudurpashchim	9.4	393	5.7	8.2	78.8	8.0	37
Rural	9.8	121	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Urban	9.2	272	(5.8)	(9.9)	(82.4)	(2.8)	25
Age							
15-19	13.4	940	8.0	3.8	87.5	4.7	126
20-24	17.2	637	14.6	2.1	75.3	8.5	109
25-29	17.6	583	10.9	11.2	75.8	7.3	102
30-34	24.2	639	8.4	5.8	82.1	4.9	155
35-39	23.8	654	10.2	9.3	76.2	8.9	156
40-44	23.2	644	10.9	7.5	76.2	8.0	149
45-49	21.0	549	6.9	13.9	72.7	9.7	115
Education							
None	10.1	370	(12.5)	(0.0)	(77.6)	(9.9)	37
ECED	(*)	18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Basic (Gr 1-8)	10.2	1,334	10.1	2.5	87.0	6.5	136
Grade 1-5	9.1	576	13.5	0.0	84.1	4.6	52
Grade 6-8	11.0	758	7.9	4.1	88.8	7.6	83

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men)							
Percentage of men age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Nepal, 2024-25							
	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of men	Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by				Number of men covered by health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	21.4	2,251	10.3	7.2	77.7	6.2	481
Grade 9-10	19.4	1,207	10.1	11.0	76.9	5.4	234
Grade 11-12	23.7	1,044	10.5	3.6	78.5	7.0	247
Higher	38.4	667	8.8	12.2	74.1	9.8	256
Missing/DK	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	20.8	2,932	9.1	9.1	76.6	8.7	611
Never married/in union	17.6	1,714	11.5	4.4	81.3	4.7	302
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	8.7	735	10.0	1.2	86.6	7.9	64
Second	12.0	828	11.2	0.3	86.2	2.5	100
Middle	16.2	899	10.2	4.4	81.9	5.7	145
Fourth	21.1	1,104	9.1	7.4	83.3	4.8	232
Richest	34.4	1,081	9.9	12.0	69.9	10.9	372
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage (men age 15-49)							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Nepal 2024-25

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	11.7	5,867	7.7	3.1	83.0	9.2	0.1	684
Area of residence								
Urban	13.4	3,788	6.9	3.7	82.5	10.1	0.1	507
Rural	8.5	2,079	10.3	1.3	84.2	6.6	0.0	177
Province								
Koshi	19.6	956	8.0	1.0	87.6	6.2	0.0	187
Rural	11.7	381	7.2	0.0	93.8	1.8	0.0	45
Urban	24.8	575	8.2	1.3	85.7	7.6	0.0	143
Madhesh	3.5	1,491	(14.3)	(.4)	(75.4)	(9.9)	(0.0)	52
Rural	2.4	388	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Urban	3.9	1,104	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	43
Bagmati	18.9	1,056	11.5	7.6	76.1	9.7	0.4	199
Rural	14.1	285	15.2	1.7	82.1	1.0	0.0	40
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	13.1	481	17.0	17.9	49.8	29.1	1.2	63
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	33.2	290	6.3	3.2	90.9	0.6	0.0	96
Gandaki	22.9	392	1.4	0.0	92.3	8.0	0.0	90
Rural	17.7	124	4.0	0.0	81.4	17.7	0.0	22
Urban	25.3	267	0.6	0.0	95.8	4.9	0.0	68
Lumbini	6.6	975	2.2	0.0	89.9	8.0	0.0	64
Rural	6.3	490	(4.6)	(0.0)	(95.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31
Urban	6.9	485	(0.0)	(0.0)	(84.7)	(15.3)	(0.0)	33
Karnali	8.5	427	3.6	1.7	85.8	10.9	0.0	36
Rural	6.5	199	(10.0)	(0.0)	(82.8)	(7.2)	(0.0)	13
Urban	10.3	228	(0.0)	(2.6)	(87.4)	(13.0)	(0.0)	23
Sudurpashchim	9.6	569	6.8	5.9	74.0	19.1	0.0	55
Rural	7.9	212	(12.4)	(7.8)	(65.0)	(28.5)	(0.0)	17
Urban	10.7	357	(4.3)	(5.0)	(78.0)	(15.0)	(0.0)	38
Sex								
Male	11.8	3,128	6.9	3.3	84.5	7.3	0.0	369
Female	11.5	2,739	8.8	2.8	81.2	11.5	0.2	315
Age								
0-11 months	5.3	993	(4.6)	(3.3)	(85.9)	(6.2)	(0.0)	53
12-23 months	9.8	1,136	8.4	0.7	83.6	8.8	0.0	111
24-35 months	12.9	1,181	5.1	2.7	84.9	11.0	0.5	152
36-47 months	14.6	1,305	6.6	3.0	83.5	10.9	0.0	191
48-59 months	14.2	1,251	11.8	4.8	79.6	7.0	0.0	178

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)								
Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Nepal 2024-25								
	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Mother's education								
None	3.3	1,097	(20.6)	(3.6)	(71.2)	(8.8)	(0.0)	36
ECED	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Basic (Gr 1-8)	7.8	1,707	5.5	6.2	83.8	5.9	0.0	134
Grade 1-5	6.9	800	5.2	12.0	72.6	12.2	0.0	56
Grade 6-8	8.6	907	5.7	2.1	91.7	1.5	0.0	78
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	15.3	2,467	5.9	1.5	87.4	7.8	0.2	378
Grade 9-10	12.7	1,337	4.8	1.6	88.0	7.5	0.4	170
Grade 11-12	18.4	1,130	6.8	1.4	86.9	8.1	0.0	208
Higher	23.6	567	11.3	3.7	73.1	16.2	0.0	134
Missing/DK	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	5.2	1,250	7.4	0.8	85.2	8.3	0.0	66
Second	7.5	1,222	6.9	1.9	87.3	6.5	0.0	91
Middle	10.6	1,281	2.8	2.1	90.2	6.7	0.0	136
Fourth	14.5	1,163	9.0	1.7	86.9	5.0	0.4	169
Richest	23.3	952	10.3	5.9	73.1	15.3	0.0	222
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)								
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases								
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)

Percentage of children age 5-17 covered by health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5-17	Among children age 5-17 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children age 5-17 covered by health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	15.0	12,485	9.5	1.8	82.1	8.2	0.2	1,870
Area of residence								
Urban	16.7	8,094	8.1	2.2	81.7	9.5	0.3	1,351
Rural	11.8	4,391	13.1	0.7	83.1	4.7	0.0	518
Province								
Koshi	23.9	2,007	7.4	1.3	89.6	4.1	0.8	481
Rural	18.6	830	7.3	0.0	90.2	2.2	0.0	154
Urban	27.7	1,177	7.4	1.9	89.4	5.0	1.1	326
Madhesh	3.1	2,857	(11.4)	(0.0)	(74.2)	(14.4)	(0.0)	88
Rural	2.6	706	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Urban	3.3	2,151	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	70
Bagmati	23.6	2,202	18.2	2.7	70.4	10.1	0.1	520
Rural	21.2	564	37.0	0.0	65.0	1.9	0.0	120
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	18.7	916	18.5	7.3	49.6	23.5	0.3	172
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	31.6	722	8.0	0.6	88.9	4.2	0.0	228
Gandaki	30.5	957	3.5	1.1	93.2	2.5	0.0	292
Rural	19.0	312	9.4	0.0	85.8	4.8	0.0	59
Urban	36.1	645	2.0	1.4	95.0	2.0	0.0	233
Lumbini	10.4	2,349	4.4	0.4	92.7	2.5	0.0	245
Rural	8.0	1,085	0.0	0.0	98.1	1.9	0.0	87
Urban	12.5	1,264	6.8	0.6	89.6	2.9	0.0	158
Karnali	12.6	825	5.1	4.6	84.6	9.4	0.0	104
Rural	11.3	399	(0.0)	(7.9)	(82.1)	(11.0)	(0.0)	45
Urban	13.8	427	8.9	2.2	86.4	8.3	0.0	59
Sudurpashchim	10.9	1,288	8.4	2.8	61.4	31.8	0.0	141
Rural	7.0	496	(15.4)	(0.0)	(75.9)	(18.3)	(0.0)	35
Urban	13.3	792	6.1	3.8	56.6	36.2	0.0	106
Sex								
Male	15.5	6,347	10.2	1.6	80.4	9.4	0.4	987
Female	14.4	6,138	8.8	1.9	84.0	6.8	0.1	883
Age								
5-11	15.3	7,022	11.3	1.8	80.7	8.4	0.4	1,078
12-14	14.2	3,045	5.9	2.1	85.5	7.1	0.0	431
15-17	14.9	2,418	8.6	1.4	82.3	8.7	0.0	361
School attendance								
Attending ^A	15.4	11,846	9.2	1.7	82.0	8.2	0.2	1,822
Not attending	7.4	634	(23.3)	(4.8)	(84.4)	(7.2)	(2.6)	47
Missing	0.0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)								
Percentage of children age 5-17 covered by health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Nepal, 2024-25								
	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5-17	Among children age 5-17 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children age 5-17 covered by health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Mother's education								
None	6.0	4,749	9.0	1.2	82.9	7.7	0.4	287
ECED	12.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)
Basic (Gr 1-8)	13.2	3,614	11.4	2.0	81.1	7.8	0.0	476
Grade 1-5	11.1	2,065	13.0	1.7	80.2	7.7	0.0	229
Grade 6-8	15.9	1,549	9.8	2.3	82.0	8.0	0.0	247
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	25.2	3,313	9.5	1.3	84.3	6.4	0.4	834
Grade 9-10	21.2	2,035	5.0	1.5	88.9	6.1	0.7	432
Grade 11-12	31.4	1,277	14.4	1.1	79.3	6.8	0.0	401
Higher	37.4	668	6.5	3.7	77.3	13.9	0.0	250
Cannot be determined (Basic) ^B	(14.9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	5
Cannot be determined ^B	10.1	5,558	7.9	2.3	79.6	11.0	0.2	560
Missing/DK	33.0	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	7.5	2,876	8.6	2.3	85.7	7.2	0.0	217
Second	8.9	2,721	12.6	0.7	84.8	4.2	0.0	241
Middle	13.4	2,523	9.5	1.0	85.8	4.2	1.1	337
Fourth	17.4	2,378	8.5	0.9	85.6	5.2	0.1	413
Richest	33.3	1,987	9.4	2.9	75.9	13.8	0.0	662
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)								
^A Includes attendance to early childhood education								
^B The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.								
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases								
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

11.2 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions are designed to measure the experiences of discrimination and harassment of respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents’ recall of events. The current questions are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6. The questions may change given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Table EQ 3.1 shows percentage of total both male and female who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds. Tables EQ.3.1W and EQ.3.1M show the percentage of women and men who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.3.1: Discrimination and harassment															
Percentage of population age 15–49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed, by grounds, and percentage who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Nepal, 2024–25															
	Percentage of population who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:										Percentage of population who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months		Number of people		
	Sex	Age	Disability or health status	Ethnicity, colour, or language	Migration status	Socio-economic status	Geographic location or place of residence	Religion	Marital and family status	Sexual orientation or gender identity	Political opinion	Other grounds		Any reason¹	
Total	2.3	1.5	1.4	2.9	0.6	4.9	0.9	1.2	1.9	0.2	1.7	1.6	12.1	87.9	18,408
Sex															
Male	0.4	1.3	1.3	2.3	0.4	4.4	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.1	3.0	1.9	11.2	88.8	7,720
Female	3.7	1.6	1.6	3.2	0.8	5.3	1.0	1.2	2.6	0.2	0.8	1.4	12.8	87.2	10,688
Area of residence															
Urban	2.4	1.6	1.5	2.9	0.6	4.8	1.0	1.3	1.9	0.1	1.6	1.6	12.5	87.5	12,703
Rural	2.0	1.2	1.3	2.9	0.6	5.1	0.8	1.1	1.9	0.2	1.9	1.5	11.4	88.6	5,705
Province															
Koshi	1.8	0.8	1.0	2.0	0.3	3.3	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.8	2.7	9.6	90.4	3,089
Rural	1.4	0.4	0.7	2.1	0.5	3.0	0.6	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.7	2.7	9.2	90.8	1,196
Urban	2.1	1.1	1.2	2.0	0.1	3.4	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.9	2.7	9.8	90.2	1,892
Madhesh	3.3	1.7	1.1	4.0	1.1	7.5	0.8	1.4	3.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	13.9	86.1	3,589
Rural	4.1	1.3	2.0	4.1	0.6	7.2	1.0	2.7	2.4	0.3	1.4	0.1	13.7	86.3	872
Urban	3.1	1.8	0.9	4.0	1.2	7.5	0.7	1.0	3.2	0.2	1.3	0.0	13.9	86.1	2,717
Bagmati	2.8	2.3	1.8	3.4	0.6	5.0	1.6	1.8	1.7	0.2	1.7	3.6	14.9	85.1	4,217
Rural	2.4	3.0	1.2	3.5	0.7	5.7	1.5	0.5	1.6	0.1	3.6	4.1	16.2	83.8	783
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	3.1	2.4	1.6	2.9	0.7	4.9	1.7	2.3	1.8	0.3	1.4	4.3	16.3	83.7	2,205
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	2.5	1.7	2.6	4.2	0.5	4.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.8	2.1	11.7	88.3	1,229
Gandaki	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.5	0.7	2.6	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.4	0.5	8.2	91.8	1,542
Rural	1.8	1.0	1.2	2.9	0.5	1.5	0.1	1.8	1.6	0.3	1.6	0.3	6.4	93.6	446
Urban	2.1	1.0	1.0	2.4	0.8	3.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.1	1.3	0.6	9.0	91.0	1,096
Lumbini	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.3	2.0	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.2	5.9	94.1	3,259
Rural	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	5.0	95.0	1,388
Urban	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.0	1.9	0.2	6.5	93.5	1,871

Table EQ.3.1: Discrimination and harassment

Percentage of population age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed, by grounds, and percentage who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of population who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:													Percentage of population who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of people	
	Sex	Age	Disability or health status	Ethnicity, colour, or language	Migration status	Socio-economic status	Geographic location or place of residence	Religion	Marital and family status	Sexual orientation or gender identity	Political opinion	Other grounds	Any reason¹			
Age	Karnali	3.2	1.9	2.4	5.7	1.1	12.3	1.9	1.8	2.3	0.5	4.9	1.0	22.3	77.7	1,052
	Rural	2.5	1.5	2.3	5.6	1.2	14.4	1.7	1.2	1.8	0.6	4.6	0.4	21.9	78.1	474
	Urban	3.8	2.2	2.6	5.9	1.0	10.5	2.0	2.3	2.8	0.3	5.0	1.5	22.6	77.4	578
	Sudurpashchim	1.5	2.3	2.9	2.6	0.4	5.7	1.3	1.4	2.7	0.3	3.4	1.8	15.5	84.5	1,660
	Rural	1.3	1.8	2.8	3.3	0.5	7.9	1.3	1.3	3.2	0.3	4.6	2.6	17.1	82.9	546
	Urban	1.7	2.5	3.0	2.2	0.4	4.6	1.3	1.4	2.4	0.3	2.8	1.4	14.7	85.3	1,114
	15-19	1.8	1.7	1.4	3.7	0.4	3.7	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.6	1.1	9.7	90.3	3,182
	15-17	2.1	1.5	1.5	4.0	0.4	3.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.9	9.8	90.2	1,899
Education	18-19	1.5	1.8	1.2	3.1	0.4	3.9	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.8	1.4	9.4	90.6	1,283
	20-24	2.3	1.2	1.0	2.0	0.5	4.0	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.2	1.1	1.4	11.0	89.0	2,617
	25-29	2.6	1.6	1.2	3.1	0.7	4.6	1.1	1.1	2.4	0.2	1.3	1.4	11.7	88.3	2,807
	30-34	2.0	1.6	1.1	2.5	0.7	5.0	1.0	1.5	2.1	0.1	2.1	2.0	13.5	86.5	2,637
	35-39	3.0	1.5	2.0	3.6	0.7	5.9	1.5	2.0	2.4	0.1	2.7	1.4	13.6	86.4	2,604
	40-44	2.8	1.7	2.0	2.4	0.6	6.0	0.6	1.1	2.0	0.0	2.2	2.4	13.5	86.5	2,519
	45-49	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.6	0.8	5.6	0.7	1.0	1.8	0.1	2.5	1.6	12.7	87.3	2,042
	None	3.4	1.5	2.0	4.0	1.3	9.1	1.0	1.3	3.9	0.2	1.1	1.7	16.8	83.2	2,960
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	ECED	6.2	2.3	10.3	14.2	1.8	18.7	8.6	4.6	3.0	5.7	1.1	0.8	29.3	70.7	92
	Basic (Gr 1-8)	2.0	1.5	1.6	3.3	0.5	5.3	0.9	1.6	2.0	0.1	1.3	2.0	12.6	87.4	4,934
	Grade 1-5	2.1	1.9	2.2	4.0	0.4	6.7	1.2	1.5	2.1	0.1	1.5	2.0	14.1	85.9	2,244
	Grade 6-8	2.0	1.1	1.1	2.7	0.6	4.1	0.7	1.8	1.9	0.2	1.2	2.0	11.3	88.7	2,691
	Grade 9-10	2.0	1.3	1.4	2.5	0.4	3.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.1	2.0	1.4	10.6	89.4	4,391
	Grade 11-12	1.5	1.3	0.7	2.1	0.5	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.6	0.1	1.9	1.1	9.9	90.1	3,728

Table EQ.3.1: Discrimination and harassment

Percentage of population age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed, by grounds, and percentage who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of population who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:													Percentage of population who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of people
	Sex	Age	Disability or health status	Ethnicity, colour, or language	Migration status	Socio-economic status	Geographic location or place of residence	Religion	Marital and family status	Sexual orientation or gender identity	Political opinion	Other grounds	Any reason ¹		
Higher	3.2	2.1	1.2	1.9	0.4	3.0	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.1	2.8	1.6	11.0	89.0	2,284
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	2.8	1.5	2.0	4.5	1.1	9.0	1.6	1.3	2.4	0.2	2.2	1.6	16.2	83.8	3,144
Second	2.6	1.2	1.8	3.6	0.5	6.4	0.9	1.1	2.7	0.2	1.1	1.8	13.7	86.3	3,460
Middle	2.0	1.6	1.3	3.0	0.7	5.0	0.8	1.6	1.9	0.1	1.2	1.4	11.3	88.7	3,614
Fourth	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.9	0.5	3.4	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.2	1.9	1.5	10.5	89.5	4,156
Richest	2.5	1.5	1.0	1.7	0.4	2.0	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.1	2.2	1.7	10.0	90.0	4,034

¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

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

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed, by grounds, and percentage who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Nepal, 2024-25															
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:															
	Sex	Age	Disability or health status	Ethnicity, colour, or language	Migration status	Socio-economic status	Geographic location or place of residence	Religion	Marital status and family	Sexual orientation or gender identity	Political opinion	Other grounds	Any reason ¹	Percentage of woman age 15-49 years who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
Total	3.7	1.6	1.6	3.2	0.8	5.3	1.0	1.2	2.6	0.2	0.8	1.4	12.8	87.2	13,762
Area of residence															
Urban	3.9	1.8	1.6	3.2	0.8	5.3	1.1	1.3	2.6	0.2	0.8	1.3	13.1	86.9	9,454
Rural	3.2	1.4	1.6	3.4	0.8	5.3	0.7	1.1	2.7	0.2	0.9	1.6	12.2	87.8	4,308
Province															
Koshi	2.9	1.2	1.1	2.8	0.5	4.5	0.9	0.8	2.4	0.0	0.8	2.5	11.6	88.4	2,226
Rural	2.5	0.6	1.2	3.2	0.9	4.1	0.6	0.6	3.0	0.0	1.0	2.6	12.5	87.5	845
Urban	3.1	1.6	1.1	2.6	0.2	4.8	1.1	0.9	2.1	0.0	0.6	2.4	11.1	88.9	1,381
Madhesh	5.1	1.9	1.0	4.8	1.3	8.3	0.5	1.0	4.1	0.3	1.0	0.0	16.2	83.8	2,735
Rural	6.5	1.8	1.6	5.0	0.9	8.3	0.8	2.2	3.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	15.9	84.1	658
Urban	4.7	1.9	0.8	4.7	1.4	8.3	0.4	0.6	4.4	0.3	1.2	0.0	16.3	83.7	2,077
Bagmati	4.7	2.0	2.0	3.9	0.9	5.7	2.1	1.7	1.8	0.2	0.8	2.7	14.7	85.3	2,926
Rural	4.4	2.2	1.9	5.2	0.8	7.6	1.8	0.5	2.2	0.2	1.6	4.6	16.0	84.0	560
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	5.0	1.8	1.4	2.5	1.0	3.9	2.0	2.4	1.7	0.1	0.7	1.5	13.8	86.2	1,507
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	4.2	2.3	3.0	5.6	0.7	7.6	2.4	1.4	1.8	0.2	0.6	3.4	15.3	84.7	859
Gandaki	3.4	1.3	1.3	2.7	0.5	2.3	0.6	1.6	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.9	9.1	90.9	1,203
Rural	2.9	1.5	1.7	3.6	0.5	2.0	0.1	2.9	2.5	0.3	1.8	0.5	8.8	91.2	350
Urban	3.5	1.2	1.1	2.4	0.5	2.5	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.7	1.1	9.2	90.8	853
Lumbini	2.1	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.6	2.3	0.3	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	6.4	93.6	2,557
Rural	1.9	0.9	0.7	1.5	0.8	2.4	0.1	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	6.3	93.7	1,092
Urban	2.2	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.4	2.2	0.3	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	6.6	93.4	1,465
Karnali	4.8	2.0	1.8	4.0	0.9	6.7	0.6	1.3	2.9	0.6	0.7	0.2	15.9	84.1	818
Rural	3.4	1.7	2.2	3.9	1.1	7.6	0.6	1.3	2.4	0.7	0.8	0.1	14.6	85.4	359
Urban	6.0	2.3	1.5	4.1	0.8	5.9	0.6	1.3	3.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	16.9	83.1	459
Sudurpashchim	2.5	3.1	3.9	2.9	0.7	7.2	1.6	1.8	4.2	0.3	1.6	2.7	17.5	82.5	1,297
Rural	2.0	2.0	3.4	2.9	0.8	8.5	1.4	1.4	4.5	0.0	1.8	3.6	16.8	83.2	445
Urban	2.8	3.6	4.2	2.9	0.7	6.5	1.7	2.0	4.1	0.5	1.5	2.2	17.9	82.1	852

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)															
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed, by grounds, and percentage who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Nepal, 2024-25															
	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:										Percentage of woman age 15-49 years who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months		Number of women		
	Sex	Age	Disability or health status	Ethnicity, colour, or language	Migration status	Socio-economic status	Geographic location or place of residence	Religion	Marital and family status	Sexual orientation or gender identity	Political opinion	Other grounds		Any reason ¹	
Age															
15-19	3.5	2.1	1.4	3.9	0.4	3.8	0.8	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.2	1.0	10.8	89.2	2,087
15-17	4.1	2.0	1.4	4.2	0.2	3.9	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.3	1.0	11.7	88.3	1,225
18-19	2.7	2.2	1.4	3.4	0.6	3.7	0.7	0.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	9.4	90.6	863
20-24	3.6	1.9	1.3	2.6	0.8	4.4	0.4	0.9	2.6	0.1	0.7	0.9	12.1	87.9	2,006
25-29	3.8	1.8	1.3	3.5	0.9	4.5	1.2	1.5	2.9	0.4	0.8	1.3	12.8	87.2	2,366
30-34	3.4	1.3	1.2	2.7	0.8	5.7	1.2	1.0	2.2	0.1	0.7	1.7	12.9	87.1	2,028
35-39	4.1	1.3	2.0	4.0	0.8	6.1	1.3	2.2	3.1	0.1	1.5	1.2	14.1	85.9	1,953
40-44	4.4	2.0	2.3	2.4	0.8	6.8	0.9	1.4	3.0	0.0	1.1	1.8	14.4	85.6	1,866
45-49	2.8	0.9	1.7	3.5	0.9	6.4	1.0	0.4	3.0	0.2	0.9	1.7	12.9	87.1	1,455
Education															
None	4.1	1.7	2.1	4.2	1.5	8.9	1.2	1.5	4.3	0.2	0.8	1.4	16.8	83.2	3,019
ECED	2.4	3.5	0.0	5.7	2.7	12.5	5.9	0.0	4.5	0.0	1.6	1.2	19.6	80.4	80
Basic (Gr 1-8)	3.4	1.7	1.6	3.5	0.7	5.9	1.0	1.5	3.0	0.2	0.6	1.6	13.5	86.5	3,500
Grade 1-5	3.3	1.6	1.7	3.7	0.4	6.5	1.2	1.6	3.1	0.1	0.4	1.3	13.2	86.8	1,658
Grade 6-8	3.4	1.7	1.6	3.4	0.9	5.4	0.9	1.4	3.0	0.3	0.8	1.9	13.8	86.2	1,843
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	3.2	1.5	1.5	2.9	0.6	3.6	0.9	1.0	2.0	0.2	0.9	1.2	10.6	89.4	5,638
Grade 9-10	3.6	1.7	2.0	2.9	0.6	4.1	0.9	0.8	2.0	0.2	0.8	1.3	11.1	88.9	3,071
Grade 11-12	2.8	1.2	0.9	2.9	0.5	3.0	0.9	1.1	1.9	0.1	0.9	1.0	10.0	90.0	2,567
Higher	5.3	2.1	0.9	1.9	0.2	2.5	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.1	1.2	1.3	11.2	88.8	1,513
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	3.9	1.9	2.0	4.9	1.6	8.8	1.2	1.0	3.4	0.3	0.9	1.8	16.5	83.5	2,476
Second	4.2	1.7	1.9	4.4	0.6	8.0	1.2	1.1	3.9	0.2	0.8	1.8	16.3	83.7	2,683
Middle	3.3	2.0	1.7	3.2	0.9	5.3	0.8	1.7	3.0	0.1	0.8	1.3	12.4	87.6	2,731
Fourth	3.1	1.6	1.1	2.2	0.4	3.3	1.1	0.9	2.0	0.2	0.7	0.9	10.2	89.8	2,990
Richest	4.0	1.1	1.2	1.9	0.5	1.8	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.9	1.1	9.5	90.5	2,882
¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1 (women)															
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases															

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed, by grounds, and percentage who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Nepal, 2024-25																
		Percentage of men 15-49 years who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:											Percentage of woman age 15-49 years who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months		Number of women	
		Sex	Age	Disability or health status	Ethnicity, colour, or language	Migration status	Socio-economic status	Geographic location or place of residence	Religion	Marital and family status	Sexual orientation or gender identity	Political opinion	Other grounds	Any reason ¹		
Total		0.4	1.3	1.3	2.3	0.4	4.4	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.1	3.0	1.9	11.2	88.8	4,646
Area of residence																
Urban		0.5	1.4	1.4	2.4	0.4	4.2	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.1	2.8	2.1	11.6	88.4	3,226
Rural		0.2	1.0	1.0	2.2	0.3	4.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.2	3.4	1.4	10.3	89.7	1,420
Province																
Koshi		0.4	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.9	3.0	7.0	93.0	819
Rural		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.4	3.0	5.3	94.7	325
Urban		0.7	0.5	1.4	1.2	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.2	3.0	8.0	92.0	494
Madhesh		0.7	1.5	1.3	2.9	0.8	6.2	1.1	2.1	1.4	0.1	1.8	0.1	10.5	89.5	882
Rural		0.7	0.6	2.5	3.0	0.3	5.7	1.3	3.4	1.0	0.4	2.4	0.3	10.5	89.5	217
Urban		0.7	1.7	0.9	2.9	0.9	6.4	1.0	1.6	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	10.5	89.5	664
Bagmati		0.6	2.7	1.6	2.8	0.3	4.0	1.0	1.8	1.5	0.3	2.7	4.8	15.2	84.8	1,170
Rural		0.0	4.1	0.3	1.4	0.5	3.3	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.0	6.2	3.4	16.4	83.6	209
Urban, Kathmandu Valley		0.8	3.2	1.8	3.4	0.3	5.9	1.4	2.2	2.0	0.5	2.3	7.5	19.0	81.0	623
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley		0.5	0.9	2.0	2.5	0.2	1.0	0.4	2.0	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.5	7.5	92.5	338
Gandaki		0.0	0.5	0.6	2.2	1.1	3.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.0	0.0	7.0	93.0	366
Rural		0.0	0.2	0.3	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.0	2.7	97.3	105
Urban		0.0	0.7	0.8	2.4	1.3	4.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.0	8.7	91.3	261
Lumbini		0.0	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	3.0	0.1	5.0	95.0	766
Rural		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	97.1	325
Urban		0.0	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	4.5	0.1	6.5	93.5	441
Karnali		0.7	1.6	3.4	8.4	1.4	20.8	3.8	2.6	1.6	0.3	11.1	2.3	32.0	68.0	251
Rural		1.3	1.1	2.4	8.0	1.2	24.0	3.2	1.0	1.0	0.6	10.1	0.9	32.4	67.6	118
Urban		0.2	2.0	4.2	8.8	1.5	18.0	4.2	4.0	2.1	0.0	12.0	3.4	31.6	68.4	133
Sudurpashchim		0.0	1.1	1.4	2.1	0.0	3.4	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	6.2	0.4	12.4	87.6	393
Rural		0.0	1.4	1.9	4.1	0.0	7.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	9.5	0.8	17.8	82.2	121
Urban		0.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.2	10.0	90.0	272

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed, by grounds, and percentage who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Nepal, 2024-25																
	Percentage of men 15-49 years who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:														Percentage of woman age 15-49 years who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Sex	Age	Disability or health status	Ethnicity, colour, or language	Migration status	Socio-economic status	Geographic location or place of residence	Religion	Marital and family status	Sexual orientation or gender identity	Political opinion	Other grounds	Any reason ¹			
Age																
15-19	0.1	1.2	1.3	3.5	0.5	3.5	0.8	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.2	8.5	91.5	940	
15-17	0.1	1.0	1.6	3.9	0.6	3.2	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.8	7.9	92.1	571	
18-19	0.2	1.5	0.9	2.7	0.2	4.1	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.0	1.6	1.9	9.4	90.6	369	
20-24	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.0	3.6	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.7	2.3	9.5	90.5	637	
25-29	0.3	1.2	1.1	2.3	0.3	4.9	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.0	2.2	1.5	9.6	90.4	583	
30-34	0.0	2.0	0.9	2.3	0.4	4.1	0.6	2.1	2.0	0.2	4.1	2.4	14.5	85.5	639	
35-39	1.5	1.8	2.0	3.0	0.4	5.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	0.2	4.4	1.7	12.9	87.1	654	
40-44	0.6	1.3	1.8	2.3	0.4	4.9	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.0	3.8	3.1	12.4	87.6	644	
45-49	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.6	4.7	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.0	4.5	1.4	12.3	87.7	549	
Education																
None	0.6	0.7	1.8	3.6	0.4	9.9	0.1	0.6	2.2	0.2	2.1	3.1	16.7	83.3	370	
ECED	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	
Basic (Gr 1-8)	0.4	1.3	1.6	2.9	0.4	4.5	0.8	1.8	0.7	0.0	2.1	2.5	11.5	88.5	1,334	
Grade 1-5	0.5	2.3	2.8	4.4	0.4	6.9	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.1	2.9	3.0	15.4	84.6	576	
Grade 6-8	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.3	2.8	0.4	2.2	0.6	0.0	1.6	2.0	8.5	91.5	758	
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	0.1	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.3	3.5	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.1	3.1	1.4	9.9	90.1	2,251	
Grade 9-10	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.9	0.1	3.4	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.1	3.3	1.6	10.0	90.0	1,207	
Grade 11-12	0.1	1.4	0.5	1.2	0.5	3.6	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.0	2.9	1.2	9.8	90.2	1,044	
Higher	1.0	2.1	1.4	2.0	0.6	3.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.1	4.5	1.9	10.8	89.2	667	
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	1.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	0.2	9.3	2.1	1.6	0.9	0.0	4.2	1.2	15.8	84.2	735	
Second	0.0	0.5	1.6	2.4	0.4	4.0	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.2	1.5	1.8	9.7	90.3	828	
Middle	0.2	1.0	0.7	2.8	0.3	4.6	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.0	1.8	1.6	9.8	90.2	899	
Fourth	0.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.5	3.5	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.3	3.2	2.3	10.9	89.1	1,104	
Richest	0.6	1.9	0.6	1.6	0.4	2.3	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.0	3.9	2.3	10.6	89.4	1,081	
¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1 (men)																
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases																

11.3 REPRODUCTIVE DECISION MAKING

Table EQ.5.1 presents the percentage of women aged 15-49 years (married or in union) who make their own decision on all three selected areas i.e. decide on their own health care; decide on use of contraception; and can say no to sexual intercourse with their husband or partner if they do not want. Only women who provide a “yes” answer to all three components are considered as women who make their own decisions regarding sexual and reproductive health.

Table EQ.5.1: Informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care					
Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, Nepal, 2024-25					
	Percentage of women currently married or in union who				Number of women currently married or in union
	Usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband about her health care ^A	Usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband to use or not use family planning	Can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Make all three listed decisions ¹	
Total	69.8	60.6	69.1	37.5	10,422
Area of residence					
Urban	69.5	60.2	71.0	38.5	7,048
Rural	70.3	61.5	65.1	35.2	3,374
Province					
Koshi	78.1	65.9	80.5	49.1	1,710
Rural	77.6	67.9	76.8	48.1	672
Urban	78.4	64.5	82.9	49.7	1,037
Madhesh	58.9	54.3	49.8	25.9	2,157
Rural	56.1	52.1	42.8	19.8	531
Urban	59.8	55.0	52.1	27.9	1,626
Bagmati	74.7	64.8	72.5	39.8	2,161
Rural	76.6	72.6	58.0	30.8	458
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	73.0	54.3	74.3	38.6	1,060
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	76.3	76.6	80.0	48.4	643
Gandaki	60.6	56.2	57.6	26.7	927
Rural	59.4	52.6	50.2	22.5	282
Urban	61.2	57.8	60.8	28.6	645
Lumbini	76.1	61.6	79.9	44.2	1,901
Rural	76.1	61.1	75.2	40.5	834
Urban	76.1	62.0	83.6	47.1	1,067
Karnali	78.2	64.4	72.0	42.7	618
Rural	76.3	65.8	70.4	42.9	271
Urban	79.7	63.3	73.3	42.5	347
Sudurpashchim	58.9	55.5	72.4	31.1	949
Rural	58.8	52.9	69.8	31.4	326
Urban	59.0	56.9	73.7	30.9	622
Age					
15-19	58.2	55.0	64.1	31.0	287
15-17	48.6	43.4	65.9	21.7	64
18-19	61.0	58.4	63.6	33.7	222
20-24	63.2	62.0	71.0	37.0	1,217
25-29	69.8	67.3	72.0	43.3	2,048
30-34	72.2	68.2	74.3	43.5	1,945

Table EQ.5.1: Informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care					
Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, Nepal, 2024-25					
	Percentage of women currently married or in union who				Number of women currently married or in union
	Usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband about her health care ^A	Usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband to use or not use family planning	Can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Make all three listed decisions ¹	
35-39	72.0	62.7	70.1	39.1	1,854
40-44	71.1	53.0	64.0	31.8	1,743
45-49	69.7	46.1	61.9	26.7	1,328
Education					
None	65.7	54.4	54.3	26.8	2,797
ECED	53.1	47.2	67.2	25.5	64
Basic (Gr 1-8)	70.0	61.4	68.3	36.1	2,920
Grade 1-5	70.3	62.1	64.2	33.9	1,487
Grade 6-8	69.6	60.6	72.6	38.3	1,433
Secondary (Gr 9-12)	71.7	63.7	77.9	44.3	3,768
Grade 9-10	71.2	63.1	74.4	41.8	2,190
Grade 11-12	72.3	64.6	82.7	47.7	1,578
Higher	75.5	65.4	82.2	48.0	864
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Number of living children					
0	64.3	57.1	73.2	36.0	859
1	69.8	62.5	73.9	41.6	2,534
2	72.1	63.3	73.0	40.5	4,018
3	70.3	59.1	61.3	32.9	1,906
4+	64.4	51.8	54.4	25.9	1,106
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	68.7	62.5	63.0	34.3	1,868
Second	68.4	61.9	64.0	36.2	2,067
Middle	69.5	59.5	66.1	34.7	2,150
Fourth	70.3	60.4	70.9	38.3	2,206
Richest	71.7	59.0	80.6	43.3	2,131
¹ MICS Indicator EQ.704 - Decision-making on reproductive health; SDG indicator 5.6.1					
^A This column is based on question DM3 in the Questionnaire for Women: Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself? Women who respond that they themselves make decisions or that decisions are made jointly with their husband/partner are in the numerator. The survey asked a second question (DM4): Can you also please tell me, who takes the decision on when you can go to seek reproductive health care; for example, if you experience a painful or burning sensation when urinating? This question is not tabulated but available in the data and can be analyzed further.					
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases					

APPENDIX A : SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Nepal MICS 2024-25 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the seven provinces of the country: Koshi, Madhesh, Bagmati, Gandaki, Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpashchim. Urban and rural areas in each of the seven provinces were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the Nepal MICS 2024-25, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the NMICS conducted in 2019, documented in the Final Report of that survey

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the National Population and Housing Census 2021. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage. This is a type of probability sample, in which each household and household member has a positive and known probability of selection, once the listing of households in the sample PSUs is complete, and the list of household members in each interviewed sample household is complete. With probability sampling, it is possible to make valid inferences to the population or any subgroup of the population, through weighting the data by the inverse of the overall probabilities of selection.

For Nepal MICS 2024-25, the government aimed to ensure reliable results for the same 15 domains used in NMICS 2019. The sample was designed for adequate precision across these domains, as well as at national, urban, and rural levels. In the 2019 survey, domains included the urban and rural areas of Nepal's seven provinces, with Bagmati Province further divided into Bagmati-Kathmandu Valley Urban, Bagmati-Other Urban, and Bagmati-Rural.

The required domain of analysis determines the sample size and allocation, together with the overall budget and logistical constraints. It is also necessary to ensure that the sample size is manageable for quality control. A simulation study using the results from the Nepal MICS 2019 was used to estimate the expected level of precision based on the proposed sample size. The sampling design of the 2022 Demographic and Health Survey was also referred to in the sample design process.

The sampling frame was based on the cartography and data from the National Population Housing Census 2021. The primary sampling units (PSUs) will be the census enumeration areas (EAs), which are operational areas with well-defined boundaries delineated on maps for the census data collection. The sampling frame was stratified by the individual domains (province, urban and rural strata). The average number of households per EA in the Census 2021 was 210 (197 households for rural EAs and 217 households for urban EAs). The distribution of EAs, households and population by domain (province, urban and rural) from the National Population Housing Census 2021 is presented in Table SD1.1.

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the Nepal MICS 2024-25 partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Nepal from the NPHC 2021 sampling frame was first examined by province, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame									
Distribution of EAs and households, by Province urban and rural strata, Nepal Census 2021									
	Number of EAs					Number of Households (2021 Census)			
	Total	Urban	Urban, Kathmandu Valley	Rural		Total	Urban	Urban, Kathmandu Valley	Rural
Total	31,738	17,292	3,330	11,116		6,660,841	3,690,091	784,608	2,186,142
Province									
Koshi	5,692	3,429		2,263		1,190,755	755,494		435,261
Madhesh	5,180	3934		1,246		1,156,383	850,339		306,044
Bagmati	7,389	2139	3,330	1,920		1,567,917	435,365	784,608	347,944
Gandaki	3,394	2142		1,252		661,632	437,232		224,400
Lumbini	5,234	2933		2,301		1,141,345	645,950		495,395
Karnali	1,956	1004		952		366,037	198,449		167,588
Sudurpashchim	2,893	1711		1,182		576,772	367,262		209,510

The overall sample size for the Nepal MICS 2024-25 was calculated as 12,960 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) among children age 0-4 years. Since the survey results are tabulated at the provincial level, it was necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each province. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2(pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where:

n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households

4 = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence

r = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

$deff$ = the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5

RME = the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more than 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates

pb = the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r , is based

$AveSize$ = the average household size (mean number of persons per household)

RR = the predicted response rate

Some of the key MICS indicators are for children under the age of 5 years. Given the relatively low fertility rate and smaller average household size in Nepal, it is important to ensure that the number of children under 5 years in the sample is sufficient to provide reliable results. In order to avoid a large increase in the number of sample households to provide a sufficient number of sample children under 5, it was more cost-effective to increase the sampling rate for households found to have at least one child under 5 during the listing. Based on this sampling strategy described below, it is estimated that 50% of the

sample population will be under the age of 5 years. By comparison, the pb value for children under 5 from the 2021 Census was 3,007,648. In using the formula above for calculating the sample size, the adjusted value of pb was used to account for the oversampling of households with children under 5, and this will reduce the required number of sample households.

For the calculation, r (underweight prevalence) was assumed to be 25 percent based on the national estimate from the MICS 2019. The value of $deff$ (design effect) was taken as 1.9 based on the estimate from the MICS 2019, pb (expected percentage of children age 0-4 years in the total sample population) was taken as 15 percent (as described above), $AveSize$ (mean household size) was taken as 4.2 persons per household, and the response rate was assumed to be 95 percent, based on experience from the Nepal MICS 2019. Although an RME of 12% is needed for the national-level estimates, for the provincial-level estimates it was sufficient to use an RME of 16% (that is, a margin of error of 0.16 r). The resulting number of sample households from this exercise was 1,488, rounded to 1,500, which is the sample size needed in each region. As described below, power allocation was used for the final distribution of the sample. The total sample size at the national level was 12,960 households.

A stratified two-stage sample design was used for the Nepal MICS 2024-25. At the first sampling stage the EAs within each stratum were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS), where the measure of size is based on the number of households in each EA from the National Population and Housing Census 2021. Considering the design effects as well as the logistics of the fieldwork, 24 sample households per cluster (EA) were selected. This is just slightly lower than the corresponding number of sample households per cluster in the Nepal MICS 2019 (25 households), so the design effects was slightly reduced. There is also an advantage of selecting an even number of households in each cluster in case it is necessary to select a 50% subsample of households for the MICS men's questionnaire. At the same time, a small increase in the total number of sample clusters, from 512 in NMICS 2019 to 540 in Nepal MICS 2024-25 were selected to improve the level of precision for each domain. The total sample size for the Nepal MICS 2024-25 is then 540 sample EAs and 12,960 households, with a minimum of 30 sample EAs and 720 sample households for the smallest domains.

It is also effective to consider the size of each domain in terms of the number of households in the sampling frame, although it would not be effective to use proportional allocation, since the sample size for the smaller provinces would not be sufficient. It can be seen in Table 1 that the domains vary considerably in size. Since 24 households will be selected in each sample cluster, it is convenient to first allocate the sample clusters by stratum. In order to allocate the 540 sample clusters to the provinces, it is effective to use power allocation, based on the following formula:

$$n_r = n \times \frac{N_r^p}{\sum_r N_r^p}$$

where:

n_r = number of sample clusters allocated to province r

n = total number of sample clusters

N_r = total number of households in province r from the National Population and Housing Census 2021

p = power of N_r , with a value between 0 and 1

The power can range from 0, corresponding to equal allocation, to 1, which results in a proportional allocation. A power of 0.5 corresponds to a square root allocation. For the Nepal MICS 2024-25. It is recommended to use a power of 0.25 (half of 0.5), to ensure that the smallest province will have a sufficient sample size. Table 2 shows the power allocation of 540 sample clusters by domain based on a power of 0.25, and the corresponding allocation of sample households. This allocation was adjusted slightly to ensure a minimum of 30 sample EAs and 720 sample households for the smallest domains. The largest domain of Bagmati Kathmandu Valley Urban would have a sample of 42 clusters and 1,008 households.

Table SD.1.2: Power allocation of 540 sample EAs by province, urban and rural domain

Power allocation of 540 sample EAs by region, urban and rural domain, using power of 0.25, Nepal MICS 2024-25

	Total number of households in frame	Total households power of 0.25	Power allocation (0.25), 540 EAs	No. sample households
Nepal	6,660,841	379	540	12,960
Province				
Koshi				
Urban	755,494	29.5	41	984
Rural	435,261	25.7	37	888
Madhesh				
Urban	850,339	30.4	42	1,008
Rural	306,044	23.5	34	816
Bagmati				
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	850,339	30	42	1,008
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	784,608	30	42	1,008
Rural	347,944	24.3	35	840
Gandaki				
Urban	437,232	26	37	888
Rural	224,400	22	31	744
Lumbini				
Urban	645,950	28	40	960
Rural	495,395	26.5	38	912
Karnali				
Urban	198,449	21	30	720
Rural	167,588	20	30	720
Sudurpashchim				
Urban	367,262	25	35	840
Rural	209,510	21	31	744

The tabulation of sampling errors for estimates of key women and child indicators in Appendix C of the Nepal MICS 2019 report were used to simulate the approximate level of precision for each domain, based on the proposed sample allocation for the Nepal MICS 2024-25. The following indicators were chosen for this simulation study:

1. Contraceptive prevalence rate: women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
2. Antenatal care coverage (at least 4 times by any provider); women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
3. Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); children under age 5
4. Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); children under age 5
5. Child marriage (before age 18); women age 20-24 years

Assuming that the current values of the indicators and the design effects for the estimates for each domain are relatively similar to those from the corresponding Nepal MICS 2019 results, we can estimate the approximate margins of error based on multiplying the margin of error for the NMICS 2019 estimate by the square root of the number of sample households selected for the domain in NMICS 2019 divided by the proposed number of sample households in the domain for the Nepal MICS 2024-25, as follows:

$$ME_{2024}(\hat{p}_d) \approx ME_{2019}(\hat{p}_d) \times \sqrt{\frac{n_{2019d}}{n_{2024d}}}$$

where:

$ME_{2024}(\hat{p}_d)$ = approximate margin of error for the MICS 2024-25 estimate of indicator for domain d expected based on the proposed sample size for the domain

$ME_{2019}(\hat{p}_d)$ = margin of error for the MICS 2019 estimate of indicator for domain d

n_{2019d} = number of sample households selected for MICS 2019 in domain d

$n_{2024-25d}$ = proposed number of sample households in domain d for MICS 2024-25

'All else being equal here', since the statement that design effects will reduce because of smaller cluster sizes between the 2019 and 2024-25 surveys is based on the premise that all else impacting the design effects should remain more or less similar, or at least the net effect of them remain similar. Given the slightly lower number of sample households per cluster, and the more recent sampling frame based on the National Population and Housing Census 2021. Therefore, these simulated estimates can be considered conservative. This simulated approximate estimate of the margin of error by domain assumes that the response rate and the current average proportion of women and children per household in the domain is similar to those from the Nepal MICS 2019. The margin of error for each domain estimate from the NMICS 2019 data was obtained from the difference between the upper and lower limits of the corresponding 95% confidence interval for that estimate (from the sampling error tables), divided by 2.

The results of this simulation study are presented in tables SD.1.3 to SD.1.7. It can be seen in these tables that there is only a slight change in the margins of error for the Nepal MICS 2024-25 compared to the previous survey, because the sample size by domain is only slightly different. However, these estimates of the expected margins of error can be considered conservative (slight overestimates), because the Nepal MICS 2024-25 will be based on a more recent Census frame, and the design effects should also be slightly lower for the new survey compared to the previous survey.

