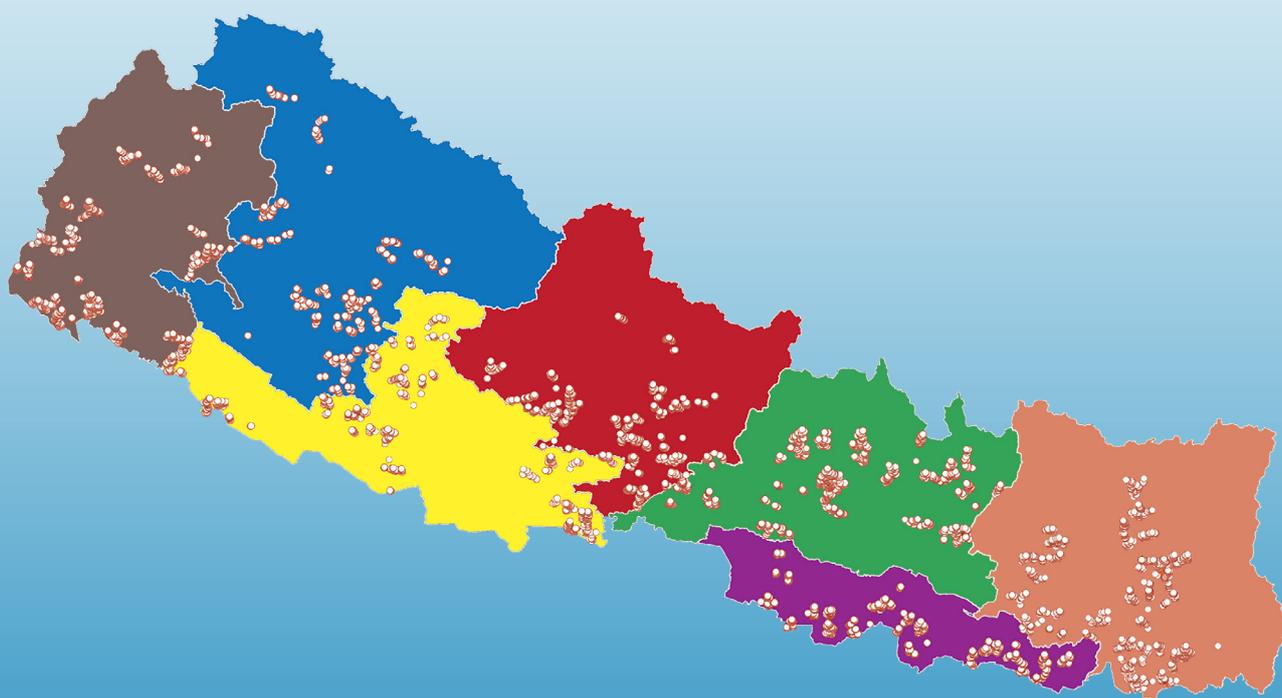


NEPAL NATIONAL GOVERNANCE SURVEY 2017/18



NEPAL ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE

NEPAL NATIONAL **GOVERNANCE SURVEY** 2017/18



NEPAL ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE

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DECLARATION

Nepal National Governance Survey 2017/18 is the first survey carried out to understand people's perceptions of different dimensions of governance in the country. We hope to conduct follow-up surveys every five years for which the current one serves as a baseline. This survey in 2017/18 was conducted by Nepal Administrative Staff College with financial support of the Governance Facility and technical support of the Central Bureau of Statistics.

DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT THE SURVEY IS AVAILABLE FROM:

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Government of Nepal
Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration

FOREWORD

After the promulgation of the Constitution of Nepal in 2015, the country is embarking on federal system of governance. This new system was designed by the Constituent Assembly as a mechanism to realize Nepali people's aspirations for perpetual peace, good governance, development and prosperity and for ending injustice and exclusion. The Constitution guarantees the protection of people's fundamental rights, including economic, social, and cultural rights. Going beyond the traditional civil and political rights, the Constitution envisions Nepal as a welfare state. Thus Nepal has to prepare itself to deliver these promises through synergistic work of the government, private sector and civil society.

The governments existing at the three tiers in Nepal have a leading role to play in this regard. The Constitution has delineated the roles and responsibilities for the federal, provincial and local governments, which will exercise their authority for serving people's entitlements and promoting public interest. As we complete the process of transition of power sharing with provincial and local governments, all three tiers will have to work in accountable, transparent, and responsible manner in a spirit of cooperation, coexistence and coordination. This will underpin our efforts for delivering on the promises we have made to Nepali citizens and at the same time to deepening democracy and strengthening the relationship between the State and citizens.

In a democratic system, the perception of the people towards the state and its governance system is very important, and it should provide important pointers for the Government to frame its reform initiatives. The Nepal National Governance Survey 2017/18 is indeed a commendable effort from Nepal Administrative Staff College. This Survey provides evidence on people's perception at the historical juncture of state transformation. Its findings serve as a baseline for Nepali people's perception on the working of state institutions and officials and allow us to measure changes over time. The Government of Nepal welcomes the findings of this survey as the testimony of people on public sector governance.

We, at the Ministry, appreciate and thank the Nepal Administrative Staff College for this effort. We will be very delighted to support follow-up of this study in the future.

Lalbabu Pandit
Minister, Federal Affairs and General Administration
Chair, Governing Council, Nepal Administrative Staff College



Nepal Administrative Staff College

"...devoted to making differences positively."

PREFACE

We at Nepal Administrative Staff College (NASC) are very pleased to present this report of Nepal National Governance Survey 2017/18. This survey is part of the ongoing effort of NASC to work with the Government of Nepal and its ministries and development partners to inform and steer the transformation of Nepal's governance system and to conduct capacity development for public institutions. Since its establishment in 1982, NASC is recognized as the leading institution for capacity building of Nepal's public sector, including government agencies and public enterprises. This mandate is accomplished through three mutually reinforcing activities: training, research and consulting services. This survey represents an important milestone as we generate, for the first time in Nepal, the data and evidence on the state of governance in a way comparable over intervals of time in the future.

This survey presents baseline data of Nepali people's perceptions of the state of governance in Nepal. The statistics presented here can be used as evidence for designing and improving governance at all three tiers of Nepal's federal structure - the federal, provincial and local levels. In addition to this report we are producing further analytic reports and policy briefs out of this survey. We believe that the findings and insights from this survey will inform policy-making at the three levels of governments. It is also expected that the findings will be useful for program development among Nepal's development partners and others who are keen to support governance, public policy, service delivery or the functioning of democracy in Nepal. We believe that research and academic community will also benefit from its findings.

Inside NASC, the finding and insights of this survey will be used in capacity development – especially in our training to public officials as well as our expert service to institutional design or restructuring of government institutions. We are further keen to exchange views with different policy, research and practice communities and with provincial and local governments about the findings and their implications for actions they may be interested to carry out.

We adopted a very detailed and rigorous process for working out the overall framework and the methodology for this survey. We ensured quality check and expert peer review in overall framework, survey method, process and analysis. I must congratulate the Technical Team members who invested a year of hard work and perseverance into this task. We had constant engagement with Government of Nepal ministries, the Central Bureau of Statistics, and experts on governance, public policy, survey methodology through the whole process. We feel assured of the credibility and validity of the findings.

NASC is thankful to Governance Facility for providing financial support to carry-out this survey. I am sure this investment will have far-reaching impact in Nepal's governance reform initiatives.

We are committed to undertake follow-up surveys at every five years. This will help Nepal track where the governance system is heading and where reforms will be urgent.

We welcome comments and suggestions for its refinement for the future.

Punya Prasad Neupane
Executive Director

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Nepal National Governance Survey 2017/18 is outcome of earnest engagement and support of several institutions and individuals and the product of the spirit of collaboration between them. We extend our sincere thanks to all those who extended their invaluable support to make this survey happen.

We begin by thanking the Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration, and National Planning Commission for their overall guidance and support in the entire process of this survey. We appreciate the support of the Election Commission of Nepal for providing access to the voters' roll required for sampling.

We express our special thanks to Swarnim Wagle, former Vice Chairperson, National Planning Commission; Shishir Dhungana, Secretary, Ministry of Finance; Dinesh Thapaliya, Secretary, Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration; and Kedar Bahadur Adhikari, Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, Khum Raj Punjali, Deputy Executive Director, NASC and Narayan Gopal Malego, Senior Director, NASC for providing continuous guidance for this survey. We sincerely appreciate Teertha Raj Dhakal, Secretary, Government of Nepal and Suman Raj Aryal, Director General of the Central Bureau of Statistics for providing technical inputs in the design of this survey and its questionnaire. The support from the two has significantly improved the quality and acceptability of this survey. Credits are extended to Keshab Kumar Gautam, Director, Central Bureau of Statistics, for taking the lead in sampling design, quality assurance, and the analysis of data.

We are thankful to Surya Prakash Shrestha, Bhaskar Gautam, and Suwarn Kumar Singh for their support during the initial design phase of this survey. The contribution from Dinesh Pant in reviewing the design and questionnaire deserves special appreciation.

Thanks are due to Bimala Rai Poudyal, Balananda Paudel and Bhim Prasad Subedi who always encouraged and provided quality inputs at every stage of the survey. We owe gratitude to Sagar Raj Sharma, Krishna Prasad Sapkota and Hira Bishwokarma for their support and invaluable inputs throughout the process. The survey received inputs from Krishna Hachhetu on sampling design and questionnaire preparation.

The delegates of the survey design workshop – Achala Dahal, Rajendra Adhikari, Trilochan Poudyal, Hari Prasad Phuyal, Dhurba Kumar Pokharel, Pralhad Karki, Ganesh Ghimire, Ritika Sayal, Morag Loose, Subha Ghale, Samar Ghimire, Meghna K Rana and Binod Kumar Paudel – deserve special thanks for creating the foundation for the survey by providing critical inputs for the questionnaire design. Richard Bell deserves thanks for always being available to meet the timelines and providing quality inputs throughout the design of the survey.

We must acknowledge the untiring efforts of the survey implementation team from NASC comprising Sheetal Moktan, Anita Poudel, Binaya Hari Maskey, Tara Prasad Kharel, Ashish Rai, Damodar Basyal, Lila Nath Sapkota and Mishree Lal Sah. They worked tirelessly to ensure quality data. The research associates, who took the challenge to visit every difficult part of the country and performed the difficult job of locating the respondents and collecting data, are the true backbone of this survey.

We thank Anil Kumar Gupta for the overall management of the survey, producing statistical tables, editing tables and looking at all nitty-gritties.

We thank Lena Michaels for her support during writing and editing of the report. Charity Troyer Moore, Evidence for Policy Design (EPoD), Harvard University and Deepak Singhania, EPoD India at IMFR deserve special thanks for their thorough review of this report.

We are thankful to Young Innovation who designed the application for data collection and providing technical support for the survey. Their support helped us complete the survey without major technological obstacles. Thanks are due to Bikas Udhyami for designing the infographs. PagePerfect deserves appreciation for designing and printing the report.

This survey would not have been possible without the generous support of the Governance Facility. The welcoming and cooperative attitude of Caroline Vandenabeele and Shalini Tripathi were key to the success of this survey. Besides, the entire team of the Governance Facility was equally supportive during the process.

Last, but not least, we are thankful to all respondents, local governments and other individuals at field level who generously provided support to make this survey successful.

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INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Introduction

This report presents the findings of the Nepal National Governance Survey 2017/18 (NNGS 2017/18), which was carried out by Nepal Administrative Staff College (NASC) in partnership with Central Bureau of Statistics. The new federal structure in Nepal departs from the past in terms of inter-governmental sharing of power and jurisdictions, as well as mutual expectations and obligations between the state and citizens. In this context, this survey set out to establish a national-scale baseline of people's perceptions about major aspects of governance in the country so as to enable the elected leaders and policy-makers at federal, provincial and local levels to make informed choices on governance and institutional measures needed for the implementation of the new Constitution adopted in 2015. The survey was managed by a Technical Committee of experts and overseen by a Steering Committee comprising representatives from several ministries of the Government of Nepal and others from research organisations involved in governance research and capacity building.

NNGS is part of the ongoing effort of NASC to work with the Government of Nepal and its ministries to inform and steer the transformation of Nepal's governance system and to conduct capacity development for public institutions. Since its establishment in 1982, NASC is recognized as the leading institution for capacity building of Nepal's public sector, including government agencies and public enterprises. This mandate is accomplished through three mutually reinforcing activities: training, research and consulting services. As Nepal implements the new constitution, NASC is active in supporting the government during the transition to a federal structure that comprises three levels of polity, each operating under the principles of mutual cooperation, coexistence and coordination.

1.1 GOVERNANCE CONTEXT IN NEPAL AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY

The findings of this survey should be viewed in the context in which it was carried out. The field survey started in December 2017 and was completed in March 2018. In the months preceding the survey, local, provincial and federal elections were held in Nepal to establish legitimate authorities at all three levels of governance as envisaged in the new constitution which was promulgated in 2015 in the immediate aftermath of the 2015 earthquakes. The 2017 elections were achieved after more than a decade of political transition following Nepal's Maoist insurgency, which ended in 2006 with the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the government and the Maoists. During the transition period, political conflict and disagreements repeatedly led to the extension of and re-elections for the country's Constituent Assembly but political parties came together in mid-2015 and promulgated the new constitution.

Nepal's 2017 local elections were completed in three stages, held on 14 May, 28 June, and 18 September 2017, to vote for leaders and local governments in the 753 newly established local government units. They were Nepal's first local elections in 15 years ending a long transition period during which local bodies were managed by civil service staff, often through informal cooperation with local political party representatives. People in Nepal participated in the 2017 local elections to select their local representatives. The local elections were followed by provincial and federal elections, held in two stages on 26 November and 7 December.

The completion of the 2017 elections may mark the end of Nepal's transition period. It is in this environment of cautious optimism about progress being made toward the implementation of the new constitution that this survey, conducted in late-2017, examines people's outlook and their perceptions of various aspects of governance.

1.2 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The objective of the NNGS 2017/18 is to generate baseline data of people's perceptions of the state of governance in Nepal. This is to contribute evidence that can be used in the planning, design, management and evaluation of governance initiatives and systems at federal, provincial and local levels. Through this, it seeks to help improve governance in general in Nepal.

Specifically, the survey aims to:

- Capture citizens' perceptions on various dimensions of governance through a representative and statistically robust survey;
- Provide evidence-based insights for policy design and governance reform among federal, provincial and local government;
- Provide insights for capacity-building initiatives and reference for academic discourse.

The findings of this survey are expected to inform policy-making at the three levels of governments in Nepal. It is also expected that the findings will be useful for programme development among Nepal's development partners and others who are keen to support or study governance, public policy, service delivery or the functioning of democracy in Nepal. In addition, the findings are envisioned as an important reference for capacity development initiatives and NASC training packages related to public sector governance. Further survey rounds are envisioned to measure changes in perceptions on governance and service delivery over time.

1.3 DEFINING AND MEASURING GOVERNANCE

1.3.1 Definition of Governance

The following definition of governance is adopted for the purpose of this survey¹:

For the Nepal National Governance Survey, governance is defined as a system or process for the exercise of authority by state authorities and other entities, in reference to broadly shared values (foundations of governance) and through democratically-established institutional mechanisms (infrastructure of governance), that deliver on the state's commitments for public goods and services (service delivery) that together define and consolidate the relationship between the state and citizens.

1.3.2 Parameters of Governance

According to the definition of governance adopted for this survey, parameters were identified corresponding to each of the three major dimensions of governance: foundations (values), infrastructure (institutions), and service delivery. A fourth dimension on 'future prospects' was added to gather information on people's views on the future of and changes to governance, the condition of the country and their own socio-economic conditions. An outline of these parameters for each dimension is presented in Box 1. These parameters served to guide the development of the survey topics and questions and the analysis and report structure.

¹ The task of this survey is to provide credible evidence and baseline data on the state of governance in Nepal. To ensure that the data provides relevant information and insights into the design and workings of public institutions, concepts of governance were carefully considered through extensive consultations with the survey's Steering and Technical Committees and experts of governance, anti-corruption, surveys, and public policy. These discussions were crucial to the development of the survey's topics and questions.

Box 1 Major dimensions and parameters of governance, Nepal National Governance Survey 2017/18

Foundations of governance

- a. *Voice and participation*
- b. *Integrity and accountability*
- c. *Justice and social inclusion*
- d. *Rule of law*

Infrastructure of governance

- a. *Elections*
- b. *The constitution and constitutional provisions*
- c. *Realization of constitutional freedoms*
- d. *Provincial and local government*
- e. *Political institutions*
- f. *Social association and civic awareness*
- g. *Information and communication*
- h. *Security and protection*

Service Delivery

- a. *Experience of public service*
- b. *Support for receiving services*
- c. *Attempts made to receive services*
- d. *Source of information about services*
- e. *Service fee and additional expenses*
- f. *Public service environment*

Economic outlook and prospects (for the country and household)

1.3.3 Questions on Governance

While designing the survey questions, the Technical Team focused on soliciting people's opinions on the following three aspects in relation to the parameters mentioned above (Box 1):

1. **People's awareness, knowledge and experience** about the exercise of authority, decision-making or service delivery by public institutions and authorities.
2. **Assessment** among the respondents of the exercise of authority in Nepal in general, and more specifically in aspects that affect their daily lives.
3. **Explicit or indicative preferences** of Nepali citizens in regard to improving governance in the country.

These aspects were key considerations while framing each of the questions.

The analysis of the data generated from the questionnaire highlights citizens' understanding of decision-making by public officials on matters affecting their lives, their assessment of the process of decision-making, and their preferences for how changes could be designed. The survey provides a broad glimpse of popular feelings of how state authorities worked in the recent past, and what areas and issues deserve attention in the design of new institutions. The results of the survey can, accordingly, provide the basis for setting the tone for the working of new governments that are established at local, provincial and federal jurisdictions.

For these purposes, the questions were organized in fourteen sections:

1. Socio-demographic characteristics
2. Election
3. Voice and participation
4. Constitution
5. Social association and civic awareness
6. Political institutions
7. Integrity and accountability
8. Information and communication

9. Basic protection
10. Social justice and inclusion
11. Public service delivery
12. Provincial and local government
13. Rule of law
14. Overall socio-economic status

The full questionnaire is shared in Annex 1.

1.4 READER'S GUIDE

1.4.1 Infographs, Figures and Tables

Throughout the chapters, survey findings are presented primarily through text and figures/charts, focusing on the most relevant and interesting findings for each topic. Each data chapter is also accompanied by an annex which presents findings in data tables where findings are broken down by nine variables (see Section 1.4.2 below). Throughout the text relevant annex data tables are referenced for the readers who want to see the more detailed data breakdowns. For Chapters 3 to 7 key highlights are presented through infographs for reinforcing the key result of survey.

1.4.2 Geographical and Demographic Variables

The report uses the following variables for analysis (see Chapter 2.6, Table 2.2): Province, ecological zone, urban/rural, sex, age group, caste/ethnic group, education, occupation/usual activity, economic status. These are based on the location of the interviewee, and questions they were asked about their socio-economic characteristics (Survey questions 101-113 – see Annex 1).

Caveats and explanations:

Urban/rural: The report defines urban/rural based on Nepal's new local bodies. Respondents in Municipalities were included in the urban category while those in Rural Municipalities were included in the rural category. This means a departure from the past when there were fewer municipalities and more rural areas (Village Development Committees – VDCs). Throughout the report, few significant differences between urban and rural are observed which is likely due to the fact that many new municipalities have recently been formed and that therefore many of Nepal's current municipalities include areas that were, until recently, considered rural.

Age group: Age groups were determined based on the distribution of the sample to catch variations between people at different stages in their life (youth, young middle age, middle age, old age). This classification broadly distributes population in four groups – 18-24, 25-39, 40-59 and 60 and above. Each group represents different demographic, social, political and economic dynamics and behaviours. These classifications also align with Nepal's official classification of youth (16-40 years)² and senior citizens (60 and above)³.

Caste/ethnic group: In the survey, people were given a list and asked which group they identify with. While Muslim is included as a caste/ethnic group, people were not otherwise asked about their religion.⁴ During the analysis, some of these caste/ethnic groups were combined to create these eight caste/ethnic group categories:

- Hill Brahmin/Sanyasi (those identifying either as Hill Brahmin or Sanyasi)
- Hill Chhetri/Thakuri (those identifying either as Hill Chhetri or Thakuri)
- Newar
- Hill Janajati

² Ministry of Youth and Sports. 2015. National Youth Policy 2015. Kathmandu: Government of Nepal. Accessed on 22 July 2018 from https://www.unescogym.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/NEPAL-National-Youth-Policy-2015_2.pdf

³ Nepal Law Commission. 2006. Senior Citizen Act 2006. Kathmandu: Nepal Law Commission.

⁴ This classification is consistent with the work of Bennett, Dahal and Govindasamy: Bennett, L., Dahal, DR., and Govindasamy, P. 2008. Caste, Ethnic and Regional Identity in Nepal: Further Analysis of the 2006 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey. Calverton, Maryland, USA: Macro International Inc.

- Tarai Castes (those identifying either as Tarai Brahmin, Bhoomihar, Rajput, Kayastha, or other Tarai castes other than Tarai Janajati or Dalits)
- Tarai Janajati (those identifying either as Tharu and other Tarai Janajatis)
- Dalit (Hill and Tarai Dalits combined)
- Muslim

Occupation/usual activity: Instead of simply asking people about their occupation, people were asked ‘what work they are primarily engaged in’ (Survey question 105 – see Annex 1). This was done so as to also determine the primary activities of those who do not have a traditional occupation such as those working within their own household, in politics, or as social workers/volunteers. People could choose from a longer list of usual activities (see Annex 1), which were later re-categorised into seven the broad groups for the purposes of analysis listed above, primarily because the sample for some activities was too small to be analysed separately.

Economic status: Survey respondents were asked how they rate their family in terms of economic status compared to others in their locality. They could choose from the following options: very rich, rich, medium, poor, and very poor. These are discussed in more detail in Chapter 3. For the purposes of analysis the five options were combined into three broad categories: high (rich and very rich), medium, and low (poor and very poor). Data on household income was collected but not used in the survey.⁵ Self-rated economic status seemed to be a more reliable indicator than income, which many people were unsure about, but since people rated their status compared to those around them, findings on economic status have to be viewed and used with caution.

1.5 REPORT STRUCTURE AND TOPICS

This report has three introductory chapters, followed by four main chapters:

Introductory chapters:

- Introduction (Chapter 1); Survey design, methodology and analysis (Chapter 2); socio-demographic and economic characteristics of respondents (Chapter 3).
- Main chapters: Foundations of governance (Chapter 4); Infrastructure of governance (Chapter 5); Service delivery (Chapter 6); Future outlook (Chapter 7).

The main chapters of the report discuss the following topics:

Foundations of governance (Chapter 4): People’s participation in various local organizations, committees and groups as well as in local development planning activities, and their depth of engagement during such meetings and activities; trust in government and non-government institutions; perceptions of corruption and bribing; people’s views on equal access to government jobs and services, and at the use of judicial services and trust in the courts; people’s perceptions and experiences of various forms of discrimination and safety threats/abuse, as well as perceptions of the police and courts.

Infrastructure of governance (Chapter 5): Participation and perceptions of the procedures of the 2017 elections for provincial and federal governments; awareness of the new Constitution and constitutional provisions and freedoms; opinions about the devolution of power in the new federal structure and assessment of the abilities of local governments and representatives; views on what issues local governments should prioritise in the years ahead; awareness of and interest in political developments and affairs of the state; perceptions of political representation, the abilities of political parties, and accountability and transparency of political party activities; reach and clarity of government communication and the role of media in spreading information on current affairs of the State; membership in various groups and organization that enable civic involvement in local governance; perceptions of and access to social protection measures such as social security and support in case of emergencies; assessment of disaster risks and awareness of risk management activities.

⁵ Data on incomes and household size is not included in the report as it seemed unreliable. People were asked to self-report their household income in monetary terms, which suffers from bias or calculation errors. No further verification was done to counter reporting inconsistencies. Therefore, household income in monetary terms is not used in the analysis. Data on household size is available in the original data set but it is also not used in the analysis.

Service delivery (Chapter 6): Perceptions and experiences of public services in Nepal; how recently people have visited a government office to receive a service and what type of services they received; how people accessed services (what form of assistance they used, the reasons for using help, the number of attempts it took them to receive the service, their sources of information on accessing services, and whether they had to pay service fees or other charges); perceptions of service provision (how people assess the behavior of providers, barriers to accessing services, confidence in receiving services without hassle, ease of access to various types of services); people's satisfaction with services received; and changes to the service environment people expect in the future.

Future outlook (Chapter 7): How Nepali people feel about the future, both regarding their own standards of living and the broader economic and political conditions of the country; respondents' views on how they rate five key aspects of governance in Nepal and whether they believe these aspects will improve over the next five years.

SURVEY DESIGN, METHODOLOGY AND ANALYSIS

2 Chapter

Introduction

This chapter shares the processes for designing, carrying out and analysing the survey, so the data can be used with confidence in its rigour. It details the sample design and the four-stage selection process of respondents, along with how the team replaced non-responders among the intended sample. Data on the response rate is also presented, with insights on the reasons why non-responders did not participate.

The chapter also provides background on how the enumerators carried out the field work and on the processes and systems for collecting and checking the data.

A list of the surveyed districts, along with a comparison of the sex and age of the intended sample compared to the actual interviewed respondents, is given in Annex 2. The annex also shares further information on how the enumerators were selected, trained and supervised, and details on the more technical aspects of the survey design such as the weighting calculations and post-stratification adjustment (Annex 2).

Highlights

Sample size: NNGS 2017/18 had a defined sample of 12,920 individuals across 43 districts. Ultimately, 12,872 individuals were interviewed: a coverage of 99.6% of the planned sample size (68% of respondents from the original list were interviewed while 32% of the original target population were replaced with another respondent).

Timeframe: The fieldwork was conducted between December 2017 and March 2018.

Four-stage sampling design: The NNGS 2017/18 adopted a four-stage sampling design to select the respondents, covering: 1) district, 2) municipalities/rural municipalities, 3) polling centres, and lastly 4) individuals.

Source of respondents: The source of potential respondents was the voters' list prepared by the Election Commission of Nepal in August 2017 for the federal and provincial elections. Every individual on the list had a non-zero probability of inclusion in the sample through random selection.

Selected respondents and the non-response plan: From each selected polling centre, 20 voters were systematically selected for the main sample. Further, 10 "reserve" voters were selected as substitutes for non-available respondents. When the substitute was unable to participate, a secondary replacement was sourced from the household of the original targeted respondent.

Systems for managing the data: The questionnaire was converted into Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) in the KoboCollect data collection software for the field interviews, which were conducted in Nepali. On completing the fieldwork, the data was cleaned and edited. For the purposes of analysis weighting was used, and the data was classified into nine categories so that trends could emerge.

2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

Through a four-stage process, 12,920 voters were ultimately selected. Due to the random probability sampling approach, the sample was an equal representation of Nepal's population at the national, provincial and rural-urban level.

2.1.1 Target Population and Sampling Frame

The survey sought the perceptions of a representative sample of adults aged 18 and over, residing in Nepal at the time of data collection. In theory, the most comprehensive resource to identify the target population should have been Nepal's population census. However, the most recent census was conducted in 2011, before Nepal had been restructured into its current seven provinces – and a provincial “lens” was critical for the survey's trend analysis. Further, the census does not provide personal identification of its listed households and individuals, which meant that it could not be used to identify survey participants.

Instead, the current voters' list compiled by the Election Commission of Nepal was considered the best resource for selecting the survey's sample population. The voter's list compiled in August 2017, current to the time of preparing the survey, lists all 15,427,938 Nepali citizens who are registered to vote, organized according to their distribution in Nepal's new sub-national structure.¹

It does, however, have some limitations in not being fully inclusive of all those who should ideally be included in the target population. For example, some eligible individuals may have been omitted from voter enrollment due to technical, political, social or individual issues. These unregistered eligible voters were out of coverage of the sampling frame. The list is also limited only to adults aged 18 and above – the minimum voting age in Nepal – which therefore limited the minimum age of the survey's participants to 18 years.

2.1.2 Sample Size Determination

The sample size for the survey was calculated by considering:

- The desired level of accuracy of the estimates (within a 5% margin of error and 95% confidence level)
- Efficiency of the sample design (either a *simple random sample*, taking a random selection of data from the entire population, or a *stratified random sample*, by dividing the population into smaller groups based on shared characteristics and taking a representative sample from these)
- Estimated level of non-response
- The need to generate reliable governance indicators at the rural/urban levels of seven provinces.
- At least 50% prevalence of agreed key governance indicators.

Simple random sampling was unfeasible, as its higher costs and survey management complexities were beyond the scope of this survey. Multistage cluster sampling was therefore used, and the original sample size was increased by a factor of design effect (two, in this case, as there are no previous values).

For the purpose of estimating the sample size, the rural and urban areas of seven provinces have been considered as 14 separate domains (seven rural and seven urban). It was calculated that 770 individuals would need to be selected from each of these 14 domains.

Provisioning for a 17% non-response level, the minimum required sample size of the survey was therefore estimated at 900 per domain and about 12,600 individuals nationally, which would provide reliable representative perspectives at the national, ecological belt, province and domain (province-urban/rural) levels.

¹ As per the Constitution of Nepal (2015) and subsequent restructuring, Nepal has seven provinces, 77 districts and 753 local levels serving as sub-national and local political and administrative units. The local units are in turn categorised into 293 urban municipalities and 460 rural municipalities. Each local unit is further divided into wards (6,684 wards) which have a total of 19,809 polling centres. These subdivisions were factored into the selection process.

2.1.3 Sample Allocation Plan

Stage 1: Selection of districts

Nepal's 77 districts were classified into 21 strata², based on seven provinces and three ecological zones (Mountain, Hill and Tarai). However, Province 2 is made up of districts only from Tarai, Province 5 does not have districts in the Mountains, and Province 6 does not have districts in the Tarai. The number of strata was therefore reduced to 17 to reflect this.

Within each stratum, approximately half of the districts were selected randomly for participation in the survey. This resulted in the final selection of 43 districts (listed in Annex 2 Table 2.1).

Stage 2: Selection of urban and rural municipalities

In the second stage, the local units of the selected districts were classified as either urban or rural stratum, aligning with the Government of Nepal's definitions of urban and rural municipalities.

Two municipalities from each stratum were randomly selected per district (a total of four local units per district). In districts where the number of urban or rural municipalities were fewer than two, fewer than four local units were selected. For example, Manang, Rukum East and Humla districts do not contain urban municipalities. Rolpa district has only one urban municipality while Chitwan district contains only one rural municipality.

Given this, a total of 164 urban and rural municipalities were selected in the sample.

Stage 3: Selection of polling centres

In the third stage, four polling centres were selected randomly from the selected municipalities, except for those in hill rural municipalities and in urban Tarai municipalities, where 3 and 5 polling centres were selected respectively. This differential sampling was practiced so as to attain the estimated number of sample individuals from the selected levels.

By the end of Stage 3, a total of 646 polling centres had been selected for the sample, of which 300 were urban and 346 were rural.

Stage 4: Selection of respondents

In the fourth stage, 20 respondents were selected from each of the 646 polling centres through systematic random sampling. The registered voter list of each polling centre was used as the sampling frame to make the final selection of survey participants.

The voters were organised into four age groups: 18-24 years, 25-39 years, 40-59 years, and 60 years and above. Each list was then sorted by these age groups, ensuring implicit stratification and a reasonable level of inclusion of voters from all age groups. Systematic random sampling was then applied for the final selection of participants.

Through this process, the first respondent was identified using random sampling. Every 'i'th respondent was then taken on a fixed interval 'K' to select 20 voters to be included for the survey from each polling centre.

Replacement rule for non-available respondents

The team planned for the likelihood that not all selected respondents would be available to participate. A replacement plan was prepared for each selected polling centre. Following a similar process to Stage 4, a further 10 "reserve" voters were selected as substitutes for non-available respondents. If a selected voter did

² Non-overlapping sub-divisions of the districts.

not turn up for the interview (for example, due to unwillingness, death or absence), then a replacement was identified from the substitute list, of the same sex and age group as the original candidate wherever possible. In the event that the substitute was unable to participate, a secondary replacement was sourced from the household of the original targeted participant.

2.2 RESPONSE RATE

Following these stages, the NNGS 2017/18 had its defined sample of 12,920 individuals across 43 districts of Nepal. Table 2.1 shows the sample distribution and response rate. Ultimately, 12,872 individuals were interviewed: a response rate of 99.6%. However, not all of these were from the original target population.

A total of 68% of respondents from the original list were interviewed. It was not entirely unexpected that 32% of the original target population would be unavailable. This was anticipated in particular for the 18-40 age group, which makes up the largest proportion of absentee population as per 2011 census of Nepal³ (almost 65% of internal migrants are aged 15-49). Further, it is not uncommon for registered voters to live in places other than the locality of their polling station (having either migrated elsewhere in Nepal or abroad).

Due to the unavailability of the original sample population, a further 22% were identified from the substitute lists. The remaining 10% were members of the household of those on the original list, who stepped in when neither the original nor the substitute were available.

There were no significant differences between the replacement and the original target sample in terms of gender and rural/urban classification. The provincial differential however was notable. In Province 2, 82% of the respondents were identified from original list, while Province 7 had the lowest response from the main list at just 56%.

Table 2.1 Sample and response rate

Number of respondents selected, number of respondents interviewed, response rate and respondents from main list and replacement by province and urban-rural (unweighted) differential

	Province 1	Province 2	Province 3	Province 4	Province 5	Province 6	Province 7	Total
Individual selected								
Urban	1200	1200	1160	840	840	800	880	6920
Rural	960	960	880	800	840	840	720	6000
Total	2160	2160	2040	1640	1680	1640	1600	12920
Individual interviewed								
Urban	1188	1198	1157	838	838	794	877	6890
Rural	949	960	875	800	840	840	718	5982
Total	2137	2158	2032	1638	1678	1634	1595	12872
Interviewed from main list								
N	1344	1777	1406	1016	1189	1073	889	8694
%	62.9	82.3	69.2	62.0	70.9	65.7	55.7	67.5
Interviewed from replacement list								
N	517	363	355	360	410	375	369	2749
%	24.2	16.8	17.5	22.0	24.4	22.9	23.1	21.4
Replaced from household of original list								
N	276	18	271	262	79	186	337	1429
%	12.9	0.8	13.3	16.0	4.7	11.4	21.1	11.1
Total								
N	2137	2158	2032	1638	1678	1634	1595	12872
%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

³ Central Bureau of Statistics (2014). *Population Monograph of Nepal Vol I: Population Dynamics*. Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics.

A comparison between the characteristics of the original and the replacement sample shows acceptable deviation – ie: one that follows a similar pattern between the intended sampled and the actual interviewed respondents. See Annex 2 Table 2.2 for a detailed comparison.

The main reasons for requiring a replacement were:

- The targeted respondent was working elsewhere in Nepal (39%)
- Foreign employment (24%)
- Permanent migration (25%).

Some also reported death (7%), marriage (5%) and unwillingness or unable to participate (4%).

2.3 QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN AND SOFTWARE

The initial draft of the questionnaire was shaped during the course of a three-day design workshop. This workshop was attended by representatives from government, civil society, research organisations, academia and other relevant stakeholders. Based on the workshop outputs, the technical team prepared a draft of the questionnaire and circulated it for review. It was translated into Nepali before being presented to the Steering Committee, and a reverse translation was done to ensure consistency of language and expression (see Chapter 1 for more information on the questions and Annex 1 for the questionnaire).

Once the survey protocols and questionnaire had been reviewed and ultimately approved by the Steering Committee, the questionnaire was converted into CAPI in KoboCollect data collection software (android version), ready for the actual field interview.

KoboCollect was also used to strengthen every stage of the data collection processes, to reduce the likelihood of inconsistencies in the data. A pre-defined logic to skip as appropriate, and the restriction on entering any unsolicited information, improved the consistency of the data. Further, the enumerators were required to electronically send data straight after completing each interview, so an immediate consistency-check of data was possible (see Chapter 2.4).

Annex 2 details the process for training the enumerators to conduct the survey and use the software, and summarises the steps taken to test and improve the survey design.

2.4 FIELD WORK

The fieldwork was organized in 17 clusters, each cluster targeting two to four districts. Three to five enumerators were in each cluster team. The formation of the field teams took into account the local language, gender diversity and knowledge of local area.

Timeframe

The fieldwork itself was carried out in two phases under close supervision of a team leader, research manager and supervisors. The first phase covered the Hill and Tarai districts, starting in late December 2017 and completed by the end of February 2018. The second phase covered the Mountain districts, starting in early March 2018 and completed within the month. The fieldwork in some districts took longer than expected however, due to geographical difficulties, the scattered distribution of respondents and the challenges of the winter season.

Supervision and monitoring

The field operation was monitored both in person and remotely, and with constant supervision of the team leader, research manager and supervisors.

Enumerators were required to send data every day to their supervisor for verification. The verified data was then transferred to the central database for review by the IT manager, research manager and team leader. After review, the team provided feedback to the enumerators for correction if necessary.

The technical team provided support on any technical issues in capturing, editing and sending data. Further support came from weekly review meetings among the core team, to discuss and help resolve the issues and challenges of the field teams during data collection. The field team were also connected with the SMS centre at the NASC, to share updates and individual feedback on the survey. The field team members were equipped with GPS-enabled smartphones, which sent to NASC the GIS coordinates of each interview to help identify the location of the enumerators.

2.5 DATA PROCESSING

The task of processing the survey data began while the fieldwork was being conducted. As the data was received on a real-time basis (or at least once a day from the enumerator), this enabled immediate initial analysis to check consistency and to identify errors. This initial checking was carried out by the technical team and IT Manager, and was extremely useful for increasing vigilance in obtaining accurate data.

Once the field survey was completed, all electronic data files were transferred to the NASC server where they were stored under password-protection and accessible only to the core team. Here, all the data was put through a data-cleaning process to spot any inconsistencies, incompleteness, errors and outliers, in consultation with the Central Bureau of Statistics. Lastly, a final cleaning of the dataset was carried out by a data processing specialist, using SPSS software.

A workshop was organised on 1-3 April 2018 to review the quality of data and prepare the basic structure of the survey report. The review identified some duplicate submissions, missing values, and outliers in some instances of reporting income and family size. These errors were corrected to reach a final clean set of data for analysis.

This process was completed by the end of April 2018.

2.6 ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

The data was analysed using the categories listed in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Categories used for analysis

Provinces	Provinces 1-7
Ecological zones	Mountain Hill Tarai
Urban/rural	Municipalities Rural municipalities
Sex	Men Women
Age	18-24 25-39 40-59 60 and above
Caste/ethnic group	Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi Hill Chhetri, Thakuri Newar Hill Janajati Tarai Caste Tarai Janajati Dalit Muslim
Educational attainment	No education No formal education Basic education Secondary education Higher education
Occupation/usual activities	Agriculture Business Service Daily wage Household chores Not working Other activities
Economic status	High Medium Low

For an explanation of how these categories were determined, see Chapter 1.

A detailed overview of the weighting and adjustment methodologies is shared in Annex 2.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

3 Chapter

Introduction

The survey's sample of 12,872 respondents was, as far as possible, representative of Nepal's national population. This chapter presents the overall characteristics of the respondents, with data on the demographics of those who participated in the survey (see Annex 2 for details on weighting of the data).

The data is disaggregated by sex, age, marital status, province, ecological zone, urban/rural, education, caste/ethnic group, occupation/usual activity, and economic status. The chapter also notes access to financial institutions and the prevalence of foreign migration and remittance among respondents.

It therefore provides a context for the full survey and can be used for cross-reference on the trends noted in later chapters. The chapter serves to help readers to interpret how the proportions of the participants' composition might influence the survey data. In this way, insights drawn from the findings of the report can be informed by and relevant to the socio, geographic and economic demographic structure of the respondents.

Highlights

Demographics by sex, age and marital status: Slightly more women participated in the survey than men (53% compared to 47%). Just over a third of the respondents are in each of the 25-39 and 40-59 age groups. There is a smaller proportion of the younger and older age groups, with 13% of 18-24 year olds and 16% aged 60 and over. The vast majority of survey respondents are married (85%). Fewer than one in ten are unmarried. A minority are either widowed or divorced/separated.

Distribution of respondents by province, ecological zone and rural/urban: Approximately a fifth of the respondents are based in each of Provinces 1, 2, 3 and 5. One in ten are from Provinces 4 and 7. Province 6 has the smallest proportion of respondents, at 6%. By ecological zone, more than half are based in the Tarai, a third in the Hills and 9% in the Mountains. More of the respondents live in municipalities (three fifths) than in rural municipalities.

Education: The majority of respondents received either no education (35%) or no formal education (17%). Just over a fifth each received up to basic or secondary education. A minority attained a higher education (4%). More than half of respondents in Province 2 received no education, compared to only a quarter of those in Province 4. Province 3 has the largest share of people with a higher education (6%). A higher proportion of Hill Brahmin/Sanyasis has secondary or higher education than any other caste/ethnic group. Dalits and Muslims are the least educated.

Caste/ethnicity: Hill Janajatis form the largest group in the survey sample (24%). One in five respondents identify as Hill Chhetri/Thakuri, while Hill Brahmin/Sanyasis and Tarai Janajatis each comprise 14%. Dalits make up 13% of the respondents, one in ten are from the Tarai castes, 3% Newars and 2% Muslims. The

vast majority of the Tarai caste and Muslim respondents are based in Province 2, while more Dalit and Hill Chhetri/Thakuri respondents live in Province 6 than any of the other areas. Provinces 1, 3 and 4 have the largest proportions of Hill Janajatis (38%, 31% and 42% respectively).

Economic status and occupation: Almost two thirds of respondents consider themselves as having a medium economic status, and just over a third perceive themselves as having a low economic status. A minority, less than 2%, identify with a high economic status. More than a quarter of the respondents are primarily engaged each in agriculture and household work.

Foreign migration and remittance: Just over a quarter of the respondents have one or more family members who are abroad for at least six months. The majority of these have received remittance. Among those who receive foreign remittance from a migrated family member, people in the Tarai do so much more commonly (81%) than those in the Mountains (58%).

Access to financial institutions: Around two thirds of respondents say that they or a family member hold an account in a bank or financial institution.

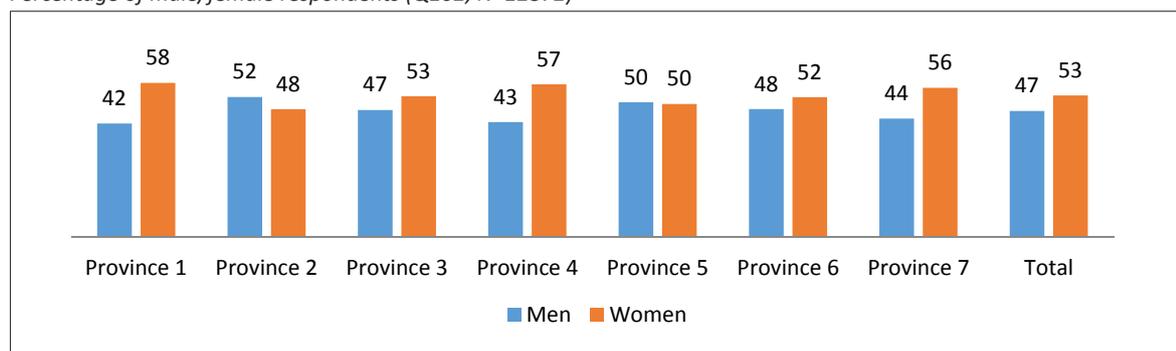
3.1 PRIMARY DEMOGRAPHICS

3.1.1 Sex of the Respondents

Overall 53% of the respondents are women and 47% men (none of the respondents chose ‘other’ when asked about their sex).

The proportion varies by province however, with Provinces 1 and 4 having the largest shares of female respondents (58% and 57% respectively), whereas fewer than half of the respondents are female in Province 2 (48%). The proportion of male and female respondents is roughly equal in Province 5 (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1 Distribution of male/female respondents – by province
Percentage of male/female respondents (Q102, N=12872)



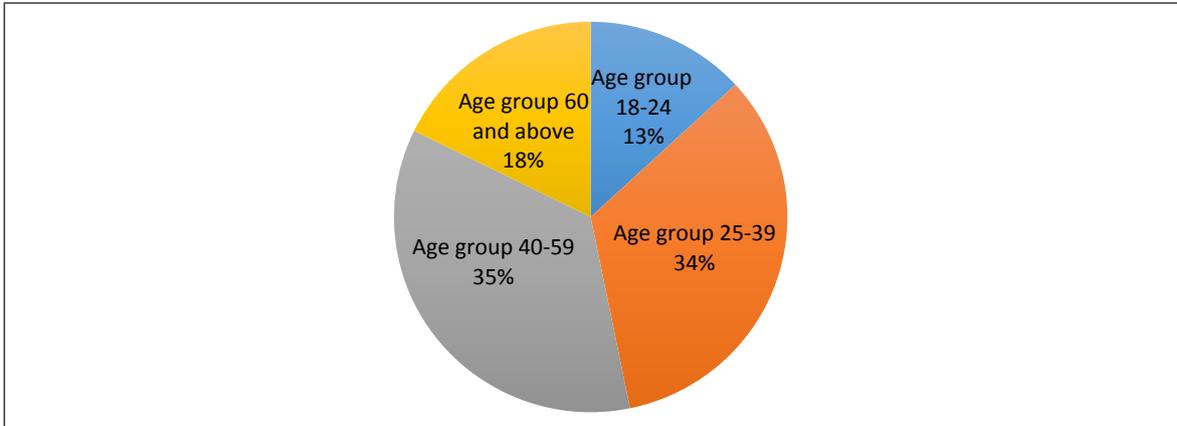
3.1.2 Age

Participants were chosen from those on the Election Commission’s voter list, so all respondents were at least 18 years old (a requirement for voting under Nepal’s constitution and election laws).

Four broad age categories were used to disaggregate the data: 18-24 years old, 25-39 years old, 40-59 years old, and 60 years old and over.

The highest proportion of respondents (36%) were in the 40-59 years age group, with slightly fewer (34%) in the 25-39 years age-group. About 18% of respondents were aged 60 and above, and the lowest proportion (13%) were aged 18-24 (Figure 3.2).

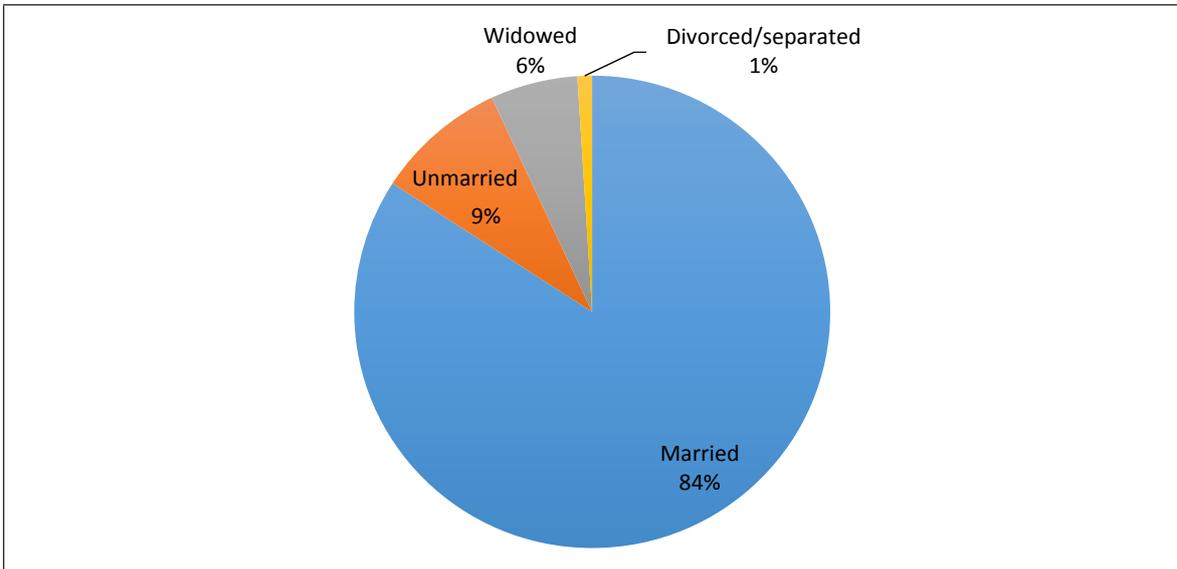
Figure 3.2 Distribution of respondents – by age group
 Percentage of respondents in each age group (Q101, N=12872)



3.1.3 Marital Status

The vast majority of the respondents are married (84%), with fewer than one in ten unmarried. A minority are either single (widowed without having remarried) (6%) or divorced/separated (1%) (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3 Distribution of respondents – by marital status
 Percentage of respondents who are married/unmarried/single or divorced/separated (Q107, N=12872)



Note: data on responses of “don’t know / can’t say” is not reflected in the figure as it totalled 0.1%

Unsurprisingly, marital status data differs by age. The vast majority (90%) of participants aged 25-59 are married. By contrast, more than half of those aged 18-24 have never married. As age increases, the likelihood of being single (divorced or widowed without having remarried) increases. Almost three times as many women respondents than men were widowed without remarrying (8% of women compared to 3% of men) (Annex 3 Table 3.4).

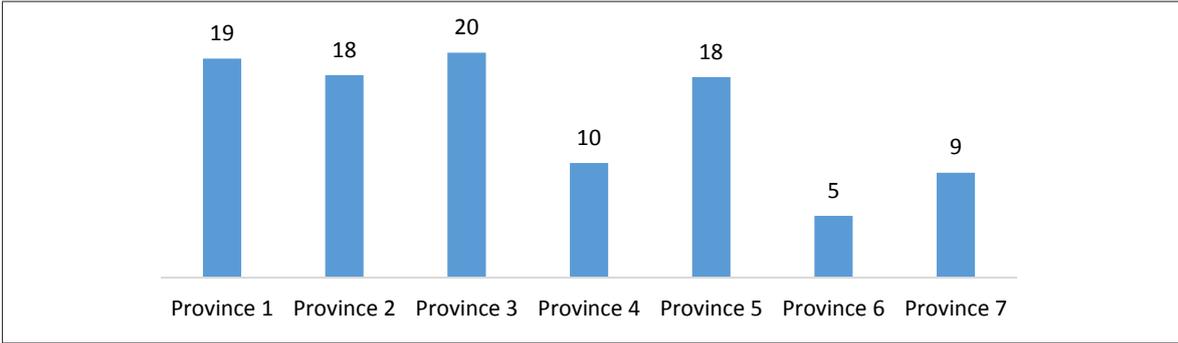
3.2 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

3.2.1 By Province

A fifth or slightly less of the participants are based in each of Province 3 (20%), Province 1 (19%), and Provinces 2 and 5 (both 18%). Smaller proportions are based in the remaining provinces, with around a tenth each in Provinces 4 and 7, and 6% from Province 6.

Figure 3.4 shows the share of respondents from each of Nepal’s seven provinces.

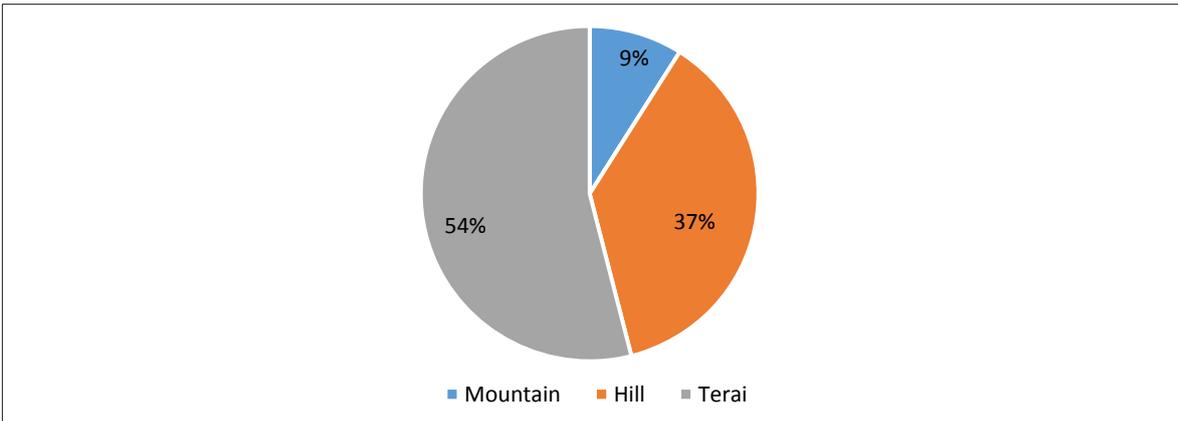
Figure 3.4 Distribution of respondents – by province
Share (in percent) of respondents per province (N=12872)



3.2.2 By Ecological Zone

The largest proportion of respondents (54%) are drawn from the Terai, followed by 37% from the Hills and 9% from the Mountains. This variation largely aligns with the actual distribution of Nepal’s population across these ecological zones¹.

Figure 3.5 Distribution of respondents – by ecological zone
Share (in percent) of respondents per ecological zone (N=12872)



3.2.3 By Urban/Rural

More of the survey respondents are based in urban areas (i.e., municipalities, 61%) than in rural areas (i.e. rural municipalities, 39%). See Chapter 1.4.2 for a discussion of the limitations of the urban/rural categories used in this report.

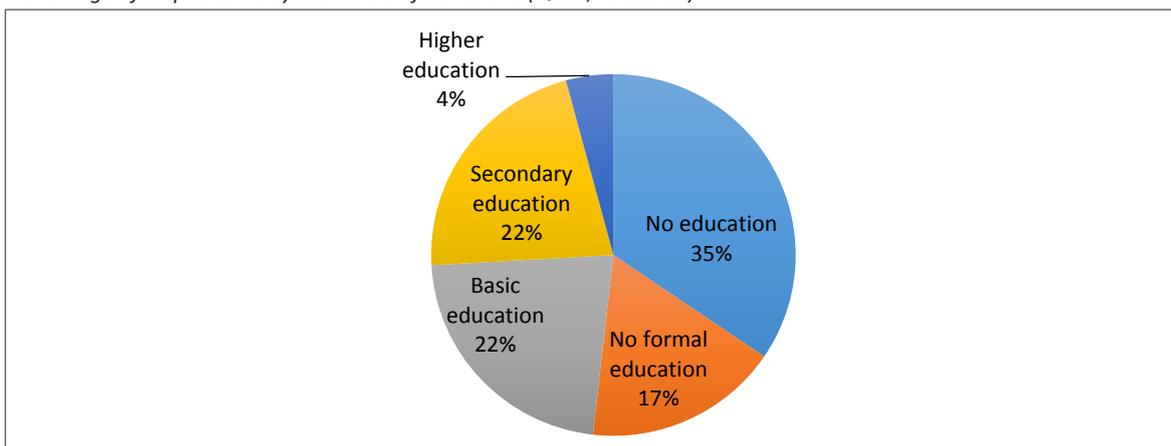
¹ Central Bureau of Statistics. 2012. National Population and Housing Census 2011: National Report. Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics

3.3 SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHICS

3.3.1 Education

Overall, the largest proportion of survey respondents (35%) received no education, followed by those who are educated up to a basic or secondary level (both 22%). A further 17% received no formal education, while only a minority received a higher education (4%) (Figure 3.6).

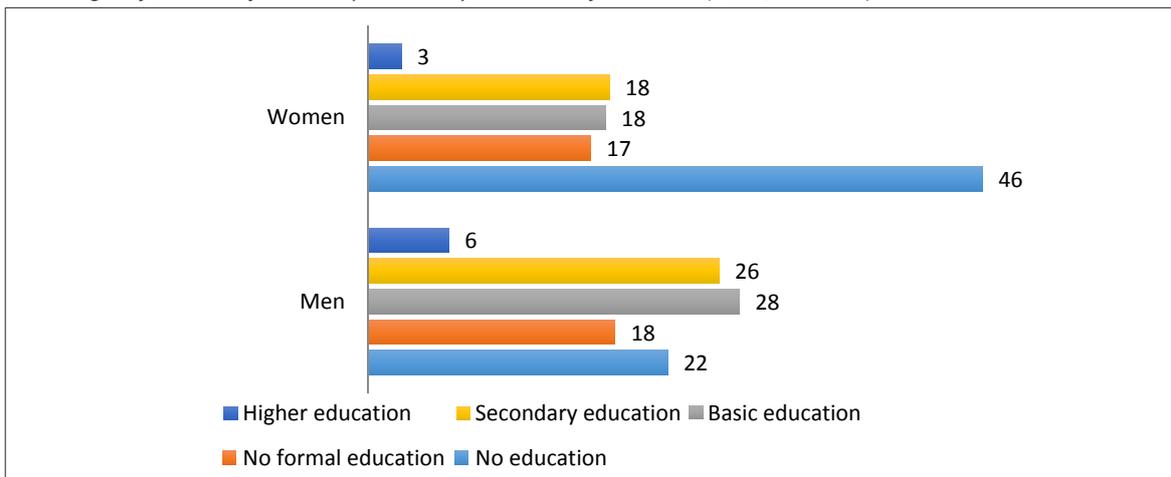
Figure 3.6 Distribution of respondents – by education
Percentage of respondents by their level of education (Q104, N=12872)



There are noticeable differences in levels of education between men and women. 62% of the women are without any education or any formal education compared to only 40% of men (Figure 3.7). 45% of the women received no education at all – twice as many as the men (22%).

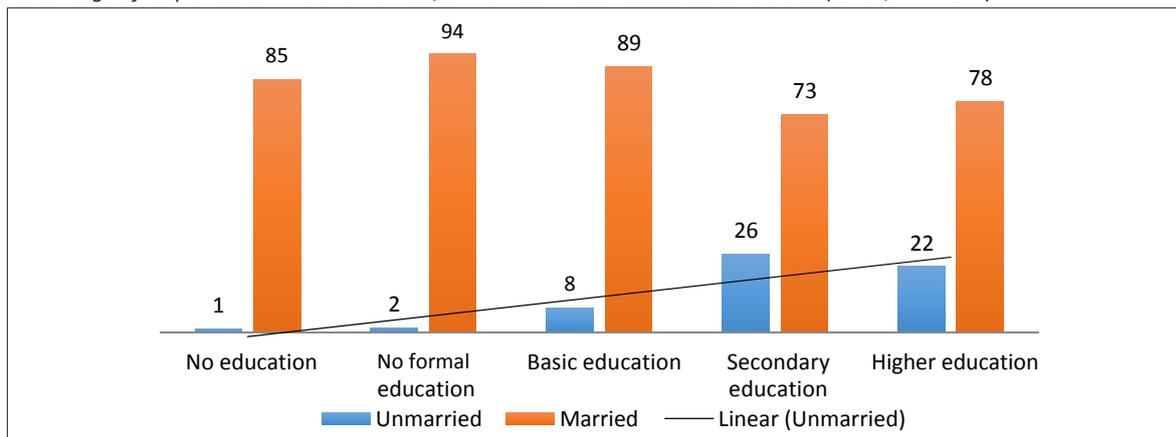
A male respondent is 1.5 times more likely than a female respondent to have received up to a basic or secondary education, and twice as many men than women received a higher education (6% compared to 3%).

Figure 3.7 Level of education – by gender
Percentages of male and female respondents by their level of education (Q104, N=12872)



A trend can be observed between education and marital status. Very few of the respondents with no education, no formal education or basic education are unmarried. By contrast, around a quarter of those with secondary or higher education never married.

Figure 3.8 Distribution of married/unmarried respondents – by education
 Percentage of respondents who are married/unmarried in each educational bracket (Q107, N=12872)

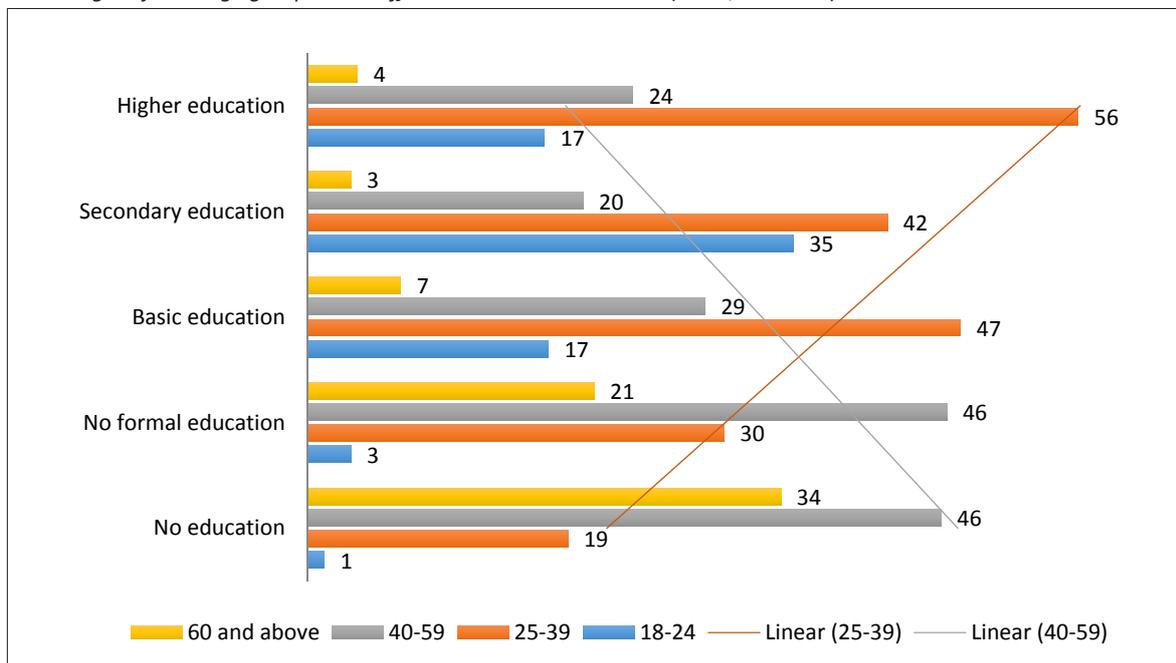


Note: data on responses of “don’t know / can’t say” is not reflected in the figure as it totaled 0.1%

A similar trend can be observed between the respondents’ educational achievement and their age. Respondents aged 40 and over more typically have no education or no formal education. Respondents under 40 by contrast have the highest proportions of basic, secondary or higher education. It is rare for a respondent in the youngest age bracket (18-24) to say they received no education (1%) or no formal education (3%).

Of those with higher education, the largest share is aged 25-39 (56%). Respondents aged 60 and above comprise only 4% of those who attained a higher education (Figure 3.9).

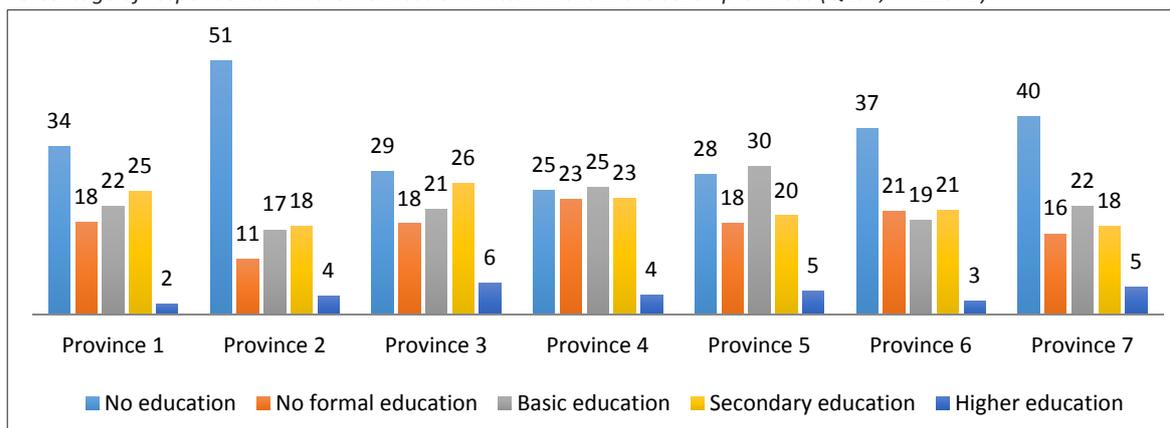
Figure 3.9 Distribution of age of respondents – by level of education
 Percentages of each age group in the different educational brackets (Q101, N=12872)



The educational differences between provinces vary considerably. More than half of the respondents in Province 2 (51%) received no education. By comparison, only a quarter of respondents in Province 4 are uneducated. Province 3 has the largest share of people with a higher education (6%) compared to just 2% in Province 1. (Figure 3.10).

Figure 3.10 Level of education – by province

Percentage of respondents and their educational attainment in the seven provinces (Q104, N=12872)



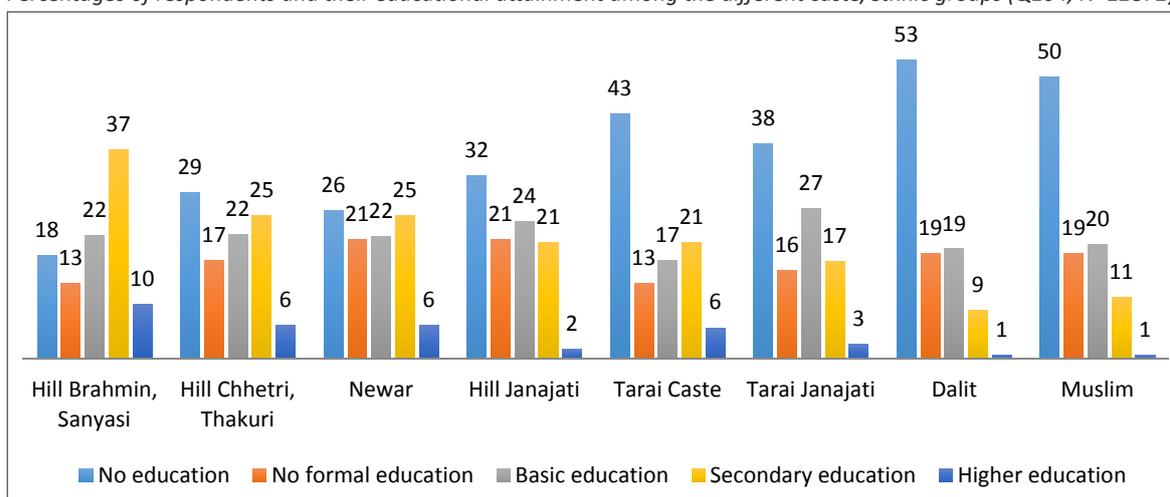
Nearly half of the respondents in the Mountain zone are uneducated. The Hill zone has the largest share of people without formal education (but the smallest share of people without no education at all). Slightly more participants in rural areas are uneducated compared to urban areas, but twice as many urban participants have a higher education.

So-called higher caste respondents are better educated than other groups. The proportion of Hill Brahmin/Sanyasis with secondary or higher education is higher than among other caste/ethnic groups. The shares of Hill Chhetri/Thakuris and Newars with secondary or higher education are also comparatively large. Dalits and Muslims are the least educated groups: half of the Dalits and Muslims interviewed are completely uneducated, with a further fifth having no formal education and another fifth having only basic education.

More than half of the respondents among Tarai castes, Tarai Janajatis and Hill Janajatis have no education or no formal education. Yet the share of higher educated people from the Tarai castes is equal to Newars and Hill Chhetri/Thakuris (Figure 3.11).

Figure 3.11 Level of education – by caste/ethnic group

Percentages of respondents and their educational attainment among the different caste/ethnic groups (Q104, N=12872)

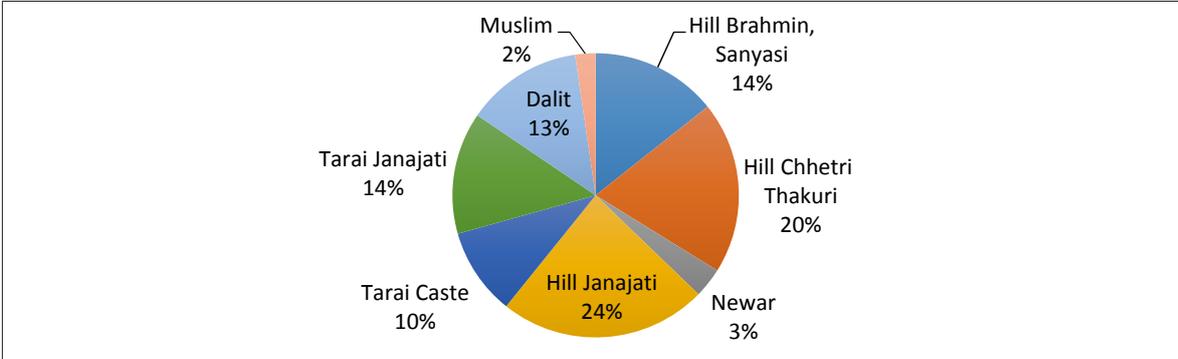


Unsurprisingly, those with low economic status have a much larger proportion of uneducated people (54%) compared to those of medium (25%) or high economic status (13%). Aligning with this, those of high economic status have the largest share of people with higher education (16% compared to 6% in the medium economic category and under 1% in the low economic category). This suggests that either the poor are less likely to get an education or that those with an education are more likely to earn more – or both.

3.3.2 Caste/Ethnicity

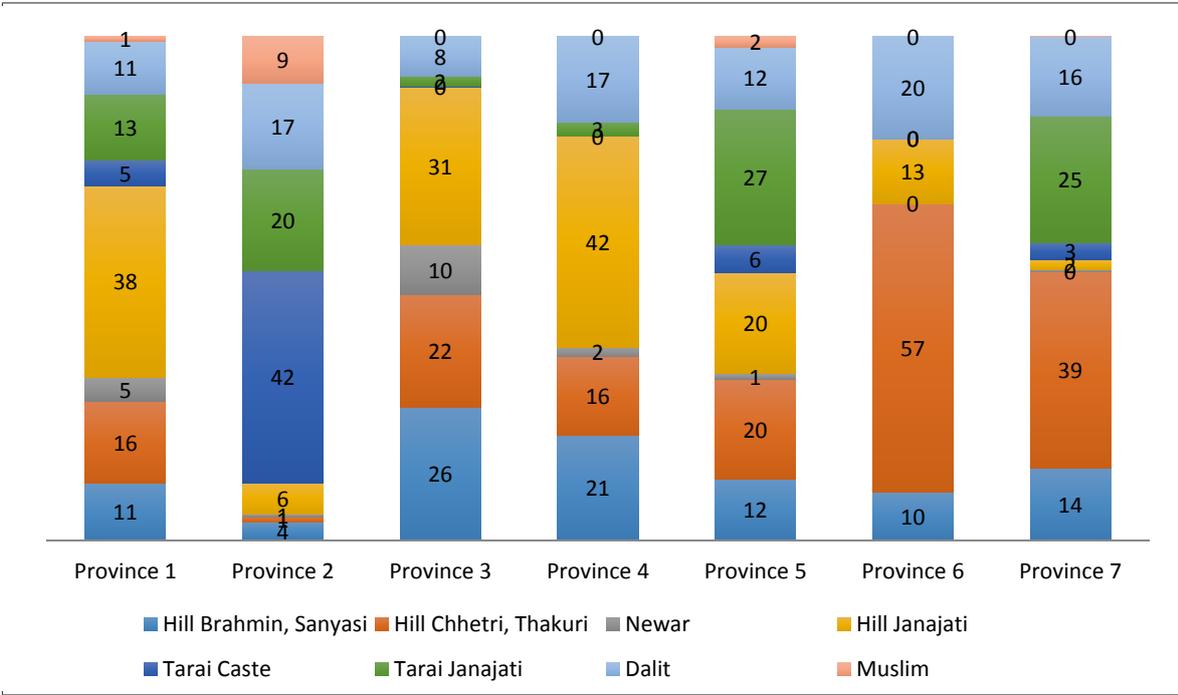
Hill Janajati form the largest proportion of respondents (24%). A further one in five respondents identify as Hill Chhetri or Thakuri (20%), while Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis, Tarai Janajatis and Dalits each comprise 14%. One in ten are from the Tarai castes (10%). Far fewer Newars (3%) and Muslims (2%) were interviewed (Figure 3.12).²

Figure 3.12 Distribution of respondents – by caste/ethnic group
 Percentage of respondents by their caste/ethnic group (Q103, N=12872)



The provincial make-up of caste and ethnic groups varies substantially however (Figure 3.13). Province 2 has by far the largest proportion of Tarai Castes (42%) and Muslim respondents (9%), compared to Province 3 in which these groups make up just 0.2% of the respondent population. Province 6 has the largest proportions of Dalits (20%) and of Hill Chhetris/Thakuris (57%). Provinces 1, 3 and 4 have the largest proportions of Hill Janajatis (38%, 31% and 42% respectively).

Figure 3.13 Caste/ethnicity of respondents – by province
 Percentages of the different caste/ethnic group in the seven provinces (Q103, N=12872)



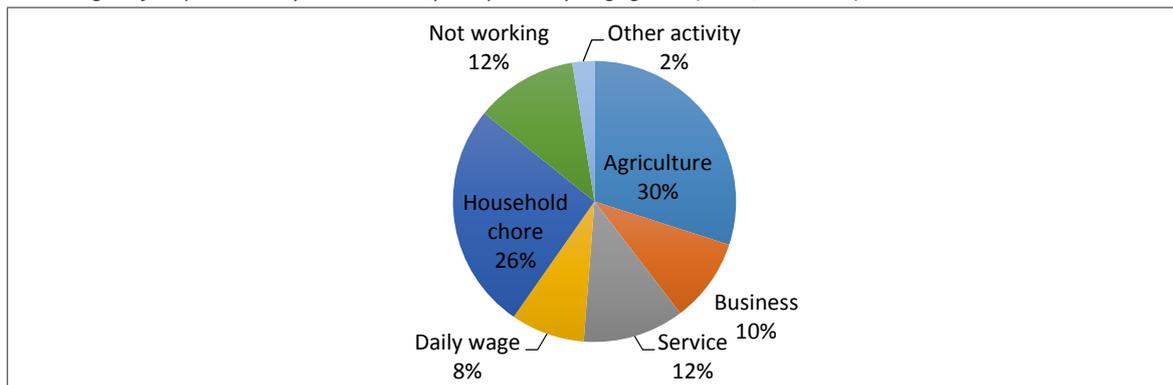
² The survey disaggregated respondents by Nepal’s major caste and ethnic groups, as well as Muslims. Respondents were originally asked to identify as one of 12 categories (see question 103 of the questionnaire in Annex 1). These groups were then re-categorised during analysis into the eight broad social groups shown in Figure 3.12 and used throughout this report. For an explanation of the caste/ethnic group categories see Chapter 1.

3.4 ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHICS

3.4.1 Occupation/Usual Activity

Participants were asked what work they engage in the most. The largest proportion are primarily engaged in agriculture or household work, with these two groups comprising more than half of the participants. One in ten works in business, while 12% each works in the service sector (government or private service sector) or are not working. Daily wage labourers make up 8% of the respondents, with just 2% in “other” work.

Figure 3.14 Distribution of respondents – by occupation/usual activity
Percentages of respondents by the work they are primarily engaged in (Q105, N=12872)



Perhaps unsurprisingly, a trend can be observed between the educational attainment of respondents and the type of work they do (Annex 3: Table 3.5). Among those without any education, any formal education or with only basic education, the majority are engaged in agriculture or work within the household.

With higher levels of education, the share working in the service sector increases and the share working in the household decreases. Only 4% of those with a higher education work primarily in agriculture and 6% in the household. Two-thirds work in the service sector. A quarter of those working in the service sector are Hill Brahmin/ Sanyasis, who also most commonly had a secondary or higher education. Of those working as daily wage labourers, most are Dalits (28%), Tarai Janajati (23%) or Hill Janajati (23%) (Annex 3: Table 3.6).

Almost a third of those aged 18-24 are unemployed. In fact, those aged 18-24 are more typically not working than to be doing anything else. A much smaller proportion of young respondents work primarily in agriculture (13%) or in the household (19%) compared to the other age groups. Almost all respondents aged 60 and above are either farming, working in the household, or not working (a little under a third for each response) (Annex 3: Table 3.7).

Regarding gender and work, almost as many women as men are primarily involved in agriculture. Far more male respondents however work as daily wage labourers (84% male compared to 16% female) and in the service sector (74% compared to 26%). Nine times more female respondents than males were primarily engaged in household work (90% female workforce compared to 5% male) (Annex 3: Table 3.2).

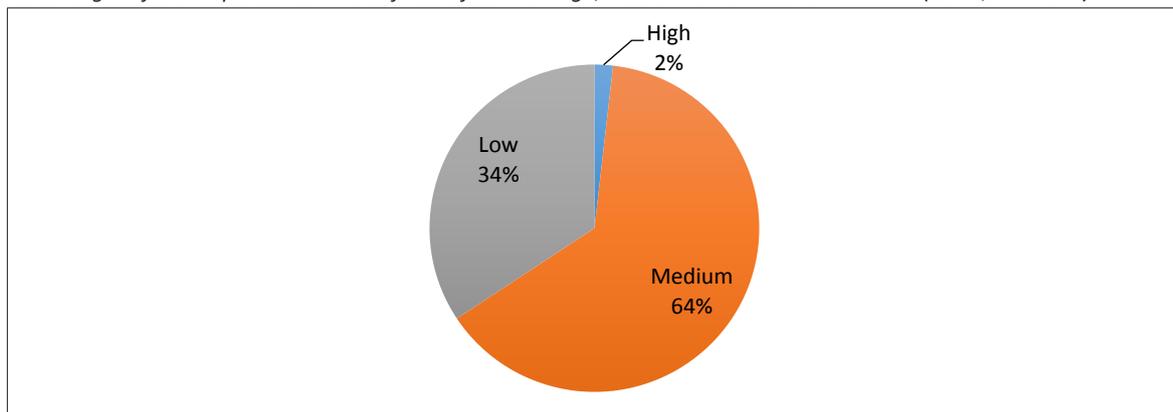
3.4.2 Economic Status

Overall, the vast majority of respondents rate their economic status as medium when compared to others in their locality (64%). One third (34%) say their economic status is comparatively low (poor or very poor), while only 2% think of their economic status as high (rich or very rich).³

³ The economic categories and their limitations are explained in more detail in Chapter 1. Just under a third of respondents identified as poor, while 3% identified as very poor. Only very small proportions perceived themselves as rich (1.7%) or very rich (0.1%). For purposes of analysis, those identifying as rich or very rich were later combined in the high economic status category while those identifying as poor or very poor were combined in the low economic status category.

Figure 3.15 Distribution of respondents – by economic status

Percentages of the respondents who self-identified with high, medium or low economic status (Q112, N=12872)

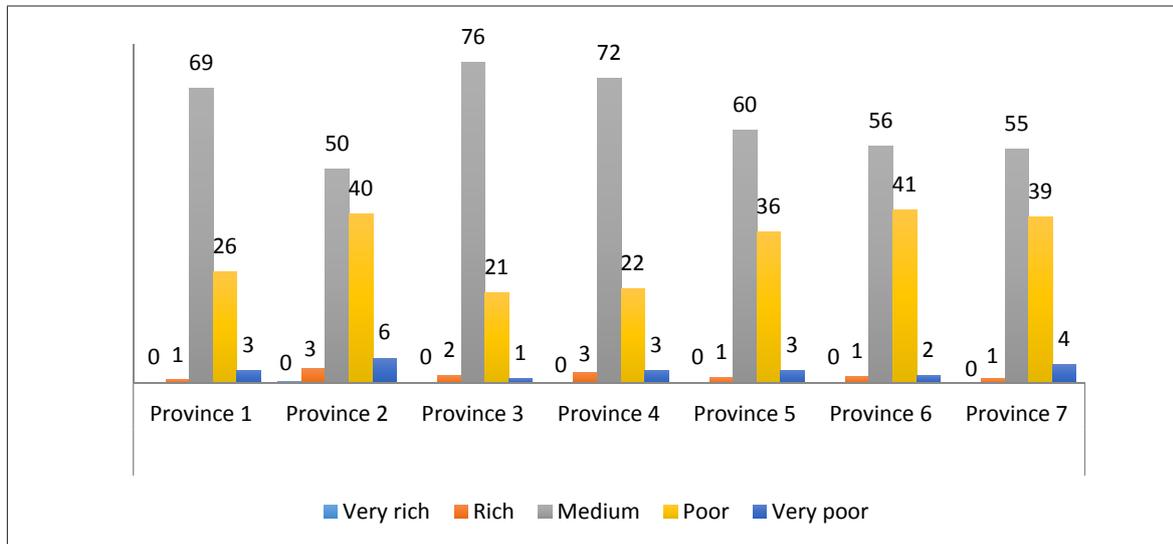


Men and women perceive themselves almost equally in ranking the economic status of their households, albeit slightly more male (2.3%) than female (1.4%) respondents identify as having a high economic status (Annex 3: Table 3.8).

People in Province 2 are more likely to feel at an extreme end of the spectrum, with more people identifying as very rich (0.3%), rich (3.4%) or very poor (6%) than in any other province. People in Province 3 are the most likely to feel their economic status is 'medium' (76%) and the least likely to feel very poor (1%). Around two-fifths of people in Provinces 2, 6 and 7 identify as poor, compared to only one fifth of people in Provinces 3 and 4 (Figure 3.16).

Figure 3.16 Self-perceived economic status of respondent households – by province

Percentages who rate their household's economic status as follows (when compared to other people in the locality) (Q112, N=12872)⁴

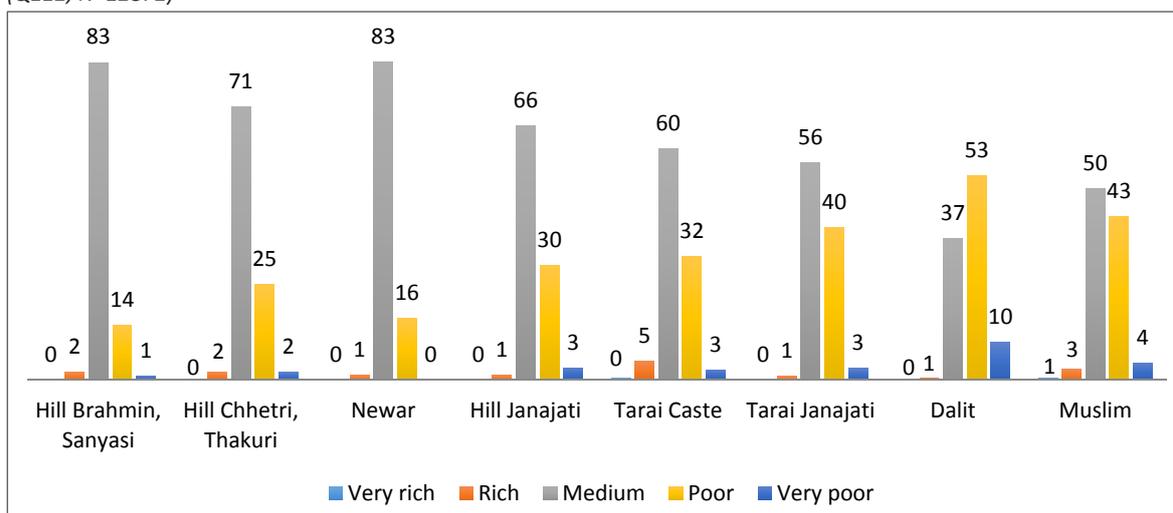


The disparities in people's perceived economic status is also notable between caste/ ethnic groups (Figure 3.17). Those most likely to describe themselves as 'very rich', albeit by a very small proportion, are the Muslim respondents, at 0.5%. A minority of Dalits, Hill Chhetris/Thakuris and Tarai Castes also identify as 'very rich', whereas no Hill Brahmin/Sanyasi, Newar, Hill Janajati or Tarai Janajati respondent identify this way.

⁴ Note that throughout the report the categories very rich and rich are combined as 'high economic status' and the categories very poor and poor are combined as 'low economic status'.

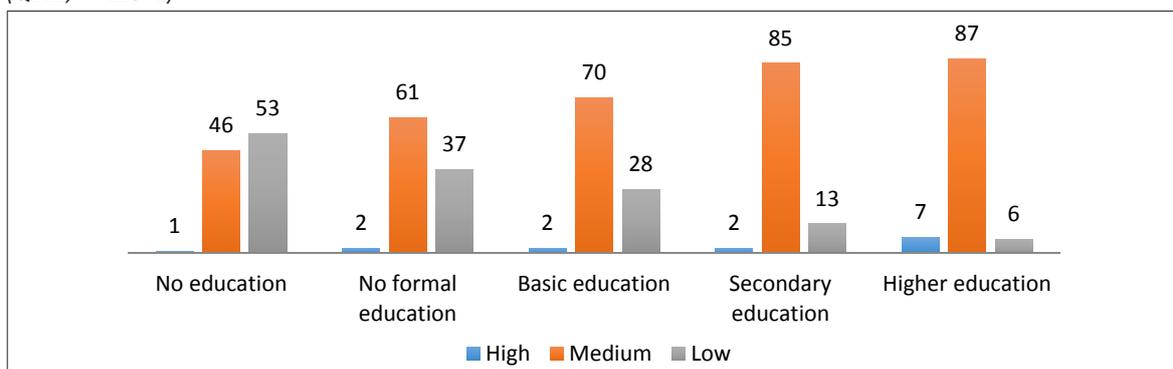
Tarai Castes are the most likely to consider themselves 'rich' (5%), compared to 0.5% of Dalits. Instead, Dalits are the most likely to identify as 'poor', with more than half (53%) describing themselves as poor, and one in ten describing themselves as 'very poor'. Almost half (47%) of the Muslim respondents identify as either poor or very poor. By contrast, only 15% of Hill Brahmins/ Sanyasis and 16% of Newars identify as poor or very poor. Rather, they are the most likely to see themselves as 'medium', with more than four-fifths of people in these two groups identifying this way.

Figure 3.17 Self-perceived economic status of respondent households – by caste/ethnic group
 Percentages who rate their household's economic status as follows (when compared to other people in the locality) (Q112, N=12872)⁵



Perhaps unsurprisingly, the higher a respondent's education, the less commonly they identify as having a low economic status (Figure 3.18).

Figure 3.18 Self-perceived economic status of respondent households – by education
 Percentages who rate their household's economic status as follows (when compared to other people in the locality) (Q112, N=12872)

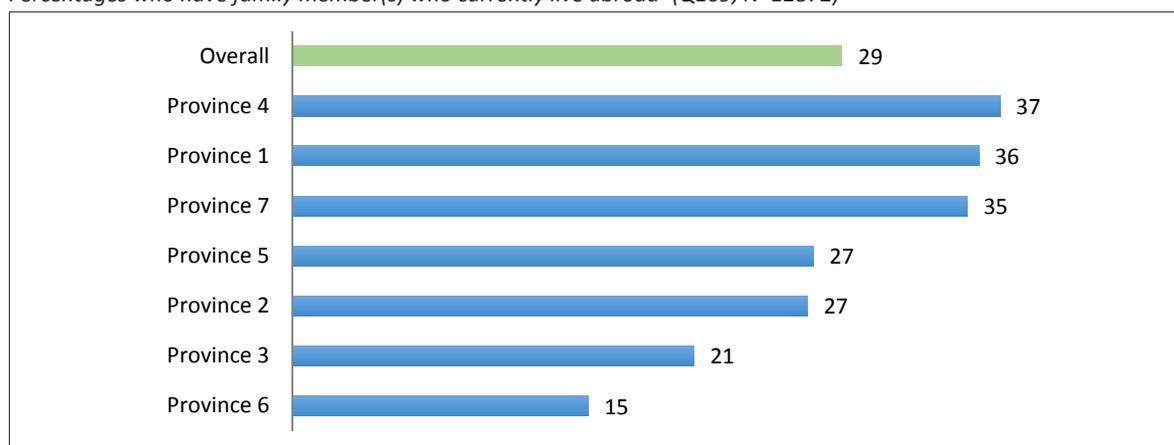


3.4.3 Foreign Migration

Just under a third (29%) of the respondents have one or more family members who are abroad for at least six months. Provinces 4 (37%), 1 (36%) and 7 (35%) all have above-average numbers of respondents reporting that their household has a family member who migrated abroad. People in Province 6 however are half as likely as the national average to have a family member abroad (15%) (Figure 3.19).

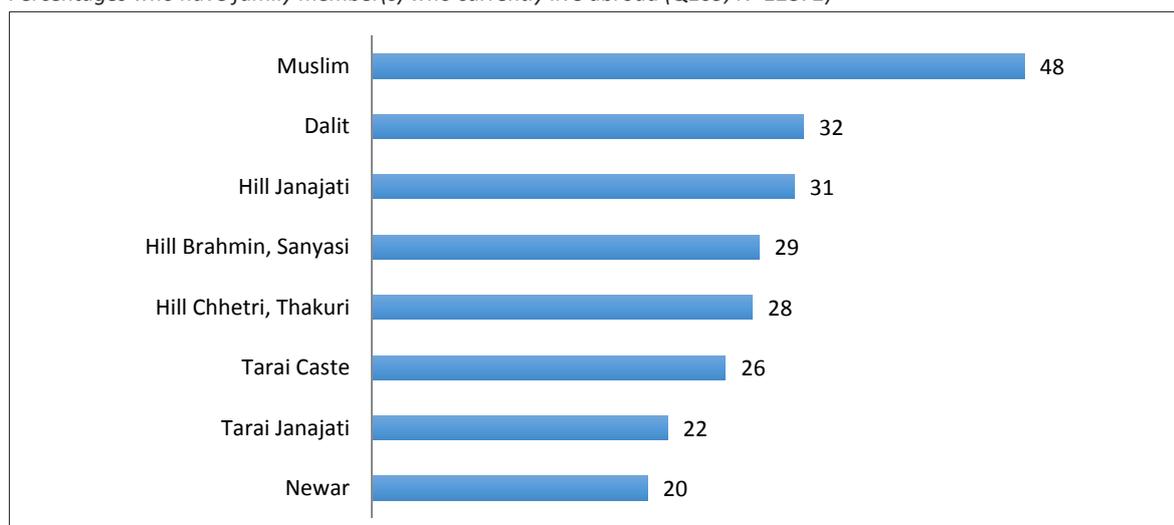
⁵ Note that throughout the report the categories very rich and rich are combined as 'high economic status' and the categories very poor and poor are combined as 'low economic status'.

Figure 3.19 Respondents with one or more family members who migrated abroad – by province and overall
 Percentages who have family member(s) who currently live abroad⁶ (Q109, N=12872)



Of the caste/ethnic groups, almost half (48%) of the Muslim respondents have family members who are foreign migrants – a higher share than any other group. Approximately a third of Dalits and Hill Janajatis also have family members who have migrated to foreign countries. Newars (20%) and Tarai Janajatis (22%) have the lowest proportion of households with family members abroad (Figure 3.20).

Figure 3.20 Respondents with one or more family members who migrated abroad – by caste/ethnic group
 Percentages who have family member(s) who currently live abroad (Q109, N=12872)



The less education a respondent has, the more commonly they have a family member abroad. 30% each of those without any education or any formal education and of those with a basic education have family members who have migrated abroad. By comparison, only 21% of those with a higher education have foreign migrants in the family. Slightly surprisingly given the trend between education and economic status, the higher a respondent's economic status, the *more commonly* they have a family member abroad. 25% of those with a low economic status say they have family members abroad compared to 31% and 32% of those with a medium or high economic status (Annex 3: Table 3.9).

Most of those who have foreign migrant family members have only one family member abroad (74%). A fifth have 2-3 family members abroad and 5% have four or more family members who migrated (Annex 3: Table 3.10).

⁶ Defined as any family member living abroad for more than 6 months or who will not return within the next 6 months.

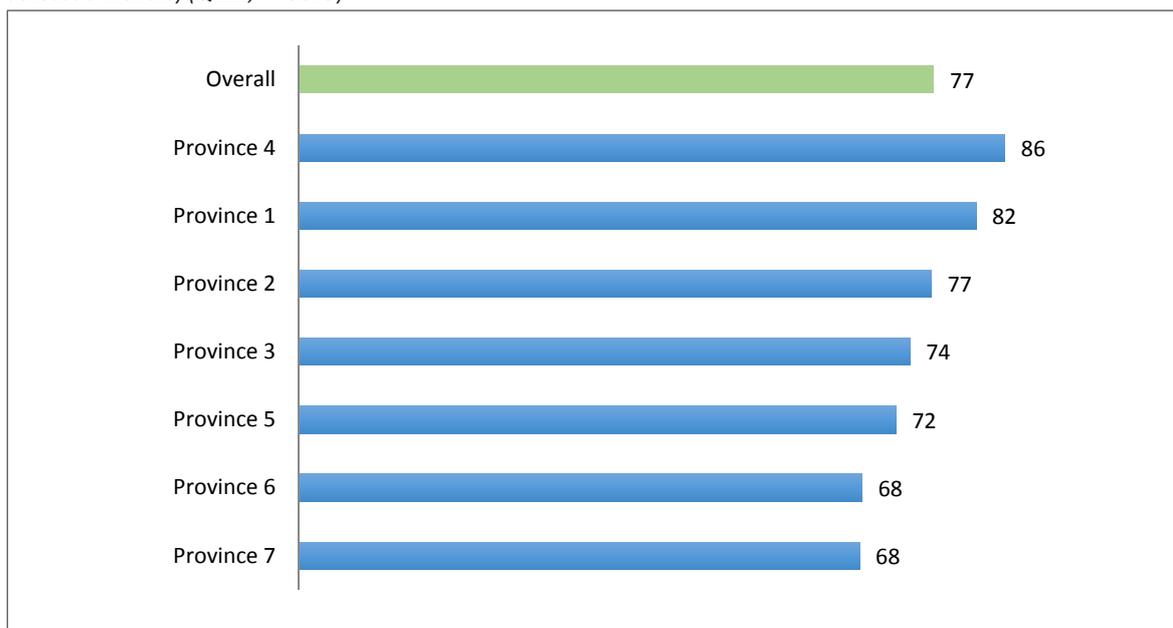
3.4.4 Remittance

Overall, of those with family members who are abroad for at least six months, 77% say they have received foreign remittance, while 23% have not. The majority of those in the Tarai (81%) and Hills (74%) received remittance while only 58% of those in the Mountain zone said they had.

Those living in Province 4 most commonly say they receive a remittance from their migrant family member, at 86%. People in Province 1 are also more likely than average to receive remittance, at 82%. Among people in Province 6 however, only 68% of those with a family member living abroad received remittance (Figure 3.21).

Figure 3.21 Respondents who have received remittance – by province

Percentages who have received remittance in the past year (among those who have family member(s) living abroad for at least 6 months) (Q111, N=3679)



Note: data on responses of “don’t know / can’t say” is not reflected in the figure as it totalled 0.4%

Of the different caste/ethnic groups, around 80% each of the Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis, Muslims, Hill Janajatis and Tarai Janajatis have received remittance. Among Hill Chhetris/Thakuris and Dalits however, only 71% and 72% respectively received remittance from their migrant family member (Annex 3: Table 3.11).

3.4.5 Access to Financial Institutions

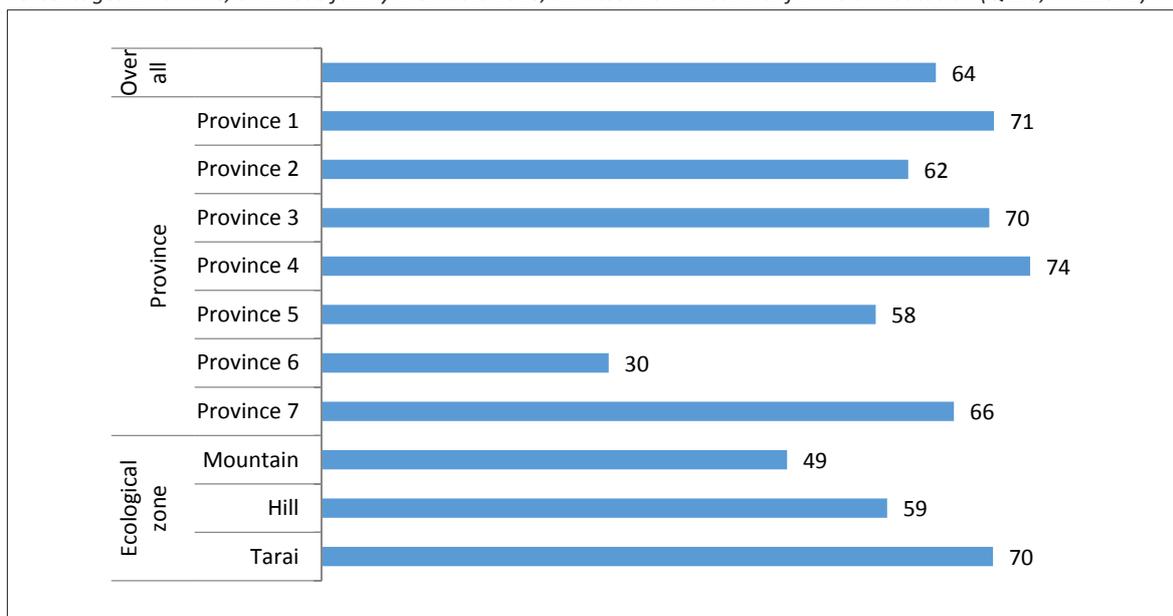
Survey participants were asked whether they or a family member hold an account in a bank or other financial institution. Overall, almost two thirds of respondents said yes.

Access to financial accounts varies notably between provinces, ecological zones and caste/ethnic groups, but there is little disparity between men and women (albeit women are very slightly more likely than men to hold an account – see Annex 3: Table 3.12).

Fewer than half of the respondents in the Mountains (49%) hold a financial account compared to those in the Tarai (70%). Two-thirds of people in the Hills have an account in their family. Almost three quarters of people in Province 4 (74%) report that they or a family member hold an account, compared to just 30% of people in Province 6. This rate in Province 6 is far lower than the national average; across all the other provinces 58-71% of people hold an account within their family (Figure 3.22).

Figure 3.22 Access to financial institutions – by ecological zone and province

Percentages who have, or whose family members have, an account in a bank or financial institution (Q113, N=12872)

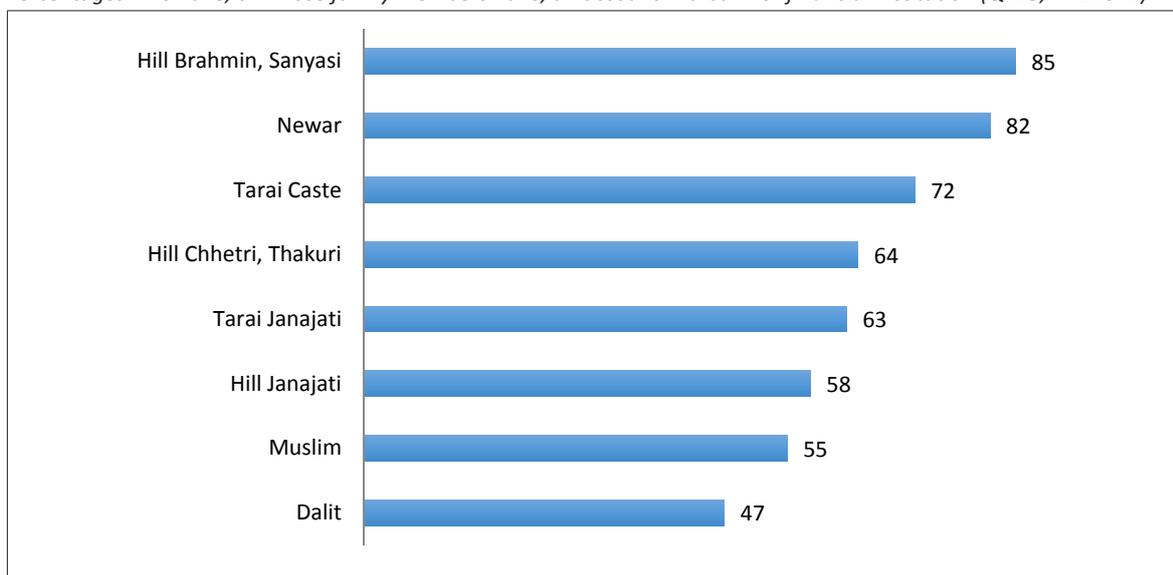


Note: data on responses of “don’t know / can’t say” is not reflected in the figure as it totalled 0.6%

Again, the disparity in who holds an account becomes pronounced across caste/ethnic categories (Figure 3.23). Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis are 38 percentage points more likely to hold an account than Dalits (85% compared to 47%). Newars and Tarai Castes are also more likely than the national average to hold an account, while only just over half of the Muslim and Hill Janajati respondents hold an account within their family.

Figure 3.23 Access to financial institutions – by caste/ethnicity

Percentages who have, or whose family members have, an account in a bank or financial institution (Q113, N=12872)



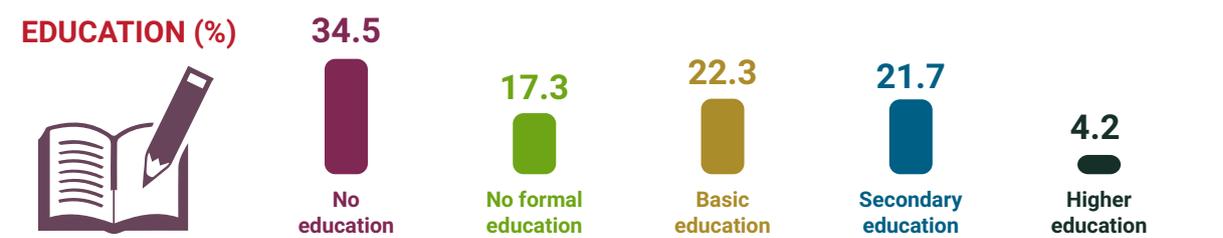
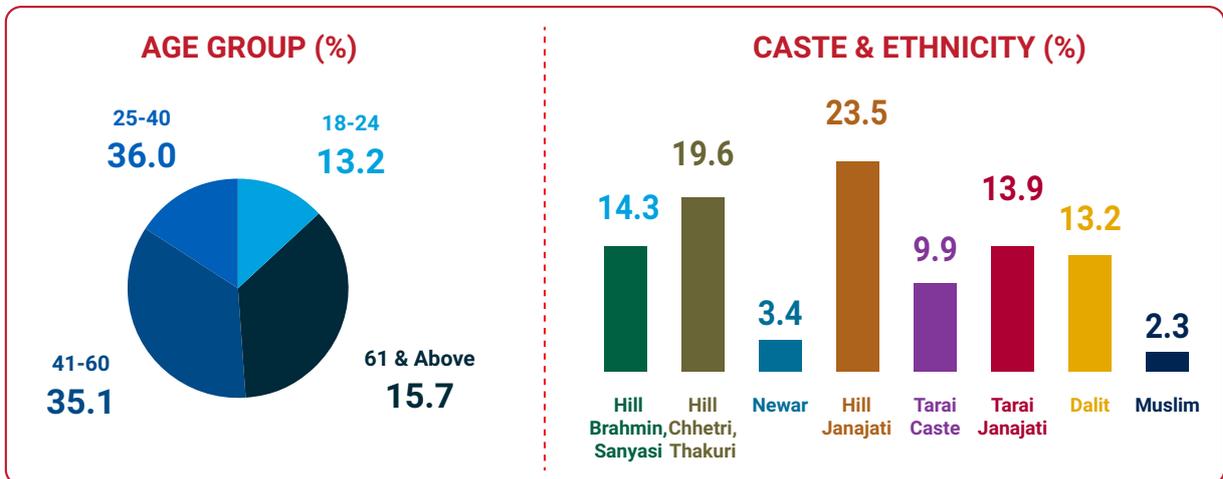
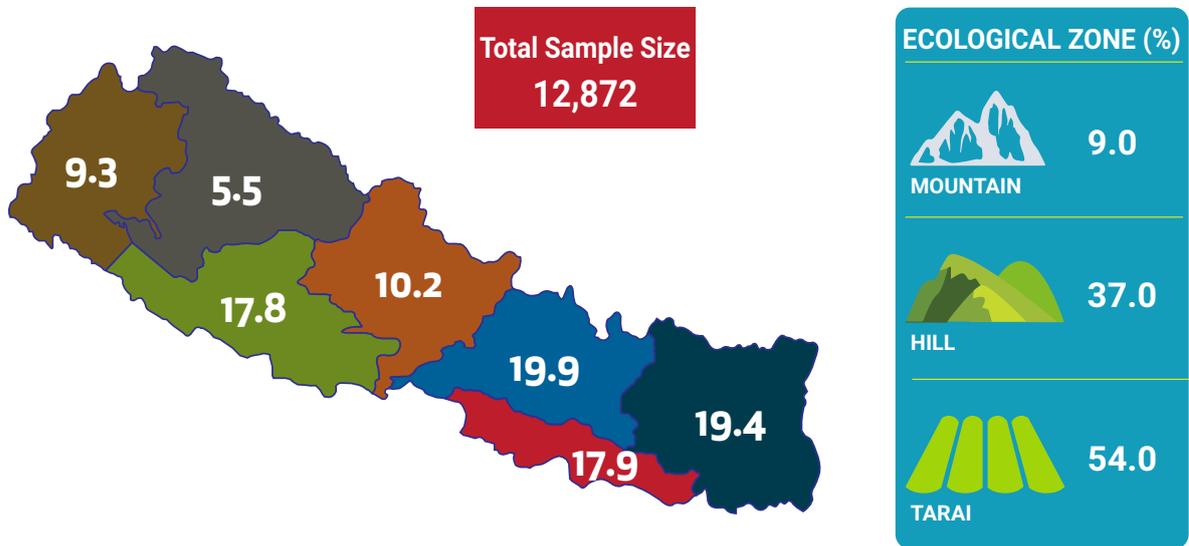
Note: data on responses of “don’t know / can’t say” is not reflected in the figure as it totalled 0.6%

As age increases, the likelihood of having an account in the family decreases. However, with higher educational achievement and with high economic status, the likelihood of having an account increases (Annex 3: Table 3.12). 90% of those who identify as having high economic status say they, or a family member, have an account compared to only 40% of those with low economic status.

Infograph 3.1

RESPONDENTS' CHARACTERISTICS

SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION (%)



FOUNDATIONS OF GOVERNANCE

Introduction

The chapter discusses what was defined as the foundations of governance (see Chapter 1): voice and participation, integrity and accountability, justice and social inclusion and the rule of law. More specifically, the chapter looks at people's participation in various local organizations, committees and groups as well as in local development planning activities – and at their depth of engagement during such meetings and activities. It also looks at trust in government and non-government institutions, at perceptions of corruption and bribing, at people's views on equal access to government jobs and services, and at the use of judicial services and trust in the courts. To gain a better understanding of people's views on the rule of law, their perceptions and experiences of various forms of discrimination and safety threats/abuse, as well as perceptions of the police and courts are discussed.

This chapter highlights both positive and negative as well as some contradictory trends which require further investigation. For example, around one third of Nepalis say they have participated in local groups, committees and organisations and development planning activities. Yet, active participation (speaking or leading during meetings) varies by gender, caste/ethnicity, age and education as well as by province. Mere attendance therefore does not necessarily equal active civic engagement and having a voice.

Levels of trust in various state or government, security and non-government institutions are fairly high – although political parties, parliamentarians and ministers are less trusted – yet people also believe that corruption is prevalent and that discrimination against citizens in government and police offices is common.

With regards to the rule of law, many people seem to trust that the police will take action if they report a crime and that the courts will provide justice while simultaneously agreeing that the police are pressurized by political parties and take bribes and that innocent people are convicted by the courts while guilty ones are not. Fear of crimes and feeling unsafe are relatively common – with major differences observed across provinces – yet actual abuse or assault are reported much less.

Despite findings across this report suggesting that factors such as caste/ethnicity, education, geography and gender or age can be barriers to accessing services, support and opportunities, people perceive economic status to be the main reason for discrimination they experienced and believe that merit primarily determines job opportunities such as government/public sector employment.

Highlights

Participation in local meetings and development planning: Just under one third of Nepalis (29%) say they have attended one or more meetings of any social organization, committee, or community forum in the past year. An equal share (29%) have participated in local development meetings, discussions and related activities at some point in the past. People in the Tarai in general and Province 2 in particular are comparatively less likely to participate in local meetings and planning.

Correlations between gender, education, age and caste/ethnicity and active participation in activities and meetings is observed: Men are more likely to participate in local activities, meetings and development planning and also more likely to speak during meetings than women. Active participation is higher among those with higher levels of education but lower among older age groups. Dalits are less likely than any other groups to lead meetings and more likely to not speak and only listen.