Table SD.1.3: Simulation based on contraceptive prevalence rate

Estimate the expected level of precision (margins of error) for contraceptive prevalence rate based on the proposed sample size and allocation for the Nepal MICS, 2024-25

	Nepal MICS, 2019						Nepal MICS, 2024-25	
	Estimate	SE	DEFF	Unweighted count	2019 MICS 95% ME	Number of Households 2019 MICS	Proposed sample household per domain	Approximate ME 95%
Domain								
Koshi – Rural	0.485	0.03	1.93	742	0.051	900	888	0.051
Koshi - Urban	0.477	0.03	2.23	858	0.051	1,000	984	0.051
Madhesh - Rural	0.487	0.03	2.27	775	0.054	775	816	0.053
Madhesh - Urban	0.466	0.04	5.44	1,043	0.072	1,050	1,008	0.073
Bagmati - Rural	0.538	0.03	2.62	659	0.063	825	840	0.062
Bagmati - Kathmandu Valley	0.501	0.03	2.29	879	0.051	1,025	1,008	0.051
Bagmati - Other Urban	0.425	0.02	1.50	750	0.045	850	888	0.044
Gandaki - Rural	0.388	0.03	2.51	574	0.065	750	744	0.065
Gandaki - Urban	0.341	0.03	2.43	778	0.053	875	888	0.053
Lumbini - Rural	0.456	0.02	1.40	866	0.04	900	912	0.040
Lumbini - Urban	0.484	0.03	2.63	1,016	0.051	950	960	0.051
Karnali - Rural	0.452	0.02	1.38	622	0.047	700	720	0.046
Karnali - Urban	0.468	0.02	1.29	648	0.045	700	720	0.044
Sudurpaschim - Rural	0.496	0.03	2.05	675	0.055	700	744	0.053
Sudurpachim - Urban	0.468	0.02	0.84	782	0.033	800	840	0.032

Table SD.1.4: Simulation based on antenatal care coverage								
Estimate the expected level of precision (margins of error) for antenatal care coverage at least four times by provider based on the proposed sample size and allocation for the Nepal MICS, 2024-25								
	Nepal MICS 2019						Nepal MICS 2024-25	
	Estimate	SE	DEFF	Unweighted count	2019 MICS 95% ME	Number of Households 2019 MICS	Proposed sample household per domain	Approximate ME 95%
Domain								
Koshi - Rural	0.698	0.039	1.18	165	0.078	900	888	0.079
Koshi - Urban	0.868	0.024	0.98	192	0.049	1,000	984	0.049
Madhesh - Rural	0.551	0.045	1.35	164	0.091	775	816	0.088
Madhesh - Urban	0.575	0.039	1.36	223	0.078	1,050	1,008	0.079
Bagmati - Rural	0.796	0.031	0.90	150	0.063	825	840	0.062
Bagmati - Kathmandu Valley	0.928	0.033	2.50	152	0.067	1,025	1008	0.068
Bagmati - Other Urban	0.830	0.063	4.14	150	0.125	850	888	0.122
Gandaki - Rural	0.846	0.036	1.18	123	0.071	750	744	0.071
Gandaki - Urban	0.944	0.014	0.58	163	0.028	875	888	0.027
Lumbini - Rural	0.740	0.042	1.77	197	0.082	900	912	0.081
Lumbini - Urban	0.856	0.024	0.96	203	0.049	950	960	0.048
Karnali - Rural	0.707	0.055	2.50	173	0.11	700	720	0.108
Karnali - Urban	0.740	0.040	1.17	139	0.081	700	720	0.079
Sudurpashchim - Rural	0.843	0.034	1.42	160	0.069	700	744	0.067
Sudurpashchim - Urban	0.908	0.018	0.63	165	0.036	800	840	0.035

Table SD.1.5: Simulation based on stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)

Estimate the expected level of precision (margins of error) for stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) based on the proposed sample size and allocation for the Nepal MICS, 2024-25

	Nepal MICS 2019						Nepal MICS 2024-25	
	Estimate	SE	DEFF	Unweighted count	2019 MICS 95% ME	Number of Households 2019 MICS	Proposed sample household per domain	Approximate ME 95%
Domain								
Koshi - Rural	0.27	0.02	1.29	466	0.047	900	888	0.047
Koshi - Urban	0.24	0.01	0.55	485	0.029	1,000	984	0.029
Madhesh - Rural	0.34	0.03	1.36	425	0.054	775	816	0.052
Madhesh - Urban	0.34	0.02	1.30	600	0.044	1,050	1,008	0.045
Bagmati - Rural	0.33	0.03	1.39	384	0.057	825	840	0.056
Bagmati - Kathmandu Valley	0.19	0.03	2.37	421	0.060	1,025	1008	0.06
Bagmati - Other Urban	0.22	0.04	2.94	392	0.072	850	888	0.07
Gandaki - Rural	0.25	0.03	1.23	321	0.054	750	744	0.054
Gandaki - Urban	0.21	0.03	1.56	394	0.052	875	888	0.051
Lumbini - Rural	0.41	0.03	1.71	500	0.058	900	912	0.057
Lumbini - Urban	0.31	0.03	2.34	497	0.064	950	960	0.063
Karnali - Rural	0.51	0.04	1.84	375	0.071	700	720	0.07
Karnali - Urban	0.45	0.04	2.81	377	0.086	700	720	0.085
Sudurpashchim - Rural	0.46	0.04	2.39	408	0.077	700	744	0.074
Sudurpashchim - Urban	0.37	0.03	2.03	424	0.067	800	840	0.065

Table SD.1.6: Simulation based on wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)

Estimate the expected level of precision (margins of error) for wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) based on the proposed sample size and allocation for the Nepal MICS, 2024-25

	Nepal MICS 2019						Nepal MICS 2024-25	
	Estimate	SE	DEFF	Unweighted count	2019 MICS 95% ME	Number of Households 2019 MICS	Proposed sample household per domain	Approximate ME 95%
Province								
Koshi - Rural	0.14	0.02	1.71	468	0.042	900	888	0.042
Koshi - Urban	0.15	0.02	2.26	489	0.048	1,000	984	0.048
Madhesh - Rural	0.17	0.02	1.75	434	0.049	775	816	0.047
Madhesh - Urban	0.13	0.02	1.18	606	0.029	1,050	1,008	0.03
Bagmati - Rural	0.06	0.02	2.16	387	0.037	825	840	0.036
Bagmati - Kathmandu Valley	0.03	0.01	0.84	418	0.016	1,025	1008	0.016
Bagmati - Other Urban	0.07	0.02	3.20	391	0.045	850	888	0.044
Gandaki - Rural	0.05	0.01	0.79	322	0.022	750	744	0.022
Gandaki - Urban	0.09	0.01	0.45	394	0.020	875	888	0.02
Lumbini - Rural	0.15	0.02	1.24	498	0.036	900	912	0.035
Lumbini - Urban	0.13	0.02	1.85	496	0.041	950	960	0.041
Karnali - Rural	0.18	0.03	1.64	386	0.051	700	720	0.05
Karnali - Urban	0.17	0.03	1.82	375	0.053	700	720	0.052
Sudurpashchim - Rural	0.12	0.01	0.49	404	0.023	700	744	0.022
Sudurpashchim - Urban	0.15	0.02	1.75	426	0.047	800	840	0.045

Table SD.1.7: Simulation based on child marriage before age 18

Estimate the expected level of precision (margins of error) for child marriage before 18 based on the proposed sample size and allocation for the Nepal MICS, 2024-25

	Nepal MICS 2019						Nepal MICS 2024-25	
	Estimate	SE	DEFF	Unweighted count	2019 MICS 95% ME	Number of Households 2019 MICS	Proposed sample household per domain	Approximate ME 95%
Province								
Koshi - Rural	0.29	0.04	1.38	182	0.080	900	888	0.08
Koshi - Urban	0.28	0.03	1.00	207	0.063	1,000	984	0.063
Madhesh - Rural	0.49	0.04	1.16	162	0.085	775	816	0.082
Madhesh - Urban	0.45	0.06	3.51	229	0.124	1,050	1,008	0.126
Bagmati - Rural	0.34	0.04	1.23	161	0.083	825	840	0.082
Bagmati - Kathmandu Valley	0.15	0.04	2.32	185	0.080	1,025	1008	0.08
Bagmati - Other Urban	0.22	0.05	1.85	141	0.095	850	888	0.092
Gandaki - Rural	0.37	0.04	0.92	137	0.080	750	744	0.08
Gandaki - Urban	0.35	0.05	1.52	173	0.090	875	888	0.089
Lumbini - Rural	0.40	0.03	0.67	242	0.052	900	912	0.051
Lumbini - Urban	0.29	0.03	1.32	253	0.066	950	960	0.065
Karnali - Rural	0.45	0.05	1.61	163	0.100	700	720	0.098
Karnali - Urban	0.44	0.04	1.22	167	0.085	700	720	0.084
Sudurpashchim - Rural	0.40	0.04	1.02	183	0.074	700	744	0.071
Sudurpashchim - Urban	0.33	0.05	1.90	203	0.091	800	840	0.089

Water Quality Testing Sample Size

A total of 2,700 water quality tests (WQT) was done as part of the survey. Five households in each cluster were selected for WQT. Two tests in each of the households selected and one blank test in each cluster was conducted. Additionally, arsenic testing was done in all 540 cluster, of which 54 sample (10 percent) were verified in the laboratory.

A.2 SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS)

Census enumeration areas were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2021 Census frame. Prior to the first stage sample selection, the Census EAs in the sampling frame for each stratum were ordered geographically by administrative area in order to provide additional implicit stratification. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs (specified in Table SD.2) from each of the seven provinces, separately for the urban and rural strata.

A.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2021 Census, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained to visit all the selected enumeration areas and list all households in each enumeration area. The listing included a question on whether the household has a child under the age of 5 years. This was used to stratify the listing for each enumeration area into households with and without a child under 5, as described below.

Training for the household mapping and listing operation was conducted for 7 days in December 2023. Training included lectures and field practice in Kathmandu Valley. The training agenda and content was based on the template MICS Manual for Mapping and Household Listing

Listing was carried out over a five-month period from December 2023 to April 2024 by mobilizing 14 teams with two people (1 lister and 1 mapper) in each team. Federal and district level NSO staff members were trained and deployed for listing work. Adequate monitoring during field work was ensured by mobilizing Statistical Officers (SO) located in districts in addition to personnel from NSO central office. A field monitoring plan was developed jointly by the NSO, UNICEF and ROSA/HQ team as a guiding document for all the personnel involved during the monitoring of the data collection work to ensure consistency.

The cluster geocodes (center-points, boundaries) and boundary shapefiles were prepared by the GIS section of the NSO with information collected during the 2021 Census. Cluster coordinates are available from the census and collected via the tablet during the listing operation.

A.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Based on the mapping and listing operation, lists of households were prepared for each enumeration area. The households listed in each sample cluster were divided into two strata for the second stage selection: households with children under age 5 and households without children under 5. A separate sample of households was selected from each group, using a higher sampling rate for households with children under 5. This sampling strategy increased the number of children under 5 in the sample to improve the precision of the indicators based on under-5 children.

Of the 24 households selected in each cluster, the target number of sample households with children under age 5 years was 12. Therefore, in sample clusters where more than 12 households with children under age 5 were listed, of these households were selected using random systematic sampling; and 12 households without children under age 5 were selected from the other stratum. In sample clusters where 8 or less households with children under 5 were listed, all of these households were selected for the survey. In these clusters, the number of households without children under 5 to be selected was equal to 24 minus the number of households with children. Within each stratum the sample households were selected using random systematic sampling. The MICS Systematic Random Selection of Households Template¹ was adapted for this purpose.

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in half of the sample of households. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the proportion of households to be selected for administering the individual questionnaire for men, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households. All men age 15 to 49 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

The Nepal MICS also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 5 of the 24 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source for *E.Coli*, and only at the source for Arsenic. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.

A standard quality control measure was implemented through blank testing (a test of uncontaminated water) to assess whether teams were correctly performing the water testing procedure. One blank test was assigned to each cluster, but for practical purposes relating to data capture, this was assigned to the first household number selected for water quality testing.

A.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Nepal MICS sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating equal numbers of households to each of the province, different sampling fractions were used in each province since the number of households in the Census frame varies by province. Within each sample cluster, different sampling rates were also used for selecting the households with and without children under 5. For these reasons, sample weights were calculated separately for the households with and without children under 5 in each sample cluster and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi} , the sampling probability for the households in the i -th sample PSU in the h -th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi}$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2021 Census frame for the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2021 Census frame for stratum h

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

Within each sample PSU the last stage probability p_{3hi} will vary for the households with and without children under 5 years, given that a separate sample was selected for each group. For this reason, separate weights were calculated for each group of households in the sample PSU.

Based on the stratified two-stage sample design, the probability of selection for the sample households with children under 5 within a sample EA was calculated as follows:

$$f_{hi(woc)} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times p_{2hi} \times \frac{m_{hi(woc)}}{M'_{hi(woc)}}$$

where:

$f_{hi(woc)}$ = probability of selection for the sample households with children under 5 in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

n_h , M_{hi} , M_h and p_{2hi} are identical to the definition above

$m_{hi(woc)}$ = number of sample households with children under 5 selected in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

$M'_{hi(woc)}$ = total number of households with children under 5 listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

The corresponding overall probability of selection for the households without children was calculated as follows:

$$f_{hi(woc)} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times p_{2hi} \times \frac{m_{hi(woc)}}{M'_{hi(woc)}}$$

where:

$f_{hi(woc)}$ = probability of selection for the sample households without children under 5 in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

$m_{hi(woc)}$ = number of sample households without children under 5 selected in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

$M'_{hi(woc)}$ = total number of households without children under 5 listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews by stratum, as well as the sample cluster completion rate for each stratum. The adjustment for the cluster and household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h . The term n'_h is the number of sample clusters with complete enumeration in stratum h , so the first adjustment factor corresponds to the inverse of the sample cluster completion rate for stratum h . This additional adjustment factor is needed in the case where some sample clusters cannot be enumerated in some strata due to security or accessibility problems. In the case where all the sample clusters in each stratum are enumerated, this cluster adjustment factor is equal to 1 for all strata, so it does not affect the weight. This adjustment of the household weight based on the cluster completion rate is included in the corresponding formulas in the MICS template for calculating the weights.

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Nepal MICS are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men in the list of household members in all the MICS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men in the stratum was obtained from the 50% subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members, in effect a tertiary sampling unit. The household

weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 5 households was selected from the 24 MICS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{24}{5} = \frac{5}{f_{hi}}$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}}$$

where:

W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

m_{wqh} = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum h

m'_{wqh} = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

As in the case of the adjustment of the raw household weights, an adjustment factor equal to the inverse of the cluster completion rate (n_h/n'_h) for the stratum is necessary to account for any sample clusters that could not be enumerated within a stratum. As mentioned above, this factor is equal to 1 for any stratum for which all the sample clusters were enumerated.

The Nepal MICS 2024-25 full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women, men, under-5 questionnaires and water quality testing. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.076685 and 7.500560 in the 540 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

In addition to having individual weights for obtaining the indicators for women and men age 15-49 years, it is also in demand to tabulate corresponding indicators for the combined adult population age 15-49 years. In this case it is not possible to use the normalised individual weights for men and women, because the sample men and women age 15-49 years were selected with different probabilities of selection. Therefore, it is necessary to calculate different normalised weights for the combined population age 15-49 years. The adjusted full (raw) weights for the women and men age 15-49 reflect the corresponding probabilities of these individuals in relation to the sampling frame. Consequently, it is necessary to calculate adult population weights by normalising the combined women and men adjusted raw weights at the national level. This

is accomplished by calculating the average adjusted raw weight from the sum of the combined women and men weights and dividing all the individual adjusted raw weights for women and men by this combined average. In this case the adult population weights are normalised by multiplying the individual women and men adjusted raw weights by a factor equal to the sum of the total (unweighted) number of sample women and men age 15-49 years interviewed at the national level divided by the sum of the weighted total number of women and men using the corresponding adjusted raw weights. The MICS template for the calculation of weights has separate columns for the standardised population weights for women and men, and these standardised weights are merged with the corresponding data for women and men that are used for tabulating the combined population indicators.

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women (and the randomly selected respondents to the violence against women module), men, women and men combined, under-5s, children and adolescents age 5-17 years, and water quality testing with these sample weights. For women and men combined population estimates, the respective datasets were appended and temporarily combined, with the appropriate weights applied during analysis.

APPENDIX B : LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Nepal MICS 2024-25 Technical Committee

Deputy Chief Statistician, Social Statistics Division, NSO	Chairperson
Deputy Chief Statistician, National Account, NSO	Member
Deputy Chief Statistician, Economic statistics Division, NSO	Member
Deputy Chief Statistician, Planning and Human Resource Division, NSO	Member
Under Secretary, Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens	Member
Under Secretary, Department of Health Services	Member
Under Secretary, Education and Human Resource Development Center	Member
Under Secretary, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management	Member
Director, GIS Section, NSO	Member
Director, Social and Gender Statistics Section, NSO	Member
Invitees (maximum 3 persons)	Member
MICS Representative, UNICEF	Member
Director, Gender and Social Statistics section, NSO	Member Secretary

Nepal MICS 2024-25 NSO Core team (Social and Gender Statistics Section)

Dr. Kamal Prasad Pokhrel	Chief Statistician
Mr. Madhu Sudan Burlakoti	Former Chief Statistician
Mr. Nebin Lal Shrestha	Ex-Deputy Chief Statistician
Dr. Hem Raj Regmi	Deputy Chief Statistician
Dr. Sharad Kumar Sharma	Deputy Chief Statistician
Mr. Dhundi Raj Lamichhane	Deputy Chief Statistician
Mr. Krishna Tuladhar	Director
Ms. Sandhya Dahal KC	Director
Mr. Ganesh Prasad Phuyal	Statistics Officer
Mr. Prakash Poudel	Statistics Officer
Mr. Krishna Prasad Chaulagain	Statistics Assistant

UNICEF Nepal

Mr. Jose Maria Bendito Prieto	Chief Social Policy Governance and Evidence
Ms. Usha Mishra Hayes	Former Chief of Social Policy, Nepal
Mr. Thakur Dhakal	Social Policy Specialist
Mr. Mirak Raj Angdembe	Evaluation Specialist
Mr. Harsha Raj Dahal	Data and Evidence Officer, MICS focal point
Mr. Yendra Kamal Rai	Former Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
Ms. Jui Shrestha	MICS Consultant
Er. Siddhi Shrestha	WASH Specialist
Ms. Abhilasha Gurung	Health Specialist
Mr. Sanjay Rijal	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
Mr. Niroj Karki	Information Management Officer
Mr. Ram Prasad Gautam	Child Protection Officer
Ms. Vandana Atal	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
Mr. Sudan Mulmi	Programme Associate
Ms. Sangital Majhi	Health Officer

UNICEF Regional office for South Asia

Mr. Cairan O'Toole

Ms. Dovan Lawoti

Mr. Gustavo Nicolas Paez Salamanca

Mr. Amanullah Khan

Mr. Ramesh Ghimire

Regional Chief, Program & Planning

MICS Focal point regional office

Information Management Specialist

Household Survey Expert

Household Survey Consultant

UNICEF Global MICS Team

Ms. Ivana Bjelic

Mr. Turgay Unalan

Mr. Yadigar Coskun

Ms. Munkhzul Zookhu

Mr. Salman J Aman

Mr. Nazim Gashi

Mr. Abdus Saboor

Ms. Viji John

Statistics and Monitoring Manager

Statistics and Monitoring Specialist

Statistics and Monitoring Specialist

Data Processing Expert

Data Processing Consultant

GIS Expert

Water Quality Expert

JMP Water Quality Consultant

Financial Support and Facilitation team (NSO)

Dr. Anil Shrestha

Mr. Pramod Bhattarai

Mr. Sudip Tiwari

Under Secretary (Account)

Account Officer

Accountant

Main Trainers (NSO)

Dr. Hem Raj Regmi

Ms. Munni Kumari Chaudhary

Dr. Sharad Kumar Sharma

Mr. Krishna Tuladhar

Mr. Suresh Basnyat

Mr. Gyanendra Bajracharya

Mr. Mahesh Chand Pradhan

Mr. Binod Sharan Acharya

Mr. Tirtha Raj Baral

Mr. Bed Prasad Dhakal

Ms. Prabha Baral

Mr. Shiva Shrestha

Mr. Kapil Dev Joshi

Ms. Jyoti KC

Dr. Abhiyan Gautam

Mr. Lila Bikram Thapa

Mr. Ganesh Prasad Phuyal

Mr. Prakash Poudel

Mr. Krishna Prasad Chaulagain

Ms. Jui Shrestha

Deputy Chief Statistician

Deputy Chief Statistician

Deputy Chief Statistician

Director

Ex-Director

Director

Ex-Director

Director

Director

Director

Director

Director

Director

Director

Chief of Immunization, FWD

Nutrition Section Chief, FWD

Statistics Officer

Statistics Officer

Statistics Assistant

MICS Consultant

Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2024-25**Household Listers**

Mr. Jit Bahadur Koirala

Mr. Chandan Kumar Shah

Mr. Ishu Kumar Karki

Mr. Ashok Yadav

Mr. Gyani Shah

Ms. Sangita Subedi

Ms. Muna Banjara

Mr. Saroj Kumar Majhi

Mr. Prabhu Narayan Tharu

Mr. Surendra Raj Paudel

Mr. Kiran Pokhrel

Mr. Yubaraj Acharya

Mr. Prem Bahadur Dangi

Mr. Ram Damai

Mr. Amar Singh Chaudhary

Mr. Mohan Lal Mahato
Mr. Rupesh Kumar Jha
Mr. Dipesh Yadav
Ms. Umesh Raya Yadav
Mr. Nitesh Shah
Mr. Aamrit Bahadur Khadka
Mr. Kiran Bista

Mr. Khim Raj Thapa
Mr. Kedar Banjara
Mr. Hari Prasad Sharma
Mr. Tirtha Bahadur Baduwal
Mr. Ram Chandra Wagle
Ms. Bishnu Bhattarai Pandeya
Mr. Nabin Kadel

Mr. Janak Singh Bohara
Mr. Gopal Raj Upadhyaya
Ms. Sangita Shrestha
Mr. Ranjan Shrestha
Mr. Keshab Prasad Lamichhane

Data Collection Fieldworkers

Binam Bhattarai	Field Supervisor	Diptee Pokhrel	Female Interviewer
Chandan Kumar Shah	Field Supervisor	Alina Chaulagain Bhusal	Female Interviewer
Umesh Raya Yadav	Field Supervisor	Laxmi Gurung	Female Interviewer
Tirtha Bahadur Baduwal	Field Supervisor	Sarita Karki	Female Interviewer
Nabin Kandel	Field Supervisor	Rachana Bhatta Pokharel	Female Interviewer
Bishnu Bhattarai Pandey	Field Supervisor	Samridi Sharma	Female Interviewer
Sangita Shrestha	Field Supervisor	Sarita Kasula	Female Interviewer
Dipesh Yadav	Field Supervisor	Pratima Acharya	Female Interviewer
Prem Bahadur Daangi	Field Supervisor	Sangita Rana	Female Interviewer
Amar Singh Chaudhary	Field Supervisor	Sumitra Paudel	Female Interviewer
Harish Panta	Field Supervisor	Srishti Paudel	Female Interviewer
Kushal Bikram Thapa	Male Interviewer	Sushma Poudel	Female Interviewer
Bibek KC	Male Interviewer	Sumika Luitel	Female Interviewer
Suraj Oli	Male Interviewer	Sita Belbase	Female Interviewer
Chirinjibi Gautam	Male Interviewer	Sumnima Karki	Female Interviewer
Atitraj Khadka	Male Interviewer	Nira Adhikari	Female Interviewer
Bikesh Basnet	Male Interviewer	Anjana Bhattarai	Female Interviewer
Bimala Karki	Female Interviewer	Namrata Silwal	Female Interviewer
Rupesh Shrestha	Male Interviewer	Preeti Bhusal	Female Interviewer
Sudip Kumar Shrestha	Male Interviewer	Hiru Kumari Bushal	Female Interviewer
Tritha Raj Acharya	Male Interviewer	Karina Pokhrel	Female Interviewer
Ram Hirdaya Sah	Male Interviewer	Reshma Purja	Female Interviewer
Ram Kumar Pandit	Male Interviewer	Mahima K.C	Female Interviewer
Kishor Adhikari	Male Interviewer	Ranju Rana Chhetri	Female Interviewer
Prashant Lamichhane	Male Interviewer	Sabita Budhathoki	Female Interviewer
Prakash Padera	Male Interviewer	Karishma Gyawali	Female Interviewer
Anuj Sapkota	Male Interviewer	Karuna Dhakal	Female Interviewer
Akshovya Shakya	Male Interviewer	Kopila Baduwal	Female Interviewer
Abishek Raj Neupane	Male Interviewer	Anju Kumari Joshi	Female Interviewer
Amrit Bishwakarma	Male Interviewer	Arati Chaudhary	Female Interviewer
Sandeep Acharya	Male Interviewer	Kiran Mahara	Female Interviewer
Paras Nath Tiwari	Male Interviewer	Neelam Chaudhary	Female Interviewer
Keshab Pant	Male Interviewer	Sarika Devkota Joshi	Female Interviewer
Pashupati Subedi	Male Interviewer	Srijana Joshi	Female Interviewer
Chakra Raj Joshi	Male Interviewer	Sarita Singh	Female Interviewer
Pulinda Bahadur Budha	Male Interviewer	Saguna Adhikari	Measurer
Deepak Nepal	Male Interviewer	Jagat Bahadur Basnet	Measurer
Hemant Upadhyaya	Male Interviewer	Tek Raj BK	Measurer
Thirjung Balayar	Male Interviewer	Prativa Khadka	Measurer
Asmita Rai	Female Interviewer	Namuna Mainali	Measurer
Nabina Shrestha	Female Interviewer	Nitu Kumari	Measurer
Pratiksha Devkota	Female Interviewer	Trilok Bikram Jasraj	Measurer

Pema Sherpa	Female Interviewer	Sushov Bhattarai	Measurer
Pratima Pandey	Female Interviewer	Chandrakala Chaulagain	Measurer
Sabita Rai	Female Interviewer	Sushmita Timsina	Measurer
Bhawani Sapkota	Female Interviewer	Salina Shrestha	Measurer
Manisha Rai	Female Interviewer	Raunak Kumar Runiyar	Measurer
Sabina Magarati	Female Interviewer	Sandeep Pandey	Measurer
Supriya Sah	Female Interviewer	Sunita Funjeli	Measurer
Anjana Yadav	Female Interviewer	Prabin Gouli	Measurer
Runti Kumari Yadav	Female Interviewer	Uttam Belbase	Measurer
Ambika Pandey	Female Interviewer	Biplab Aryal	Measurer
Kanti Baniya	Female Interviewer	Dhan Bahadur Bhandari	Measurer
Prakriti Patera	Female Interviewer	Anil Sharma	Measurer
Ekta Chudal	Female Interviewer	Mukesh Ram	Measurer
Pallavi Poudel	Female Interviewer	Mandawi Subedi	Measurer
Shristi Lamsal	Female Interviewer		

Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2024-25

Water Quality Testing Advisors

Er. Meena Shrestha	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Water Supply (MoWS)
Er. Balmukunda Shrestha	Deputy Director General, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management (DWSSM)
Er. Yogendra Chitrakar	Senior Divisional Engineer, DWSSM
Dr. Rajit Ojha	Chief of NWASH MIS Section
Er. Sanju Lamichhane	Chief of Water Quality Section, DWSSM
Mr. Ritu Pantha	Section Chief of Health Management Information System
Mr. Ashutosh Shrestha	Chief of Environmental Health and Healthcare Waste Management Section
Er. Niran Maharjan	Assistant Manager, Nepal Water Supply Corporation
Ms. Niru Burlakoti	Microbiologist, Kathmandu Upatyaka Khanepani Limited

Water Quality Technical and Monitoring team from Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO)

Laboratory

Mr. Jagam Shrestha	Senior Research Officer
Ms. Nabina K.C.	Technical Officer
Mr. Bibha Shah	Lab Incharge
Mr. Bishnu Prasad Koirala	Laboratory Analyst

Mental Health Technical and Monitoring team from Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Nepal (TPO Nepal)

Dr. Kamal Gautam	Psychiatrics
Mr. Damodar Rimal	Project Officer
Mr. Sarthak Pandit	M&E Associate

Third Party Recruitment and Management of Data Collection interviewers and Measurers from Nepal Public Health Research and Development Center (PHRD Nepal)

Dr. Janak Thapa	CEO
Ms. Pragya Pokhrel	Survey Expert
Mr. Sushant Luitel	Team Management Expert

APPENDIX C : ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2024-25 is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error (se)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect (deft)* is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a complex sample design. If a *deft* (or *deff*) value is less than 1.0 and the corresponding number of observations is relatively small, the values of the standard error and confidence limits should be used with caution. These situations might stem from the small number of observations and the distribution of the indicator values within and between the sample clusters in such estimation domains.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in SPSS Version 24, using the Complex Samples module, have been used. The Taylor linearization method has been applied for variance estimation of survey estimates such as means or proportions, while the Jackknife repeated replication method has been used for more complex statistics, including fertility and mortality rates. The only exception is the estimation of maternal mortality, for which programs developed in an older version of CPro, specifically Version 4.1, have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for the selected SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators, and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter 3. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all provinces (Tables SE.4 to SE.8).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted count reflects the weighted total population living in these households.

- Access to consistent sources of electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of at least basic drinking water services
- Use of improved water sources on premises
- Use of improved water source with water available when needed
- Availability of drinking water in the last month
- Use of improved water sources free from faecal contamination
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap at home
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities
- Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site
- Safely managed on-site sanitation

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25									
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.967	0.003	0.004	4.824	2.196	48878	12802	0.960 0.974
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.356	0.011	0.032	7.127	2.670	48878	12802	0.333 0.379
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	17	2.6	0.2	na	na	na	na	12 22
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	31	3.3	0.1	na	na	na	na	24 37
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health									
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.9	0.051	0.026	na	na	na	na	1.8 2.0
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	48	3.223	0.068	na	na	na	na	41 54
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.850	0.011	0.013	1.770	1.331	1,583	1,958	0.828 0.871
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.914	0.009	0.010	2.105	1.451	1,583	1,958	0.896 0.933
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development									
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.900	0.013	0.015	2.275	1.508	1,136	1,141	0.873 0.927
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.858	0.015	0.018	2.226	1.492	1,136	1,141	0.827 0.889
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.634	0.017	0.027	1.471	1.213	1,136	1,141	0.599 0.669
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.884	0.015	0.017	0.390	0.624	161	177	0.854 0.914
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.263	0.009	0.033	2.250	1.500	5,726	5,730	0.245 0.280
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.066	0.004	0.061	1.537	1.240	5,722	5,724	0.058 0.074
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.021	0.003	0.130	2.088	1.445	5,722	5,724	0.016 0.027
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.633	0.010	0.017	1.869	1.367	3,738	3,967	0.612 0.654
Learn and acquire skills									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.877	0.012	0.014	1.897	1.377	962	1,400	0.853 0.901
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.865	0.011	0.013	2.676	1.636	2,706	2,611	0.843 0.887
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.781	0.012	0.016	1.914	1.384	2,417	2,205	0.756 0.805
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.195	0.013	0.069	2.375	1.541	2,114	2,084	0.168 0.221
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.207	0.015	0.073	1.506	1.227	1,750	1,069	0.177 0.238

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)										
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.854	0.006	0.008	1.936	1.391	5,867	5,867	0.841	0.867
Child labour	PR.3	0.121	0.005	0.045	2.079	1.442	12,485	7,352	0.110	0.132
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.051	0.005	0.100	1.161	1.077	2,006	2,191	0.040	0.061
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.276	0.012	0.045	1.666	1.291	2,006	2,191	0.251	0.301
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.980	0.003	0.003	5.014	2.239	48,878	12,802	0.974	0.986
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.900	0.005	0.006	4.268	2.066	48,878	12,802	0.889	0.911
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.894	0.006	0.006	4.179	2.044	48,878	12,802	0.883	0.905
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.908	0.005	0.006	3.884	1.971	48,878	12,802	0.898	0.918
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.539	0.014	0.026	2.142	1.463	10,214	2,649	0.510	0.567
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.475	0.015	0.031	2.282	1.511	10,094	2,618	0.446	0.505
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.864	0.006	0.007	3.599	1.897	48,809	12,784	0.852	0.875
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.799	0.006	0.007	2.682	1.638	48,878	12,802	0.787	0.810
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.799	0.007	0.009	3.640	1.908	41,196	11,004	0.784	0.813
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.025	0.002	0.094	2.873	1.695	48,878	12,802	0.020	0.029
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.399	0.008	0.020	3.382	1.839	48,878	12,802	0.383	0.415
Equitable chance in life										
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.375	0.008	0.021	2.869	1.694	10,422	10,916	0.359	0.390
na: not applicable										

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban									
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (def), square root of design effects (def), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25									
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (def)	Square root of design effect (def)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits Lower bound r - 2se Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.982	0.003	0.004	4.908	2.215	32,631	7,190	0.975 0.989
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.449	0.016	0.035	7.226	2.688	32,631	7,190	0.417 0.480
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	16	3.6	0.230	na	na	na	na	9 23
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	31	4.5	0.140	na	na	na	na	22 40
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health									
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.8	0.067	0.036	na	na	na	na	1.7 2.0
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	41	3.964	0.096	na	na	na	na	33.5 49.4
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.842	0.014	0.017	1.637	1.280	1,019	1,070	0.813 0.870
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.923	0.012	0.013	2.033	1.426	1,019	1,070	0.899 0.946
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development									
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.904	0.019	0.021	2.550	1.597	743	633	0.867 0.942
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.866	0.021	0.024	2.447	1.564	743	633	0.824 0.908
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.631	0.023	0.036	1.387	1.178	743	633	0.585 0.676
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.927	0.003	0.004	0.016	0.126	109	100	0.920 0.933
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.231	0.011	0.050	2.313	1.521	3,711	3,128	0.208 0.254
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.066	0.005	0.083	1.501	1.225	3,703	3,120	0.055 0.076
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.022	0.004	0.174	2.132	1.460	3,703	3,120	0.014 0.030
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.663	0.013	0.020	1.754	1.324	2,414	2,173	0.636 0.690
Learn and acquire skills									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.901	0.014	0.016	1.772	1.331	609	762	0.872 0.930
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.871	0.016	0.018	3.089	1.758	1,734	1,408	0.840 0.903
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.802	0.015	0.019	1.835	1.354	1,626	1,245	0.771 0.832
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.235	0.019	0.079	2.223	1.491	1,447	1,165	0.198 0.272
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.219	0.021	0.095	1.507	1.227	1,109	601	0.178 0.260

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban									
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25									
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits Lower bound r - 2se Upper bound r + 2se
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)									
Protected from violence and exploitation									
Birth registration	PR.1	0.853	0.008	0.009	1.570	1.253	3,788	3,201	0.838 0.869
Child labour	PR.3	0.093	0.007	0.071	2.195	1.482	8,094	4,187	0.080 0.107
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.046	0.006	0.140	1.133	1.065	1,344	1,201	0.033 0.059
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.250	0.016	0.064	1.624	1.274	1,344	1,201	0.219 0.282
Live in a safe and clean environment									
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.988	0.002	0.002	2.964	1.722	32,631	7,190	0.984 0.992
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.920	0.006	0.007	3.706	1.925	32,631	7,190	0.908 0.932
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.906	0.007	0.007	3.879	1.970	32,631	7,190	0.893 0.920
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.915	0.006	0.007	3.810	1.952	32,631	7,190	0.902 0.928
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.604	0.018	0.030	2.092	1.446	6,755	1,479	0.567 0.641
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.534	0.019	0.036	2.232	1.494	6,700	1,468	0.495 0.573
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.889	0.007	0.008	3.415	1.848	32,574	7,178	0.876 0.903
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.793	0.008	0.010	2.552	1.598	32,631	7,190	0.777 0.808
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.773	0.010	0.013	3.515	1.875	26,635	5,965	0.753 0.794
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.029	0.003	0.108	2.522	1.588	32,631	7,190	0.023 0.036
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.371	0.011	0.028	3.409	1.846	32,631	7,190	0.350 0.392
Equitable chance in life									
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.385	0.011	0.027	2.938	1.714	7,048	6,233	0.364 0.406
na: not applicable									

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25

		MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
Access to consistent sources of electricity											
		SR.1	0.937	0.008	0.008	5.672	2.382	16,246	5,612	0.921	0.952
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting											
		SR.604	0.170	0.010	0.059	3.976	1.994	16,246	5,612	0.150	0.190
Survive											
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)											
		CS.1	19	3.3	0.180	na	na	na	na	12	25
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)											
		CS.5	30	4.3	0.150	na	na	na	na	21	38
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health											
Total fertility rate (number of live births)											
		-	2.1	0.071	0.033	na	na	na	na	2.0	2.3
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)											
		TM.1b	61	5.581	0.092	na	na	na	na	49.4	71.8
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)											
		TM.5b	0.865	0.016	0.018	1.903	1.380	563	888	0.833	0.897
Skilled attendant at delivery											
		TM.9	0.899	0.014	0.016	2.015	1.420	563	888	0.870	0.928
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development											
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage											
		TC.3	0.891	0.016	0.018	1.347	1.161	394	508	0.859	0.923
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage											
		TC.6	0.843	0.020	0.023	1.466	1.211	394	508	0.804	0.882
Measles immunization coverage											
		TC.10	0.641	0.026	0.041	1.510	1.229	394	508	0.588	0.693
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms											
		TC.19	0.795	0.047	0.060	1.047	1.023	52	77	0.701	0.890
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)											
		TC.45a	0.320	0.012	0.038	1.792	1.339	2,015	2,602	0.295	0.344
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)											
		TC.46a	0.068	0.006	0.086	1.413	1.189	2,019	2,604	0.056	0.080
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)											
		TC.47a	0.020	0.003	0.170	1.516	1.231	2,019	2,604	0.013	0.026
Early childhood development index 2030											
		TC.53	0.578	0.016	0.028	1.917	1.385	1,324	1,794	0.546	0.611
Learn and acquire skills											
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)											
		LN.2	0.835	0.021	0.025	2.095	1.447	353	638	0.793	0.878
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)											
		LN.8a	0.854	0.012	0.014	1.392	1.180	972	1,203	0.830	0.878
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)											
		LN.8b	0.737	0.020	0.027	1.998	1.414	791	960	0.697	0.777
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)											
		LN.8c	0.107	0.014	0.127	1.794	1.339	667	919	0.080	0.135
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)											
		LN.22c	0.187	0.021	0.114	1.389	1.178	641	468	0.144	0.229

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.127	0.020	0.156	1.657	1.287	641	468	0.087	0.166
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.856	0.011	0.013	2.670	1.634	2,079	2,666	0.833	0.878
Child labour	PR.3	0.173	0.010	0.056	2.049	1.431	4,391	3,165	0.154	0.192
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.060	0.008	0.133	1.117	1.057	662	990	0.044	0.076
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.328	0.019	0.056	1.535	1.239	662	990	0.291	0.365
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.964	0.007	0.007	7.957	2.821	16,246	5,612	0.950	0.978
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.861	0.011	0.012	5.335	2.310	16,246	5,612	0.840	0.883
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.870	0.010	0.011	4.531	2.129	16,246	5,612	0.850	0.889
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.895	0.008	0.009	3.638	1.907	16,246	5,612	0.879	0.910
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.411	0.020	0.049	1.942	1.394	3,459	1,170	0.370	0.451
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.360	0.020	0.055	1.966	1.402	3,394	1,150	0.320	0.399
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.812	0.010	0.012	3.698	1.923	16,235	5,606	0.792	0.832
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.811	0.008	0.010	2.529	1.590	16,246	5,612	0.794	0.828
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.845	0.009	0.010	2.993	1.730	14,561	5,039	0.827	0.863
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.015	0.003	0.194	3.215	1.793	16,246	5,612	0.009	0.021
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.456	0.011	0.024	2.711	1.646	16,246	5,612	0.434	0.478
Equitable chance in life										
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.352	0.010	0.029	2.095	1.447	3,374	4,683	0.332	0.373
na: not applicable										

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Koshi Province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits		
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents											
Survive	Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.972	0.009	0.009	5.551	2.356	8,415	1,861	0.954	0.990
	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.328	0.030	0.091	7.521	2.742	8,415	1,861	0.268	0.387
	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	14	5.0	0.360	na	na	na	na	4.	24
	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	30	8.7	0.290	na	na	na	na	13	47
	Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development	Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.0	0.136	0.067	na	na	na	na	1.8	2.3
	Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	47.2	9.547	0.202	na	na	na	na	28.1	66.2
	Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.859	0.034	0.040	2.547	1.596	263	265	0.791	0.927
	Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.911	0.022	0.025	1.640	1.281	263	265	0.866	0.956
	Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Learn and acquire skills	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.925	0.028	0.030	1.641	1.281	178	152	0.870	0.980
	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.904	0.029	0.032	1.415	1.189	178	152	0.847	0.961
	Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.665	0.037	0.056	0.943	0.971	178	152	0.591	0.740
	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	19	(*)	(*)
	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.224	0.015	0.067	1.066	1.032	939	813	0.194	0.254
	Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.086	0.013	0.150	1.714	1.309	938	811	0.060	0.112
	Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.020	0.009	0.446	3.332	1.825	938	811	0.002	0.038
	Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.712	0.023	0.032	1.463	1.209	610	576	0.667	0.758
	Learn and acquire skills										
	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.877	0.033	0.037	2.057	1.434	161	208	0.811	0.942
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.957	0.011	0.012	1.063	1.031	430	341	0.934	0.980	
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.873	0.024	0.028	1.374	1.172	360	260	0.824	0.921	
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.186	0.040	0.213	2.858	1.691	348	277	0.107	0.265	
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.191	0.046	0.240	2.063	1.436	290	153	0.100	0.283	

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Koshi Province										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.205	0.049	0.237	2.195	1.481	290	153	0.108	0.302
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.784	0.019	0.025	1.848	1.359	956	829	0.745	0.823
Child labour	PR.3	0.175	0.017	0.098	2.163	1.471	2,007	1,061	0.140	0.209
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.055	0.015	0.273	1.178	1.085	287	271	0.025	0.086
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.242	0.028	0.115	1.131	1.064	287	271	0.187	0.298
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.978	0.006	0.007	3.490	1.868	8,415	1,861	0.965	0.990
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.933	0.013	0.014	5.158	2.271	8,415	1,861	0.907	0.960
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.889	0.014	0.016	3.783	1.945	8,415	1,861	0.860	0.917
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.902	0.013	0.015	3.652	1.911	8,415	1,861	0.876	0.928
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.418	0.032	0.078	1.672	1.293	1,734	389	0.353	0.482
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.390	0.033	0.085	1.752	1.324	1,691	377	0.324	0.457
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.820	0.017	0.021	3.580	1.892	8,408	1,859	0.786	0.854
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.819	0.012	0.015	1.868	1.367	8,415	1,861	0.795	0.844
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.862	0.013	0.015	2.555	1.598	8,003	1,768	0.836	0.889
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.033	0.007	0.208	2.713	1.647	8,415	1,861	0.019	0.046
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.487	0.020	0.040	2.859	1.691	8,415	1,861	0.447	0.526
Equitable chance in life										
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.491	0.022	0.046	3.053	1.747	1,710	1,513	0.446	0.536
na: not applicable										
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

Table SE.4.1: Sampling errors: Koshi Province Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.949	0.021	0.022	7.912	2.813	3,403	881	0.907	0.991
	SR.604	0.178	0.023	0.130	3.221	1.795	3,403	881	0.132	0.224
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	27	11.1	0.411	na	na	na	na	5	49
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	40	14.8	0.370	na	na	na	na	11	70
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.0	0.156	0.078	na	na	na	na	1.7	2.3
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	48.9	11.39	0.23	na	na	na	na	26.1	71.7
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.867	0.050	0.057	2.777	1.666	106	131	0.767	0.966
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.930	0.023	0.024	1.012	1.006	106	131	0.885	0.975
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.929	0.029	0.032	0.869	0.932	60	68	0.870	0.987
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.908	0.036	0.039	1.031	1.015	60	68	0.837	0.980
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.656	0.050	0.076	0.737	0.859	60	68	0.556	0.756
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	6	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.287	0.025	0.087	1.187	1.090	375	394	0.238	0.337
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.113	0.022	0.197	1.936	1.391	376	394	0.068	0.157
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.010	0.003	0.315	0.410	0.641	376	394	0.004	0.017
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.600	0.034	0.057	1.353	1.163	248	276	0.531	0.668
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.855	0.054	0.063	2.518	1.587	77	108	0.747	0.963
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.929	0.022	0.024	1.140	1.068	169	152	0.885	0.974
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.852	0.041	0.048	1.401	1.184	127	107	0.770	0.934
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.079	0.022	0.285	0.884	0.940	126	128	0.034	0.124
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.149	0.041	0.274	0.944	0.971	110	73	0.067	0.230
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.105	0.034	0.324	0.885	0.941	110	73	0.037	0.173

Table SE.4.1: Sampling errors: Koshi Province Rural										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Child labour	PR.1	0.799	0.030	0.037	2.217	1.489	381	399	0.739	0.859
	PR.3	0.253	0.024	0.094	1.462	1.209	830	494	0.205	0.300
	PR.4a	0.035	0.014	0.409	0.830	0.911	119	137	0.006	0.064
	PR.4b	0.315	0.044	0.141	1.245	1.116	119	137	0.226	0.404
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2	0.971	0.010	0.010	2.848	1.688	3,403	881	0.952	0.990
	WS.2a	0.930	0.022	0.024	6.679	2.584	3,403	881	0.886	0.974
	WS.2b	0.867	0.026	0.031	5.364	2.316	3,403	881	0.814	0.920
	WS.3a	0.881	0.026	0.030	5.856	2.420	3,403	881	0.828	0.934
	WS.4a	0.236	0.044	0.187	1.990	1.411	720	185	0.147	0.324
	WS.6	0.243	0.041	0.169	1.581	1.258	681	174	0.161	0.325
	WS.7	0.781	0.021	0.026	2.194	1.481	3,400	880	0.739	0.822
	WS.9	0.858	0.019	0.022	2.637	1.624	3,403	881	0.820	0.896
	WS.10	0.890	0.020	0.023	3.563	1.887	3,249	837	0.849	0.931
	WS.11	0.033	0.010	0.298	2.649	1.628	3,403	881	0.013	0.052
Equitable chance in life										
Decision-making on reproductive health	WS.13	0.504	0.037	0.073	4.767	2.183	3,403	881	0.431	0.578
	EQ.704	0.481	0.027	0.056	2.038	1.428	672	708	0.428	0.535
na: not applicable										
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

Table SE.4.2: Sampling errors: Koshi Province Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.988	0.005	0.005	2.280	1.510	5,012	980	0.977	0.998
	SR.604	0.429	0.048	0.112	9.217	3.036	5,012	980	0.333	0.525
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting										
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	5	2.9	0.580	na	na	na	na	0	11
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	24	8.9	0.930	na	na	na	na	1	46
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.0	0.203	0.099	na	na	na	na	1.6	2.4
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	46.2	13.6	0.294	na	na	na	na	19.0	73.4
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.854	0.046	0.054	2.304	1.518	157	134	0.761	0.947
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.898	0.035	0.039	1.770	1.330	157	134	0.828	0.967
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.923	0.039	0.042	1.741	1.319	117	84	0.845	1.000
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.902	0.039	0.043	1.424	1.193	117	84	0.824	0.980
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.670	0.050	0.075	0.945	0.972	117	84	0.570	0.771
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	13	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.182	0.018	0.101	0.941	0.970	564	419	0.145	0.218
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.069	0.015	0.217	1.448	1.203	561	417	0.039	0.099
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.027	0.015	0.556	3.546	1.883	561	417	0.000	0.057
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.790	0.030	0.038	1.584	1.259	362	300	0.730	0.849
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.897	0.039	0.043	1.583	1.258	83	100	0.820	0.974
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.975	0.011	0.011	0.949	0.974	261	189	0.953	0.997
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.884	0.030	0.034	1.374	1.172	233	153	0.823	0.945
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.246	0.061	0.248	2.981	1.727	223	149	0.124	0.368
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.217	0.070	0.323	2.290	1.513	180	80	0.077	0.358

Table SE.4.2: Sampling errors: Koshi Province Urban										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.267	0.073	0.273	2.134	1.461	180	80	0.121	0.412
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.774	0.025	0.033	1.574	1.255	575	430	0.723	0.824
Child labour	PR.3	0.120	0.025	0.207	3.310	1.819	1,177	567	0.070	0.169
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.070	0.024	0.339	1.147	1.071	168	134	0.022	0.117
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.191	0.036	0.191	1.139	1.067	168	134	0.118	0.263
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.982	0.009	0.009	4.068	2.017	5,012	980	0.965	0.999
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.935	0.016	0.017	4.194	2.048	5,012	980	0.903	0.968
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.903	0.015	0.017	2.570	1.603	5,012	980	0.873	0.934
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.916	0.012	0.014	1.966	1.402	5,012	980	0.891	0.941
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.547	0.044	0.081	1.611	1.269	1,013	204	0.458	0.636
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.490	0.047	0.095	1.756	1.325	1,010	203	0.397	0.583
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.847	0.024	0.029	4.454	2.110	5,008	979	0.798	0.895
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.793	0.016	0.020	1.471	1.213	5,012	980	0.762	0.825
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.844	0.017	0.020	2.016	1.420	4,754	931	0.810	0.877
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.033	0.009	0.284	2.666	1.633	5,012	980	0.014	0.051
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.475	0.022	0.045	1.820	1.349	5,012	980	0.432	0.518
Equitable chance in life										
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.497	0.033	0.066	3.424	1.850	1,037	805	0.432	0.562
na: not applicable										
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Madhesh Province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity										
	SR.1	0.985	0.004	0.004	1.937	1.392	9,905	1,814	0.977	0.993
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting										
	SR.604	0.263	0.027	0.102	6.686	2.586	9,905	1,814	0.209	0.316
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)										
	CS.1	20	7.500	0.370	na	na	na	na	5	35
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)										
	CS.5	33	7.8	0.240	na	na	na	na	18	49
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)										
	-	2.4	0.135	0.055	na	na	na	na	2.2	2.7
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)										
	TM.1b	71	7.355	0.104	na	na	na	na	55.9	85.3
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)										
	TM.5b	0.705	0.030	0.043	1.651	1.285	420	379	0.644	0.765
Skilled attendant at delivery										
	TM.9	0.858	0.026	0.030	2.100	1.449	420	379	0.806	0.910
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage										
	TC.3	0.873	0.039	0.045	2.789	1.670	293	205	0.795	0.951
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage										
	TC.6	0.813	0.047	0.057	2.907	1.705	293	205	0.720	0.906
Measles immunization coverage										
	TC.10	0.566	0.044	0.078	1.642	1.281	293	205	0.478	0.655
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms										
	TC.19	(0.934)	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.066)	(0.257)	49	35	(0.912)	(0.956)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)										
	TC.45a	0.311	0.019	0.062	1.774	1.332	1,483	1,014	0.272	0.350
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)										
	TC.46a	0.074	0.009	0.121	1.175	1.084	1,481	1,012	0.056	0.091
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)										
	TC.47a	0.008	0.004	0.546	2.353	1.534	1,481	1,012	0.000	0.016
Early childhood development index 2030										
	TC.53	0.463	0.022	0.048	1.280	1.131	903	640	0.419	0.508
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)										
	LN.2	0.789	0.035	0.045	1.755	1.325	232	238	0.719	0.859
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)										
	LN.8a	0.694	0.041	0.059	3.763	1.940	570	476	0.612	0.776
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)										
	LN.8b	0.578	0.040	0.069	2.604	1.614	495	405	0.498	0.657
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)										
	LN.8c	0.103	0.022	0.211	1.901	1.379	430	371	0.060	0.147
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)										
	LN.22c	0.062	0.021	0.337	1.122	1.059	421	152	0.020	0.103
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)										
	LN.22f	0.110	0.021	0.189	0.667	0.817	421	152	0.068	0.152

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Madhesh Province										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>										
Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>										
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.865	0.011	0.012	0.965	0.982	1,491	1,020	0.844	0.886
Child labour	PR.3	0.065	0.006	0.086	0.569	0.754	2,857	1,128	0.053	0.076
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.057	0.012	0.214	1.073	1.036	444	387	0.033	0.081
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.388	0.030	0.077	1.467	1.211	444	387	0.328	0.448
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.990	0.007	0.007	8.065	2.840	9,905	1,814	0.977	1.000
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.932	0.010	0.011	2.932	1.712	9,905	1,814	0.912	0.952
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.949	0.013	0.013	5.961	2.442	9,905	1,814	0.924	0.974
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.958	0.011	0.011	5.089	2.256	9,905	1,814	0.937	0.979
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.717	0.034	0.048	2.183	1.477	2,072	380	0.649	0.785
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.661	0.039	0.059	2.595	1.611	2,061	378	0.583	0.740
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.831	0.014	0.017	2.581	1.607	9,897	1,812	0.803	0.859
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.783	0.014	0.018	2.014	1.419	9,905	1,814	0.756	0.811
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.621	0.023	0.037	3.277	1.810	8,268	1,466	0.575	0.667
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.032	0.005	0.166	1.617	1.272	9,905	1,814	0.021	0.042
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.282	0.014	0.049	1.729	1.315	9,905	1,814	0.254	0.309
Equitable chance in life										
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.259	0.016	0.061	2.367	1.539	2,157	1,815	0.227	0.291
na: not applicable										
() Figures that are based on fewer than 25-49 unweighted cases										

Table SE.5.1: Sampling errors: Madhesh Province Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25									
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.981	0.007	0.007	2.128	1.459	2,431	813	0.967 0.995
	SR.604	0.176	0.032	0.180	5.596	2.366	2,431	813	0.113 0.239
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	14	5.400	0.380	na	na	na	na	3 25
	CS.5	22	6.400	0.290	na	na	na	na	9 34
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health									
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.5	0.178	0.071	na	na	na	na	2.1 2.9
	TM.1b	82.2	10.780	0.131	na	na	na	na	60.7 103.8
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.5b	0.712	0.041	0.057	1.365	1.168	103	169	0.630 0.793
	TM.9	0.827	0.033	0.040	1.310	1.144	103	169	0.761 0.894
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development									
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.859	0.053	0.061	2.217	1.489	77	98	0.753 0.964
	TC.6	0.788	0.063	0.080	2.286	1.512	77	98	0.663 0.914
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.10	0.509	0.061	0.120	1.447	1.203	77	98	0.386 0.631
	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	14	(*) (*)
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.45a	0.328	0.021	0.065	0.963	0.982	384	463	0.285 0.371
	TC.46a	0.082	0.014	0.168	1.152	1.073	383	462	0.054 0.109
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.000	0.000				383	462	0.000 0.000
	TC.53	0.455	0.036	0.079	1.539	1.240	241	295	0.383 0.527
Learn and acquire skills									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.689	0.065	0.094	2.031	1.425	58	104	0.559 0.819
	LN.8a	0.720	0.041	0.058	1.804	1.343	141	213	0.637 0.803
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8b	0.564	0.050	0.089	1.857	1.363	123	181	0.464 0.665
	LN.8c	0.054	0.017	0.312	0.987	0.994	112	179	0.020 0.088

Table SE.5.1: Sampling errors: Madhesh Province Rural										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.051	0.033	0.642	1.398	1.182	108	64	0.000	0.117
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.134	0.047	0.351	1.200	1.096	108	64	0.040	0.228
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.894	0.014	0.016	0.990	0.995	388	466	0.865	0.922
Child labour	PR.3	0.073	0.012	0.159	0.968	0.984	706	491	0.050	0.096
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.063	0.019	0.306	1.167	1.080	113	186	0.024	0.102
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.340	0.035	0.102	0.991	0.996	113	186	0.271	0.410
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.975	0.025	0.025	19.978	4.470	2,431	813	0.925	1.000
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.895	0.033	0.037	9.301	3.050	2,431	813	0.829	0.960
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.947	0.027	0.029	12.078	3.475	2,431	813	0.892	1.000
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.971	0.010	0.010	2.860	1.691	2,431	813	0.951	0.991
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.755	0.048	0.064	2.118	1.455	502	170	0.659	0.852
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.683	0.056	0.081	2.394	1.547	500	169	0.572	0.794
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.806	0.031	0.038	4.911	2.216	2,429	812	0.745	0.868
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.753	0.022	0.030	2.162	1.470	2,431	813	0.708	0.797
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.641	0.030	0.046	2.403	1.550	1,920	634	0.582	0.700
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.026	0.007	0.289	1.803	1.343	2,431	813	0.011	0.041
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.267	0.021	0.078	1.777	1.333	2,431	813	0.225	0.308
Equitable chance in life										
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.198	0.018	0.092	1.692	1.301	531	810	0.162	0.234
na: not applicable										
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

Table SE.5.2: Sampling errors: Madhesh Province Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.986	0.005	0.005	1.669	1.292	7,474	1,001	0.976	0.996
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.291	0.034	0.116	5.545	2.355	7,474	1,001	0.223	0.359
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	23	10.000	0.440	na	na	na	na	3	43
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	37	10.200	0.270	na	na	na	na	17	58
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.4	0.170	0.070	na	na	na	na	2.1	2.8
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	67.0	9.007	0.134	na	na	na	na	49.0	85.0
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.712	0.041	0.057	1.365	1.168	103	169	0.630	0.793
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.827	0.033	0.040	1.310	1.144	103	169	0.761	0.894
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.878	0.049	0.056	2.415	1.554	216	107	0.779	0.977
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.822	0.059	0.072	2.527	1.590	216	107	0.704	0.940
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.587	0.056	0.095	1.353	1.163	216	107	0.476	0.698
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39	21	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.305	0.025	0.082	1.618	1.272	1099	551	0.255	0.355
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.071	0.011	0.154	0.998	0.999	1098	550	0.049	0.093
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.010	0.006	0.543	1.705	1.306	1098	550	0.000	0.022
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.466	0.027	0.059	1.042	1.021	661	345	0.411	0.521
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.689	0.065	0.689	0.065	0.689	173	104	0.559	0.819
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.720	0.041	0.720	0.041	0.720	428	213	0.637	0.803
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.564	0.050	0.564	0.050	0.564	371	181	0.464	0.665
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.054	0.017	0.054	0.017	0.054	318	179	0.020	0.088
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.051	0.033	0.051	0.033	0.051	313	64	0.000	0.117
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.134	0.047	0.134	0.047	0.134	313	64	0.040	0.228

Table SE.5.2: Sampling errors: Madhesh Province Urban										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.854	0.013	0.016	0.790	0.889	1,104	554	0.828	0.881
Child labour	PR.3	0.062	0.006	0.101	0.425	0.652	2,151	637	0.049	0.074
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.055	0.015	0.274	0.873	0.934	330	201	0.025	0.085
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.404	0.039	0.096	1.246	1.116	330	201	0.326	0.481
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.975	0.025	0.025	19.978	4.470	2,431	813	0.925	1.000
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.895	0.033	0.037	9.301	3.050	2,431	813	0.829	0.960
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.947	0.027	0.029	12.078	3.475	2,431	813	0.892	1.000
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.971	0.010	0.010	2.860	1.691	2,431	813	0.951	0.991
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.755	0.048	0.064	2.118	1.455	502	170	0.659	0.852
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.683	0.056	0.081	2.394	1.547	500	169	0.572	0.794
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.806	0.031	0.038	4.911	2.216	2,429	812	0.745	0.868
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.753	0.022	0.030	2.162	1.470	2,431	813	0.708	0.797
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.641	0.030	0.046	2.403	1.550	1,920	634	0.582	0.700
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.026	0.007	0.289	1.803	1.343	2,431	813	0.011	0.041
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.267	0.021	0.078	1.777	1.333	2,431	813	0.225	0.308
Equitable chance in life										
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.279	0.020	0.071	1.972	1.404	1,005	810	0.239	0.319
na: not applicable										
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Bagmati Province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.988	0.004	0.004	3.688	1.921	10,367	2,686	0.980	0.996
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.579	0.023	0.040	5.920	2.433	10,367	2,686	0.533	0.625
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	10	4.700	0.480	na	na	na	na	0	19
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	21	6.200	0.290	na	na	na	na	9	34
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.6	0.088	0.056	na	na	na	na	1.4	1.7
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	30.8	7.103	0.230	na	na	na	na	17	45
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.931	0.020	0.022	2.159	1.469	254	345	0.890	0.971
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.929	0.023	0.025	2.854	1.689	254	345	0.882	0.976
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.901	0.025	0.028	1.565	1.251	203	216	0.850	0.952
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.870	0.028	0.032	1.495	1.223	203	216	0.814	0.926
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.638	0.040	0.063	1.520	1.233	203	216	0.557	0.718
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.865	0.026	0.030	0.178	0.422	22	31	0.812	0.918
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.192	0.021	0.109	3.110	1.764	1,026	1,099	0.150	0.234
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.042	0.009	0.208	2.062	1.436	1,022	1,094	0.024	0.059
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.021	0.007	0.325	2.462	1.569	1,022	1,094	0.007	0.034
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.774	0.021	0.027	1.984	1.408	717	799	0.732	0.816
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.966	0.012	0.013	1.219	1.104	171	267	0.942	0.991
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.930	0.015	0.016	1.410	1.187	497	427	0.901	0.959
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.852	0.024	0.029	1.798	1.341	490	382	0.803	0.901
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.292	0.034	0.116	2.051	1.432	443	373	0.224	0.359
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.304	0.032	0.105	1.022	1.011	274	215	0.240	0.367

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Bagmati Province										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)										
	LN.22f	0.217	0.039	0.180	1.919	1.385	274	215	0.139	0.295
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.803	0.018	0.023	2.343	1.531	1,056	1,129	0.766	0.839
Child labour	PR.3	0.087	0.012	0.138	2.540	1.594	2,202	1,412	0.063	0.111
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.037	0.011	0.304	1.263	1.124	385	356	0.015	0.060
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.209	0.026	0.124	1.454	1.206	385	356	0.157	0.261
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.984	0.005	0.005	4.988	2.233	10,367	2,686	0.973	0.995
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.887	0.014	0.015	4.911	2.216	10,367	2,686	0.859	0.914
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.886	0.012	0.013	3.717	1.928	10,367	2,686	0.862	0.910
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.887	0.014	0.015	4.911	2.216	10,367	2,686	0.877	0.921
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.886	0.012	0.013	3.717	1.928	10,367	2,686	0.505	0.636
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.886	0.012	0.013	3.717	1.928	10,367	2,686	0.413	0.547
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.937	0.009	0.010	3.726	1.930	10,341	2,681	0.918	0.955
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.782	0.015	0.019	3.404	1.845	10,367	2,686	0.753	0.812
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.867	0.016	0.018	4.044	2.011	6,569	1,861	0.835	0.898
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.027	0.005	0.203	3.068	1.752	10,367	2,686	0.016	0.038
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.387	0.021	0.053	4.824	2.196	10,367	2,686	0.346	0.429
Equitable chance in life										
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.398	0.024	0.061	5.301	2.302	2,161	2,134	0.349	0.447
na: not applicable										

Table SE.6.1: Sampling errors: Bagmati Province Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.974	0.010	0.010	3.284	1.812	2,344	832	0.955	0.994
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.209	0.037	0.175	6.748	2.598	2,344	832	0.136	0.282
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	11.6	7.500	0.644	na	na	na	na	0	27
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	33.3	11.267	0.339	na	na	na	na	11	56
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.3	0.164	0.070	na	na	na	na	2.0	2.7
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	81.7	24.871	0.305	na	na	na	na	31.9	131.4
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.865	0.058	0.067	3.589	1.895	76	126	0.749	0.981
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.803	0.068	0.084	3.613	1.901	76	126	0.667	0.938
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.861	0.057	0.066	1.910	1.382	57	71	0.747	0.975
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.861	0.057	0.066	1.910	1.382	57	71	0.747	0.975
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.645	0.077	0.120	1.831	1.353	57	71	0.490	0.800
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.780	0.078	0.099	0.422	0.650	7	13	0.625	0.936
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.274	0.034	0.125	2.249	1.500	279	379	0.206	0.343
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.025	0.008	0.334	1.081	1.040	279	378	0.008	0.042
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.031	0.014	0.451	2.426	1.558	279	378	0.003	0.058
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.688	0.042	0.060	2.106	1.451	180	262	0.605	0.771
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.920	0.043	0.046	2.117	1.455	45	86	0.835	1.000
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.876	0.029	0.033	1.100	1.049	131	146	0.818	0.933
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.727	0.071	0.098	2.723	1.650	101	108	0.585	0.869
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.080	0.033	0.411	1.401	1.184	83	96	0.014	0.146
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.231	0.064	0.277	1.680	1.296	81	74	0.103	0.359

Table SE.6.1: Sampling errors: Bagmati Province Rural										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.070	0.036	0.513	1.451	1.205	81	74	0.000	0.142
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.763	0.041	0.054	3.597	1.897	285	386	0.681	0.845
Child labour	PR.3	0.157	0.035	0.224	3.982	1.996	564	428	0.087	0.227
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.099	0.039	0.397	1.674	1.294	70	98	0.020	0.177
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.380	0.070	0.183	1.997	1.413	70	98	0.241	0.520
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.954	0.021	0.022	8.732	2.955	2,344	832	0.912	0.997
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.816	0.033	0.040	5.925	2.434	2,344	832	0.750	0.881
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.850	0.027	0.032	4.683	2.164	2,344	832	0.796	0.904
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.889	0.021	0.024	3.711	1.926	2,344	832	0.847	0.931
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.350	0.067	0.192	3.442	1.855	516	174	0.216	0.485
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.321	0.066	0.207	3.437	1.854	502	171	0.188	0.453
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.867	0.028	0.033	5.781	2.404	2,344	832	0.810	0.923
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.822	0.021	0.026	2.568	1.603	2,344	832	0.780	0.865
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.949	0.016	0.017	4.070	2.017	2,154	769	0.918	0.981
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.004	0.002	0.706	1.461	1.209	2,344	832	0.000	0.008
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.659	0.023	0.035	1.929	1.389	2,344	832	0.613	0.705
Equitable chance in life										
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.308	0.030	0.096	2.602	1.613	458	631	0.248	0.367
na: not applicable										

Table SE.6.2: Sampling errors: Bagmati Province Urban, Kathmandu Valley

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25									
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.994	0.003	0.003	1.972	1.404	4,883	971	0.987 1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.834	0.023	0.028	3.702	1.924	4,883	971	0.788 0.880
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	8.9	8.9	1.0	na	na	na	na	0 27
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	17.8	11.657	0.655	na	na	na	na	0 41
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health									
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.4	0.127	0.094	na	na	na	na	1.1 1.6
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	13.7	5.137	0.375	na	na	na	na	3 24
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.942	0.019	0.020	0.804	0.897	112	122	0.905 0.980
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.989	0.009	0.009	0.799	0.894	112	122	0.971 1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development									
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.910	0.032	0.035	0.966	0.983	91	80	0.846 0.973
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.849	0.043	0.051	1.141	1.068	91	80	0.763 0.935
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.586	0.075	0.128	1.824	1.351	91	80	0.436 0.736
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.939	0.004	0.005	0.004	0.065	9	13	0.930 0.948
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.116	0.026	0.227	2.555	1.598	459	377	0.063 0.169
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.038	0.013	0.343	1.748	1.322	456	373	0.012 0.065
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.025	0.012	0.488	2.285	1.512	456	373	0.001 0.050
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.820	0.030	0.036	1.679	1.296	336	284	0.761 0.879
Learn and acquire skills									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.995	0.005	0.005	0.427	0.653	67	84	0.985 1.000
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.961	0.021	0.021	1.500	1.225	212	135	0.920 1.000
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.902	0.035	0.038	1.867	1.366	224	139	0.832 0.971
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.354	0.055	0.155	2.111	1.453	250	162	0.245 0.464
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.387	0.051	0.133	0.681	0.825	95	62	0.284 0.490
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.335	0.085	0.254	1.988	1.410	95	62	0.165 0.505

Table SE.6.2: Sampling errors: Bagmati Province Urban, Kathmandu Valley										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.805	0.024	0.030	1.480	1.217	481	396	0.757	0.854
Child labour	PR.3	0.040	0.014	0.342	2.403	1.550	916	497	0.013	0.067
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.021	0.015	0.710	1.399	1.183	205	132	0.000	0.050
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.122	0.031	0.257	1.203	1.097	205	132	0.059	0.185
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.996	0.002	0.002	0.757	0.870	4,883	971	0.992	0.999
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.901	0.020	0.023	4.485	2.118	4,883	971	0.861	0.942
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.875	0.019	0.021	3.119	1.766	4,883	971	0.838	0.913
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.877	0.018	0.021	2.955	1.719	4,883	971	0.841	0.913
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.760	0.043	0.057	1.889	1.375	935	185	0.674	0.847
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.585	0.052	0.089	2.041	1.429	935	185	0.482	0.689
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.954	0.010	0.011	2.325	1.525	4,857	966	0.933	0.974
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.732	0.024	0.033	2.875	1.696	4,883	971	0.684	0.780
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.783	0.032	0.041	1.852	1.361	1,625	300	0.718	0.848
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.018	0.005	0.307	1.659	1.288	4,883	971	0.007	0.029
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.143	0.029	0.201	6.523	2.554	4,883	971	0.085	0.200
Equitable chance in life										
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.386	0.046	0.118	6.911	2.629	1,060	788	0.294	0.477
na: not applicable										

Table SE.6.3: Sampling errors: Bagmati Province Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.990	0.009	0.009	7.742	2.782	3,140	883	0.971	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.458	0.049	0.108	8.704	2.950	3,140	883	0.359	0.557
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	9.3	7.564	0.814	na	na	na	na	0	24
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	17	8.387	0.504	na	na	na	na	0	33
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.5	0.130	0.089	na	na	na	na	1.2	1.7
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	25.8	8.976	0.347	na	na	na	na	7.9	43.8
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.985	0.008	0.008	0.421	0.649	66	97	0.969	1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.974	0.014	0.014	0.701	0.837	66	97	0.947	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.927	0.050	0.054	2.373	1.540	55	65	0.828	1.000
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.914	0.050	0.055	2.050	1.432	55	65	0.813	1.000
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.714	0.051	0.072	0.825	0.908	55	65	0.612	0.817
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.858	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	6	5	0.858	0.858
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.233	0.040	0.170	3.011	1.735	288	343	0.154	0.313
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.063	0.021	0.331	2.514	1.586	288	343	0.021	0.104
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.005	0.003	0.624	0.638	0.799	288	343	0.000	0.011
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.774	0.034	0.043	1.624	1.275	200	253	0.707	0.841
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.968	0.007	0.007	0.149	0.386	59	97	0.954	0.982
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.934	0.025	0.026	1.438	1.199	155	146	0.885	0.983
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.861	0.036	0.041	1.417	1.190	165	135	0.789	0.932
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.308	0.042	0.137	0.953	0.976	110	115	0.223	0.392
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.282	0.047	0.168	0.866	0.930	98	79	0.187	0.377

Table SE.6.3: Sampling errors: Bagmati Province Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.223	0.050	0.225	1.136	1.066	98	79	0.123	0.324
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.836	0.032	0.038	2.544	1.595	290	347	0.773	0.900
Child labour	PR.3	0.092	0.018	0.200	1.963	1.401	722	487	0.055	0.129
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.029	0.012	0.407	0.618	0.786	110	126	0.005	0.053
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.264	0.038	0.143	0.920	0.959	110	126	0.188	0.340
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.989	0.006	0.006	2.629	1.621	3,140	883	0.977	1.000
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.917	0.019	0.021	4.288	2.071	3,140	883	0.879	0.955
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.930	0.018	0.019	4.307	2.075	3,140	883	0.894	0.966
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.941	0.017	0.018	4.746	2.178	3,140	883	0.906	0.975
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.479	0.062	0.130	2.875	1.696	692	185	0.354	0.604
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.453	0.058	0.128	2.517	1.586	692	185	0.337	0.570
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.962	0.010	0.011	2.554	1.598	3,140	883	0.942	0.983
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.830	0.025	0.030	3.931	1.983	3,140	883	0.780	0.880
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.851	0.027	0.032	4.555	2.134	2,791	792	0.797	0.905
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.059	0.016	0.269	3.969	1.992	3,140	883	0.027	0.090
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.565	0.031	0.054	3.390	1.841	3,140	883	0.504	0.627
Equitable chance in life										
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.484	0.020	0.042	1.186	1.089	643	715	0.443	0.524
na: not applicable										

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Gandaki Province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25									
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.995	0.002	0.002	1.379	1.174	4,323	1,628	0.991 0.999
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.477	0.031	0.065	6.200	2.490	4,323	1,628	0.415 0.539
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	14	8.500	0.630	na	na	na	na	0 31
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	20	10.400	0.520	na	na	na	na	0 41
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health									
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.5	0.110	0.072	na	na	na	na	1.3 1.7
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	45.9	11.786	0.257	na	na	na	na	22 69
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.955	0.015	0.015	0.938	0.969	103	187	0.925 0.984
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.966	0.014	0.014	1.037	1.018	103	187	0.939 0.993
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development									
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.956	0.015	0.015	0.604	0.777	74	123	0.926 0.985
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.922	0.019	0.021	0.637	0.798	74	123	0.884 0.961
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.676	0.051	0.076	1.454	1.206	74	123	0.574 0.778
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.899	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5	10	0.899 0.899
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.213	0.026	0.121	2.420	1.556	386	613	0.162 0.265
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.046	0.008	0.182	0.974	0.987	384	613	0.029 0.082
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.028	0.009	0.331	1.934	1.391	384	613	0.009 0.047
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.750	0.021	0.028	1.032	1.016	255	442	0.709 0.792
Learn and acquire skills									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.901	0.032	0.035	1.937	1.392	76	173	0.838 0.965
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.946	0.016	0.017	1.177	1.085	211	241	0.914 0.977
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.881	0.034	0.039	1.983	1.408	180	181	0.813 0.949
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.336	0.044	0.131	1.739	1.319	166	201	0.248 0.424
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.389	0.047	0.122	1.291	1.136	168	138	0.295 0.484

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Gandaki Province										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>t</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/t</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>t</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>t</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.232	0.048	0.207	1.771	1.331	168	138	0.136	0.327
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.892	0.013	0.014	1.026	1.013	392	625	0.867	0.918
Child labour	PR.3	0.076	0.014	0.183	2.277	1.509	957	828	0.048	0.104
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.047	0.014	0.298	0.990	0.995	171	230	0.019	0.074
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.215	0.041	0.190	2.268	1.506	171	230	0.133	0.297
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.985	0.006	0.006	3.734	1.932	4,323	1,628	0.974	0.997
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.926	0.016	0.017	5.708	2.389	4,323	1,628	0.895	0.957
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.847	0.026	0.031	8.445	2.906	4,323	1,628	0.795	0.898
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.857	0.025	0.029	8.273	2.876	4,323	1,628	0.808	0.907
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.317	0.043	0.137	2.925	1.710	905	338	0.230	0.404
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.282	0.044	0.157	3.241	1.800	898	336	0.194	0.371
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.948	0.007	0.007	1.490	1.221	4,321	1,627	0.935	0.962
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.881	0.015	0.017	3.661	1.913	4,323	1,628	0.850	0.912
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.907	0.011	0.013	2.495	1.580	4,288	1,607	0.884	0.930
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.008	0.003	0.377	1.870	1.367	4,323	1,628	0.002	0.014
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.633	0.024	0.038	4.028	2.007	4,323	1,628	0.585	0.680
Equitable chance in life										
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.267	0.017	0.062	1.759	1.326	927	1,262	0.234	0.300
na: not applicable										

Table SE.7.1: Sampling errors: Gandaki Province Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25									
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.985	0.006	0.006	2.022	1.422	1,370	744	0.973 0.998
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.238	0.030	0.127	3.721	1.929	1,370	744	0.178 0.299
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	17	12.800	0.750	na	na	na	na	0 43
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	17	12.800	0.750	na	na	na	na	0 43
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health									
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.7	0.173	0.102	na	na	na	na	1.4 2.0
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	75.7	25.138	0.332	na	na	na	na	25 126
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.958	0.026	0.027	1.221	1.105	30	75	0.907 1.000
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.923	0.034	0.037	1.245	1.116	30	75	0.854 0.992
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development									
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.970	0.021	0.022	0.796	0.892	22	53	0.927 1.000
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.957	0.026	0.027	0.843	0.918	22	53	0.906 1.000
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.763	0.078	0.102	1.735	1.317	22	53	0.608 0.919
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	1.000	0.000	0.000			4	7	1.000 1.000
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.217	0.029	0.136	1.393	1.180	122	275	0.158 0.276
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.040	0.009	0.228	0.596	0.772	123	276	0.022 0.058
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.016	0.011	0.677	2.084	1.444	123	276	0.000 0.038
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.694	0.038	0.055	1.386	1.177	84	203	0.618 0.770
Learn and acquire skills									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.857	0.052	0.060	1.664	1.290	25	78	0.753 0.960
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.976	0.007	0.007	0.208	0.457	72	109	0.963 0.990
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.791	0.045	0.057	0.768	0.877	48	64	0.701 0.881
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.203	0.078	0.382	3.275	1.810	49	89	0.048 0.358
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.433	0.061	0.140	1.024	1.012	65	69	0.312 0.555
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.172	0.073	0.424	2.541	1.594	65	69	0.026 0.318

Table SE.7.1: Sampling errors: Gandaki Province Rural										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.876	0.014	0.016	0.527	0.726	124	280	0.847	0.904
Child labour	PR.3	0.081	0.018	0.227	1.562	1.250	312	345	0.044	0.118
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.050	0.013	0.268	0.353	0.594	44	95	0.023	0.076
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.290	0.073	0.252	2.441	1.562	44	95	0.144	0.436
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.987	0.006	0.006	1.857	1.363	1,370	744	0.975	0.998
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.904	0.022	0.025	4.317	2.078	1,370	744	0.859	0.949
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.863	0.026	0.030	4.314	2.077	1,370	744	0.810	0.915
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.870	0.025	0.029	4.275	2.068	1,370	744	0.819	0.921
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.149	0.049	0.328	2.878	1.696	300	154	0.051	0.246
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.116	0.040	0.343	2.344	1.531	299	153	0.036	0.195
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.908	0.016	0.018	2.301	1.517	1,368	743	0.876	0.940
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.901	0.014	0.016	1.651	1.285	1,370	744	0.873	0.929
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.948	0.022	0.023	6.989	2.644	1,349	729	0.905	0.992
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.001	0.001	0.997	0.840	0.917	1,370	744	0.000	0.003
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.675	0.033	0.049	3.643	1.909	1,370	744	0.609	0.740
Equitable chance in life										
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.225	0.024	0.105	1.711	1.308	282	539	0.178	0.272
na: not applicable										

Table SE.7.2: Sampling errors: Gandaki Province Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	2,953	884	1.000	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.588	0.041	0.069	6.030	2.456	2,953	884	0.506	0.669
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1				na	na	na	na	na	
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5				na	na	na	na	na	
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.5	0.136	0.093	na	na	na	na	1.2	1.7
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	34.9	13.646	0.390	na	na	na	na	7.7	62.2
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.954	0.018	0.019	0.792	0.890	73	112	0.918	0.989
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.984	0.012	0.012	0.961	0.981	73	112	0.960	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.949	0.019	0.020	0.509	0.713	52	70	0.912	0.987
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.907	0.026	0.029	0.560	0.748	52	70	0.855	0.959
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.639	0.062	0.096	1.133	1.064	52	70	0.516	0.762
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	3	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.212	0.035	0.166	2.494	1.579	264	338	0.141	0.282
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.048	0.011	0.235	0.942	0.971	261	337	0.026	0.071
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.034	0.013	0.376	1.652	1.285	261	337	0.008	0.059
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.778	0.024	0.031	0.800	0.894	171	239	0.730	0.826
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.923	0.0386	0.042	1.956	1.399	52	95	0.845	1.000
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.930	0.0246	0.026	1.212	1.101	139	132	0.881	0.979
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.914	0.0453	0.050	3.038	1.743	131	117	0.824	1.000
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.391	0.0505	0.129	1.186	1.089	117	112	0.290	0.492
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.361	0.066	0.182	1.276	1.130	103	69	0.230	0.493
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.269	0.062	0.230	1.322	1.150	103	69	0.145	0.393

Table SE.7.2: Sampling errors: Gandaki Province Urban										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	PR.1	0.900	0.017	0.019	1.158	267	345	0.866	0.935
	Child labour	PR.3	0.073	0.019	0.254	2.455	645	483	0.036	0.110
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.045	0.018	0.397	1.003	127	135	0.009	0.081
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.189	0.049	0.258	2.084	127	135	0.092	0.287
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.985	0.008	0.008	3.764	2,953	884	0.969	1.000
	Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.936	0.020	0.022	6.009	2,953	884	0.896	0.976
	Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.839	0.036	0.043	8.477	2,953	884	0.767	0.911
	Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.851	0.035	0.041	8.316	2,953	884	0.782	0.920
	Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.401	0.058	0.144	2.523	605	184	0.286	0.516
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.366	0.061	0.166	2.898	599	183	0.244	0.487
	Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.967	0.006	0.007	1.121	2,953	884	0.954	0.980
	Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.872	0.021	0.025	3.636	2,953	884	0.829	0.915
	Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.888	0.014	0.016	1.701	2,939	878	0.860	0.916
	Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.011	0.004	0.395	1.561	2,953	884	0.002	0.020
	Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.613	0.032	0.052	3.818	2,953	884	0.549	0.677
Equitable chance in life										
	Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.286	0.021	0.075	1.624	645	723	0.243	0.329
na: not applicable										

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Lumbini Province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.992	0.003	0.003	2.010	1.418	8,459	1,846	0.986	0.998
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.326	0.025	0.078	5.419	2.328	8,459	1,846	0.275	0.376
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	15.6	5.087	0.327	na	na	na	na	5.4	25.7
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	29.0	7.877	0.276	na	na	na	na	12.8	44.3
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.7	0.106	0.062	na	na	na	na	1.5	1.9
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	30.4	5.7	0.2	na	na	na	na	18.9	41.9
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.906	0.023	0.026	1.741	1.319	257	276	0.860	0.953
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.945	0.017	0.018	1.532	1.238	257	276	0.911	0.979
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.901	0.032	0.036	1.958	1.399	186	167	0.836	0.966
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.849	0.036	0.042	1.675	1.294	186	167	0.777	0.921
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.722	0.041	0.057	1.415	1.190	186	167	0.639	0.804
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	14	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.289	0.025	0.087	2.445	1.564	917	798	0.239	0.339
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.068	0.009	0.138	1.113	1.055	919	798	0.049	0.087
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.027	0.007	0.243	1.299	1.140	919	798	0.014	0.040
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.658	0.025	0.038	1.620	1.273	628	574	0.608	0.708
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.924	0.024	0.026	1.845	1.358	185	226	0.876	0.972
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.841	0.020	0.024	1.248	1.117	511	415	0.800	0.881
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.772	0.025	0.033	1.332	1.154	470	367	0.722	0.823
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.175	0.030	0.172	2.137	1.462	403	341	0.115	0.235
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.193	0.042	0.216	1.653	1.286	307	150	0.109	0.276
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.176	0.034	0.194	1.191	1.091	307	150	0.108	0.244

Table SE-8: Sampling errors: Lumbini Province										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.872	0.017	0.020	2.208	1.486	975	843	0.837	0.906
Child labour	PR.3	0.083	0.014	0.165	2.849	1.688	2,349	1,156	0.056	0.111
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.034	0.008	0.248	0.762	0.873	366	352	0.017	0.051
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.216	0.028	0.130	1.628	1.276	366	352	0.160	0.272
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.983	0.008	0.008	6.820	2.612	8,459	1,846	0.967	0.999
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.915	0.012	0.013	3.295	1.815	8,459	1,846	0.892	0.939
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.931	0.011	0.011	3.235	1.799	8,459	1,846	0.910	0.952
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.946	0.009	0.009	2.677	1.636	8,459	1,846	0.929	0.964
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.587	0.032	0.054	1.617	1.272	1,780	384	0.523	0.651
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.540	0.029	0.055	1.295	1.138	1,735	372	0.481	0.599
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.810	0.017	0.021	3.470	1.863	8,440	1,842	0.776	0.844
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.802	0.015	0.019	2.672	1.635	8,459	1,846	0.772	0.832
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.732	0.018	0.025	2.675	1.636	7,349	1,622	0.696	0.768
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.028	0.007	0.238	3.046	1.745	8,459	1,846	0.015	0.042
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.404	0.021	0.051	3.270	1.808	8,459	1,846	0.363	0.446
Equitable chance in life										
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.442	0.015	0.035	1.646	1.283	1,901	1,713	0.411	0.472
na: not applicable										
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 cases										

Table SE.8.1: Sampling errors: Lumbini Province Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25									
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.989	0.004	0.004	1.187	1.090	3,761	903	0.982 0.997
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.198	0.016	0.083	1.545	1.243	3,761	903	0.165 0.231
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	17	6.973	48.621	na	na	na	na	4 21
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	24	9.806	96.157	na	na	na	na	4 43
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health									
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.1	0.175	0.085	na	na	na	na	1.7 2.4
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	36.7	9.758	0.266	na	na	na	na	17.2 56.3
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.934	0.018	0.019	0.799	0.894	137	151	0.897 0.970
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.967	0.021	0.022	2.006	1.416	137	151	0.925 1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development									
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.914	0.026	0.029	0.771	0.878	99	88	0.862 0.967
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.853	0.042	0.050	1.241	1.114	99	88	0.768 0.937
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.732	0.062	0.085	1.733	1.316	99	88	0.607 0.857
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	7	(*) (*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.354	0.037	0.103	2.432	1.559	455	417	0.281 0.427
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.052	0.008	0.153	0.528	0.727	456	417	0.036 0.068
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.014	0.006	0.396	0.952	0.975	456	417	0.003 0.026
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.647	0.044	0.067	2.448	1.565	306	295	0.560 0.734
Learn and acquire skills									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.910	0.041	0.045	2.117	1.455	79	104	0.827 0.992
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.804	0.029	0.036	1.212	1.101	261	228	0.746 0.862
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.734	0.044	0.060	1.964	1.401	223	196	0.646 0.823
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.138	0.038	0.278	2.033	1.426	163	166	0.061 0.214
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.160	0.048	0.303	1.260	1.123	145	73	0.063 0.257
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.146	0.056	0.384	1.818	1.348	145	73	0.034 0.259

Table SE.8.1: Sampling errors: Lumbini Province Rural										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.853	0.027	0.031	2.508	1.584	490	443	0.800	0.906
Child labour	PR.3	0.109	0.017	0.158	1.726	1.314	1,085	564	0.075	0.144
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.049	0.013	0.269	0.705	0.840	173	189	0.023	0.076
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.295	0.043	0.145	1.640	1.280	173	189	0.209	0.380
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.979	0.015	0.015	9.777	3.127	3,761	903	0.949	1.000
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.901	0.012	0.013	1.461	1.209	3,761	903	0.877	0.925
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.918	0.015	0.016	2.688	1.639	3,761	903	0.887	0.948
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.934	0.010	0.011	1.448	1.204	3,761	903	0.914	0.954
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.508	0.039	0.078	1.172	1.083	798	189	0.429	0.587
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.440	0.040	0.092	1.223	1.106	789	185	0.359	0.521
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.776	0.024	0.031	2.944	1.716	3,761	903	0.728	0.823
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.803	0.020	0.024	2.200	1.483	3,761	903	0.764	0.843
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.772	0.019	0.024	1.591	1.261	3,245	790	0.735	0.810
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.015	0.007	0.461	2.870	1.694	3,761	903	0.001	0.028
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.460	0.020	0.043	1.448	1.203	3,761	903	0.420	0.500
Equitable chance in life										
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.405	0.023	0.056	1.811	1.346	834	853	0.359	0.450
na: not applicable										
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 cases.										

Table SE.8.2: Sampling errors: Lumbini Province Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.994	0.004	0.004	3.150	1.775	4,698	943	0.986	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.428	0.045	0.104	7.636	2.763	4,698	943	0.339	0.517
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	13.6	7.5	0.6	na	na	na	na	0	29
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	34.3	12.6	0.4	na	na	na	na	9	60
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.4	0.113	0.078	na	na	na	na	1.2	1.7
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	24.9	6.950	0.279	na	na	na	na	11.0	38.8
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.875	0.043	0.049	2.075	1.441	120	125	0.790	0.961
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.920	0.028	0.031	1.366	1.169	120	125	0.863	0.977
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.886	0.062	0.070	2.997	1.731	87	79	0.761	1.000
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.844	0.060	0.071	2.131	1.460	87	79	0.724	0.964
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.709	0.054	0.076	1.092	1.045	87	79	0.602	0.817
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	7	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.225	0.035	0.154	2.626	1.620	462	381	0.156	0.295
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.084	0.017	0.198	1.374	1.172	462	381	0.051	0.118
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.039	0.012	0.301	1.398	1.183	462	381	0.016	0.063
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.669	0.027	0.040	0.903	0.950	323	279	0.615	0.722
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.934	0.029	0.031	1.625	1.275	106	122	0.877	0.992
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.879	0.027	0.031	1.286	1.134	251	187	0.825	0.933
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.807	0.026	0.032	0.732	0.855	247	171	0.755	0.858
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.200	0.044	0.218	2.063	1.436	240	175	0.113	0.287
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.222	0.065	0.293	1.856	1.362	162	77	0.092	0.352
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.202	0.040	0.198	0.753	0.868	162	77	0.122	0.282

Table SE.8.2: Sampling errors: Lumbini Province Urban										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.891	0.021	0.023	1.755	1.325	485	400	0.849	0.932
Child labour	PR.3	0.061	0.021	0.341	4.476	2.116	1,264	592	0.019	0.103
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.020	0.011	0.520	0.912	0.955	193	163	0.000	0.042
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.146	0.034	0.234	1.516	1.231	193	163	0.077	0.214
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.986	0.008	0.008	4.102	2.025	4,698	943	0.970	1.000
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.926	0.019	0.020	4.976	2.231	4,698	943	0.889	0.964
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.942	0.015	0.016	3.788	1.946	4,698	943	0.913	0.972
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.956	0.013	0.014	3.872	1.968	4,698	943	0.930	0.983
Use of improved water sources free from fecal contamination	WS.4a	0.652	0.048	0.074	2.007	1.417	982	195	0.555	0.749
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.624	0.042	0.067	1.386	1.177	946	187	0.540	0.707
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.837	0.024	0.029	3.994	1.998	4,679	939	0.789	0.886
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.801	0.022	0.028	2.949	1.717	4,698	943	0.757	0.846
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.700	0.029	0.042	3.399	1.844	4,103	832	0.641	0.759
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.039	0.011	0.275	2.915	1.707	4,698	943	0.018	0.061
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.360	0.034	0.094	4.668	2.161	4,698	943	0.293	0.428
Equitable chance in life										
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.471	0.021	0.045	1.517	1.232	1,067	860	0.429	0.513
na: not applicable										
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 cases.										