Trust in institutions and improvements in behaviour toward citizens: Over three fourth believe the army, the media, and local governments are very or somewhat honest. Trust in civil society organizations and user groups is almost equally high. The courts of law, civil servants or bureaucrats, NGOs, the police are trusted less by comparison. People trust business people, parliamentarians, political parties, and ministers the least. When asked specifically about perceptions of the police, around one third say the police disrespects people and a similar share believe political pressure is exerted on the police. Yet, the majority believe the behaviour of government, police, courts, local representatives and politicians towards citizens has improved in recent years.

Perceptions of corruption and bribing: Just over half of Nepalis (55%) think that the government can control corruption if it wants to, while 38% believe that the government either cannot or does not want to control corruption. When asked about perceptions of the courts and the police, around half think these take bribes.

Major differences in experiences of bribing across provinces: Overall, 10% of those who accessed a public service in the last 12 months, say they paid or were asked to pay a bribe. People in Province 2 are noticeably more likely to have been asked for bribes when accessing a public service in the past year (26%) while those in Province 6 are the least likely to have been asked for a bribe (2%).

Equal opportunities: People largely agree that merit (appropriate qualifications) shape access to government and public sector jobs and employment. Yet, nearly half do not believe that all citizens – irrespective of their origins or economic status – have the same chances of accessing such jobs.

Equality in access to services varies by type of service: A large majority agrees that the government is providing social security services to all people equally (91%). Many also agree that the government does not discriminate in providing free school education (85%) and free basic health care (81%). Fewer believe that basic facilities such as water and electricity are provided equally to all citizens (69%). Nepalis are least likely to agree that the government does not discriminate in providing protection after disasters (only 49% agree with this statement while 47% disagree).

Use of judicial services and trust in courts: Only 5% of Nepalis used the courts or services from law practitioners in the last 12 months, or have a family member who accessed these services. People in Provinces 2 and 3 are the most likely to have accessed judicial services, while those in Provinces 6 are the least likely to have done so. Nearly three fourth say they trust that the courts will provide justice to citizens like them. Yet, only 64% think that the courts treat citizens with respect while one fifth thinks it disrespects them. One fourth believe that those who are guilty are not always found guilty by the courts, and a similar share thinks that the courts punish innocent people.

Discrimination in government offices is perceived to be common: Nearly half of Nepalis think there is discrimination in government offices against common citizens. Just over one third believe discrimination in police offices and discrimination against Dalits exists. Fewer think so of discrimination in public spaces and discrimination against women/girls in society.

Experiences of different types of discrimination: Discrimination based on economic status is experienced the most, with one fourth reporting this. Fewer experienced discrimination based on political affiliation or caste/ethnicity. Even fewer, around one in ten, report gender-based, language-based, and geography-based discrimination.

Perceptions of safety and abuse vary across provinces: Nearly one fifth say they or someone in their family has feared crimes in their neighbourhood in the last 12 months. Fifteen percent each say they felt unsafe when walking alone or were verbally abused in the past year. Only 5% say they or a family member have experienced physical abuse in the past year. People in Province 2 and Province 7 are most likely to report feeling unsafe.

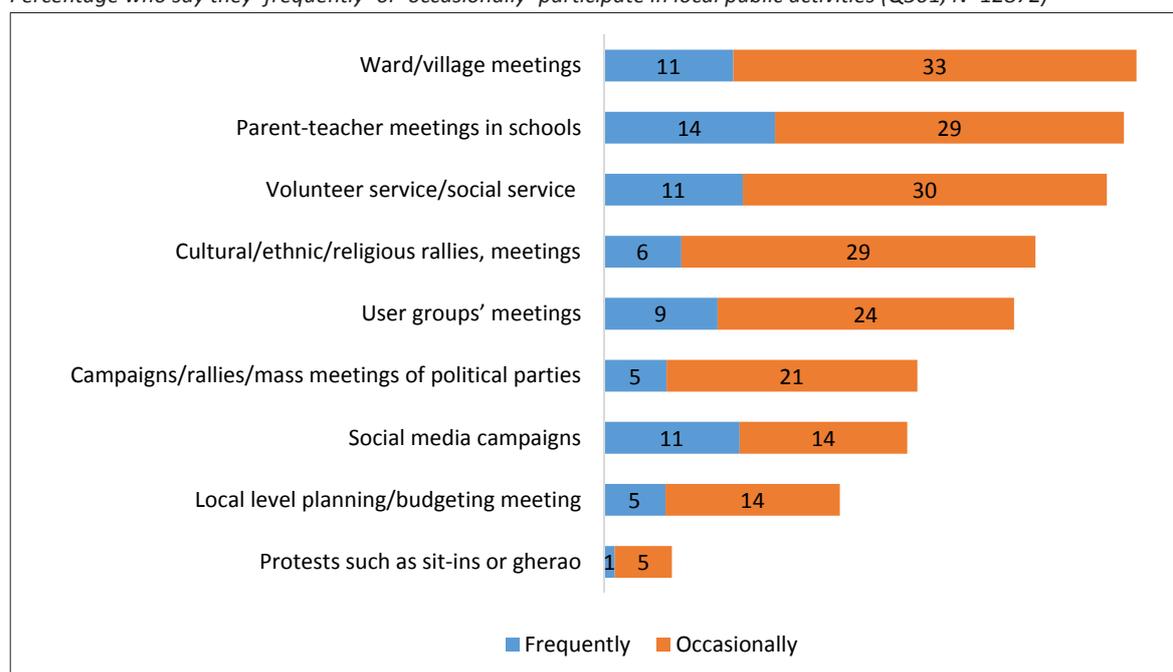
4.1 VOICE AND PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL PUBLIC ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

4.1.1 Participation in Local Public Activities

People were asked how frequently they participate in local public activities such as social groups and political activities. People are most likely to participate – ‘frequently’ or ‘occasionally’ – in village/ward meetings (44%), parent-teacher meetings in schools (43%), and volunteer/social service activities (41%). Participation in cultural/ethnic/religious meetings and rallies (36%) and in user group meetings (34%) is also comparatively high. Participation is lowest for protests such as sit-ins, *gheraos*, etc (6%). However, one in four (26%) say they participate in campaigns, rallies or mass meetings of political parties. A similar share (25%) is involved in social media campaigns. One in five participate in local-level planning and budget meetings (20%) (Figure 4.1; Annex Table 4.1.A).

Figure 4.1 Shares who participate in local public activities

Percentage who say they ‘frequently’ or ‘occasionally’ participate in local public activities (Q301, N=12872)



Note: The remaining shares not included in this figure either said they ‘rarely’ or ‘never’ participate in such activities or were unsure (‘don’t know/can’t say’).

Men are much more likely to participate in any of these local public activities than women; often the share of men who say they participate is twice as high as the share of women (Annex 4: Table 4.1.B). Of the different age groups, those aged 25-59 are most likely to participate in ward/village meetings, parent-teacher meetings in schools, cultural/ethnic/religious rallies and meetings, user group meetings and local level planning/budgeting meetings. Participation in volunteer or social services, campaigns, rallies or mass meetings of political parties and in sit-ins or *gherao* is similar among those who are between 18-59 years old but a noticeably smaller

share of those aged 60 and above say they participate in these activities. Unsurprisingly, participation in social media campaigns is highest among the youngest age group and declines with age. While 62% of 18-24-year-olds participate in social media campaigns, only 12% of 40-59-year-olds and only 2% of people aged 60 and above do (Annex 4: Table 4.1.B).

Participation in these activities is generally higher among those with education than among those without any or without formal education. It is also highest among those with high economic status than those with low economic status (Annex Table 4.1.B).

Participation also varies by caste: Hill Brahmin/Sanyasi and Hill Chhetri/Thakuri are more likely than any other group to participate in ward/village meetings, parent-teacher meetings in schools, volunteer and social services, user group meetings, and campaigns, rallies or mass meetings of political parties. Hill Brahmin/Sanyasi are also more likely than other groups to participate in cultural/ethnic/religious rallies and social media campaigns, followed by the Newar and Hill Chhetri/Thakuri groups. Participation in local level planning and budgeting meetings too, is highest among Hill Brahmin/Sanyasi, followed by Newars. Hill Chhetri/Thakuri, Tarai caste and Tarai Janajatis have lower but near-equal shares of people who participate in local level planning and budgeting meetings. Finally, participation in sit-ins or *gherao* is highest among Dalits and Hill Chhetri/Thakuri, followed by Hill Brahmin/Sanyasi (Annex 4: Table 4.1.B).

Participation in various local activities is similar in the Mountain and Hill ecological zones but lower in the Tarai – often significantly so – with the exception of participation in sit-ins or *gherao* which is similar across the three zones.

Participation varies noticeably by Province. It is generally lowest in Province 2. People in this province are less likely than those in any of the other provinces to participate in ward/village meetings, parent-teacher meetings in schools, volunteer/social services, user group meetings, campaigns/rallies/meetings of political parties and local level planning/budgeting meetings. In Province 2, participation is also below average – though not lowest – for social media campaigns, protests such as sit-ins or *gherao* and cultural/religious/ethnic rallies and meetings. People in Province 5 (12%) are significantly less likely than the national average (36%) and people in any other province to participate in cultural/religious/ethnic rallies and meetings. Engagement with social media campaigns is much lower in Province 2 (14%), Province 6 (14%) and Province 7 (16%) compared to the national average (25%) and the other provinces (Annex 4: Tables 4.1 and 4.1.B). Only small differences in the levels of participation can be observed between rural municipalities and municipalities (Annex 4: Table 4.1.B).

Table 4.1 Percentage of people who participate in local public activities – by province
Percentage who say they ‘frequently’ or ‘occasionally’ participate in local public activities (Q301, N=12872)

	Political activities	Protests	Cultural meetings	Ward/village meetings	Local meeting	User groups’ meetings	Volunteer activities	Parent-teacher meetings	Social media campaigns
Overall	26	6	36	44	19	34	41	43	25
Province 1	27	5	42	37	17	28	27	38	26
Province 2	19	4	30	25	9	9	21	26	15
Province 3	28	7	37	48	19	37	45	46	38
Province 4	27	6	40	62	31	57	63	56	33
Province 5	27	3	31	50	22	39	50	46	24
Province 6	25	7	12	43	21	37	44	52	14
Province 7	31	10	49	56	28	49	61	52	16

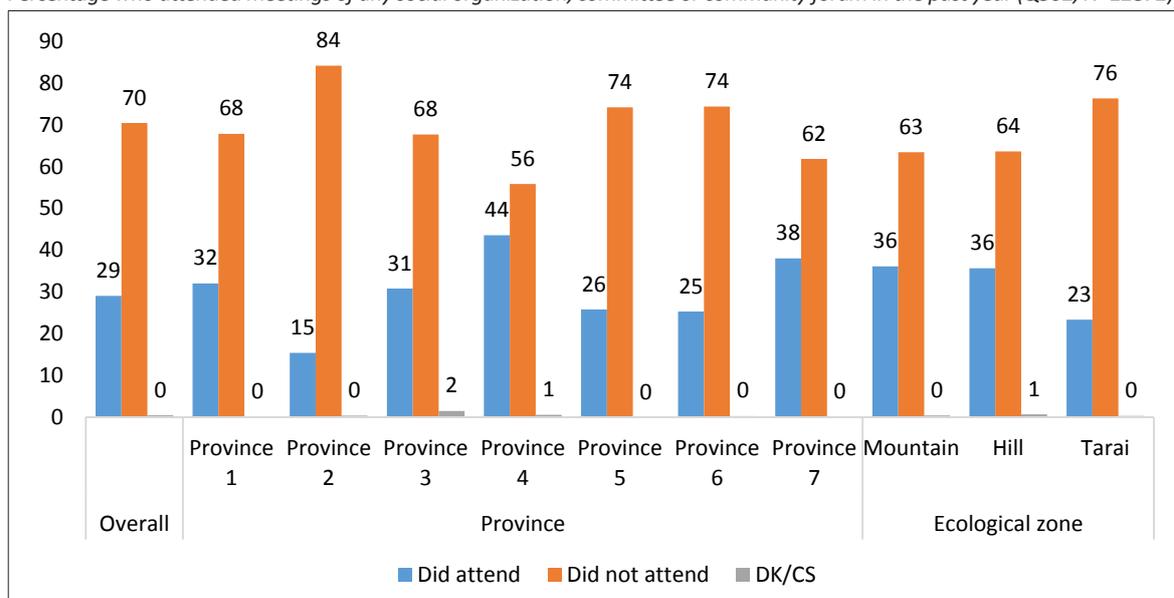
4.1.2 Participation and Voice in Local Meetings

Attendance/participation

People were also asked about their participation in meetings of social organizations, committees and community forums. Overall, 29% say they participated in one or more meetings of any social organization, committee, or community forum in the past year. Participation in these forms of meetings is highest in Province 4 (44%), followed by Provinces 7 (38%). It is lowest in Province 2 (15%). Participation is generally lower in the Tarai (23%) where people are much less likely to participate in such meetings than in the Mountains (36%) and Hills (36%) (Figure 4.2, Annex 4: Table 4.2).

Figure 4.2 Participation in local meetings – by province and ecological zone

Percentage who attended meetings of any social organization, committee or community forum in the past year (Q302, N=12872)

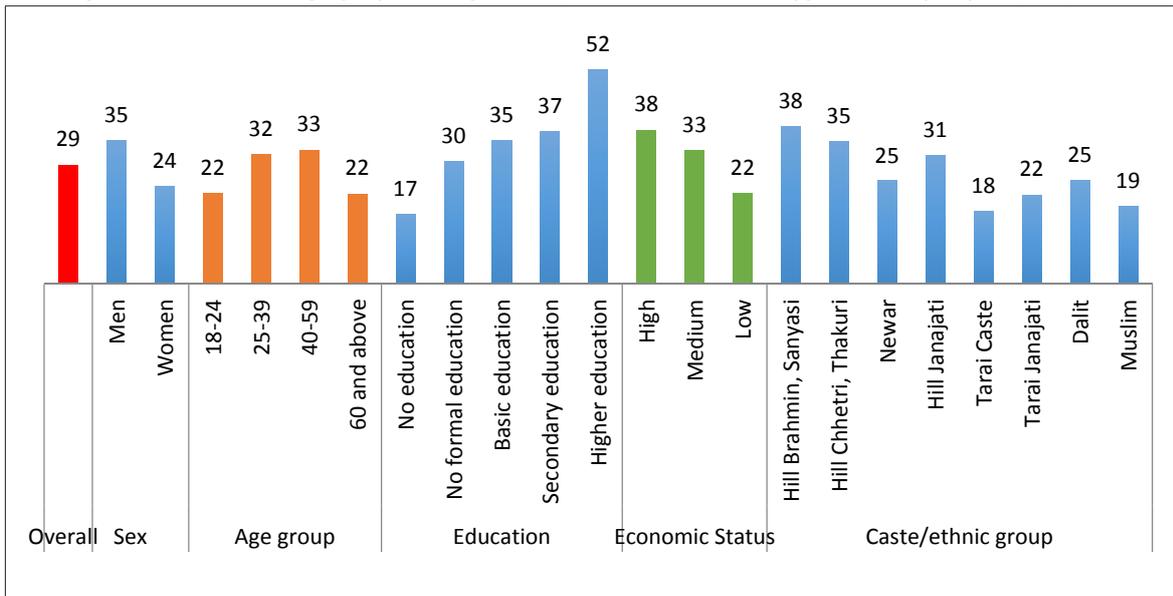


Men are not only more likely than women to participate in various public activities (see Chapter 4.1.1), they are also more likely to attend meetings of social organizations, committees or community forums: 35% of men say they participated in such meetings in the last year compared to 24% of women. Those aged between 25 and 59 years are around 10 percentage points more likely to attend than those below 25 (22%) and those aged 60 and above (22%) (Figure 4.3).

Of the different caste/ethnic groups, Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis (38%) and Hill Chhetri/Thakuri (35%) are the most likely to attend in meetings of social organizations, committees and community forums, followed by Hill Janajatis (31%). Newars (25%) and Dalits (25%) are equally likely to attend. Attendance is lowest among Tarai castes (18%), Muslims (19%), and Tarai Janajatis (22%) (Figure 4.3).

Attendance increases with higher education and higher economic status: 52% of those with higher education say they attended such meetings in the past year compared to only 17% of those who are uneducated and 30% of those without formal education. Similarly, 38% of people who say their economic status is comparatively high attended, while only 22% of people with low economic status say they participated in local meetings (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3 Participation in local meetings – by sex, age group, education, economic status, and caste/ethnicity
 Percentage who attended meetings of any social organization, committee or community forum in the past year (Q302, N=12872)

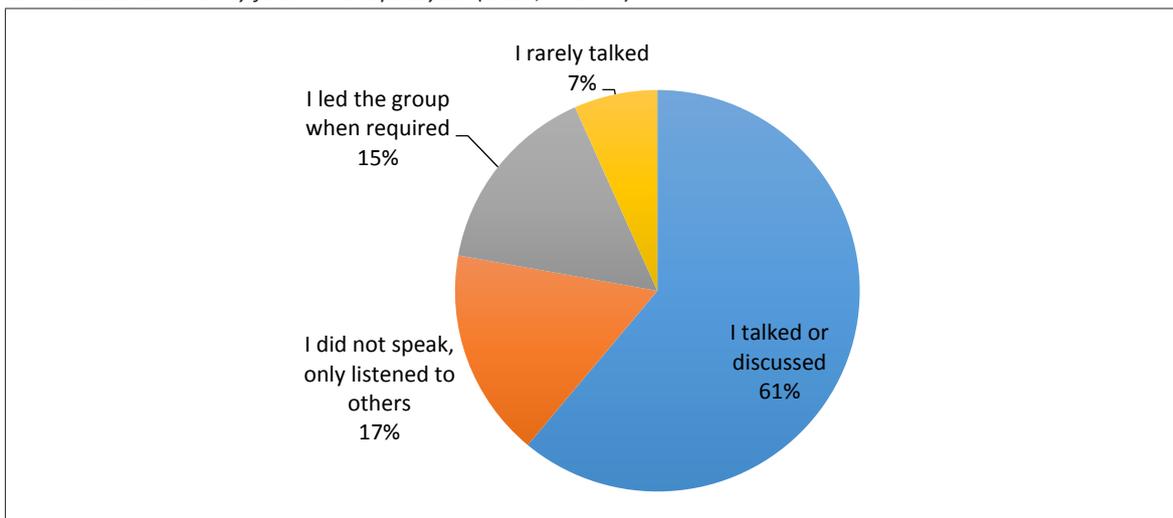


Note: This figure excludes the shares which say they did not attend or who are unsure (see Annex 4: Table 4.2)

Engagement/voice

Those who say they attended meetings of local social organizations, committees or community forums in the past year were also asked about the depth of their engagement in those meetings. Most say they did participate by talking or discussing issues during the meeting (61%). However, 17% say they did not speak and only listened to others and 7% say they rarely talked. Some 16% say they led the group when required (Figure 4.4, Annex 4: Table 4.3).

Figure 4.4 Level of engagement during local meetings
 Percentage who talked, rarely talked, did not speak, or led discussions during meetings of any social organization, committee or community forum in the past year (Q303, N=3742)

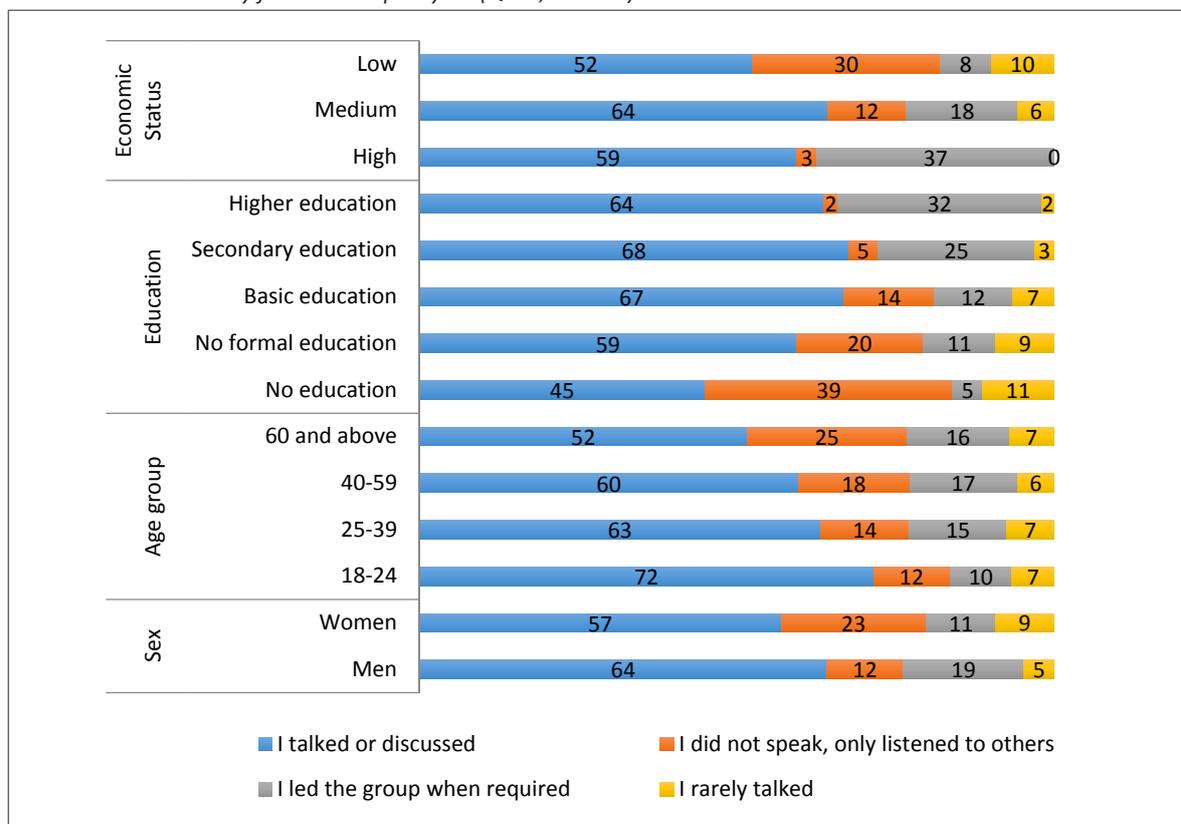


Trends regarding the association between age or education and engagement during meetings of social organizations, committees or community forums can be observed. People 60 and above are 20 percentage points less likely to speak during meetings than those who are 18-24 years old. Conversely, those aged 60 and above old are 13 percentage points more likely to rarely or never speak during meetings. However, those

aged 18-24 are slightly less likely to lead a meeting than older age groups. Education correlates with active participation during group meetings. Those with no or lower education are significantly less likely to speak up during a meeting or lead the group compared to those with higher educational attainment. Half of those with no education rarely or never spoke during meetings, compared to only 4% of those with higher education and 8% of those with secondary education. Relations between economic status and people’s engagement during meetings can also be observed. Those who are comparatively poor are much less likely to lead meetings and slightly less likely to speak during meetings. Conversely, they are more likely to say they rarely or never spoke (Figure 4.5).

Men (64%) are more likely to speak during meetings than women (57%). They are also more likely to lead meetings: 19% of men say they led the group during meetings when required, compared to 11% of women. Conversely, more women (23%) than men (12%) say they did not speak and only listened to others during meetings. Further, women are almost twice as likely as men to say they rarely spoke during meetings (Figure 4.5).

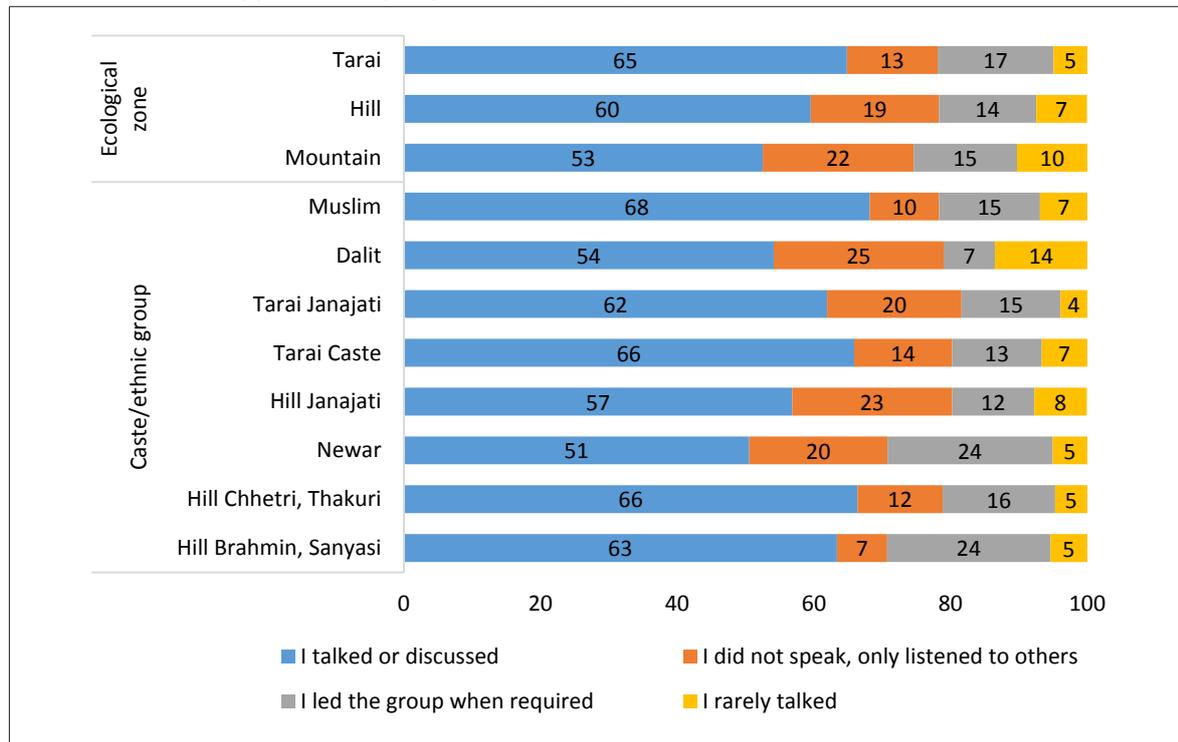
Figure 4.5 Level of engagement during local meetings – by economic status, education, age group, and sex
 Percentage who talked, rarely talked, did not speak, or led discussions during meetings of any social organization, committee or community forum in the past year (Q303, N=3742)



Note: Percentages may be below or exceed 100% due to rounding and because the ‘don’t know/can’t say’ response is not included in this chart (less than 1% chose this response).

A higher share of people in the Mountains and a smaller share of people in the Tarai say they are passive during meetings. Of those in the Mountains, 32% say they did not speak or rarely spoke during local meetings of social organizations, committees of community forums, compared to 26% in the Hills and 18% in the Tarai. Of the different caste/ethnic groups, Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis and Newars are more likely to lead meetings: nearly one in five of Hill Brahmin/Sanyasi and Newar respondents say they led a group meeting when required. Dalits are the least likely to lead meetings and have the highest share of people who say they only listen during meetings. Tarai Janajati and Hill Janajati as well as Newars also have comparatively high shares of people who say they did not speak during meetings. In contrast, Tarai castes, Hill Chhetris/Thakuris, and Muslims have the highest shares of people who speak during meetings (Figure 4.6).

Figure 4.6 Level of engagement during local meetings – by ecological zone and caste/ethnic group
 Percentage who talked, rarely talked, did not speak, or led discussions during meetings of any social organization, committee or community forum in the past year (Q303, N=3742)



Note: Percentages may be below or exceed 100% due to rounding and because the 'don't know/can't say' response is not included in this figure (less than 1% chose this response).

Reasons for not speaking during meetings

Figure 4.7 Reasons for not speaking during local meetings
 Percentage who gave various reasons for not speaking during meetings of any social organization, committee or community forum in the past year (Q304, N=627)



Note: Multiple answers were possible

Those who say they did not speak or discuss during meetings of local social organizations, committees or community forums were asked why they did not to speak (Figure 4.7, Annex 4: Table 4.4). The most common

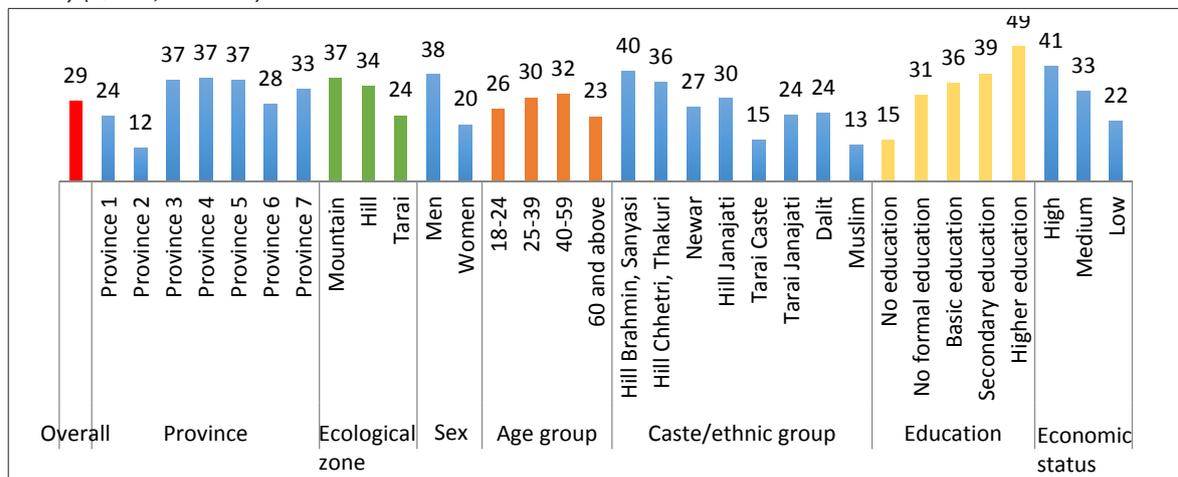
reason people give for not speaking in meetings is that they ‘did not know what to speak about’ (52%). Being unable to speak in a group setting was cited as a reason by just over one third of respondents (36%), while not being asked to speak was cited by one fourth (25%). 15% think that their voice is not heard in meetings. Other reasons are given less frequently: Few say they do not have time to stay in meetings (5%) or have a language problem that prevents them from speaking in local group meetings (3%).¹

4.1.3 Participation in Local Development Planning

People were asked whether they have ever participated in any of the local development planning activities or discussions in their locality (Figure 4.8, Annex 4: Table 4.5). Nearly one third of those interviewed (29%) say they participated in local development meetings, discussions and related activities at some point in the past. Men (39%) are much more likely than women (24%) to have participated and those aged 25-59 years old are more likely to have been involved than those below 25 or 59 years old.

Figure 4.8 Participation in local development planning activities and discussions – by province, ecological zone, sex, age group, caste/ethnicity, education and economic status

Percentage who say they have participated in any of the local development planning activities and discussions in their locality (Q1201, N=12872)



Participation correlates with education levels. Those with higher education (49%) are more than three times as likely to have participated in local development planning than those with no education (15%) and over ten percentage points more likely to have participated than those with basic (36%) or secondary education (39%). It is therefore not surprising that engagement in local development planning is highest among those engaged in occupational activities that require a higher educational attainment. However, participation decreases with lower economic status. People working in the service sector (48%) are the most likely to have participated in local development planning. Those working in businesses (31%) and in agriculture (33%) are also more likely than average to have participated, while daily wage labourers (24%), those primarily working in the household (19%) and those without work (18%) are the least likely to have participated (Annex 4: Table 4.5).

Of the different caste/ethnic groups, Tarai Castes (15%) and Muslims (13%) are the least likely to have participated in local development planning while Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis (40%) are the most likely to have participated. Engagement is also comparatively high among Hill Chhetris/Thakuris (36%), Hill Janajatis (30%), and Newars (27%). Participation among Dalits (24%) and Tarai Janajatis (24%) is only slightly below the national average of 29%.

¹ Although the sample of those who did not speak during meetings is small (N=627), some interesting trends can be observed: People in the Mountains are more likely to give ‘my voice is not heard’ as a reason for not speaking in meetings compared to those in the Tarai and Hills. They are also more likely to say that language is a problem. In contrast, people in the Hills are 15-20 percentage points less likely than those from the Mountains or Tarai to say that they did not speak because no one asked them to. Women are more likely than men to say they did not speak in meetings because they feel they cannot speak in publicly. They are also more likely to feel that they do not know what to speak about. Unsurprisingly, confidence in speaking publicly and knowing what to speak about in meetings increases with rising educational attainment (Annex 4: Table 4.4).

People in Province 2 are noticeably less likely to have been involved in local development planning activities and discussions (people in this province are also less likely to have participated in meetings of local community forums, social organizations and committees – see Chapter 4.1.2). Only 12% of people in Province 2 say they participated at some point in the past, a figure much lower than in any other province and the national average of 29%. Overall, people in the Tarai (24%) are noticeably less likely to participate in local development than those in the Hills (34%) or Mountains (37%).

4.2 INTEGRITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

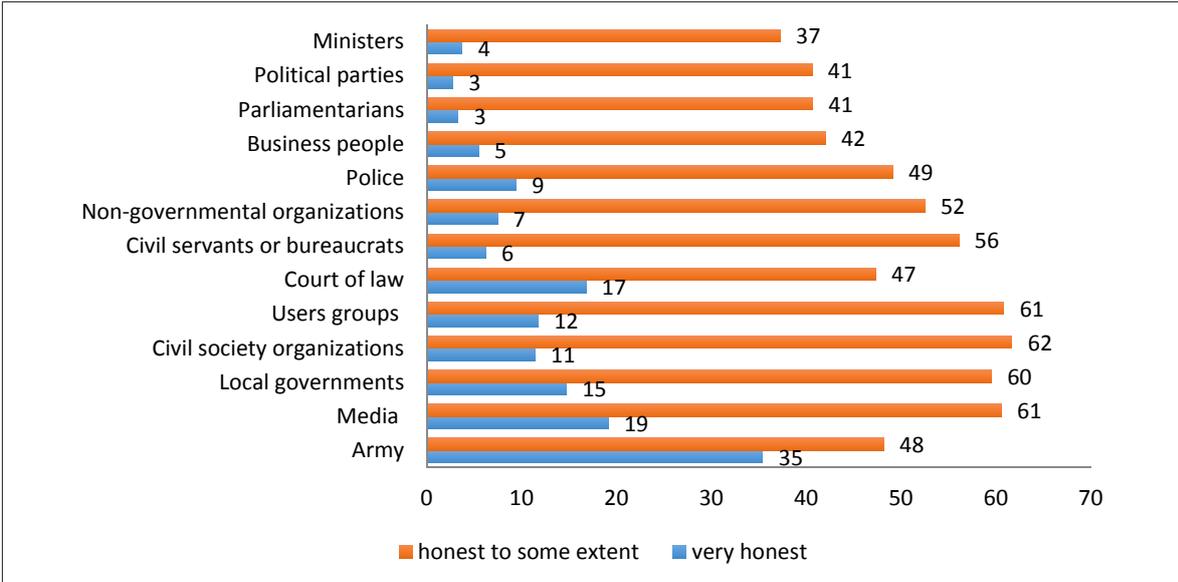
4.2.1 Trust in Institutions

People trust the army, media, local governments, civil society organizations, and user groups the most, with over 73% rating these institutions as very or somewhat honest. However, nearly one in five (19%) distrust local governments and user groups. More than half think the courts of law, civil servants or bureaucrats, non-government organizations and the police are honest. Less than half think that business people, parliamentarians, political parties and ministers are honest and more people distrust these than trust them. Just over one in three people distrust civil servants/bureaucrats and the police, rating them as ‘not very honest’ or ‘not honest at all’. One in five people say they distrust the courts (Figure 4.9, Annex 4: Table 4.6.A).

While large shares of people believe various institutions to be ‘honest to some extent,’ much smaller shares believe they are ‘very honest’. One in three (35%) believe the army is ‘very honest’ and one in five (19%) rate the media as ‘very honest’. Slightly smaller shares rate the courts (17%), local governments (15%), user groups (12%) and civil society organizations (11%) as very honest. Ministers, political parties and parliamentarians fare less well: less than 4% think these are ‘very honest’ and comparatively large shares of people say they are ‘not honest at all’ (over 17%). Many also distrust business people (19% believe they are ‘not honest at all’). Some 12% think civil servants or bureaucrats are ‘not honest at all’ (Figure 4.9, Annex 4: Tables 4.6.A).

Uncertainty is higher for some institutions: One in five (20%) are unsure whether to trust non-governmental organizations indicating that they may not have direct contact with NGOs or think of these as removed. Comparatively large shares are also unsure how to rate the courts of law (14%), civil society organizations (13%), parliamentarians (11%) and ministers (9%) (Figure 4.9, Annex 4: Tables 4.6.A).

Figure 4.9 Perceived integrity of government, security forces, media and non-government institutions
 Percentage of people who perceive various institutions as ‘very honest’ or ‘honest to some extent’ (Q701, N=12872)



Note: The remaining shares either believe these institutions are not very honest, not honest at all, or are unsure (see Annex: Table 4.6.A)

Levels of trust in these institutions are generally lower than the national average in Province 2 and Province 7. In Province 7, fewer people than in any other province rate ministers (31%), parliamentarians (35%), the court of law (44%), civil servants (49%), civil society organizations (56%), the media (66%), non-governmental organizations (49%) and the army (72%) as very or somewhat honest. In Province 2, levels of trust in different institutions are lower than the national average with the exception of trust in business people, which is 19 percentage points higher in Province 2 (66%) than the national average (47%) – higher than in any other province. In Province 2, lower shares than in any other province consider local governments (59%), the police (48%), and user groups (56%) to be honest (Annex 4: Table 4.6.B).

People in Province 3 are the least likely to trust political parties (36%) compared to those in other provinces. This links with other findings of this report about people in Province 3 being more skeptical about politics and political parties. In Province 3, the share of people who trust ministers (37%), parliamentarians (37%), business people (37%), user groups (67%), and non-governmental organizations (50%) are also low compared to other provinces. In Province 1, on the other hand, the shares of people who believe ministers (52%) and parliamentarians (57%) are honest are noticeably higher than in the other provinces. In general, people in Province 1 are comparatively optimistic; they are more likely to trust any of the institutions than the national average (Annex 4: Table 4.6.B).

Trust in the new local governments (rural municipalities and municipalities) is significantly higher than average in Province 6 (87%), Province 1 (84%) and Province 4 (83%). Trust in the courts is much higher in Province 1 (79%) and Province 5 (73%) than in any other province. Civil servants and bureaucrats are most trusted in Province 6 (76%), Province 1 (72%), and Province 4 (70%) (Annex 4: Table 4.6.B).

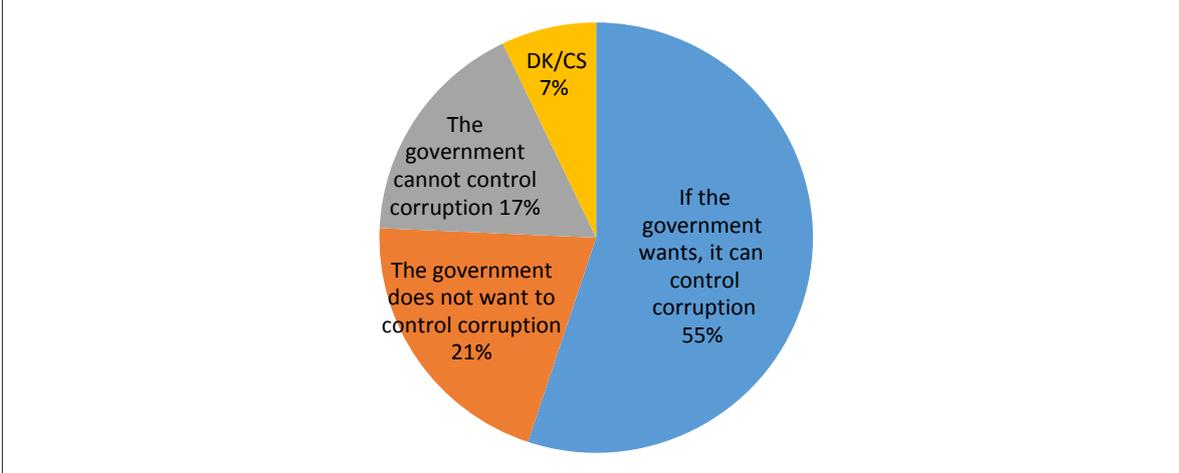
People in the Tarai are less likely to believe that ministers, local governments, civil servants or bureaucrats, the police, and users groups are honest than people in the Hills and the Mountains. However, people in the Tarai are comparatively more likely to say the court of law, business people, and non-governmental organizations are honest (Annex 4: Table 4.6.B).

Age correlates with how people rate various state and non-state institutions, with older people being more skeptical. Lower trust in local governments, the court, civil society organizations, the media, user groups, non-governmental organizations and the army correlates with rising age. The only institutions for which trust increases slightly with age are ministers and political parties. No clear trends between level of education and people's trust in these institutions is observed. However, a higher share of people who think an institution is honest correlates with higher educational attainment for the court, civil society organizations, and the army while a lower share say so for business people and civil servants and bureaucrats (Annex 4: Tables 4.6.B and 4.6.1-4.6.13).

4.2.2 Perceptions of the Government's Efforts to Control Corruption

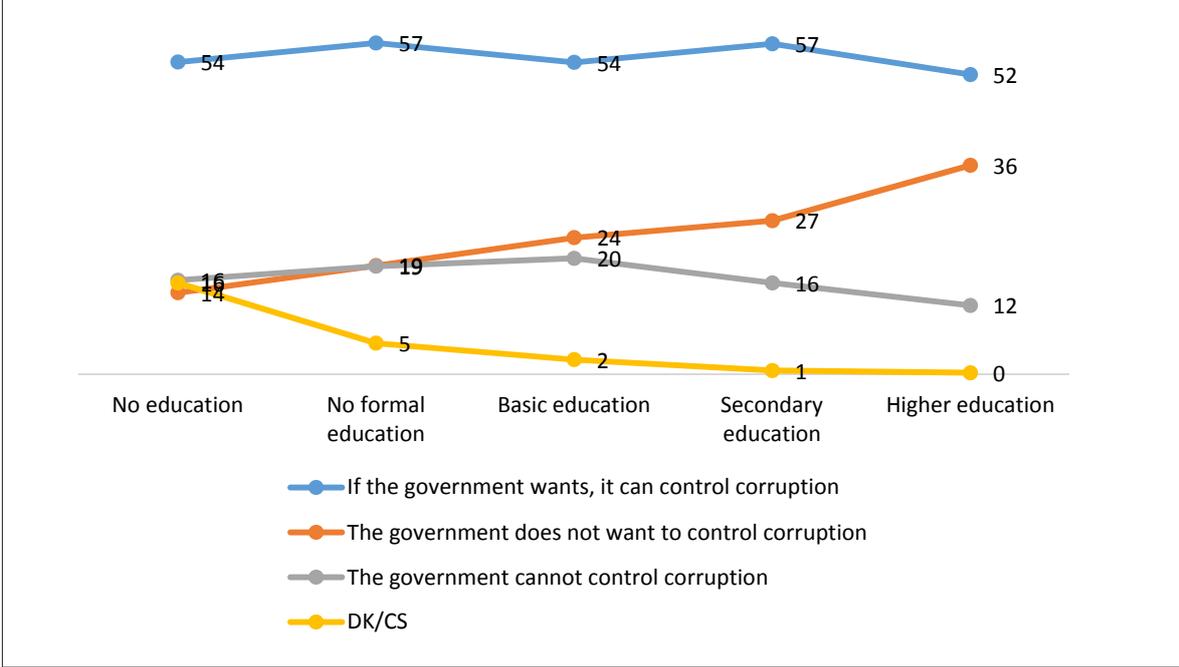
Just over half of Nepalis (55%) think that the government can control corruption if it wants to. However, 38% believe that the government cannot or does not want to control corruption (21% say the government does not want to, while 17% think it cannot control corruption). Some 7% are unsure about the government's ability to curb corruption (Figure 4.10). Uncertainty correlates with rising age: Only 2% of those aged 18-24 years are unsure about the government's ability to control corruption compared to 15% of those aged 60 and above (Annex 4: Table 4.7).

Figure 4.10 Perceptions of the government's efforts to control corruption
 Percentage who agree with statements about the government's efforts to control corruption (Q702, N=12872)



Higher shares of people who believe that the government does not want to control corruption correlate with rising education while the shares who are uncertain about the government's ability and willingness to curb corruption decrease with rising education. Those with higher education are 22 percentage points more likely to think that the government does not want to control corruption than those with no education and 16 percentage points less likely to be uncertain about this (Figure 4.11).

Figure 4.11 Perceptions of the government's efforts to control corruption – by education
 Percentages who agree with statements about the government's efforts to control corruption (Q702, N=12872)



People in Provinces 1, 4 and 6 are more likely to believe that the government can control corruption if it wants to than people in other provinces, while people in Provinces 5 and 7 are the least likely to say so. People in Provinces 3 and 7 are the most likely to think that the government does not want to control corruption, while those in Province 6 are the least likely to think so. People in Provinces 5 and 7 are comparatively more likely to think that the government cannot control corruption even if it wants to. Of the different caste/ethnic groups, Hill Brahmins and Tarai Castes are the most likely to say that the government does not want to control corruption (Annex 4: Table 4.7).

4.2.3 Bribes

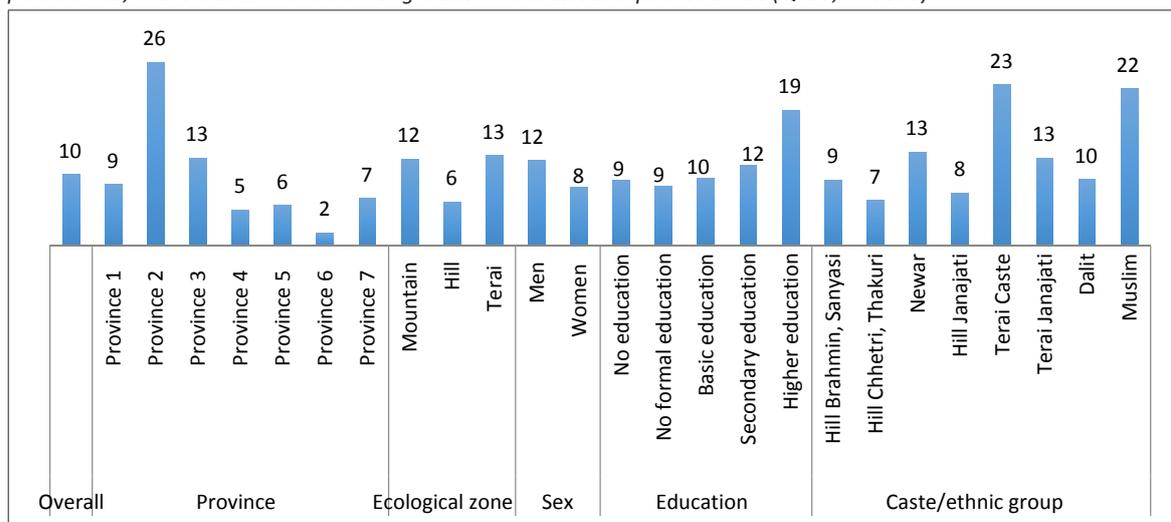
People were asked whether they paid a bribe or were asked to pay a bribe when accessing a public service in the past year. Some 8% of those interviewed report they paid or were asked to pay a bribe while say 68% say they did not pay a bribe when accessing a service. Nearly one quarter (23%) say they did not access any public service over the last 12 months (Annex 4: Table 4.8.A).²

Of those who did access a public service in the last 12 months, 10% had to pay, or were asked to pay, a bribe, and 88% did not (2% are unsure) (Annex 4: Table 4.8.B). Those with higher education are around twice as likely as those with no or no formal education to say they were asked for, or paid, a bribe. Men are slightly more likely to have been asked and/or paid a bribe than women (Figure 4.12).

Among the provinces, people in Province 2 are noticeably more likely to have been asked for bribes when accessing a public service in the past year: 26% of people who accessed a public service in the last 12 months in Province 2 say they were asked for and/or paid a bribe (13% or less in the other provinces paid or were asked to pay bribes). In Province 6, only 2% of people of people who accessed a public service in the past year say they were asked to and/or paid a bribe (Figure 4.12).

Tarai castes (23%) and Muslims (22%) are the most likely to have been asked for and/or paid a bribe when accessing a public service, while Hill Janajatis (8%), Hill Chhetris/Thakuris (7%), Dalits (10%) and Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis (9%) are the least likely to say they were asked to pay a bribe (Figure 4.12).

Figure 4.12 Prevalence of bribing among those who accessed a public service in the past year – by province, ecological zone, sex, education, economic status and caste/ethnic group
Percentages of those who were asked for and/or paid a bribe, or who have a family member who was asked for and/or paid a bribe, in the last 12 months among those who accessed a public service (Q703; N=9865)



4.2.4 Awareness of and Participation in Accountability Mechanisms

Many people have not heard of or seen various mechanisms introduced to hold public officials accountable, such as public hearings (37%), social audits (44%), user committees (22%), parent-teacher discussions in schools (23%) and the public display of project-related information (38%). However, even larger shares show basic awareness of or participated themselves in these accountability mechanisms (Figure 4.13).

The shares of people who themselves participated or had a family member participate in user committees or social audits in schools is comparatively high: 40% say they participated in or have a family member who

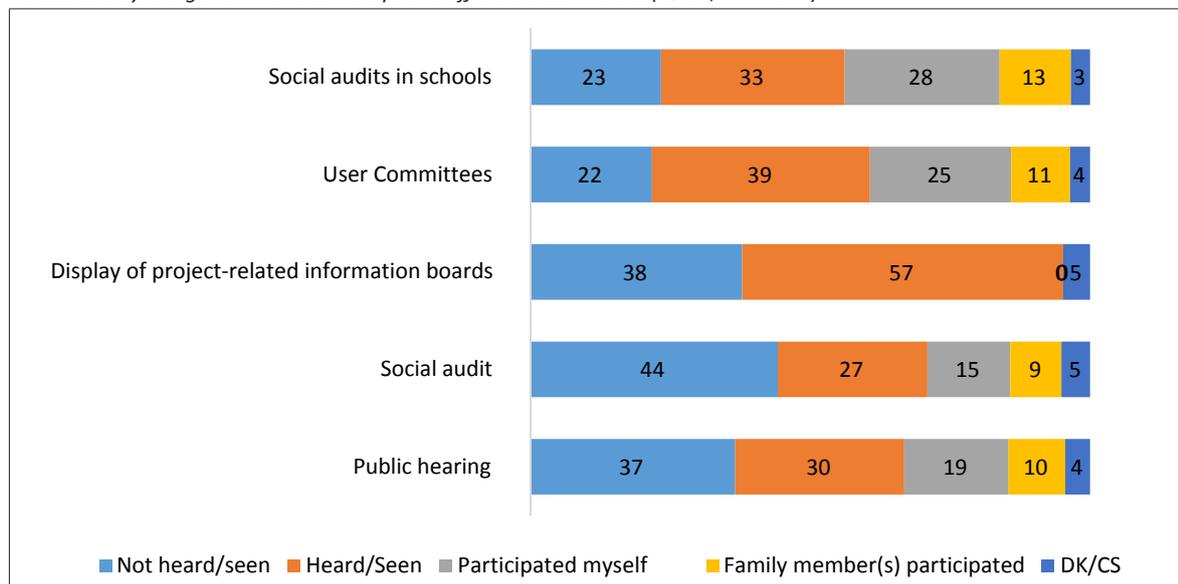
² 1% answered 'don't know/can't say' to the question about whether they had to pay a bribe when accessing a public service in the last 12 months.

participated in school audits while 36% say so for user committees. Fewer (29%) attended or had a family member attend a public hearing and 24% attended or had a family member participate in social audits held upon the completion of a project (Figure 4.13).

Over half (57%) say they heard about or saw project information boards, yet 43% either did not hear about these or were unsure. Awareness of information boards rises with education and decreases with age. Men are 13 percentage points more likely to have seen or heard of such boards compared to women. Differences in awareness about information boards among the different caste/ethnic groups can be observed: Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis (72%), Hill Chhetris/Thakuris (69%) and Tarai Janajatis (62%) are comparatively more aware, followed by Newars (55%) and Hill Janajatis (53%). Dalits (45%), Tarai Castes (41%), and Muslims (30%) were the least aware of the display of project information boards (Annex 4: Tables 4.9.1-4.9.5).

Levels of awareness about information boards also varies between provinces: Awareness is lowest in Province 2 (26%) and highest in Provinces 5 and 7 (73% and 74% respectively) (Annex 4: Tables 4.9.1-4.9.5).

Figure 4.13 Awareness of and participation in accountability mechanisms
 Percentages who have heard of, participated in, or have family members who participated in various mechanisms introduced by the government to hold public officials accountable (Q704, N=12872)



Higher participation in public hearings, social audits, user committees, and parent-teacher discussions in schools too, correlates with higher educational attainment. Men are much more likely to participate than women, but large shares of women participate in user committees (20%) and social audits in schools (21%). Those below 25 years old and aged 60 and above are less likely to participate compared to those who are 25-59 years old. Participation in various mechanisms is much lower in Province 2 compared to the other provinces and the national average. Among the ecological zones, participation is noticeably lower in the Tarai compared to the Hills and Mountains. Among the caste/ethnic groups, hill groups and Newars are the most likely to participate in accountability meetings, while Muslims are the least likely to take part (Annex 4: Tables 4.9.1-4.9.5).