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Karnali Province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.808	0.027	0.033	6.675	2.584	2,914	1,429	0.754	0.862
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.117	0.019	0.166	5.228	2.286	2,914	1,429	0.078	0.156
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	22	7.438	0.331	na	na	na	na	8	37
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	38	11.271	0.300	na	na	na	na	15	60
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.3	0.109	0.048	na	na	na	na	2.1	2.5
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	77.3	9.421	0.122	na	na	na	na	58.5	96.2
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.919	0.025	0.027	2.133	1.460	120	254	0.870	0.969
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.940	0.019	0.021	1.678	1.295	120	254	0.902	0.979
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.827	0.028	0.034	0.829	0.910	92	152	0.771	0.883
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.817	0.023	0.028	0.537	0.733	92	152	0.771	0.863
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.580	0.056	0.097	1.950	1.396	92	152	0.468	0.692
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.894)	(0.036)	(0.040)	(0.373)	(0.611)	19	29	(0.823)	(0.965)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.366	0.017	0.047	0.829	0.911	414	664	0.332	0.400
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.053	0.010	0.194	1.400	1.183	414	664	0.033	0.074
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.039	0.010	0.244	1.601	1.265	414	664	0.020	0.058
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.509	0.036	0.072	2.330	1.526	269	440	0.436	0.581
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.821	0.032	0.038	0.950	0.975	64	141	0.758	0.884
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.943	0.014	0.015	1.221	1.105	187	322	0.914	0.971
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.865	0.024	0.028	1.391	1.179	157	285	0.817	0.913
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.087	0.017	0.201	1.061	1.030	145	277	0.052	0.122
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.246	0.043	0.173	1.083	1.041	110	112	0.161	0.331
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.157	0.047	0.298	1.847	1.359	110	112	0.063	0.251

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Karnali Province										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.958	0.014	0.015	3.296	1.815	427	684	0.930	0.986
Violent discipline	PR.2								0.000	0.000
Child labour	PR.3	0.241	0.029	0.119	3.740	1.934	825	830	0.184	0.299
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.099	0.019	0.191	1.236	1.112	153	307	0.061	0.137
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.410	0.031	0.075	1.189	1.090	153	307	0.348	0.471
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.934	0.012	0.013	3.219	1.794	2,914	1,429	0.911	0.958
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.773	0.021	0.028	3.740	1.934	2,914	1,429	0.730	0.816
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.764	0.018	0.023	2.475	1.573	2,914	1,429	0.728	0.799
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.807	0.016	0.019	2.222	1.491	2,914	1,429	0.776	0.839
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.300	0.035	0.116	1.620	1.273	601	284.0	0.231	0.369
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.221	0.035	0.156	1.956	1.398	601	284.0	0.152	0.290
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.818	0.017	0.021	2.816	1.678	2,913	1,428	0.783	0.852
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.768	0.014	0.018	1.513	1.230	2,914	1,429	0.740	0.795
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.921	0.007	0.008	1.018	1.009	2,711	1,318	0.906	0.936
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.003	0.001	0.284	0.307	0.554	2,914	1,429	0.001	0.004
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.319	0.022	0.068	3.084	1.756	2,914	1,429	0.275	0.460
Equitable chance in life										
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.427	0.017	0.040	1.359	1.166	618	1,170	0.393	0.460
na: not applicable										
) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases										

Table SE.9.1: Sampling errors: Karnali Province Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25									
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.748	0.036	0.048	4.823	2.196	1,338	713	0.677 0.820
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.037	0.013	0.359	3.563	1.888	1,338	713	0.011 0.064
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	10	5.576	0.544	na	na	na	na	0 21
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	24	7.798	0.320	na	na	na	na	9 40
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health									
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.4	0.146	0.060	na	na	na	na	2.1 2.7
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	87.0	13.460	0.155	na	na	na	na	60.1 113.9
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.934	0.030	0.032	1.844	1.358	57	129	0.875 0.994
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.946	0.022	0.023	1.197	1.094	57	129	0.903 0.990
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development									
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.798	0.033	0.042	0.551	0.742	48	81	0.732 0.865
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.736	0.036	0.049	0.525	0.725	48	81	0.665 0.808
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.553	0.084	0.152	2.296	1.515	48	81	0.385 0.722
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	14	(*) (*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.394	0.029	0.074	1.165	1.080	190	330	0.336 0.453
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.054	0.014	0.263	1.296	1.138	192	332	0.025 0.082
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.044	0.013	0.299	1.357	1.165	192	332	0.018 0.070
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.440	0.048	0.108	1.988	1.410	122	217	0.345 0.535
Learn and acquire skills									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.766	0.050	0.065	1.026	1.013	32	75	0.666 0.865
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.927	0.022	0.024	1.157	1.076	87	162	0.883 0.971
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.845	0.035	0.041	1.358	1.165	73	147	0.776 0.915
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.054	0.022	0.408	1.317	1.147	69	139	0.010 0.099
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.179	0.045	0.253	0.752	0.867	58	55	0.089 0.270
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.090	0.031	0.350	0.651	0.807	58	55	0.027 0.153

Table SE.9.1: Sampling errors: Karnali Province Rural										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.968	0.015	0.015	2.435	1.560	199	344	0.938	0.998
Child labour	PR.3	0.257	0.038	0.149	3.120	1.766	399	409	0.181	0.334
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.092	0.030	0.329	1.655	1.286	73	152	0.031	0.153
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.445	0.040	0.089	0.967	0.983	73	152	0.366	0.525
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.916	0.023	0.025	4.888	2.211	1,338	713	0.870	0.962
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.722	0.038	0.052	5.065	2.251	1,338	713	0.646	0.797
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.754	0.027	0.036	2.781	1.668	1,338	713	0.700	0.808
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.811	0.018	0.022	1.522	1.234	1,338	713	0.775	0.848
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.331	0.046	0.138	1.345	1.160	281	143	0.240	0.423
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.237	0.049	0.207	1.885	1.373	281	143	0.139	0.335
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.770	0.030	0.039	3.627	1.904	1,337	712	0.709	0.830
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.727	0.023	0.032	1.963	1.401	1,338	713	0.680	0.774
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.910	0.013	0.014	1.262	1.123	1,212	637	0.884	0.935
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.000	0.000				1,338	713	0.000	0.000
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.301	0.029	0.095	2.770	1.664	1,338	713	0.244	0.359
Equitable chance in life										
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.429	0.024	0.056	1.337	1.156	271	562	0.380	0.477
na: not applicable										
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

Table SE.9.2: Sampling errors: Karnali Province Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.859	0.038	0.045	8.697	2.949	1,576	716	0.782	0.936
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.185	0.033	0.181	5.291	2.300	1,576	716	0.118	0.252
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	33	12.779	0.388	na	na	na	na	7	59
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	49	19.902	0.407	na	na	na	na	9	89
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	2.2	0.160	0.074	na	na	na	na	1.8	2.5
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	69.3	13.121	0.189	na	na	na	na	43.0	95.5
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.906	0.040	0.044	2.278	1.509	63	125	0.827	0.985
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.935	0.031	0.034	2.001	1.415	63	125	0.872	0.998
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.858	0.047	0.055	1.280	1.131	45	71	0.763	0.952
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.904	0.029	0.032	0.658	0.811	45	71	0.847	0.961
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.608	0.072	0.119	1.532	1.238	45	71	0.464	0.753
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	15	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.342	0.020	0.058	0.588	0.767	224	334	0.302	0.382
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.053	0.015	0.282	1.468	1.211	222	332	0.023	0.083
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.035	0.014	0.392	1.835	1.355	222	332	0.008	0.062
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.565	0.051	0.091	2.367	1.538	147	223	0.463	0.668
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.877	0.030	0.034	0.550	0.742	32	66	0.817	0.938
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.956	0.019	0.020	1.381	1.175	100	160	0.918	0.994
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.882	0.033	0.037	1.418	1.191	84	138	0.816	0.948
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.116	0.025	0.220	0.867	0.931	77	138	0.065	0.166
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.319	0.070	0.221	1.275	1.129	53	57	0.178	0.459
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.231	0.088	0.382	2.461	1.569	53	57	0.055	0.408

Table SE.9.2: Sampling errors: Karnali Province Urban										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.949	0.022	0.024	3.509	1.873	228	340	0.904	0.994
Child labour	PR.3	0.226	0.042	0.188	4.338	2.083	427	421	0.141	0.311
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.106	0.024	0.222	0.901	0.949	80	155	0.059	0.153
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.377	0.045	0.121	1.356	1.165	80	155	0.286	0.468
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.950	0.009	0.010	1.357	1.165	1,576	716	0.931	0.969
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.817	0.022	0.027	2.336	1.528	1,576	716	0.773	0.861
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.772	0.023	0.030	2.186	1.479	1,576	716	0.725	0.818
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.804	0.024	0.030	2.699	1.643	1,576	716	0.755	0.853
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.273	0.051	0.188	1.861	1.364	320	141	0.170	0.375
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.207	0.048	0.234	1.997	1.413	320	141	0.111	0.304
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.859	0.015	0.018	1.352	1.163	1,576	716	0.828	0.889
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.802	0.015	0.019	1.063	1.031	1,576	716	0.771	0.833
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.930	0.009	0.010	0.865	0.930	1,499	681	0.912	0.949
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.005	0.001	0.279	0.274	0.523	1,576	716	0.002	0.008
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.334	0.031	0.094	3.184	1.784	1,576	716	0.271	0.397
Equitable chance in life										
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.425	0.023	0.055	1.354	1.164	347	608	0.378	0.472
na: not applicable										
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Sudurpashchim Province

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25									
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i> Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents									
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.899	0.024	0.027	10.037	3.168	4,495	1,538	0.850 0.948
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.195	0.030	0.156	8.989	2.998	4,495	1,538	0.134 0.255
Survive									
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	25.5	6.257	0.245	na	na	na	na	13 38
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	47.8	8.756	0.183	na	na	na	na	30 65
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health									
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.9	0.133	0.069	na	na	na	na	1.7 2.2
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	36.4	6.120	0.168	na	na	na	na	24 49
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.878	0.021	0.024	0.996	0.998	165	252	0.836 0.919
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.942	0.016	0.017	1.183	1.088	165	252	0.910 0.974
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development									
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.950	0.023	0.024	1.403	1.184	110	126	0.903 0.996
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.889	0.028	0.032	1.011	1.005	110	126	0.833 0.946
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.626	0.036	0.058	0.709	0.842	110	126	0.554 0.699
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.771)	(0.055)	(0.072)	(0.658)	(0.811)	30	39	(0.661) (0.882)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.241	0.023	0.094	2.030	1.425	560	729	0.196 0.286
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.080	0.013	0.167	1.755	1.325	564	732	0.053 0.106
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.031	0.009	0.282	1.864	1.365	564	732	0.014 0.049
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.611	0.030	0.049	1.879	1.371	357	496	0.551 0.671
Learn and acquire skills									
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.853	0.042	0.049	2.036	1.427	75	147	0.769 0.936
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.884	0.016	0.018	0.956	0.978	300	389	0.853 0.916
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.798	0.027	0.034	1.498	1.224	265	325	0.744 0.853
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.192	0.031	0.160	1.481	1.217	178	244	0.130 0.253
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.259	0.049	0.190	1.881	1.371	179	149	0.161 0.358
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.211	0.040	0.190	1.423	1.193	179	149	0.131 0.291

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Sudurpashchim Province										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	PR.1	0.906	0.016	0.017	2.170	569	737	0.874	0.938
	Child labour	PR.3	0.249	0.019	0.075	1.756	1,288	937	0.212	0.287
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.051	0.015	0.290	1.296	200	288	0.021	0.081
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.266	0.031	0.118	1.437	200	288	0.203	0.328
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.972	0.009	0.009	4.779	4,495	1,538	0.954	0.991
	Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.832	0.023	0.027	5.688	4,495	1,538	0.787	0.878
	Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.860	0.015	0.017	2.847	4,495	1,538	0.830	0.890
	Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.873	0.015	0.017	3.008	4,495	1,538	0.844	0.903
	Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.567	0.035	0.063	1.688	980	330	0.496	0.638
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.438	0.039	0.089	2.048	980	330	0.359	0.516
	Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.897	0.013	0.014	2.680	4,489	1,535	0.872	0.923
	Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.767	0.016	0.021	2.245	4,495	1,538	0.734	0.799
	Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.850	0.015	0.018	2.365	4,007	1,362	0.820	0.879
	Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.011	0.003	0.271	1.311	4,495	1,538	0.005	0.018
	Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.341	0.022	0.066	3.449	4,495	1,538	0.296	0.386
Equitable chance in life										
	Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.311	0.015	0.047	1.284	949	1,309	0.282	0.340
na: not applicable										
() Figures that are based on fewer than 25-49 unweighted cases										

Table SE.10.1: Sampling errors: Sudurpaschim Province Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.963	0.025	0.026	14.836	3.852	2,896	812	0.912	1.000
	SR.604	0.261	0.045	0.172	8.458	2.908	2,896	812	0.171	0.351
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	22.0	8.312	0.377	na	na	na	na	5	39
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	49.2	12.655	0.257	na	na	na	na	24	74
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.9	0.166	0.085	na	na	na	na	1.6	2.3
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	30.2	7.469	0.247	na	na	na	na	15.3	45.1
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.888	0.029	0.033	1.235	1.111	110	145	0.830	0.947
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.976	0.007	0.007	0.307	0.554	110	145	0.962	0.990
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.942	0.032	0.034	1.422	1.193	80	77	0.878	1.000
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.894	0.037	0.042	1.109	1.053	80	77	0.820	0.969
Measels Immunization Coverage	TC.701	0.606	0.047	0.078	0.706	0.840	80	77	0.511	0.700
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	23	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.182	0.030	0.166	2.348	1.532	351	385	0.122	0.242
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.077	0.019	0.245	1.932	1.390	354	387	0.039	0.115
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.021	0.009	0.422	1.455	1.206	354	387	0.003	0.038
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.675	0.041	0.061	1.946	1.395	214	250	0.592	0.758
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.897	0.048	0.054	1.605	1.267	37	64	0.800	0.994
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.897	0.018	0.020	0.694	0.833	187	196	0.861	0.933
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.845	0.038	0.045	1.835	1.355	171	168	0.769	0.921
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.189	0.042	0.224	1.413	1.189	112	122	0.104	0.273
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.275	0.057	0.206	1.415	1.190	106	89	0.161	0.388

Table SE.10.1: Sampling errors: Sudurpaschim Province Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (<i>deff</i>), square root of design effects (<i>deff</i>), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.245	0.055	0.224	1.439	1.200	106	89	0.135	0.355
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.909	0.022	0.024	2.312	1.521	357	389	0.865	0.954
Child labour	PR.3	0.199	0.021	0.107	1.414	1.189	792	503	0.156	0.241
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.047	0.020	0.432	1.429	1.195	129	155	0.006	0.088
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.267	0.043	0.161	1.453	1.205	129	155	0.181	0.353
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.995	0.002	0.002	0.805	0.897	2,896	812	0.990	0.999
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.896	0.022	0.024	4.179	2.044	2,896	812	0.852	0.940
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.907	0.019	0.021	3.504	1.872	2,896	812	0.868	0.945
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.907	0.019	0.021	3.541	1.882	2,896	812	0.869	0.945
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.639	0.044	0.069	1.456	1.207	638	175	0.551	0.727
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.508	0.052	0.102	1.868	1.367	638	175	0.405	0.612
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.926	0.015	0.017	2.822	1.680	2,893	811	0.895	0.957
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.751	0.021	0.028	1.874	1.369	2,896	812	0.710	0.793
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.836	0.020	0.024	2.080	1.442	2,576	719	0.796	0.876
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.017	0.005	0.278	1.076	1.037	2,896	812	0.007	0.026
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.375	0.031	0.084	3.430	1.852	2,896	812	0.312	0.438
Equitable chance in life										
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.309	0.015	0.047	0.719	0.848	622	729	0.280	0.338
na: not applicable										
() Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

Table SE.10.2: Sampling errors: Sudurpaschim Province Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.782	0.051	0.065	11.049	3.324	1,599	726	0.680	0.884
	SR.604	0.074	0.019	0.252	3.687	1.920	1,599	726	0.037	0.112
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	31.4	9.256	0.294	na	na	na	na	13	50
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	45.8	10.820	0.236	na	na	na	na	24	67
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	-	1.9	0.229	0.121	na	na	na	na	1.4	2.4
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	30.2	0.229	55.781	na	na	na	na	15.3	45.1
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.857	0.021	0.025	0.387	0.622	55	107	0.814	0.899
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.874	0.041	0.047	1.648	1.284	55	107	0.791	0.957
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.970	0.005	0.005	0.036	0.191	30	49	0.961	0.979
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.876	0.031	0.035	0.414	0.643	30	49	0.815	0.937
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.681	0.046	0.067	0.462	0.680	30	49	0.589	0.772
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	16	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.340	0.028	0.082	1.201	1.096	208	344	0.284	0.397
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.084	0.016	0.190	1.143	1.069	210	345	0.052	0.116
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.049	0.018	0.369	2.406	1.551	210	345	0.013	0.085
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.515	0.034	0.067	1.159	1.076	143	246	0.446	0.584
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.808	0.066	0.082	2.321	1.523	37	83	0.675	0.940
Completion rate (Grade 1-5)	LN.8a	0.864	0.029	0.034	1.400	1.183	112	193	0.805	0.922
Completion rate (Grade 6-8)	LN.8b	0.714	0.038	0.053	1.095	1.047	94	157	0.638	0.789
Completion rate (Grade 9-12)	LN.8c	0.197	0.042	0.212	1.334	1.155	66	122	0.113	0.280
Children with foundational reading and number skills (reading, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22c	0.237	0.090	0.378	2.622	1.619	73	60	0.058	0.416
Children with foundational reading and number skills (numeracy, attending grade 2/3)	LN.22f	0.161	0.060	0.373	1.572	1.254	73	60	0.041	0.281

Table SE.10.2: Sampling errors: Sudurpaschim Province Urban										
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Nepal, 2024-25										
	MICS Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Protected from violence and exploitation										
	Birth registration	PR.1	0.901	0.021	0.023	1.635	212	348	0.860	0.942
	Child labour	PR.3	0.330	0.034	0.102	2.202	496	434	0.263	0.397
	Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.058	0.019	0.334	0.898	71	133	0.019	0.096
	Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.264	0.041	0.155	1.132	71	133	0.182	0.345
Live in a safe and clean environment										
	Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.932	0.025	0.027	7.220	1,599	726	0.881	0.982
	Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.716	0.048	0.068	8.362	1,599	726	0.620	0.813
	Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.775	0.021	0.027	1.753	1,599	726	0.734	0.816
	Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.812	0.021	0.025	2.005	1,599	726	0.771	0.853
	Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.433	0.059	0.136	2.186	341	155	0.314	0.551
	Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.306	0.055	0.180	2.193	341	155	0.196	0.416
	Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.845	0.021	0.024	2.338	1,596	724	0.804	0.886
	Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.795	0.025	0.032	2.859	1,599	726	0.744	0.846
	Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.874	0.021	0.024	2.608	1,431	643	0.831	0.916
	Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.002	0.002	1.004	1.254	1,599	726	0.000	0.005
	Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.279	0.023	0.084	1.970	1,599	726	0.233	0.326
Equitable chance in life										
	Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.314	0.032	0.101	2.706	326	580	0.251	0.378
na: not applicable										
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

APPENDIX D : DATA QUALITY

D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population^A, by sex, Nepal, 2024-25

Age	Male		Female		Age	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	371	1.6	348	1.3	45	311	1.4	396	1.5
1	413	1.8	394	1.5	46	261	1.2	337	1.3
2	460	2.0	372	1.4	47	216	1.0	232	0.9
3	502	2.2	406	1.5	48	207	0.9	252	1.0
4	467	2.1	408	1.5	49	214	0.9	204	0.8
5	538	2.4	457	1.7	50	242	1.1	404	1.5
6	509	2.3	440	1.7	51	283	1.3	354	1.3
7	528	2.3	431	1.6	52	256	1.1	310	1.2
8	500	2.2	436	1.7	53	277	1.2	385	1.5
9	473	2.1	438	1.7	54	206	0.9	235	0.9
10	442	2.0	473	1.8	55	337	1.5	341	1.3
11	462	2.0	473	1.8	56	292	1.3	298	1.1
12	495	2.2	450	1.7	57	249	1.1	227	0.9
13	466	2.1	497	1.9	58	221	1.0	187	0.7
14	450	2.0	466	1.8	59	187	0.8	225	0.9
15	415	1.8	411	1.6	60	254	1.1	281	1.1
16	429	1.9	413	1.6	61	224	1.0	214	0.8
17	338	1.5	376	1.4	62	170	0.8	185	0.7
18	377	1.7	459	1.7	63	209	0.9	231	0.9
19	312	1.4	399	1.5	64	138	0.6	144	0.5
20	301	1.3	428	1.6	65	199	0.9	245	0.9
21	331	1.5	420	1.6	66	160	0.7	178	0.7
22	266	1.2	401	1.5	67	143	0.6	167	0.6
23	271	1.2	367	1.4	68	132	0.6	146	0.6
24	268	1.2	375	1.4	69	140	0.6	175	0.7
25	283	1.3	492	1.9	70	180	0.8	245	0.9
26	273	1.2	482	1.8	71	159	0.7	176	0.7
27	216	1.0	436	1.7	72	147	0.7	98	0.4
28	266	1.2	483	1.8	73	134	0.6	109	0.4
29	250	1.1	426	1.6	74	92	0.4	90	0.3
30	298	1.3	389	1.5	75	96	0.4	101	0.4
31	288	1.3	498	1.9	76	73	0.3	80	0.3
32	247	1.1	384	1.5	77	57	0.3	49	0.2
33	250	1.1	355	1.4	78	78	0.3	73	0.3
34	242	1.1	352	1.3	79	48	0.2	58	0.2
35	291	1.3	403	1.5	80	64	0.3	73	0.3
36	285	1.3	423	1.6	81	57	0.3	49	0.2
37	264	1.2	368	1.4	82	31	0.1	19	0.1
38	253	1.1	350	1.3	83	21	0.1	25	0.1
39	264	1.2	351	1.3	84	20	0.1	20	0.1

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population									
Single-year age distribution of household population ^A , by sex, Nepal, 2024-25									
Age	Male		Female		Age	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
40	305	1.4	408	1.6	85+	120	0.5	175	0.7
41	267	1.2	426	1.6	Missing/DK	0	0.0	0	0.0
42	260	1.2	329	1.2					
43	266	1.2	372	1.4					
44	198	0.9	267	1.0	Total	22,555	100.0	26,323	100.0
^A As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those shown for individuals in Tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights. Tables DQ.1.2W/M, DQ.1.3 and DQ.1.4 similarly use household sample weights and do not match distributions obtained through individual questionnaires.									

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women				
Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, Nepal, 2024-25				
	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	2,358	na	na	na
15-19	2,058	1,994	15.2	96.9
20-24	1,991	1,916	14.6	96.2
25-29	2,318	2,256	17.2	97.3
30-34	1,977	1,934	14.7	97.8
35-39	1,894	1,863	14.2	98.3
40-44	1,802	1,783	13.6	98.9
45-49	1,420	1,388	10.6	97.8
50-54	1,688	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	13,461	13,134	100.0	97.6
Ratios				
10-14 to 15-19	1.15	na	na	na
25-29 to 20-24	1.16	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.19	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, Nepal, 2024-25

	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households			
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
10-14	2,315	1,167	na	na	na
15-19	1,871	981	937	20.3	95.5
20-24	1,437	663	628	13.6	94.8
25-29	1,288	606	578	12.5	95.4
30-34	1,325	656	630	13.7	96.0
35-39	1,357	675	650	14.1	96.3
40-44	1,295	661	638	13.9	96.6
45-49	1,210	565	546	11.9	96.7
50-54	1,263	607	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	9,783	4,806	4,607	100.0	95.9
Ratios					
10-14 to 15-19	1.24	1.19	na	na	na
25-29 to 20-24	0.90	0.91	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.04	1.07	na	na	na
na: not applicable					

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, Nepal, 2024-25

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	719	682	16.9	94.9
1	807	783	19.4	97.0
2	832	815	20.1	97.9
3	908	897	22.2	98.7
4	875	868	21.5	99.2
5	995	na	na	na
6	949	na	na	na
7	959	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	4,141	4,044	100.0	97.7
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	1.03	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.14	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires						
Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, Nepal, 2024-25						
	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview ^A	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)	
			Number	Percent		
Age						
3	1,351	na	na	na	na	
4	1,331	na	na	na	na	
5	1,377	8.8	613	8.9	100.0	
6	1,128	8.8	607	8.8	99.0	
7	1,016	8.6	594	8.6	99.5	
8	1,033	7.6	523	7.6	99.3	
9	991	7.5	519	7.5	99.4	
10	972	7.6	523	7.6	98.8	
11	975	7.4	514	7.4	99.5	
12	932	7.2	492	7.1	98.4	
13	916	8.4	582	8.4	99.9	
14	882	7.7	535	7.7	99.4	
15	770	6.6	455	6.6	99.7	
16	765	7.4	515	7.4	99.8	
17	648	6.4	438	6.3	98.9	
18	737	na	na	na	na	
19	644	na	na	na	na	
20	643	na	na	na	na	
Total (5-17)	12,405	100.0	6,909	100.0	99.4	
Ratios						
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.97	na	na	na	na	
Ratio of 6 to 7	1.03	1.02	na	na	na	
Ratio of 10 to 9	0.99	1.01	na	na	na	
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.85	na	na	na	na	
Ratio of 18 to 17	na	na	na	na	na	
^A Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to14'						
na: not applicable						

D.2 BIRTH DATE AND AGE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date and age reporting (household members)

Percent distribution of household members by completeness of date of birth/age information, Nepal, 2024-25

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	96.4	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	48,878
Area of residence							
Urban	96.2	3.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	32,631
Rural	96.7	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	16,246
Province							
Koshi	97.1	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	8,415
Rural	96.8	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,403
Urban	97.2	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	5,012
Madhesh	92.6	7.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	9,905
Rural	93.4	6.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,431
Urban	92.3	7.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	7,474
Bagmati	98.4	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	10,367
Rural	98.5	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,344
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	98.1	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	4,883
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,140
Gandaki	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,323
Rural	98.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,370
Urban	98.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,953
Lumbini	95.4	4.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	8,459
Rural	95.8	3.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,761
Urban	95.1	4.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	4,698
Karnali	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,914
Rural	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,338
Urban	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,576
Sudurpashchim	97.2	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	4,495
Rural	97.8	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,599
Urban	97.0	2.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	2,896
Age							
0-4	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,141
5-14	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,423
15-24	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	7,358
25-49	97.8	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	15,887
50-64	91.2	8.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	7,567
65-84	85.3	14.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	4,207
85+	78.3	12.7	0.0	6.9	2.1	100.0	295

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)							
Percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Nepal, 2024-25							
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	98.5	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	13,762
Area of residence							
Urban	98.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	9,454
Rural	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,308
Province							
Koshi	98.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,226
Rural	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	845
Urban	98.3	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,381
Madhesh	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,735
Rural	95.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	658
Urban	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,077
Bagmati	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,926
Rural	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	560
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,507
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	859
Gandaki	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,203
Rural	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	350
Urban	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	853
Lumbini	97.8	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,557
Rural	97.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,092
Urban	97.9	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,465
Karnali	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	818
Rural	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	359
Urban	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	459
Sudurpashchim	98.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,297
Rural	98.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	445
Urban	98.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	852
Age							
15-19	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,087
20-24	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,006
25-29	98.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,366
30-34	98.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,028
35-39	98.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,953
40-44	97.9	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,866
45-49	98.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,455

Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men)

Percent distribution of interviewed men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Nepal, 2024-25

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	98.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,646
Area of residence							
Urban	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,226
Rural	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,420
Province							
Koshi	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	819
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	325
Urban	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	494
Madhesh	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	882
Rural	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	217
Urban	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	664
Bagmati	98.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,170
Rural	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	209
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	98.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	623
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	338
Gandaki	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	366
Rural	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	105
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	261
Lumbini	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	766
Rural	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	325
Urban	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	441
Karnali	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	251
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	118
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	133
Sudurpashchim	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	393
Rural	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	121
Urban	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	272
Age							
15-19	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	940
20-24	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	637
25-29	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	583
30-34	98.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	639
35-39	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	654
40-44	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	644
45-49	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	549

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to interviewed women age 15–49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Nepal, 2024–25

Completeness of reporting of date of birth									
	Date of first live birth				Total	Number of first live births	Date of most recent live birth		
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/DK/Other			Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/DK/Other
Total	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,873	99.8	0.2	0.0
Area of residence									
Urban	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,665	99.8	0.2	0.0
Rural	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,208	100.0	0.0	0.0
Province									
Koshi	99.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,641	99.3	0.7	0.0
Rural	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	636	100.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	99.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,005	98.8	1.2	0.0
Madhesh	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,021	99.7	0.3	0.0
Rural	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	490	99.7	0.3	0.0
Urban	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,530	99.7	0.3	0.0
Bagmati	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,022	100.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	432	100.0	0.0	0.0
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	973	100.0	0.0	0.0
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	617	100.0	0.0	0.0
Gandaki	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	868	100.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	271	100.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	597	100.0	0.0	0.0
Lumbini	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,815	100.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	801	100.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,014	100.0	0.0	0.0
Karnali	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	589	100.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	258	100.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	331	100.0	0.0	0.0
Sudurpashchim	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	916	100.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	320	100.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	596	100.0	0.0	0.0
Total	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,873	99.8	0.2	0.0
Number of most recent live births							Total		
							100.0		7,365

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under 5)

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Nepal, 2024-25

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of children under 5
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/Missing/DK		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,867
Area of residence							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,788
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,079
Province							
Koshi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	956
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	381
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	575
Madhesh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,491
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	388
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,104
Bagmati	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,056
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	285
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	481
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	290
Gandaki	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	392
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	124
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	267
Lumbini	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	975
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	490
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	485
Karnali	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	427
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	199
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	228
Sudurpashchim	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	569
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	212
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	357
Age							
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	993
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,136
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,181
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,305
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,251

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date distribution (children under 5)							
Percent distribution of children under 5 by year and month of birth, Nepal, 2024-25							
	Year of birth						
	2076 [^]	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082 [^]
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Month of birth							
Baisakh	0.0	5.8	6.7	6.9	8.3	8.9	100.0
Jestha	0.0	6.9	7.1	5.3	7.2	7.0	0.0
Ashar	0.0	8.4	8.0	8.8	7.8	8.5	0.0
Shrawan	0.0	10.3	8.9	9.8	9.2	11.4	0.0
Bhadra	0.0	9.1	10.7	9.2	9.3	12.5	0.0
Ashoj	0.0	9.6	10.9	10.0	8.6	14.1	0.0
Kartik	0.0	8.9	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.6	0.0
Mangsir	0.0	11.4	8.9	9.6	10.2	8.8	0.0
Poush	4.9	9.5	9.2	8.3	7.9	8.9	0.0
Magh	18.8	6.5	6.3	7.9	9.1	6.5	0.0
Falgun	36.0	7.6	6.7	9.3	6.8	3.1	0.0
Chaitra	40.2	5.9	8.2	6.0	6.5	1.6	0.0
Percentage born in same month as month of interview	14.6	7.7	8.8	9.3	8.9	4.6	100.0
Number of children under age 5	150	1,247	1,300	1,175	1,119	868	8
[^] As the survey fieldwork took place during Mangshir -Baisakh, the values for the first and last year shown here will be truncated. The Nepali year 2076,2077,2078,2079,2080,2081,2082 is correspond with 2019-20, 2020-21,2021-22,2022-23,2023-24,2024-25,2025-26 respectively The Nepali month Baisak, Jestha, Ashar, Shrawan,Bhadra, Asoj, Kartik, Mangsir, Poush, Magh, Falgun,Chaitra correspond with Gregorian calendar April-May, May-June, June-July, July-August, August-September, September-October, October-November , November-December, December-January, January-February, February-March, March-April respectively							

Table DQ.2.6: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-17 years by completeness of date of birth information, Nepal, 2024-25

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,352
Area of residence							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,925
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,427
Province							
Koshi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,288
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	507
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	781
Madhesh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,397
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	338
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,058
Bagmati	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,480
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	332
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	687
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	461
Gandaki	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	646
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	196
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	450
Lumbini	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,356
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	583
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	774
Karnali	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	465
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	213
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	252
Sudurpashchim	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	719
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	259
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	461
Age							
5-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,038
10-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,808
15-17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,507

Table DQ.2.7: Birth date distribution (selected children age 5-9 years)							
Percent distribution of children age 5-9 years selected for the 5-17 questionnaire by year and month of birth, Nepal, 2024-25							
	Year of birth						
	2071 ^A	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077 ^A
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Month of birth							
Baisakh	0	7.9	8.7	5.7	5.8	10.0	100
Jestha	0	8.3	8.5	5.4	6.6	8.2	0
Ashar	0	9.6	6.6	9.1	8.7	7.6	0
Shrawan	0	9.8	9.3	12.0	8.4	10.9	0
Bhadra	0	9.3	9.0	8.4	12.3	11.7	0
Ashoj	0	10.8	6.4	11.7	10.0	9.0	0
Kartik	0	8.3	9.9	10.2	10.8	11.0	0
Mangsir	0	5.4	7.3	10.9	6.8	9.4	0
Poush	6.2	9.1	9.6	7.3	8.1	9.0	0
Magh	30.2	6.3	8.0	5.9	10.0	7.3	0
Falgun	22.3	7.8	10.0	6.2	6.3	3.6	0
Chaitra	41.4	7.3	6.5	7.2	6.0	2.3	0
Number of children age 5-9	96	922	940	1,080	997	947	4
^A As the survey fieldwork took place during Mangshir-Baisakh, the values for the first and last year shown here will be truncated.							

D.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.1: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing									
Percentage of households selected for and with complete water quality testing at household and source, and (unweighted) percentage of positive blank tests, Nepal, 2024-25									
	Percentage of households:		Number of households	Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:		Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire	Blank tests (unweighted)		
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire		Household drinking water	Source of drinking water		Percentage positive among completed	Number completed	Number of households selected ^A
Total	21.2	21.1	12,802	99.8	97.6	2,708	0.6	534	540
Area of residence									
Urban	21.2	21.1	8,549	99.6	96.7	1,815	1.0	300	304
Rural	21.0	21.0	4,253	100.0	99.5	894	0.0	234	236
^A One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to first of the households selected for water quality testing.									

Table DQ.3.2W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (women)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percentage of women with:			
	Date of first marriage/union DK/missing			Number of women ever married
	Only month DK/missing	Both month and year DK/missing	Age at first marriage/ union DK/missing	
Total	0.8	0.5	0.0	10,727
Area of residence				
Urban	0.7	0.3	0.0	7,252
Rural	1.0	0.8	0.0	3,475
Province				
Koshi	0.6	1.3	0.0	1,765
Rural	0.5	1.0	0.0	691
Urban	0.7	1.5	0.0	1,074
Madhesh	0.3	0.0	0.0	2,189
Rural	0.4	0.0	0.0	542
Urban	0.2	0.0	0.0	1,647
Bagmati	1.3	0.3	0.0	2,216
Rural	1.5	1.2	0.0	466
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	1.7	0.0	0.0	1,086
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	0.6	0.2	0.0	665
Gandaki	0.3	0.1	0.0	959
Rural	0.6	0.4	0.0	293
Urban	0.2	0.0	0.0	665
Lumbini	1.6	0.9	0.1	1,982
Rural	2.0	1.4	0.1	865
Urban	1.4	0.5	0.0	1,117
Karnali	0.3	0.1	0.0	633
Rural	0.6	0.0	0.0	278
Urban	0.0	0.1	0.0	355
Sudurpashchim	0.3	0.2	0.0	983
Rural	0.2	0.2	0.0	339
Urban	0.3	0.2	0.0	644
Age				
15-19	0.8	0.6	0.0	288
20-24	0.4	0.4	0.0	1,224
25-29	0.4	0.0	0.0	2,077
30-34	0.5	0.3	0.0	1,966
35-39	1.2	0.5	0.0	1,909
40-44	1.2	0.8	0.0	1,827
45-49	1.0	1.0	0.1	1,435

Table DQ.3.2M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (men)				
Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union, Nepal, 2024-25				
	Percentage of men with:			
	Date of first marriage/union DK/missing			Number of women ever married
	Only month DK/missing	Both month and year DK/missing	Age at first marriage/ union DK/missing	
Total	3.1	0.4	0.0	2,932
Area of residence				
Urban	3.1	0.4	0.0	2,006
Rural	3.1	0.4	0.0	926
Province				
Koshi	2.6	0.9	0.0	520
Rural	2.1	0.7	0.0	216
Urban	3.0	1.1	0.0	305
Madhesh	8.3	0.0	0.0	572
Rural	8.2	0.0	0.0	143
Urban	8.4	0.0	0.0	430
Bagmati	1.5	0.2	0.0	728
Rural	0.5	1.0	0.0	146
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	2.5	0.0	0.0	375
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	0.2	0.0	0.0	207
Gandaki	0.4	0.0	0.0	223
Rural	0.4	0.0	0.0	65
Urban	0.5	0.0	0.0	158
Lumbini	3.6	0.8	0.0	460
Rural	5.5	0.0	0.0	189
Urban	2.3	1.4	0.0	271
Karnali	0.0	0.2	0.0	185
Rural	0.0	0.4	0.0	86
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	99
Sudurpashchim	0.6	0.2	0.0	243
Rural	1.7	0.0	0.0	82
Urban	0.0	0.3	0.0	161
Age				
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	18
20-24	2.1	0.2	0.0	172
25-29	2.7	0.2	0.0	370
30-34	1.9	0.1	0.0	570
35-39	3.2	0.1	0.0	629
40-44	3.7	1.1	0.0	631
45-49	4.3	0.4	0.0	542

Table DQ.3.3: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators

Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practise, Nepal, 2024-25

	Percent distribution of children with:						Number of selected children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children:		Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:				Total		With insufficient reading skill for testing	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing			
		Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other							
Total	97.9	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	4,550	16.4	2.2	4,453	47.7	1,718
Area of residence												
Urban	97.7	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.3	100.0	3,036	16.4	2.3	2,968	46.6	1,161
Rural	98.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.1	100.0	1,514	16.4	2.1	1,485	49.9	557
Province												
Koshi	97.4	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.2	100.0	848	21.7	2.0	826	56.5	338
Rural	98.6	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	327	22.9	1.9	323	57.3	141
Urban	96.7	0.2	0.8	2.0	0.3	100.0	520	20.9	2.0	503	56.0	197
Madhesh	99.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	822	24.7	5.9	816	59.2	340
Rural	99.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	195	24.7	4.8	193	59.9	79
Urban	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	627	24.7	6.3	623	59.0	261
Bagmati	96.2	1.5	0.0	1.7	0.6	100.0	925	13.0	0.7	890	37.5	352
Rural	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	218	16.0	1.0	218	43.6	92
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	92.3	3.2	0.0	3.7	0.7	100.0	428	8.9	0.8	395	31.4	138
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	278	16.6	0.2	277	39.7	123
Gandaki	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	409	11.6	0.1	405	32.7	158
Rural	98.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	130	13.4	0.0	129	36.4	51
Urban	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	279	10.8	0.2	277	30.9	107
Lumbini	97.3	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.3	100.0	831	12.5	1.5	809	49.2	283
Rural	95.9	0.6	1.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	360	11.1	1.5	346	46.9	102
Urban	98.4	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.5	100.0	471	13.5	1.5	464	50.5	180
Karnali	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	282	11.8	1.9	282	41.2	101
Rural	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	128	13.0	2.9	127	47.1	49
Urban	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	155	10.7	1.0	154	35.6	52

Table DQ.3.3: Completeness of information for foundational learning skills indicators												
Percent distribution of selected children age 7-14 years by completion of the foundational learning skills (FL) module, percentage for whom the reading book was unavailable in appropriate language and those with insufficient number recognition skills for testing, and percentage children age 7-9 years who did not complete the reading and comprehension practise, Nepal, 2024-25												
	Percent distribution of children with:					Number of selected children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children:		Number of children age 7-14 years with completed FL module	Percentage of children who did not complete reading and comprehension practise	Number of children age 7-9 years with completed FL module	
	Completed foundational learning skills (FL) module	Incomplete FL modules, by reason:					With insufficient reading skill for testing	With insufficient number recognition skill for testing				
		Mother refused	Child refused	Child not available	Other							
Sudurpashchim	98.0	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	434	12.3	2.7	425	43.0	146
Rural	97.0	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	155	9.5	3.1	150	47.6	43
Urban	98.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	279	13.8	2.5	275	41.1	103
Age												
7	97.9	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.2	100.0	632	47.1	6.0	619	55.1	619
8	98.9	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	556	42.6	3.5	550	48.9	550
9	99.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	553	31.9	1.2	549	38.1	549
10	97.7	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.1	100.0	557	1.1	1.3	544	na	na
11	97.7	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.6	100.0	549	0.3	0.9	536	na	na
12	97.3	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	528	0.2	0.9	514	na	na
13	97.3	0.5	0.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	612	2.0	2.1	596	na	na
14	96.9	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.6	100.0	563	1.5	1.5	545	na	na
na: not applicable												

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Weight for age (children under 5)

Percent (unweighted) distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Nepal, 2024-25

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	98.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.6	5,867
Age (in months)								
<6	97.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	3.0	405
6-11	98.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.1	354
12-23	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.8	1,141
24-35	98.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.9	1,255
36-47	98.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.7	1,370
48-59	98.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.5	1,342

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Height for age (children under 5)

Percent (unweighted) distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Nepal, 2024-25

	Valid length/ height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/ Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	97.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	2.3	5,867
Age (in months)								
<6	95.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	4.7	405
6-11	98.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	2.0	354
12-23	97.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	2.2	1,141
24-35	97.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	2.7	1,255
36-47	97.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	2.1	1,370
48-59	98.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.7	1,342

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Weight for height (children under 5)

Percent (unweighted) distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Nepal, 2024-25

	Valid weight and length/ height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/ Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	97.6	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.5	100.0	2.4	5,867
Age (in months)								
<6	95.1	0.0	0.2	2.7	2.0	100.0	4.9	405
6-11	98.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.8	100.0	2.0	354
12-23	98.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	100.0	2.0	1,141
24-35	97.1	0.0	0.6	1.8	0.5	100.0	2.9	1,255
36-47	97.7	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.4	100.0	2.3	1,370
48-59	98.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.4	100.0	1.9	1,342

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements (children under 5)				
Percent (unweighted) distribution of decimal digit recorded in weight and height/length measurements of children under 5, Nepal, 2024-25				
	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	5,784	100.0	5,756	100.0
Digit				
0	501	8.7	343	6.0
1	625	10.8	646	11.2
2	628	10.9	735	12.8
3	613	10.6	709	12.3
4	598	10.3	665	11.6
5	516	8.9	379	6.6
6	608	10.5	767	13.3
7	571	9.9	560	9.7
8	559	9.7	508	8.8
9	565	9.8	444	7.7

Table DQ.3.8: Interference in anthropometric measurements (children under 5)				
Percentage (unweighted) of measured children under 5 for whom measurement of height/length were interfered with by braided or ornamented hair and (unweighted) percentage who wore more than very light clothing or only undergarments during weight measurement, Nepal, 2024-25				
	Percentage of children who wore braided or ornamented hair that interfered with height/length measurement	Number of children under 5 with height/length measurements	Percentage of children who wore more than very light clothing or only undergarments during weight measurement	Number of children under 5 with weight measurements
Total	2.6	5,756	4.0	5,784
Sex				
Male	2.9	3,098	3.9	3,115
Female	2.3	2,658	4.2	2,669
Age (in months)				
<6	3.3	393	6.9	394
6-11	2.9	350	3.4	351
11-23	2.8	1,122	4.8	1,133
24-35	2.6	1,224	3.6	1,232
36-47	2.3	1,345	3.9	1,350
48-59	2.6	1,322	3.2	1,324

Table DQ.3.9: Standard deviation of z-scores (children under 5)

Standard deviation of z-scores (unweighted) of anthropometric measures of weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Nepal, 2024-25

	Weight for age	Number of children under 5 ^A	Height for age	Number of children under 5 ^A	Weight for height	Number of children under 5 ^A
	SD of z-scores		SD of z-scores		SD of z-scores	
Total	1.08	5,775	1.32	5,730	1.10	5,730
Sex						
Male	1.07	3,108	1.30	3,082	1.12	3,082
Female	1.10	2,667	1.34	2,648	1.09	2,648
Province						
Koshi	1.09	815	1.31	813	1.11	813
Rural	1.06	394	1.35	394	1.07	394
Urban	1.10	421	1.25	419	1.14	419
Madhesh	1.01	1,016	1.24	1,014	0.97	1,014
Rural	0.94	465	1.15	463	0.93	463
Urban	1.06	551	1.30	551	1.00	551
Bagmati	1.08	1,106	1.26	1,099	1.04	1,099
Rural	1.04	379	1.32	379	1.06	379
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	1.05	384	1.20	377	1.02	377
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	1.06	343	1.16	343	1.00	343
Gandaki	1.06	620	1.42	613	1.15	613
Rural	1.01	278	1.33	275	1.12	275
Urban	1.10	342	1.48	338	1.17	338
Lumbini	1.07	801	1.26	798	1.13	798
Rural	1.04	418	1.24	417	1.06	417
Urban	1.08	383	1.27	381	1.21	381
Karnali	1.10	682	1.43	664	1.12	664
Rural	1.10	343	1.43	330	1.15	330
Urban	1.09	339	1.42	334	1.08	334
Sudurpashchim	1.05	735	1.30	729	1.15	729
Rural	0.98	347	1.22	344	1.21	344
Urban	1.08	388	1.30	385	1.08	385
Age (in months)						
<6	1.23	393	1.48	386	1.34	386
6-11	1.16	350	1.38	347	1.22	347
11-23	1.15	1,132	1.38	1,116	1.21	1,116
24-35	1.05	1,231	1.28	1,221	1.05	1,221
36-47	1.02	1,347	1.23	1,341	1.05	1,341
48-59	0.98	1,322	1.13	1,319	0.99	1,319

^A The number of children under age 5 in the three denominators can be different as they include only children with valid measurements for the particular index

D.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.1: Observation of handwashing facility							
Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers, Nepal, 2024-25							
	Handwashing facility					Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
Total	91.1	8.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	12,802
Area of residence							
Urban	92.9	6.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	8,549
Rural	87.5	11.3	1.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,253
Province							
Koshi	89.4	9.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,315
Rural	87.6	11.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	915
Urban	90.6	8.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,400
Madhesh	92.4	7.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,179
Rural	88.4	11.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	533
Urban	93.6	5.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,646
Bagmati	92.6	6.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	2,908
Rural	86.2	12.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	672
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	93.9	5.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	100.0	1,371
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	865
Gandaki	97.5	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,324
Rural	95.6	3.7	0.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	446
Urban	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	878
Lumbini	90.1	8.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,154
Rural	90.4	8.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	918
Urban	89.8	8.7	1.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	1,236
Karnali	73.4	24.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	778
Rural	67.2	28.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	352
Urban	78.6	20.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	426
Sudurpashchim	94.9	4.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,145
Rural	90.7	7.8	1.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	417
Urban	97.4	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	728
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	78.7	19.0	2.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,732
Second	90.9	8.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,487
Middle	92.1	7.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,512
Fourth	95.9	3.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,532
Richest	99.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	2,539

Table DQ.4.2: Observation of vaccination records

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, Nepal, 2024-25

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records		DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Total	6.8	7.3	81.4	4.4	0.1	100.0	94.9	3,310
Area of residence								
Urban	6.6	6.8	82.3	4.2	0.1	100.0	95.2	2,157
Rural	7.0	8.3	79.8	4.9	0.0	100.0	94.2	1,153
Province								
Koshi	5.9	4.9	86.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	97.0	571
Rural	5.8	6.0	85.2	3.1	0.0	100.0	96.5	209
Urban	6.0	4.3	87.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	97.3	362
Madhesh	7.6	10.5	79.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	851
Rural	5.8	10.1	80.5	3.6	0.0	100.0	95.7	219
Urban	8.3	10.7	79.6	1.5	0.0	100.0	98.2	632
Bagmati	4.3	5.4	85.2	5.1	0.0	100.0	94.3	554
Rural	4.5	7.0	83.5	5.0	0.0	100.0	94.3	161
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	4.4	7.1	81.0	7.5	0.0	100.0	91.5	246
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	3.9	0.9	94.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	98.7	148
Gandaki	9.2	6.7	77.9	6.2	0.0	100.0	92.6	234
Rural	11.1	8.6	77.4	2.9	0.0	100.0	96.4	68
Urban	8.4	6.0	78.1	7.6	0.0	100.0	91.2	166
Lumbini	7.4	5.8	81.3	5.2	0.3	100.0	94.0	542
Rural	5.4	8.5	81.0	5.1	0.0	100.0	94.1	277
Urban	9.5	3.1	81.6	5.2	0.6	100.0	94.0	265
Karnali	11.1	8.1	72.9	7.9	0.0	100.0	90.2	246
Rural	15.4	10.3	66.0	8.4	0.0	100.0	88.8	118
Urban	7.2	6.0	79.3	7.4	0.0	100.0	91.4	128
Sudurpashchim	3.8	8.9	79.7	7.6	0.0	100.0	91.3	312
Rural	8.2	7.8	76.2	7.8	0.0	100.0	90.7	102
Urban	1.7	9.5	81.4	7.4	0.0	100.0	91.6	210
Age (in months)								
0-5	2.4	10.1	85.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	97.9	540
6-11	1.9	3.8	92.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	97.7	453
12-23	7.3	5.2	83.3	4.2	0.1	100.0	95.2	1,136
24-35	10.1	9.5	73.6	6.7	0.1	100.0	91.6	1,181

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates							
Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Nepal, 2024-25							
	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	71.6	10.6	17.8	0.0	100.0	87.1	5,867
Area of residence							
Urban	70.3	11.9	17.7	0.1	100.0	85.5	3,788
Rural	73.9	8.1	17.9	0.0	100.0	90.1	2,079
Province							
Koshi	67.3	8.5	24.2	0.0	100.0	88.8	956
Rural	67.0	10.4	22.7	0.0	100.0	86.6	381
Urban	67.6	7.2	25.2	0.0	100.0	90.4	575
Madhesh	76.6	8.5	14.9	0.0	100.0	90.0	1,491
Rural	79.5	8.9	11.6	0.0	100.0	89.9	388
Urban	75.6	8.4	16.1	0.0	100.0	90.0	1,104
Bagmati	57.8	18.5	23.7	0.0	100.0	75.8	1,056
Rural	68.0	3.6	28.4	0.0	100.0	94.9	285
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	39.4	36.8	23.8	0.0	100.0	51.7	481
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	78.3	2.7	19.1	0.0	100.0	96.7	290
Gandaki	74.5	8.8	16.6	0.1	100.0	89.4	392
Rural	71.4	10.1	18.2	0.2	100.0	87.6	124
Urban	75.9	8.2	15.8	0.0	100.0	90.2	267
Lumbini	70.4	10.7	18.8	0.1	100.0	86.8	975
Rural	70.8	8.3	20.8	0.0	100.0	89.5	490
Urban	69.9	13.1	16.8	0.3	100.0	84.3	485
Karnali	88.1	6.2	5.7	0.0	100.0	93.4	427
Rural	88.6	7.5	4.0	0.0	100.0	92.2	199
Urban	87.6	5.1	7.3	0.0	100.0	94.5	228
Sudurpashchim	79.0	9.3	11.6	0.1	100.0	89.5	569
Rural	79.1	7.8	13.1	0.0	100.0	91.0	212
Urban	79.0	10.1	10.7	0.2	100.0	88.6	357
Age (in months)							
0-5	52.3	5.6	42.0	0.0	100.0	90.3	540
6-11	68.8	10.2	21.0	0.0	100.0	87.1	453
12-23	68.9	7.4	23.6	0.1	100.0	90.3	1,136
24-35	75.0	11.0	13.9	0.1	100.0	87.2	1,181
36-47	75.3	11.5	13.1	0.0	100.0	86.8	1,305
48-59	76.3	14.4	9.3	0.0	100.0	84.1	1,251

D.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age																				
Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, Nepal, 2024-25																				
	Not attending school	Early childhood education	Currently attending												Missing/ DK	Total	Number of household members age 3-24 years			
			Basic (Grade 1-5)					Basic (Grade 6-8)			Secondary (Grade 9-12)							Higher than secondary		
			Grade					Grade			Grade									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
Age at beginning of school year																				
3	28.6	95.3	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	875	
4	9.9	80.9	16.5	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	962	
5	6.4	53.2	33.4	10.6	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	968	
6	4.7	24.4	33.0	28.1	11.9	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	956	
7	3.6	11.7	19.4	30.0	26.1	9.5	2.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	922	
8	3.5	6.2	9.9	15.0	31.5	27.5	8.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	924	
9	3.0	3.3	4.3	8.3	17.9	30.6	25.3	8.3	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	927	
10	2.6	1.4	2.2	5.3	7.9	15.7	32.0	25.3	8.5	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	911	
11	3.4	0.7	1.0	2.2	4.6	9.9	17.8	27.2	29.3	5.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	952	
12	4.7	0.6	0.4	1.0	3.0	3.6	8.2	21.7	28.0	26.3	6.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	974	
13	7.7	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	3.2	4.7	9.7	17.7	33.4	22.2	6.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	905	
14	10.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.2	2.5	4.4	10.0	19.1	34.4	22.2	4.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	827	
15	15.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.9	2.2	14.2	20.2	36.2	16.4	6.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	850	
16	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	2.9	6.0	12.4	25.0	26.7	23.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	751	
17	41.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.2	4.3	7.5	18.1	20.9	34.8	12.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	816	
18	57.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.6	2.6	9.9	14.9	32.4	35.6	1.6	0.0	100.0	722	
19	71.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.3	4.3	9.7	30.2	51.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	692	
20	71.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	4.6	7.8	16.2	69.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	741	
21	77.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	2.9	11.8	82.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	680	
22	75.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.4	4.1	93.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	694	
23	89.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	6.3	91.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	625	
24 ^a	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	7.6	2.3	12.4	64.9	3.0	0.0	100.0	138	
^a Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 3-24 years at the time of interview																				

D.6 BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15-49 years, Nepal, 2024-25

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	12,043	10,856	1.11	11,494	10,453	1.10	549	403	1.36	13,762
Age										
15-19	76	76	1.01	71	75	0.94	6	1	5.56	2,087
20-24	696	655	1.06	672	640	1.05	24	16	1.53	2,006
25-29	1,782	1,628	1.09	1,720	1,570	1.10	62	59	1.05	2,366
30-34	2,198	1,916	1.15	2,117	1,864	1.14	81	52	1.55	2,028
35-39	2,423	2,218	1.09	2,342	2,141	1.09	80	77	1.05	1,953
40-44	2,578	2,339	1.10	2,438	2,246	1.09	140	93	1.51	1,866
45-49	2,290	2,023	1.13	2,134	1,917	1.11	156	106	1.47	1,455

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio, by survival status of children, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Nepal, 2024-25

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date ^A			Sex ratio at birth ^B			Period ratio ^C		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	21,947	952	22,899	99.8	95.4	99.6	110.0	136.2	110.9	na	na	na
Years preceding survey												
0	685	23	708	100.0	100.0	100.0	106.8	160.2	108.1	na	na	na
1	813	12	824	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.9	74.3	102.4	105.6	38.9	103.1
2	854	37	891	100.0	100.0	100.0	121.6	152.8	122.7	100.5	207.6	102.6
3	888	24	911	100.0	96.0	99.9	124.8	198.9	126.2	102.9	79.0	102.1
4	871	23	894	100.0	100.0	100.0	113.7	38.6	110.7	93.6	95.1	93.7
5	973	25	998	99.9	96.1	99.8	121.9	130.3	122.2	108.5	98.8	108.2
6	922	28	950	100.0	100.0	100.0	114.3	92.4	113.6	99.3	141.3	100.2
7	884	14	898	100.0	100.0	100.0	119.4	60.0	118.1	96.9	51.9	95.6
8	902	27	929	100.0	100.0	100.0	113.5	62.2	111.5	102.9	91.4	102.5
9	869	46	914	100.0	93.7	99.7	109.4	224.1	113.2	12.2	12.6	12.3
10+	13,288	693	13,981	99.7	94.4	99.5	106.8	145.1	108.4	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	4,111	118	4,229	100.0	99.2	100.0	114.1	116.0	114.2	na	na	na
5-9	4,549	141	4,689	100.0	97.3	99.9	115.7	114.8	115.7	na	na	na
10-14	4,370	141	4,511	100.0	94.5	99.8	103.7	152.1	105.0	na	na	na
15-19	3,964	199	4,162	99.6	96.0	99.4	110.9	144.3	112.3	na	na	na
20+	4,954	353	5,307	99.5	93.5	99.1	106.4	142.8	108.5	na	na	na

^A Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

^B $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

^C $(2 \times B_t / (B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

na: not applicable

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of deaths under age one month in reported age of death in days, and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15–49 years, Nepal, 2024-25

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Percent early neonatal ^a	73.3	77.4	86.3	81.5	79.8
Age at death (in days)					
0	3	10	9	8	29
1	25	22	21	54	122
2	3	6	10	7	26
3	4	7	9	6	26
4	9	2	6	2	19
5	5	4	2	5	16
6	1	3	0	4	9
7	2	0	1	1	4
8	0	1	3	2	7
9	2	2	1	2	7
10	4	2	1	2	8
11	2	0	0	1	4
12	1	1	0	2	4
13	0	1	1	1	3
14	1	0	0	1	2
15	1	3	0	0	4
16	0	0	0	1	1
17	0	0	0	1	1
18	0	0	0	2	2
19	0	0	0	1	1
20	0	0	0	2	2
21	1	0	0	0	1
22	0	3	0	0	3
23	0	1	0	0	1
24	0	0	1	0	1
25	1	0	0	1	3
26	3	0	0	0	3
27	0	0	0	0	0
28	1	1	0	0	2
29	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–30 days	69	69	67	104	309

^a Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months					
Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years in age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, Nepal, 2024-25					
	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
Percent neonatal ^A	62.8	61.3	60.1	67.6	63.3
Age at death (in months)					
0 ^B	69	69	67	104	309
1	6	13	16	14	49
2	16	7	1	4	28
3	6	3	7	7	23
4	6	5	1	4	17
5	0	1	1	4	7
6	4	7	7	4	22
7	0	1	3	0	4
8	1	3	1	5	9
9	1	2	1	2	6
10	0	0	0	2	3
11	0	1	6	3	11
12	1	1	1	1	3
13	3	2	2	2	9
14	0	0	1	3	3
15	1	5	0	0	6
16	1	0	0	0	1
17	0	0	0	1	1
18	0	0	2	1	4
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	1	0	0	0	1
23	0	0	0	1	1
Total 0-11 months	109	112	111	154	487
^A Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year					
^B Includes deaths under one month reported in days					

D.8 INTERVIEW METADATA

Table DQ.8.1: Interview languages

Percentage of interviews in languages of questionnaires, interviews, and native language of the respondent, use of translator, percentage of interviews with language consistency, Nepal, 2024-25

	Questionnaire				
	Household	Women 15-49	Men 15-49	Children Under 5	Children and adolescents 5-17
Percentage of interviews with language consistency ^A	49.9	46.7	46.7	41.6	44.9
Language of the interview					
Nepali	87.7	85.3	89.9	80.3	83.7
Maithili	7.4	7.4	7.4	10.6	9.0
Bhojपुरी	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Tharu	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.4
Tamang	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Bajjika	0.7	1.1	0.1	1.6	1.3
Avadhi	0.9	1.8	0.7	2.3	1.9
Doteli	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
Baitadeli	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Achhami	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Hindi	1.1	2.2	0.6	3.2	2.2
Darchuleli	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Others	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.7
Native language of the respondent					
Nepali	50.5	47.4	48.4	42.0	45.5
Maithili	11.1	12.1	11.8	16.5	13.4
Bhojपुरी	4.5	6.2	6.4	7.0	7.9
Tharu	5.0	5.9	5.7	4.1	4.3
Tamang	4.6	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.6
Bajjika	2.6	3.6	2.9	5.1	4.3
Avadhi	2.1	3.0	3.2	3.8	4.0
Nepalbhasha (Newari)	2.4	2.2	3.2	1.3	1.4
Magar Dhut	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.9	2.0
Doteli	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.6
Urdu	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
Yakthung / Limbu	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
Gurung	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5
Baitadeli	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9
Rai	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3
Achhami	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4
Bantawa	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Rajbanshi	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Sherpa	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
Khash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Bajhanggi	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.8
Hindi	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7
Magar Kham	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Chamling	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Ranatharu	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5
Chepeng	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

Table DQ.8.1: Interview languages					
Percentage of interviews in languages of questionnaires, interviews, and native language of the respondent, use of translator, percentage of interviews with language consistency, Nepal, 2024-25					
	Questionnaire				
	Household	Women 15-49	Men 15-49	Children Under 5	Children and adolescents 5-17
Bajureli	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Santhali	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Danuwar	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Darchuleli	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6
Uranw / Urau	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Kulung	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Majhi	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Sunuwar	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thami	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Thulung	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Bangla	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ghale	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sampang	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marwadi	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Dadeldhuri	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6
Dhimal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tajpuriya	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Kumal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Khaling	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Musalman	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Yakkha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sanskrit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhote	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Darai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hyolmo / Yholmo	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jumli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bote	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dailekhi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Raji	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meche	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lohorung	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mugali	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Munda / Muiyari	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Balkura / Baram	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Hayu / Vayu	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Others	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
Use of translator					
Entire questionnaire	1.6	2.3	2.6	1.8	2.1
Part of questionnaire	1.8	1.1	4.1	2.5	2.1
Not used	96.6	96.6	93.3	95.6	95.8
Number of completed interviews	12,802	13,762	4,646	5,867	12,485
^A language consistent interview is with matching language of interview, questionnaire, and native language of respondent, as well with no use of translator.					
na: not applicable					

Table DQ.8.2: Interview privacy		
Percentage of questionnaires and sensitive modules conducted in privacy, Nepal, 2024-25		
	Percentage by questionnaire	
	Women 15-49	Men 15-49
Privacy during entire individual interview		
Entirely in private	99.2	99.9
Part in private	0.5	0.1
Not in private	0.3	0.0
Number of completed interviews	13,762	4,646
Mental health module (age 15-24 years)		
Privacy obtained	98.8	99.0
Privacy not possible, module skipped	1.2	1.0
Number of completed interviews	na	940
na: not applicable		

Table DQ.8.3: Interview durations						
Measures of interview duration by questionnaire (excluding time spent between interviews and on measurements), Nepal, 2024-25						
	Questionnaire					Total for all interviews in household
	Household	Women 15-49	Men 15-49 ^A	Children Under 5	Children and adolescents 5-17	
Average number of questionnaires completed per household	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	3.5
Average duration of interview (in minutes)	1.2	1.3	0.8	3.0	3.6	1.8
Median duration of interview (in minutes)	1.4	1.8	1.0	5.1	6.7	2.8
Percentage of questionnaires excluded from duration analysis	1.2	1.3	0.8	3.0	3.6	1.8
Inconsistent information ^B	1.4	1.8	1.0	5.1	6.7	2.8
Out of range ^C	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total number of completed questionnaires	12,802	13,762	4,646	5,867	7,352	44,429
^A The Questionnaire for Men age 15-49 was administered to all men in every second household. The number of questionnaires completed are in selected households only. ^B Inconsistent is defined as interviews with end time before start time ^C Out of range is defined as interviews longer than 3 hours						

D.9 CONSENT FOR FOLLOW-UP

Table DQ.9.1: Telephone availability and consent for potential follow-up survey									
Percent distribution of households by availability of telephone and consent for follow-up survey and percentage of households with at least one respondent consenting for follow-up survey and providing a phone number, Nepal, 2024-25									
	Percent distribution of households with members reporting:					Total	Percentage of households with at least one respondent:		Number of households
	Telephone in household		No telephone in household				consenting for follow-up	consenting and providing a phone number	
	Consent for follow-up	No consent for follow-up	Consent for follow-up		No consent for follow-up				
			Confirming no phone number	Providing a phone number					
Total	93.0	3.4	1.6	0.7	1.4	100.0	95.2	92.3	12,802
Area of residence									
Urban	93.9	3.5	1.1	0.6	1.0	100.0	95.5	93.5	8,549
Rural	91.3	3.3	2.6	0.8	2.1	100.0	94.6	90.0	4,253
Province									
Koshi	91.2	4.3	1.3	0.7	2.5	100.0	93.2	90.9	2,315
Rural	88.9	5.0	1.5	0.9	3.8	100.0	91.3	88.5	915
Urban	92.7	3.9	1.3	0.6	1.6	100.0	94.5	92.5	1,400
Madhesh	94.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	100.0	97.1	94.6	2,179
Rural	92.5	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.5	100.0	96.4	92.8	533
Urban	95.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.4	100.0	97.3	95.3	1,646
Bagmati	94.6	2.9	1.1	0.5	0.9	100.0	96.1	93.6	2,908
Rural	93.7	1.3	2.3	0.9	1.8	100.0	96.9	91.5	672
Urban, Kathmandu Valley	94.2	5.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	94.3	93.2	1,371
Urban, Excluding Kathmandu Valley	96.0	0.2	2.0	0.5	1.4	100.0	98.4	96.0	865
Gandaki	92.6	4.6	1.4	0.5	0.8	100.0	94.5	91.7	1,324
Rural	90.2	4.3	2.8	1.0	1.7	100.0	94.0	89.0	446
Urban	93.8	4.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	100.0	94.8	93.1	878
Lumbini	93.1	4.2	1.2	0.3	1.2	100.0	94.6	91.7	2,154
Rural	92.3	4.0	2.1	0.0	1.5	100.0	94.4	90.0	918
Urban	93.8	4.3	0.6	0.4	1.0	100.0	94.8	93.0	1,236
Karnali	91.1	3.6	3.3	0.5	1.6	100.0	94.8	90.0	778
Rural	89.3	2.8	5.1	0.5	2.2	100.0	95.0	88.2	352
Urban	92.6	4.3	1.7	0.5	1.1	100.0	94.6	91.5	426
Sudurpashchim	91.8	3.3	3.4	0.8	0.8	100.0	95.9	90.9	1,145
Rural	91.6	1.7	4.5	0.9	1.3	100.0	97.0	89.7	417
Urban	91.9	4.3	2.8	0.7	0.5	100.0	95.3	91.6	728
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	85.0	3.4	5.3	1.7	4.8	100.0	91.8	83.8	2,732
Second	92.8	3.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	100.0	95.0	92.2	2,487
Middle	95.5	2.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	100.0	96.7	94.9	2,512
Fourth	95.5	3.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	95.9	94.9	2,532
Richest	96.9	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	96.4	2,539

The questionnaires of the Nepal MICS 2024-25:

English

- Household Questionnaire
 - Water Quality Testing Form
- Questionnaire for Women Age 15-49
- Questionnaire for Men Age 15-49
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5-17
 - Reading & Numbers Book for Foundational Learning Skills module



HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL				HH
HH1. Cluster number: _____		HH2. Household number: _____		
HH3. Interviewer name and number: NAME _____ CODE NUMBER _____		HH4. Supervisor name and number: NAME _____		
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u>		HH7. Province name and number:		
HH6. Area (Municipality) :	URBAN 1 RURAL.....2	KOSHI.....1 MADHESH.....2 BAGMATI.....3 GANDAKI.....4 LUMBINI.....5 KARNALI.....6 SUDUR PASHCHIM.....7		
HH7A. District name and number: NAME				
HH8. Is the household selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN?	YES 1 NO 2			
HH9. Is the household selected for WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES 1 NO 2	HH10. Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES 1 NO 2	
Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.				HH11. Record the time.
				HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____
HH12. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families, and households. This interview usually takes about 40 minutes. Participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment or incentive will be given to you or your family members for answering these questions. However, the information gathered will be very helpful for the government and the general public to better understand the situation and needs of the population. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous per the Statistics Act 2022, Article 10. No information about you or your household will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population. Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know. May I start the interview?				
YES.....1		1 ⇒ LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HL		
NO / NOT ASKED 2		2 ⇒ HH46		

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

HL

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household. Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box: ☐

HL1. Line number	HL2. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. Probe for additional household members.	HL3. What is the relationship of (name) to head of household?	HL4. Is (name) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth?	HL6. How old is (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.	HL8. Record line number if woman and age 15-49.	HL9. Record line number if man, age 15-49 and HH8 is yes.	HL10. Record line number if age 0-4.	HL11. Age 0-17?	HL12. Is (name)'s natural mother alive?	HL13. Does (name)'s natural mother live in this household?	HL14. Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.	HL15. Where does (name)'s natural mother live?	HL16. Is (name)'s natural father alive?	HL17. Does (name)'s natural father live in this household?	HL18. Record the line number of father and go to HL20.	HL19. Where does (name)'s natural father live?	HL20. Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask: Who is the primary caregiver of (name)? If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH YEAR	AGE	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER	1 2 3 4 8	Y N DK	Y N	FATHER	1 2 3 4 8	
01		0 1	1 2			01		01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
02			1 2			02		02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
03			1 2			03		03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
04			1 2			04		04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
05			1 2			05		05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
06			1 2			06		06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
07			1 2			07		07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
08			1 2			08		08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
09			1 2			09		09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
10			1 2			10		10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
11			1 2			11		11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
12			1 2			12		12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
13			1 2			13		13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
14			1 2			14		14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
15			1 2			15		15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2		1 2 3 4 8	
* Codes for HL3:		01 HEAD			05 GRANDCHILD				09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW								13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD	
Relationship to head of household:		02 SPOUSE / PARTNER			06 PARENT				10 UNCLE/AUNT								14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)	
		03 SON / DAUGHTER			07 PARENT-IN-LAW				11 NIECE / NEPHEW								96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)	
		04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW			08 BROTHER / SISTER				12 OTHER RELATIVE								98 DK	

MICS7.HH.2

EDUCATION:-ATTAINMENT					ED				
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.	ED3. Age 3 or above? 1 YES 2 NO ⇄ Next Line	ED4. Has (name) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES ⇄ ED5 2 NO	ED4A. Has (name) ever participated in a literacy program or any activity that teaches reading and writing? 1 YES ⇄ Next Line 2 NO ⇄ Next Line	ED5. What is the highest grade or year of school (name) has ever attended? CLASS: 00=ECE ⇄ ED7 01-12=CLASS 1-12 13=BACHELORS 14=MASTERS OR ABOVE 98=DK ⇄ ED7	ED6. Did (name) ever complete that (grade/year)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED7. Age 3-24? 1 YES 2 NO ⇄ Next Line	ED8. Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE ? 1 YES 2 NO ⇄ Next Line	
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO	DK	YES	NO
01			1	2	1	2	8	1	2
02			1	2	1	2	8	1	2
03			1	2	1	2	8	1	2
04			1	2	1	2	8	1	2
05			1	2	1	2	8	1	2
06			1	2	1	2	8	1	2
07			1	2	1	2	8	1	2
08			1	2	1	2	8	1	2
09			1	2	1	2	8	1	2
10			1	2	1	2	8	1	2
11			1	2	1	2	8	1	2
12			1	2	1	2	8	1	2
13			1	2	1	2	8	1	2
14			1	2	1	2	8	1	2
15			1	2	1	2	8	1	2

ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age.	ED9. At any time during the academic year 2081, did (<i>name</i>) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	ED10. During the academic year 2081, which grade or year is (<i>name</i>) attending?	ED10CL. Check ED10: Attended Grades between 00 to 08 ? 1 YES 2 NO	ED10C. Is (<i>name</i>) attending vocational/ technical level of education?	ED10D. In which province is (<i>name</i>) currently attending school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	ED10E. In which district is (<i>name</i>) currently attending school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	ED10F. In which palika is (<i>name</i>) currently attending school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	ED10G. What is the name of the school (<i>name</i>) is currently attending school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	
		1 YES 2 NO	CLASS: 00=ECE 01-12=CLASS 1-12 13=BACHELORS 14=MASTER S OR ABOVE	1 YES 2 NO	1 Yes 2 No	1 KOSHI 2 MADHESH 3 BAGMATI 4 GANDAKI 5 LUMBINI 6 KARNALI 7 SUDURPASHCHIM 8 OTHER COUNTRY			Select school name from list. If school name not found, select 96 (Other) and enter school name and address.	
		YES NO	GRADE		YES NO	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	PALIKA	SCHOOL NAME	EMIS CODE
01		1 2			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8				
02		1 2			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8				
03		1 2			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8				
04		1 2			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8				
05		1 2			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8				
06		1 2			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8				
07		1 2			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8				
08		1 2			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8				
09		1 2			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8				
10		1 2			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8				
11		1 2			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8				
12		1 2			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8				
13		1 2			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8				
14		1 2			1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8				

ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age.	ED10H. What is the location of this school?	ED11. What type of school is (he/she) attending? 1 GOVT./PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS / FAITH ORG 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK	ED15. At any time during the 2080 academic year did (name) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO <i>Next Line</i> 8 DK <i>Next Line</i>	ED16. During the 2080 school year, which grade or year did (name) attend? CLASS: 00=ECE 01-12=CLASS 1-12 13=BACHELORS 14=MASTERS OR ABOVE 98=DK			
LINE	NAME	AGE	NAME OF LANDMARK	AUTHORITY	YES	NO	DK	GRADE/YEAR
01		___			1	2	8	___
02		___			1	2	8	___
03		___			1	2	8	___
04		___			1	2	8	___
05		___			1	2	8	___
06		___			1	2	8	___
07		___			1	2	8	___
08		___			1	2	8	___
09		___			1	2	8	___
10		___			1	2	8	___
11		___			1	2	8	___
12		___			1	2	8	___
13		___			1	2	8	___
14		___			1	2	8	___

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. What is the religion of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>) ?	HINDUISM 01 BUDDHISM 02 ISLAM 03 KIRAT 04 CHRISTIANITY 05 PRAKITI 06 BON 07 JAIN 08 BAHAI 09 SIKHA 10 OTHER RELIGION (<i>specify</i>) 96 NO RELIGION 97	
HC1B. What is the mother tongue of (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>)? <i>Check language name and code by referring to Appendix and record accordingly</i>	MOTHER TONGUE _____ OTHER LANGUAGE (<i>specify</i>) 996	
HC2. To what ethnic group does (<i>name of the head of the household from HL2</i>) belong? <i>Check ethnic group and code by referring to Appendix and record accordingly</i>	ETHNIC GROUP _____ OTHER ETHNIC GROUP (<i>specify</i>) 996	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS _ _	
HC4. Main material of the dwelling floor. <i>Record observation.</i> <i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i>	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 (<i>specify</i>) 96	

HC5. Main material of the roof. <i>Record observation.</i>	NATURAL ROOFING THATCH / PALM LEAF 12 SOD 13 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING RUSTIC MAT.....21 PALM / BAMBOO.....22 WOOD PLANKS.....23 CARDBOARD.....24 FINISHED ROOFING METAL / TIN 31 WOOD 32 CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE 33 CERAMIC TILES.....34 CEMENT 35 ROOFING SHINGLES.....36 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
HC6. Main material of the exterior walls. <i>Record observation.</i>	NO WALLS 11 NATURAL WALLS CANE / PALM / TRUNKS.....12 DIRT 13 RUDIMENTARY WALLS BAMBOO WITH MUD 21 STONE WITH MUD 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE 23 PLYWOOD.....24 CARDBOARD.....25 REUSED WOOD.....26 FINISHED WALLS CEMENT 31 STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT 32 BRICKS 33 CEMENT BLOCKS 34 COVERED ADOBE 35 WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES 36 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	

HC7. Does your household have:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] A fixed telephone line?</td> <td>FIXED TELEPHONE LINE.....1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] A radio?</td> <td>RADIO.....1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Wall clock?</td> <td>WALL CLOCK 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Table?</td> <td>TABLE.....1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Chair?</td> <td>CHAIR.....1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Sofa?</td> <td>SOFA 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[G] Bed?</td> <td>BED 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[H] Cupboard?</td> <td>CUPBOARD.....1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[I] Water tank?</td> <td>WATER TANK 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	[A] A fixed telephone line?	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE.....1	2	[B] A radio?	RADIO.....1	2	[C] Wall clock?	WALL CLOCK 1	2	[D] Table?	TABLE.....1	2	[E] Chair?	CHAIR.....1	2	[F] Sofa?	SOFA 1	2	[G] Bed?	BED 1	2	[H] Cupboard?	CUPBOARD.....1	2	[I] Water tank?	WATER TANK 1	2	
	YES	NO																														
[A] A fixed telephone line?	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE.....1	2																														
[B] A radio?	RADIO.....1	2																														
[C] Wall clock?	WALL CLOCK 1	2																														
[D] Table?	TABLE.....1	2																														
[E] Chair?	CHAIR.....1	2																														
[F] Sofa?	SOFA 1	2																														
[G] Bed?	BED 1	2																														
[H] Cupboard?	CUPBOARD.....1	2																														
[I] Water tank?	WATER TANK 1	2																														
HC8. Does your household have electricity?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2⇒ HC10																														
HC8A. What source of electricity is used in this household? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	NATIONAL / INTERCONNECTED GRID A OFF GRID LOCAL MINI GRID B SOLAR HOME SYSTEM C SOLAR LANTERN D ELECTRIC GENERATOR E RECHARGEABLE BATTERY F DRY CELL BATTERY / TORCH G OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK.....Z																															

HC9. Does your household have:	YES	NO	
[A] Television ?	TELEVISION 1	2	
[B] Refrigerator ?	REFRIGERATOR 1	2	
[C] Micro oven ?	MICRO OVEN 1	2	
[D] Washing machine ?	WASHING MACHINE 1	2	
[E] Electric fan ?	ELECTRIC FAN 1	2	
[F] Water pump ?	WATER PUMP 1	2	
[G] Water heater ?	WATER HEATER..... 1	2	
[H] Mixer/Blender ?	MIXER/BLENDER 1	2	
[I] Electric Stove (Induction/Infrared/Heating plate)?	ELECTRIC STOVE (INDUCTION/INFRARED/HEATING PLATE) 1	2	
HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES	NO	
[A] A wristwatch?	WRISTWATCH 1	2	
[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLE 1	2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1	2	
[D] An animal-drawn cart?	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART..... 1	2	
[E1] A bus, truck, van or jeep?	BUS / TRUCK / VAN / JEEP..... 1	2	
[F] A car?	CAR 1	2	
[G] A riksha/e-riksha/autoriksha?	RIKSHA/ERIKSHA/AUTORIKSHA ... 1	2	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a desktop, laptop, tablet, or similar computer?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2		
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2		2 ⇒ HC13
HC12A. Does any member of your household have a smartphone?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2		
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2		1 ⇒ HC14
HC13A. Check HC12A. Any smartphone?	YES, HC12A=1 1 NO, HC12A=2 2		2 ⇒ HC14
HC13B. You mentioned that a member of your household has a smartphone and that you do not have access to internet at home. Just to confirm, can the smartphone access the internet while being used at home?	YES, SMARTPHONE CAN ACCESS INTERNET AT HOME 1 NO, SMARTPHONE CANNOT ACCESS INTERNET AT HOME 2 DK IF SMARTPHONE CAN ACCESS INTERNET AT HOME 8		

HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? <i>If 'No', ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i> <i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i>	OWN..... 1 RENT..... 2 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ HC17
HC16. How many ropanis/bighas of agricultural land do members of this household own? <i>If any answer is 95 or more than that write '95'. Convert the answer into appropriate unit (either into Ropani or Bigha)</i> <i>If less than 1, record '00/00/00'.</i>	ROPANI (ROPANI/AANA/PAISA)1 ___/___/___ BIGHA (BIGHA/KATTHA/DHUR)..... 2 ___/___ 95 OR MORE 95 DK.....98	
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ HC19
HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Milk cows or bulls? [B] Other cattle? [C] Horses, donkeys, or mules? [D] Goats? [E] Sheep? [F] Chickens/Ducks/Pigeons? [G] Pigs/Sows? [H] Yak/Nak/Chauri? <i>If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.</i>	MILK COWS OR BULLS..... ___ OTHER CATTLE..... ___ HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES ___ GOATS ___ SHEEP ___ CHICKENS/DUCKS/PIGEONS ___ PIGS/SOWS..... ___ YAK/NAK/CHAURI..... ___	
HC19. Does any member of this household have an account in a bank or other financial institution?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
HC20. Does any member of this household use a <u>mobile phone</u> to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages, either through their bank or through a mobile service ?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. What does this household use for cooking <u>most of the time</u> , including cooking food, making tea or coffee, boiling drinking water?	SOLAR COOKER (THERMAL ENERGY, NOT SOLAR PANELS) 01	01 ⇒ EU6
	ELECTRIC STOVE 02	02 ⇒ EU6
	BIOGAS STOVE 04	04 ⇒ EU6
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE 05	05 ⇒ EU6
	MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE 06	
	TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE (NON-MANUFACTURED) 07	
	LIQUID FUEL STOVE 08	08 ⇒ EU4
	MOVEABLE FIREPAN 09	09 ⇒ EU4
	THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE 10	10 ⇒ EU4
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	96 ⇒ EU4
	NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97	97 ⇒ EU6
EU1A. What is the (<i>name/brand</i>) of this cookstove or device?	IMPROVED STOVE 01	
	TRADITIONAL STOVE 02	
	NAME/BRAND 3 03	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
	DK 98	
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? <i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.</i>	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL 01	
	GASOLINE / DIESEL (NOT IN GENERATOR) 02	
	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN 03	
	COAL / LIGNITE UNPROCESSED 04	
	COAL / LIGNITE BRIQUETTES / PELLETS 05	
	CHARCOAL UNPROCESSED 06	
	CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES / PELLETS 07	
	WOOD 08	
	AGRICULTURAL OR CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS / CORN COBS 09	
	ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE 10	
	PROCESSED BIOMASS PELLETS / BRIQUETTES 11	
	WOODCHIPS 12	
	GARBAGE / PLASTIC 13	
	SAWDUST 14	
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	

EU6. What does this household use to heat the home <u>when needed</u>?	CENTRAL HEATING 01 MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER..... 02 TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER..... 03 MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE..... 04 TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE (NON-MANUFACTURED) 05 MOVEABLE HEATING PAN 06 OPEN FIRE / THREE STONE STOVE 07 HEAT PUMP 08 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 NO SPACE HEATING IN THE HOUSEHOLD 97 SPACE HEATING NEVER NEEDED 00	01 ⇨ EU8 06 ⇨ EU8 07 ⇨ EU8 08 ⇨ EU8 96 ⇨ EU8 97 ⇨ EU9 00 ⇨ EU9
EU6A. What is the (<i>name/brand</i>) of this heater, cookstove or device?	BALTRA 1 CG 2 WEGA 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	
EU8. What type of fuel and energy source is used in this heater? <i>If more than one, record the main energy source for this heater.</i>	ELECTRICITY (INCLUDING SOLAR PANELS) 01 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS 03 BIOGAS 04 ALCOHOL / ETHANOL 05 GASOLINE / DIESEL (NOT IN GENERATOR) 06 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN 07 COAL / LIGNITE UNPROCESSED 08 COAL / LIGNITE BRIQUETTES / PELLETS 09 CHARCOAL UNPROCESSED 10 CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES / PELLETS 11 WOOD 12 AGRICULTURAL OR CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS / CORN COBS 13 ANIMAL WASTE / DUNG 14 PROCESSED BIOMASS PELLETS / BRIQUETTES 15 WOODCHIPS 16 GARBAGE / PLASTIC 17 SAWDUST 18 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	

EU9. What does this household use <u>most of the time</u> as energy for lighting, or as a light source?	ELECTRICITY	
	(INCLUDING SOLAR PANELS)	01
	SOLAR-POWERED LANTERN	
	OR FLASHLIGHT	02
	RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, MOBILE,	
	TORCH OR LANTERN	03
	BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT,	
	TORCH OR LANTERN	04
	BIOGAS LAMP	05
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS	
	(LPG) LAMP	06
	GASOLINE LAMP	07
	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN LAMP	08
	OIL LAMP	09
	CANDLE.....	10
	OPEN FIRE.....	11
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....	96
	NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD.....	97

WATER		WS
WS1. What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water used by members of your household? <i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).</i>	PIPED WATER	
	PIPED INTO DWELLING	11 ⇒ WS7
	PIPED INTO COURTYARD/COMPOUND ..	12 ⇒ WS7
	PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR.....	13 ⇒ WS3
	PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE	14 ⇒ WS3
	TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE.....	21 ⇒ WS2A
	DUG WELL	
	PROTECTED WELL.....	31 ⇒ WS2A
	UNPROTECTED WELL.....	32 ⇒ WS2A
	SPRING	
	PROTECTED SPRING	41 ⇒ WS3
	UNPROTECTED SPRING.....	42 ⇒ WS3
	RAINWATER.....	51 ⇒ WS3
	DELIVERED WATER	
	TANKER-TRUCK	61 ⇒ WS4
	CART WITH SMALL TANK	71 ⇒ WS4
	SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)81	81 ⇒ WS3
	PACKAGED WATER	
	BOTTLED WATER	91
	JAR / DISPENSER REFILL.....	93
	OTHER (specify) 96	96 ⇒ WS3

WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE 1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT 2 DK.....8	1 ⇒ WS8
WS7A. In the last 12 months, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE 1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT 2 DK.....8	2 ⇒ WS9 8 ⇒ WS9
WS8. The last time this happened, what was the main reason that your household was not able to access sufficient drinking water?	WATER SOURCE NOT FUNCTIONAL 1 WATER NOT AVAILABLE 2 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE.....3 WATER SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE.....4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK.....8	
WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES 1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇒ WS10A 8 ⇒ WS10A
WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all methods mentioned.</i>	BOIL A ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH.....C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK.....Z	
WS10A. Is your water supply managed by your own household, by a local or community organisation, or by a public or private water utility?	OWN HOUSEHOLD.....1 LOCAL OR COMMUNITY ORGANISATION...2 A PUBLIC OR PRIVATE UTILITY 3 DK.....8	
WS10A1. In the past 12 months has your water supply been affected by any natural hazards?	YES 1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇒ WS10D 8 ⇒ WS10D
WS10A2. Which natural hazards have affected your water supply? <i>Record all methods mentioned.</i>	FLOOD A DROUGHT B LANDSLIDE C OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....X DK.....Z	
WS10A3. Check WS10A2: Is more than one natural hazard selected?	YES, MORE THAN ONE SELECTED IN WS10A2 1 NO, ONLY ONE SELECTED IN WS10A2.....2	2 ⇒ WS10B1

WS10A4. Which of those natural hazards affected your water supply the most?	FLOOD 1 DROUGHT 2 LANDSLIDE 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)..... 4 DK..... 8	1 ⇨ <i>WS10B2</i> 2 ⇨ <i>WS10B2</i> 3 ⇨ <i>WS10B2</i> 4 ⇨ <i>WS10B2</i> 8 ⇨ <i>WS10D</i>
WS10B1. Were you able to continue using your main source of drinking water during the <i>[answer from WS10A2]</i> ? WS10B2. Were you able to continue using your main source of drinking water during the <i>[answer from WS10A4]</i> ?	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	
WS10B3. What was your main source of drinking water during that time?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL 31 UNPROTECTED WELL 32 SPRING PROTECTED SPRING 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING 42 RAINWATER 51 DELIVERED WATER TANKER-TRUCK 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER 91 JAR / DISPENSER REFILL 93 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
WS10D. Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3	1 ⇨ <i>End</i> 2 ⇨ <i>End</i>
WS10E. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT 000 NUMBER OF MINUTES ____ DK 998	

SANITATION		WS
WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? <i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe: Where does it flush to?</i> <i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i>	FLUSH / POUR FLUSH FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK 12 FLUSH TO PIT/CESSPOOL 13 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN 14 FLUSH TO DK WHERE 18 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE (WITH SLAB) 21 SINGLE PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22 TWIN PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 24 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT 23 COMPOSTING TOILET 31 CONTAINER BASED SANITATION 32 BUCKET 41 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD 95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	11 ⇒ <i>WS14</i> 14 ⇒ <i>WS14</i> 18 ⇒ <i>WS11D</i> 21 ⇒ <i>WS11D</i> 22 ⇒ <i>WS11D</i> 24 ⇒ <i>WS11D</i> 23 ⇒ <i>WS11D</i> 31 ⇒ <i>WS11D</i> 32 ⇒ <i>WS11D</i> 41 ⇒ <i>WS14</i> 95 ⇒ <i>End</i> 96 ⇒ <i>WS14</i>
	WS11B. Does your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) have an outlet pipe for liquid waste? <i>If there is infiltration underground from the base or sides of the tank or pit, select "No"</i> <i>If the tank or pit containing wastes has a pipe which discharges liquid wastes, select "Yes"</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8 2 ⇒ <i>WS11D</i> 8 ⇒ <i>WS11D</i>
	WS11C. Where does this pipe go?	TO A LEACH FIELD, SOAK PIT 11 TO A SEWER / CLOSED DRAIN THAT LEADS TO A WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT (WWTP) 21 A WATERBODY (NOT CONNECTED TO WWTP) 22 DON'T KNOW WHERE 23 TO AN OPEN DRAIN 31 TO A WATERBODY/SURFACE 32 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 DON'T KNOW 98

WS11D. In the last year, have excreta from your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) been released to the surface and surroundings due to any of the following events? [A] Overflowed? [B] Flooded? [C] Containment collapsed? [D] Other event releasing excreta to the surface and surroundings? [D1] Specify the other event mentioned	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>OVERFLOWED.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FLOODED</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CONTAINMENT COLLAPSED</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER EVENT.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2 ✕</td> <td>8 ✕</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>WS11E</td> <td>WS11E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER (specify) _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	OVERFLOWED.....	1	2	8	FLOODED	1	2	8	CONTAINMENT COLLAPSED	1	2	8	OTHER EVENT.....	1	2 ✕	8 ✕			WS11E	WS11E	OTHER (specify) _____				
	YES	NO	DK																											
OVERFLOWED.....	1	2	8																											
FLOODED	1	2	8																											
CONTAINMENT COLLAPSED	1	2	8																											
OTHER EVENT.....	1	2 ✕	8 ✕																											
		WS11E	WS11E																											
OTHER (specify) _____																														
WS11E. Check WS10D [B]: Flooded?	YES, WS10D [B] = 1.....1 NO, WS10D [B] = 2 OR 8.....2	2 ⇒ WS12																												
WS11F. Have you continued to use your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) since it was flooded?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																													
WS11G. Has anything been done to protect your toilet facility against flooding?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8																													
WS12. Has your (<i>answer from WS11</i>) ever been emptied?	YES, EMPTIED 1 NO, NEVER EMPTIED.....4 NO, NOT EMPTIED BUT COVERED AND LEFT UNDISTURBED WHEN FULL 5 DK 8	4 ⇒ WS14 5 ⇒ WS14 8 ⇒ WS14																												
WS12A. The last time it was emptied, who emptied the (<i>answer from WS11</i>)?	SERVICE PROVIDER PUBLIC/MUNICIPALITY/GOVERNMENT 11 PRIVATE COMPANY/NGO 12 INFORMAL EMPTIER (E.G., UNLICENSED) 13 NOT SERVICE PROVIDER SELF EMPTIED 21 NEIGHBOUR, FAMILY MEMBER, FRIEND 22 OTHER (specify) 96 DK 98																													

WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to? <i>Probe:</i> Was it removed by a service provider?	REMOVED OFF-SITE (TO TREATMENT / UNKNOWN) 1 REMOVED TO A WATERBODY, OPEN GROUND, FIELD OR ELSEWHERE 2 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT AT OR NEAR HOUSEHOLD (IN-SITU) 3 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT/TRENCH ELSEWHERE (OFF-SITE) 4 EMPTIED INTO AN UNCOVERED PIT 5 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK..... 8	
WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3	
WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC) 1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC 2	2 ⇒ End
WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10)..... <u>0</u> ____ TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS..... 10 DK 98	

HYGIENE		HW
HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household <u>most often</u> wash their hands? <i>If the respondent indicates that there is no fixed place for handwashing, probe:</i> What do members of your household <u>most often</u> use to wash their hands? <i>Record result and observation.</i>	OBSERVED FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING..... 1 IN YARD /PLOT 2 MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE)..... 3 NOT OBSERVED NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT..... 4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE 5 OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) 6	4⇒ HW4A 5⇒ HW4A 6⇒ HW4A
HW2. Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing. <i>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i>	WATER IS AVAILABLE 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
HW3. Observe presence of soap, detergent, or ash/mud/sand at the place for handwashing. <i>Record all that apply.</i>	BAR OR LIQUID SOAP A DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE)..... B ASH..... C MUD / SAND D NONE OF THESE PRESENT Y	
HW4A. Do you have a bath or shower in your dwelling, yard, or plot?	YES, IN THE DWELLING 1 YES, IN THE YARD OR PLOT..... 2 NO, ELSEWHERE 3 NO, NONE 4	4⇒ End
HW5A. Do you have water available there? <i>If there is running water from a tap or water stored in a tank, bucket, jug, etc., record 'Yes'.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	

HH13. Record the time.	HOUR AND MINUTES :																																																													
HH14. Language of the Questionnaire.	NEPALI 2																																																													
HH15. Language of the Interview.	NEPALI 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6																																																													
HH16. Mother tongue of the Respondent. Check language name and code by referring to Appendix and record accordingly	MOTHER TONGUE OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 996																																																													
HH17. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3																																																													
HH18. Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:	NO CHILDREN 0 1 CHILD 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER)	0 ⇒ HH29 1 ⇒ HH27																																																												
HH19. List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.																																																														
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">HH20. Rank number</th> <th style="width: 10%;">HH21. Line number from HL1</th> <th style="width: 25%;">HH22. Name from HL2</th> <th colspan="2" style="width: 20%;">HH23. Sex from HL4</th> <th style="width: 35%;">HH24. Age from HL6</th> </tr> <tr> <th>RANK</th> <th>LINE</th> <th>NAME</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>AGE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>_____</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>_____</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>_____</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>_____</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>_____</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>_____</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>_____</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>_____</td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>_____</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			HH20. Rank number	HH21. Line number from HL1	HH22. Name from HL2	HH23. Sex from HL4		HH24. Age from HL6	RANK	LINE	NAME	M	F	AGE	1	_____		1	2	_____	2	_____		1	2	_____	3	_____		1	2	_____	4	_____		1	2	_____	5	_____		1	2	_____	6	_____		1	2	_____	7	_____		1	2	_____	8	_____		1	2	_____
HH20. Rank number	HH21. Line number from HL1	HH22. Name from HL2	HH23. Sex from HL4		HH24. Age from HL6																																																									
RANK	LINE	NAME	M	F	AGE																																																									
1	_____		1	2	_____																																																									
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7	_____		1	2	_____																																																									
8	_____		1	2	_____																																																									

HH25. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.

RANK NUMBER _

LINE NUMBER _

HH27. (When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household):
Record the rank number as '1' and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

NAME

AGE _ _

HH28. Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caregiver of this child.

HH29. Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?

YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49 1
NO 2

2 ⇒ HH34

HH30. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.

HH31. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 1
NO 2

2 ⇒ HH34

HH32. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH
HL20≠90 1
NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17 2

2 ⇒ HH34

HH33. As part of the survey, we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.

For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (*name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17*) later?

- ☐ 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH34.
- ☐ 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.
- ☐ 'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.

HH34. Check HH8: Is the household selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN?	YES, HH8=1 1 NO, HH8=2 2	2 ⇒ HH38A
HH35. Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any men age 15-49?	YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-49 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HH40
HH36. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN for each man age 15-49 years.		
HH37. Check HL4 and HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HH40
HH38. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 IS NOT EMANCIPATED (HL20≠90) 1 NO, ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 ARE EMANCIPATED (HL20=90) 2	1 ⇒ HH39 2 ⇒ HH40
HH38A. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is a boy age 15-17 recorded as caregiver of a child in the household?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HH40
HH38B. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17 recorded as a caregiver?	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 RECORDED AS A CAREGIVER IS NOT EMANCIPATED (HL20≠90) 1 NO, ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 RECORDED AS CAREGIVERS ARE EMANCIPATED (HL20=90) 2	1 ⇒ HH39A 2 ⇒ HH40

HH39. As part of the survey, we are also interviewing men age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A male interviewer conducts these interviews.

For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (*name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17*) later?

- ☐ 'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40.
- ☐ 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.
- ☐ 'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.

HH39A. As part of the survey, we are also interviewing men about the children in their care. We ask each person we interview for permission.

For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (*name(s) of male caregiver(s) age 15-17*) later?

☐ 'Yes' for all male caregivers age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40.

☐ 'No' for at least one male caregiver age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one male caregiver age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in UF17 and/or FS17, as applicable, on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.

☐ 'No' for all male caregivers age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in UF17 and/or FS17, as applicable, on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.

HH40. Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?	YES, AT LEAST ONE 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HH42
HH41. Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.		
HH42. Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM?	YES, HH9=1 1 NO, HH9=2 2	2 ⇒ HH44A
HH43. Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM for this household		
HH44. As part of the survey, we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test? <i>If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.</i>	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	2 ⇒ Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM
HH44A. Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household have a mobile phone?	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2 ⇒ HH44C

HH44B. Thank you for your participation. The National Statistical Office will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES NO	1 ⇒ HH44E 2 ⇒ HH46
HH44C. Thank you for your participation. The National Statistical Office will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES NO	2 ⇒ HH46
HH44D. You have told me that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES NO	1 ⇒ HH44F 2 ⇒ HH46
HH44E. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES 1 NO	2 ⇒ HH46

HH44F. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2 ND NUMBER	[P3] 3 RD NUMBER
HH44G. Ask for and record phone number.	-----	-----	-----
HH44H. Just to confirm, the number is (number recorded in HH44G)?	YES	YES	YES
If no, return to HH44G and correct entry.	NO HH44G	NO HH44G	NO HH44G
HH44I. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached?	YES [P2] NO HH46	YES [P3] NO HH46	YES [P4] NO HH46
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used:

HH46. Result of HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview: Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED	01
	NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT	02
	ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME	03
	REFUSED	04
	DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING	05
	DWELLING DESTROYED	06
	DWELLING NOT FOUND	07
	OTHER (specify)	96

HH47. Name and line number of the respondent to HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview: NAME _____ HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WOMEN AGE 15-49 If household is selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN: MEN AGE 15-49 CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 CHILDREN AGE 5-17	To be filled after HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE is completed		To be filled after all the questionnaires are completed	
	TOTAL NUMBER		COMPLETED NUMBER	
	HH48	---	HH53	---
	HH49	---	HH54	---
	HH50	---	HH55	---
	HH51	---	HH56	ZERO..... 0 ONE..... 1
HH52	---			

HH57. Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.