4.3 JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

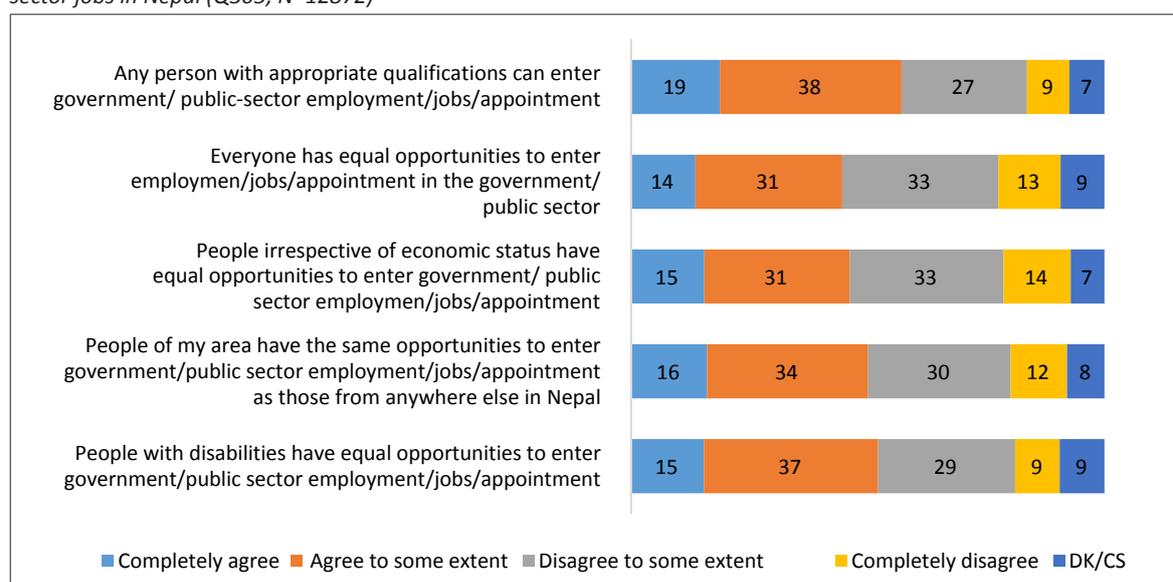
4.3.1 Views on Access to Government/Public-Sector Jobs

Respondents were read various statements about access government/public sector jobs in Nepal and asked to what extent they agree or disagree. People largely agree that merit (appropriate qualifications) shapes access to government/public sector jobs. Many more agree with this statement than disagree and the share of people who strongly agree with this statement is also high compared to the other factors people were asked about

(nearly one in five strongly agree with this statement). However, one in three (35%) disagree that any person with appropriate qualifications can get a government/public-sector job. A slightly larger share (38%) disagree that people with disabilities have equal opportunities in accessing government/public-sector jobs. People are slightly more skeptical that people in their vicinity have equal opportunities in accessing employment in the government/public sector than those living elsewhere in the country (42% disagree).³ They are even more skeptical that everyone has equal opportunities for employment/appointment in the government/public sector (46% disagree) and that people of difference economic status have equal opportunities in securing employment/appointment in the government/public sector (47% disagree) (Figure 4.14).

For all statements, the shares who completely agree or completely disagree are much smaller than the shares who agree or disagree to some extent (Annex 4: Table 4.10.A).

Figure 4.14 Perceptions of equal opportunities in access to government and public-sector jobs
 Percentages who agree/disagree with, or are uncertain about, various statements on access to government and public sector jobs in Nepal (Q305, N=12872)



Generally, people in Provinces 1, 2 and 6 are more positive about equal opportunities in access to government/public sector jobs in Nepal. People in Provinces 3, 4 and 5 are less positive. Of the three ecological zones, people in the Mountains are slightly less positive than those in the Tarai and Hills (Table 4.2, Annex 4: Tables 4.10.B and 4.10.1-4.10.5).

Women are more likely to be uncertain than men. Uncertainty also correlates with higher age and with lower economic status: Those aged 60 and above and those with lower economic status are the more likely to be uncertain about the various statements and less likely to say they agree (Annex 4: Tables 4.10.B and 4.10.1-4.10.5).

³ 'Agree' includes answers for those who say they 'strongly agree' and 'agree to some extent', while 'disagree' includes answers for those who 'disagree to some extent' and 'strongly disagree'.

Table 4.2 Perceptions of equal opportunities in access to government and public-sector jobs – by province
Shares who agree (completely or to some extent) with various statements on access to government and public sector jobs in Nepal (Q305, N=12872)

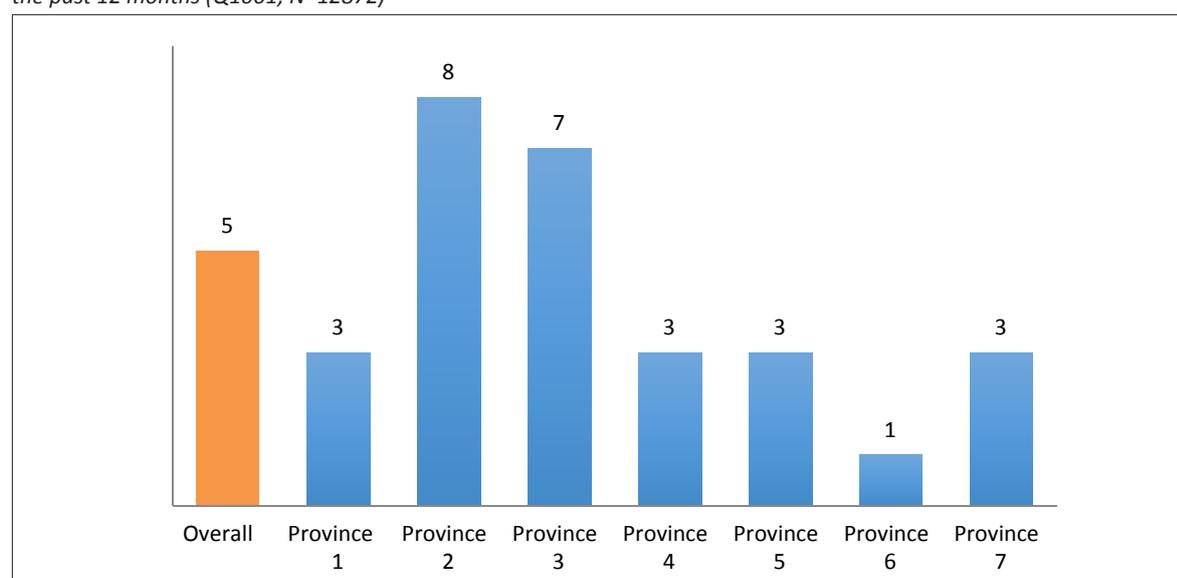
	Everyone has equal opportunities to enter employment/jobs/appointment in the government/public sector	Any person with appropriate qualifications can enter government/public-sector employment/jobs/appointment	People of my area have the same opportunities to enter government/public sector employment/jobs/appointment as those from anywhere else in Nepal	People irrespective of their economic status have equal opportunities to enter government/public sector employment/jobs/appointment	People with disabilities have equal opportunities to enter government/public sector employment/jobs/appointment
Overall	45	57	50	46	52
Province 1	55	64	67	55	64
Province 2	61	64	56	56	59
Province 3	34	53	43	43	45
Province 4	36	50	47	44	48
Province 5	35	52	38	34	44
Province 6	53	69	59	56	60
Province 7	37	49	39	36	43

Note: This table shows only the shares who agree (completely or to some extent) of the total number of people who were asked this question, not those who somewhat or fully disagree or are unsure (see Annex 4: Tables 4.10.1-4.10.5 for more information).

4.3.2 Use of Judicial Services and Trust in Courts

Only 5% of Nepalis used the courts or services from law practitioners in the last 12 months, or have a family member who accessed these services (94% say they did not use these services and 1% were unsure). The use of courts and lawyers increases proportionally to educational attainment. Those with higher education (10%) are more than twice as likely as those with no or basic education (4%) to have accessed lawyers and the courts. Similarly, those with high economic status are more than twice as likely to have accessed the courts compared to those with low economic status (9% compared to 4%). People in Provinces 2 and 3 are the most likely to have accessed judicial services, while those in Provinces 6 are the least likely to have done so (Figure 4.15, Annex 4: Table 4.11).

Figure 4.15 Access to public services from courts or legal practitioners in the past year – by province
Percentages who accessed, or who have a family member who accessed, services from the courts or legal practitioners in the past 12 months (Q1001, N=12872)



Those who accessed services from the courts and legal practitioners, or who have a family member who did, were asked to what extent they trust that the courts will provide justice to citizens like them. Most say they trust that the courts will provide justice to citizens like them: 73% say they completely or partially trust the court system, 15% do not trust it and 12% are unsure (Annex 4: Table 4.12).⁴

4.3.3 Discrimination: Perceptions and Experience

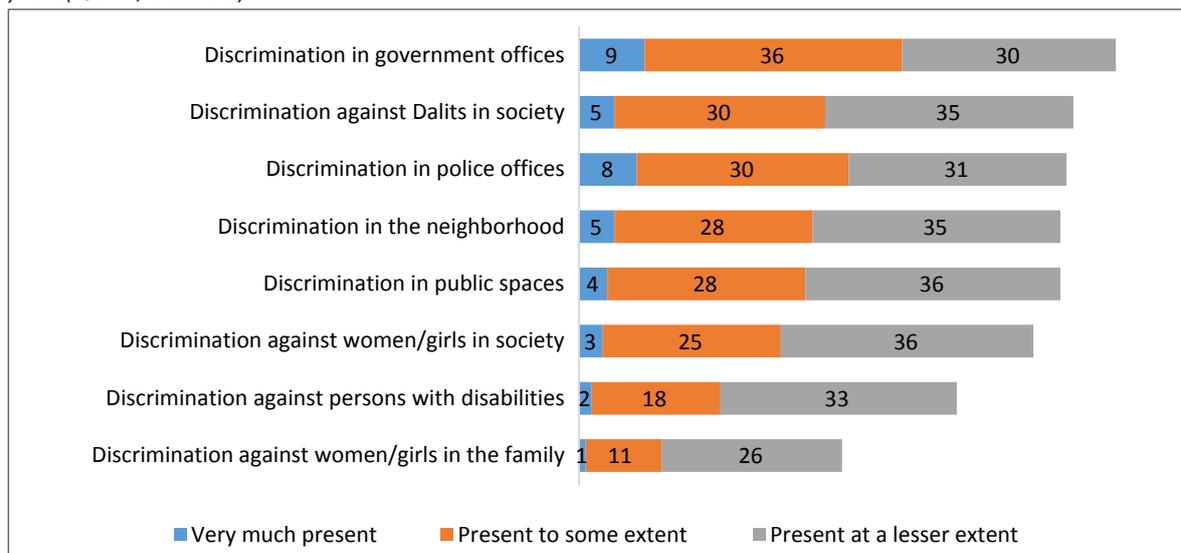
Perceptions

People were asked about the forms of discrimination they observed to be most common in Nepal in recent years. Discrimination in government offices is reported most frequently: 46% say that this form of discrimination is either very common or exists to some extent (and another 30% believe it to be present to a lesser extent). Other forms of discrimination that are perceived as relatively common are discrimination in police offices (38%) and discrimination against Dalits (35%). Just under one third think discrimination in public spaces (32%) and discrimination against women/girls in society (29%) is very common or present to some extent (Figure 4.16).

A similar picture emerges when looking at the percentage of people who perceive these forms of discrimination to be ‘very much present’. Nearly one in ten Nepalis (9%) say they think discrimination in government offices is ‘very much present’, and 8% believe discrimination citizens in police offices is ‘very much present’. Only 3% think discrimination against women/girls in society is very present, while 2% think so for discrimination against persons with disabilities and 1% for discrimination against women and girls within the family (Figure 4.16).

Figure 4.16 Perceptions of prevalence of different forms of discrimination

Percentages who believe various forms of discrimination are very present, based on their experiences in the last five years (Q1003, N=12872)



Note: The remaining percentages either say the form of discrimination is ‘not present at all’ or are unsure (‘don’t know/can’t say’).

People in Province 2 are much more likely than the national average and those in other provinces to report that discrimination in government offices (20% compared to the national average of 9%) and in police offices (16% compared to the national average of 8%) as very common. They are also more likely than people in other provinces to say the following forms of discrimination are very much present: Discrimination against Dalits in society (9% compared to the national average of 5%) and discrimination in the neighbourhood (10% compared to the national average of 5%). Discrimination against citizens in government offices is reported more frequently as ‘very much present’ in the Tarai (11%) than in the Hills (7%) and Mountains (7%). The same is true for discrimination in police offices: 10% of people in the Tarai say it is ‘very much present’, compared to 6% in the Hills and 5% in the Mountains (Annex 4: Tables 4.13.1-4.13.8).

⁴ The number of respondents for this question was 586 (those who say they did access services from the courts or legal practitioners in Question 1001). Given the small sample size, the breakdown and analysis by different variables is not conclusive.

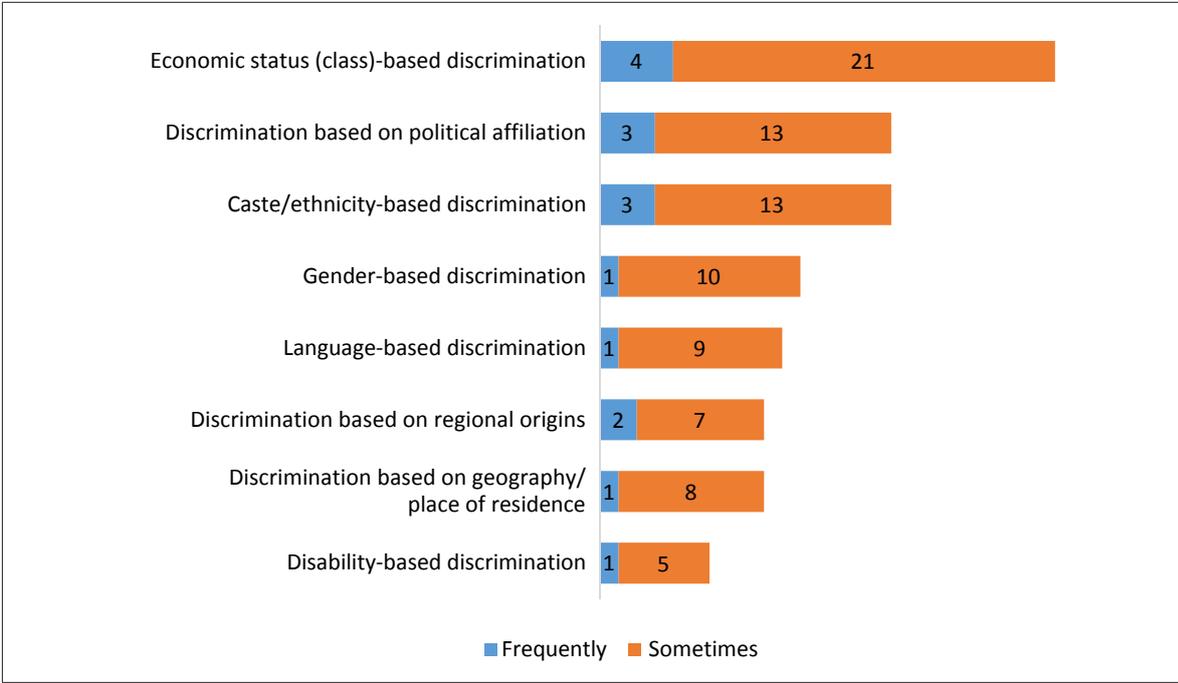
Tarai castes and Muslims are more likely to report discrimination in government offices to be very present than any other caste/ethnic group. Tarai castes are also most likely to say discrimination at police offices and discrimination in the neighbourhood are very present. Dalits are only slightly more likely than other groups to report discrimination in the neighbourhood and in public spaces as very common. However, they are significantly more likely to report discrimination against Dalits as ‘very present’ (by over 12 percentage points, compared to other caste/ethnic groups). Dalits are as likely as Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis to say discrimination in government offices is ‘very much present’ (Annex 4: Tables 4.13.1-4.13.8).

More educated people are generally more likely to say the various forms of discrimination are present, especially discrimination in government and police offices, likely due to higher awareness of discriminatory practices. Those with low economic status are not significantly more likely than other groups to say they experienced various forms of discrimination despite discrimination based on economic status being experienced more in daily life – see below (Annex 4: Tables 4.13.1-4.13.8 and Table 4.14.A).

Experience of discrimination

People were also asked about the types of discrimination they, or their family members, experienced in the past year. The majority (over three quarters) say they did not experience, or witness a family member experience, various types of discrimination in the past year, yet many say they did encounter discrimination – either occasionally or frequently. Discrimination based on economic status was experienced the most: 25% of people say they or a family member either experienced this (frequently or sometimes) in the past year. Discrimination based on economic status is reported less in Provinces 4 (18%) and 6 (16%). 41% of Dalits say they experienced this – far more than any other caste/ethnic group. Unsurprisingly, the poor are much more likely to say they experienced class-based discrimination compared to those with high economic status (36% compared to 20%) (Figure 4.17, Table 4.3).

Figure 4.17 Discrimination experienced in the past year
Percentages who experienced, or whose family members experienced, various forms of discrimination in the past 12 months (Q1004, N=12872)



Comparatively large shares also experienced discrimination based on caste/ethnicity (16%). People in Province 2 (20%) Province 7 (24%), and Province 3 (18%) experienced caste/ethnicity-based discrimination more than those in other provinces and the national average. Unsurprisingly, Dalits are far more likely to say they

experienced caste/ethnicity-based discrimination (44%) than other groups, followed by Tarai Janajatis (23%), Muslims (20%), and Tarai castes (16%). In comparison, only 7% of Hill Brahmin/Sanyasi, 5% of Hill Chhetri/Thakuri, 8% of Newars and 12% of Hill Janajati report caste/ethnicity based discrimination. Those with lower economic status are much more likely to say they experienced caste/ethnicity-based discrimination (22% compared to 16% of high economic status). Of the various occupational groups, those primarily engaged in daily wage labour are the most likely (by at least 10 percentage points) to experience caste/ethnicity-based discrimination (Table 4.3, Annex 4: Table 4.14.B).

Discrimination based on political affiliation is much more common in Province 2 (22%) and Province 3 (22%) than in Province 6 (10%), Province 7 (11%) and Province 1 (12%). It increases with educational attainment. Those with higher education are 14 percentage points more likely to say they or family members experience this form of discrimination than those with no education (Table 4.3, Annex 4: Table 4.14.B).

Just over one in ten people (11%) say they or a family member experienced gender-based discrimination in the past year. Unsurprisingly, women are more likely to report gender-based discrimination than men (8 percentage points). 15% of women report experiencing or having seen a family member experience gender-based discrimination in the past year. Dalits (16%) are the most likely to report experiences of gender-based discrimination, followed by Tarai Janajatis (15%) and Tarai castes (12%). People in Province 7 (18%) are much more likely to report gender-based discrimination than elsewhere but this form of discrimination is also fairly common in Provinces 2 and 3 (13% each) (Table 4.3, Annex 4: Table 4.14.B).

Language-based discrimination was encountered (sometimes or frequently) by one in ten people (10%). A similar share report discrimination based on geography/place of residence (9%). Language-based discrimination is most common in Province 7 (19%). People in the Mountains (12%) and Tarai (11%) are more likely to report language-based discrimination than those in the Hills (7%). Tarai Janajatis are by far the most likely to say they or a family member experienced discrimination based on language (22% compared to under 13% for all other groups). Interestingly, those above 60 years-old are slightly less likely to report experiencing language-based discrimination (8%) than younger age groups (10-11%) even though older people are more likely to not speak the Nepali language or to be illiterate. Discrimination based on geography/place of residence is reported most frequently in Province 7 (18%), Province 3 (13%) and Province 5 (11%) and in the Mountains (16% compared to 10% in the Hills and 7% in the Tarai) (Table 4.3, Annex 4: Table 4.14.B).

Discrimination based on regional background (for example being called Madhesi or Pahade) is slightly more common in the Tarai (9%) and Mountains (9%) than in the Hills (7%) and reported most frequently by Tarai castes (18%), Muslims (13%) and Tarai Janajatis (11%). Reports of this form of discrimination too, increase proportionally to educational attainment, likely due to rising awareness (Annex Table 4.14.B).

Discrimination based on disability is reported more in Province 3 than in any other province: Over one in ten people (11%) in this province say they experienced, or have a family member who experienced, disability-based discrimination, compared to the national average of 5% (Table 4.3, Annex Table 4.14.B).

Discrimination based on political affiliation or regional background rise with educational attainment. Other forms of discrimination, however, are generally reported comparatively more by those with no education as well as those with higher education, indicating that those with no education may be more prone to discrimination while those with higher education may have higher levels of awareness. Those engaged primarily in daily wage work are also comparatively more likely to report various forms of discrimination. However, gender-based and class-based discrimination are also experienced comparatively often among those engage in household work (Annex Table 4.14.B).

Table 4.3 Discrimination experienced in the past year – by province

Percentages who ‘frequently’ or ‘sometimes’ experienced, or whose family members experienced various forms of discrimination in the past 12 months (Q1004, N=12872)

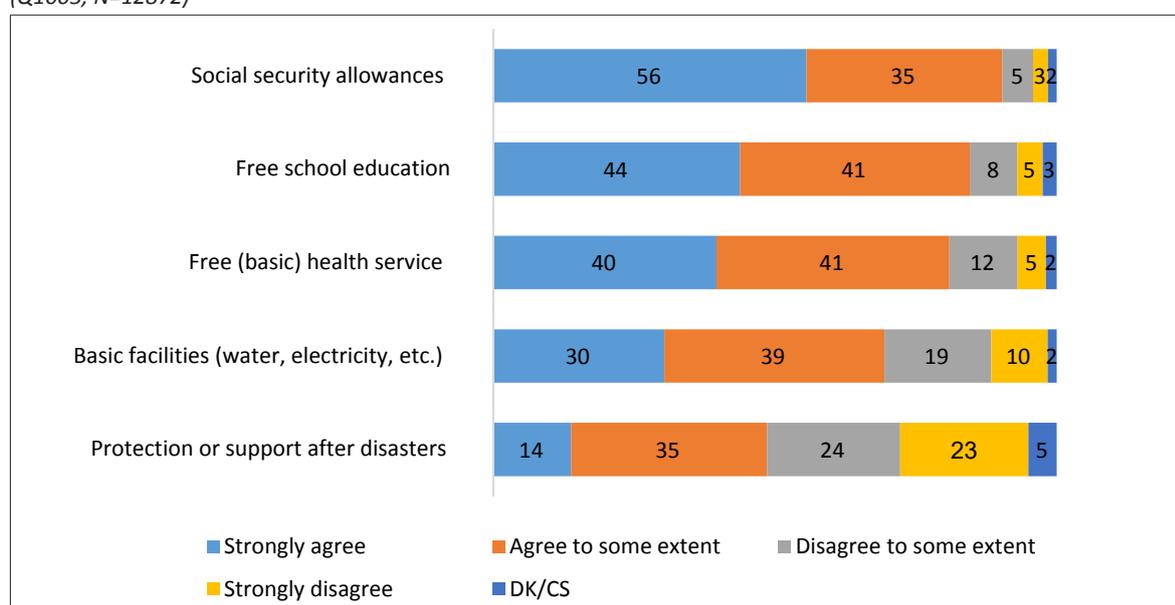
	Caste/ethnicity-based discrimination	Language-based discrimination	Gender-based discrimination	Discrimination based on geography/place of residence	Economic status (class)-based discrimination	Discrimination based on political affiliation	Disability-based discrimination	Discrimination based on regional origins
Overall	16	10	11	9	25	16	5	8
Province 1	12	7	9	7	25	12	3	8
Province 2	20	11	13	8	27	22	6	19
Province 3	18	10	13	13	27	22	11	7
Province 4	9	2	6	6	18	16	4	3
Province 5	16	13	11	11	29	15	2	8
Province 6	10	3	6	5	16	10	3	2
Province 7	24	19	18	9	22	11	3	5

4.3.4 Views on Equality in Access to Services

People were asked about their opinions on the extent to which the government is providing different services to all people equally. A large majority of Nepalis agrees that the government is providing social security services to all people equally (91% either fully or partially agree with this statement). Many also agree that the government does not discriminate in providing free school education (85% fully or partially agree) and free basic health care (81% fully or partially agree). Fewer believe that basic facilities such as water and electricity are provided equally to all citizens (69% fully or partially agree with this statement). Nepalis are least likely to agree with the statement that the government does not discriminate in providing protection after disasters (only 49% fully or partially agree with this statement while 47% either partially or strongly disagree).

Figure 4.18 Perceptions of equality in access to services

Percentages who agree, disagree or are unsure that the government is providing different services to all people equally (Q1005, N=12872)



People in Provinces 1 (95%), 4 (93%) and 7 (90%) are slightly more likely than those elsewhere to agree that access to social security allowances is equal. People in the Mountains (12%) are slightly more likely to disagree

than those in the Hills (7%) and the Tarai (8%). Muslims (14%) and Dalits (10%) are more likely than other groups to disagree that all citizens have equal access to social security allowances.⁵

Views on access to basic facilities also vary across provinces and regions. People in Provinces 5 (41%) and 6 (47%) are most likely to disagree that the government provides basic facilities to all citizens without discriminating. In Province 7 (34%), disagreement with the statement that there is equality in access to basic facilities is also higher than the national average of 29%.⁶

People in Provinces 2 (87%) and 4 (88%) are more likely to agree that access to free basic health care is equal than people in the other provinces. Those in Province 5 are most likely to disagree (26% disagree). Perhaps unsurprisingly, people in the Mountains are more likely to disagree that access to basic health care is equal given that there is lower coverage of healthcare in the mountainous regions and distances to health centres tend to be longer. 27% in the Mountains disagree that there is equal access to health care for all citizens, compared to 14% in the Hills and 18% in the Tarai.⁷

Agreement that access to free school education is equal is higher in Province 2 (92%), Province 3 (89%) and Province 4 (88%). Of the caste/ethnic groups, Tarai castes (91%) and Muslims (90%) are most likely to agree with this statement.⁸

Disagreement with the statement that access to support and protection after disasters is equal is highest in Provinces 4 and 5 (56%) and Province 2 (51%). Compared to the Hills (44%) and Mountains (44%), people in the Tarai (49%) are slightly more likely to say they disagree that access to support after disasters is provided equally to all citizens. Newars are the most likely to agree with this statement, while Tarai Castes, Tarai Janajatis, Dalits and Muslims are the least likely to agree.⁹

People with low economic status are slightly less likely to agree that access to services is equal, in particular when it comes to access to basic facilities (Annex 4: Tables 4.15.1-4.15.5)

4.4 RULE OF LAW

4.4.1 Behaviour of Public Officials and Citizens

Views on the behaviour of government officials, police, the courts, politicians and local representatives toward citizens as well as of the behaviour of citizens toward each other are largely positive. The majority of people think the behaviour of government, police, courts, local representatives and politicians towards citizens has improved over the years. Only a small minority thinks it has deteriorated, indicating that the practice of rule of law in Nepal may be improving. The vast majority thinks that the behaviour of citizens toward each other improved or stayed the same (Figure 4.19).

Some 73% think the behaviour of local representatives has improved. Only 1% think it has deteriorated, while 5% are unsure. Similarly, 70% think the behaviour of government officials has improved and only 1% think it has deteriorated. One in five (21%) think the behaviour of local representatives has stayed the same, while one in four (24%) think the behaviour of local representatives has stayed the same (Figure 4.19).

Comparatively, a smaller, though significant, share thinks that the behaviour of courts has improved (59%) but this is not because more think it has deteriorated; instead, a larger share (21%) say they are unsure about changes in the behaviour of the courts (Figure 4.19).

⁵ The shares who agree are calculated by combining the shares who 'strongly agree' with those who 'agree to some extent'; the shares who disagree are calculated by combining the shares who 'disagree to some extent' and those who 'disagree strongly'. (Annex 4: Table 1005.5)

⁶ The shares who disagree are calculated by combining the shares who 'disagree to some extent' and those who 'disagree strongly'. (Annex 4: Table 1005.4)

⁷ The shares who agree are calculated by combining the shares who 'strongly agree' with those who 'agree to some extent'; the shares who disagree are calculated by combining the shares who 'disagree to some extent' and those who 'disagree strongly'. (Annex 4: Table 1005.3)

⁸ The shares who agree are calculated by combining the shares who 'strongly agree' with those who 'agree to some extent'. (Annex 4: Table 1005.2)

⁹ The shares who agree are calculated by combining the shares who 'strongly agree' with those who 'agree to some extent'; the shares who disagree are calculated by combining the shares who 'disagree to some extent' and those who 'disagree strongly'. (Annex 4: Table 1005.1)

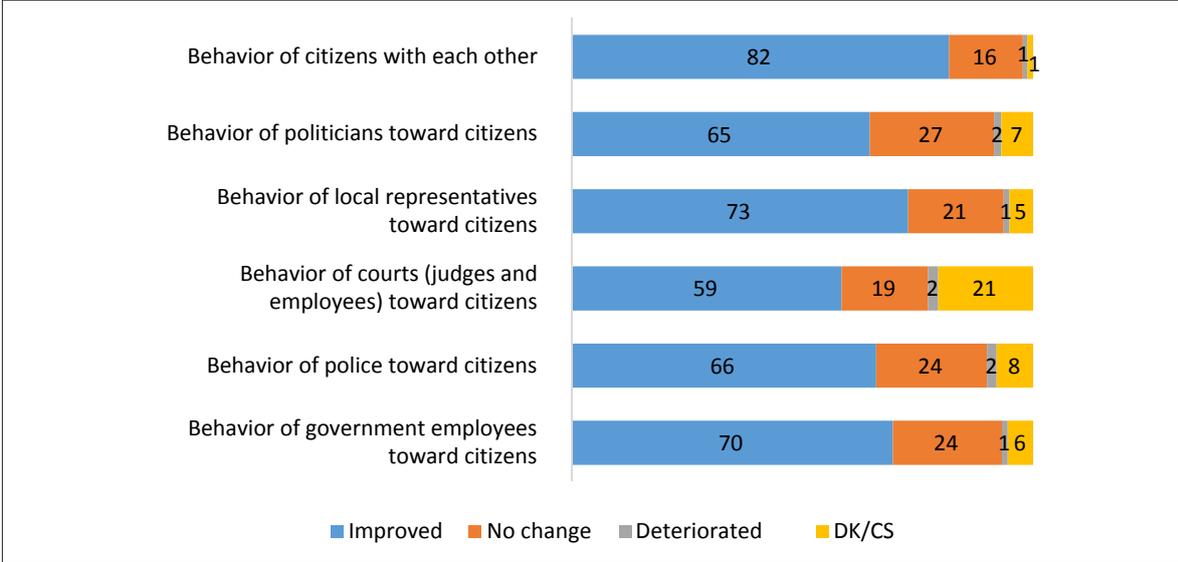
People in Province 2 are consistently less positive with a smaller share saying the behaviour of different government/state entities improved and a larger share saying their behaviour has stayed the same (Annex 4: 4.16.1-4.16.6).

Younger people are more likely to say that behaviour related to the rule of law has improved than those above 59 years. Yet, those above 59 year are not less positive but more likely to be unsure. Those with no education are less likely to say that the behaviour of the different state and government entities as well as of citizens has improved compared to those with some level of education and more likely to be unsure. The same is true for people with low economic status who are less likely to say behaviour improved and more likely to say it stayed the same or to be unsure (Annex 4: Tables 4.16.1-4.16.6).

People in the Tarai are less likely than those in the Hills and Mountains to say that the behaviour of government officials, police and local officials has improved and more likely to say it stayed the same. Of the difference caste/ethnic groups, Tarai castes are the least positive about the behaviour of government officials, police and local officials; they are less likely to say behaviour has improved and more likely to say it has stayed the same. Muslims are also comparatively less likely to say that things have improved and more likely to be unsure (Annex 4: Tables 4.16.1-4.16.6).

Figure 4.19 Change in behaviour of government employees, police, courts, local representatives, politicians and citizens

Percentages who note changes in the behaviour of government employees, police, courts, local representatives, politicians and citizens over the last five years (Q1301, N=12872)

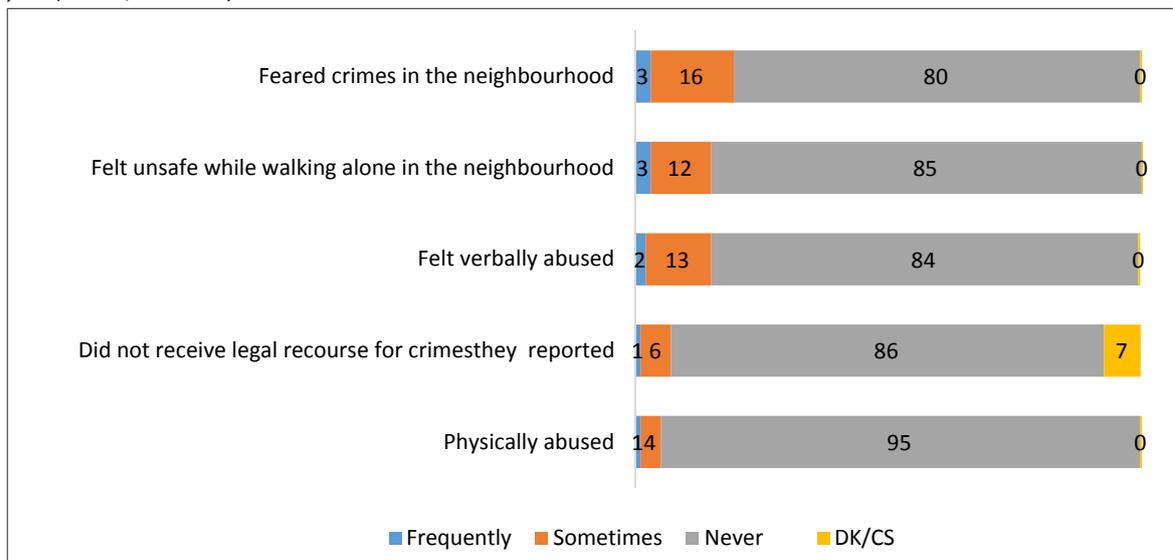


4.4.2 Perceptions of Safety and Abuse

People were asked about their experiences of threats to their safety in the past year. Large shares, over 80%, say they and their family members never experienced the following: fearing crimes in their neighbourhood, feeling unsafe when walking alone, being verbally or physically abused and not receiving legal recourse for the crimes they reported (Figure 4.20). Generally, people in the mountains and in Province 7 are comparatively more likely to have experienced feeling unsafe while women are only slightly more likely than men to report feeling unsafe (Annex 4: Tables 4.17.1-4.17.5).

Figure 4.20 Experiences of safety threats and assault in the past year

Percentages who, or whose family member, frequently, occasionally or never experienced any of the following in the past year (Q1302, N=12872)



People in Province 7 are noticeably more likely than people in the other provinces and the national average to fear crimes in the neighbourhood (28% frequently or sometimes fear this), to feel unsafe when walking alone (22%), and to have experienced or witnessed verbal abuse (22%). However, people in Province 2 and Province 5 are also comparatively likely to feel unsafe – with Province 2 reporting the highest rates of ‘frequently’ fearing crimes, feeling unsafe, or being verbally abused. People in Province 2 are also most likely to say they did not receive legal recourse for crimes reported. Of the three ecological zones, people in the Mountains feel the most unsafe, followed by those in the Tarai (Annex 4: Tables 4.17.1-4.17.5).

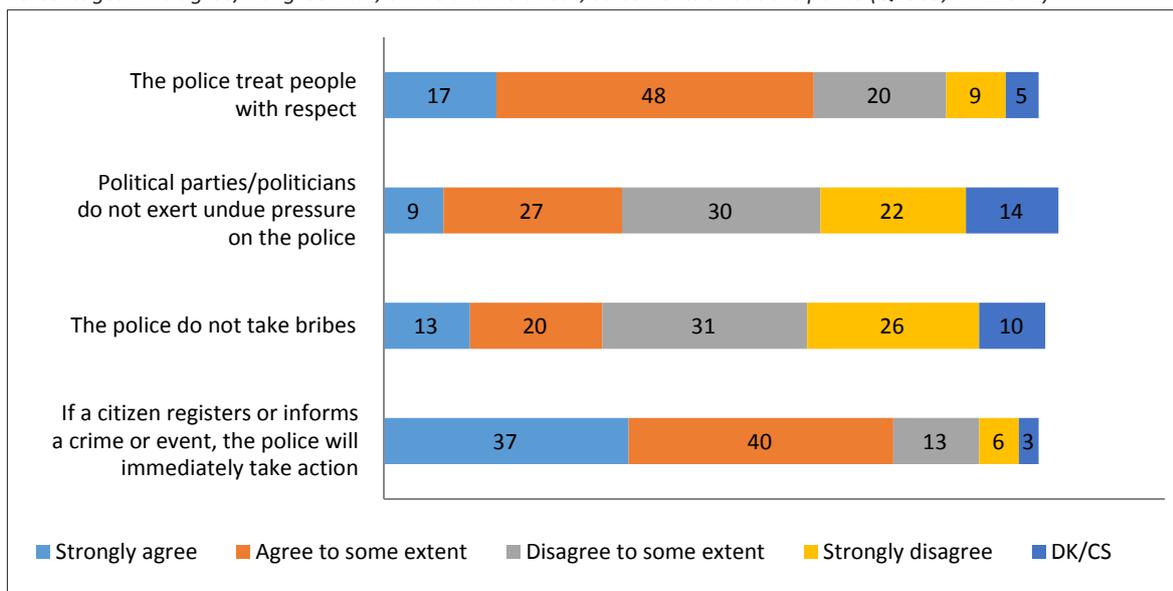
Of the different caste/ethnic groups, Tarai Castes, Tarai Janajatis, Dalits and Muslims have comparatively higher levels of fearing crimes, feeling unsafe and being verbally or physically abused. Women are only four percentage points more likely than men to say they fear crimes in the neighbourhood, and only five percentage points more likely to feel unsafe when walking alone. Women are also only slightly more likely than men to report verbal abuse (by three percentage points) and physical abuse (by one percentage point) (Annex 4: Tables 4.17.1-4.17.5).

4.4.3 Perceptions of Police and Courts

Nepalis generally agree that if citizens report a crime, the police will take action: 77% partially or strongly agree with this statement while 19% partially or strongly disagree. More than half of Nepalis (65%) also agree that the police treat people with respect. Yet, nearly one third (29%) do not think that the police are respectful toward general citizens. People are more skeptical – and also more likely to be unsure – about the statements that the police do not take bribes and that political parties and politicians do not exert undue pressure on the police: 52% believe that political party representatives likely exert undue pressure on the police, and 57% think that the police may be taking bribes (Figure 4.21, Annex 4: Tables 4.18.B and 4.18.1-4.18.4).

Figure 4.21 Perceptions of the police

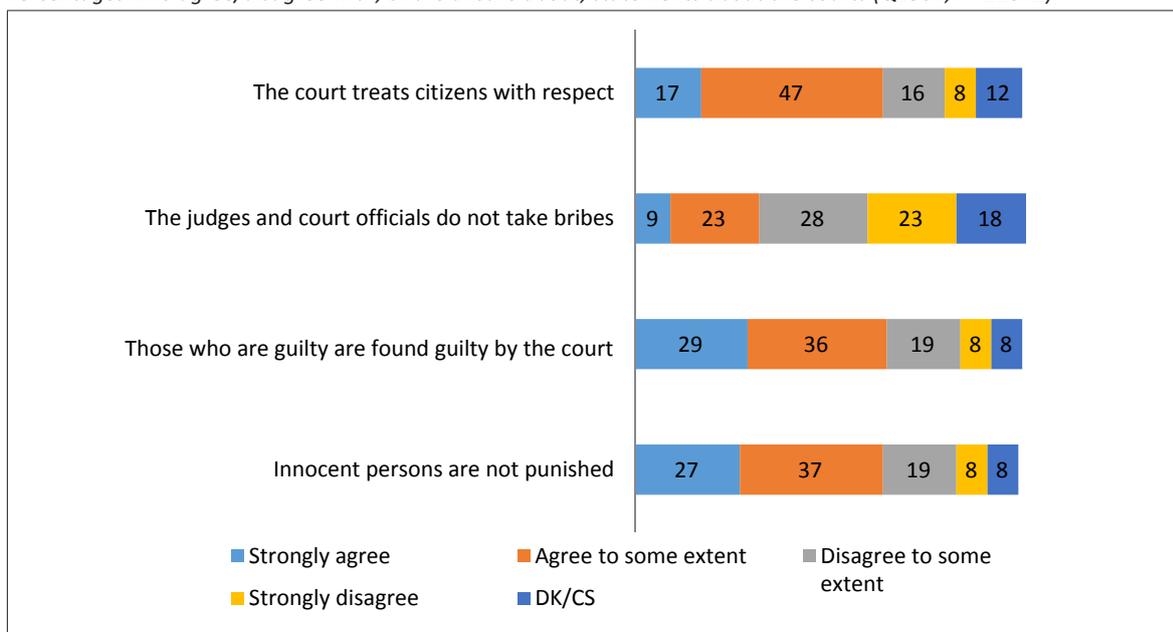
Percentages who agree/disagree with, or are unsure about, statements about the police (Q1303, N=12872)



The majority of people have faith in the courts, yet there are large shares of people who are skeptical and many believe the courts take bribes (Figure 4.22). While 65% agree that those who are guilty are declared guilty by the courts, over one in four (27%) disagree with this statement. Similarly, while 64% agree that no innocent people are punished, over one in four (27%) disagree. More than half of Nepalis think the courts treat citizens with respect (64%) while nearly one in five (24%) do not believe that the courts treat citizens respectfully. Half (51%) think the courts take bribes but one in three people (32%) do not think so and nearly one in five (18%) are unsure about this. People in Province 6 are most likely to strongly agree with these statements while those in Provinces 1, 2 and 4 are most likely to disagree (Annex 4: Tables 4.19.B and 4.19.1-4.19.4)

Figure 4.22 Perceptions of the courts

Percentages who agree/disagree with, or are unsure about, statements about the courts (Q1304, N=12872)



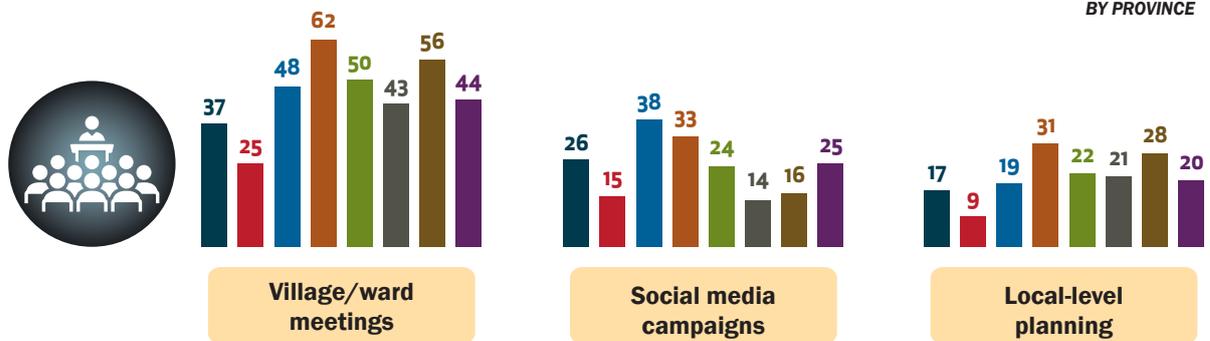
Infograph 4.1

FOUNDATIONS OF GOVERNANCE

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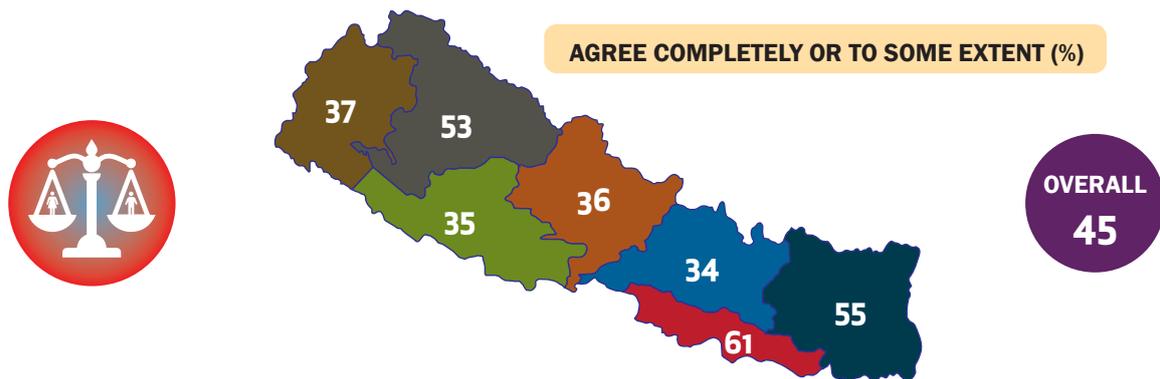


SHARES WHO FREQUENTLY OR OCCASIONALLY PARTICIPATE IN THESE ACTIVITIES (%)



SOCIAL INCLUSION

% OF PEOPLE WHO COMPLETELY OR PARTIALLY AGREE THAT EVERYONE HAS EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES TO ENTER EMPLOYMENT/JOB/APPOINTMENT IN THE GOVERNMENT/PUBLIC SECTOR



EQUALITY IN ACCESS TO SERVICES (% OF PEOPLE WHO STRONGLY AGREE)

	Social security	Free school education	Free (basic) health service	Basic facilities (water, electricity)	Protection or support after disasters
Province 1	56	38	30	24	12
Province 2	47	53	44	33	10
Province 3	65	48	48	42	23
Province 4	64	57	55	42	14
Province 5	44	27	23	16	9
Province 6	70	59	56	28	17
Province 7	55	38	37	29	11
Overall	56	44	40	30	14

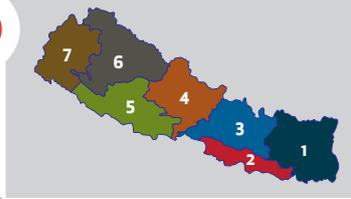
EXPERIENCE OF DISCRIMINATION (% OF PEOPLE WHO EXPERIENCED THESE FREQUENTLY OR SOMETIMES)

	Caste/ethnicity based discrimination	Gender based discrimination	Economic status (class) based discrimination	Political affiliation-based discrimination
Province 1	12	9	25	12
Province 2	20	13	27	22
Province 3	18	13	27	22
Province 4	9	6	18	16
Province 5	16	11	29	15
Province 6	10	6	16	10
Province 7	24	18	22	11
Overall	16	11	25	16

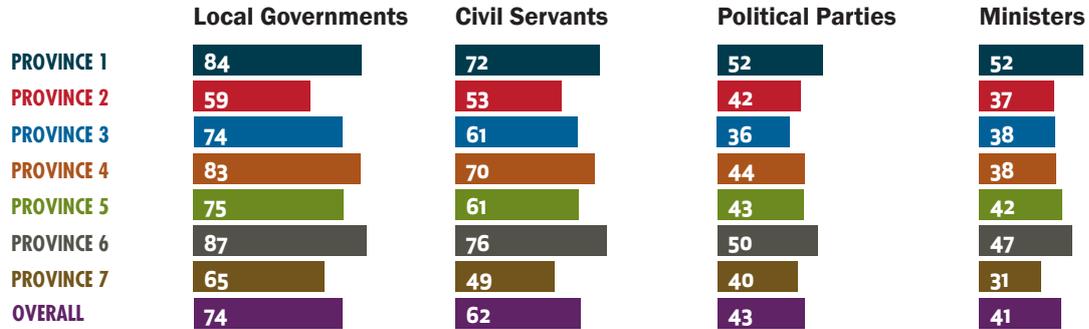
Infograph 4.2

FOUNDATIONS OF GOVERNANCE

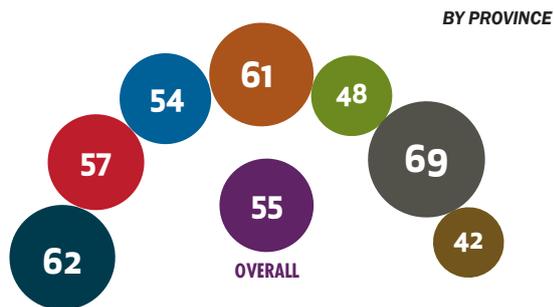
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PERCEIVED HONESTY : VERY OR SOMEWHAT HONEST (%)



PERCEPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO CONTROL CORRUPTION



% of people who believe that government can control corruption if it wants

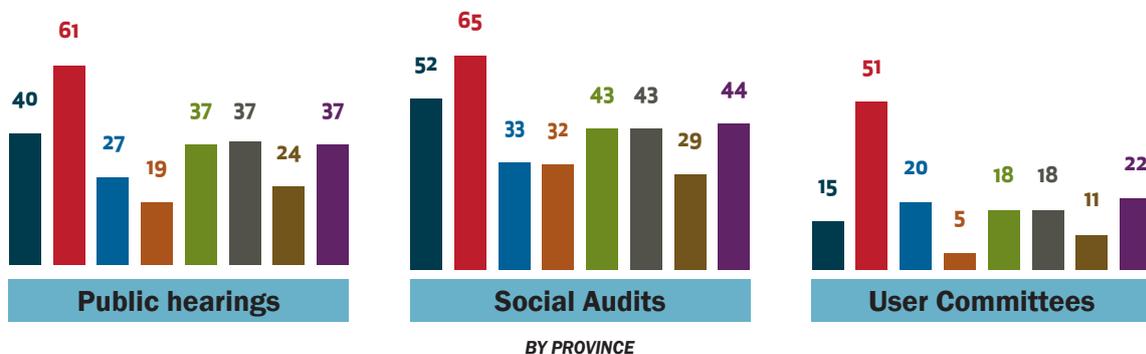
PAYING BRIBES WHEN ACCESSING PUBLIC SERVICES



% of people who were asked to pay a bribe when accessing public services

MECHANISMS TO HOLD PUBLIC OFFICIALS ACCOUNTABLE

% of people who have not heard of or seen the following accountability mechanisms



INFRASTRUCTURE OF GOVERNANCE

Introduction

The chapter discusses themes related to what was defined as the infrastructure of governance (see Chapter 1): Elections, the Constitution and constitutional provisions and freedoms, provincial and local governments and representatives, political parties, social association and civic awareness, information on and communication of government affairs, as well as basic protections such as social security schemes, disaster risk management and the assessment of risks. Specifically, survey results on the following topics are presented:

- Participation and perceptions of the procedures of the 2017 elections for provincial and federal governments;
- Awareness of the new Constitution and constitutional provisions and freedoms;
- Opinions about the devolution of power in the new federal structure;
- Assessment of the abilities of local governments and representatives;
- Views on what issues local governments should prioritise in the years ahead;
- Awareness of and interest in political developments and affairs of the state;
- Perceptions of political representation, the abilities of political parties, and accountability and transparency of political party activities;
- Reach and clarity of government communication and the role of media in spreading information on current affairs of the State;
- Membership in various groups and organization that enable civic involvement in local governance;
- Perceptions of and access to social protection measures such as social security and support in case of emergencies;
- Assessment of disaster risks and awareness of risk management activities.

The chapter points to recent improvements and optimism relating to the changing governance structures and procedures in Nepal as well as to issues of concern. A cautiously optimistic picture emerges with the majority of people appearing hopeful that the new constitution, recent elections and new governance structure will bring about positive changes but large minorities remaining sceptical or unsure. In particular, people are sceptical or unsure that political party activities are transparent and that parties are accountable in their actions. Many Nepalis also feel they do not get sufficiently clear information on affairs of the State or social protections measures.

The data also shows that not all Nepalis benefit equally from constitutional freedoms, political activities and support and measures that enable civic engagement.

Finally, large shares assess the risk of various disasters as fairly low, and remain somewhat unaware of risk management plans and activities when some risks tend to be high in Nepal – or parts of Nepal – such as the risk of earthquakes, landslides or floods.

Highlights

Participation in elections: Nearly all respondents (92%) say they participated in the elections held in 2017 to elect federal and provincial parliaments (the share is higher than the official voter turnout due to survey sampling methods). The main reason why people voted in the federal and provincial elections is for development.

Election procedures: One in five voters think that voter education by the government and political parties was inadequate and nearly one in ten thought that ballot papers were difficult to understand. The vast majority of voters agree that they could vote freely for the candidate of their choice and that polling facilities were convenient.

Irregularities during elections: One in ten people say they witnessed someone being turned away from voting because their name was not on the voter list in the 2017 elections for federal and provincial parliaments. A similar share of people witnessed political parties or candidates distributing favours to voters, such as money, food, alcohol or other gifts.

Constitution and devolution of powers: Some 60% of Nepalis have heard about the 2015 (2072) constitution but two fifths (40%) have not. People in the Hill zone are more likely than the average and significantly more likely than those in the Tarai and Mountains to have heard of the constitution. People largely agree that the new constitution devolves adequate power to the local governments.

Local governments and local representatives: Nepalis are cautiously optimistic about the capacities of local governments (few say they are 'fully confident' but most are 'somewhat confident'). People in Provinces 2 and 5 have the least confidence in the new local governments while those in Provinces 4 and 6 are the most optimistic. Similarly, people are somewhat optimistic that the newly elected local representatives will improve Nepal's governance system (most believe there will be a slight improvements, few say there will be significant improvements, but only 1% believe local governance will deteriorate). Again, people in Provinces 2 and 5 are the most sceptical about the impact of elected representatives while those in Province 6 are the most positive.

Desired priorities of local governments: Road construction is by far the most cited priority, followed by drinking water supply, improvements in health and education, and employment generation. Smaller shares think hydropower development or poverty alleviation should be prioritised.

Political party activities and interest in politics: Around half of Nepalis say they have knowledge of the activities of political parties. Just over half of Nepalis say they are interested in politics and current affairs of the state. Most get their information on current affairs via the radio (73%), television (56%), or from friends and family (45%). Over two thirds of Nepalis say they regularly discuss politics and current affairs with family, friends or colleagues. Men are much more likely to say they discuss politics than women.

Trust in political parties and accountability and transparency of party activities: One third think political parties select election candidates based on their previous performance in elections and in their work while one fourth believe candidates are selected based on personal ties with senior political leaders. Of those who are aware of political party activities, only half believe that one or more of the political parties represent their concerns. People in Province 6 are the most likely to trust political parties to deliver on various issues and to represent their concerns while those in Province 5 are the least likely to trust them. More than half disagree or are unsure that political parties are accountable in their actions and transparent in their decision-making.

Social association: Nearly one in three of those interviewed say they are a member of a local self-help group. Just over one in five are a member of a user group. Fewer are members in other local groups and organisations including political parties. Men are more likely to be members than women and so

are those who are more educated and wealthier. Membership in various associations/organisations is lower in Province 2 than in the other provinces.

Government communication: Around half of Nepalis say that the government sometimes communicates with people in their locality, through meetings, radio campaigns, advertisements, etc. to share information. Nearly one in five say that government communication rarely or never reaches them while one in four say that government communication regularly reaches them. The shares who have seen the government communicate with people in their area rises with educational attainment. Men are much more likely to say they understand government communication clearly than women.

Support in case of emergency: When in an emergency or disaster situation or faced with a threat to life or property, people are most likely to first seek support from their neighbours and friends. However, the police is frequently cited as a second option for support. When asked why people do not seek help from the police, most say the reason is the lack of a nearby police office. Many also think the police are too slow or cannot be trusted.