If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household assigned to you by your supervisor.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL		WQ
WQ1. Cluster number: _____	WQ2. Household number: _____	
WQ3. Measurer's name and number: NAME _____ CODE _____	WQ4. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____ CODE _____	
WQ5. Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u>		
WQ6. Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
WQ7. Name of the respondent to WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM: NAME _____		
WQ8. Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	1 ⇒ WQ10 2 ⇒ WQ31

WATER QUALITY TESTING		
WQ10. Record the time:	HOURS: ____ ____ MINUTES: ____ ____	
WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇒ WQ31 and record '03'
WQ12. Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.	DIRECT FROM SOURCE 1 COVERED CONTAINER.....2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER.....3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE 8	1 ⇒ WQ13 2 ⇒ WQ13 3 ⇒ WQ13
WQ12A. From where did you pour this water? <i>Probe to understand if directly from the source or from a covered or uncovered container.</i>	DIRECT FROM SOURCE 1 COVERED CONTAINER.....2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER.....3	
WQ13. Label sample H-XXX-YY , where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2). <i>Put it in a Whirl-pak bag for E.Coli test.</i>	COLLECTED WATER FROM HOME 1 NOT COLLECTED WATER FROM HOME 2	
WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇒ WQ17 8 ⇒ WQ17
WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all items mentioned.</i>	BOIL A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE.....B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH.....C USE A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, CANDLE, COMPOSITE, ETC.) D SOLAR DISINFECTION E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE F OTHER (specify) X DK.....Z	

WQ17. From which source is the household water collected?	PIPED WATER SYSTEM		
	PIPED INTO DWELLING	11	11 ⇨ WQ18
	PIPED INTO COURTYARD/COMPOUND ...	12	12 ⇨ WQ18
	PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR	13	13 ⇨ WQ18
	PUBLIC TAP /STANDPIPE	14	14 ⇨ WQ18
	TUBEWELL/ BOREHOLE		21
	DUG WELL		
	PROTECTED WELL	31	
	UNPROTECTED WELL	32	
	SPRING		
	PROTECTED SPRING	41	41 ⇨ WQ18
	UNPROTECTED SPRING	42	42 ⇨ WQ18
	RAINWATER	51	51 ⇨ WQ18
	DELIVERED WATER		
	TANKER/TRUCK.....	61	61 ⇨ WQ18
CART WITH SMALL TANK	71	71 ⇨ WQ18	
SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)		81	
81 ⇨ WQ18			
PACKAGED WATER			
BOTTLED WATER	91	91 ⇨ WQ18	
JAR WATER	93	93 ⇨ WQ18	
OTHERS (specify) _____	96	96 ⇨ WQ18	
WQ17A. What is the estimated depth of the tube-well/boring/well?	ESTIMATED DEPTH OF TUBEWELL (IN FT)..... _____		
WQ18. Can you please show or tell me the location of the source of the glass of drinking water?	YES, SHOWN OR TOLD 1 NO, UNABLE TO SHOW OR TELL _____ 2		2 ⇨ WQ20
Record reason for not being able to show or tell where the location of the source is			

WATER QUALITY TESTING FOR ARSENIC TESTING

WQ18A. Collect sample of water from source for arsenic test and record whether sample of water was collected or not. Label the sample as AS-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster no. (WQ1) and YY is the household no. (WQ2).	SOURCE WATER COLLECTED 1 SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED NO WATER AVAILABLE AT SOURCE 2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR 3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE 4 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN TO COLLECT SAMPLE 5	2 ⇒ WQ18E 3 ⇒ WQ18E 4 ⇒ WQ18E 5 ⇒ WQ18E
WQ18B. Conduct <u>arsenic</u> test of <u>the source</u> water and record the result. If the test result is more than 500 ppb, record '995'.	ARSENIC IN PPB 995 ARSENIC IS MORE THAN 500 PPB 995	
WQ18C. Is the source water from the household selected for arsenic test in laboratory?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ WQ18E
WQ18D. Collect the sample of water from the source water for laboratory arsenic test in the given bottle. Label AL-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster no. (WQ1) and YY is the household no. (WQ2).	WATER COLLECTED FROM SOURCE 1 WATER NOT COLLECTED FROM SOURCE (specify) 2	
WQ18E. Check WQ 6: Is the household selected for arsenic blank testing?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ WQ19
WQ18F. Record whether the sample of water is available or not. If available, take out the sample of sterile water that you got from your supervisor and put it in a Whirl-pak bag for arsenic blank test. Label AB-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster no. (WQ1) and YY is the household no. (WQ2).	BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE 1 BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (specify) 2	2 ⇒ WQ19
WQ18G. Conduct an arsenic blank test and record the result. If the test result is more than 500 ppb, record the code '995'.	ARSENIC IN PPB 995 ARSENIC IS MORE THAN 500 PPB 995	

WATER QUALITY TESTING FOR BACTERIA (E. COLI)		
WQ19. Record whether source water sample collected. Label sample S-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2). Put it in a Whirl-pak bag for E. coli test.	SOURCE WATER COLLECTED 1 SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED NO WATER AVAILABLE AT SOURCE..... 2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR..... 3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE 4 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN TO COLLECT SAMPLE 5	
WQ20. Check WQ6. Is the household selected for E. coli blank testing?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ WQ22
WQ21. Record whether the sample of water is available or not. Take out the sample of sterile water that you got from your supervisor and put it in a Whirl-pak bag for E. coli test. Label B-XXX-YY, where XXX is the cluster no. (WQ1) and YY is the household no. (WQ2).	BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE 1 BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (specify) 2	
WQ22. Conduct E. coli tests within 30 minutes of sample collection. Record the results after 24-36 hours of incubation. In case the test is negative in 24 hours, continue incubation till 36 hours.		
WQ23. Record the time.	HOURS: ____ ____ MINUTES: ____ ____	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS (<i>E. coli</i>)		
Record the results of the water quality tests only after 24-36 hours of incubation.		
WQ24. Day / Month / Year of recording test results:	____ / ____ / 20__8__1__	
WQ25. Record the time:	HOURS: MINUTES:	
WQ26. Write the number of blue colonies in the 100ml sample of water collected from the household. Read the plate marked as " H-XXX-YY ". Record the 3-digit count of colonies. If the number of colonies is 101 or more, record '101'. If it is not possible to count the results, record '991'. If the results are lost, record '992'.	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ____	
WQ26A. Check WQ19: Was a sample of water collected from the source?	YES, WQ19=1 1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ WQ28
WQ27. Write the number of blue colonies found in the sample of water collected from the source (100ml). Read from the plate marked as " S-XXX-YY ".	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ____	
WQ28. Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample collected?	YES, WQ21=1 1 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ WQ31
WQ29. Read from plate marked as " B-XXX-YY " blank water test (100ml).	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ____	

WQ31. Result of WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 1 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN 2 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN 3 PARTLY COMPLETED 4 OTHER (specify) 6

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

[illegible]**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**[illegible]



WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
WM1. Cluster number: _____	WM2. Household number: _____	
WM3. Woman's name and line number: NAME _____ LINE NUMBER _____	WM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____ CODE NO. _____	
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____ CODE NO. _____	WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u>	

<i>Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.</i>		WM7. Record the time: HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____		
WM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2 </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> 1 ⇨ WM9B 2 ⇨ WM9A </td> </tr> </table>		YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨ WM9B 2 ⇨ WM9A
YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨ WM9B 2 ⇨ WM9A			
WM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families, and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. This interview usually takes about 40 minutes. Participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment or incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of women. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous per the Statistics Act, 2022, Article 10. No information about you will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population. Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know. May I start the interview?	WM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 40 minutes. Again, participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment of incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of women. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous per the Statistics Act, 2022, Article 10. No information about you will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population. Again, should you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview at any point, please let me know. May I start the interview?			
YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨ WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ WM17			

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47 2	1 ⇨ WB5
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
WB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __ __	
WB5. Where were you born? In Nepal or another country?	THIS COUNTRY 1 OTHER COUNTRY 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ WB6 8 ⇨ WB7
WB5A. In which province were you born? <i>Probe to determine the region according to present borders.</i>	PROVINCE __ DK 8	⇨ WB7 8 ⇨ WB7
WB6. In which country were you born? <i>Probe to determine country according to present borders and record the code of the country.</i> <u>If unable to find or determine the name of the country, write the name of the place below and then temporarily record '976' until you learn the appropriate code.</u> _____ (Name of country)	COUNTRY __ __ __ UNABLE TO DETERMINE COUNTRY 976	

WB7. Do you have the citizenship of Nepal ?	YES, CITIZEN OF THIS COUNTRY 1	
	NO, ANOTHER COUNTRY 2	2⇒ WB7B
	NO, NO CITIZENSHIP 3	3⇒ End
WB7A. Do you have the citizenship of another country?	YES 1	
	NO.....2	2⇒ End
WB7B. Which (other) country or countries do you have the citizenship of? <i>Probe to determine country according to present borders and record the code of the country.</i> <i>If unable to find or determine the name of the country, write the name of the place below and then temporarily record '976' until you learn the appropriate code.</i> (Name of country)	INDIA __ __ __ CHINA __ __ __ COUNTRY NAME.....__ __ __ UNABLE TO DETERMINE COUNTRY 976	

HEALTH INSURANCE		IN
IN1. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ End
IN2. What type of health insurance are you covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B SOCIAL SECURITY C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	

ICT USE		IC
IC1. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ IC3
IC2. Do you own a smartphone?	YES 1 NO 2	
IC3. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>Probe if necessary:</i> I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. <i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happens almost every day? <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERYDAY..... 3	
IC4. Have you ever used a computer, such as a desktop, laptop, tablet, or similar?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ IC6
IC5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer, laptop, or tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happened almost every day? <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERYDAY..... 3	1 ⇨ IC7 2 ⇨ IC7 3 ⇨ IC7
IC6. Check IC3: Is IC3=0?	YES, IC3=0 1 NO, IC3=1, 2, OR 3 2	1 ⇨ IC10

IC7. I will now ask you about activities that you may have done on a computer or phone during the last 3 months. Did you: [B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move data, information, and content in digital environments, for example within a document, between devices, or on the cloud? [C] Send a message, for example by e-mail, messaging service, or SMS, with an attached file, for example a document, picture, or video? [D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet? [E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera, or printer? [F] Find, download, install, and configure software? [G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video, or charts? [H] Transfer a file or application between a computer and other device? [I] Set up effective security measures, for example strong passwords or log-in attempt notification, to protect devices and online accounts? [J] Change privacy settings on your device, account, or app to limit the sharing of personal data and information, such as name, contact information, or photos? [K] Verify the reliability of information found online? [L] Write a computer program using a specialised programming language, including programming or coding in digital environments, for example computer software or app development?	YES NO USE COPY/PASTE 1 2 SEND MESSAGE WITH ATTACHMENT 1 2 USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA..... 1 2 CONNECT DEVICE 1 2 INSTALL SOFTWARE 1 2 CREATE PRESENTATION 1 2 TRANSFER FILE 1 2 SET UP SECURITY MEASURES 1 2 CHANGE PRIVACY SETTINGS 1 2 VERIFY RELIABILITY OF INFO 1 2 PROGRAMMING..... 1 2	
IC8. Check IC7[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, IC7[F]=1 1 NO, IC7[F]=2 2	1 ⇒ IC11
IC9. Check IC7[K]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, IC7[K]=1 1 NO, IC7[K]=2 2	1 ⇒ IC11
IC10. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End

IC11. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER.....2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	3 ⇒ MA5
MA2. How old is your (<i>husband/partner</i>)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was your (<i>husband/partner</i>) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS.....__ __ DK 98	
MA3. Besides yourself, does your (<i>husband/partner</i>) have any other wives or does he live with someone else as if married?	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MA7
MA4. How many other wives or live-in partners does he have?	NUMBER __ __ DK 98	⇒ MA7 98 ⇒ MA7
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED.....1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER..2 NO 3	3 ⇒ UN14
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED.....2 SEPARATED 3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE.....2	1 ⇒ MA8A 2 ⇒ MA8B
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (<i>husband/partner</i>)? <i>If respondent says that she is married but not yet living together with her husband, ask: In what month and year did you get married to your husband?</i>	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH.....__ __ DK MONTH.....98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR.....9998	
MA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> husband or partner? <i>If respondent says that she was married before but never lived with her first husband, ask: In what month and year did you get married to your <u>first</u> husband?</i>		
MA9. Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MA8A/B=9998 1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998 2	2 ⇒ End
MA10. Check MA7: In union only once?	YES, MA7=1 1 NO, MA7=2.....2	1 ⇒ MA11A 2 ⇒ MA11B

MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (<i>husband/partner</i>)? <i>If respondent says that she is married but not yet living together with her husband, ask: How old were you when you got married to your husband?</i> MA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> husband or partner? <i>If respondent says that she was married before but never lived with her first husband, ask: How old were you when you got married to your <u>first</u> husband?</i>	AGE IN YEARS _ _	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? <i>This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.</i>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM8
CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM5
CM3. How many sons live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS AT HOME _ _	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME _ _	
CM5. 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	2 ⇒ CM8
CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	SONS ELSEWHERE _ _	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE _ _	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? <i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i>	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CM11
CM9. How many boys have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	BOYS DEAD _ _	
CM10. How many girls have died? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	GIRLS DEAD _ _	
CM11. Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.	SUM _ _	
CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (total number in CM11) births during your life. Is this correct?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ CM14
CM13. Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM14. Check CM11: How many live births?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE 1	0 ⇒ End

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY													BH				
BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had. Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines.																	
BH0. Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins? 1 SINGLE 2 MULTI	BH3. Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl? 1 BOY 2 GIRL	BH4. On what day, month and year was (name of birth) born? Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?			BH5. Is (name of birth) still alive? 1 YES 2 NO		BH6. How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday? Record age in completed years.	BH7. Is (name of birth) living with you? 1 YES 2 NO	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HLI) Record '00' if child is not listed.	BH9. How old was (name of birth) when (he/she) died? If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years		BH10. Were there any other live births between (name of previous birth) and (name of birth), including any children who died after birth? 1 YES 2 NO			
		S	M	B	G	Day	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Unit	Number	Y	N
01		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	DAYS 1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	—		
02		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	DAYS 1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	—	1	2
03		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	DAYS 1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	—	1	2
04		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	DAYS 1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	—	1	2
05		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	DAYS 1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	—	1	2
06		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	DAYS 1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	—	1	2
07		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	DAYS 1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	—	1	2
08		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	DAYS 1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	—	1	2
09		1	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	DAYS 1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	—	1	2

BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	BH2. Were any of these births twins? 1 SINGLE 2 MULTI	BH3. Is (name of birth) a boy or a girl? 1 BOY 2 GIRL	BH4. In what month and year was (name of birth) born? Probe: What is (his/her) birthday?	BH5. Is (name of birth) still alive? 1 YES 2 NO	BH6. How old was (name of birth) at (his/her) last birthday? Record age in completed years.	BH7. Is (name of birth) living with you? 1 YES 2 NO	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL1) Record '00' if child is not listed.	BH9. How old was (name of birth) when (he/she) died? If '1 year', probe: How many months old was (name of birth)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years	BH10. Were there any other live births between (name of previous birth) and (name of birth), including any children who died after birth? 1 YES 2 NO	
		S M	B G	Day Month Year	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y N
10		1 2	1 2	— — — — —	1 2	— — — — —	1 2	— BH10 ⇒	DAYS 1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	— — — — —	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth
11		1 2	1 2	— — — — —	1 2	— — — — —	1 2	— BH10 ⇒	DAYS 1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	— — — — —	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth
12		1 2	1 2	— — — — —	1 2	— — — — —	1 2	— BH10 ⇒	DAYS 1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	— — — — —	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth
13		1 2	1 2	— — — — —	1 2	— — — — —	1 2	— BH10 ⇒	DAYS 1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	— — — — —	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth
14		1 2	1 2	— — — — —	1 2	— — — — —	1 2	— BH10 ⇒	DAYS 1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	— — — — —	1 2 Add Next Birth Birth
BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (name of last birth listed)?				YES.....		NO.....		1 2 Record birth(s) in Birth History			

CM15. Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:	NUMBERS ARE THE SAME 1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT 2	1 ⇨ CM17
CM16. Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM17. Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in (year of interview minus 2)? If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (year of interview minus 2), consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 1	0 ⇨ End
CM18. Copy name of the last child listed in BH1. If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
DB1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ End
DB2. When you got pregnant with (<i>name</i>), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ End
DB3. Check CM11: Number of births:	ONLY 1 BIRTH 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2	1 ⇨ DB4A 2 ⇨ DB4B
DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children?	LATER 1 NO MORE / NONE 2	
DB4B. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?		

ANTENATAL CARE		MN																								
MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2⇒ End																								
MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (<i>name</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒ End																								
MN3. Whom did you see? <i>Probe: Anyone else?</i> <i>Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.</i>	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR A NURSE B MIDWIFE/AUXILLARY NURSE MIDWIFE.... C HEALTH ASSISTANT D AUXILLARY HEALTH WORKER..... E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH HELPER F FEMALE COMMUNITY HEALTH VOLUNTEER..... G OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X																									
MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent. If “9 months” or later, record 9.</i>	WEEKS 1 ____ MONTHS 2 <u>0</u> ____ DK 998																									
MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? <i>Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES ____ DK 98																									
MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, did a healthcare provider do any of the following:	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] Measure your blood pressure?</td> <td>BLOOD PRESSURE 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] Take a urine sample?</td> <td>URINE SAMPLE 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] Take a blood sample?</td> <td>BLOOD SAMPLE 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] Listen to your baby’s heartbeat?</td> <td>HEARTBEAT 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] Talk with you about which foods or how much food you should eat?</td> <td>FOODS 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] Talk with you about breastfeeding?</td> <td>BREASTFEED 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[G] Ask if you had vaginal bleeding?</td> <td>BLEEDING..... 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	[A] Measure your blood pressure?	BLOOD PRESSURE 1	2	[B] Take a urine sample?	URINE SAMPLE 1	2	[C] Take a blood sample?	BLOOD SAMPLE 1	2	[D] Listen to your baby’s heartbeat?	HEARTBEAT 1	2	[E] Talk with you about which foods or how much food you should eat?	FOODS 1	2	[F] Talk with you about breastfeeding?	BREASTFEED 1	2	[G] Ask if you had vaginal bleeding?	BLEEDING..... 1	2	
	YES	NO																								
[A] Measure your blood pressure?	BLOOD PRESSURE 1	2																								
[B] Take a urine sample?	URINE SAMPLE 1	2																								
[C] Take a blood sample?	BLOOD SAMPLE 1	2																								
[D] Listen to your baby’s heartbeat?	HEARTBEAT 1	2																								
[E] Talk with you about which foods or how much food you should eat?	FOODS 1	2																								
[F] Talk with you about breastfeeding?	BREASTFEED 1	2																								
[G] Ask if you had vaginal bleeding?	BLEEDING..... 1	2																								

DELIVERY CARE		MN
MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2	2 ⇒ End
MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (<i>name</i>)? Probe: Anyone else? Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given. If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR..... A NURSE B MIDWIFE/AUXILLARY NURSE MIDWIFE...C HEALTH ASSISTANT D AUXILLARY HEALTH WORKER.....E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH HELPER F FEMALE COMMUNITY HEALTH VOLUNTEER.....G RELATIVE / FRIEND H OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X NO ONE Y	
MN20. Where did you give birth to (<i>name</i>)? Probe to identify the type of place. <u>If unable to determine whether public, private, or NGO, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</u> _____ (Name of place)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE.....22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST..... 23 URBAN HEALTH CENTER.....24 COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT.....25 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HOME . 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 OTHER PRIVATE (<i>specify</i>) 36 NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL 41 NGO CLINIC 42 OTHER NGO (<i>specify</i>) 46 DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO 76 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	11 ⇒ End 12 ⇒ End 96 ⇒ End
MN21. Was (<i>name</i>) delivered by caesarean section, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End

MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? <i>Probe if necessary:</i> Was it before or after your labour pains started?	BEFORE LABOUR PAINS 1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS..... 2	

PN&NC: THERMAL CARE		MN
MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ End
MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (name) put directly on the bare skin of your chest? If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.  Photo Credit: Joyce Godwin	YES 1 NO 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	2 ⇒ MN25 8 ⇒ MN25
MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN25. Was (name) dried or wiped soon after birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN26. How long after the birth was (name) bathed for the first time? If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'. If less than 24 hours, record hours. If "1 day" or "next day", probe: About how many hours after the delivery? If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day. If 24 hours or more, record days.	IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR 000 HOURS 1 ____ DAYS 2 ____ NEVER BATHED 997 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	

MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2⇒ End
MN27. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-46 OR 76 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96.....2	1⇒ MN30
MN28. What was used to cut the cord?	NEW BLADE 1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES.....2 SCISSORS 3 OTHER (specify) 6 DK 8	
MN29. Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN30. After the cord was cut and until it fell off, was anything applied to the cord?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	2⇒ End 8⇒ End
MN31. What was applied to the cord? Probe: Anything else?	CHLORHEXIDINE A OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET).....B MUSTARD OIL.....C ASH D ANIMAL DUNG E TERMERIC.....F GHEE G OTHER (specify) X DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....Z	

PN&NC: BIRTHWEIGHT		MN
MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ End
MN32. When (name) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE.....1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2 AVERAGE.....3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4 VERY SMALL 5 DK.....8	
MN33. Was (name) weighed at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DK.....8	2 ⇒ End 8 ⇒ End
MN34. How much did (name) weigh? If a card is available, record weight from card.	FROM CARD 1 (KG) __ . __ __ __ FROM RECALL 2 (KG) __ . __ __ __ DK.....99998	

RC: PERIOD RETURN		MN
MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ End
MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (<i>name</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	

IYCF: INITIAL BREASTFEEDING		MN
MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ End
MN36. Was (name) ever breastfed?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
MN37. How long after birth was (name) first put to the breast? <i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.</i> <i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i> <i>Otherwise, record days.</i>	IMMEDIATELY 000 HOURS 1 _ _ DAYS 2 _ _ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
MN38. In the first three days after delivery, was (name) given anything at all other than breast milk to eat or drink, such as water, infant formula, gripe water, or honey ?	YES, SOMETHING OTHER THAN BREAST MILK.....1 NO, ONLY BREAST MILK.....2	

PN&NC: PNC FOR NEWBORNS & MOTHERS		PN
PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ End
PN2. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-46 OR 76 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇒ PN7
PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (<i>name</i>). You have said that you gave birth in (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>). How long did you stay there after the delivery? If less than one day, record hours. If less than one week, record days. Otherwise, record weeks.	HOURS 1 ____ DAYS 2 ____ WEEKS 3 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if (<i>name</i>) is ok. Before you left the (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>), did anyone check on (<i>name</i>)'s health?	YES 1 NO 2	
PN5. And what about checks on <u>your</u> health – I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you? Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	
PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>). Did anyone check on (<i>name</i>)'s health after you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ PN12 2 ⇒ PN17
PN7. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2	2 ⇒ PN11
PN8. You have already said that (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (<i>name</i>)'s health after delivery, for example examining (<i>name</i>), checking the cord, or seeing if (<i>name</i>) is ok. After the delivery was over and before (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left you, did (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) check on (<i>name</i>)'s health?	YES 1 NO 2	

PN9. And did <i>(person or persons in MN19)</i> check on <u>your</u> health before leaving, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
PN10. After the <i>(person or persons in MN19)</i> left you, did anyone check on the health of <i>(name)</i> ?	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ PN12 2 ⇨ PN19
PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on <i>(name)</i> 's health after delivery – for example, someone examining <i>(name)</i> , checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok. After <i>(name)</i> was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ PN20
PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨ PN13A 2 ⇨ PN13B
PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen? PN13B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? <i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i>	HOURS..... 1 __ __ DAYS 2 __ __ WEEKS 3 __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998	
PN14. Who checked on <i>(name)</i> 's health at that time?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR..... A NURSE B MIDWIFE/AUXILLARY NURSE MIDWIFE. .. C HEALTH ASSISTANT D AUXILLARY HEALTH WORKER.....E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH HELPER F FEMALE COMMUNITY HEALTH VOLUNTEER.....G RELATIVE / FRIEND H OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	

PN15. Where did this check take place? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public, private, or NGO, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of place)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE.... 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23 URBAN HEALTH CENTER..... 24 COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT..... 25 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HOME . 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 OTHER PRIVATE (<i>specify</i>) 36 NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL 41 NGO CLINIC 42 OTHER NGO (<i>specify</i>) 46 DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO 76 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?	YES, MN20=21-46 OR 76 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇒ PN18
PN17. After you left (<i>name or type of facility in MN20</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ PN21 2 ⇒ End
PN18. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED..... 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2	2 ⇒ PN20
PN19. After the delivery was over and (<i>person or persons in MN19</i>) left, did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ PN21 2 ⇒ End
PN20. After the birth of (<i>name</i>), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇒ PN22A 2 ⇒ PN22B
PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen? PN22B. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? <i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i>	HOURS..... 1 ____ DAYS 2 ____ WEEKS 3 ____ DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998	

PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR..... A NURSE B MIDWIFE/AUXILLARY NURSE MIDWIFE. .. C HEALTH ASSISTANT D AUXILLARY HEALTH WORKER.....E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH HELPER F FEMALE COMMUNITY HEALTH VOLUNTEER.....G RELATIVE / FRIEND H OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	
PN24. Where did this check take place? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <u><i>If unable to determine whether public, private, or NGO, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></u> _____ (<i>Name of place</i>)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 OTHER HOME 12 PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 21 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE.... 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 23 URBAN HEALTH CENTER.....24 COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT.....25 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) _____ 26 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HOME . 31 PRIVATE CLINIC 32 OTHER PRIVATE (<i>specify</i>) _____ 36 NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL 41 NGO CLINIC 42 OTHER NGO (<i>specify</i>) _____ 46 DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO 76 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	

PN&NC: SIGNAL CARE FUNCTIONS		PN
PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1.....1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ End
PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility: [A] Examine (<i>name</i>)’s cord? [B] Take the temperature of (<i>name</i>)? [C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?	YES NO DK EXAMINE THE CORD..... 1 2 8 TAKE TEMPERATURE 1 2 8 COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING..... 1 2 8	
PN26. Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?	YES, MN36=1..... 1 NO, MN36=2 2	2 ⇒ PN28
PN27. Observe (<i>name</i>)’s breastfeeding?	YES NO DK OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
PN28. Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?	YES, MN33=1.....1 NO, MN33=2 2 DK, MN33=8 3	1 ⇒ PN29A 2 ⇒ PN29B 3 ⇒ PN29C
PN29A. You mentioned that (<i>name</i>) was weighed at birth. After that, was (<i>name</i>) weighed again by a health care provider within two days? PN29B. You mentioned that (<i>name</i>) was not weighed at birth. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth? PN29C. You mentioned that you do not know if (<i>name</i>) was weighed at birth. Was (<i>name</i>) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?	YES 1 NO 2	
PN30. During the first two days after (<i>name</i>)’s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care?	YES 1 NO 2	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning. Are you pregnant now?	YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT 1 NO 2 DK OR NOT SURE 8	1 ⇒ CP3
CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ CP4
CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End 2 ⇒ End
CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? <i>Do not prompt.</i> <i>If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.</i>	FEMALE STERILIZATION A MALE STERILIZATION B IUD..... C INJECTABLES D IMPLANTS E PILL F MALE CONDOM G FEMALE CONDOM H DIAPHRAGM..... I FOAM / JELLY J PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM L WITHDRAWAL M OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	2 ⇨ UN6
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ UN5
UN3. Check CM11: Any births?	NO BIRTHS 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS 1	0 ⇨ UN4A 1 ⇨ UN4B
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER 1 NONE / NO MORE 2	
UN4B. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?		
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE 2 UNDECIDED / DK 8	1 ⇨ UN8 2 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14
UN6. Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?	YES, CP4=A 1 NO, CP4≠A 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE / NONE 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED / DK 8	2 ⇨ UN10 3 ⇨ UN12 8 ⇨ UN10
UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	MONTHS 1 ____ YEARS 2 ____ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE 995 OTHER 996 DK 998	994 ⇨ UN12
UN9. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN10. Check CP2: Currently using a method?	YES, CP2=1 1 NO, CP2=2 2	1 ⇨ UN14
UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ UN14 8 ⇨ UN14

UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX A MENOPAUSAL B NEVER MENSTRUATED C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC F BREASTFEEDING G TOO OLD H FATALISTIC I OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK Z	
UN13. Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?	MENTIONED, UN12=C 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇌ End
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? <i>Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.</i> <i>If '1 year', probe:</i> How many months ago?	DAYS AGO 1 __ __ WEEKS AGO 2 __ __ MONTHS AGO 3 __ __ YEARS AGO 4 __ __ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED 995	

MENSTRUAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE					UN
UN15A. Check UN12: ‘Never menstruated’ mentioned?	MENTIONED, UN12=C 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2				1 ⇨ End
UN15B. Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR..... 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2				2 ⇨ End
UN16. During your last menstrual period, did you have trouble participating in the following activities due to your period. [A] Work? [B] Education and training? [C] Social activities outside school or work? <i>If the respondent would not normally attend such activity, record ‘7’</i>	YES NO NO SUCH DK/ ACTIVITY NOT SURE WORK 1 2 7 8 EDUCATION/ TRAINING 1 2 7 8 SOCIAL ACTIVITIES..... 1 2 7 8				
UN17. During your last menstrual period, did you worry that someone would see you while you were changing menstrual materials <u>at home</u> ?	YES, WORRIED 1 NO, DID NOT WORRY..... 2 DID NOT CHANGE ANY MENSTRUAL MATERIALS AT HOME..... 7 DK / DON’T REMEMBER..... 8				
UN18. During your last menstrual period, did you have enough menstrual materials to change them as often as you wanted to throughout your menstrual period? <i>Regular (non-absorbent) underwear are not considered menstrual materials. If the woman did not use any menstrual materials, probe to learn if wanted to use them. If she did not want to use any, record “Yes, enough”.</i>	YES, ENOUGH 1 NO, NOT ENOUGH..... 2 DK / DON’T REMEMBER..... 8				
UN19. During your last menstrual period, were you able to reduce your menstruation-related pain when you needed to?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DIDN’T NEED TO..... 3				
UN20. If you were to have a concern about your menstrual period, would you feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider such as a school nurse, community health worker, or doctor?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8				
UN21. Before you had your first menstrual period, did you know about menstruation?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / DON’T REMEMBER..... 8				

SDG16: SAFETY		VT
VT20. Now I would like to ask you about how safe you feel in certain situations. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE	1
	SAFE	2
	UNSAFE	3
	VERY UNSAFE.....	4
	NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK.....	7
VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE	1
	SAFE	2
	UNSAFE	3
	VERY UNSAFE.....	4
	NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK	7

DISCRIMINATION
VT

VT23. I will now ask you about discrimination. Discrimination happens when you are treated less favourably compared to others or harassed because of the way you look, where you come from, what you believe, or for other reasons.

In Nepal, do you feel that you personally experienced any form of discrimination or harassment during the last 3 years, that is, since *(year of interview minus 3)*, based on any of the following grounds?

Questions refer to the last 3 years. If yes, an additional question referring to the last 1 year will be asked and the CAPI application will add a sentence to the beginning of the next item to remind the respondent of the return to the 3-year reference period.

		YES	NO	DK
[A] Your sex, such as you are a man or a woman?	SEX	1	2 VT23[B]	8 VT23[B]
[A1] How about since <i>(month of interview)</i> <i>(year of interview minus 1)</i> ?	SEX	1	2	8
[B] <i>(Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of)</i> Your age, such as you are perceived to be too young or too old?	AGE.....	1	2 VT23[C]	8 VT23[C]
[B1] How about since <i>(month of interview)</i> <i>(year of interview minus 1)</i> ?	AGE	1	2	8
[C] <i>(Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of)</i> Your disability or health status, such as having difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or moving, concentrating, or communicating, or having a disease or other health conditions and no reasonable accommodation provided for it?	DISABILITY OR HEALTH STATUS	1	2 VT23[D]	8 VT23[D]
[C1] How about since <i>(month of interview)</i> <i>(year of interview minus 1)</i> ?	DISABILITY OR HEALTH STATUS	1	2	8
[D] <i>(Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of)</i> Your ethnicity, colour, or language, such as skin colour or physical appearance, ethnic origin or way of dressing, culture, traditions, native language or accent, indigenous status, or being of African descent?	ETHNICITY, COLOUR, OR LANGUAGE	1	2 VT23[E]	8 VT23[E]
[D1] How about since <i>(month of interview)</i> <i>(year of interview minus 1)</i> ?	ETHNICITY, COLOUR, OR LANGUAGE	1	2	8

[E] <i>(Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of)</i> Your migration status, such as nationality or national origin, country of birth, migrant status, being an undocumented migrant, or stateless person?	MIGRATION STATUS	1	2 $\simeq$ VT23[F]	8 $\simeq$ VT23[F]	
[E1] How about since <i>(month of interview) (year of interview minus 1)</i> ?	MIGRATION STATUS	1	2	8	
[F] <i>(Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of)</i> Your socio-economic status, such as wealth or education level, being perceived to be from a lower or different social or economic group or class, or owning land or home or not?	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS	1	2 $\simeq$ VT23[G]	8 $\simeq$ VT23[G]	
[F1] How about since <i>(month of interview) (year of interview minus 1)</i> ?	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS	1	2	8	
[G] <i>(Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of)</i> Your geographic location or place of residence, such as living in urban or rural areas, and formal or informal settlements?	LOCATION OR RESIDENCE	1	2 $\simeq$ VT23[H]	8 $\simeq$ VT23[H]	
[G1] How about since <i>(month of interview) (year of interview minus 1)</i> ?	LOCATION OR RESIDENCE	1	2	8	
[H] <i>(Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of)</i> Your religion, such as having or not having a religion or religious beliefs?	RELIGION	1	2 $\simeq$ VT23[I]	8 $\simeq$ VT23[I]	
[H1] How about since <i>(month of interview) (year of interview minus 1)</i> ?	RELIGION	1	2	8	
[I] <i>(Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of)</i> Your marital and family status, such as being single, married, divorced, widowed, pregnant, with or without children, orphan or born from unmarried parents, or having children outside a wedlock?	MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS	1	2 $\simeq$ VT23[J]	8 $\simeq$ VT23[J]	
[I1] How about since <i>(month of interview) (year of interview minus 1)</i> ?	MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS	1	2	8	
[J] <i>(Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of)</i> Your sexual orientation or gender identity, such as being attracted to a person of the same sex, self-identifying differently from sex assigned at birth or as being sexually, bodily, or gender diverse?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR GENDER IDENTITY	1	2 $\simeq$ VT23[K]	8 $\simeq$ VT23[K]	

[J1] How about since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR GENDER IDENTITY	1	2	8	
[K] (<i>Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of</i>) Your political opinion, such as expressing political views, defending the rights of others, being a member or not of a political party or trade union?	POLITICAL OPINION	1	2 VT23[X]	8 VT23[X]	
[K1] How about since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?	POLITICAL OPINION	1	2	8	
[X] Since (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>) do you feel that you personally experienced any other form of discrimination or harassment in Nepal ?	OTHER REASON.....	1	2 End	8 End	
[X1] On what ground? Recode if possible.	(Specify) _____				
[X2] Based on the ground(s) that you just specified, have you experienced this since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?	OTHER REASON.....	1	2	8	

DECISION-MAKING ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		DM
DM1. Check MA1: Is woman currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 1 NO, MA1=3 OR BLANK 2	2⇒ End
DM2. Can you say no to your (<i>husband/partner</i>) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES 1 NO 2 NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
DM3. Now, I would like to ask you some questions about health care. Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (<i>husband / partner</i>), you and your (<i>husband/partner</i>) jointly, or someone else? <i>If someone else or together, probe:</i> Could you tell me (with) who(m)?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND / PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	
DM4. Can you also please tell me, who takes the decision on when you can go to seek reproductive health care; for example, if you experience a painful or burning sensation when urinating? <i>If someone else or together, probe:</i> Could you tell me (with) who(m)?	MAINLY RESPONDENT 1 MAINLY HUSBAND / PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION OF RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND / PARTNER 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	
DM5A. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1 NO, NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	1⇒ End
DM5B. Check CP2: Is woman currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES, CP2=1 1 NO, CP2=2 2	1⇒ DM6A
DM5C. Check UN12: Is there at least one answer category (A to Z) recorded?	YES, AT LEAST ONE 1 NO, NONE RECORDED 2	1⇒ End 2⇒ DM6B
DM6A. You mentioned that you currently use contraception. Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's/partner's decision, did you both decide together, or it is the decision of a health care worker? DM6B. You have mentioned that you currently do not use contraception. Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's/partner's decision, or did you both decide together, or it is the decision of a health care worker?	MAINLY RESPONDENT 1 MAINLY HUSBAND / PARTNER 2 JOINT DECISION OF RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND / PARTNER 3 HEALTH CARE WORKER 4 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6	

TOBACCO USE		TO
TO1. The following questions are about the use of different types of tobacco products. I would first like to ask you some questions about cigarettes, both manufactured and hand rolled. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ TO6
TO2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE 00 AGE ____ ____	00 ⇒ TO6
TO3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	2 ⇒ TO5 3 ⇒ TO6
TO4. On average, how many cigarettes do you smoke each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES ____ ____	⇒ End
TO5. Have you smoked at least one cigarette in the last month, that is, since (<i>date of survey minus one month</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	
TO6. Now I would like to ask about electronic cigarettes, which are also called e-cigarettes or vaping devices. These devices are battery powered and heat a liquid to produce vapor or aerosol instead of smoke. Examples of these products include insert leading brands. Have you ever heard of electronic cigarettes or vaping devices?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ TO9
TO7. Do you currently use electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	1 ⇒ End 3 ⇒ TO9
TO8. Have you used electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device at least once in the last month, that is, since (<i>date of survey minus one month</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	
TO9. Now I would like to ask about use of tobacco-smoking other than cigarettes and electronic cigarettes. By other smoked tobacco I mean cigars, pipes, water pipe with tobacco, or any other form of tobacco that is burned as you smoke it. Do you currently smoke other smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	1 ⇒ End 3 ⇒ TO11
TO10. Have you smoked other tobacco at least once in the last month, that is, since (<i>date of survey minus one month</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End

TO11. Now I would like to ask about use of smokeless tobacco. By smokeless tobacco I mean snuff, chewing tobacco, dip, or any other tobacco that is not smoked, but is sniffed through the nose, held in the mouth, or chewed. Do you currently use smokeless tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY..... 1 SOME DAYS..... 2 NOT AT ALL 3	1 ⇒ <i>End</i> 3 ⇒ <i>End</i>
TO12. Have you used smokeless tobacco at least once in the last month, that is, since (<i>date of survey minus one month</i>)?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	

Mental Health		MH
MH0. In MWB4 check the age of the respondent.	Age 15-24 Years 1 Age 25-49 Years..... 2	2⇒End
MH1. Check the availability of the other people and Make sure that no one is available nearby and hear the conversation. Do not start the interview until privacy is assured. If confidentiality for the interview cannot be ensured, kindly request the respondent to suggest an alternate time when confidentiality can be maintained. Based on their availability, reschedule the interview accordingly.	Privacy maintained..... 1 Privacy is not possible..... 2	2⇒End
MH2. I will now ask you a few questions to gain a better understanding of the emotions typically experienced by individuals in your age group. There are no right or wrong answers, and many people in your age group share similar feelings to those we will discuss. Please be assured that your responses will remain confidential. This means I will not disclose the information you provide to anyone or mention your name. However, if an emergency arises concerning your safety or well-being, I may need to breach this confidentiality to assist you. If at any point you feel uncomfortable answering a question, simply let me know, and we will move on to the next one. As we proceed, please reflect on the past two weeks. I will be asking how often you have experienced various issues and faced difficulty during that time. For each question I ask you about, there are four possible responses: "Never," "Sometimes," "Often," or "Always." Please choose one answer that best describes your experience. <i>If the respondent does not select from the provided options, kindly repeat all four possible responses: "None," "Sometimes happened," "Mostly happened," or "Always happened."</i> <i>Please note: when answering the following questions, remind the respondent to focus only on the past two weeks. Always refer to the picture of glass when asking each question. If the same response is given repeatedly for multiple questions, kindly clarify that they fully understand the question being asked.</i>		
MH3. In the past 2 weeks, how much did you feel down, sad or depressed?	Never 0 Sometimes 1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH4. In the past 2 weeks, how often do you feel irritated by small things?	Never 0 Sometimes 1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH5. Over the past two weeks, how much have you found yourself no longer enjoying activities that you used to take pleasure in? These activities could include things like playing, singing, dancing, spending time with friends, socializing, or watching videos.	Never 0 Sometimes 1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH6. In the last two weeks, to what extent have you felt that your hope for the future was gone, that the future seemed bleak, or that you wouldn't be able to accomplish anything moving forward?	Never 0 Sometimes 1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH7. In the past 2 weeks, how much have you been feeling nervous or anxious?	Never 0 Sometimes 1 Often.....2 Always.....3	

MH8. In the past 2 weeks, how often have you felt that you were unable to perform tasks properly or that your efforts were wasted?	Never 0 Sometimes.....1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH9. In the last two weeks, how concerned have you been about what others think of you?	Never 0 Sometimes.....1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH10. In the past 2 weeks, how much have you felt anxious or worried that something bad would happen to you or your family? (E.g. you or family members get into an accident, get sick)	Never 0 Sometimes.....1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH11. In the past 2 weeks, how much have you been worried about several things?	Never 0 Sometimes.....1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH12. In the past 2 weeks, how much have you felt like you are unable to control or manage your anxiety?	Never 0 Sometimes.....1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH13. Review from MH3 to MH6: Did the score fall in the range of 2 or 3 for any of these items?	Yes, at least one MH3 to MH6 =2 or 3 1 No, MH3 to MH6=2 or 3 none 2	1 ⇒MH15
MH14. Review from MH7 to MH12: Did the score fall in the range of 2 or 3 for any of these items?	Yes, at least one MH7 to MH12 =2 or 3 1 No, MH7 to MH12=2 or 3 none 2	1 ⇒MH23 2 ⇒MH36
MH15. In the past 2 weeks, how much have you felt like poor appetite or overeating than before?	Never 0 Sometimes.....1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH16. In the past 2 weeks, how much have you been unable to sleep or have difficulty in staying asleep or sleeping too much?	Never 0 Sometimes.....1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH17. In the past two weeks, how often have you felt fatigued or lacked the energy and strength to carry out your daily activities?	Never 0 Sometimes.....1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH18. Over the past two weeks, how frequently have you felt tired or lacked the energy to carry out your daily activities? This could include things like homework, household chores, or spending time on YouTube, Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, TikTok, etc.	Never 0 Sometimes.....1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH19. In the past 2 weeks, how much did you feel lonely?	Never 0 Sometimes.....1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH20. In the past 2 weeks, how often did you feel like you are a failure, or feel like you have let yourself or your family down?	Never 0 Sometimes.....1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH21. In the past 2 weeks, how many times did you think or have idea like you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way? (e.g. cut own hand, jumping somewhere, bang own head on the wall etc.)	Never 0 Sometimes.....1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH22. In the last two weeks, how often have others mentioned that you seem lazier than before?	Never 0 Sometimes.....1 Often.....2 Always.....3	

MH23. In the last two weeks, how often have others commented that you seemed nervous or unable to sit still in one place?	Never 0 Sometimes 1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH24. How difficult have you been facing while breathing in the last two weeks?	Never 0 Sometimes 1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH25. Over the past two weeks, how frequently have you felt dizzy or as if you were about to faint?	Never 0 Sometimes 1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH26. Review from MH7 to MH12: Are there any scores of 2 or 3 for these items?	Yes, at least one MH7 to MH12 =2 or 3 1 No, MH7 to MH12=2 or 3 none 2	2 ⇒MH31
MH27. In the past 2 weeks, how much have you been felt of suddenly scared, frightened or panicked/shocked for no reason?	Never 0 Sometimes 1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH28. In past 2 weeks, how much have you been unable to sit relaxing because of fidgety in your mind?	Never 0 Sometimes 1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH29. In the last two weeks, how often have you experienced an increased heart rate or felt your heart beating faster?	Never 0 Sometimes 1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH30. In the past 2 weeks, how often have you felt headaches or body aches?	Never 0 Sometimes 1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH31. Review from MH3 to MH12: Are there any scores of 2 or 3 for these items?	Yes, at least one MH3 to MH12 =2 or 3 1 No, MH7 to MH12=2 or 3 none 2	2 ⇒MH36
MH32. When we talked recently, you told us about the various problems you experienced (.....). Now, let's talk about how these issues have affected you over the past two weeks. Please choose the most suitable answer from the following options: never, sometimes, often, or always. If the respondent does not select from the provided answers, kindly repeat all four possible responses.		
MH33. In the past 2 weeks, how much have these problems affected your daily functional activities and family relationships?	Never 0 Sometimes 1 Often.....2 Always.....3	
MH34. In the past 2 weeks, how much have these problems affected your reading and other functional activities at school/college? For not attending school/college: In the past past 2 weeks, how much have these problems affected your work? <i>If the respondent does not attend school, college, or have a job, please mark '5'.</i>	Never 0 Sometimes 1 Often.....2 Always.....3 Not applicable 5	
MH35. In the past 2 weeks, how much these problems have deteriorated your relationships with your friends or put you on bad terms? (e.g. not talking to friends, arguing, etc.)	Never 0 Sometimes 1 Often.....2 Always.....3	

MH36. From the very beginning of this interview, we have been talking about various emotions, worries, experiences and mental problems that can come to in the same age group as you. How often do you talk to other people when you have these types of mental problems and worries? Which one do you say among Never, Sometimes, Often and Always ?	Never 0 Sometimes.....1 Often.....2 Always.....3	1 ⇨ MH37 2 ⇨ MH37 3 ⇨ MH37
MH36A. Have you ever talked to anyone when you have such problems and worries? for example, someone in your family, a friend, a teacher, a counsellor, or a health care professional? If yes, which one do you say among Never, Sometimes, Often and Always ?	Never 0 Sometimes.....1 Often.....2 Always.....3	0 ⇨ MH40
MH37. Have you talked to anyone in the past 1 month about such problems and worries?	Yes.....1 No.....2	1 ⇨ MH38
MH37A. I just want to confirm: During the past month, have you met or contacted anyone about these sorts of problems or worries, for example, someone in your family, a friend, a teacher, a counsellor, or a health care professional?	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇨ MH40

MH38. Who did you talk to? Ask more: with anyone else? Don't readout the options. Note down all the individuals that respondent have mentioned.	Health personnel Counselor.....A Doctor/nurse.....B Other heal'th personnel C Family memebtrs Parents.....F Other relative (Adult).....G Other relative (<18).....H Other People Teacher.....I Friends.....J Traditional healers.....K Other (specify).....X	
MH40. The following questions are particularly sensitive. Please ensure once again that no one else is within listening distance. Do not proceed until privacy is fully assured.	Privacy maintained..... 1 Privacy is not possible..... 2	2 ⇨ MHPN10
MH42. In the past 1 year, have you tried to commit suicide? (e.g. by eating poison, hanging, jumping somewhere or by any other means)	Yes 1 No 2	
MH43. In the past 2 weeks, have you had any thoughts of committing suicide? (e.g. by eating poison, hanging, jumping somewhere or by any other means)	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇨ MH46
MH44. MH42 = 1? (Please check.)	Yes, MH42=1.....1 No, MH42≠1.....2	1 ⇨ MHPN1 2 ⇨ MHPN9
MHPN1. In MWB4 check the age of the respondent. Is the age of the respondent less than 18? years?	Age 15-17 Years..... 1 Age 18-24 Years..... 2	2 ⇨ MHPN5

MHPN2. Conversation with respondent:

I understand the difficult and challenging situation you are going through. I want to provide you with information about available counseling services, which you can access free of charge if needed. If at any time you feel like seeking services from a counselor, you can call the number provided here for support. They will assist you in easing the difficulties and challenges in your heart-mind, helping you feel lighter. Additionally, you can visit a nearby hospital or healthcare facility to access services that can help address the heart-mind problems you are currently facing.

Now, at the beginning of our interview, since you are having difficulties in your heart-mind, I mentioned that I might need to speak with your parents for your safety and well-being. If you feel uncomfortable with that, I can talk to your parents privately. If you're okay with it, we can all sit down together and discuss your feelings. Remember, sharing your feelings with your parents can help lighten your heart.