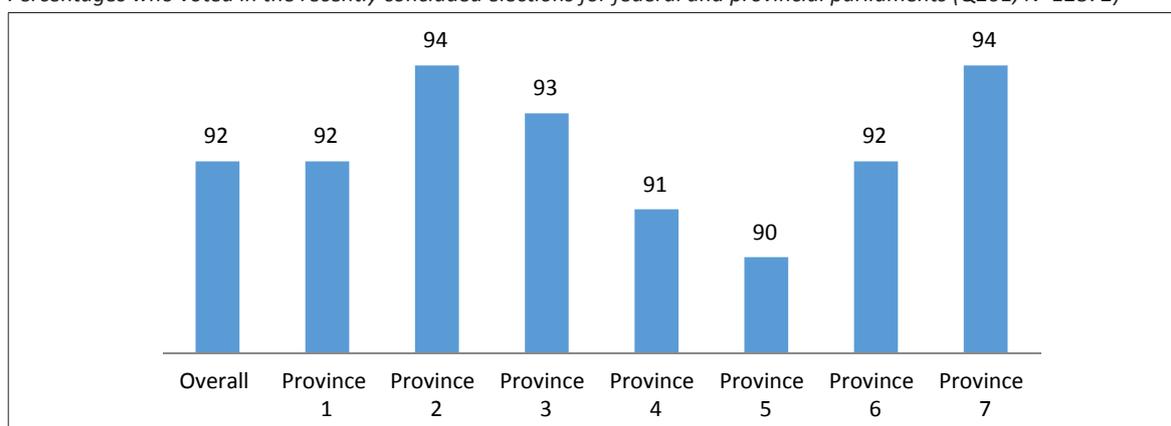
Basic protections and disaster risks: People are largely positive that basic protections and security have improved in recent years. With regards to disaster risks, just under one third of Nepalis believe the risk of storms (31%) or flooding (29%) in their area is high. Over one in five believe the risk of earthquakes is high (22%). Only 17% think the risk of landslides is high while two-thirds say there is no risk of landslides in their area. As may be expected, perceived disaster risks vary noticeably by geography and province. Similarly, awareness of disaster risk management activities also vary by location as well as by education.

5.1 ELECTIONS

5.1.1 Participation in Federal and Provincial Elections

Overall, 92% of respondents say they participated in the elections held in 2017 to elect federal and provincial parliaments; only 8% say they did not participate – this is higher than the official voter turnout due to sampling methods for this survey.¹ Voter participation was above 90% in all provinces (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1 Participation in 2017 elections for federal and provincial parliaments – by province
Percentages who voted in the recently concluded elections for federal and provincial parliaments (Q201, N=12872)



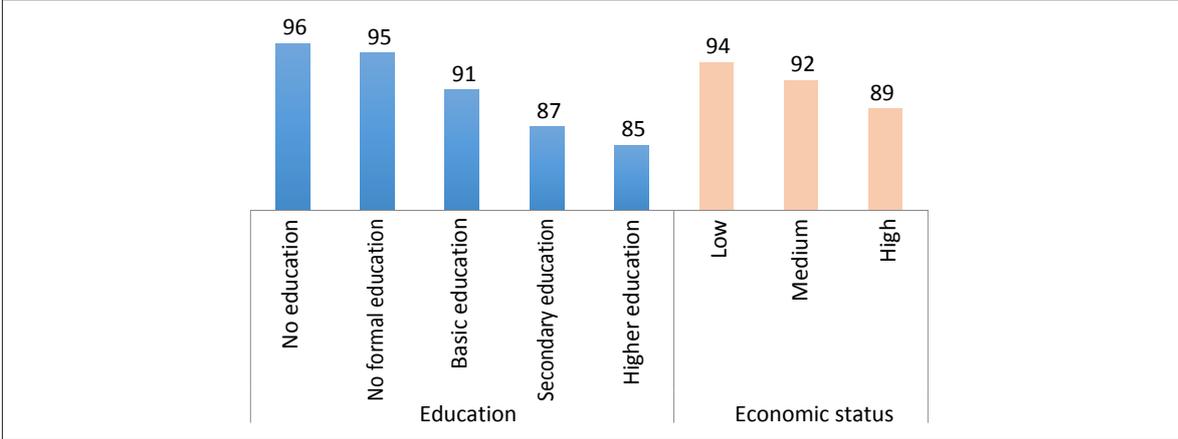
¹ This is higher than the official voter turnout of 66% (65% in the first phase and 67% in the second phase) because sampling for this survey was based on the election commission voter roll and the person having to be present at their place of registration where the interview took place – meaning only those present and on the register were interviewed which makes it highly likely that they would have voted (see Chapter 2 on sampling methods).

Women's participation in the recently held elections was slightly higher than men's: 94% of women say they participated compared to 91% of men. Participation in elections was rising with age: only 83% of those aged 18-24 years say they voted compared to 92% of those aged 25-40 and over 95% of those above 40 years old (Annex 5: Table 5.1).

Interestingly, only 85% of those with higher education participated in the elections compared to 96% of those without any education, 95% of those without formal education and 91% of those with basic education (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2 Participation in 2017 elections for federal and provincial parliaments – by education and economic status

Percentages who voted in the recently concluded elections for federal and provincial parliaments (Q201, N=12872)



Voter participation was nearly the same in municipalities and rural municipalities (93% and 92% respectively) and in the Mountain and Tarai zones (both 93%) but slightly lower in the Hills (91%). There were also no large differences between different caste and ethnic groups. However, differences were found between occupations: Those engaged in service work were noticeably less likely to vote at 82% compared to those engaged in agriculture (96%), businesses (94%) or daily wage work (92%). Those not working were also comparatively less likely to vote (89% of those not engaged in work say they voted) (Annex 5: Table 5.1). People of low economic status were slightly more likely to vote at 94% than those of high economic status (89%) (Figure 5.2).

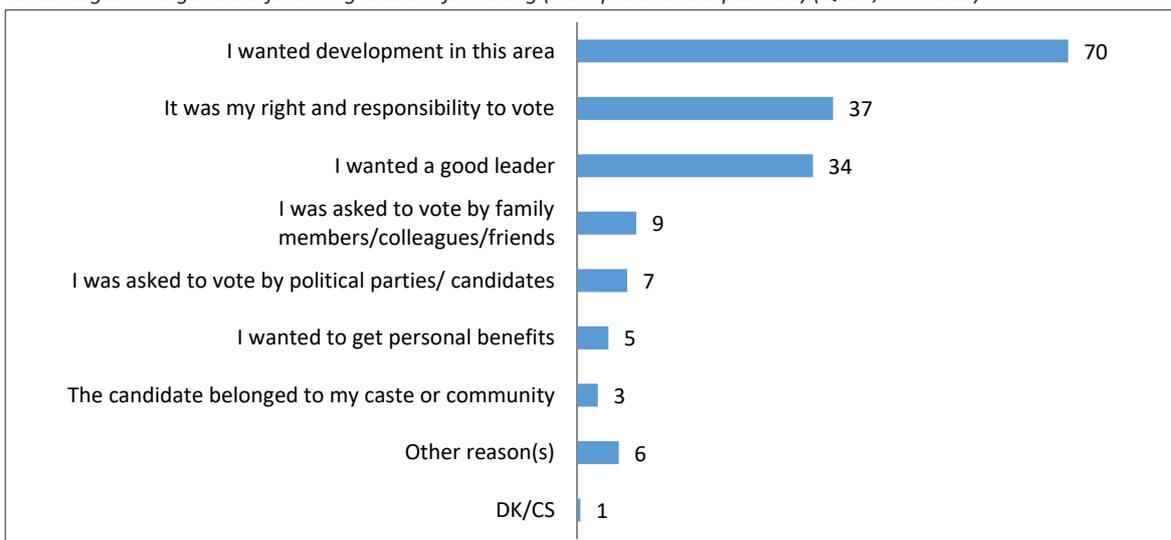
5.1.2 Reasons for Voting/Not Voting

The main reason why people voted in the federal and provincial elections is for development. Some 70% of people interviewed say they voted because they wanted development in their area. Over one in three (37%) say they voted because they consider it their responsibility. Wanting to vote for a good leader was cited by a similar share of people (34%). Being asked to vote by family members or political party representatives is given far less as reason for voting (9%) and fewer than 5% cite personal benefits or the leader being from their own community as reasons for voting (Figure 5.3).

Compared to the Mountains and Hills, a smaller share of people in the Tarai cite being asked by family or political party representatives and a very slightly smaller share cite personal benefits as reasons for voting. In contrast, those in the Tarai are slightly more likely to say they voted because they want a good leader.

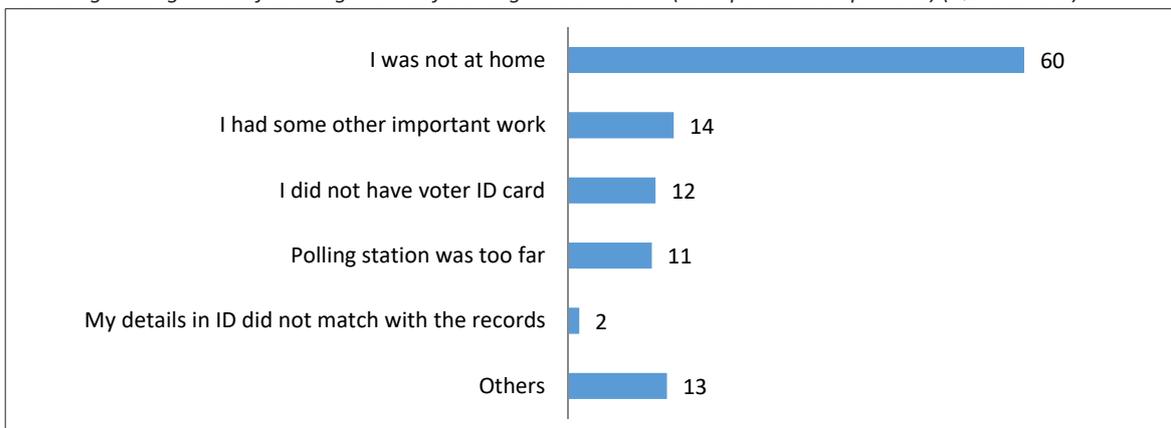
Some differences are observed between provinces. Provinces 2 (64%) and 3 (66%) have the smallest shares of people who say they voted for development, while Provinces 4 (76%) and 6 (78%) have the largest shares. People in Provinces 1 (24%) and 6 (26%) are less likely to say they voted to have a good leader compared to the other provinces, while people in Province 2 (40%), Province 4 (39%) and Province 5 (38%) are most likely to give this as their reason for voting. People in Province 7 (52%) are much more likely than those in other provinces and the national average (37%) to say they voted because it is their right and responsibility, while people in Province 5 (23%) are the least likely to say so (Annex 5: Table 5.2).

Figure 5.3 Reasons for voting in the federal and provincial elections - overall
 Percentages who gave the following reasons for voting (multiple answers possible) (Q202, N=11906)



The main reason for not voting was the person being away from home during the elections. Some 60% say they did not vote because they were not home. Smaller shares cite having had other important work (14%) not having a voter ID card (12%), the polling station being too far (11%), or other reasons (13%) (Figure 5.4, Annex 5: Table 5.3).

Figure 5.4 Reasons for not voting in the federal and provincial elections - overall
 Percentage who gave the following reasons for being unable to vote (multiple answers possible) (Q203 N=967)



Respondents who had voted were also asked whose advice mattered to them the most when deciding who to vote for. Over half say they voted on their own, without taking anyone's advice (57%). Of those who consulted someone when deciding who to vote for, most say they took the advice of their family (18% of total respondents) or their spouse (15%). Only a small share consulted political parties or representatives (4%), the community (2%) or their neighbours (2%) (Annex 5: Table 5.4).

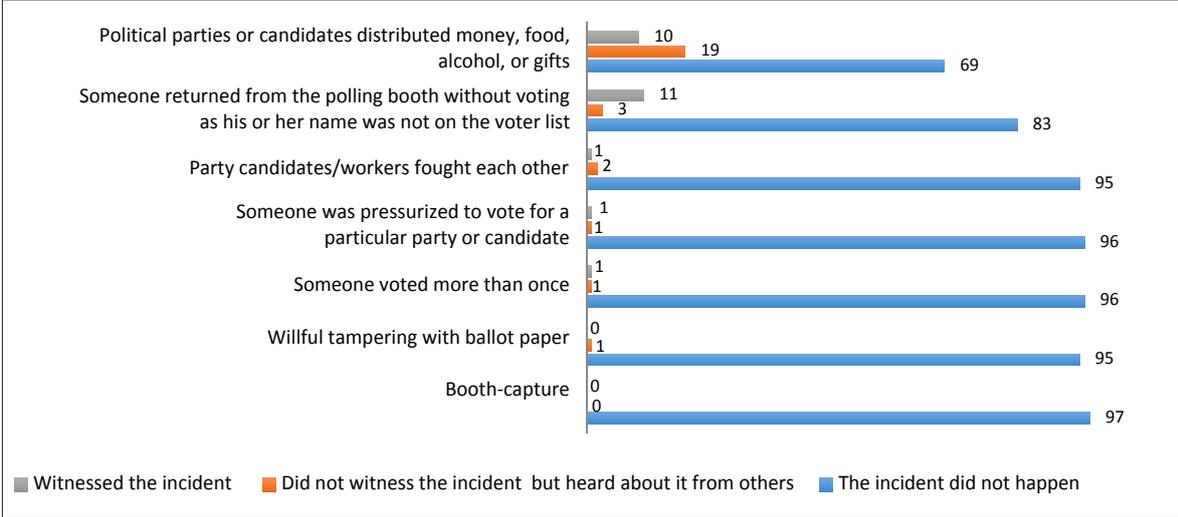
5.1.3 Perceived Quality of Election Processes

Irregular incidents during the elections

People being unable to vote because their name was missing from the voter list was relatively common during the 2017 elections for federal and provincial parliaments. One in ten people say they witnessed someone being turned away from voting because their name was not on the voter list. Another 3% heard about such incidents from others. A similar share of people witnessed political parties or candidates distributing favours

to voters, such as money, food, alcohol or other gifts (10%). One in five did not witness the distribution of favours but had heard about it from others (19%). Other disruptions during voting – such as someone voting more than once, voter intimidation, fights between candidates, booth capture, or tampering of ballot papers – were reported much less frequently (4% or fewer in each case had heard of or observed such incidents) (Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.5 Incidents observed or reported at polling stations
Percentage who witnessed any of the following incidents taking place at or around their polling centre during the recent elections (Q205, N=11900)



Note: The percentage shares of those who answered 'don't know/can't say' are not depicted here. Percentages therefore may not add up to 100%.

The witnessing and general awareness of irregular incidents during elections increases slightly proportional to rising levels of educational attainment, with the exception of political parties distributing money and other favours. This was witnessed least among those with a basic education (8%) and most among those with higher education (18%). People of high economic status are generally more likely to say they witnessed irregular incidents during the recent elections than those of medium or low status. In particular, people of high economic status are much more likely to say they witnessed the distribution of favours by political parties and candidates: 26% of people of high economic status witnessed this compared to 9% of medium economic status and 11% of low economic status (Annex 5: Tables 5.5.1-5.5.7).

Province 2 (21%) and Province 3 (12%) have the highest shares of people who say they themselves witnessed the distribution of favours by political parties or candidates, whereas Province 6 (3%) and Province 7 (5%) have the lowest shares of people who say so – compared to the national average of 10% (Annex 5: Table 5.5.7). The shares of people who witnessed someone being sent away from a polling station because their name was not on the voter list is highest in Provinces 2 and 7 (both 13%) and lowest in Province 6 (4%) – compared to the national average of 11% (Annex 5: Table 5.5.2).

Slightly more people in Provinces 7, 1 and 4 say they were pressurized to vote for a particular candidate while those in Provinces 2, 3 and 6 are slightly less likely to say so (Annex 5: Table 5.5.3). Party candidates or party workers fighting each other was witnessed slightly more in Provinces 6 and 7 (both 2%), and least in Province 2 (0.8%) (Annex 5: Table 5.5.4).

Assessment of election processes

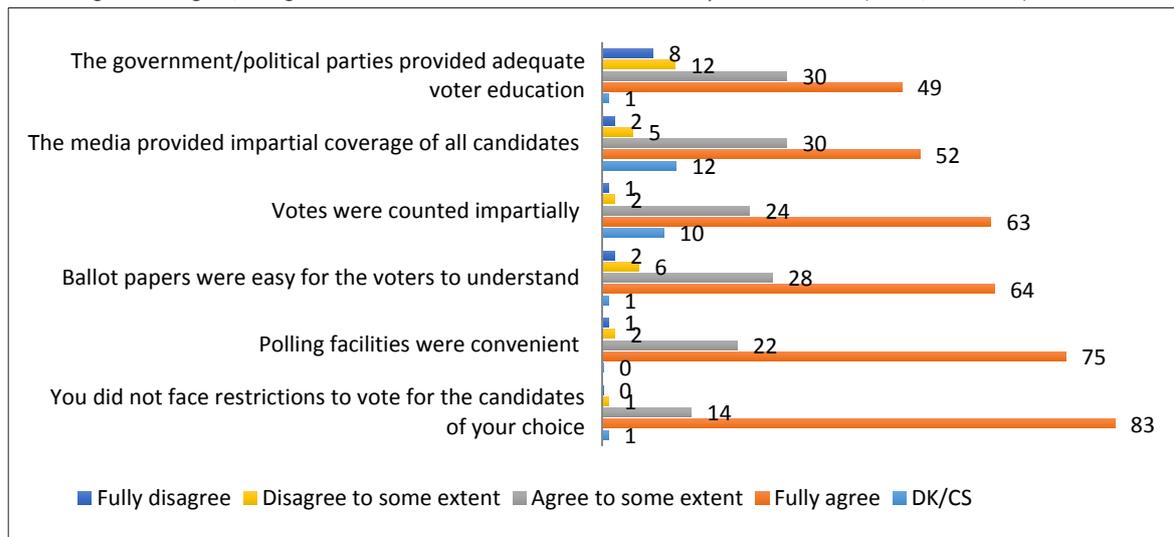
The vast majority of voters agree that they could vote freely for the candidate of their choice (98% agree fully or partially that they did not face restrictions in voting for the candidate of their choice) and that polling facilities were convenient (97% agreed fully or partially that polling stations were convenient) (Annex 5: Table 5.6.A).

Large shares of voters think that voter education by the government and political parties was inadequate: 20% fully or partially disagree that voter education was adequate. People in Province 1, 3 and 5 are the least likely to agree that voter education was adequate while those in Province 2 are the most likely to think so (Annex 5: Table 5.6.5). Some 8% of voters overall thought that ballot papers were difficult to understand.

People were also less convinced about impartiality during the elections. Comparatively lower shares fully agree with the statements that votes were counted impartially or that media coverage of all candidates was impartial, whereas higher shares of voters felt unable to comment on this than on the other listed irregularities (10% and 12% respectively were unsure) (Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6 Perceived quality of election processes - overall

Percentages who agree/disagree with various statements on the recently held elections (Q206, N=11900)



People in Province 2 are consistently more positive in their assessment of various election processes compared to other provinces: 86% of people in this province say they fully agree that ballot papers were easy to understand, compared to the national average of 64% or 48% in Province 4 (Annex 5: Table 5.6.1). Further, 95% of people in Province 2 fully agree that polling facilities were convenient (20 percentage points higher than the national average), 79% fully agreed that votes were counted impartially (16 percentage points above the national average), 65% fully agreed that the media provided impartial coverage of candidates (13 percentage points above the national average), 93% fully agree that they did not face restrictions in voting for the candidate of their choice (10 percentage points above the national average), and 73% say they fully agreed that voter education was adequate (14 percentage points above the national average).

5.2 THE NEW CONSTITUTION: AWARENESS, RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

5.2.1 Awareness of the New Constitution

Overall, 60% of Nepalis have heard about the 2015 (2072) constitution but two fifths (40%) have not. Unsurprisingly, awareness (defined as basic knowledge that a new constitution was promulgated in 2015) increases with education. Only 32% with no education and 61% with no formal education say they heard about the constitution, while 96% of those with higher education say they have. Awareness decreases in proportion to rising age, with those below 25 years old (76%) being the most likely to have heard about the constitution and those above 60 years old the least likely (46%). Of the men interviewed, 70% had heard of the constitution while only 50% of women say they heard about it. Economic status also correlates with awareness of the constitution with those of higher economic status (77%) being the most likely to have heard about it and those of low economic status (47%) the least likely (Figure 5.7, Annex 5: Table 5.7).

Of the different caste/ethnic groups, Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis (79%) have the highest levels of awareness of the constitution – 19 percentage points higher than the national average. Hill Chhetris/Thakuris, Newars and Hill Janajatis also have higher than average shares who say they are aware that there is a new constitution. Muslims, Dalits, and Tarai Janajatis have much lower levels of awareness than the average, while Tarai castes have only slightly lower than average levels of awareness (Figure 5.7).

People in the Hill zone are more likely than the national average and significantly more likely than those in the Tarai and Mountains to have heard of the constitution: Some 68% of people in the Hills have heard about the constitution – 14 percentage points more than in the Tarai and 12 percentage points more than in the Mountains. People in Provinces 2 (45%) and 6 (43%) are less aware of the new constitution than those in the other provinces, while people in Province 4 (81%) are the most aware (Figure 5.8).

Figure 5.7 Awareness of the new constitution – by sex, age group, caste/ethnic group, education and economic status

Percentages who have heard of the new constitution (Q401, N=12872)

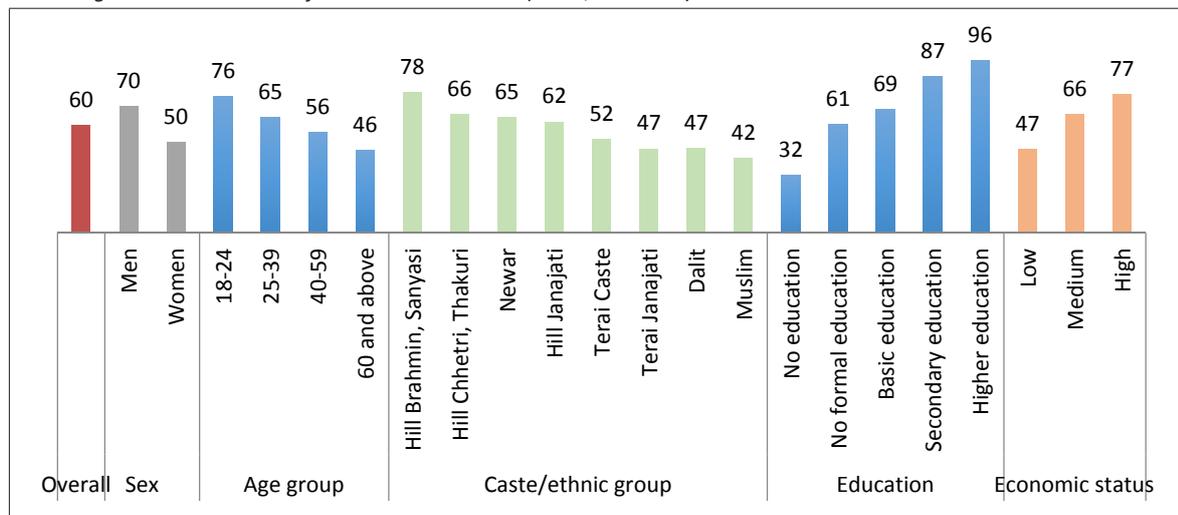
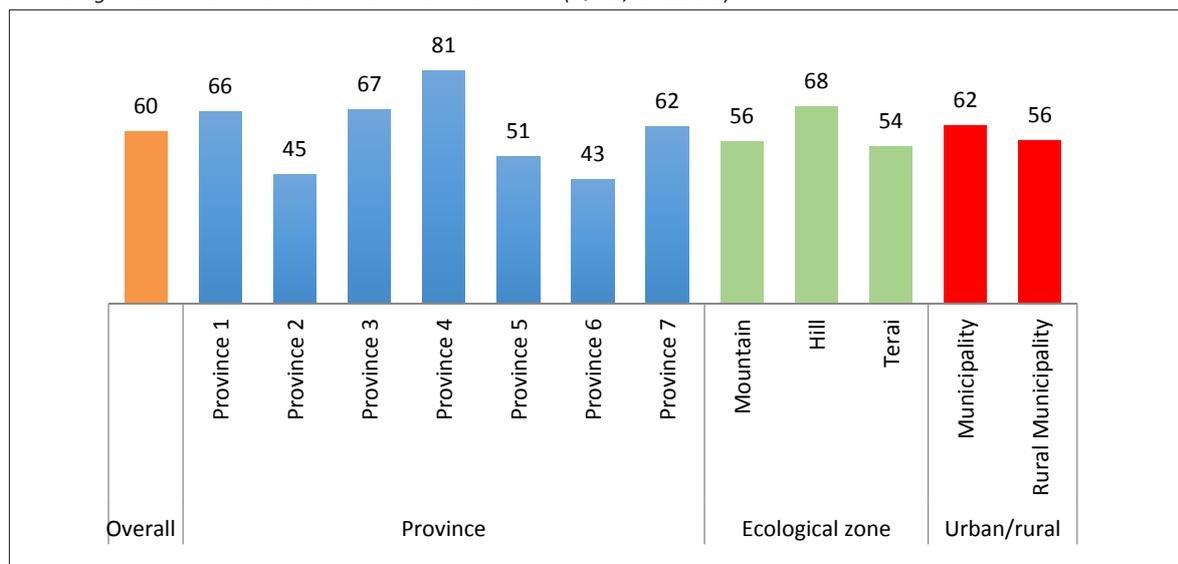


Figure 5.8 Awareness of the new constitution – by province, ecological zone, and urban/rural

Percentages who have heard about the new constitution (Q401, N=12872)



5.2.2 Awareness of Different Provisions in the New Constitution

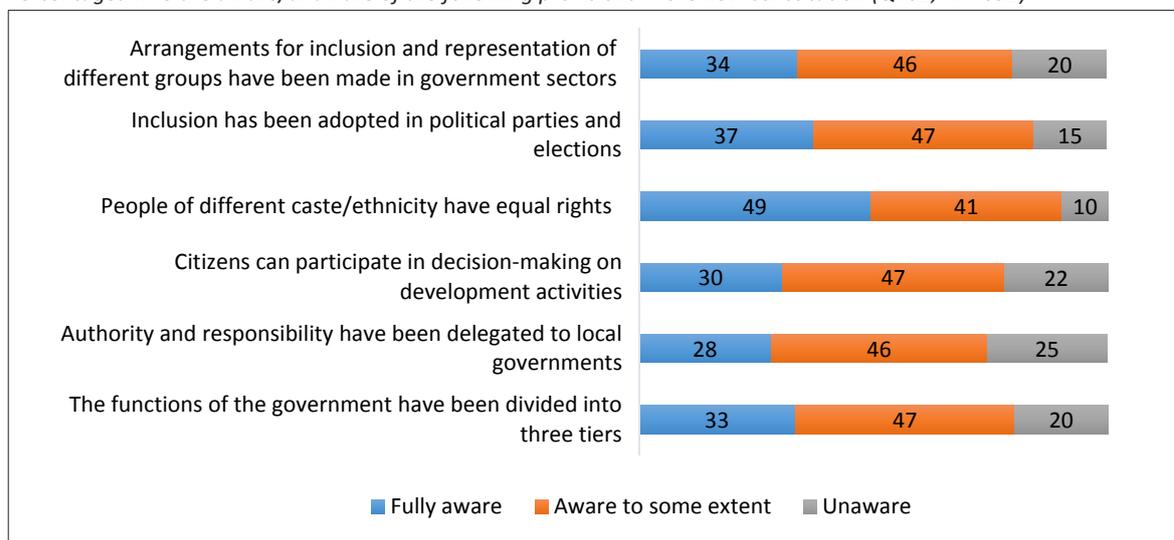
Those who had heard about the constitution were asked about their awareness of different provisions. Awareness of different provisions in the constitution increases proportional to rising levels of education and to rising economic status but decreases with age (Annex 5: Table 5.8.1-5.8.6).

Awareness of the provision that people from different caste/ethnic groups have equal rights is highest. Nearly half are fully aware of this provision and fewer than one in ten say they did not know about it. Large shares are also aware that principles of inclusion have been adopted in political parties and elections but 15% remain unaware of this (Figure 5.9).

Around one in five is unaware of the following three provisions: 1) Arrangements for the inclusion and representation of different social and ethnic groups have been made in government sectors; 2) Citizens can participate in decision-making on development activities in their locality; 3) The functions of the government have been divided into three tiers - i.e. federal, provincial and local. Awareness that authority and responsibility have been delegated to local governments to run their administration, formulate laws and deliver justice is lower: one in four is unaware of this (Figure 5.9).

Figure 5.9 Awareness of different provisions in the new constitution

Percentages who are aware/unaware of the following provisions in the new constitution (Q402, N=7692)

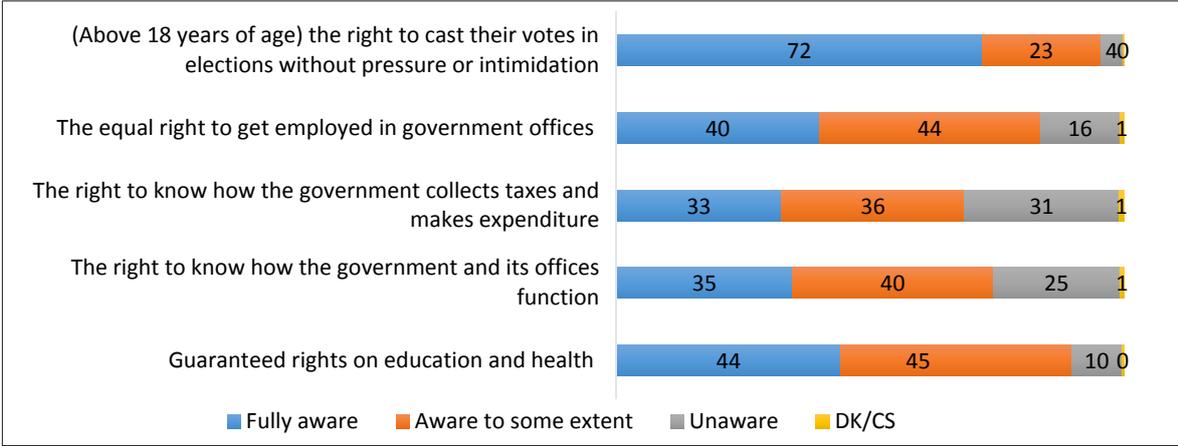


5.2.3 Awareness of Constitutional Rights

Those who had heard about the constitution were also asked about their awareness of various constitutional rights. Nearly all are aware that every citizen above the age of 18 has the right to vote in elections without pressure or intimidation. Large shares are aware that citizens are guaranteed the rights to education and health in the constitution, but one in ten say they are unaware of this. Awareness of the right to equal employment in government offices is also comparatively high, although 16% are unaware. One in four is unaware that citizens have the right to know how the government and its offices function, and nearly one in three is unaware that citizens have the right to know how the government collects taxes and makes expenditures (Figure 5.10).

As with awareness of different provisions in the constitution, there is a relation between higher awareness of constitutional rights and higher educational achievement, higher economic status and lower age. Of the different caste/ethnic groups, Dalits are the least aware of the various constitutional rights they were asked about (Annex 5: Tables 5.9.1-5.9.5).

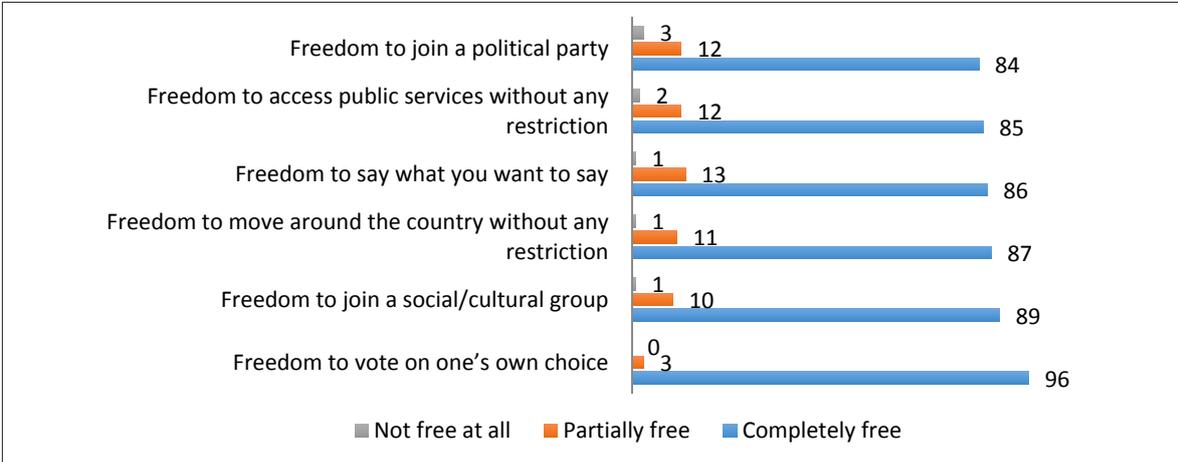
Figure 5.10 Awareness of constitutional rights
 Percentages who are aware/unaware of various rights guaranteed to all citizens in the constitution (Q403, N=7692)



5.2.4 Freedoms Guaranteed by the New Constitution

Those who were aware that there is a new constitution, were also asked about various freedoms guaranteed by the new Constitution. Nearly all (96%) say they feel completely free to vote for the political party or candidate of their choice, and more than four out of five say they feel completely free to enjoy various other freedoms such as accessing public services without restrictions, joining a social/cultural group or political party, moving around the country without restrictions, or speaking freely (Figure 5.11). The shares of people who feel not free at all to enjoy these various freedoms are all under 3%. The likelihood of feeling free to enjoy constitutional rights and freedoms generally increases proportionally to rising education and often also proportionally to rising economic status indicating that those who are wealthier and better educated have a greater sense of freedom.

Figure 5.11 Perceptions of freedoms
 Percentages who feel free/not free to enjoy various freedoms guaranteed by the new constitution (Q404, N=7692)



Some differences by sub-groups can be observed. For example, women are nine percentage points less likely than men to say they are free to join a political party. Women are also nine percentage points less likely than men to say that they feel completely free to move around the country as they like and almost two percentage points more likely than men to say that they are not free at all (2% of women say this compared to under 1% of men) (Annex 5: Table 5.10.2). Yet, women and men feel similarly free to choose who to vote for, to say what they want and to join a social/cultural group.

Of the different caste/ethnic groups, Dalits, followed by Tarai Janajatis, are the least likely to say they feel completely free to join a political party (Annex 5: Table 5.10.3). Dalits, alongside Tarai Janajatis and Hill Chhetri/

Thakuris, also feel less free than other caste/ethnic groups to access public services (Dalits are the least likely to say they feel completely free) (Annex 5: Table 5.10.6). Tarai Janajatis and Dalits are less likely than other groups to say they feel completely free to join a social/cultural group (Annex 5: Table 5.10.4). Finally, Tarai Janajatis, Dalits and Hill Chhetris/Thakuris feel slightly less free to vote than other caste/ethnic groups (Annex 5: Table 5.10.5). Of the difference caste/ethnic groups, Muslims feel the least free to move around the country (Annex 5: Table 5.10.2).

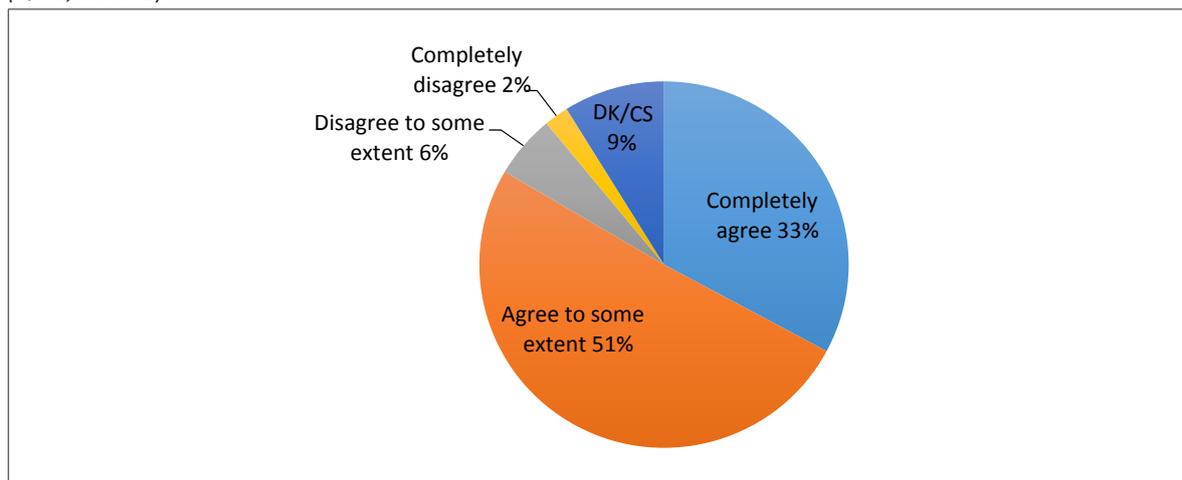
Differences across Provinces are also observed (see Annex 5: Tables 5.10.1-5.10.6). For example, freedom of movement is reported to be lowest in Provinces 2 and 7 and highest in Provinces 6 and 4 (Annex 5: Table 5.10.2). This links with other findings discussed in Chapter 4 on perceptions of safety and abuse and how free people feel to move around their neighbourhood; here too people in Provinces 2 and 7 felt the least free.

5.3 PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

5.3.1 Devolution of Power to Local Governments

Those who were aware of the new constitution largely agree that it devolves adequate power to local governments. Some 84% say they agree with this statement (33% completely agree, 51% agree to some extent), 8% disagree and 9% are unsure (Figure 5.12).²

Figure 5.12 Perceptions of devolution of power to local governments - overall
 Percentage who agree/disagree that the new constitution has devolved adequate power to the new local governments (Q405, N=7692)



The shares who disagree that the new constitution has devolved adequate power to the local governments rise with education while the shares who are uncertain decrease. Only 5% of people without any education disagree compared to 12% of those with higher education while 21% of those without education are uncertain compared to only 3% of people with higher education. A similar trend is observed for age and economic status. Those who are younger are more likely to disagree and less likely to be uncertain than older people. Similarly, disagreement rises with higher economic status while uncertainty decreases (Annex 5.11).

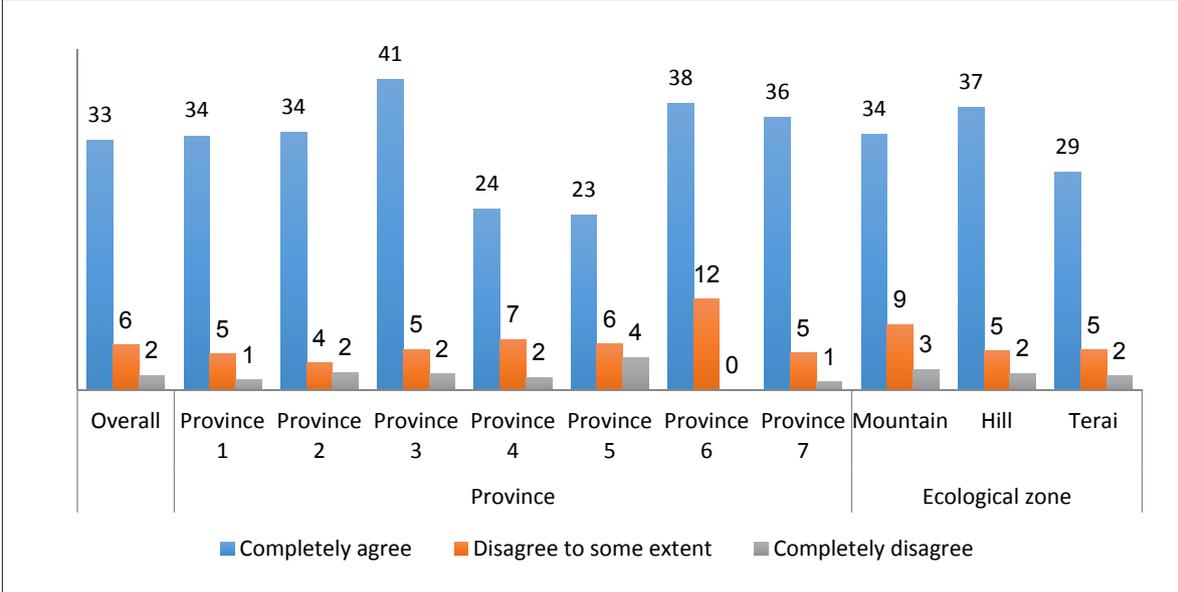
Of the different caste/ethnic groups, Hill Chhetri/Thakuri and Hill Brahmin/Sanyasi are the most likely to disagree and Muslims, Dalits and Tarai Castes are the most likely to be uncertain whether adequate powers have been devolved to the new local governments (Annex 5: Table 5.11).

² This question was asked to all those aware of the new constitution (7692 respondents). However, 25% of those aware of the new constitution say they are unaware that authority and responsibilities have been devolved to local governments (Chapter 5.2.2). Respondents who did not know about devolution of powers were explained the new structure and related constitutional provisions and then asked whether they agree that enough power has been devolved to local governments.

Across provinces, 80-84% say they either completely or partially agree that the constitution has devolved adequate power to local governments (Annex 5: Table 5.11). The shares who completely agree or who disagree, however, vary across provinces. The shares that completely agree are highest in Province 3 (41%), 6 (38%) and 7 (36%) and lowest in Province 4 (24%) and Province 5 (23%). While Province 6 has a comparatively high share of people who completely agree that the constitution has devolved adequate powers to local governments it also has the highest share of people who disagree (12% partially disagree while none strongly disagree). Province 5 has the highest share that strongly disagrees (4%) (Figure 5.13).

Complete agreement that the new local governments have been given enough power under the new constitution is higher in the Hills (37%) than the Mountains (34%) and Tarai (29%). Disagreement on the other hand, is highest in the Mountains (9% compared to 5% each in the Hills and Tarai) (Figure 5.13).

Figure 5.13 Perceptions of devolution of power to local governments – by province and ecological zone
 Percentages who completely agree or disagree that the new constitution has devolved adequate power to the new local governments (Q405, N=7692)



Note: This figure excludes the shares of people in each province and ecological zone who partially agree or are uncertain. Percentages therefore do not add up to 100% (see Annex 5: Table 5.11 for the full breakdown).

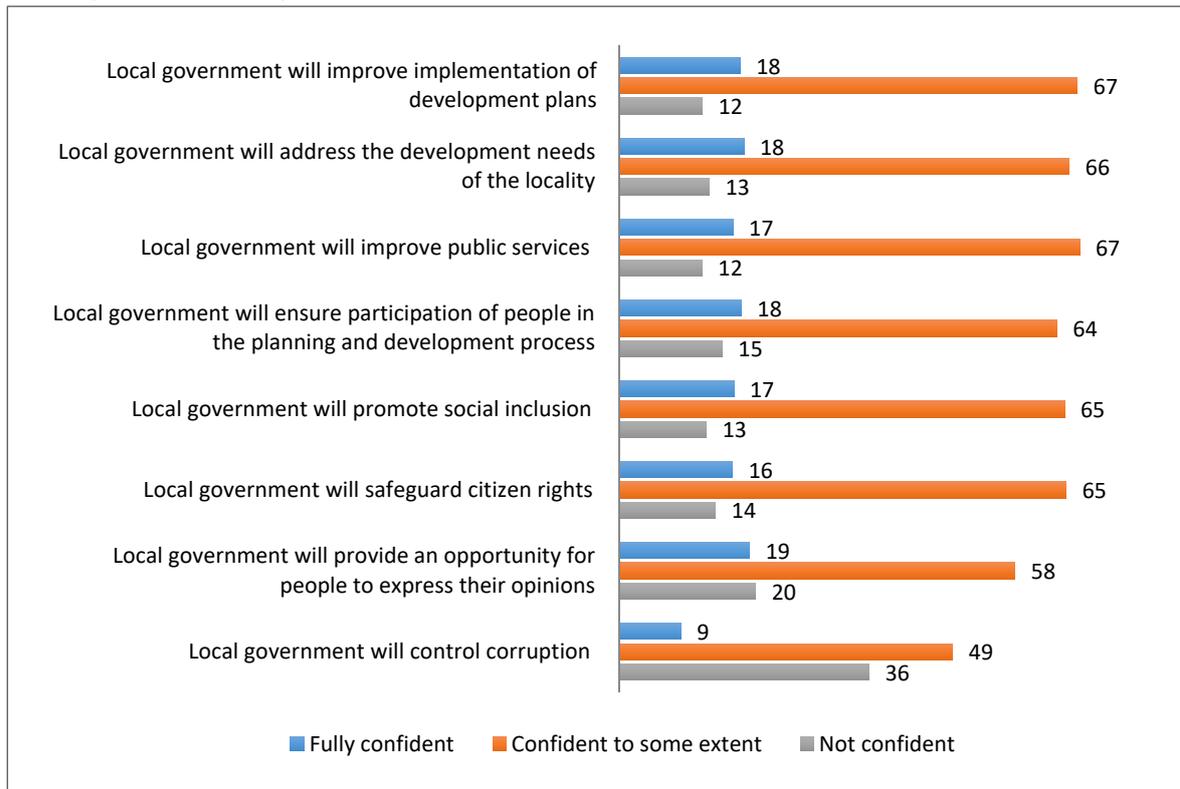
5.3.2 Confidence in the Capacity of Local Governments

Nepalis are generally confident that the new local governments will be able to take action and implement various measures as well as provide opportunities and safeguards – although the shares of people who are fully confident are much lower than the shares who are partially confident (Annex 5: Table 5.12.A). Together, 84% of Nepalis say they are fully or partially confident that local governments will improve public services, address local development needs, and improve the implementation of development plans. Similarly, 82% of people are fully or partially confident that local governments will improve social inclusion, safeguard citizen rights, and ensure the participation of local people in planning and development. Fewer (77%) are confident that local governments will provide an opportunity for people to express their opinions. People are least optimistic about local governments’ ability to control corruption: Some 58% say they are either fully or partially confident local governments can achieve this while 36% say they are not confident (Figure 5.14).³

³ This indicates a great degree of optimism about the ability of local governments which may at least in parts reflect wishful thinking rather than a more careful assessment about the capacity of local government (desirability bias).

Figure 5.14 Confidence in local governments' abilities

Percentage who are confident/not confident that the new local governments will be able to take the following actions (Q1202, N=12872)



People with no education are the least likely to be confident in the new local governments' abilities – with the exception of the new government's ability to control corruption. Conversely, they are slightly more likely to say they are not confident as well as to be uncertain. The poor are noticeably more likely than those in medium and high economic status brackets to say they are 'not confident' in the ability of local governments to take various actions and provide opportunities and safeguards – with the exception of the local governments' ability to control corruption (here, the rich are the most skeptical) (Annex 5: Table 5.12.B).

Confidence in local governments varies across the ecological zones and provinces (Annex 5: Table 5.12.B). People in the Hills are more confident that the new local governments can deliver on any of the listed indicators than people in the Mountains and Hills. This links with other findings in this chapter that people in the Hills are more aware of and positive about the new constitutions and its provisions. Of the provinces, people in Province 2 are generally the least likely to say they are confident and comparatively more likely to say they are not confident or uncertain, followed by those in Province 5. People in Province 6, on the other hand, are the most optimistic and confident in the ability of local governments to bring about positive change, followed by those in Province 4 (Table 5.1; Annex 5: Tables 5.12.1-5.12.8).

Table 5.1 Confidence in local governments' abilities – by province
 Percentages who are confident/not confident that the new local governments will be able to take various actions (Q1202, N=12872)

	Local government will ensure participation of people in the planning and development process.		Local government will improve the implementation of development plans		Local government will address the development needs of your locality		Local government will provide an opportunity for you to express your opinion		Local government will safeguard citizen's rights		Local government will improve public services		Local government will promote social inclusion		Local government will control corruption	
	Confident	Not confident	Confident	Not confident	Confident	Not confident	Confident	Not confident	Confident	Not confident	Confident	Not confident	Confident	Not confident	Confident	Not confident
Overall	82	15	84	12	84	13	77	20	82	14	84	12	82	13	58	37
Province 1	86	12	88	11	87	12	78	21	83	16	87	12	84	12	61	35
Province 2	73	21	76	17	75	19	71	23	74	19	75	17	73	18	60	32
Province 3	82	13	86	11	84	13	77	19	83	12	85	12	84	10	57	37
Province 4	88	10	88	9	89	9	88	9	90	8	90	8	90	7	65	30
Province 5	78	21	84	15	85	14	72	27	81	17	84	13	79	17	44	52
Province 6	90	9	93	6	93	6	81	17	90	8	93	6	90	7	72	25
Province 7	82	11	83	10	83	11	79	13	80	11	82	9	79	10	59	32

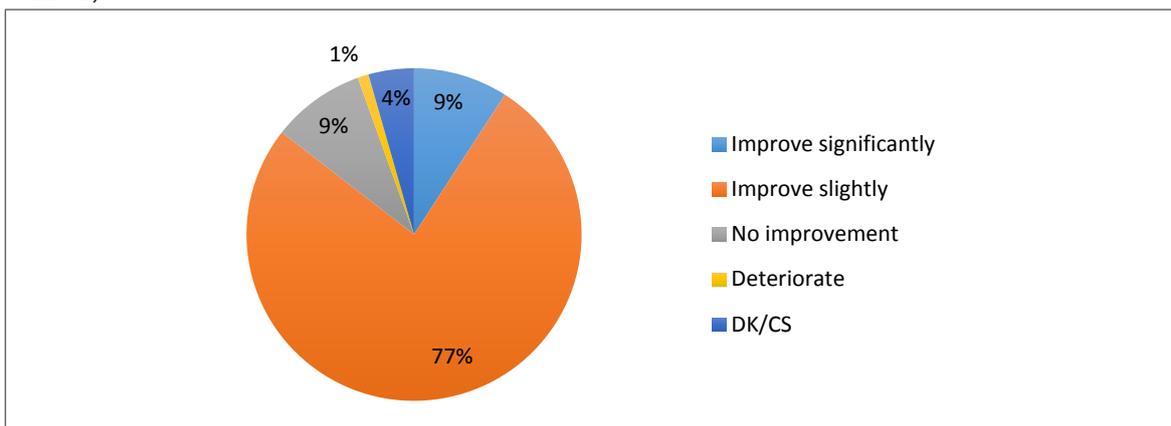
Note: This table only shows the share of people in each province who are either confident (fully or somewhat confident) or not confident about various aspects of local government. It excludes the shares of people who are uncertain. Percentages therefore do not add up to 100%.

5.3.3 Expected Impact of Elected Local Representatives on Governance

People were also asked whether they think the presence of elected local representatives will improve Nepal's governance system after the long absence of elected representative at the local level. Most (77%) believe that local elected representatives will slightly improve the governance system in Nepal. Less than one in ten (9%) think local representatives will significantly improve governance. An equal share (9%) thinks there will be no improvement. Only 1% say that governance will deteriorate (Figure 5.15).

Figure 5.15 Impact of local representatives on governance

Percentages who believe that elected local representatives will, or will not, improve Nepal's governance system (Q1203, N=12872)

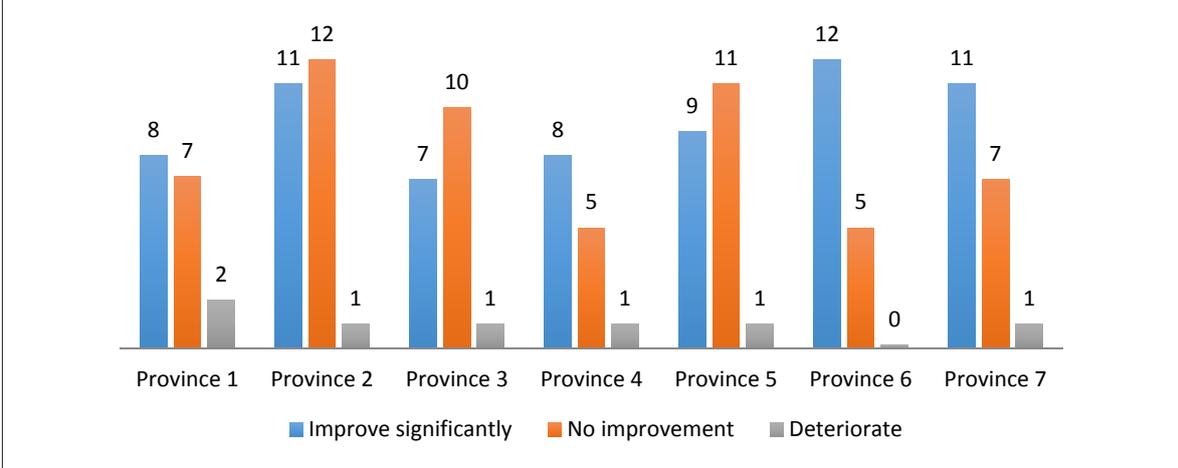


People across the country think differently about whether the presence of elected local representatives improves governance in Nepal. People in the Hills (12%) are more optimistic that governance will improve significantly than those in the Mountains (8%) and the Tarai (7%) and less likely to think that there will be no improvement (7% in the Hills think this compared to 10% in the Tarai and 11% in the Mountains). People in the Mountains (3%) are three times as likely as those in the Hills (1%) and Tarai (1%) to believe that the governance system will deteriorate after the election of local representatives.

Among the provinces, findings are similar to those in the above section: People in Province 6 are the most positive while those in Province 2 are the most sceptical. Province 6 has the largest shares of people who think governance will improve significantly and the lowest shares of people who think it will stay the same or deteriorate. While Province 2 has a comparatively large share of people who think governance will improve significantly because of local representatives, it also has the largest share of people who think there will be no improvement. In Provinces 2, 3 and 5, the shares who think there will be no improvement are larger than the shares who think there will be significant improvement (Figure 5.16).

Of the different population groups, younger people are slightly more sceptical that local representatives will improve governance: A slightly larger share of younger age groups say there will be no improvement and while a slightly larger share of older age groups say there will be significant improvements to the governance system. No noticeable differences are observed for educational attainment. Economic status, however, seems to relate to people's views on whether local representatives will improve governance. Those who identify as poor are less likely than others to believe governance will improve and slightly more likely to think there will be no changes (Annex 5: Table 5.13).

Figure 5.16 Impact of local elected representatives on governance – by province
 Percentages who believe that elected local representatives will, or will not, improve Nepal's governance system (Q1203, N=12872)

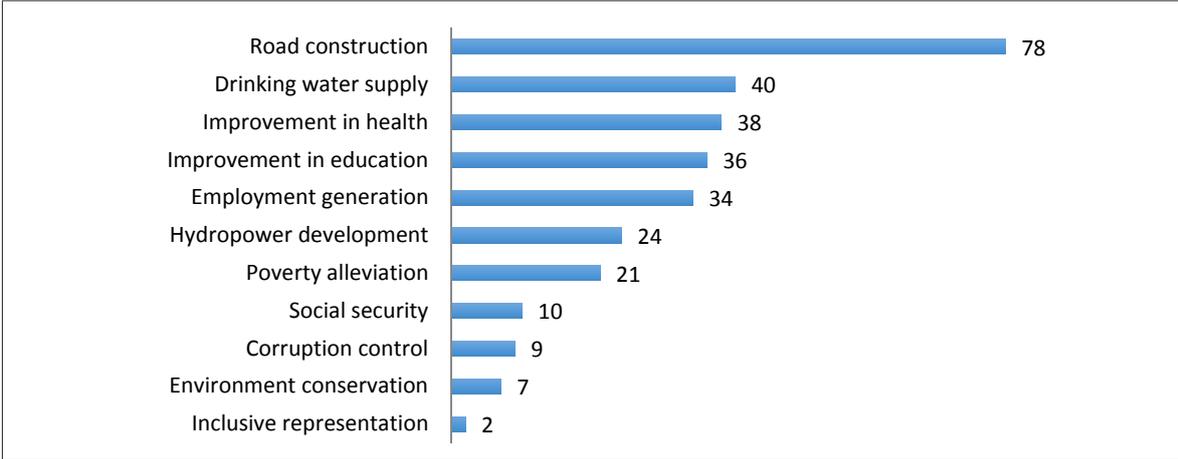


Note: Percentages in this chart do not add up to 100% in each province because the shares who believe governance will improve slightly and who are unsure are not displayed here (see Annex 5: Table 5.12 for the detailed breakdown).

5.3.4 Priorities of Provincial and Local Governments for the Next Five Years

People were asked what the three main priorities of provincial and local governments should be over the next five years. Road construction is by far the most cited priority, listed either as first, second or third priority by nearly four in five people (78%). Drinking water supply (40%), improvements in health (38%) and education (36%) and employment generation (34%) are also considered important. Fewer but significant shares think hydropower development (24%) or poverty alleviation (21%) should be prioritised. Social security (10%) and environment conservation (7%) are cited less frequently and only 2% consider inclusive representation to be important for the work of newly elected provincial local governments over the next five years. Nearly one in ten think corruption control should be a priority (Figure 5.17).

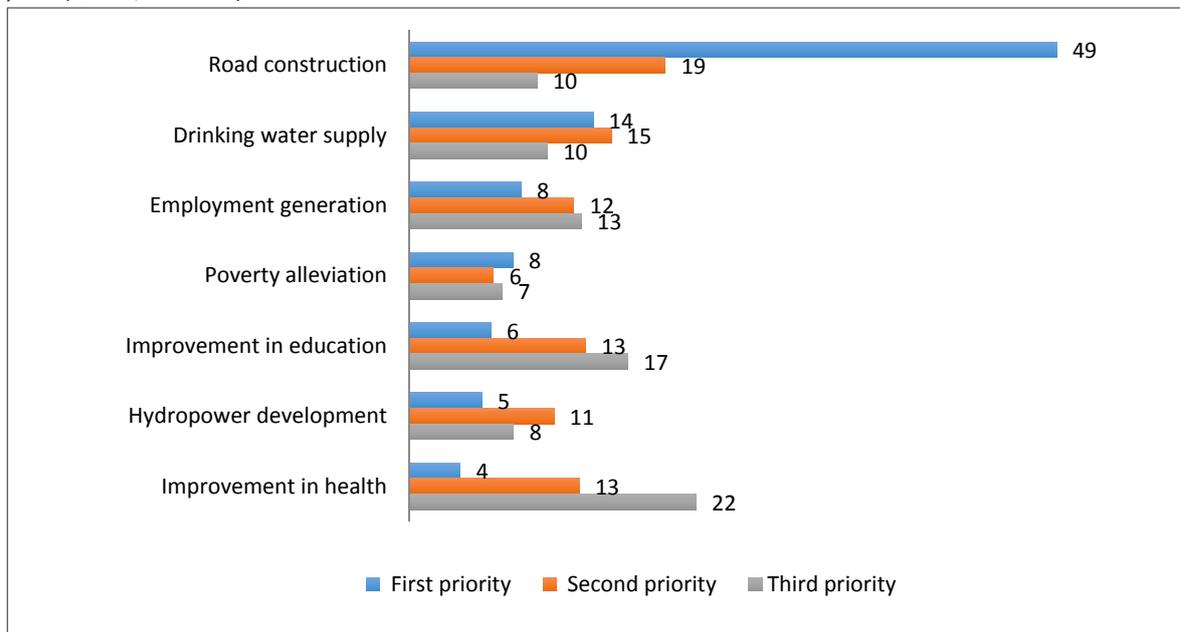
Figure 5.17 Priorities of provincial and local governments for the next five years
 Percentages who cite the following as priority of provincial and local governments for the next five years (this figure combines answers for those who cited these issues as either first, second or third priority) (Q1204, N=12872)



Looking separately at what people think should be the first, second or third priorities of provincial and local governments a slightly different picture emerges. Road construction is cited most often as first priority (49%). Much smaller shares think drinking water should be the first priority (14%), followed by employment generation (8%), poverty alleviation (8%) and education (6%). Only 4% think health should be first priority. However, improvements in health and education are more important second and third priorities. Together, 35% think health should be second or third priority and 30% think education should be second or third priority,

compared to 29% who say so for road construction and 25% for drinking water (more than one fifth list health as a third priority for provincial local governments). Employment generation also features prominently as second and third priority (Figure 5.18).

Figure 5.18 Priorities of provincial and local governments for the next five years – first, second and third priorities
 Percentages who cite the following as first, second or third priority of provincial and local governments for the next five years (Q1204, N=12872)



As age increases, people become more interested in poverty alleviation, social security, health and drinking water compared to younger people. Younger people, on the other hand, are slightly more likely to consider corruption control important (Annex 5: Tables 5.14.A, and 5.14.1-5.14.3).

Differences across economic groups are also found. Perhaps unsurprisingly, poverty alleviation and social security become more important as economic status decreases. People of high economic status, on the other hand, are more likely to prioritise education and road construction. For those of medium economic status, employment generation is important (Annex 5: Tables 5.14.A and 5.14.1-5.14.3).

Similarly, those with higher levels of education are more concerned about employment generation, improvements in education and corruption control⁴, while their concerns for infrastructure, such as road construction and drinking water supply, are lower compared to those with lower or no education. Those without any education are significantly more likely than those with some form of education to say poverty alleviation should be prioritised. Generally, concern for poverty alleviation decreases with rising educational attainment, as does concern for road development and drinking water supply (Annex 5: Tables 5.14.A and 5.14.1-5.14.3).

In the Tarai, people are more likely than in the Hills and Mountains to think the following issues should be prioritised: poverty alleviation, employment generation, social security, corruption control, and improvements in education. Only 3% in the Tarai list hydropower development as first priority compared to 8% each in the Hills and Mountains, while only 6% in the Tarai say drinking water should be prioritised compared to 24% in the Hills and 22% in the Mountains (people in the Tarai are also less likely to list these as second and third priorities) (Annex 5: Tables 5.14.A and 5.14.1-5.14.3).

People in municipalities are more likely than those in rural municipalities to think that employment generation and corruption control should be priorities for provincial and local governments in the years to come. Those in

⁴ Interestingly, those with higher educational attainment are also more likely to say they have been asked for and/or paid a bribe when accessing public services (see Chapter 6).

rural municipalities, on the other hand, are comparatively more likely to prioritise hydropower development and road construction. People in rural municipalities are not more likely than those in municipalities to say that poverty alleviation should be a priority. No differences between rural and urban areas are observed for other issues (Annex 5: Tables 5.14.A and 5.14.1-5.14.3).

Looking at first priorities listed by provinces, the following trends can be observed: Three in five in Province 2 (63%) think that road construction should be first priority compared to only two in five in Province 3 (41%). Drinking waters is of most concern to people in Province 6 (25% list this as first priority) and Province 3 (22%) and considered much less important in Province 2 (4%) and Province 1 (9%). People in Province 4 are at least twice as likely as people in the other provinces to list health care as a first priority while people in Province 2 are more than twice as likely as people in any other province to prioritise education. Poverty alleviation is a bigger concern for people in Province 7 than people in other provinces. Provinces 2 and 6 are noticeably less interested in employment generation than those in the other provinces, while Provinces 3 and 7 are most likely to prioritise employment generation. These trends are confirmed when combining answers for those who chose different issues either as first, second or third priority (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2 Priorities of provincial and local governments for the next five years – by province
Percentages who cite the following as priority of provincial and local governments for the next five years (this table combines answers for those who cited these issues as either first, second or third priority) (Q1204, N=12872)

	Road construction	Drinking water supply	Improvement in health	Improvement in education	Employment generation	Hydropower development	Poverty alleviation
Overall	78	40	39	36	34	24	21
Province 1	75	37	40	32	37	26	22
Province 2	88	22	39	57	24	20	23
Province 3	74	46	36	30	40	20	23
Province 4	82	44	51	35	34	20	11
Province 5	78	44	36	30	38	23	17
Province 6	73	69	36	31	13	64	8
Province 7	74	36	33	33	40	23	38

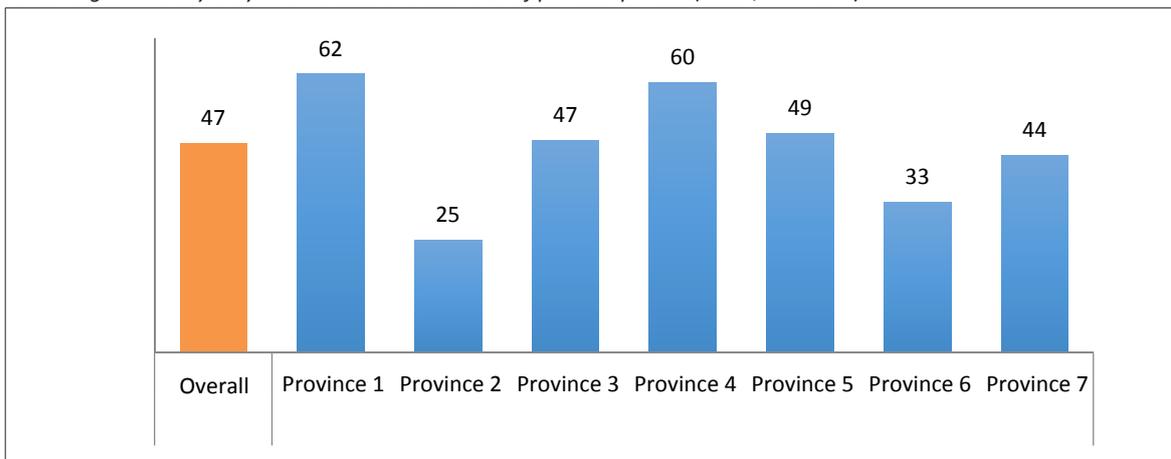
5.4 POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS

5.4.1 Knowledge of Political Party Activities

Just under half of those interviewed (47%) say they know what activities political parties are doing (this includes activities such public meetings, rallies, and campaigns, internal organising and mobilization, or local development activities and engagement in local governance of any political parties), while just over half (52%) say they do not know about this (1% are unsure).⁵ Knowledge of the activities of political parties is lowest in Province 2 (25%), followed by Province 6 (33%), and highest in Provinces 1 (62%) and 4 (60%) (Figure 5.19, Annex 5: Table 5.15).

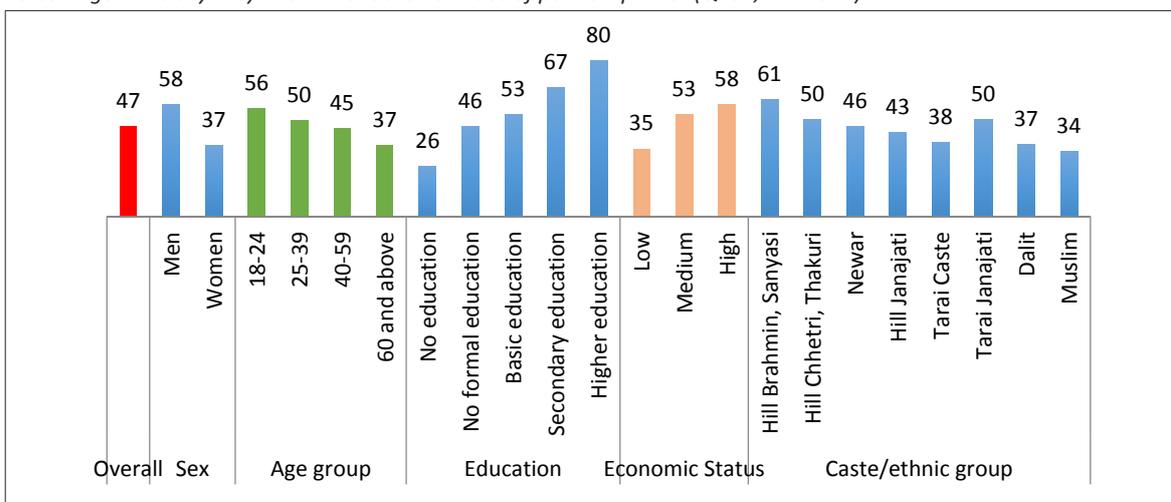
⁵ Here, people were not asked about any political party/parties in particular. The questions simply tried to assess whether people felt they knew what activities in general political parties are engaged in at the local or national level.

Figure 5.19 Knowledge about the activities of political parties – by province
 Percentages who say they know about the activities of political parties (Q601, N=12872)



Men (58%) are much more likely to say they know about political party activities than women (37%). Awareness is higher among those with higher levels of education and higher economic status but lower among older age groups. Of the different caste/ethnic groups, Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis (61%) are the most likely to say they know about political party activities. Dalits (37%), Tarai Castes (38%) and Muslims (33%) are the least aware (Figure 5.20).

Figure 5.20 Knowledge about the activities of political parties – by sex, age group, education, economic status and caste/ethnic group
 Percentages who say they know about the activities of political parties (Q601, N=12872)

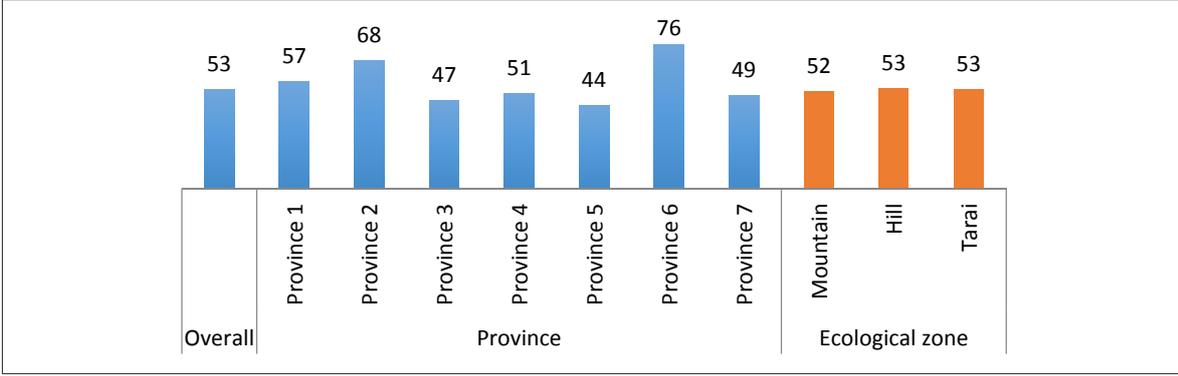


5.4.2 Views Whether Political Parties Represent People’s Concerns

People who were aware of political party activities were also asked whether they consider any political party in Nepal to represent their priorities and concerns. Slightly more than half (53%) believe that political parties represent their own views, priorities and concerns, while 47% do not think so (less than 1% are unsure). People in Province 6 (76%) are most likely to think that political parties represent them, followed by those in Province 2 (68%). People in Province 3 (47%) and Province 5 (44%) are the least likely to think so (Figure 5.21, Annex 5: Table 5.16).

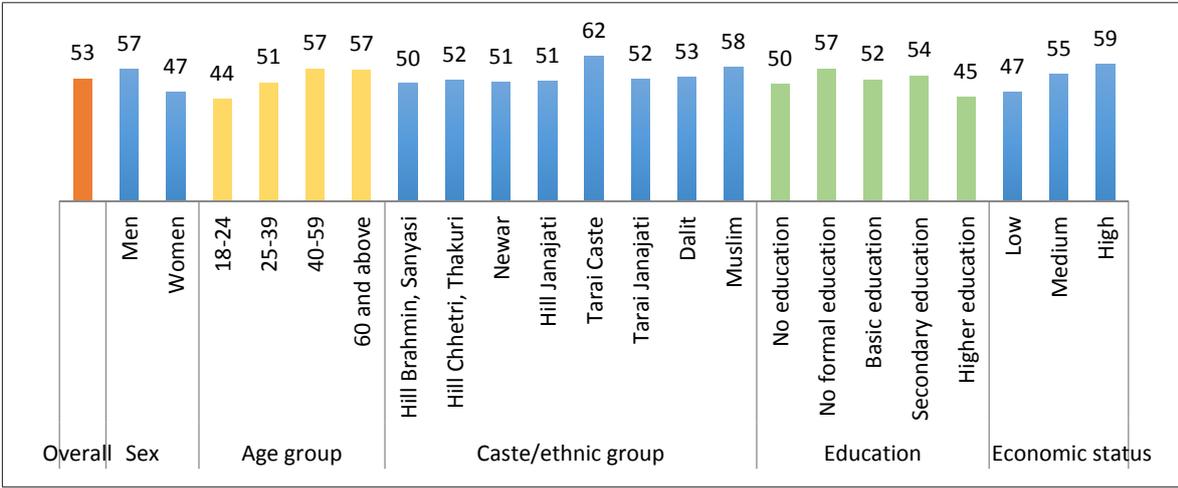
People in Province 6 appear the most positive, with lower shares saying they distrust political parties to deliver on various issues than elsewhere (Figure 5.24). People in Province 5 are the most skeptical with high shares saying they distrust political parties to deliver (Figure 5.24). This links with findings described above where respondents in Province 5 were the least likely to trust political parties to represent their concerns (Figure 5.21).

Figure 5.21 Views whether any political party represents people’s concerns – by province and ecological zone
 Percentages who feel/do not feel that their concerns are represented by any political party (among those who are aware of political party activities) (Q602, N=5449)



Men are only eight percentage points more likely than women to say that political parties represent them despite women generally feeling less informed and involved in politics as revealed in other survey questions. Those above 40 years of age are slightly more likely to believe that their concerns are represented by any political party than those who are younger. Of the different caste/ethnic groups, Hill Brahmin/Sanyasi and Newars (both 51%) are the least likely to feel represented by any political party, while Tarai castes (63%), followed by Dalits (53%) and Muslims (58%), are the most likely to believe their concerns are represented. Of the different educational brackets, those with higher education are the least likely to say their concerns are represented by any of the political parties. However, wealthier people (high economic status: 59%) are much more likely to say their concerns are represented by political parties than poorer ones (low economic status: 47%) (Figure 5.22).

Figure 5.22 Views whether any political party represents people’s concerns – by sex, age group, caste/ethnic group, education and economic status
 Percentages who feel/do not feel that their concerns are represented by any political party (among those who are aware of political party activities) (Q602, N=5994)



5.4.3 Trust in Political Parties

Most of those who are aware of political parties’ activities partially trust political parties to improve public services, implement the new governance structure (federal structure), promote inclusiveness, follow the law, and to deliver development. However, the shares of people who fully trust political parties in these matters are much smaller at one fifth or less. The shares who partially or fully trust political parties to control corruption are comparatively smaller, with more people distrusting political parties in this matter than trusting them (Figure 5.23, Annex 5.17.A).

People are most skeptical that political parties can control corruption or follow the law. Half say they completely distrust political parties to control corruption, and one fourth say they distrust them to follow the law. In comparison, just under one fifth say they do not trust political parties to improve public services, while just over one in ten say they do not trust political parties to implement the federal structure, to promote inclusiveness, or to deliver development (Figure 5.23).

Figure 5.23 Trust in political parties to deliver

Percentages who agree/disagree that political parties will be able to deliver on the following issues (among those who are aware of political party activities) (Q603, N=5994)

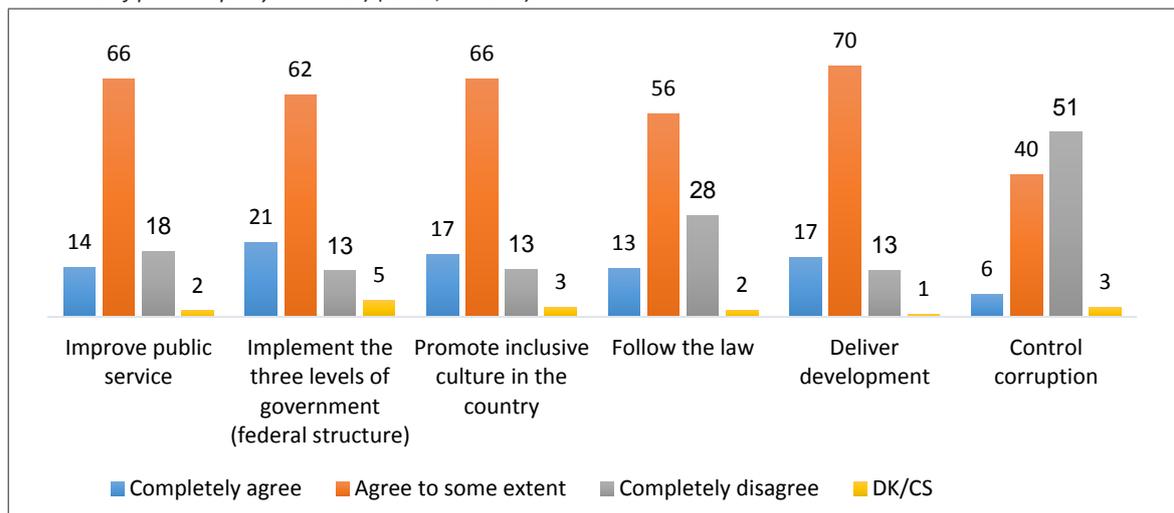
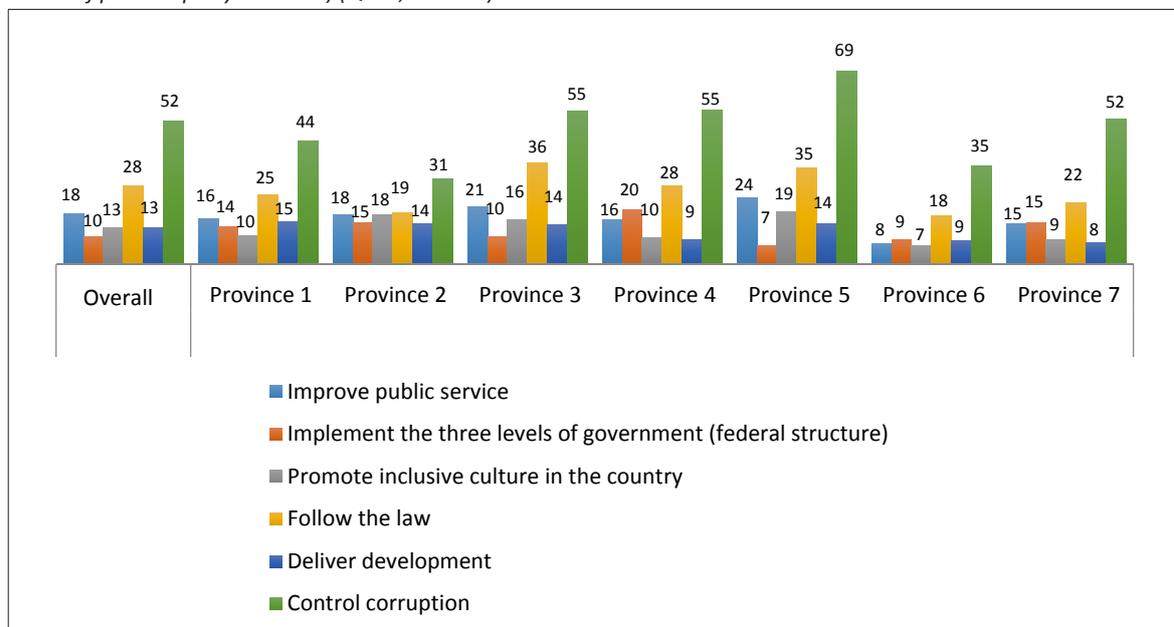


Figure 5.24 Shares who disagree that political parties will be able to deliver – by province, ecological zone, and urban/rural

Percentages who disagree that political parties will be able to deliver on the following issues (among those who are aware of political party activities) (Q603, N=5994)



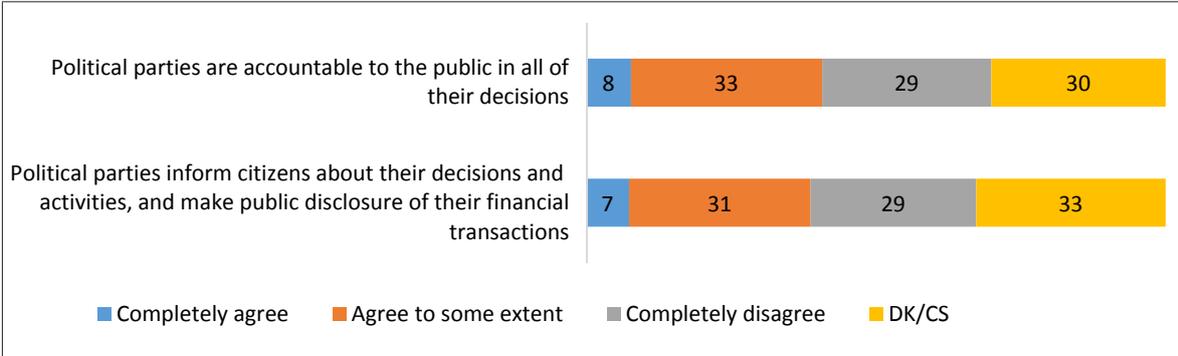
People who say they are aware of political parties' activities were also asked whether they agree with the following statements: 1) Political parties are accountable to the public in all of their decisions; 2) Political parties inform citizens about their decisions and activities, and publicly disclose information about their financial transactions. More people agree than disagree with these statements. However, almost a third

say they are unsure, while more than a quarter say they disagree that political parties are accountable and publicly inform citizens about their activities, decisions and finances (Figure 5.25).

The shares of people who either fully or partially agree that political parties are accountable to the public are highest in Province 2 (51%), followed by Provinces 1 (49%), 3 and 6 (both 40%). The shares who disagree with this statement are highest in Province 5 (42%), Province 6 (36%) and Province 4 (37%), and lowest Province 2 (10%) and Province 3 (19%). People in the Tarai (32%) are more likely to disagree that political parties are accountable than those in the Mountains (18%) and Hills (27%) (Annex 5: Table 5.18.1).

The shares of people who either fully or partially agree that political parties adequately inform citizens and disclose information about their activities and finances are higher than average in Province 2 (54%) and Province 1 (45%). The shares who disagree with this statement are larger than average in Province 5 (41%), Province 6 (37%), and Province 1 (32%) (Annex 5: Table 5.18.2).

Figure 5.25 Shares who agree/disagree that political parties are accountable and publicly disclose information about their activities and finances
Percentages who agree/disagree with the following statements (among those who are aware of political party activities) (Q604, N=5994)



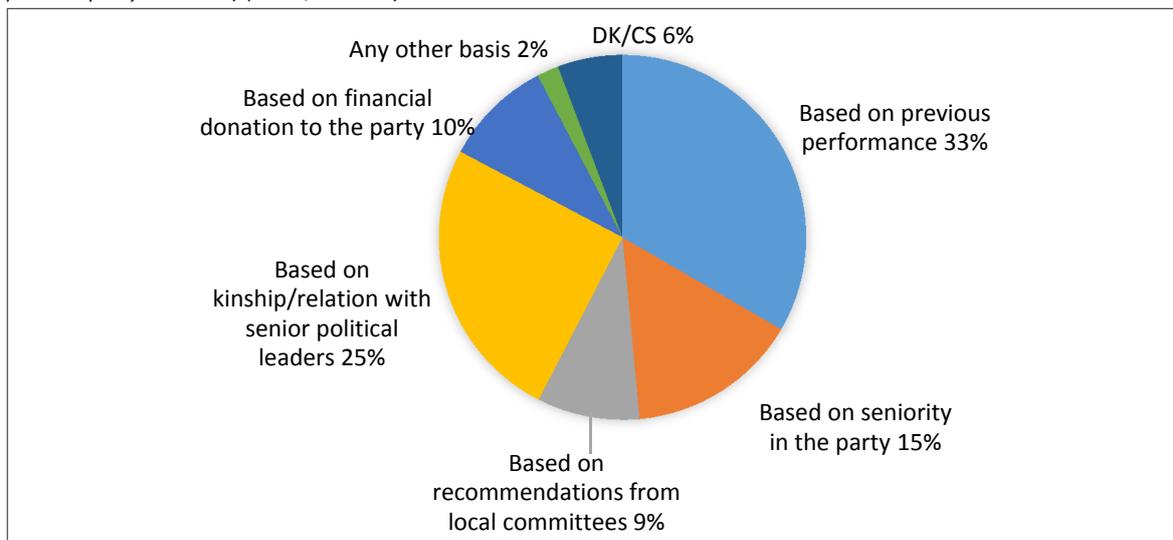
5.4.4 Perceptions of How Political Parties Select Candidates

Those who were aware of the political parties’ activities were asked their opinions on how political parties select candidates they put up in local and central elections. One in three believe that candidates are selected based on their previous performance both, in elections and in their political party and development work. One in four, however, hold the opinion that kinship/relations with senior political leaders matters the most. Another 15% say they think candidates are selected based on seniority in the party. Fewer think candidates are selected for other reasons such as donations to political parties or a recommendation from a local committee (Figure 5.26, Annex 5: Table 5.19).

The shares who believe that candidates are selected based on their previous performance are largest in Province 4 (57%), Province 5 (41%) and Province 2 (35%) and smallest in Province 7 (18%). Of the three ecological zones, this belief is held 10 percentage points more widely in the Hills than in the Tarai or Mountains. The belief that candidates are selected based on kinship/relations with senior political leaders is more widespread in Province 7 (39%) and Province 1 (31%) and the least common in Province 2 (8%). People in the Tarai (30%) are more likely than those in the Hills (19%) and Mountains (21%) to think that kinship/relations with leaders matters in the process of selecting candidates. Education shapes people’s opinions on how political parties select candidates. The share who believe previous performance matters decreases with educational attainment, while the share who think that kinship/relations with senior leaders matters increases with educational attainment (Annex 5: Table 5.19).

Figure 5.26 Perceptions of how political parties select candidates

Percentages who believe this is how political parties select candidates for elections (among those who are aware of political party activities) (Q605, N=5994)



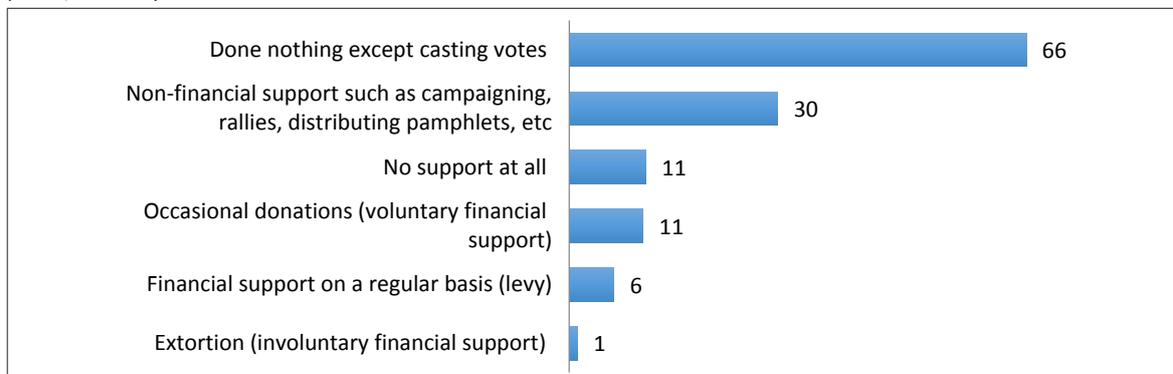
5.4.5 Support Provided to Political Parties

Those who say they have awareness of the activities of political parties, were asked what kind of support they have provided to political parties in the past. The majority (66%) say they did nothing except voting for their preferred political party. Nearly one in three (30%) lent non-financial support in the form of campaigning, participating in rallies or distributing pamphlets. Some 17% supported political parties financially either through regular contributions or occasional, voluntary donations. A very small share (1%) say that they applied extortion. Just over a tenth (11%) say they did not support political parties in any way (Figure 5.27).

The shares who say they did not support political parties in any way are much larger in Province 2 (28%), Province 5 (23%) and Province 7 (19%) than in the other provinces. People in the Tarai are more than twice as likely as those in the Mountains or Hills to say they did nothing support political parties. The shares who say they did nothing except voting to support political parties are largest in Province 4 (72%) and Province 3 (70%). Women (74%) are much more likely than men (60%) to say they did nothing except voting. Those of low economic status are more likely to say they did nothing at all, nearly equally likely to say they did nothing except voting and less likely than other economic groups to say they provided other types of support (Annex 5: Table 5.20).

Figure 5.27 Support provided to political parties in the past

Percentages who have provided various kinds of support to political parties in the past (multiple answers possible) (Q606, N=5994)



Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis and Hill Chhetris/Thakuris are more likely than other caste/ethnic groups to say they occasionally gave donations to political parties. However, they are also more likely than other groups to say that

they used extortion. Dalits are more likely than any other group to say they gave non-financial support. Hill and Tarai Janajatis are more likely than other groups to say they did nothing but vote. Tarai castes, Tarai Janajatis and Muslims are more likely than others to say they did nothing to support political parties (Annex 5: Table 5.20).

The likelihood of contributing financially – either regularly or through occasional donations – rises with age. It also rises with education and higher economic status. In contrast, the likelihood of doing nothing but vote decreases with educational attainment (Annex 5: Table 5.20).

5.5 SOCIAL ASSOCIATION AND CIVIC AWARENESS

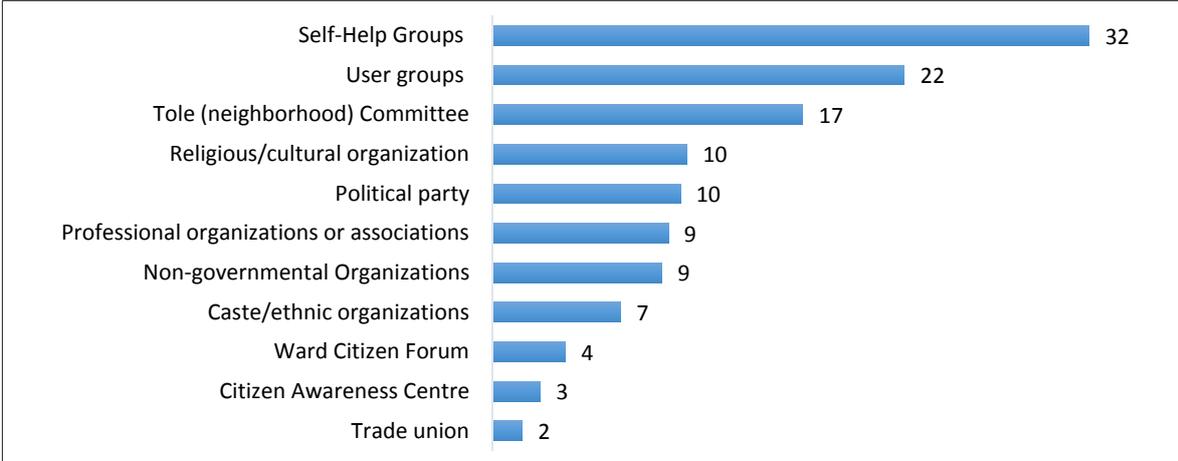
5.5.1 Membership in Local Groups and Organisations

Nearly one in three (32%) say they are a member of a local self-help group. Just over one in five (22%) are a member of a user group. Some 17% say they are a member in a *Tole* (neighbourhood) Committee, and around one in ten are members of a political party, a religious/cultural organisation, a professional organisation or association (such as medical, teachers, or cooperative association), or non-government organisation. Fewer people are members of a caste/ethnic organisation (7%), Ward Citizen Forum (4%), Citizen Awareness Centre (3%), or Trade Union (2%) (Figure 5.28).

In Province 2, the share of people who are members of the following organisations or groups is lower than the national average and significantly lower than in any other province: self-help groups (19%), user groups (5%), non-government organisations (5%), political parties (7%), and *Tole* Committees (6%). It is also lowest, though not significantly lower than in some of the other provinces, for professional organisations and Ward Citizen Forums (Annex 5: Tables 5.21.1-5.21.11).⁶

Membership in all these groups is lowest in the Tarai zone compared to the Hills and Mountains – often significantly so. It is therefore unsurprising that membership tends to be lowest among Tarai castes, Muslims, and Tarai Janajatis, while it is highest among Hill Brahmin/Sanyasis, Chhetris/Thakuris and Newars (with the exception of caste/ethnic organisations, in which Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis and Chhetris/Thakuris hold the least membership). Dalits are the least likely to be in religious/cultural organisations. Dalits are also the less likely, after Muslims, to be in professional organisations. Dalits are however not less likely than average to be in Ward Citizen Forums or caste/ethnic organisations, and are the most likely to be in Citizen Awareness Centres (Annex 5: Tables 5.21.1-5.21.11).

Figure 5.28 Social association/membership in various organisations and groups - overall
 Percentage who are a member in any of these organisations or groups (Q501, N=12872)⁷



⁶ This links with findings in Chapter 4, which also show that involvement in local development activities and local meetings and groups is lower in Province 2.
⁷ The share of people who say can't say/don't know for each of these organisations and groups is less than two percent.

Men are around twice as likely as women to be members in nearly all these groups and organisations with the exception of self-help groups (in which women are twice as likely as men to be members) non-government organisations (in which membership is even), and trade unions and political parties (in both of which men are more than four times as likely to be members as women) (Annex 5: Tables 5.21.1-5.21.11).

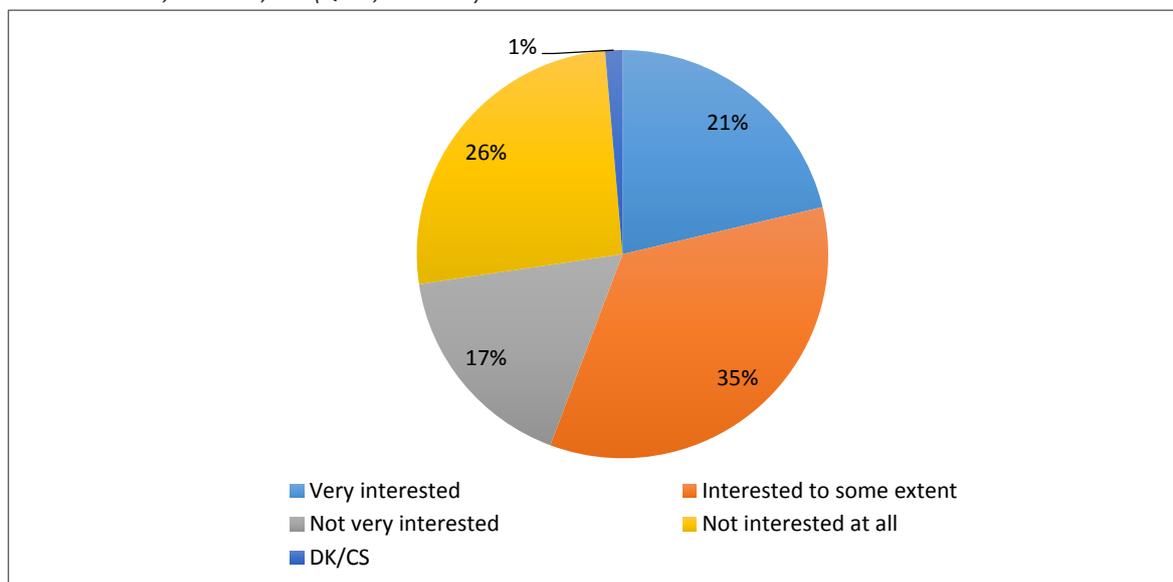
Membership in groups and organisations increases proportionally to higher levels of education except for membership in user groups (which are more popular among those with basic education than those with secondary education) and in caste/ethnic organisations (which is lowest among those with no education but similar among all other educational brackets) (Annex 5: Tables 5.21.1-5.21.11).

Membership increases proportionally to rising economic status, meaning that people of high economic status are much more likely to be members than those of low economic status. This is particularly evident for Trade Unions), professional organisations, Ward Citizen Forums and Citizen Awareness Centres (Annex 5: Table 5.21.1-5.21.11).

5.5.2 Interest in Politics and Current Affairs of the State

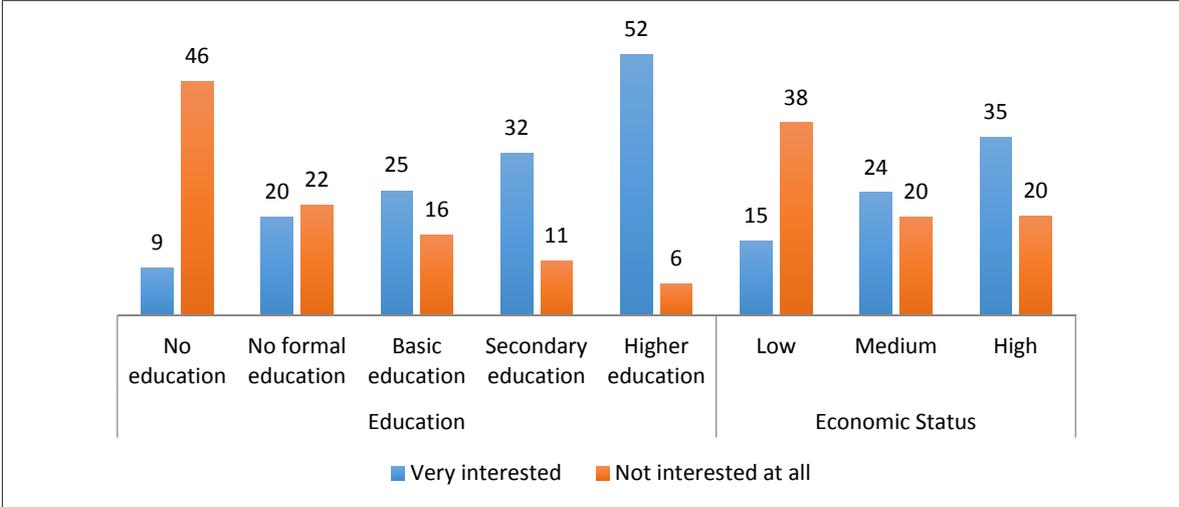
Just over half of Nepalis (56%) say they are interested in politics and current affairs of the state (meaning local and central level political developments and governance issues). One in four say they are not interested at all, while 17% are not very interested (Figure 5.29). People in Province 2 are the least interested (47% - at least 17 percentage points larger than in the other provinces). In contrast, people in Province 4 are the most interested (30% say they are very interested). Provinces 1 and 3 have the largest shares of people who say they are somewhat interested in politics (40%) (Annex 5: Table 5.22).

Figure 5.29 Levels of interest in politics and current affairs of the state - overall
 Percentages who are or are not interested in politics and current affairs of the state such as government decisions, announcements, activities, etc. (Q502, N=12872)



Men are almost three times as likely as women to say they are very interested in politics and affairs of the state (Annex 5: Table 5.22). Interest correlates with rising economic status and higher educational attainment (Figure 5.30).

Figure 5.30 Levels of interest in politics and current affairs of the state – by education and economic status
 Percentages who are very or not at all interested in politics and current affairs of the state such as government decisions, announcements, activities, etc. (Q502, N=12872)

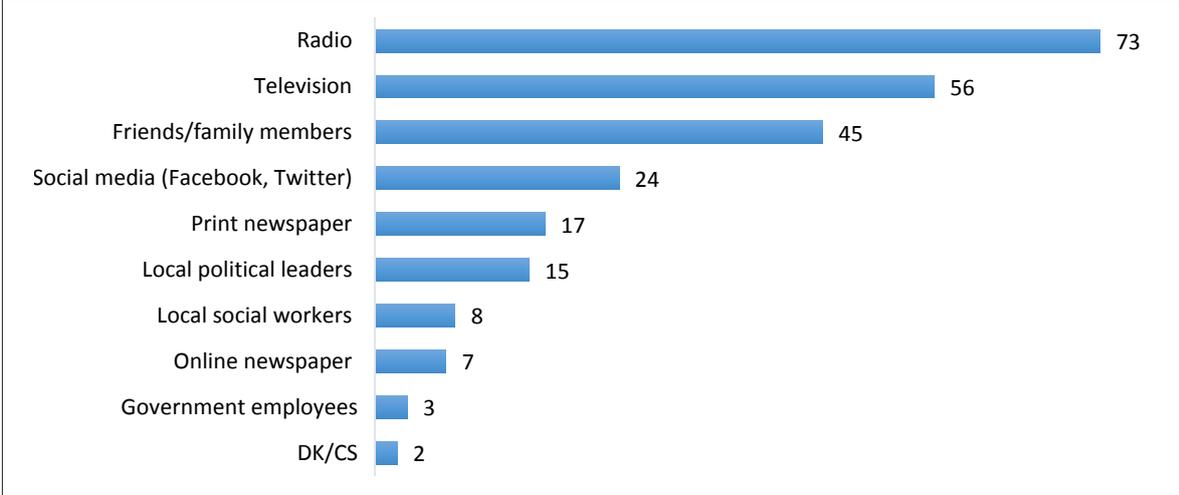


Note: This figure only shows the shares who are very interested and not interested at all. Therefore, percentages in each bracket do not all up to 100%. See Annex 5: Table 5.22 for the full breakdown.

5.5.3 Sources of Information on Politics and Current Affairs of the State

Radio is by far the most common source of information on politics and current affairs of the state; almost three quarters of Nepalis (73%) say they use the radio as a source of information on politics. Just over half use television (56%) and just under half say they get their information on politics and the state from friends and family members (45%). One fourth of people use social media to get information on politics (24%), while less than a fifth of people get information from print newspapers (17%) or local political leaders (15%). Far fewer get information from local social workers, online newspapers, government employees or other sources (Figure 5.31).

Figure 5.31 Sources of information on politics and current affairs of the state - overall
 Percentages who use different sources of information on politics and current affairs of the state (including government announcements, policy decisions, public activities, etc.) (Q503, N=12872)



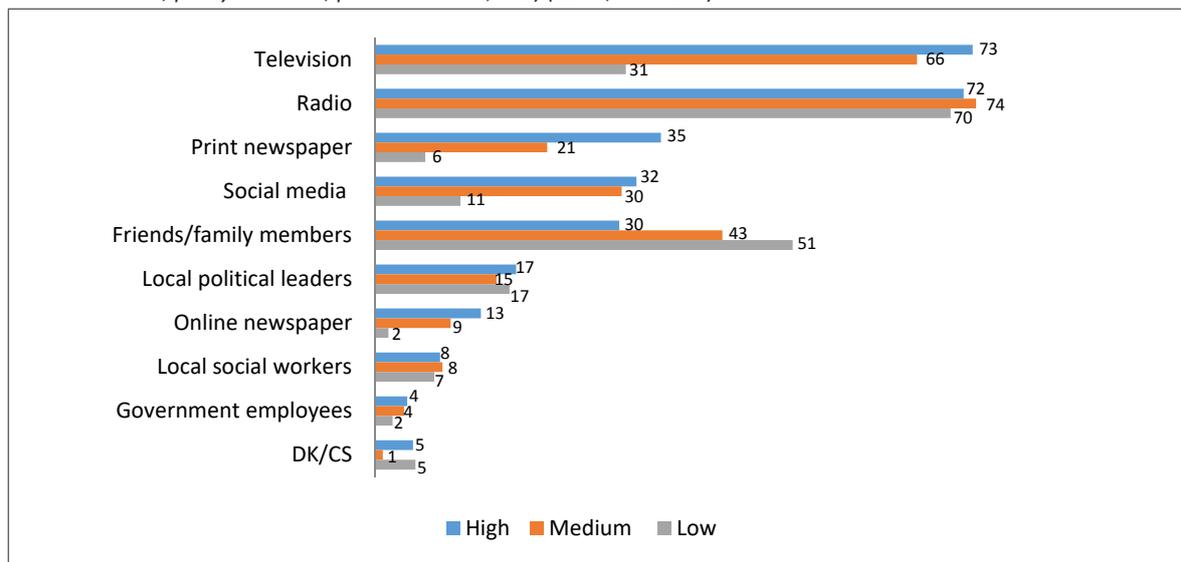
Unsurprisingly, accessibility seems to affect which sources of information are used. People in the Mountains are comparatively more likely to use radio as a source of information, while those in the Tarai and Hills are

comparatively more likely to use print newspaper and television. Access to online newspapers is highest in the Hills. On the other hand, local political leaders, social workers and government employees are used more frequently in the Hills and Mountains as sources of information on politics than in the Tarai (Annex 5: Table 5.23).

The likelihood of reading print newspapers to get information on current affairs decreases proportionally to rising age, while the likelihood of receiving information from local political leaders and local social workers increases. Those below 25 years old are much more likely to use social media and online newspapers than any other age group – nearly two thirds of those below the age of 25 (60%) say they use social media to get information – but the use of social media is also high among those aged 25-39 (34%). Radio and family and friends are almost equally important sources of information on politics across all age groups (Annex 5: Table 5.23).

Across economic groups, people are almost equally likely get information on current affairs from the radio, political leaders or local social workers. However, as economic status decreases, the shares of people who use print and online newspapers and government employees also decrease. Similar shares of people of medium and high economic status are using television and social media as sources of information but those of low economic status are much less likely to use these. Poorer people, on the other hand, are noticeably more likely to use family members and friends to get information (Figure 5.32).

Figure 5.32 Sources of information on politics and current affairs of the state – by economic status
 Percentages who use different sources of information on politics and current affairs of the state (including government announcements, policy decisions, public activities, etc.) (Q503, N=12872)



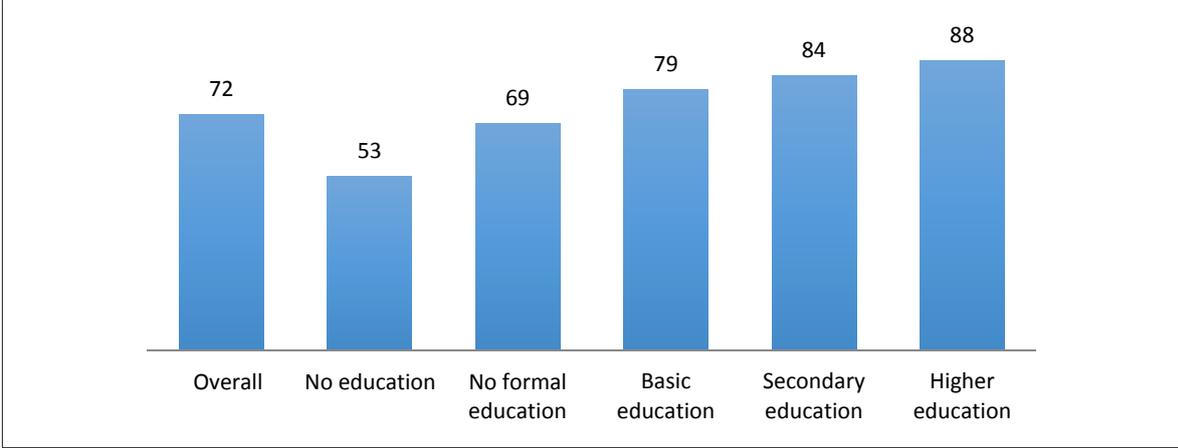
Note on how to read this figure: The figure shows percentages within each income bracket which use the various sources of information (for example, 31% of people with low economic status use television compared to 66% of people of medium economic status and 73% of people of high economic status).

5.5.4 Discussing Politics and Current Affairs of the State

Over two thirds of people interviewed (72%) say they discuss politics and current affairs with family, friends or colleagues, while the rest say they do not discuss this.⁸ Men (80%) are significantly more likely to say they discuss politics and current affairs than women (63%). The shares who say they politics decrease after the age of 40. While around three quarters of those aged 18-40 say they discuss politics, this declines to 71% of those aged 40-59 and only 62% of those above 61 and above. People of low economic status (62%) are significantly less interested in discussing politics than those of medium (76%) or high economic status (80%) (Annex 5: Table 5.24). Interest in discussing politics increases proportionally to educational attainment (Figure 5.33).

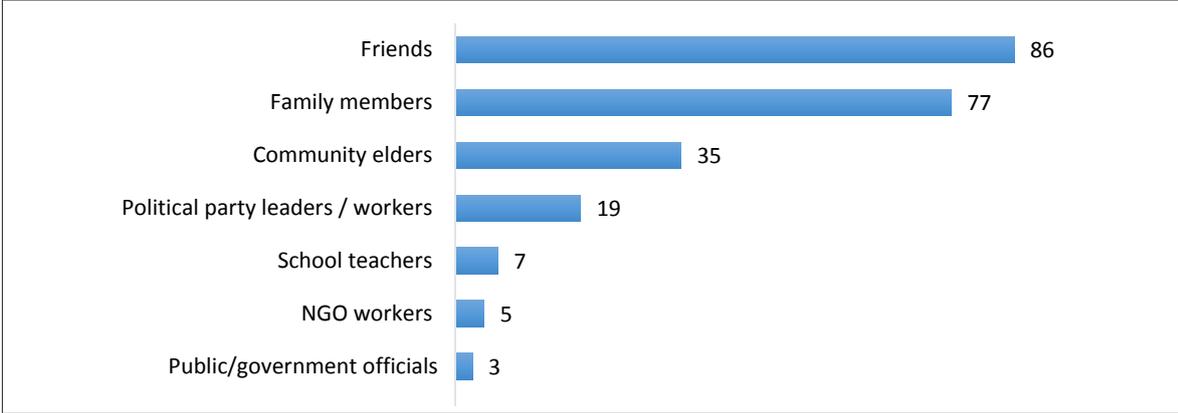
⁸ People were simply asked whether they discuss politics and current affairs. Interpretation of what this implied was left up to them.