MHPN2A. Conversation with parents:

Hello, my name is [enumerator's name]. Today, I spoke with [NAME] about heart-mind problems. Just like physical health, mental health is also crucial for overall well-being. Many individuals in [NAME]'s age group unknowingly struggle with heart-mind problems, often without their family members being aware. During my conversation with [NAME], I sensed that they were experiencing emotional difficulties. I felt it was important to inform you as [NAME]'s guardian for their safety and well-being.

During our discussion, I learned that [NAME] been having negative thoughts and has expressed thoughts of self-harm. Listen to them, show them love, and continue encouraging them even for small achievements. Therefore, it is essential not to leave [NAME] alone for extended periods. Please try to foster an environment at home where [NAME] feel comfortable expressing emotions and help [NAME] address in resolving the issues s/he is facing.

I suggest you to connect [NAME] with a counselor who can help him/her work through these problems. I can request a counselor to contact [NAME]. The counselor will contact [NAME] within 24 hours. This counsellor can help [NAME] navigate his/her feelings, anxieties, and any heart-mind concerns s/he is experiencing. Please be assured that everything shared with the counsellor will remain confidential. Additionally, there is no cost for seeking this counseling support.

MHPN3. Do you give your permission for the counselor to contact [NAME...]?

Yes.....1
No.....2

2⇒MHPN8
A

MHPN4. Thank you. I will also have to ask [NAME] for his/her permission to talk to a counselor, if [NAME] will give permission to contact him/her by a counselor.

In case [NAME] does not agree to be contacted by a counselor now and you would like to seek services for [NAME] later on; I would also like to share information about available counseling services. You can access them free of charge whenever needed. You can call the number provided here to access the support. They will assist him/her in easing the difficulties and challenges in his/her heart-mind, helping him/her feel lighter. Additionally, you can take [Name] him/her to a nearby hospital or healthcare facility to access services that can help address the heart-mind problems s/he is currently facing.

⇒MHPN5A

Please provide the parents with the pamphlet about the available mental health services given to you by your supervisor, and proceed to speak with the adolescent.

MHPN5. I understand that things might be difficult for you right now, and I can suggest connecting you with a counselor who can help you work through these problems. With the counselor, you can openly share everything on your mind. This counsellor can help you navigate your feelings, anxieties, and any

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mental health concerns you're experiencing. Please be assured that everything shared with the counsellor will remain confidential, so you can speak freely without hesitation. Additionally, there is no cost for seeking this counseling support. Would you like to speak with the counselor?	Yes.....1 No.....2	1 ⇒ MHPN6 2 ⇒ MHPN8 B																		
<u>ASK TO RESPONDENT</u> MHPN5A. I understand that things might be difficult for you right now, and I can suggest connecting you with a counselor who can help you work through these problems. With the counselor, you can openly share everything on your mind. This counsellor can help you navigate your feelings, anxieties, and any mental health concerns you're experiencing. Please be assured that everything shared with the counsellor will remain confidential, so you can speak freely without hesitation. Additionally, there is no cost for seeking this counseling support. Your parents have also agreed to having a counselor contact you to help you out. Would you like to speak with the counselor?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2 ⇒ MHPN10																		
MHPN5B. Thank you. I will talk to your parents to get contact information so that a counselor can reach you. Until the counselor reaches out, I encourage you to talk to someone older whom you trust about your feelings and concerns. This could be your father, mother, a relative (like a babysitter, sibling, uncle, aunt, or cousin), or a teacher. Talking about your emotions with people you trust, especially those who are older, is very important. It helps lighten your heart-mind. Therefore, I encourage you to speak up and share your thoughts with trusted individuals who can support you during this time. <i>Provide the respondent with the pamphlet about the available mental health services given to you by your supervisor.</i>		⇒ MHPN6A																		
MHPN6. Please provide me with your phone number and contact details. I will request a counselor to contact you. Rest assured that we will not share anything you've shared during this interview with the counsellor. The counselor will contact you within 24 hours. Until the counselor reaches out, I encourage you to talk to someone older whom you trust about your feelings and concerns. This could be your father, mother, a relative (like a babysitter, sibling, uncle, aunt, or cousin), or a teacher. Talking about your	<table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">Information to be provided to the Supervisor</th></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td></tr> <tr> <td>Case Number</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr> <td>High Risk (if MH42=1 and MH43=1)</td><td>.....1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Name</td><td>_____</td></tr> <tr> <td>Gender</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Male</td><td>..... 1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Female</td><td>..... 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Age</td><td>_____</td></tr> </table>	Information to be provided to the Supervisor				Case Number	_____	High Risk (if MH42=1 and MH43=1)	1	Name	_____	Gender		Male	 1	Female	 2	Age	_____	⇒ MHPN7
Information to be provided to the Supervisor																				
Case Number	_____																			
High Risk (if MH42=1 and MH43=1)	1																			
Name	_____																			
Gender																				
Male	 1																			
Female	 2																			
Age	_____																			

emotions with people you trust, especially those who are older, is very important. It helps lighten your heart-mind. Therefore, I encourage you to speak up and share your thoughts with trusted individuals who can support you during this time. Additionally, I want to provide you with information about available counseling services, which you can access free of charge if needed. <i>Provide the respondent with the pamphlet about the available mental health services given to you by your supervisor.</i> <u>ASK PARENTS</u> MHPN6A. (<i>name</i>) has agreed to talk to a counsellor. Please provide me with your phone number and contact details. I will request a counselor to contact you. Rest assured that we will not share anything you and your child have shared during this interview with the counsellor. The counselor will contact you within 24 hours. <i>Record the information provided by the respondent and reassure them that the information they shared will remain confidential and will only be used to connect them with a counselor.</i>	Your Phone no: (if available):..... Parent's phone no: (in case of minor) Parent's Name (in case of minor)	
MHPN7. <i>After completing the interview, contact your supervisor immediately and inform him/her that the respondent need support from a counselor. Also, provide your supervisor with the contact information recorded from the respondent/or parents.</i>		⇒MHPN10
MHPN8A. It's okay. In case you would like to seek counseling services later for [NAME], I would like to provide you with information about available counseling services, which you can access free of charge if needed. You can call the number provided here to access the support. They will assist [NAME] in easing the difficulties and challenges in [NAME'S] heart-mind, helping to feel lighter. Additionally, you can visit a nearby hospital or healthcare facility to access services that can help address the heart-mind problems. <i>Provide the respondent with the pamphlet about the available mental health services given to you by your supervisor</i> MHPN8B. It's okay. I understand the difficult and challenging situation you are going through. I want to provide you with information about available counseling services, which you can access free of charge if needed. If at any time you feel like seeking services from a counselor, you can call the number provided here to access the support. They will assist you in easing the difficulties and challenges in your heart-mind, helping you feel lighter. Additionally, you can visit a nearby hospital or healthcare facility to access services that can help address the heart-mind problems you are currently facing. Additionally, I encourage you to talk to someone older whom you trust about your feelings and concerns. This could include your parents, relatives (such as a babysitter, sibling, uncle, aunt, or cousin), or a teacher. They will also help you address the difficulties and challenges in your heart-mind. <i>Provide the respondent with the pamphlet about the available mental health services given to you by your supervisor.</i>		⇒MHPN10

MH46. ADD THE SCORES (0, 1, 2, OR 3) FROM ANSWERS TO MH3 TO MH6 AND MH15 TO MH25: IS THE TOTAL SCORE GREATER THAN 17?	Yes, the score of answers from MH3 to MH6 and MH15 to MH25 is higher than 17..... 1 NO, THE SCORE OF ANSWERS FROM MH3 TO MH6 AND MH15 TO MH25 IS 17 OR LESS THAN 17..... 2	1 ⇒ MHPN9 2 ⇒ MHPN10
MH47. Add the scores (0, 1, 2, or 3) from answers to MH7 to MH12, MH23 to MH25, and MH27 to MH30: Is the total score greater than 19?	Yes, the score of answers from MH7 to MH12, MH23 to MH25 and MH27 to MH30 is higher than 19..... 1 No, the scores of answers from MH7 to MH12, MH23 to MH25 and MH27 to MH30 are 19 or less than 19..... 2	1 ⇒ MHPN9 2 ⇒ MHPN10
MHPN9. I understand the difficult and challenging situation you are going through. I want to provide you with information about available counseling services, which you can access free of charge if needed. If at any time you feel like seeking services from a counselor, you can call the number provided here to access the support. They will assist you in easing the difficulties and challenges in your heart-mind, helping you feel lighter. Additionally, you can visit a nearby hospital or healthcare facility to access services that can help address the heart-mind problems you are currently facing. Additionally, I encourage you to talk to someone older whom you trust about your feelings and concerns. This could include your parents, relatives (such as a babysitter, sibling, uncle, aunt, or cousin), or a teacher. They will also help you address the difficulties and challenges in your heart-mind. <i>Provide the respondent with the pamphlet about the available mental health services given to you by your supervisor.</i>		
MHPN10. Thank you for your time and cooperation.		
MHPN11. Please ensure that the confidentiality of the respondent's answers will be maintained. Thank respondent for their cooperation. <i>Now, please complete the question in MHPN11 based solely on the mental health module.</i>		
MHPN12. Things the enumerator observed when using the mental health module. Such as the respondent's emotional responses that make it difficult to ask questions from the mental health module or impossible for the respondent to answer any questions, etc.		

WM10. <i>Record the time.</i>	HOURS AND MINUTES _ _ : _ _	
WM11. <i>Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) 3	
WM12. <i>Language of the Questionnaire.</i>	NEPALI 2	
WM13. <i>Language of the Interview.</i>	NEPALI 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
WM14. <i>Mother tongue of the Respondent.</i> <i>Check language name and code by referring to appendix...and record accordingly</i>	MOTHER TONGUE — — — OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
WM15. <i>Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?</i>	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
WM15A. <i>Check WB4: Respondent's age?</i>	AGE 15-17 1 AGE 18 OR ABOVE 2	1 ⇒ WM16
WB15B. <i>Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?</i>	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47 2	1 ⇒ WM16
WM15C. <i>Has this respondent already been interviewed with any individual questionnaires?</i>	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED 1 NO, NOT ALREADY INTERVIEWED 2	1 ⇒ WM16
WM15D. <i>Check IC1, and check HC7[A] and HC12 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Does this respondent have a mobile phone, or does the household have a fixed telephone line or any member of the household have a mobile phone?</i>	YES, IC1 = 1 OR HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 1 NO, IC1 = 2 AND HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2 ⇒ WM15 F

WM15E. Thank you for your participation. The National Statistical Office will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ WM15 H 2 ⇒ WM16
WM15F. Thank you for your participation. The National Statistical Office will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ WM16
WM15G. I have previously recorded that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ WM15 I 2 ⇒ WM16
WM15H. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ WM16

WM15I. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2 ND NUMBER	[P3] 3 RD NUMBER
WM15J. Ask for and record phone number.	-----	-----	-----
WM15K. Just to confirm, the number is <i>(number recorded in WM15J)?</i> If no, return to WM15J and correct entry.	YES 1 NO 2 ⇨ WM15J	YES 1 NO 2 ⇨ WM15J	YES 1 NO 2 ⇨ WM15J
WM15L. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached?	YES 1 ⇨ [P2] NO 2 ⇨ WM16	YES 1 ⇨ [P3] NO 2 ⇨ WM16	YES 1 ⇨ [P4] NO 2 ⇨ WM16
Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ☐			

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WM16. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ Yes ⇒ Proceed to WM17 and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.

☐ No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17?

☐ Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 in this household?

☐ Yes ⇒ Proceed to WM17 and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.

☐ No ⇒ Proceed to WM17 and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

☐ No ⇒ Proceed to WM17 and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

WM17. Result of woman's interview.

Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.

COMPLETED.....	01
NOT AT HOME	02
REFUSED	03
PARTLY COMPLETED	04
INCAPACITATED (specify)	05
NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17	06
OTHER (specify).....	96

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**



MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		MWM
MWM1. Cluster number: _____	MWM2. Household number: _____	
MWM3. Man's name and line number: NAME _____ LINE NUMBER _____	MWM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____ CODE NO. _____	
MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____ CODE.NO _____	MWM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u>	

Check man's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in MWM17.		MWM7. Record the time: HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____	
MWM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨ MWM9B 2 ⇨ MWM9A	
MWM9A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families, and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. This interview usually takes about 25 minutes. Participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment or incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of men. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous per the Statistics Act, 2022, Article 10. No information about you will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population. Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know. May I start the interview? YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2			MWM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 25 minutes. Again, participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment of incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of men. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous per the Statistics Act, 2022, Article 10. No information about you will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population. Again, should you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview at any point, please let me know. May I start the interview? 1 ⇨ MAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ MWM17

MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, MWM3=HH47 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, MWM3≠HH47 2	1 ⇨ MWB5
MWB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MWB4. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __ __	
MWB5. Where were you born? In Nepal or another country?	THIS COUNTRY 1 OTHER COUNTRY 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ MWB6 8 ⇨ MWB7
MWB5A. In which province were you born? <i>Probe to determine the region according to present borders.</i>	PROVINCE __ DK 98	⇨ MWB7 98 ⇨ MWB7
MWB6. In which country were you born? <i>Probe to determine country according to present borders and record the code of the country.</i> <u>If unable to find or determine the name of the country, write the name of the place below and then temporarily record '976' until you learn the appropriate code.</u> _____ (Name of country)	COUNTRY __ __ __ UNABLE TO DETERMINE COUNTRY 976	
MWB7. Do you have the citizenship of Nepal?	YES, CITIZEN OF THIS COUNTRY 1 NO, ANOTHER COUNTRY 2 NO, NO CITIZENSHIP 3	2 ⇨ MWB7B 3 ⇨ End
MWB7A. Do you have the citizenship of another country?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ End

MWB7B. Which (other) country or countries do you have the citizenship of? <i>Probe to determine country according to present borders and record the code of the country.</i> <i><u>If unable to find or determine the name of the country,</u> write the name of the place below and then temporarily record '976' until you learn the appropriate code.</i> _____ (Name of country)	COUNTRY NAME..... _ _ _ UNABLE TO DETERMINE COUNTRY 976	

HEALTH INSURANCE		MIN
MIN1. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ End
MIN2. What type of health insurance are you covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE..... A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B SOCIAL SECURITY.....C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	

ICT USE		MIC
MIC1. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MIC3
MIC2. Do you own a smartphone?	YES 1 NO 2	
MIC3. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>Probe if necessary:</i> I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. <i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happens almost every day? <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
MIC4. Have you ever used a computer, such as a desktop, laptop, tablet, or similar?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MIC6
MIC5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer, laptop, or tablet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe:</i> Would you say this happened almost every day? <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	1 ⇒ MIC7 2 ⇒ MIC7 3 ⇒ MIC7
MIC6. Check MIC3: Is MIC3=0?	YES, MIC3=0 1 NO, MIC3=1, 2, OR 3 2	1 ⇒ MIC10

MIC7. I will now ask you about activities that you may have done on a computer or phone during the last 3 months. Did you: [B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move data, information, and content in digital environments, for example within a document, between devices, or on the cloud? [C] Send a message, for example by e-mail, messaging service, or SMS, with an attached file, for example a document, picture, or video? [D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet? [E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera, or printer? [F] Find, download, install, and configure software? [G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video, or charts? [H] Transfer a file or application between a computer and other device? [I] Set up effective security measures, for example strong passwords or log-in attempt notification, to protect devices and online accounts? [J] Change privacy settings on your device, account, or app to limit the sharing of personal data and information, such as name, contact information, or photos? [K] Verify the reliability of information found online? [L] Write a computer program using a specialised programming language, including programming or coding in digital environments, for example computer software or app development?	YES NO USE COPY/PASTE 1 2 SEND MESSAGE WITH ATTACHMENT 1 2 USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA..... 1 2 CONNECT DEVICE 1 2 INSTALL SOFTWARE 1 2 CREATE PRESENTATION 1 2 TRANSFER FILE 1 2 SET UP SECURITY MEASURES 1 2 CHANGE PRIVACY SETTINGS 1 2 VERIFY RELIABILITY OF INFO 1 2 PROGRAMMING..... 1 2	
MIC8. Check MIC7[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MIC7[F]=1 1 NO, MIC7[F]=2 2	1 ⇒ MIC11
MIC9. Check MIC7[K]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MIC7[K]=1 1 NO, MIC7[K]=2 2	1 ≠ MIC11
MIC10. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End

MIC11. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? <i>If 'At least once a week', probe: Would you say this happens almost every day?</i> <i>If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.</i>	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED..... 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	3 ⇨ MMA5
MMA3. Do you have other wives or do you live with other partners as if married?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ MMA7
MMA4. How many other wives or live-in partners do you have?	NUMBER __ __ DK 98	⇨ MMA8B 98 ⇨ MMA8B
MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED..... 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER. 2 NO 3	3 ⇨ End
MMA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED..... 2 SEPARATED 3	
MMA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE..... 2	1 ⇨ MMA8A 2 ⇨ MMA8B
MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (<i>wife/partner</i>)? <i>If respondent says that he is married but not yet living together with his wife, ask: In what month and year did you get married to your wife?</i> MMA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> wife or partner? <i>If respondent says that he was married before but never lived with his first wife, ask: In what month and year did you get married to your <u>first</u> wife?</i>	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH..... __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR..... 9998	
MMA9. Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	YES, MMA8A/B=9998 1 NO, MMA8A/B≠9998 2	2 ⇨ End
MMA10. Check MMA7: In union only once?	YES, MMA7=1 1 NO, MMA7=2 2	1 ⇨ MMA11A 2 ⇨ MMA11B
MMA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (<i>wife/partner</i>)? <i>If respondent says that he is married but not yet living together with his wife, ask: How old were you when you got married to your wife?</i> MMA11B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> wife or partner? <i>If respondent says that he was married before but never lived with his first wife, ask: How old were you when you got married to your <u>first</u> wife?</i>	AGE IN YEARS __ __	

SDG16: SAFETY		MVT
MVT20. Now I would like to ask you about how safe you feel in certain situations. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE..... 1	
	SAFE..... 2	
	UNSAFE..... 3	
	VERY UNSAFE 4	
	NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
MVT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE..... 1	
	SAFE..... 2	
	UNSAFE..... 3	
	VERY UNSAFE 4	
	NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7	

DISCRIMINATION

MVT

MVT23. I will now ask you about discrimination. Discrimination happens when you are treated less favourably compared to others or harassed because of the way you look, where you come from, what you believe, or for other reasons.

In Nepal, do you feel that you <u>personally</u> experienced any form of discrimination or harassment during the last 3 years, that is, since <i>(year of interview minus 3)</i>, based on any of the following grounds? <i>Questions refer to the last 3 years. If yes, an additional question referring to the last 1 year will be asked and the CAPI application will add a sentence to the beginning of the next item to remind the respondent of the return to the 3-year reference period.</i>				
		YES	NO	DK
[A] Your sex, such as you are a man or a woman?	SEX	1	2  MVT23[B]	8  MVT23[B]
[A1] How about since <i>(month of interview)</i> <i>(year of interview minus 1)</i> ?	SEX	1	2	8
[B] <i>(Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of)</i> Your age, such as you are perceived to be too young or too old?	AGE.....	1	2  MVT23[C]	8  MVT23[C]
[B1] How about since <i>(month of interview)</i> <i>(year of interview minus 1)</i> ?	AGE	1	2	8
[C] <i>(Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of)</i> Your disability or health status, such as having difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or moving, concentrating, or communicating, or having a disease or other health conditions and no reasonable accommodation provided for it?	DISABILITY OR HEALTH STATUS	1	2  MVT23[D]	8  MVT23[D]
[C1] How about since <i>(month of interview)</i> <i>(year of interview minus 1)</i> ?	DISABILITY OR HEALTH STATUS	1	2	8
[D] <i>(Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of)</i> Your ethnicity, colour, or language, such as skin colour or physical appearance, ethnic origin or way of dressing, culture, traditions, native language or accent, indigenous status, or being of African descent?	ETHNICITY, COLOUR, OR LANGUAGE	1	2  MVT23[E]	8  MVT23[E]
[D1] How about since <i>(month of interview)</i> <i>(year of interview minus 1)</i> ?	ETHNICITY, COLOUR, OR LANGUAGE	1	2	8

[E] <i>(Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of)</i> Your migration status, such as nationality or national origin, country of birth, migrant status, being an undocumented migrant, or stateless person?	MIGRATION STATUS	1	2 $\simeq$ MVT23[F]	8 $\simeq$ MVT23[F]	
[E1] How about since <i>(month of interview (year of interview minus 1))</i> ?	MIGRATION STATUS	1	2	8	
[F] <i>(Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of)</i> Your socio-economic status, such as wealth or education level, being perceived to be from a lower or different social or economic group or class, or owning land or home or not?	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS	1	2 $\simeq$ MVT23[G]	8 $\simeq$ MVT23[G]	
[F1] How about since <i>(month of interview (year of interview minus 1))</i> ?	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS	1	2	8	
[G] <i>(Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of)</i> Your geographic location or place of residence, such as living in urban or rural areas, and formal or informal settlements?	LOCATION OR RESIDENCE	1	2 $\simeq$ MVT23[H]	8 $\simeq$ MVT23[H]	
[G1] How about since <i>(month of interview (year of interview minus 1))</i> ?	LOCATION OR RESIDENCE	1	2	8	
[H] <i>(Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of)</i> Your religion, such as having or not having a religion or religious beliefs?	RELIGION	1	2 $\simeq$ MVT23[I]	8 $\simeq$ MVT23[I]	
[H1] How about since <i>(month of interview (year of interview minus 1))</i> ?	RELIGION	1	2	8	
[I] <i>(Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of)</i> Your marital and family status, such as being single, married, divorced, widowed, pregnant, with or without children, orphan or born from unmarried parents, or having children outside a wedlock?	MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS	1	2 $\simeq$ MVT23[J]	8 $\simeq$ MVT23[J]	
[I1] How about since <i>(month of interview (year of interview minus 1))</i> ?	MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS	1	2	8	
[J] <i>(Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of)</i> Your sexual orientation or gender identity, such as being attracted to a person of the same sex, self-identifying differently from sex assigned at birth or as being sexually, bodily, or gender diverse?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR GENDER IDENTITY	1	2 $\simeq$ MVT23[K]	8 $\simeq$ MVT23[K]	

[J1] How about since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR GENDER IDENTITY	1	2	8
[K] (<i>Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of</i>) Your political opinion, such as expressing political views, defending the rights of others, being a member or not of a political party or trade union?	POLITICAL OPINION	1	2 $\simeq$ MVT23[X]	8 $\simeq$ MVT23[X]
[K1] How about since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?	POLITICAL OPINION	1	2	8
[X] Since (<i>year of interview minus 3</i>) do you feel that you personally experienced any other form of discrimination or harassment in Nepal ?	OTHER REASON	1	2 $\simeq$ End	8 $\simeq$ End
[X1] On what ground? Recode if possible.	(Specify) _____			
[X2] Based on the ground(s) that you just specified, have you experienced this since (<i>month of interview</i>) (<i>year of interview minus 1</i>)?	OTHER REASON	1	2	8

TOBACCO USE		MTO
MTO1. The following questions are about the use of different types of tobacco products. I would first like to ask you some questions about cigarettes, both manufactured and hand rolled. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTO6
MTO2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE 00 AGE ____ ____	00 ⇒ MTO6
MTO3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	2 ⇒ MTO5 3 ⇒ MTO6
MTO4. On average, how many cigarettes do you smoke each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES ____ ____	⇒ End
MTO5. Have you smoked at least one cigarette in the last month, that is, since (<i>date of survey minus one month</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	
MTO6. Now I would like to ask about electronic cigarettes, which are also called e-cigarettes or vaping devices. These devices are battery powered and heat a liquid to produce vapor or aerosol instead of smoke. Examples of these products include insert leading brands. Have you ever heard of electronic cigarettes or vaping devices?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ MTO9
MTO7. Do you currently use electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	1 ⇒ End 3 ⇒ MTO9
MTO8. Have you used electronic cigarettes or any other vaping device at least once in the last month, that is, since (<i>date of survey minus one month</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	
MTO9. Now I would like to ask about use of tobacco-smoking other than cigarettes and electronic cigarettes. By other smoked tobacco I mean cigars, pipes, water pipe with tobacco, or any other form of tobacco that is burned as you smoke it. Do you currently smoke other smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS 2 NOT AT ALL 3	1 ⇒ End 3 ⇒ MTO11
MTO10. Have you smoked other tobacco at least once in the last month, that is, since (<i>date of survey minus one month</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End

MTO11. Now I would like to ask about use of smokeless tobacco. By smokeless tobacco I mean snuff, chewing tobacco, dip, or any other tobacco that is not smoked, but is sniffed through the nose, held in the mouth, or chewed. Do you currently use smokeless tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY 1 SOME DAYS..... 2 NOT AT ALL 3	1 ⇒End 3 ⇒End
MTO12. Have you used smokeless tobacco at least once in the last month, that is, since (<i>date of survey minus one month</i>)?	YES 1 NO..... 2	

MENTAL HEALTH		MMH
MMH0. In MWB4 check the age of the respondent.	Age 15-24 Years 1 Age 25-49 Years.....2	2 ⇒End
MMH1. Check the availability of the other people and Make sure that no one is available nearby and hear the conversation. Do not start the interview until privacy is assured. If confidentiality for the interview cannot be ensured, kindly request the respondent to suggest an alternate time when confidentiality can be maintained. Based on their availability, reschedule the interview accordingly.	PRIVACY MAINTAINED..... 1 PRIVACY IS NOT POSSIBLE..... 2	2 ⇒End
MMH2. I will now ask you a few questions to gain a better understanding of the emotions typically experienced by individuals in your age group. There are no right or wrong answers, and many people in your age group share similar feelings to those we will discuss. Please be assured that your responses will remain confidential. This means I will not disclose the information you provide to anyone or mention your name. However, if an emergency arises concerning your safety or well-being, I may need to breach this confidentiality to assist you. If at any point you feel uncomfortable answering a question, simply let me know, and we will move on to the next one. As we proceed, please reflect on the past two weeks. I will be asking how often you have experienced various issues and faced difficulty during that time. For each question I ask you about, there are four possible responses: "Never," "Sometimes," "Often," or "Always." Please choose one answer that best describes your experience. If the respondent does not select from the provided options, kindly repeat all four possible responses: "None," "Sometimes happened," "Mostly happened," or "Always happened." Please note: when answering the following questions, remind the respondent to focus only on the past two weeks. Always refer to the picture of glass when asking each question. If the same response is given repeatedly for multiple questions, kindly clarify that they fully understand the question being asked.		
MMH3. In the past 2 weeks, how much did you feel down, sad or depressed?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS.....3	
MMH4. In the past 2 weeks, how often do you feel irritated by small things?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS.....3	
MMH5. Over the past two weeks, how much have you found yourself no longer enjoying activities that you used to take pleasure in? These activities could include things like playing, singing, dancing, spending time with friends, socializing, or watching videos.	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS.....3	
MMH6. In the last two weeks, to what extent have you felt that your hope for the future was gone, that the future seemed bleak, or that you wouldn't be able to accomplish anything moving forward?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS.....3	

MMH7. In the past 2 weeks, how much have you been feeling nervous or anxious?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH8. In the past 2 weeks, how often have you felt that you were unable to perform tasks properly or that your efforts were wasted?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH9. In the last two weeks, how concerned have you been about what others think of you?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH10. In the past 2 weeks, how much have you felt anxious or worried that something bad would happen to you or your family? (E.g. you or family members get into an accident, get sick)	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH11. In the past 2 weeks, how much have you been worried about several things?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH12. In the past 2 weeks, how much have you felt like you are unable to control or manage your anxiety?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH13. Review from MMH3 to MMH6: Did the score fall in the range of 2 or 3 for any of these items?	YES, AT LEAST ONE MMH3 TO MMH6 =2 OR 3 1 NO, NONE OF MMH3 to MMH6=2 or 3 2	1 ⇒MMH15
MMH14. Review from MMH7 to MMH12: Did the score fall in the range of 2 or 3 for any of these items?	YES, AT LEAST ONE MMH7 to MMH12 =2 OR 3 1 NO, NONE OF MMH7 to MMH12=2 or 3 2	1 ⇒MMH23 2 ⇒MMH36
MMH15. In the past 2 weeks, how much have you felt like poor appetite or overeating than before?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH16. In the past 2 weeks, how much have you been unable to sleep or have difficulty in staying asleep or sleeping too much?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH17. In the past two weeks, how often have you felt fatigued or lacked the energy and strength to carry out your daily activities?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH18. Over the past two weeks, how frequently have you felt tired or lacked the energy to carry out your daily activities? This could include things like homework, household chores, or spending time on YouTube, Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, TikTok, etc.	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH19. In the past 2 weeks, how much did you feel lonely?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS 3	

MMH20. In the past 2 weeks, how often did you feel like you are a failure, or feel like you have let yourself or your family down?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS.....3	
MMH21. In the past 2 weeks, how many times did you think or have idea like you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way? (e.g. cut own hand, jumping somewhere, bang own head on the wall etc.)	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS.....3	
MMH22. In the last two weeks, how often have others mentioned that you seem lazier than before?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS.....3	
MMH23. In the last two weeks, how often have others commented that you seemed nervous or unable to sit still in one place?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS.....3	
MMH24. How difficult have you been facing while breathing in the last two weeks?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS.....3	
MMH25. Over the past two weeks, how frequently have you felt dizzy or as if you were about to faint?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS.....3	
MMH26. Review from MMH7 to MMH12: Are there any scores of 2 or 3 for these items?	YES, AT LEAST ONE MMH7 to MMH12 =2 OR 3.....1 NO, NONE OF MMH7 to MMH12=2 or 3.....2	2 ⇒MMH31
MMH27. In the past 2 weeks, howmuch have you been felt of suddenly scared, frightened or panicked/shocked for no reason?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS.....3	
MMH28. In past 2 weeks, how much have you been unable to sit relaxing because of fidgety in your mind?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS.....3	
MMH29. In the last two weeks, how often have you experienced an increased heart rate or felt your heart beating faster?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS.....3	
MMH30. In the past 2 weeks, how often have you felt headaches or body aches?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS.....3	
MMH31. Review from MMH3 to MMH12: Are there any scores of 2 or 3 for these items?	YES, AT LEAST ONE MMH3 to MMH12 =2 or 3..... 1 NO, NONE OF MMH7 to MMH12=2 OR 3 2	2 ⇒MMH36
MMH32. May I ask further questions about the emotions and experiences you shared in response to the previous questions? If the respondent does not select from the provided answers, kindly repeat all four possible responses.		

MMH 33. In the past 2 weeks, how much have these problems affected your daily functional activities and family relationships?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH34. In the past 2 weeks, how much have these problems affected your reading and other functional activities at school/college? For not attending school/college: In the past past 2 weeks, how much have these problems affected your work? <i>If the respondent does not attend school, college, or have a job, please mark '5'.</i>	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH35. In the past 2 weeks, how much these problems have deteriorated your relationships with your friends or put you on bad terms? (e.g. not talking to friends, arguing, etc.)	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH36. From the very beginning of this interview, we have been talking about various emotions, worries, experiences and mental problems that can come to in the same age group as you. How often do you talk to other people when you have these types of mental problems and worries? Which one do you say among Never, Sometimes, Most of time and Always ?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS 3	1 ⇒ MMH37 2 ⇒ MMH37 3 ⇒ MMH37
MMH36A. Have you ever talked to anyone when you have such problems and worries? If yes, which one do you say among Never, Sometimes, Most of time and Always ?	NEVER.....0 SOMETIMES 1 OFTEN 2 ALWAYS 3	0 ⇒ MMH40
MMH37. Have you talked to anyone in the past 1 month about such problems and worries?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇒ MMH40
MMH38. Who did you talk to? Ask more: with anyone else? Don't readout the options. Note down all the individuals that respondent have mentioned.	HEALTH PERSONNEL COUNSELOR A DOCTOR/NURSE B OTHER HEALTH PERSONNEL C FAMILY MEMBERS PARENTS F OTHER RELATIVE (ADULT) G OTHER RELATIVE (<18) H OTHER PEOPLE TEACHER.....I FRIENDS J TRADITIONAL HEALERS K OTHER (SPECIFY) X	
MMH40. THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE. PLEASE ENSURE ONCE AGAIN THAT NO ONE ELSE IS WITHIN LISTENING DISTANCE. DO NOT PROCEED UNTIL PRIVACY IS FULLY ASSURED.	PRIVACY MAINTAINED 1 PRIVACY IS NOT POSSIBLE 2	2 ⇒ MHPN9

MMH42. In the past 1 year, have you tried to commit suicide? (e.g. by eating poison, hanging, jumping somewhere or by any other means)	Yes 1 No 2	
MMH43. In the past 2 weeks, have you had any thoughts of committing suicide? (e.g. by eating poison, hanging, jumping somewhere or by any other means)	Yes 1 No 2	2 ⇒ MMH46

MMH44. MMH42 = 1? (Please check.)	Yes, MMH42=1.....1 No, MMH42≠1.....2	1 ⇒ MMHPN1 2 ⇒ MMHPN9
MMHPN1. In MWB4 check the age of the respondent. Is the age of the respondent less than 18 years?	Age 15-17 Years..... 1 Age 18-24 Years..... 2	2 ⇒ MMHPN5

MMHPN2. Conversation with respondent:

I understand the difficult and challenging situation you are going through. I want to provide you with information about available counseling services, which you can access free of charge if needed. If at any time you feel like seeking services from a counselor, you can call the number provided here for support. They will assist you in easing the difficulties and challenges in your heart-mind, helping you feel lighter. Additionally, you can visit a nearby hospital or healthcare facility to access services that can help address the heart-mind problems you are currently facing.

Now, at the beginning of our interview, since you are having difficulties in your heart-mind, I mentioned that I might need to speak with your parents for your safety and well-being. If you feel uncomfortable with that, I can talk to your parents privately. If you're okay with it, we can all sit down together and discuss your feelings. Remember, sharing your feelings with your parents can help lighten your heart.

MMHPN2A. Conversation with parents:

Hello, my name is [enumerator's name]. Today, I spoke with [NAME] about heart-mind problems. Just like physical health, mental health is also crucial for overall well-being. Many individuals in [NAME]'s age group unknowingly struggle with heart-mind problems, often without their family members being aware. During my conversation with [NAME], I sensed that they were experiencing emotional difficulties. I felt it was important to inform you as [NAME]'s guardian for their safety and well-being.

During our discussion, I learned that [NAME] been having negative thoughts and has expressed thoughts of self-harm. Listen to them, show them love, and continue encouraging them even for small achievements. Therefore, it is essential not to leave [NAME] alone for extended periods. Please try to foster an environment at home where [NAME] feel comfortable expressing emotions and help [NAME] address in resolving the issues s/he is facing.

I suggest you to connect [NAME] with a counselor who can help him/her work through these problems. I can request a counselor to contact [NAME]. The counselor will contact [NAME] within 24 hours. This counsellor can help [NAME] navigate his/her feelings, anxieties, and any heart-mind concerns s/he is experiencing. Please be assured that everything shared with the counsellor will remain confidential. Additionally, there is no cost for seeking this counseling support.

MMHPN3. Do you give your permission for the counselor to contact [NAME...]?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2 ⇒ MMHPN8A

MMHPN4. Thank you. I will also have to ask [NAME] for his/her permission to talk to a counselor, if [NAME] will give permission to contact him/her by a counselor.

In case [NAME] does not agree to be contacted by a counselor now and you would like to seek services for [NAME] later on; I would also like to share information about available counseling services. You can access them free of charge whenever needed. You can call the number provided here to access the support. They will assist him/her in easing the difficulties and challenges in

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his/her heart-mind, helping him/her feel lighter. Additionally, you can take [Name] him/her to a nearby hospital or healthcare facility to access services that can help address the heart-mind problems s/he is currently facing.		⇒MMHPN5 A
<i>Please provide the parents with the pamphlet about the available mental health services given to you by your supervisor, and proceed to speak with the adolescent.</i>		
MMHPN5. I understand that things might be difficult for you right now, and I can suggest connecting you with a counselor who can help you work through these problems. With the counselor, you can openly share everything on your mind. This counsellor can help you navigate your feelings, anxieties, and any mental health concerns you're experiencing. Please be assured that everything shared with the counsellor will remain confidential, so you can speak freely without hesitation. Additionally, there is no cost for seeking this counseling support. Would you like to speak with the counselor?	Yes.....1 No.....2	1 ⇒MMHPN 6 2 ⇒MMHP N8B
<u>ASK TO RESPONDENT</u> MMHPN5A. I understand that things might be difficult for you right now, and I can suggest connecting you with a counselor who can help you work through these problems. With the counselor, you can openly share everything on your mind. This counsellor can help you navigate your feelings, anxieties, and any mental health concerns you're experiencing. Please be assured that everything shared with the counsellor will remain confidential, so you can speak freely without hesitation. Additionally, there is no cost for seeking this counseling support. Your parents have also agreed to having a counselor contact you to help you out. Would you like to speak with the counselor?	Yes.....1 No.....2	2 ⇒MMHPN 10
MMHPN5B. Thank you. I will talk to your parents to get contact information so that a counselor can reach you. Until the counselor reaches out, I encourage you to talk to someone older whom you trust about your feelings and concerns. This could be your father, mother, a relative (like a babysitter, sibling, uncle, aunt, or cousin), or a teacher. Talking about your emotions with people you trust, especially those who are older, is very important. It helps lighten your heart-mind. Therefore, I encourage you to speak up and share your thoughts with trusted individuals who can support you during this time. <i>Provide the respondent with the pamphlet about the available mental health services given to you by your supervisor.</i>		⇒MMHPN6 A

MMHPN6. Please provide me with your phone number and contact details. I will request a counselor to contact you. Rest assured that we will not share anything you've shared during this interview with the counsellor. The counselor will contact you within 24 hours. Until the counselor reaches out, I encourage you to talk to someone older whom you trust about your feelings and concerns. This could be your father, mother, a relative (like a babysitter, sibling, uncle, aunt, or cousin), or a teacher. Talking about your emotions with people you trust, especially those who are older, is very important. It helps lighten your heart-mind. Therefore, I encourage you to speak up and share your thoughts with trusted individuals who can support you during this time. Additionally, I want to provide you with information about available counseling services, which you can access free of charge if needed. <i>Provide the respondent with the pamphlet about the available mental health services given to you by your supervisor.</i> <u>ASK PARENTS</u> MMHPN6A. (<i>name</i>) has agreed to talk to a counsellor. Please provide me with your phone number and contact details. I will request a counselor to contact you. Rest assured that we will not share anything you and your child have shared during this interview with the counsellor. The counselor will contact you within 24 hours. <i>Record the information provided by the respondent and reassure them that the information they shared will remain confidential and will only be used to connect them with a counselor.</i>	Information to be provided to the Supervisor Case Number _ _ _ _ _ High Risk (if MMH42=1 and MMH43=1) 1 Name _____ Gender Male 1 Female 2 Age..... _ _ Your Phone no: (if available):..... Parent's phone no: (in case of minor) Parent's Name (in case of minor)	⇒MMHPN7
MMHPN7. After completing the interview, contact your supervisor <i>immediately</i> and inform him/her that the respondent need support from a counselor. Also, provide your supervisor with the contact information recorded from the respondent/or parents.		⇒MMHPN10

MMHPN8A. It's okay. In case you would like to seek counseling services later for [NAME], I would like to provide you with information about available counseling services, which you can access free of charge if needed. You can call the number provided here to access the support. They will assist [NAME] in easing the difficulties and challenges in [NAME'S] heart-mind, helping to feel lighter. Additionally, you can visit a nearby hospital or healthcare facility to access services that can help address the heart-mind problems. <i>Provide the respondent with the pamphlet about the available mental health services given to you by your supervisor</i> MMHPN8B. It's okay. I understand the difficult and challenging situation you are going through. I want to provide you with information about available counseling services, which you can access free of charge if needed. If at any time you feel like seeking services from a counselor, you can call the number provided here to access the support. They will assist you in easing the difficulties and challenges in your heart-mind, helping you feel lighter. Additionally, you can visit a nearby hospital or healthcare facility to access services that can help address the heart-mind problems you are currently facing. Additionally, I encourage you to talk to someone older whom you trust about your feelings and concerns. This could include your parents, relatives (such as a babysitter, sibling, uncle, aunt, or cousin), or a teacher. They will also help you address the difficulties and challenges in your heart-mind. <i>Provide the respondent with the pamphlet about the available mental health services given to you by your supervisor.</i>		⇒MMHPN10
MMH46. ADD THE SCORES (0, 1, 2, OR 3) FROM ANSWERS TO MMH3 TO MMH6 AND MMH15 TO MMH25: IS THE TOTAL SCORE GREATER THAN 17?	Yes, the score of answers from MMH3 to MMH6 and MMH15 to MMH25 is higher than 17..... 1 NO, THE SCORE OF ANSWERS FROM MMH3 TO MMH6 AND MMH15 TO MMH25 IS 17 OR LESS THAN 17..... 2	1 ⇒ MMHPN9
MMH47. Add the scores (0, 1, 2, or 3) from answers to MMH7 to MMH12, MMH23 to MMH25, and MMH27 to MMH30: Is the total score greater than 19?	Yes, the score of answers from MMH7 to MMH12, MMH23 to MMH25 and MMH27 to MMH30 is higher than 19..... 1 No, the scores of answers from MMH7 to MMH12, MMH23 to MMH25 and MMH27 to MMH30 are 19 or less than 19..... 2	1 ⇒ MMHPN9 2 ⇒MMHPN 10
MMHPN9. I understand the difficult and challenging situation you are going through. I want to provide you with information about available counseling services, which you can access free of charge if needed. If at any time you feel like seeking services from a counselor, you can call the number provided here to access the support. They will assist you in easing the difficulties and challenges in your heart-mind, helping you feel lighter. Additionally, you can visit a nearby hospital or healthcare facility to access services that can help address the heart-mind problems you are currently facing. Additionally, I encourage you to talk to someone older whom you trust about your feelings and concerns. This could include your parents, relatives (such as a babysitter, sibling, uncle, aunt, or cousin), or a teacher. They will also help you address the difficulties and challenges in your heart-mind. <i>Provide the respondent with the pamphlet about the available mental health services given to you by your supervisor.</i>		
MMHPN10. Thank you for your time and cooperation.		

MMHPN11. Please ensure that the confidentiality of the respondent's answers will be maintained. Thank respondent for their cooperation.

Now, please complete the question in MMHPN11 based solely on the mental health module.

MMHPN12. Things the enumerator observed when using the mental health module. Such as the respondent's emotional responses that make it difficult to ask questions from the mental health module or impossible for the respondent to answer any questions, etc.

MWM10. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES..... _ _ : _ _	
MWM11. Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE..... 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify)..... 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify)..... 3	
MWM12. Language of the Questionnaire.	NEPALI 2	
MWM13. Language of the Interview.	NEPALI 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify)..... 6	
MWM14. Mother tongue of the Respondent. Check language name and code by referring to appendix...and record accordingly	MOTHER TONGUE..... — — — OTHER LANGUAGE (specify)..... 6	
MWM15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
MWM15A. Check MWB4: Respondent's age?	AGE 15-17 1 AGE 18 OR ABOVE 2	1 ⇒ MWM16
MWB15B. Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, MWM3=HH47 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, MWM3≠HH47 2	1 ⇒ MWM16
MWM15C. Has this respondent already been interviewed with any individual questionnaires?	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED 1 NO, NOT ALREADY INTERVIEWED..... 2	1 ⇒ MWM16
MWM15D. Check MIC1, and check HC7[A] and HC12 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Does this respondent have a mobile phone, or does the household have a fixed telephone line or any member of the household have a mobile phone?	YES, MIC1=1 OR HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 1 NO, MIC1=2 AND HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2 ⇒ MWM15F
MWM15E. Thank you for your participation. The National Statistical Office will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ MWM15H 2 ⇒ MWM16
MWM15F. Thank you for your participation.	YES 1	

The National Statistical Office will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	NO..... 2	2 ⇨ MWM16
MWM15G. I have previously recorded that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES 1 NO..... 2	1 ⇨ MWM15I 2 ⇨ MWM16
MWM15H. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇨ MWM16

WM15I. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2 ND NUMBER	[P3] 3 RD NUMBER
MWM15J. Ask for and record phone number.	-----	-----	-----
MWM15K. Just to confirm, the number is (<i>number recorded in MWM15J</i>)? <i>If no, return to MWM15J and correct entry.</i>	YES 1 NO 2 ⇨ <i>MWM15J</i>	YES 1 NO 2 ⇨ <i>MWM15J</i>	YES 1 NO 2 ⇨ <i>MWM15J</i>
MWM15L. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached?	YES 1 ⇨ <i>[P2]</i> NO 2 ⇨ <i>MWM16</i>	YES 1 ⇨ <i>[P3]</i> NO 2 ⇨ <i>MWM16</i>	YES 1 ⇨ <i>[P4]</i> NO 2 ⇨ <i>MWM16</i>
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ☐

MWM16. Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

Is the respondent the caregiver of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

- ☐ Yes ⇒ Proceed to MWM17 and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
- ☐ No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17?
 - ☐ Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caregiver of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 in this household?
 - ☐ Yes ⇒ Proceed to MWM17 and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.
 - ☐ No ⇒ Proceed to MWM17 and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.
 - ☐ No ⇒ Proceed to MWM17 and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

MWM17. Result of man's interview.

Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.

COMPLETED.....	01
NOT AT HOME	02
REFUSED.....	03
PARTLY COMPLETED	04
INCAPACITATED (specify)	05
NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17	06
OTHER (specify).....	96

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
UF1. Cluster number: _____	UF2. Household number: _____	
UF3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____ LINE NO. _____	UF4. Mother's / Caregiver's name and line number: NAME _____ LINE NO. _____	
UF5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____ CODE NO. _____	UF6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____ CODE NO. _____	
UF7. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u>	UF8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____

<i>Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39/HH39A) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.</i>		
UF9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨ UF10B 2 ⇨ UF10A
UF10A. Hello, my name is (<i>your name</i>). We are from National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families, and households. I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'s health and well-being. This interview usually takes about 25 minutes. Participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment or incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of young children. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous per the Statistics Act 2079, Article 10. No information about you or your child will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population. Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know. May I start the interview?	UF10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview usually takes about 25 minutes. Again, participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment of incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of young children. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous per the Statistics Act 2070, Article 10. No information about you or your child will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population. Again, should you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview at any point, please let me know. May I start the interview?	
YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨ UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇨ UF17	

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (name) 's Birth Certificate, National Child Immunisation Record, and any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.		
UB0A. Check relationship of respondent to child in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.	BIOLOGICAL MOTHER (HL20 = HL14).....1 BIOLOGICAL FATHER (HL20 = HL18).....2 OTHER.....6	1 ⇨ UB1 2 ⇨ UB1
UB0B. What is your relationship to (name) ?	GRANDPARENT 01 AUNT/UNCLE.....02 BROTHER/SISTER 03 OTHER RELATIVE OF CHILD 06 STEPMOTHER/FATHER 11 STEPSISTER/BROTHER.....12 OTHER RELATIVE OF STEPPARENT.....16 FORMAL FOSTER/ADOPTED PARENT.....21 FRIEND.....31 OTHER (specify) 96	
UB1. On what day, month and year was (name) born? <i>Probe:</i> What is (his/her) birthday? <i>If the mother/caregiver knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.</i> <i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH DAY DK DAY 98 MONTH..... YEAR 2 0	
UB2. How old is (name) ? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (name) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i> <i>If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)	
UB3. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨ End
UB4. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	2 ⇨ UB6A

UB5. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Did the child attend ECE in the current school year?	YES, ED10=0 1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇒ UB8B 2 ⇒ End
UB6A. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Did the child attend ECE in the current school year?	YES, ED10=0 1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇒ UB8A 2 ⇒ End
UB8A. I have earlier recorded that (<i>name</i>) has attended an Early Childhood Education programme this school year. Does (<i>he/she</i>) currently attend this programme?	YES 1 NO 2	
UB8B. You have mentioned that (<i>name</i>) has attended an Early Childhood Education programme this school year. Does (<i>he/she</i>) currently attend this programme?		