Figure 5.33 Shares who discuss politics and current affairs with family, friends, colleagues and others – by education
 Percentages who discuss politics, current affairs and events with your family, friends and colleagues (Q504, N=10097)



Those who say they discuss politics and current affairs with family, friends and others were asked with whom they discuss this. The vast majority discuss with friends and/or family members. One third discuss with community elders, while around one fifth discuss with political party representatives. Small shares discuss with school teachers, NGO workers, government officials or others (Figure 5.34).

Figure 5.34 Who do people discuss politics and current affairs with
 Percentages who discuss politics and current affairs with the following people (multiple answers possible) (Q505, N=7259)



People in the Mountains (47%) are more likely to discuss politics and current affairs with community leaders compared to those in the Hills (38%) and Tarai (31%). They are also comparatively more likely to discuss with political party representatives, NGO workers, school teachers and government officials. In contrast, people in the Tarai are comparatively more likely to discuss politics with family members (Annex 5: Table 5.25).

5.6 GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATION

5.6.1 Perceptions of Government Communication on Matters of Public Concern

Frequency of government communication

When asked about their experiences of how frequently the government communicates with people on matters of public concern, the largest share (48%) feel that the government sometimes communicates with people in their locality, through meetings, radio campaigns, advertisements, etc. One in four (25%) feel that government communication regularly reaches people in their locality. Over one in ten (12%), however, say

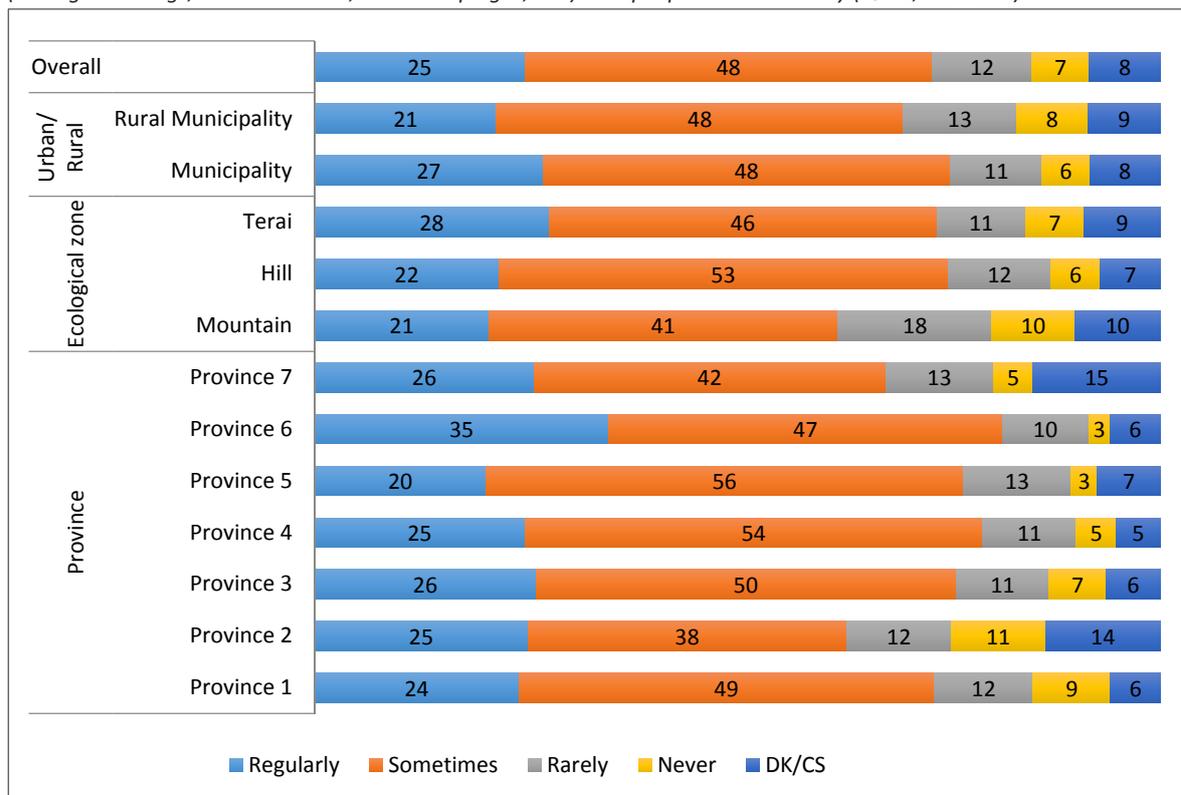
the government communication rarely reaches their area, while 7% feel the government never communicates with them on matters of public concern. Another 9% are unsure (Figure 5.35).⁹

Perhaps unsurprisingly, the shares who say the government regularly or sometimes communicates with people in their area rises proportional to rising educational attainment. Age also is a factor that shapes experiences of government communication on matters of public concern. Those aged 60 or older are less likely than younger age groups to report that government communication regularly or sometimes reaches them and others in their area and more likely to say they are unsure how frequently the government communicates with them on matters of public concern. Those of lower economic status are less likely to say the frequently experienced government communication but equally likely to say they occasionally experienced it; they are, however more likely to be unsure about this (Annex 5: Table 5.26).

Muslims and Dalits are less likely than other groups to say they have experienced frequent or occasional government communication in their area, while Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis and Hill Chhetris/Thakuris are the most likely to say so. People in the Mountain zone are over ten percentage points less likely than those in the Hills or the Tarai to say they frequently or occasionally experience government communication in their area; they are more likely to report rare or no experiences of government communication (Annex 5: Table 5.26).

Of the different provinces, those in Provinces 2 and 7 are least likely to experience frequent or occasional government communication and most likely to be uncertain. People in Provinces 4 and 6 are the most likely to experience frequent or occasional government communication. In contrast, those in Provinces 1 and 2 are the most likely to report rare or no experiences of government communication (Annex 5: Table 5.26).

Figure 5.35: Frequency of experiences of government communication in the locality – by province, ecological zone, urban/rural
 Percentages who experienced/did not experience the government communicating about matters of public concern (through meetings, advertisements, radio campaigns, etc.) with people in their locality (Q801, N=12872)



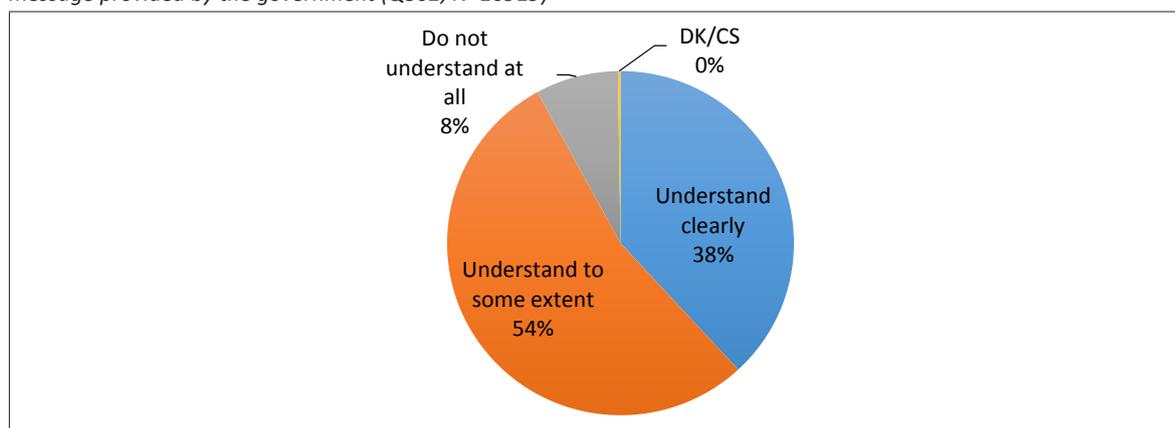
⁹ Government communication implies information about new laws and policies, such as elections procedures or devolution/new governance structures for example, as well as information about local development etc.

Understanding of government communication

Those who say they frequently, occasionally, or rarely experienced government communication were asked to what extent they feel that they understood the information shared by the government. More than one in three (38%) feel they understood clearly, while just over half (54%) say they understood to some extent. Only 8% say they did not understand the information at all (Figure 5.36).

Figure 5.36 Understanding of government communication

Extent to which those who experienced government communication in their locality understood the information/message provided by the government (Q802, N=10919)



Men (47%) are much more likely to say they understand clearly compared to women (29%), while women (11%) are more likely to say they do not understand at all than men (5%). Of the different caste/ethnic groups, Tarai castes, Tarai Janajatis and Dalits are the least likely to have understood the government's communication. Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis, Hill Chhetris/Thakuris and Newars are the most likely to say they understood the information clearly. Unsurprisingly, the shares who understood messages clearly increase proportional to higher educational achievement while the shares who did not understand at all decrease. Age is also an important factor: the likelihood of understanding the government's information or messages clearly decreases with age, while the likelihood of not understanding at all rises with age. Those of high economic status are almost twice as likely as those of low economic status to say they clearly understood the government's message while those of low economic status are more likely to say they understood to some extent or not at all. Of the different provinces, people in Provinces 2 and 7 are less likely than those in other provinces to understand the government's messages (they are most likely to say they did not understand at all) (Annex 5: Table 5.27).

5.6.2 Perceptions of Media Communication on Government Activities

Effectiveness of media

People generally consider the media to be effective in informing them about government activities. More than half (54%) believe that media communication is somewhat effective, while nearly one third (29%) say it is very effective. Only 7% think it is not effective. Nearly one in ten (9%) are unsure (Annex 5: Table 5.28).

People in Province 2 are least likely to think that the media are effective. However, they are only slightly more likely to say the media are not very or not at all effective and much more likely to be unsure. People in Province 4 are the most likely to think media communication on government matters is effective, followed by Provinces 1 and 6. People in the Mountain zone are nearly twice as likely as those in the Hills and the Tarai to say the media are not effective (Annex 5: Table 5.28).

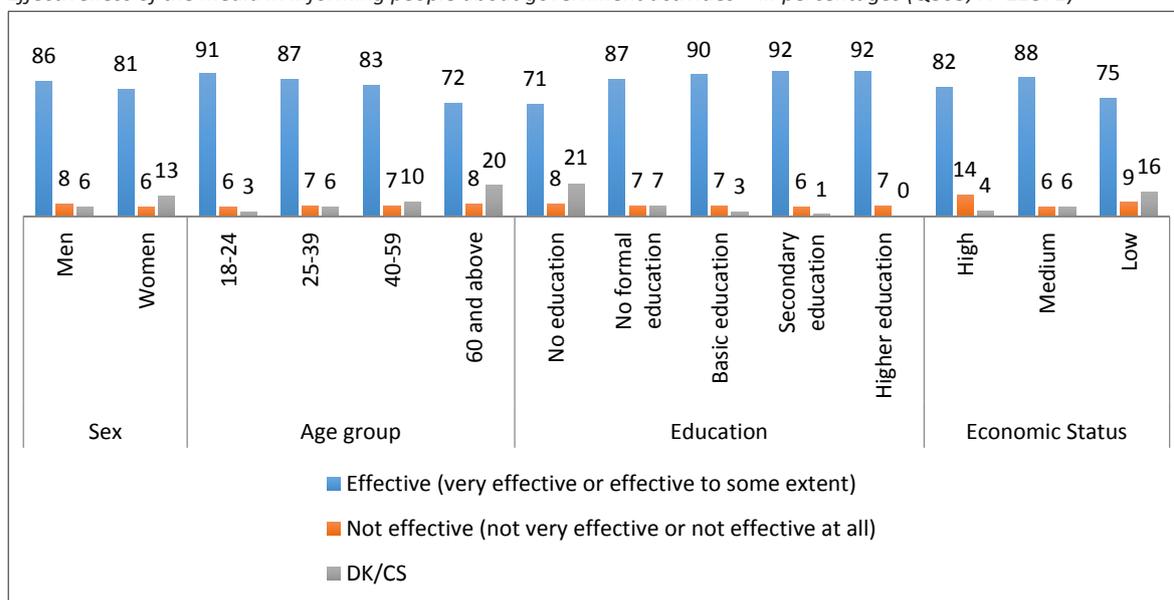
Women are twice as likely as men to be unsure whether media communication is effective. Uncertainty about the media's effectiveness in communication about government activities rises noticeably with age. While only 3% of those below 25 years are unsure, 20% of those aged 60 and above say they do not know whether media communication on government activities is effective (Figure 5.37).

Unsurprisingly, uncertainty decreases with educational attainment: 21% of those with no education are uncertain about the media’s effectiveness while only 1% of those with secondary education and 0.4% of those with higher education are unsure.¹⁰ Conversely, the shares who consider the media to be very effective in communicating about the government rises with education: 22% of those with no education say the media are very effective while 39% with secondary education and 37% with higher education say so. Similarly, those of low economic status (16%) are much more likely to be unsure whether the media are effective than those of medium (6%) and high economic status (4%). People from poorer economic backgrounds are not more likely to say the media are not effective but slightly less likely to say they are very effective (Figure 5.37).

Of the different caste/ethnic groups, Muslims, followed by Dalits and Tarai castes are less likely than other groups to consider media communication on government affairs to be very effective and the most likely to be uncertain. Finally, women (13%) are twice as likely to be unsure as men (6%) (Annex 5: Table 5.28).

Figure 5.37 Effectiveness of the media in informing people about government activities – by age group, education and economic status

Effectiveness of the media in informing people about government activities – in percentages (Q803, N=12872)



Perceptions of the media’s roles

People were also asked further questions about the media’s roles in disseminating information on public affairs. When asked to what extent they agree that the media provide true information, three quarters (75%) say they agree, while nearly one in four disagree (18%). A similar share (78%) agree that the media have been working effectively to promote good governance – although around one in ten (10%) disagree or are unsure (12%). In comparison, smaller shares (64%) agree that the media provide equal information about different political parties and leaders while one in four (25%) disagree with this statement (Figure 5.38, Annex 5: Tables 5.29.A and 5.29.1-5.29.6).

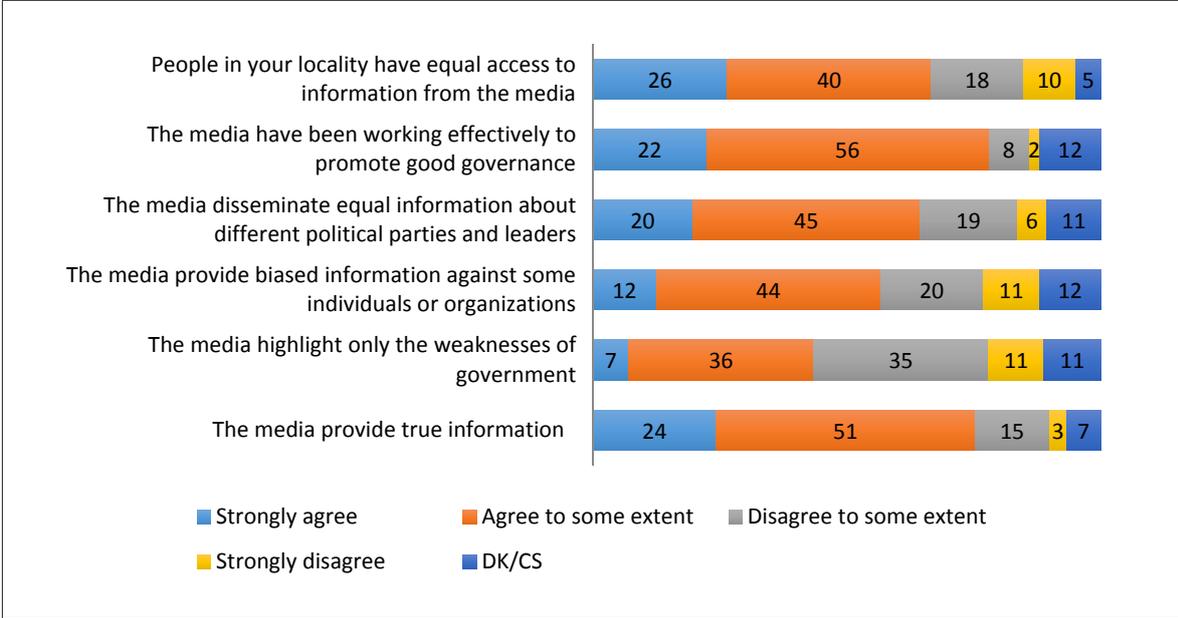
Similar shares agree (43%) that the media highlight only the weaknesses of the government as disagree (45%). Just over one in ten (11%) are unsure about this. Just over half (57%) believe that the media provide biased information against some individuals or organizations, while around one third (31%) do not think so and 12% are unsure (Figure 5.38, Annex 5: Table 5.29.A).

Two-thirds (67%) agree that people in their locality have equal access to information from the media, yet nearly one third (28%) disagree. Provinces 4 (39%) and 7 (37%) have the highest shares of people who disagree

¹⁰ This could be because lower education often correlates with lower economic status and those with lower economic status have relatively limited exposure to media-based information sources outside of radio (see above).

that access to information from the media is equal and Provinces 1 (22%) and 2 (23%) have the lowest shares of people who disagree (Figure 5.38, Annex 5: Table 5.29.6).

Figure 5.38 Perceptions of the media
Percentages who agree/disagree with the following statements on the media’s role in disseminating information on public affairs (Q804, N=12872)



5.7 BASIC PROTECTIONS

5.7.1 Social Security Support

Awareness of and access to various social security provisions

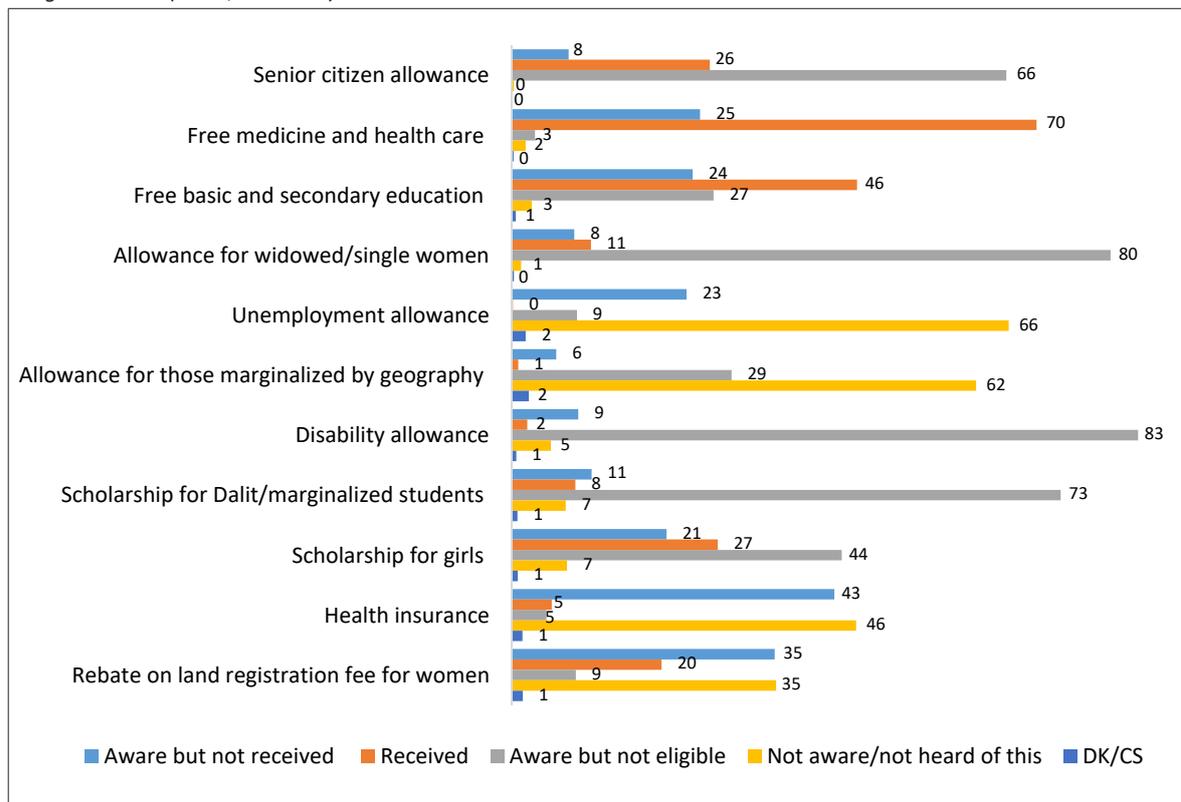
People were asked whether they or their family members have had heard of and received various social security schemes provided by the government. Overall, those interviewed are most likely to have received free medicines and health care from government health posts (70%) and free basic and secondary education for themselves or children in the family (46%). Over one fourth say they or family members received scholarships for girls (27%) or senior citizen allowance (26%). One fifth have benefitted from a rebate on the land registration fee for women (20%). Far fewer have received other social security services such as allowances for single women or the disabled or scholarships for Dalit and other marginalized students. However, large shares (between 73-83%) say they have heard of these types of support but are not eligible to receive them, indicating that awareness of these types of social security is comparatively high (Figure 5.39).

Awareness of some types of social security support low. Around two-thirds of people have not heard of unemployment allowance (66%) or allowance for members of geographically marginalized communities (62%). Nearly half are unaware of government health insurance (46%), and one third say they do not know about the provision of a rebate on the land registration fee for women (35%). With the exception of the latter, the shares who have received these types of support are also very small (Figure 5.39).

The shares who have heard of a provision, are eligible, but have not received any support are highest for health insurance (43%), rebate on land registration fee for women (35%), free medicines and healthcare (25%), free basic and secondary education (24%), unemployment allowance (23%), and scholarships for girls (21%). The survey cannot provide insights, however, whether this is because they chose not to receive government support or were denied access (Figure 5.39).

Figure 5.39 Awareness and receipt of social security provisions

Percentages who, or whose family, have heard/nor heard of and received various types of social security support from the government (Q901, N=12872)



Differences in awareness of and access to social security are observed for different geographical areas and among different demographic groups (Annex 5: Tables 5.30.1-5.30.11). For example, people in Province 6 are much more likely to say they have heard of but have not received senior citizen allowance despite being eligible. However, people in Province 6 are comparatively much more likely to have received free health care.

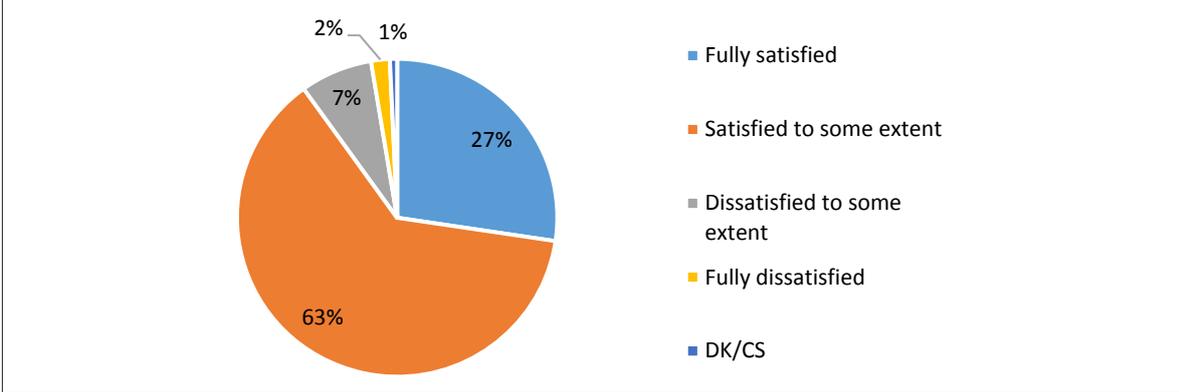
One third of people in Province 3 say they have not received free health care despite being aware of and eligible for this support – likely due to the higher number of non-government, private health care providers in Province 3. People in Province 3 are also less likely to have benefited from free education with one third saying they are aware of the support but have not received it (again, likely due to higher numbers of private schools and colleges). A similar share of people in Province 7 say the same.

A much larger share of people in Province 4 have received an allowance for marginalized people in geographically remote areas than in any other province (6% compared to 0.5% or less in the other provinces). Awareness of this provision also is much higher in Province 4 than in other provinces (only 22% say they have not heard of the support for geographically marginalized people compared to between 50 and 82% in the other provinces). Awareness of various social security provisions is often lower in Province 7 than in the other provinces with higher shares saying they have not heard of this type of government support.

Satisfaction with social security provisions

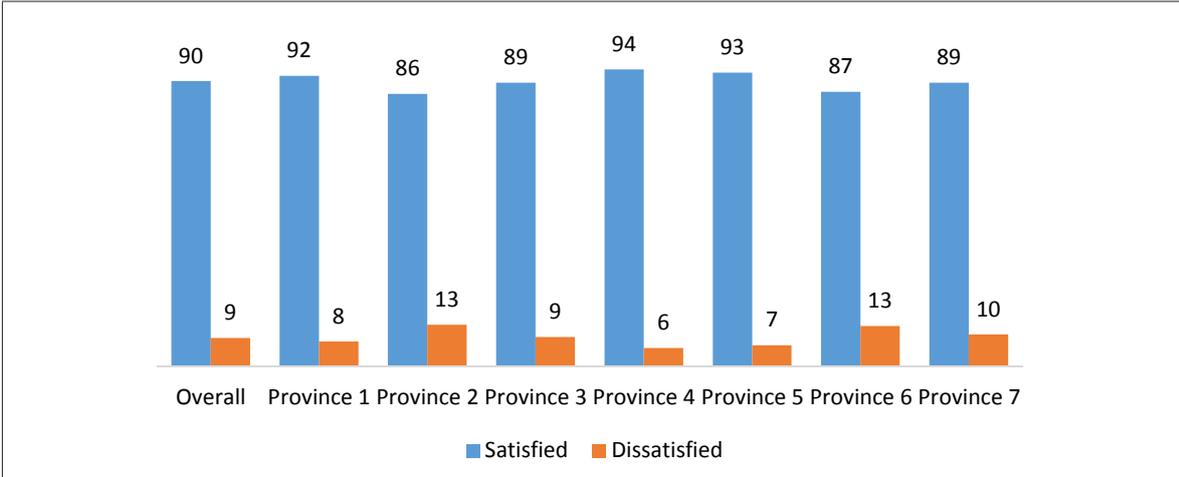
People were asked how satisfied they are with government social security provisions. The vast majority are either fully or somewhat satisfied. Around one in ten are fully or partially dissatisfied while 1% are unsure (Figure 5.40). This question was asked irrespective of their specific experiences of receiving social security support. Economic status correlates with satisfaction of social security: With higher economic status, satisfaction increases. However, people with higher education are the most likely to be dissatisfied compared to other educational brackets.

Figure 5.40 Satisfaction with social security provisions
 Percentages who are satisfied/dissatisfied with social security provisions provided by the government (Q902, N=12872)



Among the provinces, levels of satisfaction vary. People in Province 4 are the most satisfied while Provinces 2, 6 and 7 have higher than average shares who are dissatisfied (Figure 5.41). However, Province 6 also has the highest share of people who are fully satisfied (38% compared to between 19% and 33% in the other provinces). People in Province 2 are at least twice as likely as those in other provinces to be fully dissatisfied (4% compared to 2% or less in the other provinces). People in the Mountain zone are most dissatisfied, while those in the Hills are the most satisfied with social security provisions (Annex 5: Table 5.31).

Figure 5.41 Satisfaction with social security provisions – by province
 Percentages who are satisfied/dissatisfied with social security provisions provided by the government (Q902, N=12872)



Note: This chart combines answers for those who are fully or partially satisfied and those who are fully or partially dissatisfied. It does not include percentages for those who are unsure (less than 1.5%) which is why percentages do not add up to 100%.

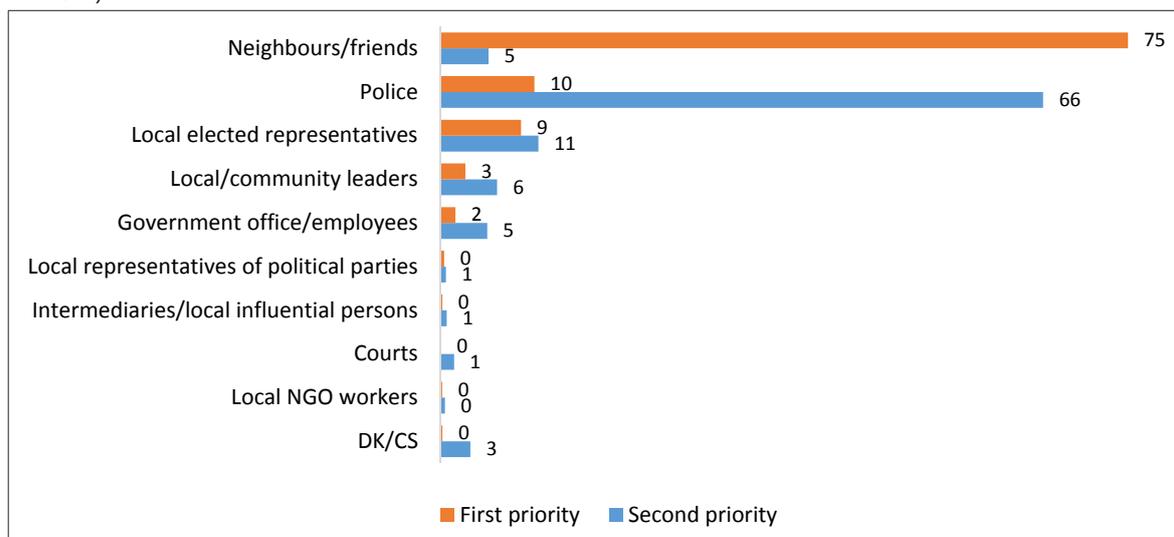
5.7.2 Support in Case of an Emergency

From whom do people seek support during an emergency or disaster

When in an emergency or disaster situation or faced with a threat to life or property, people are most likely to seek support from their neighbours and friends. Three quarters (75%) say they would first ask neighbours or friends for help. People are over seven times more likely to go to those who are nearby than anyone else in the first instance of seeking help. However, the police is frequently cited as a second option for support. Two-thirds (66%) cite the police as their second preference for support in an emergency or a dangerous situation. Around one in ten say would go to local elected representatives in the first (9%) or second instance (10%). Even fewer cite community leaders, government office or other entities (Figure 5.42; Annex 5: Tables 5.32.1-5.32.2).

Figure 5.42 Who do people ask for help in emergencies

Percentages who say they would seek support from the following entities in case of an emergency/disaster/threat (Q903, N=12872)

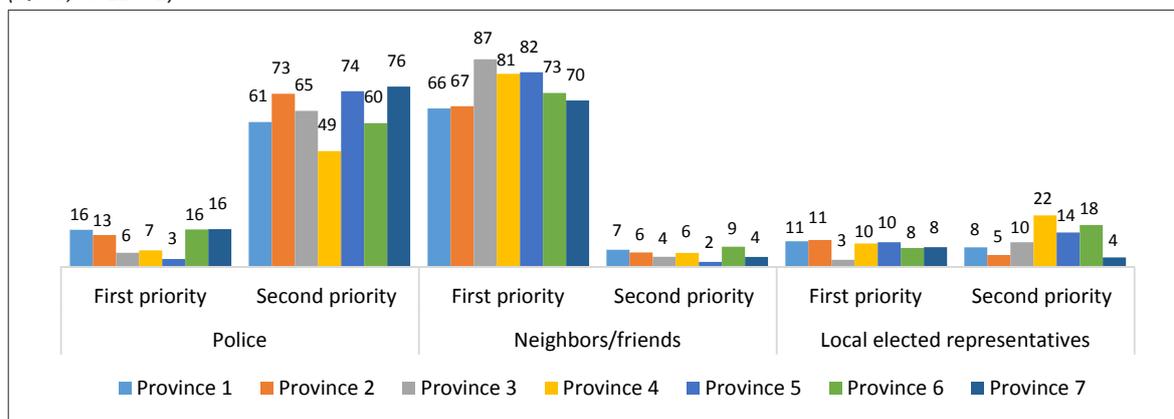


Note: People were asked to cite their first and second priority for seeking help in case of an emergency. For this question, people's first and second responses were recorded. Answer were not prompted.

Some differences between the provinces are observed. People in Provinces 3, 4 and 5 are more likely to say they go to their neighbours and friends in the first instance of seeking help. People in these provinces are comparatively less likely to go to the police in the first instance. Conversely, those in Provinces 1, 2, 6 and 7 are more than twice as likely as those in the other provinces to say they would first go to the police. However, across all provinces, people are much more likely to first approach their neighbours and friends before seeking help from the police or other entities (Figure 5.43).

Figure 5.43 Who do people ask for help in emergencies – by province

Percentages who say they would seek support from the following entities in case of an emergency/disaster/threat (Q903, N=12872)



Note: People were asked to cite their first and second priority for seeking help in case of an emergency. For this question, people's first and second responses were recorded. Answer were not prompted. This chart only shows the three entities most commonly sought out for help.

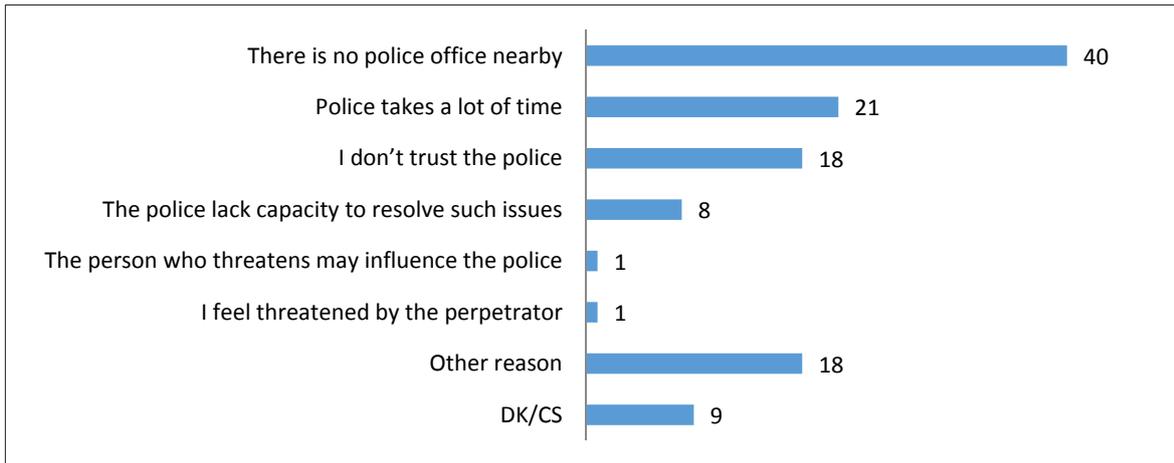
With educational achievement and economic status, the likelihood of seeking support from the police in the first instance increases slightly. Different age groups are equally likely to seek support from the police in the first instance but those under 40 are slightly more likely to go to their neighbours and friends and less likely to go to local elected representatives than those over 40 years old. Of the difference caste/ethnic groups, Muslims and Tarai castes are the least likely to consult their neighbours and friends in the first instance and the most likely to go to the police (Annex 5: Table 5.32.1).

Reasons for not seeking support from police

People were asked why they might be reluctant to approach the police for support when faced with an emergency or threats. By far the most commonly cited reason relates to physically accessing police offices: 40% say they do not go to the police because of the lack of a nearby police office. One in five think the police are too slow (21%). A similar share do not trust the police (18%). Some 8% believe that the police lack the capacity to address their problems, while 1% each say they either feel threatened by a perpetrator or think the perpetrator may threaten and influence the police (Figure 5.44).

Figure 5.44 Reasons for not seeking help from police

Percentages who say they do not go to the police to seek help for the following reasons (Q904, N=3028)

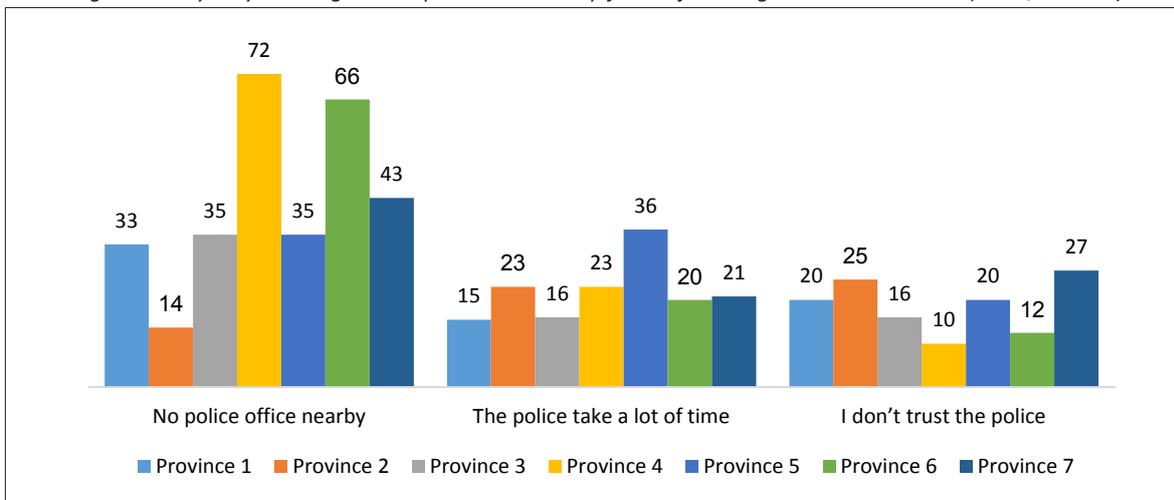


Note: Multiple responses were possible. Answers were not prompted.

While overall 40% say they do not go to the police because there is no police office nearby, only 14% in Province 2 cite this as a reason. People in Province 4 (72%) and Province 6 (66%) on the other hand, are much more likely than the national average to cite the absence of a nearby police office as a reason for not going to the police. Those in Province 5 are much more likely than the national average of 21% to say the police take too long to respond (36%). Distrust in the police is higher than the national average of 18% in Province 7 (27%), Province 2 (25%), and Provinces 1 and 5 (20% each). In comparison, only 10% of people in Province 4 and 12% of people in Province 6 say they do not go to the police because they do not trust it (Figure 5.44).

Figure 5.45 Reasons for not seeking help from police – by province

Percentages who say they do not go to the police to seek help for the following three main reasons (Q904, N=3028)



Note: Multiple responses were possible. Answers were not prompted. This chart only shows the three most common responses.

As with many other survey questions, uncertainty about how to answer is comparatively higher among women, older and poorer people and those with lower levels of education. Of the different caste/ethnic groups, Muslims are the most likely to say they do not go to the police because they do not trust it (31%), while Tarai Janajatis are the most likely to think the police takes too long (40%). Hill Janajatis (54%) and Hill Chhetris and Thakuris (47%) are the most likely to say they do not go to the police because there is no police station nearby (Annex 5: Table 5.33).

5.7.3 Perceived Changes to Basic Safety and Protections

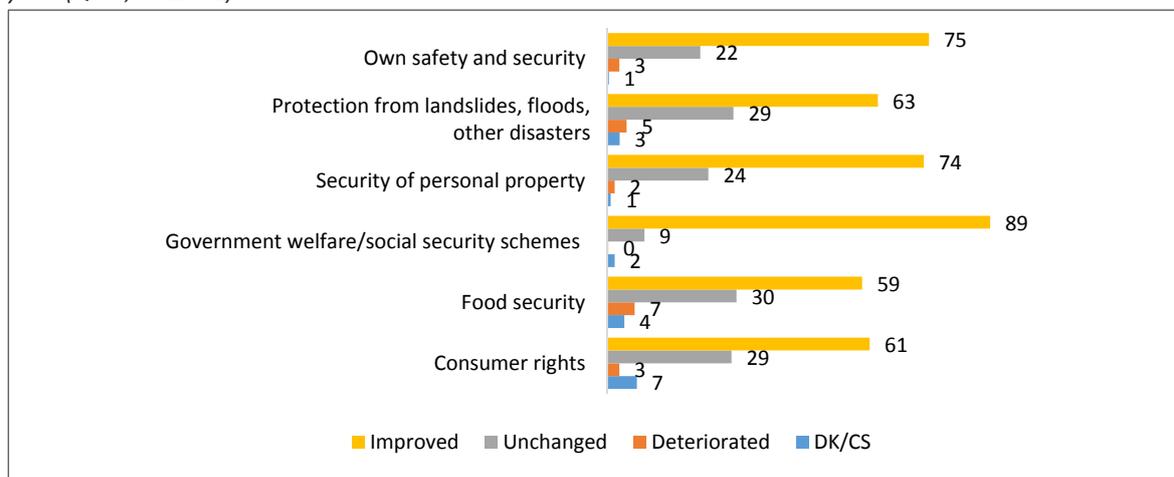
People were asked about the changes they observed over the past five years in the following areas of safety and protection:

- Own safety and security
- Protection from landslides, floods and other disasters
- Security of personal property
- Government welfare and social security schemes (such as schemes for the elderly, disabled, widows, etc.)
- Food security
- Consumer rights

People are largely positive that safety and protection has improved. Nearly nine out of ten people say that government welfare and social security has improved (89%). Around three quarters think that there have been improvements to their own safety (75%) as well as the security of their property (74%). Some 63% say they have observed improvements to protection from disasters such as landslides and floods. Similar shares feel food security and consumer rights have improved. Generally, very few people report deterioration. However, 7% say that food security has gotten worse. Some 5% believe that protection from disasters has deteriorated. Only 3% say their own safety and security is worse now than five years ago, while 2% say so for the safety of their property.

Figure 5.46 Perceived changes to basic safety and protection

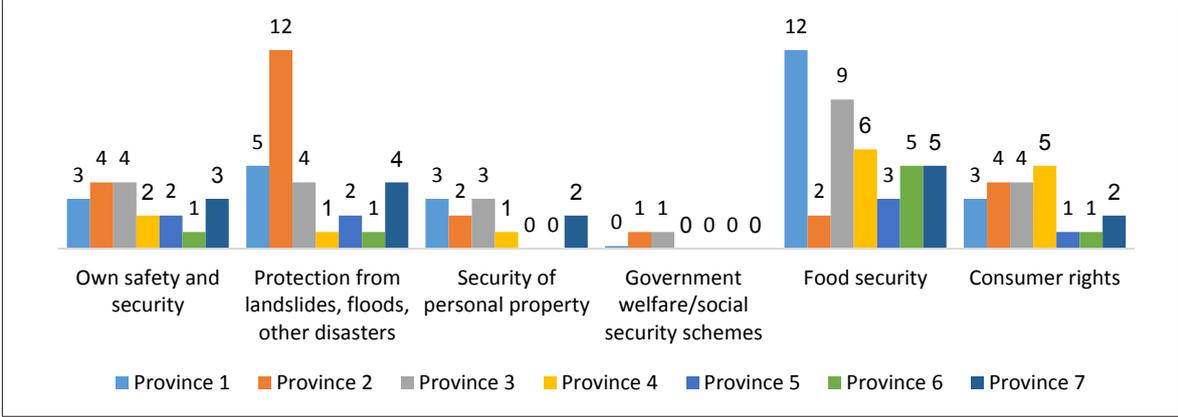
Percentages who report improvements/deterioration to the following issues of safety and protection in the past five years (Q905, N=12872)



Note: Response options were read out to respondents.

Overall, the shares who report deterioration on issues of basic safety and protection are small. However, people in Province 2 are far more likely than those in other provinces to say protection from disasters deteriorated – likely due to the floods in this province in the summer of 2017. Those in Provinces 1 and 3 are more likely than people in other provinces to report deteriorating food security. Larger shares report deteriorating personal safety and security of property in Provinces 1, 2, 3 and 7 than in Provinces 4, 5 and 6 (Figure 5.47). Some variation between demographic groups is also observed (Annex 5: Tables 5.34.1-5.34.6).

Figure 5.47 Perceived deterioration of basic safety and protection
 Percentages who report that the following issues of safety and protection deteriorated in the past five years (Q905, N=12872)



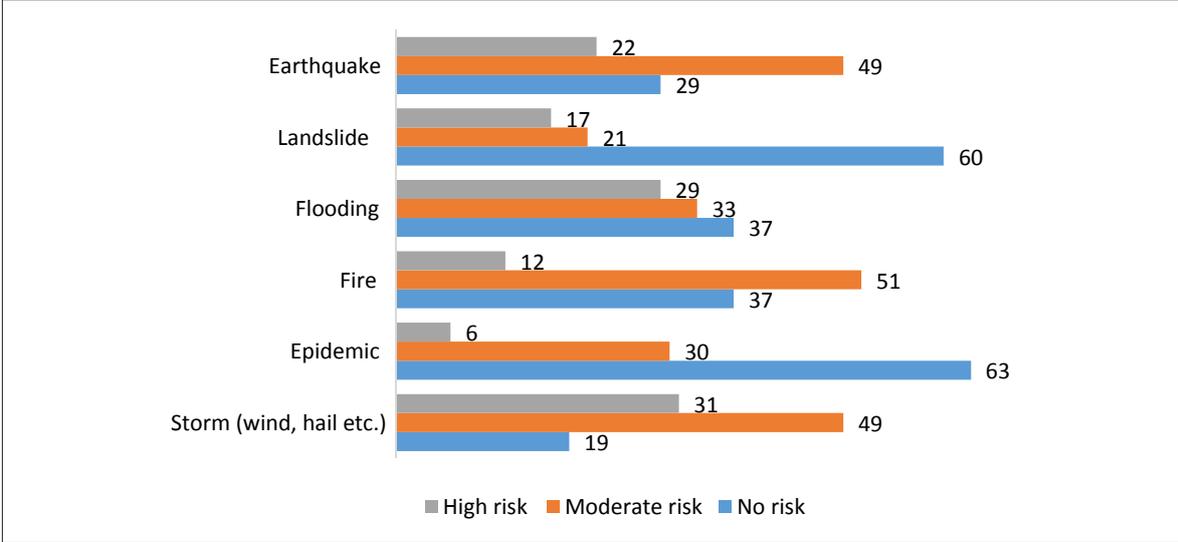
Note: This figure only shows the shares of the total who believe things have deteriorated. Response options were read out to respondents.

5.7.4 Perceived Disaster Risks

Just under one third of Nepalis believe the risk of storms (31%) or flooding (29%) in their area is high. Over one in five believe the risk of earthquakes is high (22%). Despite landslides being common during the monsoon across Nepal, only 17% think the risk of landslides is high and two-thirds say there is no risk of landslides in their area.¹¹ Fewer rate the risk of fires (12%) or epidemics (6%) as high. However, half of those interviewed think the risk of fires is moderate (51%). Similar shares rate the risk of earthquakes and storms as moderate (49% each). One third of people believe there is no risk of earthquakes in their locality – despite Nepal being in an active seismic zone and this survey being conducted only three years after the last major earthquake in April-May 2015 (Figure 5.48). The perceived earthquake risk significantly varies by province and ecological zone with those provinces affected by the last earthquakes perceiving the risk to be higher (Figure 5.49).

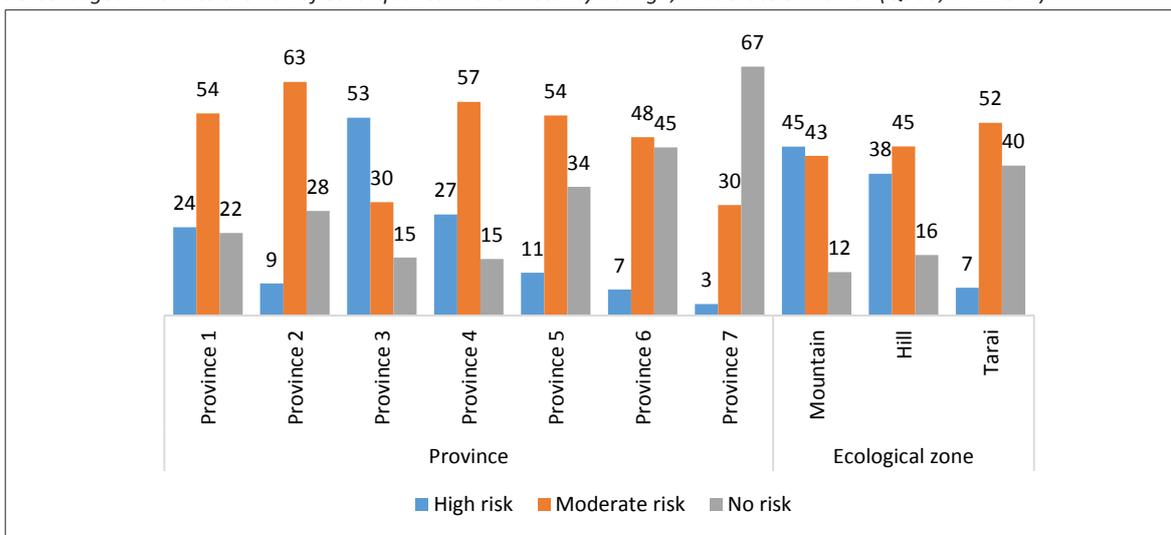
The perceived risks of landslides and floods also varies significantly by province. For example, 37% of people in Province 6 rate the risk of landslides as high compared to only 2% in Province 2. On the other hand, 53% in Province 2 rate the risk of floods as high while only 9% in Province 4 do so (Annex 5: Tables 5.35.2-5.35.3).

Figure 5.48: Perceptions of disaster risks
 Percentages who rate the risk of the following types of disasters in their locality as high, moderate or no risk (Q906, N=12872)



¹¹ This may be due to the fact that survey was conducted in the winter during the dry season. Further, it is important to note here that the majority of respondents resides in urban areas (municipalities) – see Chapter 3.

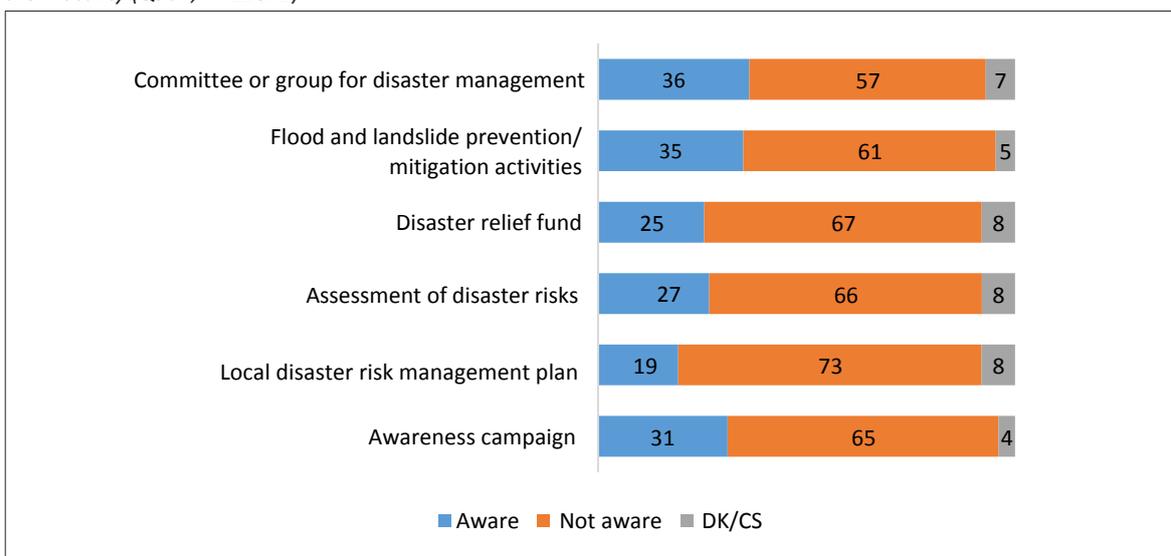
Figure 5.49 Perceptions of earthquake risks – by province and ecological zone
 Percentages who rate the risk of earthquakes in their locality as high, moderate or no risk (Q906, N=12872)



5.7.5 Awareness of Disaster Risk Management

People were asked whether they have seen or heard of various disaster risk management activities taking place in their locality. Around one third, say they are aware of a committee or group for disaster management in their area (36%), flood or landslide prevention or mitigation activities (35%), or campaigns that raise awareness about disaster risk management (31%). Fewer – around one fourth – have heard of disaster risk assessments (27%) and the disaster relief fund (25%). In comparison, only one fifth (19%) are aware of a local disaster risk management plan. Relatively large shares are unsure about whether they have heard of the disaster relief fund, assessment of disaster risks, and local disaster risk management plans (8% each), as well as local disaster management groups or committees (7%) (Figure 5.50).

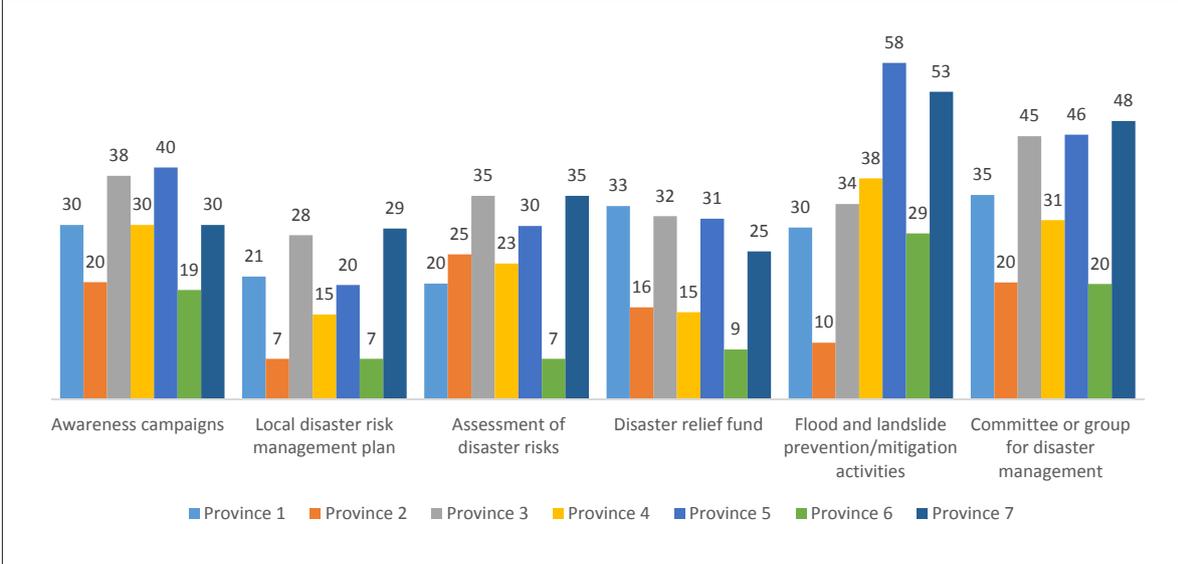
Figure 5.50 Shares who are aware/not aware of risk management initiatives
 Percentages who say they have seen/not seen or heard of/not heard of various disaster risk management initiatives in their locality (Q907, N=12872)



Awareness of these disaster risk management activities varies by province. With the exception of flood and landslide prevention or mitigation activities, awareness is far lower in Province 6 than in the other provinces. Awareness is also comparatively low in Province 2 – often far lower than the national average. For example,

only 7% in Province 2 have heard of the local disaster risk management plan compared to 28% in Province 3 or 29% in Province 7 and the national average of 19%. Notably, only 10% in Province 2 say they are aware of flood and landslide prevention and mitigation activities despite 53% of people in this province rating the risk of floods as high – a higher share than in any other province – and 12% reporting deterioration in terms of protection from landslides, floods and other disasters – again a much higher share than in the other provinces. Awareness of various risk management activities seems comparatively higher in Provinces 3, 5 and 7, especially of risk assessments, flood and landslides prevention and mitigation activities and committees or groups for disaster management (Figure 5.51, Annex 5: Tables 5.36.1-5.36.6).