HEALTH INSURANCE		UIN
UIN1. Is (<i>name</i>) covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ End
UIN2. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B SOCIAL SECURITY C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. Does <i>(name)</i> have a birth certificate? <i>If yes, ask:</i> May I see it?	YES, SEEN..... 1 YES, NOT SEEN 2 NO 3 DK 8	1 ⇒ End 2 ⇒ End
BR2. Has <i>(name)</i> 's birth been registered with the ward of either a rural or urban municipality?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇒ End
BR3. Do you know how to register <i>(name)</i> 's birth?	YES..... 1 NO 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (name) ?	NONE 00 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS <u>0</u> ____ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (name) plays with when (he/she) is at home. Does (he/she) play with:	Y N DK [A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? HOMEMADE TOYS 1 2 8 [B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys? TOYS FROM A SHOP 1 2 8 [C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves? HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8	
EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week, that is, since last (day of the week) was (name) :	[A] Left alone for more than an hour? NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ____ [B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ____ <i>If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.</i>	
EC4. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ End

EC5. Since last (<i>day of interview minus 3</i>), did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (<i>name</i>): <i>A foster/stepmother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.</i>		
[A] Reading books or looking at picture books with (<i>name</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ EC5[B] 8 ⇒ EC5[B]
[A1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (<i>name</i>)? Probe: Anyone else?	MOTHER A FATHER B OTHER X	
[B] Telling stories to (<i>name</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ EC5[C] 8 ⇒ EC5[C]
[B1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (<i>name</i>)? Probe: Anyone else?	MOTHER A FATHER B OTHER X	
[C] Singing songs to or with (<i>name</i>), including lullabies?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ EC5[D] 8 ⇒ EC5[D]
[C1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (<i>name</i>)? Probe: Anyone else?	MOTHER A FATHER B OTHER X	
[D] Taking (<i>name</i>) outside the home?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ EC5[E] 8 ⇒ EC5[E]
[D1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (<i>name</i>)? Probe: Anyone else?	MOTHER A FATHER B OTHER X	
[E] Playing with (<i>name</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ EC5[F] 8 ⇒ EC5[F]
[E1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (<i>name</i>)? Probe: Anyone else?	MOTHER A FATHER B OTHER X	
[F] Naming, counting, or drawing things for or with (<i>name</i>)?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ EC6 8 ⇒ EC6
[F1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (<i>name</i>)? Probe: Anyone else?	MOTHER A FATHER B OTHER X	

EC6. I would like to ask you about certain things (<i>name</i>) is currently able to do. Please keep in mind that children can develop and learn at a different pace. For example, some start talking earlier than others, or they might already say some words but not yet form sentences. So, it is fine if your child is not able to do all the things I am going to ask about. You can let me know if you have any doubts about what answer to give. Can (<i>name</i>) walk on an uneven surface, for example a bumpy or steep road, without falling?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC7. Can (<i>name</i>) jump up with both feet leaving the ground?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC8. Can (<i>name</i>) dress (<i>him/herself</i>), that is, put on pants and a shirt without help?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC9. Can (<i>name</i>) fasten and unfasten buttons without help?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC10. Can (<i>name</i>) say 10 or more words like “mama” or “ball”?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC11. Can (<i>name</i>) speak using sentences of 3 or more words that go together, for example “I want water” or “The house is big”?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ EC13 8 ⇒ EC13
EC12. Can (<i>name</i>) speak using sentences of 5 or more words that go together, for example “The house is very big”?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC13. Can (<i>name</i>) correctly use any of the words “I,” “you,” “she,” or “he,” for example “I want water,” or “He eats rice”?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC14. If you show (<i>name</i>) an object (<i>he/she</i>) knows well, such as a cup or animal, can (<i>he/she</i>) consistently name it? <i>Probe:</i> By consistently I mean that (<i>he/she</i>) uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used is not fully correct.	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
EC15. Can (<i>name</i>) recognise at least 5 letters of the alphabet?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

EC16. Can <i>(name)</i> write <i>(his/her)</i> own name?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC17. Does <i>(name)</i> recognise all numbers from 1 to 5?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC18. If you ask <i>(name)</i> to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones or 3 beans, does <i>(he/she)</i> give you the correct amount?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC19. Can <i>(name)</i> count 10 objects, for example 10 fingers or 10 blocks, without mistakes?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC20. Can <i>(name)</i> do an activity, such as colouring or playing with building blocks, without repeatedly asking for help or giving up too quickly?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC21. Does <i>(name)</i> ask about familiar people other than parents when they are not there, for example “Where is Grandma?”?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC22. Does <i>(name)</i> offer to help someone who seems to need help?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC23. Does <i>(name)</i> get along well with other children?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
EC24. The next two questions have five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. How often does <i>(name)</i> seem to be very sad or depressed? Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never?	DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR..... 4 NEVER 5 DK..... 8	
EC25. Compared with children of the same age, how much does <i>(name)</i> kick, bite, or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more, or a lot more?	NOT AT ALL 1 LESS 2 THE SAME..... 3 MORE 4 A LOT MORE 5 DK..... 8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2	1⇒End
UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with (name) <u>in the past month</u> .	YES NO [A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2 [B] Explained why (name) 's behaviour was wrong. EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOUR 1 2 [C] Shook (him/her) . SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2 [D] Shouted, yelled at, or screamed at (him/her) . SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2 [E] Gave (him/her) something else to do. GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2 [F] Spanked, hit, or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2 [G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object. HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2 [H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2 [I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head, or ears. HIT / SLAPPED ON FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2 [J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2 [K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could. BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
UCD3. Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caregiver of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒UCD5
UCD4. Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?	YES 1 NO 2	1⇒End
UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

IYCF: BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3, OR 4 2	2 ⇒ End
BD2. Has (<i>name</i>) ever been breastfed?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ BD4 8 ⇒ BD4
BD3. Yesterday, during the day or at night, was (<i>name</i>) breastfed?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or at night, did (<i>name</i>) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
BD5. Yesterday, during the day or at night, did (<i>name</i>) drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS)?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
BD6. Yesterday, during the day or at night, did (<i>name</i>) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (<i>name</i>) may have had yesterday during the day or at night. Please tell me about all drinks, whether (<i>name</i>) had them at home, or somewhere else. Yesterday, during the day or at night, did (<i>name</i>) drink (<i>name of item</i>):				
	YES	NO	DK	
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	1	2	8
[B] Infant formula, such as lactogen, cerelac?	INFANT FORMULA	1	2 ➤ BD7[C]	8 ➤ BD7[C]
[B1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink formula? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK FORMULA	8		
	DK.....	8		
[C] Milk from animals, such as fresh milk of cow, buffalo, goat, or chauri, or powdered milk?	MILK	1	2 ➤ BD7[D]	8 ➤ BD7[D]
[C1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink milk? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK	8		
	DK.....	8		
[C2] (<i>Was the milk/Were any of the milk drinks</i>) a sweet or flavoured type of milk?	SWEET MILK	1	2	8
[D] Yogurt drinks such as mohi?	YOGURT DRINKS	1	2 ➤ BD7[E]	8 ➤ BD7[E]
[D1] How many times did (<i>name</i>) drink yogurt drinks? <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK YOGURT	8		
	DK.....	8		
[D2] (<i>Was the yogurt drink/Were any of the yogurt drinks</i>) a sweet or flavoured type of yogurt drink?	SWEET YOGURT DRINKS	1	2	8
[E] Chocolate-flavoured drinks including those made from syrups or powders such as Horlicks or Bournvita ?	CHOCOLATE DRINKS	1	2	8
[F] Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks including those made from syrups or powders such as Real or Frooti?	FRUIT JUICE, JUICE DRINKS	1	2	8
[G] Sodas such as Coke, Pepsi, Fanta or Sprite, sports drinks, or energy drinks such as Red Bull?	SODA, SPORTS, ENERGY DRINKS	1	2	8
[H] Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks?	TEA, COFFEE, HERBAL DRINKS	1	2 ➤ BD7[I]	8 ➤ BD7[I]
[H1] (<i>Was the drink/Were any of these drinks</i>) sweetened?	SWEET TEA, COFFEE, HERBAL DRINKS	1	2	8
[I] Clear broth or clear soup?	CLEAR BROTH	1	2	8
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2 ➤ BD8	8 ➤ BD8
[X1] <i>Record all other liquids mentioned. Recode if possible.</i>	(Specify) _____			

[X2] (Was the drink/Were any of these drinks) sweetened?	SWEET OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2	8	

BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (name) ate yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in all foods (name) ate whether at home or somewhere else. Think about when (name) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? If 'Yes', ask: Please tell me everything (name) ate at that time. Probe: Anything else? Record answers using the food groups below. What did (name) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time? Repeat and record with these questions, until reaching when the child woke up this morning. For any mixed dish, including those commercially packaged, probe: What were the main ingredients in (mixed dish)? Record main ingredients in appropriate food groups.				
For each food group <u>not</u> mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (name) eat (food group items) yesterday during the day or at night?		YES	NO	DK
[A] Yogurt, other than yogurt drinks? Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[D].		1	2 ➤ BD8[B]	8 ➤ BD8[B]
[A1] How many times did (name) eat yogurt? If 7 or more times, record '7'.		NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT _ DK.....8		
[B] Porridge, bread, rice, noodles, pasta made from grains such as rice, millet, wheat, corn, buckwheat?		FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS 1 2 8		
[C] Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?		PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC. 1 2 8		
[D] White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava that are starchy tubers?		FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS 1 2 8		
[E] Dark green, leafy vegetables such as spinach?		DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES 1 2 8		
[F] Any other vegetables such as tomato, or cauliflower?		OTHER VEGETABLES 1 2 8		
[G] Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas and khurpanis?		RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA, KHURPANI 1 2 8		
[H] Any other fruits like banana, apple, orange or grapes?		OTHER FRUITS 1 2 8		
[I] Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?		ORGAN MEATS 1 2 8		
[J] Sausages or other processed meats?		PROCESSED MEATS 1 2 8		
[K] Any other meat, such as buffalo, pork, lamb, goat, yak, chicken, duck?		OTHER MEATS 1 2 8		
[L] Eggs?		EGGS 1 2 8		
[M] Fresh fish, dried fish, or shellfish?		FRESH OR DRIED FISH 1 2 8		
[N] Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, seeds, or foods made from these?		FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC. 1 2 8		
[O] Hard or soft cheese, panner or other food make from milk?		CHEESE 1 2 8		
[P] Sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, or frozen treats like ice cream and popsicles?		SWEET FOODS 1 2 8		

[Q] Chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough, instant noodles, or other salty foods?	SALTY FOODS	1	2	8
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 ⇨ BD9	8 ⇨ BD9
[X1] <i>Record all other foods mentioned. Recode if possible.</i>	(specify) _____			
BD9. Yesterday during the day or at night, how many times did (name) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods? <i>If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].</i> <i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES ____ DK..... 8			

IMMUNISATION										IM
IM1. Check UB2: Child's age?		AGE 0, 1, OR 2 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2								2 ⇒ End
IM2. Do you have a National Child Immunisation Record, immunisation records from a private health provider or any other document where (<i>name</i>)'s vaccinations are written down?		YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S) 1 YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT 2 YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT 3 NO, HAS NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT 4								1 ⇒ IM5 3 ⇒ IM5
IM3. Did you ever have a National Child Immunisation Record or immunisation records from a private health provider for (<i>name</i>)?		YES 1 NO 2								
IM4. Check IM2:		HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2 1 HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4 2								2 ⇒ IM11
IM5. May I see the card(s) (and/or) other document?		YES, ONLY CARD(S) SEEN 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 2 YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 4								4 ⇒ IM11
IM5A. Record date of birth from the card and/or other document. Record '98' for any missing or illegible information.		DATE OF BIRTH DAY MONTH YEAR 2 0								
IM6. (a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents. (b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.		DATE OF IMMUNISATION								
		DAY		MONTH		YEAR				
BCG	BCG					2	0			
Rotavirus 1	ROTA1					2	0			
Polio (OPV) 1	OPV1					2	0			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 1	PCV1					2	0			
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 1	PENTA1					2	0			
Rotavirus 2	ROTA2					2	0			
Polio (OPV) 2	OPV2					2	0			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 2	PCV2					2	0			
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 2	PENTA2					2	0			
Polio (OPV) 3	OPV3					2	0			

Polio (FIPV) 1	IPV1					2	0			
Pentavalent (DTPHibHepB) 2	PENTA3					2	0			
Polio (FIPV) 2	IPV2					2	0			
Measles-Rubella 1	MR1					2	0			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 3	PCV3					2	0			
Japanese Encephalitis	JE					2	0			
Measles-Rubella 2	MR2					2	0			
Typhoid	TYPHOID					2	0			
IM7. Check IM6: Are all vaccines (BCG to Typhoid) recorded?		YES..... 1 NO..... 2							1 ⇒ End	
IM8. Did (name) participate in any of the following campaigns, national immunisation days or child health days: [A] National Vitamin A and Worm medicine Program (Baikah 6 and 7 or Kartik 2 and 3)		Y N DK NATIONAL VITAMIN A AND DEWORMING CAMPAIGN 1 2 8								
IM9. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (name) receive any other vaccinations including vaccinations received during the campaigns, immunisation days or child health days just mentioned?		YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8							2 ⇒ End 8 ⇒ End	
IM10. Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations. <i>Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each additional vaccine received. For each vaccination <u>not</u> received record '00' in day column.</i> <i>When <u>finished</u>, go to next module.</i>									⇒ End	
IM11. Did (name) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (him/her) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a campaign, immunisation day or child health day?		YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8								
IM12. Did (name) participate in any of the following campaigns, national immunisation days or child health days: [A] National Vitamin A and Worm medicine Program (Baikah 6 and 7 or Kartik 2 and 3)		Y N DK NATIONAL VITAMIN A AND DEWORMING CAMPAIGN 1 2 8								
IM13. Check IM11 and IM12[A]:		ALL NO OR DK..... 1 AT LEAST ONE YES 2							1 ⇒ End	

IM14. Has (name) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the right arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
IM16. Has (name) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio? <i>Probe by indicating that this vaccine is often called OPV, and that the first dose can be given at six weeks and/or later at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.</i>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇨ IM19 8 ⇨ IM19
IM17. Did (name) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first six weeks after birth or later?	FIRST SIX WEEKS 1 LATER..... 2 DK..... 8	
IM18. How many times was the oral polio vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK..... 8	
IM19. Has (name) ever received an injected polio vaccine, that is, an injection in the arm to protect against polio? This is one of the two injections that is usually given at 3 months. <i>Probe by indicating that this vaccine is often called IPV, and that the injection can be given at the same time as the oral polio vaccine and/or other injections.</i>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇨ IM20 8 ⇨ IM20
IM19A. How many times was the injected polio vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK..... 8	
IM20. Has (name) ever received a Pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection in the left thigh to prevent (him/her) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, Hepatitis B disease, and Haemophilus influenzae type b? <i>Probe by indicating that the Pentavalent vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the polio drops.</i>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇨ IM22 8 ⇨ IM22
IM21. How many times was the Pentavalent vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK..... 8	
IM22. Has (name) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the left thigh to prevent pneumonia? <i>Probe by indicating that pneumococcal vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.</i>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇨ IM24 8 ⇨ IM24

IM23. How many times was the pneumococcal vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK..... 8	
IM24. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth given in a plastic tube to prevent diarrhoea? <i>Probe by indicating that rotavirus vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.</i>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒IM26 8⇒IM26
IM25. How many times was the rotavirus vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK..... 8	
IM26. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a MR vaccine, that is, an injection in the left arm to prevent (<i>him/her</i>) from getting measles and rubella at 9 months or above?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇒IM26B 8⇒IM26B
IM26A. How many times was the MR vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES DK..... 8	
IM26B. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a Japanese Encephalitis vaccine, that is, an injection in the outside part of the right thigh between the skin and flesh to prevent (<i>him/her</i>) from getting Japanese Encephalitis usually given at 12 months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
IM26C. Has (<i>name</i>) ever received a Typhoid vaccine, that is, an injection in the left thigh to prevent (<i>him/her</i>) from getting typhoid usually given at 15 months?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	

CARE-SEEKING AND TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA		DA
DA1. In the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ End 8 ⇒ End
DA2. Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?	YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK 1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇒ DA3A 2 ⇒ DA3B
DA3A. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea, including breastmilk. Was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less? DA3B. I would like to know how much (<i>name</i>) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. Was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DK 8	
DA4. During the time (<i>name</i>) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? <i>If 'less', probe:</i> Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS 1 SOMEWHAT LESS 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 MORE 4 STOPPED FOOD 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 7 DK 8	
DA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ DA9 8 ⇒ DA9

DA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment? <i>Probe: Anywhere else?</i> <i>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</i> <i>Probe to identify each type of provider.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public, private, or NGO, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of place)	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT.....D URBAN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER.....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ F PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC H PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.....I PRIVATE PHARMACY J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ K NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL..... O NGO CLINIC.....P OTHER NGO (specify) _____ Q DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO..... W OTHER SOURCE FEMALE COMMUNITY HEALTH VOLUNTEER.....R RELATIVE / FRIEND.....S SHOP / MARKET / STREET T TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER U OTHER (specify) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z	
DA7. Check DA6: More than one source recorded?	YES, MULTIPLE SOURCES RECORDED 1 NO, ONLY ONE SOURCE RECORDED 2	2⇒DA9

DA8. Where did you <u>first</u> seek advice or treatment? <i>If unable to determine whether public, private, or NGO in DA6, temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i>	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 13 COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT.....14 URBAN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER.....15 OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ 16 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.....22 PRIVATE PHARMACY 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ 26 NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL..... 31 NGO CLINIC..... 32 OTHER NGO (specify) _____ 36 DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO..... 76 OTHER SOURCE FEMALE COMMUNITY HEALTH VOLUNTEER.....60 RELATIVE / FRIEND..... 61 SHOP / MARKET / STREET 62 TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... 63 OTHER (specify)_____ 96 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 98	
DA9. Was (name) given any of the following at any time since (he/she) started having diarrhoea: [A] A fluid made from a special packet called navajiwani, jiwani ? [B] Pre-packaged ORS liquids ? [C] Zinc tablets or syrup? [D] Salt, sugar and water mix fluid?	Y N DK FLUID FROM ORS PACKET 1 2 8 ORS LIQUID 1 2 8 ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP 1 2 8 SALT,SUGAR&WATER MIX FLUID. 1 2 8	
DA10. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?	YES 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ End 8 ⇒ End

DA11. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i> _____ <i>(Name of brand)</i> _____ <i>(Name of brand)</i>	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC A ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA) B OTHER PILL OR SYRUP G UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP H INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC L NON-ANTIBIOTIC M UNKNOWN INJECTION N INTRAVENOUS (IV) O HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE Q OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X	

CARE-SEEKING AND TREATMENT OF SYMPTOMS OF ARI		AR
AR1. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had an illness with a cough?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
AR2. At any time in the last two weeks, has (<i>name</i>) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ End 8 ⇒ End
AR3. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY 1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8	
AR4. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ AR9 8 ⇒ AR9

AR5. Where did you seek advice or treatment? <i>Probe: Anywhere else?</i> <i>Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.</i> <i>Probe to identify each type of provider.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public, private or NGO, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of place)	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST C COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT.....D URBAN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER.....E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ F PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC H PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.....I PRIVATE PHARMACY J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ K NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL..... O NGO CLINIC.....P OTHER NGO (specify) _____ Q DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO..... W OTHER SOURCE FEMALE COMMUNITY HEALTH VOLUNTEER.....R RELATIVE / FRIEND.....S SHOP / MARKET / STREET T TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER U OTHER (specify) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z	
AR6. Check AR5: More than one source recorded?	YES, MULTIPLE SOURCES RECORDED 1 NO, ONLY ONE SOURCE RECORDED 2	2 ⇒ AR8

AR7. Where did you <u>first</u> seek advice or treatment? <i>If unable to determine whether public, private or NGO in AR5, temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i>	PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE..... 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 13 COMMUNITY HEALTH UNIT.....14 URBAN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER.....15 OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (specify) _____ 16 PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC 21 PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.....22 PRIVATE PHARMACY 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (specify) _____ 26 NGO MEDICAL SECTOR NGO HOSPITAL..... 31 NGO CLINIC..... 32 OTHER NGO (specify) _____ 36 DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO..... 76 OTHER SOURCE FEMALE COMMUNITY HEALTH VOLUNTEER.....60 RELATIVE / FRIEND..... 61 SHOP / MARKET / STREET 62 TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... 63 OTHER (specify) _____ 96 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 98	
AR8. How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (name)? <i>If immediately or same day, record '00'. Record '01' if next day, otherwise record the number of days. Record '95' if 95 or more days, or more than three months, after the illness began.</i>	SAME DAY 00 NEXT DAY 01 NUMBER OF DAYS..... ____ DK..... 98	
AR9. At any time during the illness, did (name) take any medicine for the illness?	YES 1 NO.....2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ End 8 ⇒ End

AR10. What medicine did (<i>name</i>) take? <i>Probe:</i> Any other medicine? <i>Record all medicines given.</i> <i>If unable to determine type of medicine, write the brand name(s) and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (Name of brand) _____ (Name of brand)	ANTIBIOTICS AMOXICILLIN L OTHER ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUP N OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION/IV O OTHER MEDICATIONS PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN R ASPIRIN S IBUPROFEN.....T ONLY BRAND NAME(S) RECORDED..... W OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER Z

UF11. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES _ _ : _ _	
UF12. Language of the Questionnaire.	NEPALI 2	
UF13. Language of the Interview.	NEPALI 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
UF14. Mother tongue of the Respondent. Check language name and code by referring to appendix...and record accordingly	MOTHER TONGUE _ _ _ OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 996	
UF15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
UF15A. Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Respondent's age is 15-17 years?	AGE 15-17 1 AGE 18 OR ABOVE 2	1 ⇒ UF16
UF15B. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	1 ⇒ UF16
UF15C. Has this respondent already been interviewed with any individual questionnaires?	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED 1 NO, NOT ALREADY INTERVIEWED 2	1 ⇒ UF16
UF15D. Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household have a mobile phone?	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2 ⇒ UF15F
UF15E. Thank you for your participation. The National Statistical Office will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ UF15H 2 ⇒ UF16

UF15F. Thank you for your participation. The National Statistical Office will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ UF16
UF15G. You have told me that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	1 ⇒ UF15I 2 ⇒ UF16
UF15H. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ UF16

UF15I. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2 ND NUMBER	[P3] 3 RD NUMBER
UF15J. Ask for and record phone number.	-----	-----	-----
UF15K. Just to confirm, the number is <i>(number recorded in UF15J)?</i> If no, return to UF15J and correct entry.	YES..... 1 NO 2 ⇄ UF15J	YES 1 NO 2 ⇄ UF15J	YES..... 1 NO 2 ⇄ UF15J
UF15L. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached?	YES..... 1 ⇄ [P2] NO 2 ⇄ UF16	YES 1 ⇄ [P3] NO 2 ⇄ UF16	YES..... 1 ⇄ [P4] NO 2 ⇄ UF16
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used:..... ☐

UF16. Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM for this child and complete the ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM INFORMATION PANEL on that Form.

Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

- ☐ Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.
- ☐ No ⇒ Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 in this household?
 - ☐ Yes ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.
 - ☐ No ⇒ Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

UF17. Result of interview for children under 5

Codes refer to mother/caregiver.
Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.

COMPLETED.....	01
NOT AT HOME	02
REFUSED	03
PARTLY COMPLETED	04
INCAPACITATED (specify) _____	05
NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CAREGIVER AGE 15-17.....	06
OTHER (specify) _____	96

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM INFORMATION PANEL		AN
AN1. Cluster number: _____	AN2. Household number: _____	
AN3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____ LINE NUMBER _____	AN4. Child's age from UB2: AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)	
AN5. Mother's / Caregiver's name and line number: NAME _____ LINE NUMBER _____	AN6. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____ CODE NO. _____	

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS		
AN7. Measurer's name and number:	NAME _____ CODE NUMBER _____	
AN8. Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer: Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record. Later, when recording paper form in CAPI, also ensure that records are verified by Measurer.	KILOGRAMS (KG) CHILD NOT PRESENT AFTER REVISITS... 99.3 CHILD REFUSED 99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED..... 99.5 OTHER (specify) 99.6	99.3 ⇒ AN14 99.4 ⇒ AN10 99.5 ⇒ AN10 99.6 ⇒ AN10
AN9. Was the child undressed to the minimum, that is, no more than very light clothing or undergarments only?	YES..... 1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM..... 2	
AN10. Check AN4: Child's age?	AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇒ AN11A 2 ⇒ AN11B
AN11A. The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer: Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record. Later, when recording paper form in CAPI, also ensure that records are verified by Measurer.	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM)..... CHILD REFUSED 999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED..... 999.5 OTHER (specify) 999.6	999.4 ⇒ AN14 999.5 ⇒ AN14 999.6 ⇒ AN14
AN11B. The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer: Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record. Later, when recording paper form in CAPI, also ensure that records are verified by Measurer.		
AN12. How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?	LYING DOWN 1 STANDING UP..... 2	

AN13. <i>Was the recorded measurement interfered with by braided or ornamented hair?</i>	YES, HAIR INTERFERED WITH MEASUREMENT 1 NO 2	
AN14. <i>Day / Month / Year of measurement:</i> _____ / _____ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u>		
AN15. <i>Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?</i>	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ Next Child
AN16. <i>Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.</i>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM**MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM****SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM**

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS1. Cluster number: _____	FS2. Household number: _____	
FS3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____ LINE NUMBER _____	FS4. Mother's / Caregiver's name and line number: NAME _____ LINE NUMBER _____	
FS5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____ CODE NUMBER _____	FS6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____ CODE NUMBER _____	
FS7. Day / Month / Year of interview: 1 _____ / _____ / 2 0 8 1 _____	FS8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____

<i>Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39/HH39A) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caregiver identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.</i>		
FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY ...1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇒ FS10B 2 ⇒ FS10A
FS10A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families, and households. I would like to talk to you about (child's name from FS3)'s health and well-being. This interview usually takes about 25 minutes. Participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment or incentive will be given to you or your family members for answering these questions. However, the information gathered will be very helpful for the government and the general public to better understand the situation and needs of children and adolescents. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous per the Statistics Act 2022, Article 10. No information about you or your child will be made publicly available. We will only be producing information about the general population. Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know. May I start the interview?	FS10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (child's name from FS3)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview usually takes about 25 minutes. Again, participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment of incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of children and adolescents. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous per the Statistics Act 2022, Article 10. No information about you or your child will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population. Again, should you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview at any point, please let me know. May I start the interview?	
YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇒ CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒ FS17	

CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB0A. Check relationship of respondent to child in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.	BIOLOGICAL MOTHER (HL20 = HL14) 1 BIOLOGICAL FATHER (HL20 = HL18) 2 CHILD IS RESPONDENT (HL20 = 90) 3 OTHER 6	1 ⇒ CB1 2 ⇒ CB1 3 ⇒ CB1
CB0B. What is your relationship to (<i>name</i>)?	GRANDPARENT 01 AUNT/UNCLE 02 BROTHER/SISTER 03 OTHER RELATIVE OF CHILD 06 STEPMOTHER/FATHER 11 STEPSISTER/BROTHER 12 OTHER RELATIVE OF STEPPARENT 16 FORMAL FOSTER/ADOPTED PARENT 21 FRIEND 31 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
CB1. Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, FS4=HH47 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, FS4≠HH47 2	1 ⇒ CB4
CB2. On what day, month and year was (<i>name</i>) born? <i>Probe:</i> What is (<i>his/her</i>) birthday? <i>If the mother/caregiver knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.</i> <i>Month and year must be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH DAY ____ DK DAY 98 MONTH ____ YEAR <u>2</u> <u>0</u> ____	
CB3. How old is (<i>name</i>)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (<i>name</i>) at (<i>his/her</i>) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ____	
CB4. Check ED5 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Has child ever attended class 1 or higher?	YES, ED5=1 TO 14 1 NO, ED5=00 OR BLANK 2 DK, ED5=8 3	1 ⇒ CB6 2 ⇒ End
CB5. Did (<i>name</i>) ever attend any Early Childhood Education programme?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End 2 ⇒ End
CB6. According to the information I have, the highest level of education (<i>name</i>) has ever attended is (<i>information from ED5</i>). Did (<i>name</i>) ever attend any Early Childhood Education programme?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

HEALTH INSURANCE		FIN
FIN0. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-14 YEARS 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	2⇒End
FIN1. Is (<i>name</i>) covered by any health insurance?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒End
FIN2. What type of health insurance is (<i>name</i>) covered by? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B SOCIAL SECURITY C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. Does <i>(name)</i> have a birth certificate? <i>If yes, ask:</i> May I see it?	YES, SEEN.....1 YES, NOT SEEN 2 NO 3 DK 8	1 ⇒ <i>End</i> 2 ⇒ <i>End</i>
BR2. Has <i>(name)</i> 's birth been registered with the ward of either a rural or an urban municipality?	YES.....1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇒ <i>End</i>
BR3. Do you know how to register <i>(name)</i> 's birth?	YES.....1 NO 2	

CHILD LABOUR		CL															
CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (<i>name</i>) may do. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour? [A] Did (<i>name</i>) do any work or help on (<i>his/her</i>) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing, or milking animals? [B] Did (<i>name</i>) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (<i>his/her</i>) own business? [C] Did (<i>name</i>) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food, or agricultural products? [X] Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ANY OTHER ACTIVITY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS	1	2	HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS	1	2	PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	1	2	ANY OTHER ACTIVITY	1	2	
	YES	NO															
WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS	1	2															
HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS	1	2															
PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	1	2															
ANY OTHER ACTIVITY	1	2															
CL2. Check CL1, [A]-[X]:	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2 ⇒ CL7															
CL3. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>) about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS _ _																
CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?	YES 1 NO 2																
CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?	YES 1 NO 2																

CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (<i>name</i>)? [A] Is (<i>he/she</i>) exposed to dust, fumes, or gas? [B] Is (<i>he/she</i>) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity? [C] Is (<i>he/she</i>) exposed to loud noise or vibration? [D] Is (<i>he/she</i>) required to work at heights? [E] Is (<i>he/she</i>) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives? [X] Is (<i>name</i>) exposed to other things, processes, or conditions bad for (<i>his/her</i>) health or safety?	YES NO DUST, FUMES OR GAS 1 2 EXTREME COLD, HEAT OR HUMIDITY . 1 2 LOUD NOISE OR VIBRATION 1 2 HEIGHTS 1 2 CHEMICALS OR EXPLOSIVES 1 2 OTHER BAD FOR HEALTH/SAFETY 1 2	
CL7. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) fetch water for household use?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CL9
CL8. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS __ __	
CL9. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) collect firewood for household use?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ CL11
CL10. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS __ __	
CL11. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following for this household? [A] Shopping for the household? [B] Cooking? [C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house? [D] Washing clothes? [E] Caring for children? [F] Caring for someone old or sick? [X] Other household tasks?	YES NO SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD 1 2 COOKING 1 2 WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE 1 2 WASHING CLOTHES 1 2 CARING FOR CHILDREN 1 2 CARING FOR OLD / SICK 1 2 OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS 1 2	
CL12. Check CL11, [A]-[X]:	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2 ⇒ End

CL13. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? <i>If less than one hour, record '00'</i>	NUMBER OF HOURS _ _	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-14 YEARS 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	2 ⇒ End
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with (name) in the past month.	YES NO [A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house. TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES..... 1 2 [B] Explained why (name) 's behaviour was wrong. EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOUR..... 1 2 [C] Shook (him/her) . SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2 [D] Shouted, yelled at, or screamed at (him/her) . SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2 [E] Gave (him/her) something else to do. GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2 [F] Spanked, hit, or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand. SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2 [G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object. HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2 [H] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that. CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2 [I] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head, or ears. HIT / SLAPPED ON FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2 [J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg. HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2 [K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could. BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD..... 1 2	
FCD3. Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caregiver of any other children under age 5?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ FCD5
FCD4. Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ End
FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES 1 NO 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

HOUSEHOLD INVOLVEMENT IN EDUCATION		PR
PR1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS 3	1 ⇒ End 3 ⇒ End
PR2. Now I am going to ask you a few more questions about <i>(name)</i>'s school and homework. Once you have answered those questions, I would like to speak to <i>(name)</i>. If <i>(he/she)</i> is at home right now, can you please ask <i>(him/her)</i> to stay around? If <i>(he/she)</i> is not at home right now, could you please arrange for <i>(him/her)</i> to return home now? If it is not possible for <i>(him/her)</i> to return home, please let me know when a convenient time for me would be to come back and talk to <i>(name)</i>. We can discuss this at the end of the interview.		
PR3. Excluding school textbooks and holy books, how many books do you have for <i>(name)</i> to read at home?	NONE 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS..... <u>0</u> ____ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
PR4. Check ED9: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?	YES, ED9=1 1 NO, ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ End
PR5. Does <i>(name)</i> ever have homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ PR7 8 ⇒ PR7
PR6. Does anyone help <i>(name)</i> with homework?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
PR7. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a student report card for <i>(name)</i> ?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household discussed <i>(name)</i> 's progress with <i>(his/her)</i> teachers?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
PR9. Does <i>(name)</i> 's school have a school governing body in which parents can participate such as parent teacher association or school management committee?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	2 ⇒ PR11 8 ⇒ PR11

PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	
PR11. Does (<i>name</i>)’s school publish school report cards? <i>Probe:</i> A school report card provides information on how the school is doing, for example, information about school finance, student achievement, teacher qualifications, and other information.	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	

FOUNDATIONAL LEARNING SKILLS		FL
FL0. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS..... 3	1 ⇒ End 3 ⇒ End
FL1. Thank you very much for answering my questions. As I mentioned earlier in this interview, now I would like to talk to (name). I will ask (him/her) a few questions about (himself/herself), (his/her) reading habits, and the language (his/her) teachers use at school. Then, I will ask (name) if (he/she) wants to complete a few reading and number activities. This will take about 20 minutes. If you agree, I will ask (name) if (he/she) wants to participate. Participation in this activity is voluntary, and there will be no payment or incentive given to you or to your child for answering these questions. However, we are interviewing many children as part of this survey, and (name)'s participation and that of other children like (him/her) will help us understand how well children in this country are learning to read and to use numbers. This will help the government improve education. Please know that this is not a school test and I am not trained to tell you or your child how well (he/she) did. All the information your child shares with us during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about your child will be made publicly available. The results will not be shared with anyone, including other parents or (his/her) school.		
May I talk to (name) ?	YES, CONSENT IS GIVEN 1 NO, CONSENT IS NOT GIVEN 2	2 ⇒ FL28
FL2. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES :	
FL3. My name is (your name). I would like to tell you a bit about myself. Could you tell me a little bit about yourself? <i>When the child is comfortable, continue with the verbal assent:</i> Let me tell you why I am here today. I am from National Statistical Office. We are talking to children like you across country to find out how children learn to read and to use numbers. We have spoken to (Your mother/Name of caregiver) and (she/he) says you can participate in this activity. So, you get to decide if you want to help us. If you wish to help us, I will ask you some questions and give you some reading and number activities to do. I will explain each activity, and you can ask me questions any time. We hope that your participation and the participation of other children like you will help the government improve education in country. After we begin, if you do not want to answer a question or activity, or you do not want to continue, that is alright. No one will be upset.		
Would you like to participate?	YES 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	2 ⇒ FL28
FL4. Before you start with the reading and number activities, tick each box to show that: ☐ You are not alone with the child unless he/she is at least visible to an adult known to the child. ☐ You have engaged the child in conversation and built rapport, e.g. using an icebreaker. ☐ The child is sat comfortably, able to use the READING & NUMBERS BOOK without difficulty, while you can see which page is open.		

FL6. First, we are going to talk about reading. [A] Do you read books at home? [B] Does someone read to you at home?	YES NO READS BOOKS AT HOME..... 1 2 READ TO AT HOME 1 2	
FL7. Which language do you speak most of the time at home? <i>Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.</i>	READING TEST AVAILABLE NEPALI 11 READING TEST NOT AVAILABLE MAITHILI 21 BHOJPURI 22 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 DK 98	
FL8. Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES, ED9=1 1 NO, ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇒ FL9A
FL8A. Check ED4 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Did the child ever attend school or any early childhood education programmes?	YES, ED4=1 1 NO, ED4=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇒ FL9B 2 ⇒ FL10
FL9A. What language do your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? FL9B. When you were in school, what language did your teachers use most of the time when teaching you in class? <i>Probe if necessary and read the listed languages.</i>	READING TEST AVAILABLE NEPALI 11 READING TEST NOT AVAILABLE ENGLISH 23 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 DK 98	
FL10. Now I am going to give you a short story to read in (<i>Nepali</i>). Would you like to start reading the story?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ FL23
FL11. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 7-9 YEARS..... 1 AGE 10-14 YEARS..... 2	1 ⇒ FL13
FL12. Check ED9 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any early childhood education programme?	YES, ED9=1 1 NO, ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇒ FL18B
FL13. Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK in the language recorded for the test: <i>Open the page showing the reading practice item and say:</i> Now we are going to do some reading. <i>Point to the sentence.</i> I would like you to read this aloud. Then I may ask you a question. <i>Nepali: Seti is a cat. Kale is a dog. Seti is 5. Kale is 6.</i>		
FL14. Did the child read every word in the practice correctly?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇒ FL23

FL15. <i>Once the reading is done, ask:</i> (How old is Seti ?)	CORRECT (5) 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇒FL17
FL16. <i>Say:</i> (Seti is 5 years old)		⇒FL23
FL17. Here is another question: (Who is older: Seti or Kale?)	CORRECT (KALE) 1 OTHER ANSWERS 2 NO ANSWER AFTER 5 SECONDS 3	1 ⇒FL18A
FL18. <i>Say:</i> (Kale is older than Seti. Kale is 6 and Seti is 5.)		⇒FL23
FL18A. <i>Turn the page to reveal the reading passage.</i> <i>Say:</i> Thank you. Now I want you to try this.		⇒FL19
FL18B. <i>Give the child the READING & NUMBERS BOOK</i> <i>Open the book on the page of the reading passage.</i>		

FL19. Here is a story. I want you to read it aloud as carefully as you can. You will start here (<i>point to the first word on the first line</i>) and you will read line by line (<i>point to the direction for reading each line</i>). When you finish, I will ask you some questions about what you have read. If you come to a word you do not know, go on to the next word. Put your finger on the first word. Ready? Begin.	Ram	is	in	class	two.	One	day,
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Ram	was	going	home	from	school.	He
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	saw	some	red	flowers	on	the	way.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	The	flowers	were	near	a	tomato	farm.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Ram	wanted	to	get	some	flowers	for
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	his	mother.	Ram	ran	fast	across	the
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	farm	to	get	the	flowers.	He	fell
	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
	down	near	a	banana	tree.	Ram	started
	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	crying.	The	farmer	saw	him	and	came.
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
	He	gave	Ram	many	flowers.	Ram	was
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	very	happy.					
	71	72					

FL20. Results of the child's reading. <i>Incorrect or missed words (B) are those marked incorrect while reading plus the difference between the number of the last word in the story (Nepali 72) and the last word attempted (A).</i> <i>If the child did not try to read the story, record '00' as the last word attempted (A).</i>	LAST WORD ATTEMPTED (A)..... NUMBER ____ TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS INCORRECT OR MISSED (B)..... NUMBER ____	
	FL21A. Check FL20(B): Did the child incorrectly read or miss (Nepali 8) or more words? YES, AT LEAST (NEPALI 8) INCORRECT WORDS 1 NO, LESS THAN (NEPALI 8) INCORRECT WORDS 2	1 ⇒ FL23

FL21B. Now I am going to ask you a few questions about what you have read. <i>If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, mark 'No response' and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will move on.</i> <i>Make sure the child can still see the passage and ask:</i> [A] What class is Ram in? [B] What did Ram see on the way home? [C] Why did Ram start crying? [D] Where did Ram fall? [E] Why was Ram happy?	CORRECT (TWO) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3 CORRECT (FLOWERS)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3 CORRECT (BECAUSE HE FELL) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3 CORRECT (NEAR A BANANA TREE)..... 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3 CORRECT (BECAUSE THE FARMER GAVE HIM MANY FLOWERS OR BECAUSE HE HAD FLOWERS TO GIVE TO HIS MOTHER) 1 INCORRECT..... 2 NO RESPONSE / SAYS 'I DON'T KNOW' 3	

FL23. Turn the page in the <i>READING & NUMBERS BOOK</i> so the child is looking at the list of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Now here are some numbers. I want you to point to each number and tell me what the number is. <i>Point to the first number and say:</i> Start here. <i>If the child stops on a number for a while, tell the child what the number is, record '3', No attempt, point to the next number and say:</i> What is this number? <i>If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive numbers, record '3', No attempt, for remaining numbers and say:</i> Thank you. That is ok.	9 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 12 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 30 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 48 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 74 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 731 CORRECT 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	

FL23A. Check FL23: Did the child correctly identify two of the first three numbers (9, 12, and 30)?	YES, AT LEAST TWO CORRECT 1 NO, AT LEAST 2 INCORRECT OR WITH NO ATTEMPT 2	2 ⇒FL27A
FL24. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first pair of numbers. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say: Look at these numbers. Tell me which one is bigger. Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next pair of numbers. If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', No attempt, for the appropriate pair of numbers, turn the booklet page and show the child the next pair of numbers. If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive pairs, record '3', No attempt, for remaining pairs and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	7 & 5 CORRECT (7) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 11 & 24 CORRECT (24) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 58 & 49 CORRECT (58) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 65 & 67 CORRECT (67) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 146 & 154 CORRECT (154) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL25. Give the child a pencil and paper. Turn the page so the child is looking at the first addition. Make sure the child is looking at this page. Say: Look at this sum. How much is (number plus number)? Tell me the answer. You can use the pencil and paper if it helps you. Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question for the next sum. If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', No attempt, for the appropriate sum, turn the booklet page and show the child the next addition. If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive sums, record '3', No attempt, for remaining sums and say: Thank you. That is ok. We will go to the next activity.	3 + 2 CORRECT (5) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 8 + 6 CORRECT (14) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 7 + 3 CORRECT (10) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 13 + 6 CORRECT (19) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 12 + 24 CORRECT (36) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL26. Turn to the first practice sheet for pattern recognition. Say: Here are some numbers. 1, 2, __, and 4. Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?	CORRECT (3) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	2 ⇒FL26B 3 ⇒FL26B

FL26A. That's correct, 3. Let's do another one.		⇒FL26C
FL26B. Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say: The number 3 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 1, 2, 3, 4. 3 goes here. Let's do another one.		
FL26C. Here are some more numbers. 5, 10, 15 and ____. Point to each number and blank space and say: What number goes here?	CORRECT (20) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	2 ⇒FL26E 3 ⇒FL26E
FL26D. That's correct, 20.		⇒FL27
FL26E. Do not explain how to get the correct answer. Just say: The number 20 goes here. Say the numbers with me. (Point to each number) 5, 10, 15, 20. 20 goes here.		
FL26F. Check FL26: Was the answer correct?	YES, FL26=1 1 NO, FL26=2 OR 3 2	2 ⇒FL27A
FL27. Now I want you to try this on your own. Here are some more numbers. Tell me what number goes here (pointing to the missing number). Record the child's answer before turning the page in the book and repeating the question. If the child does not provide a response after a few seconds, repeat the question. If the child seems unable to provide an answer after repeating the question, record '3', No attempt, for the appropriate question, turn the page and show the child the next question. If the child does not attempt 2 consecutive patterns, record '3', No attempt, for remaining patterns. and say: Thank you. That is ok.	5, 6, 7, ____ CORRECT (8) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 14, 15, __, 17 CORRECT (16) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 20, __, 40, 50 CORRECT (30) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 2, 4, 6, ____ CORRECT (8) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3 5, 8, 11, ____ CORRECT (14) 1 INCORRECT 2 NO ATTEMPT 3	
FL27A. That was my last question. I really enjoyed talking to you. It was very nice of you to help us out. Thank you very much. If you are asked by the child or the mother/caregiver how well the child has done, praise the child for effort but do not comment on performance. You may say: I am not trained to tell you how (you have/your child has) performed but (your/his/her) participation will help the authorities understand how much children are learning in Nepal.		

FL28. Result of interview with child. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED	01	
	NOT AT HOME	02	
	MOTHER / CAREGIVER REFUSED	03	
	CHILD REFUSED	04	
	PARTLY COMPLETED	05	
	INCAPACITATED	06	
	OTHER (specify)	96	

FS11. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES..... _ _ : _ _	
FS12. Language of the Questionnaire.	NEPALI 2	
FS13. Language of the Interview.	NEPALI 2	
	OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
FS14. Mother tongue of the Respondent. <i>Check language name and code by referring to Appendix and record accordingly</i>	MOTHER TONGUE _ _ _ OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
FS15. Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
FS15A. Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Respondent's age is 15-17 years?	AGE 15-17 1 AGE 18 OR ABOVE 2	1 ⇒ FS16
FS15B. Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, FS4=HH47 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, FS4≠HH47 2	1 ⇒ FS16
FS15C. Has this respondent already been interviewed with any individual questionnaires?	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED 1 NO, NOT ALREADY INTERVIEWED 2	1 ⇒ FS16
FS15D. Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household have a mobile phone?	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2 ⇒ FS15F
FS15E. Thank you for your participation. The National Statistical Office will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ FS15H 2 ⇒ FS16

FS15F. Thank you for your participation. The National Statistical Office will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ FS16
FS15G. You have told me that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ FS15I 2 ⇒ FS16
FS15H. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ FS16

FS15I. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2 ND NUMBER	[P3] 3 RD NUMBER
FS15J. Ask for and record phone number.	-----	-----	-----
FS15K. Just to confirm, the number is <i>(number recorded in FS15J)?</i> If no, return to FS15J and correct entry.	YES 1 NO 2 ⇄ FS15J	YES 1 NO 2 ⇄ FS15J	YES 1 NO 2 ⇄ FS15J
FS15L. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached?	YES 1 ⇄ [P2] NO 2 ⇄ FS16	YES 1 ⇄ [P3] NO 2 ⇄ FS16	YES 1 ⇄ [P4] NO 2 ⇄ FS16
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ☐

FS16. Thank the respondent for her/his cooperation.

Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

FS17. Result of interview for child age 5-17 years <i>Codes refer to the respondent.</i> <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED.....	01
	NOT AT HOME	02
	REFUSED.....	03
	PARTLY COMPLETED	04
	INCAPACITATED	
	(specify)	05
	NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CAREGIVER AGE 15-17	06
	OTHER (specify)	96

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS**SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS**

Seti is a cat. Kale is a dog. Seti is 5. Kale is 6.



Ram is in class two. One day, Ram was going home from school. He saw some red flowers on the way. The flowers were near a tomato farm. Ram wanted to get some flowers for his mother. Ram ran fast across the farm to get the flowers. He fell down near a banana tree. Ram started crying. The farmer saw him and came. He gave Ram many flowers. Ram was very happy.



9 12 30 48 74 731

5

7

24

11

49

58

67

65

146

154

$$3 + 2 =$$

$$= 6 + 8$$

$$7 + 3 =$$

$$13 + 6 =$$

$$12 + 24 =$$

1 2 — 4



5 10 15 —



5 6 7 —

14 15 — 17

20 — 40 50

2 4 6 —

5 8 11 —

Nepal
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2024-25