Figure 5.51: Shares who are aware of risk management initiatives – by province
Percentages who say they have seen or heard of various disaster risk management initiatives in their locality (Q907, N=12872)



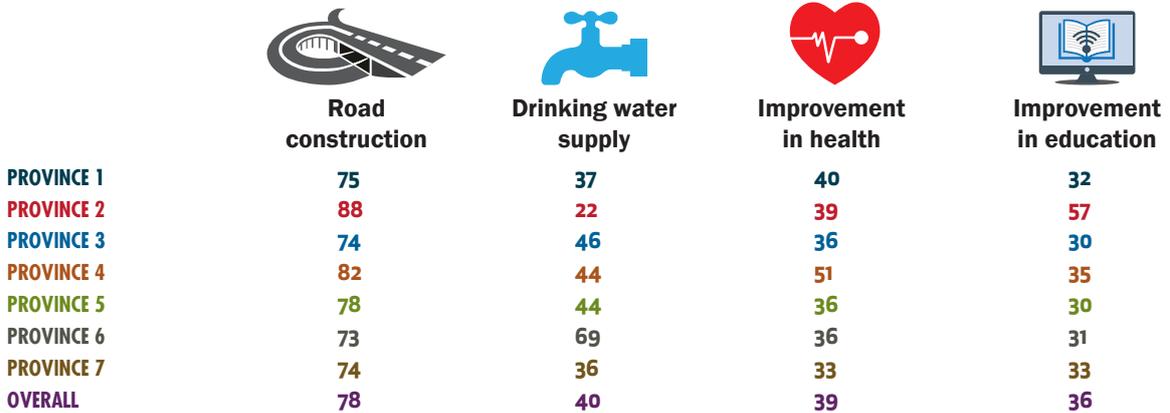
Infograph 5.1

INFRASTRUCTURE OF GOVERNANCE

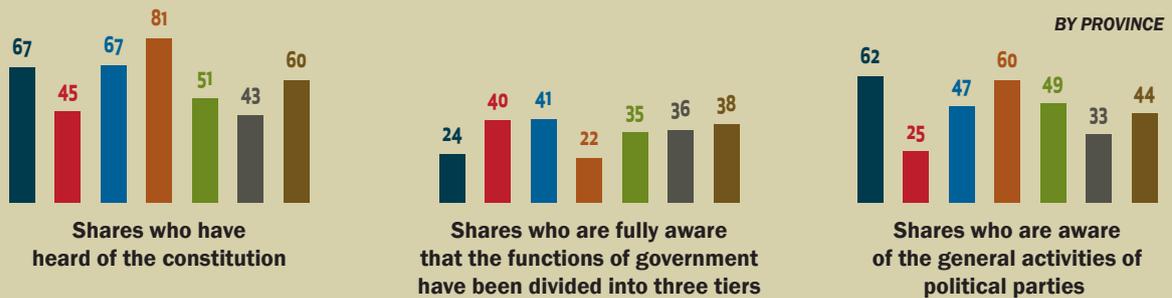
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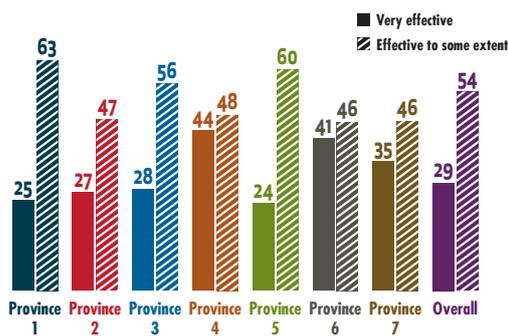
DESIRED PRIORITIES OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS (%)



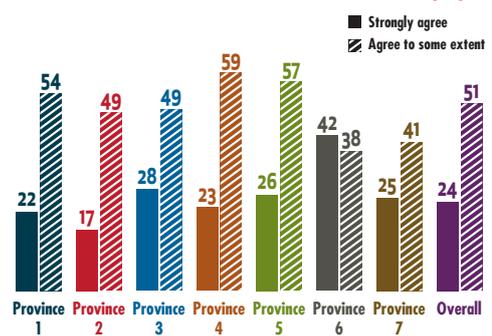
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE CONSTITUTION AND POLITICAL PARTIES (%)



EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MEDIA IN INFORMING PEOPLE ABOUT GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES (%)

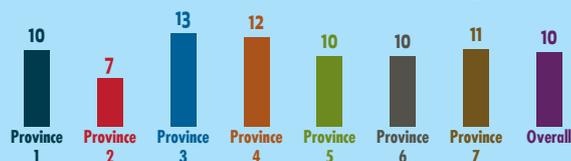


AGREEMENT THAT THE MEDIA PROVIDE TRUE INFORMATION (%)



ASSOCIATION WITH POLITICAL PARTIES

% of people who are associated with or members of any political party



PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY

Introduction

This chapter discusses perceptions and experiences of the public service environment in Nepal. It looks at how recently people have visited a government office to receive a service and what type of services they received. Further, people were asked how they accessed services: What form of assistance they used; the reasons for using help; the number of attempts it took them to receive the service; their sources of information on accessing services; and whether they had to pay service fees or other charges. People's perceptions of the service environment are also examined: How do they assess the behavior of providers? What do they think are barriers to accessing services? How confident are they to receive services without hassle and how easy do they think it is to access various types of services? Finally, the chapter looks at people's satisfaction with services received and the changes to the service environment they expect in the future.

The chapter highlights how perceptions and experiences of public services vary by subgroups, most noticeably by caste/ethnic group, levels of education and by province, as well as by type of service. For example, people in Province 6 are generally the most positive in their assessment of services while those in Province 2 tend to have the worst experience. Muslims and other marginalized groups find it more difficult to access services and have rely more on help from intermediaries. Yet, all groups agree that not having a personal contact ('afno manchhe') is the main barrier to accessing services, followed by remoteness/difficult geographical terrain and the behaviour of service providers.

Highlights

Overall use of services: Less than a third of respondents used a public service in the past six months. Just over a third did not use any public service in more than two years.

Provincial differences: Province 2 is by far the most dissatisfied with public services and experiences the most difficulties. Provinces 6 and 1 have the most positive experience. Province 5 is the most pessimistic about the prospect of improvement over the next five years, while Province 7 is the most optimistic.

Correlations between caste/ethnicity, education, economic status, age and service use: A number of factors shape respondents' experience and use of services provided to a greater or lesser extent. Above anything else, a relation can be observed between caste and ethnicity and what services respondents use, how recently they used them, who helped them, whether and how they paid (both legitimate fees and bribes), and the hassles and barriers they faced. Muslims consistently report the worst experience.

The higher a respondent's economic status and level of education, the more likely they are to have used services recently. They also feel a greater degree of independence and confidence in using the services, and pay fewer unofficial fees. People aged 60 and over are the most satisfied with the services they have received and have the most positive views of any age group, experiencing politer service and less hassle.

The value of connections: The importance of “who you know” is unanimously reported as the factor most likely to determine the ease of accessing services. The need for contacts or an ‘afno manchhe’ (lit. ‘one’s own person’ – a personal contact) was the one area that every demographic group agreed on. Yet, large shares also report other factors creating barriers to accessing services such as remoteness or the behaviour of service providers.

Ease of accessing services: The vast majority of people find that admitting a child into a government school and making vital registrations is easy. Establishing utility connections, such as electricity or water connections, or transferring land ownership are more difficult services to access.

Hope for change: For all the barriers and challenges that people face in accessing and using public services, there is great optimism that things will improve. Fewer than 1% think that things will deteriorate, and only 7% think there will be no improvement.

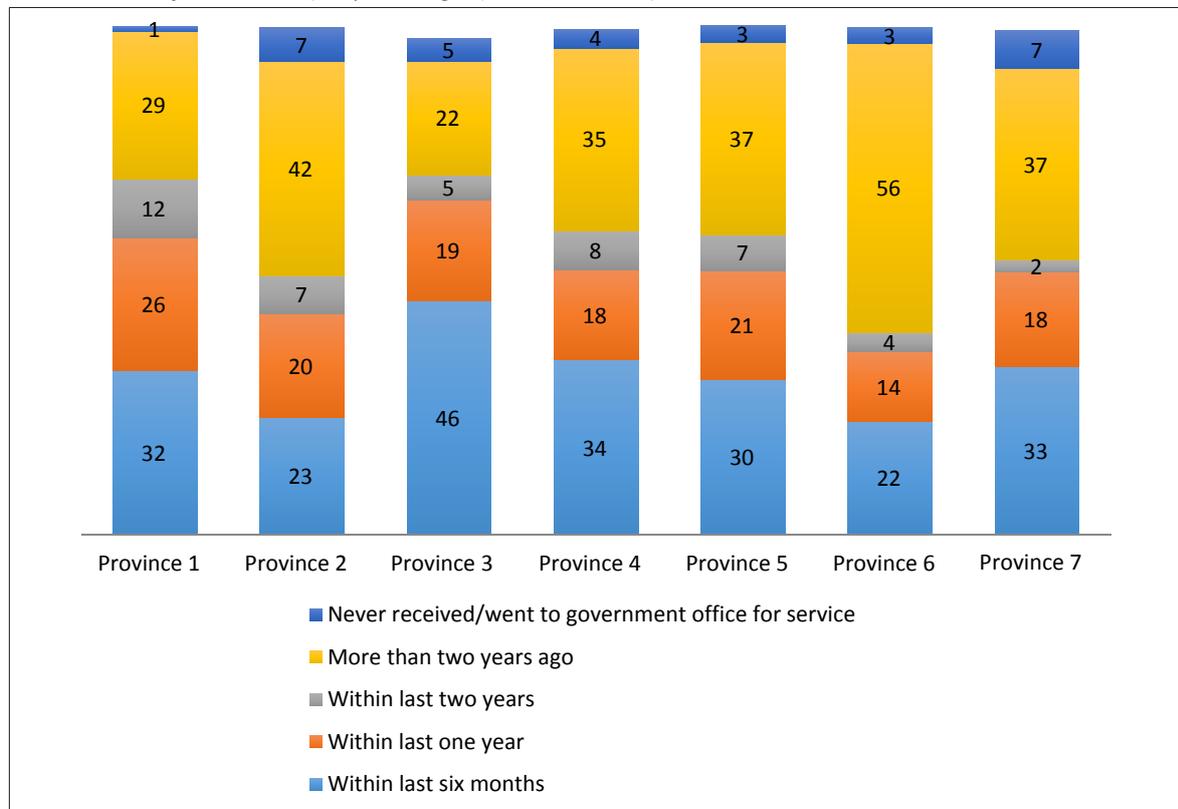
6.1 USE OF PUBLIC SERVICES

6.1.1 Most Recent Use of Public Services

People were asked when they or any of their family members have last gone to public institutions to receive services. This covered any public service, for example citizenship support, passport services, land-related assistance or vaccinations (Annex 6: Table 6.1).

Figure 6.1 Most recent use of public services – by province¹

The last time respondents or any of their family members went to public institutions to receive services (considering the most recent visit for the service), in percentages (Q1101, N=12872)



¹ The share of people who say can't say/don't know is less than 4%

Overall, a third of respondents have used a service within the past six months (32%) – but another third have not used a service for more than two years (34%). Women are three times more likely than men to have never gone to receive a service (6% compared to 2%).

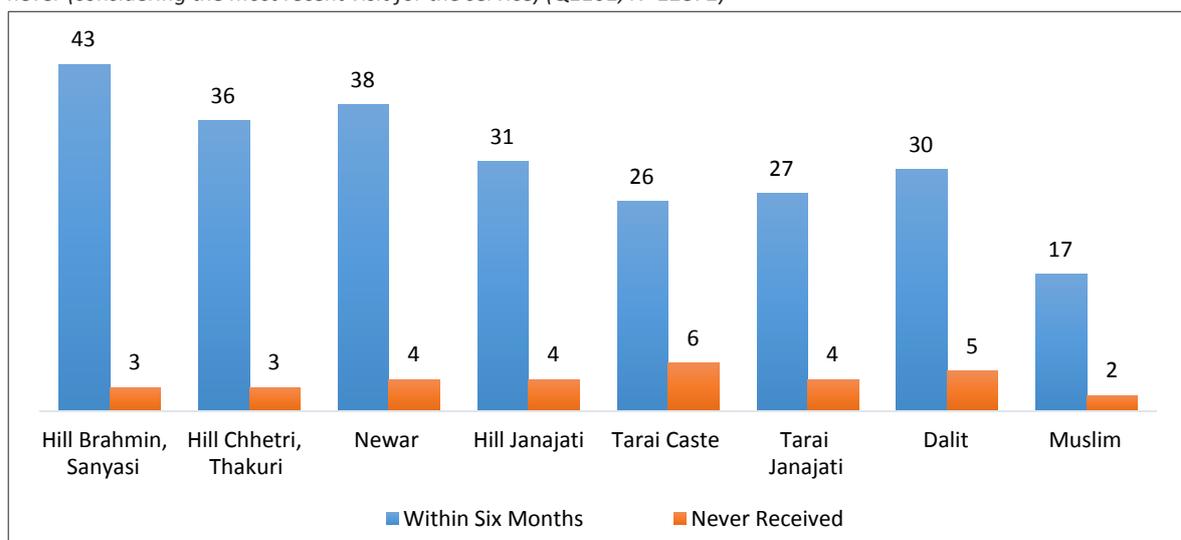
People in Provinces 2 and 6 are significantly less likely to have gone to receive a public service within the previous six months (23% and 22% respectively) than the national average. They are also more likely to say they have never gone to receive a service (both 7%) or to have not done so for more than two years (42% and 56%). Province 3 however has the highest rate of access in the past six months (46%) and the lowest rate of respondents who have not gone to receive a service in over two years (22%). People in Province 1 are the most likely of all the sub-groups to have used a service ever, with only 1% reporting that they have never accessed a service (Figure 6.1).

Whether a respondent is based in a municipality or rural municipality has little bearing on how recently they have accessed services. Equally, there is similarity between the ecological zones, with the exception of people in the Hills (36%) being more likely than those in the Tarai (29%) to have used services within six months. People in the Mountains are the most likely to have never gone to receive a service (9%).

There is a much stronger correlation between caste/ethnicity and how recently people have gone to receive a service. Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis and Newars are most likely (43% and 38% respectively) and Muslims the least likely (17%) to have received a service within the past six months. Tarai Castes and Dalits are the most likely to have never gone to receive a service (6% and 5% respectively) (Figure 6.2, Annex 6: Table 6.1).

Figure 6.2 Most recent use of public services – by caste/ethnic group

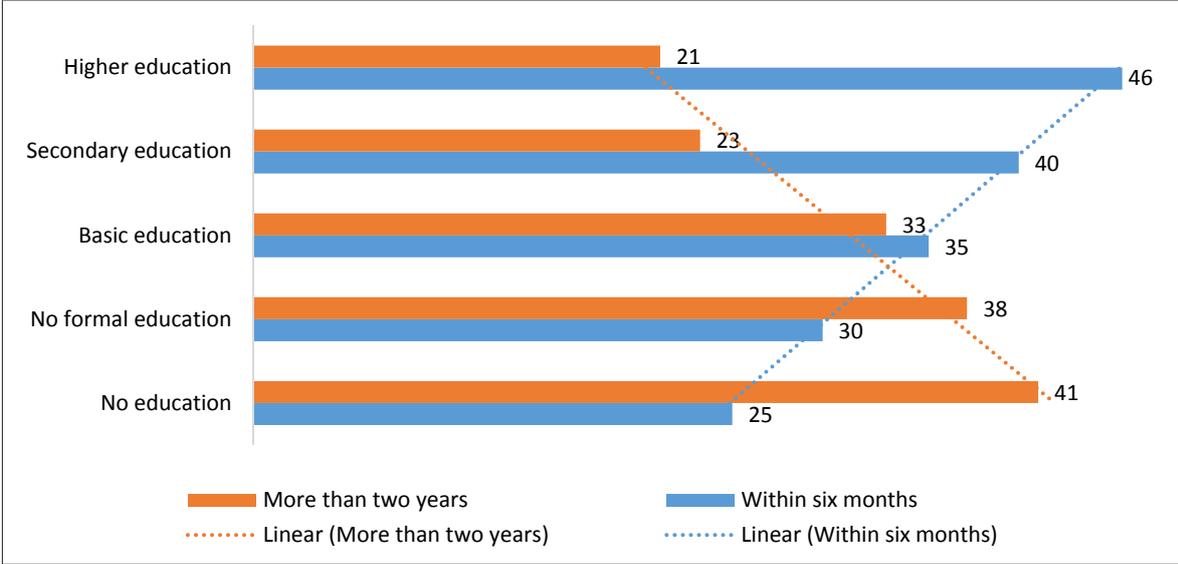
Percentage shares in each caste/ethnic group who, or whose family members, visited a service in the last six months or never (considering the most recent visit for the service) (Q1101, N=12872)



Note: This figure does not show values for those who received service between the past six months to two years.

A consistent correlation is observed between level of education or economic status and the most recent access to services. People with a higher education are almost twice as likely to have accessed services within the last six months (46% compared to 25%). They are almost 2.5 times less likely to have allowed more than two years to pass since accessing a service (21% compared to 41%) (Figure 6.3, Annex 6: Table 6.1). People with high economic status are more likely to have used services recently while those with low economic status are more likely to not have used services for more than two years: Two-fifths of people with a low economic status have not used a service for more than two years, whereas two-fifths of people with a high economic status had used public services within six months (Annex 6: Table 6.1).

Figure 6.3 Most recent use (within six months and beyond two years) of services – by education
 The last time respondents or any of their family members went to public institutions to receive services (considering the most recent visit for the service): Percentages of those who either accessed services within the last six months or over two years ago (Q1101, N=12872)

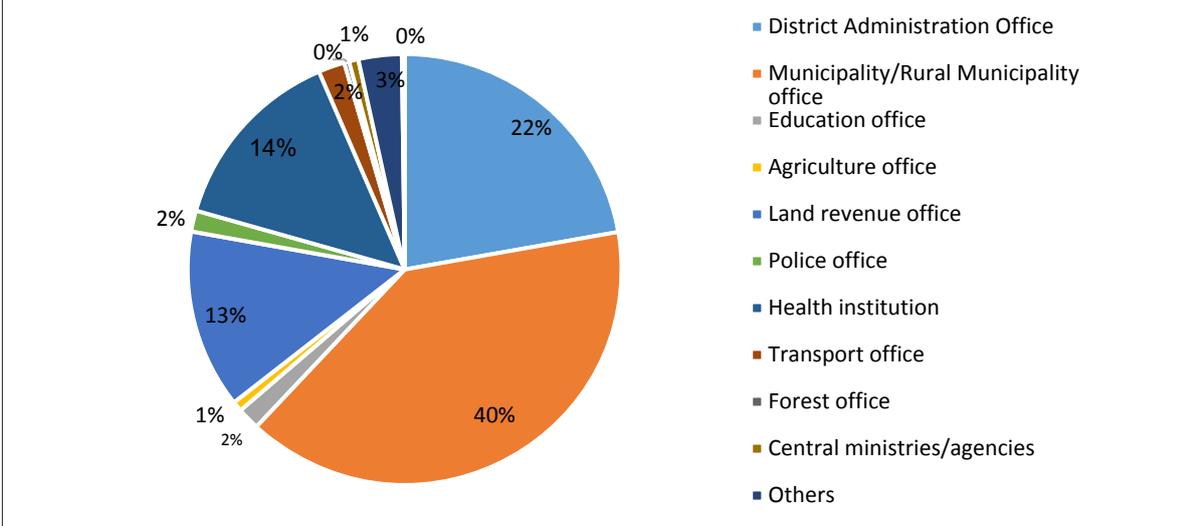


Note: This figure does not show values for those who received service between the past six months to two years, and those who never received service.

6.1.2 Office Visited for Delivery of the Service

Those who had visited an office for services within the past two years were asked which office they had approached most recently. Overall, the Municipality Office is the most commonly accessed (40%), followed by the District Administration Office (DAO) (22%). Health Institutions (14%) and the Land Revenue Office (13%) follow. Public services relating to agriculture, education, transport, policing, forestry, transport, central support and other services are all accessed minimally by comparison (3% or less) (Figure 6.4, Annex 6: Table 6.2).

Figure 6.4 Type of office accessed
 Office visited most recently by respondents, or one of their family members, when accessing a service (among those who did access a service within the past two years) in percentages (Q1102, N=7711)



Respondents in Province 1 (46%) and Province 6 (50%) are the most likely to have accessed the Municipality/Rural Municipality office in the last two years, whereas people in Province 2 tend to turn to the Municipality

(26%) slightly less than to the DAO (30%). This might be explained by the fact that the new local structures are newest in Province 2, local elections having been conducted later in there than in the other provinces. Health services are used most in Provinces 4 (25%) and 7 (23%) and least in Provinces 1 (11%), 2 (9%) and 5 (10%). The land revenue office is accessed most frequently in Province 2 (22%) and least in Province 6 (8%). (Table 6.1, Annex 6: Table 6.2). People in the Tarai are half as likely as people in the Hills to have most recently accessed health services (10% compared to 20%). Instead, respondents in the Tarai are comparatively most likely to have recently used agriculture, land revenue, police and transport services (Annex 6: Table 6.2).

Whether respondents are based in urban or rural municipalities has almost no impact on the type of service they are more likely to access.

The shares who have accessed the transport, land revenue and education offices increase with education, while the shares who accessed public health services decrease. As economic status increases, the shares who accessed public health services also decrease. People with a higher level of education are the least likely to have recently accessed police offices (other educational brackets are at least twice as likely to access police offices) and the DAO.

Young people aged 18-24 are far more likely than any other age group to have recently sought services from the District Administration Office (32% compared to 23% or less for other age groups) but they are less likely than older age groups to have accessed Municipality/Rural Municipality offices.

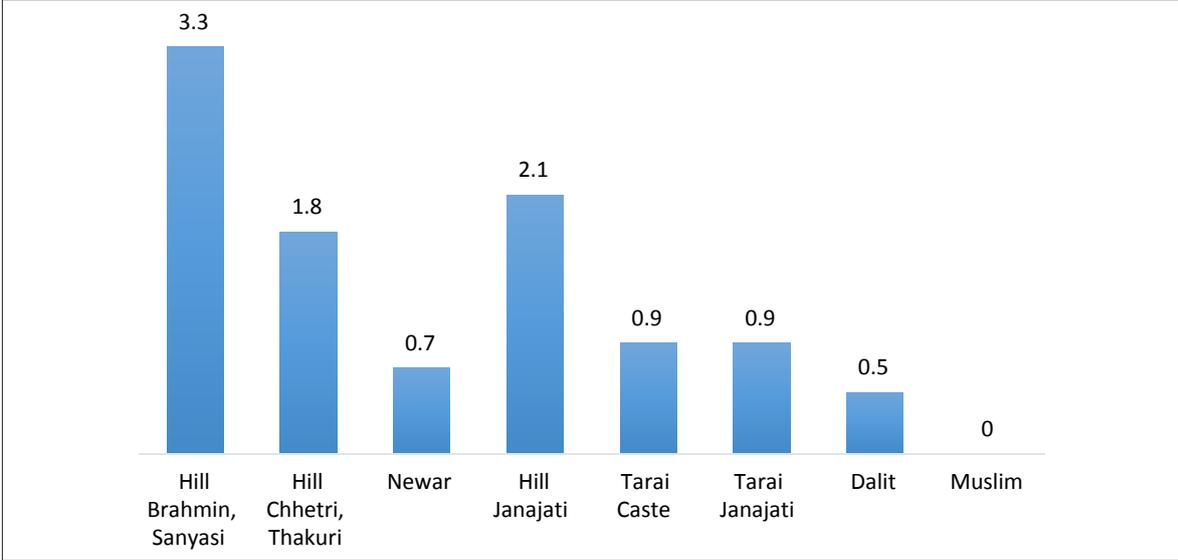
A noticeable relationship between caste/ethnicity and people's access to services is observed. For example, no Muslim respondents name the education office as their most recent use of services. They are also the least likely to access forestry, agriculture and transport services, and the most likely to have most recently accessed police, central and DAO services. A higher share of Dalits than other groups have accessed municipality services (46%) and agriculture services (2%) but a lower share of Dalits received land revenue services (7%) or accessed central ministries and agencies than of other groups (Figure 6.5, Annex 6: Table 6.2).

Table 6.1 Type of office accessed – by province

Office visited by respondents or one of their family members when accessing a service (among those who did access a service within the past two years) in percentage (Q1102, N=7711)

	Municipality/Rural Municipality office	District Administration Office	Health institution	Land revenue office	Others	Transport office	Education office	Police office	Agriculture office	Central ministries/agencies	Forest office
Overall	40	22	14	13	3	2.0	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.4
Province											
Province 1	46	21	11	14	2	3.3	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.1
Province 2	26	30	9	22	7	1.0	1.0	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.6
Province 3	41	19	16	11	3	2.4	2.9	1.4	1.4	0.4	0.5
Province 4	38	20	25	9	2	1.3	2.2	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.5
Province 5	44	23	10	14	3	1.4	1.5	1.9	0.3	1.5	0.2
Province 6	50	17	18	8	3	0.3	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6
Province 7	33	24	23	10	2	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.4
Ecological zone											
Mountain	45	22	15	11	2	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.2	1.2	0.3
Hill	40	21	20	9	3	1.0	2.7	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.4
Tarai	39	23	10	17	3	2.8	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.3

Figure 6.5 Recent access to education office services – by caste/ethnic group
 Percentage shares in each caste/ethnic groups who, or whose family member visited the education office (from among those who did access a service within the past two years) (Q1102, N=7711)



Though most services provided are used more or less equally by men and women, women have sought health services twice as much as men (19% compared to 10%), and men are more likely than women to have accessed land revenue, police and central offices (Annex 6: Table 6.2).

Women (0.3%), those with no education (0.3%), daily wage labourers (0.1%), as well as people in Province 7 (0.1%) are the least likely to have approached central ministries/agencies for services, whereas people in Province 5 are the most likely to have sought services. People with a basic, secondary or higher education are at least twice as likely to have accessed central ministries and agencies as those with no formal education (Annex 6: Table 6.2).

6.2 EXPERIENCE OF ACCESSING SERVICES

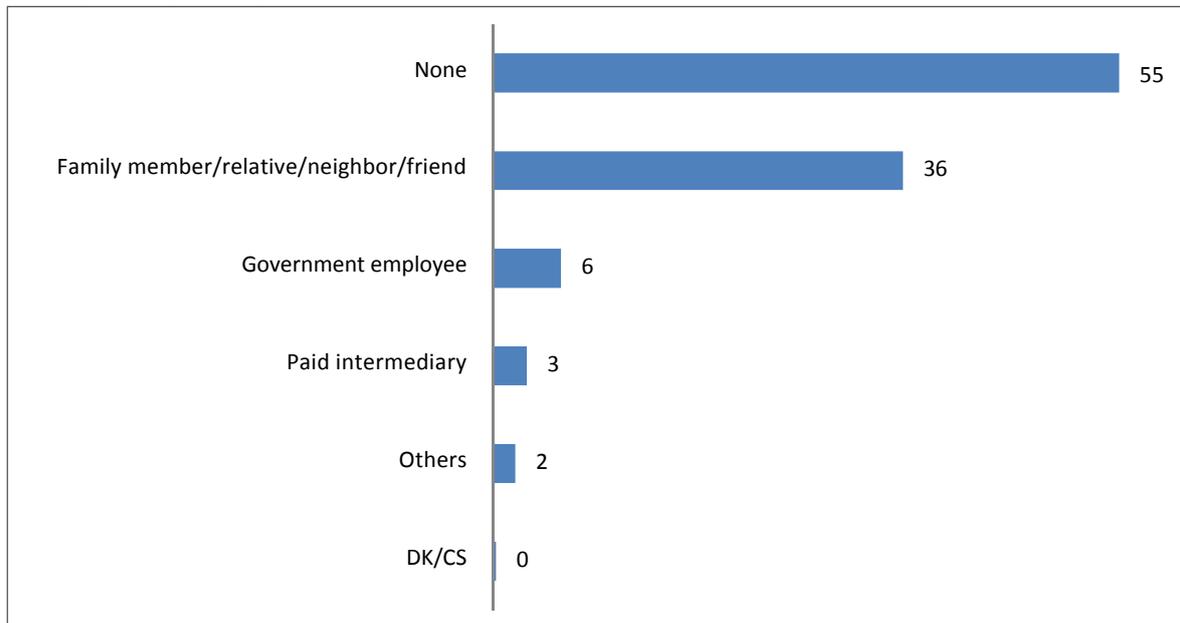
6.2.1 Third-Party Assistance to Receive Services

Those who had visited an office for a public service within the past two years were asked whose help they had taken. Most people (55%) did not draw on support. Among those who did, 36% called on a family member, friend or neighbour. Support from other sources (such as government employees, political party members, social workers, paid intermediaries or community leaders) was minimal by comparison (Figure 6.6, Annex 6: Table 6.3).

People in Province 6 are 20 percentage points more likely (68%) to not have used help to access services than those in Province 1 (48%). People in Provinces 2 and 4 are also comparatively less likely to have drawn on support (62% and 60% respectively did not use anybody’s help when accessing a service). The ecological zone or urban/rural split however saw minimal variance between the shares who accessed services without support.

Figure 6.6 Type of third-party assistance used to help access services

Percentages who used the following types of assistance when accessing a service (unprompted, multiple responses allowed) (Q1103, N=7711)



One of the largest differences within the demographic groups is observed between women and men, with men being 13 percentage points more likely than women to access services independently. Fewer than half the female respondents (49%) have recently used a service without additional support. Similarly, people without any or without formal education are more likely to have used help while those with some level of formal education are accessing services more independently. People with higher education are 12 percentage points (64%) more likely to access services independently than people with no education (52%), and people with a high economic status (71%) are 17 percentage points more likely to do so than people with a low economic status (54%) (Annex 6: Table 6.3).

Young people aged 18-24 are the most likely of all the age groups to call on support to access a public service, with only 44% seeking services independently (Annex 6: Table 6.3).

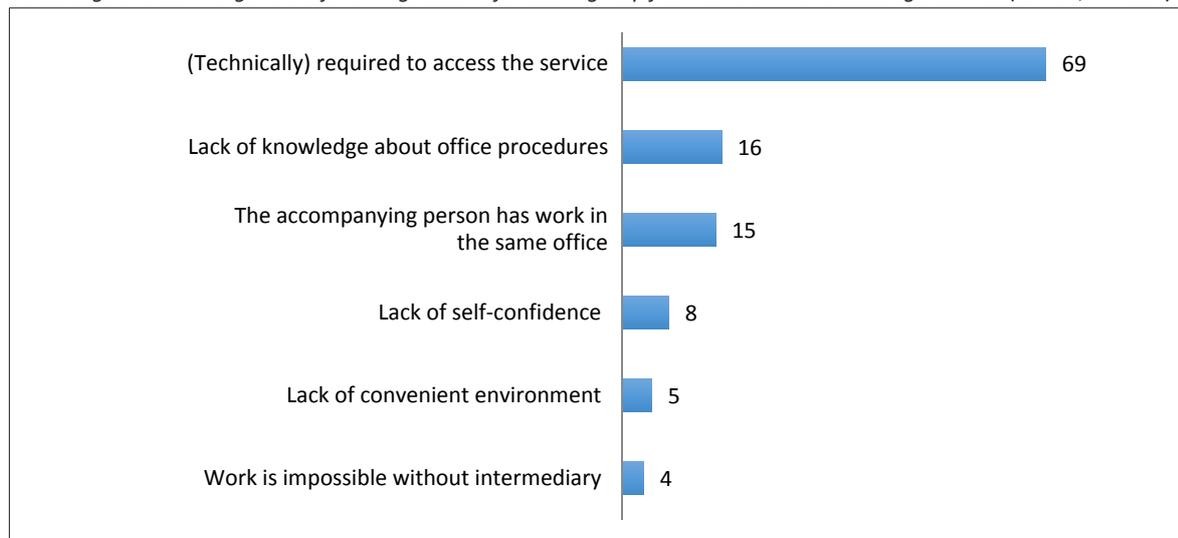
Without exception among the geographic and demographic categories, family members, friends and neighbours were turned to the most when people needed help in accessing services. People who are not working, women, people with a low economic status, and young people aged 18-24 are the most likely to have turned to these informal providers of support. People living in Province 1 (23%), Newari people (18%) and Muslims (16%) are the most likely to have drawn on formal or structured sources of support, most commonly from government employees or, in the case of Muslims, from paid intermediaries (Annex 6: Table 6.3).

6.2.2 Reasons for Seeking Help to Access Services

Those who said they used assistance when accessing services were asked why they felt the need for assistance. The vast majority (69%) responded that support to access the service was technically required as defined per the service procedures. Needing help to understand office procedures is the next most common reason why people felt the need for help (16%), followed by the value of contacts and experience (15% say they were accompanied by someone who had worked in the office they were visiting). A much smaller share cite a lack of confidence to seek services independently (8%). A minority (4%) explain that accessing the service would have been impossible without an intermediary, without specifying the reasons they felt this (Figure 6.7).

Figure 6.7 Reasons for using assistance to access services

Percentage shares who gave the following reasons for seeking help from others when accessing a service (Q1104, N=4097)



Those with a higher education are less likely than lower educational brackets to feel that they would not be able to access the service without a paid intermediary or that they lack the confidence to demand services independently. Instead, among they are likely to report (74%) they took help because it was technically required. Women are almost 2.5 times more likely than men to report a lack of confidence in seeking services. People of a low economic status are almost three times less confident than those with a high economic status (Annex 6: Table 6.3).

Muslims are comparatively more likely to report that the work would be impossible without an intermediary to help (and as seen in Chapter 6.2.1, Muslims are the group most likely to pay for intermediary support) (Annex 6: Table 6.3).

People in Province 5 report a notably high sense that help was technically required, with 79% of people taking help for this reason – 19 percentage points more than people in Province 4 (Annex 6: Table 6.3).

Lack of clarity about office procedures is found to be comparatively common among Dalits, Hill Janajatis, Muslims, those with the lowest levels of education (none, no formal education, basic only), daily wage labourers and people occupied with Household chores. At least 15% of respondents from each of these groups feel they cannot navigate office procedures alone when accessing services (Annex 6: Table 6.3).

6.2.3 Number of Attempts Made to Receive Services

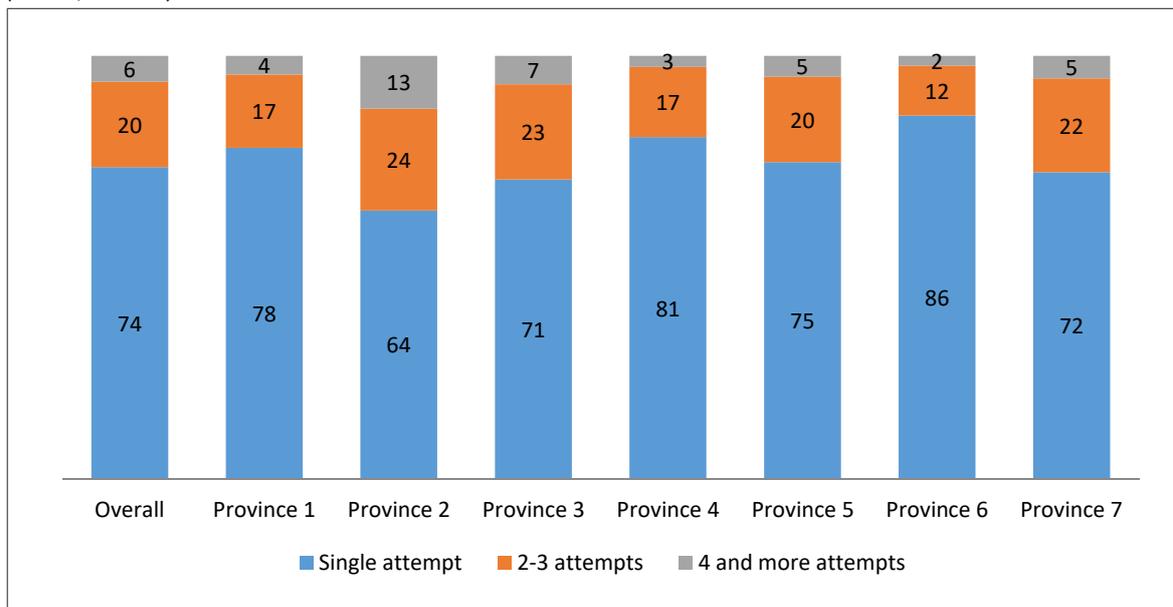
Those who have visited an office for services within the past two years were asked how many attempts it took before they received the service they required. Overall, almost three quarters of people (74%) received the service on their first attempt. A fifth of people (20%) got what they asked for after two to three attempts, and a minority of respondents (6%) had to try four or more times before they received the service.

People with a high economic status are eleven percentage points more likely to receive the service on their first attempt than people with a low economic status (82% compared to 71%).

People in Province 6 have much higher rates of success at receiving services on their first attempt than people in Province 2, by 23 percentage points (86% compared to 63%). People in Province 5 are also notably more likely than the national average to say they received services on the first request, at 81%. People in Province 2 not only have the worst chances of receiving a service on their first attempt, but also are more likely than any of the other sub-groups to have to try four or more times before they access the service (13%) (Figure 6.8, Annex 6: Table 6.5).

Figure 6.8 Number of attempts to access services – by province

Percentages who received the service they accessed (within the last two years) in the first, second and third attempt (Q1105, N=7711)



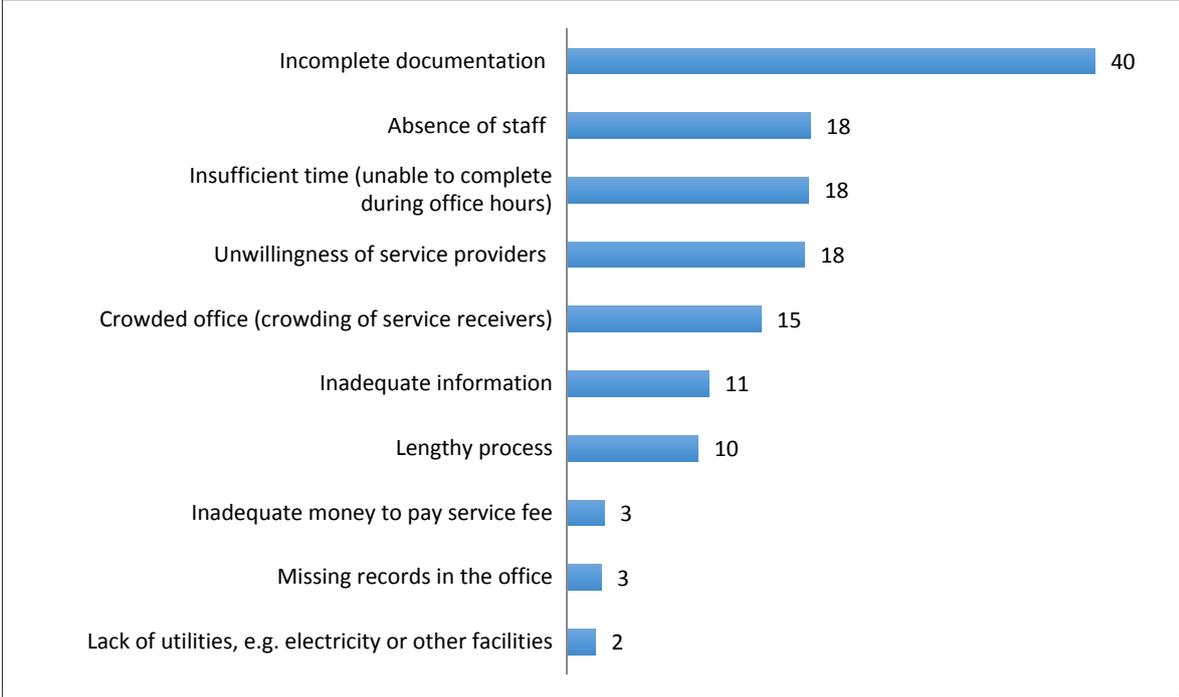
Demographic groups with the lowest rates of receiving services on the first attempt are Newars, Tarai Castes, Muslims and those with a higher education. Tarai Castes and Muslims (or people in Province 2) are the most likely to report that accessing services is difficult without a paid intermediary (Chapter 6.2.2). These same groups are more likely to say they have to visit offices three times or more before receiving the service. By contrast, no one in Province 6 and only 1% of people in Province 4 report that it was impossible to access services without a paid intermediary. They not only have the highest success of receiving services on their first attempt, but also have the lowest rate of any group of having to try three times or more for the service (3% in Province 4 and 2% in 6) (Annex 6: Table 6.5).

6.2.4 Reasons for Not Getting the Service in the First Attempt

Those who have had to make more than one attempt to receive a service were asked why. Overall, incomplete documentation is the most common reason (40%): twice as high as the next most common responses which are insufficient time (being unable to complete the request during office hours), absence of staff, and unwillingness of the service providers (all 18%). Crowded offices (15%), inadequate information (11%) and the process being lengthy (10%) are other frequent challenges. A minority of people are set back by inadequate utilities (such as power outages), insufficient funds to pay for the service, or missing records in the office (Figure 6.9, Annex 6: Table 6.6).

Women and men experience each of the various setbacks very similarly. By contrast, some variance is observed for age groups. Young people aged 18-24 are five percentage points more likely than the national average to be turned away for incomplete documentation (and more likely than any other age group). As age increases the likelihood of being turned away for incomplete documentation decreases. Inadequate information on the other hand, affects older age groups more than those aged 18-24. The higher someone's education, the more likely they indicate that their information was incomplete or not finalised in time (within office hours) (Annex 6: Table 6.6).

Figure 6.9 Reasons for multiple attempts to receive a service
 Percentages who give the following reasons for why they could not get the service in the first attempt (open question, multiple responses possible) (Q1106, N=2023)



People in Province 2 report by far the most often that they are set back by the unwillingness of staff to provide the service (36%), along with people with a low economic status who cite this as a barrier four times more often than people with a high economic status (22% compared to 5%). Among the different castes, Tarai Castes (31%), Muslims (25%) and Dalits (23%) cite this far more than Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis and Hill Janajatis (13% each). Muslims and Tarai Castes also seem to face significantly more issues than other caste/ethnic groups with long processing times (both 23% compared to Hill Chhetri/Thakuris at 5%). Yet, they are the least likely to be turned away for incomplete information (Annex 6: Table 6.6).

People in Province 1 are more likely than those in other provinces to be hampered by a lack of utilities, such as power outages, when they go to access a service (7%) – a problem not faced by respondents in Province 2 or 7, none of whom reported this as an issue (Annex 6: Table 6.6).

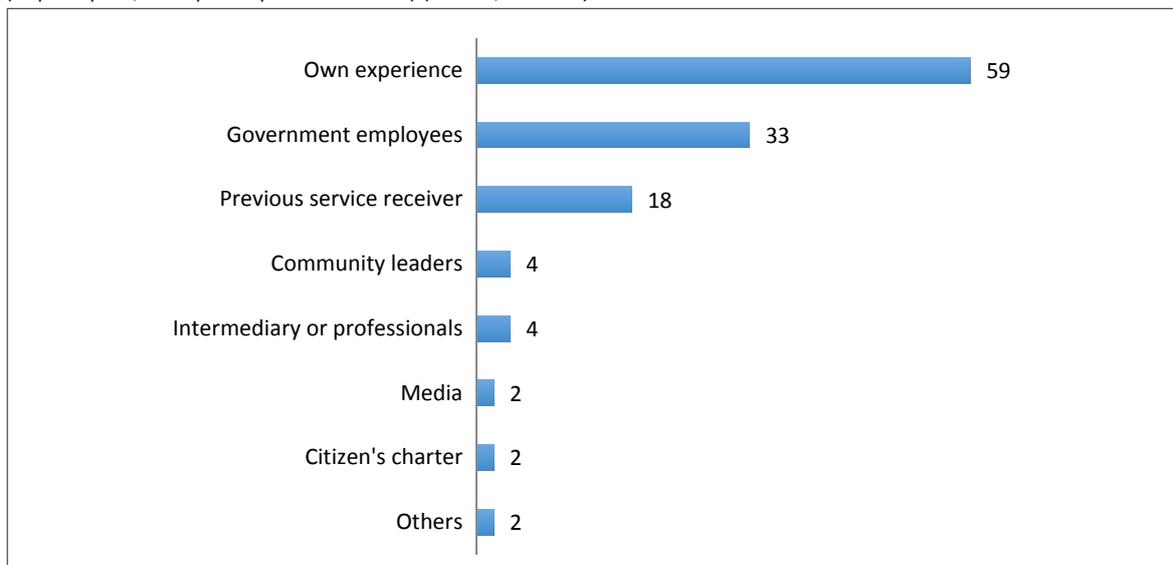
People in the Hills are most likely to say they did not receive a service on the first attempt because of incomplete documentation or inadequate information. People in the Mountains are less likely than any other sub-group to be turned away for incomplete information – yet are among the most likely to be unable to receive a service because of staff absence, overcrowded offices, lack of utilities or missing records (Annex 6: Table 6.6).

6.2.5 Sources of Information about Public Services

Those who say they received a service within the past two years were asked from whom they received information about the procedures for the service. Overall, more than half believe their own experience has been crucial to gaining information about how to access services (59%). The next most common source of information is government employees (33%). Nearly one-fifth have used the advice of previous service users (19%). Other sources are hardly used (Figure 6.10).

Figure 6.10 Sources of information about the service

Percentages who received information about the procedures for the services they accessed from the following sources (unprompted, multiple responses allowed) (Q1107, N=7711)



Whether someone is a man or a woman, or lives in a Municipality or a Rural Municipality has an overall minimal impact on how they got information about the services they accessed. However, men are more than three times as likely as women to consult the citizen's charter for information (3% compared to 1%) (Annex 6.7). Women (22%), along with people aged 18–24 (25%), Dalits (21%) and those with no education (23%), are also most likely to rely on insights from previous service users (Annex 6: Table 6.7).

There is wide variety between provinces, however, in the sources from which people have received information. Government employees are more than twice as likely to inform people in Province 7 (56%) than in Province 5 (25%) – and yet, as seen in Chapter 6.2.1 (and Annex 6: Table 6.3), only 3% in each of these two provinces say they got help from government employees when accessing a service. Those in Province 7 are the most likely to draw on their own experience to inform their process for accessing services (74% - 20 percentage points more than people in Provinces 1 or 3) People in Province 2 are the most likely to use paid intermediaries, at 9%. Community leaders in Province 4 are seemingly active in disseminating information, with 8% of respondents in this province sourcing their information this way – more than in any other province (Figure 6.11).

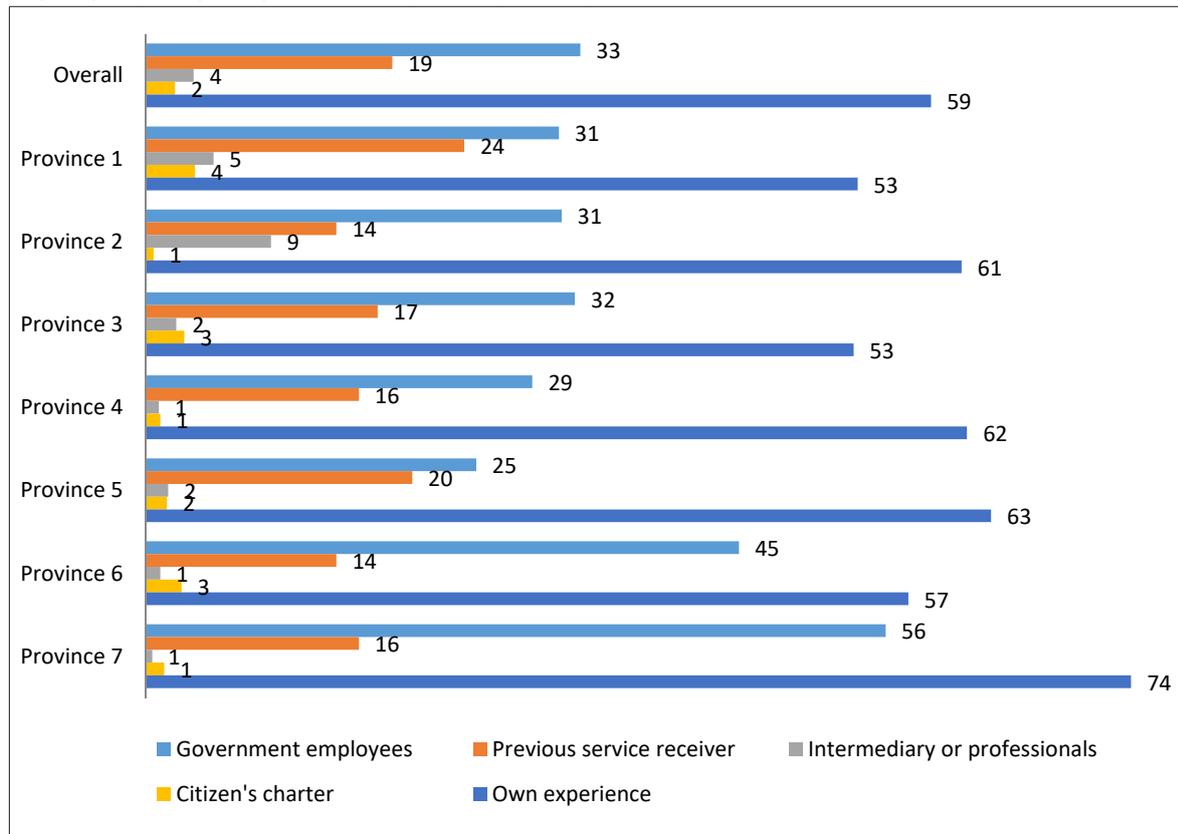
The media's role in disseminating information about service procedures is significantly more important to people in the Mountain zone (7%) than to those in the Hills or Tarai (4% and 0.4% respectively). People in the Mountains are also more likely to gain information from community leaders (8%) than people in either of the other zones or any other sub-group of respondents (Annex 6: Table 6.7). Community leaders in Province 4 are seemingly active in disseminating information, with 8% of respondents in this province sourcing their information this way – more than in any other province.

Muslims draw more than any other group on information from paid intermediaries– unsurprising given the earlier insights from Muslim respondents on the importance of paid intermediaries to their capacity to access services (Annex 6: Table 6.7).

People with a higher education are the least likely to rely on other people's experience to inform their procedures – either previous service users (10%) or paid intermediaries (3%). Their own experience and information from government employees are far more important to them. This group also draws on citizens' charters more than any other group (5%) (Annex 6: Table 6.7).

Figure 6.11 Sources of information about the service by province

Percentages who received information about the procedures for the services they accessed from the following sources (unprompted, multiple responses allowed) (Q1107, N=7711)



6.2.6 Fees Paid While Receiving the Service

Those who have received a service within the past two years were asked whether they or their family member paid any fee while receiving the service and whether they received a receipt for the payment. Around two thirds of people overall paid for the service (67%), with 58% receiving a receipt when they paid and 9% not receiving a receipt. A third received the service for no fee (32%) (Figure 6.12, Annex 6: Table 6.8).²

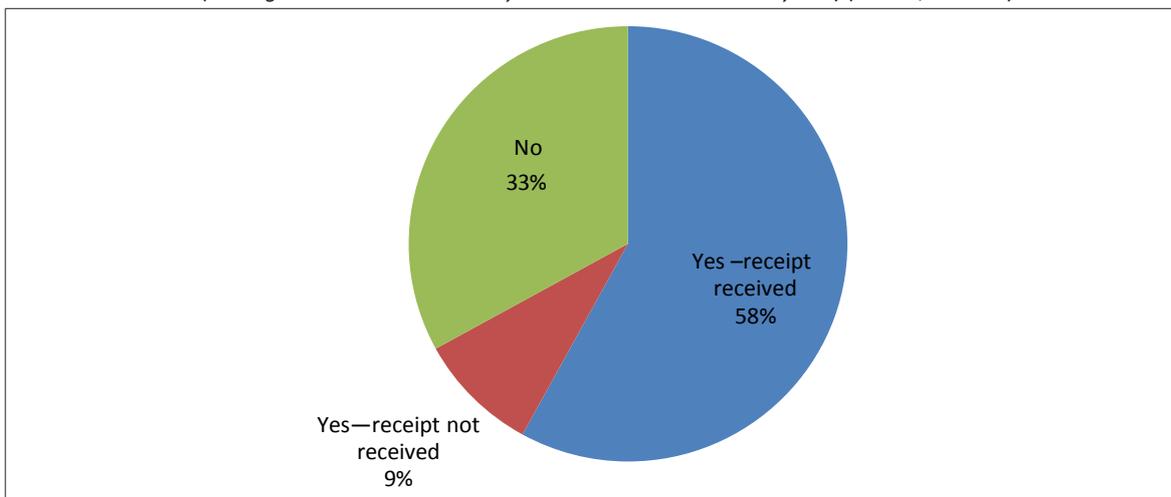
By geographic and demographic group, payment of fees varies widely. For example, people in Province 5 (72%) are almost twice as likely to make a receipted payment while receiving their service than people in Province 2 (38%). People in Province 2 are much more likely than people in any other province to make unofficial, unreceipted payments (29% – a share almost equal to the total unreceipted payments made by everyone else from all six other provinces together) (Figure 6.13)

People in Province 7 are the least likely to make an unreceipted service fee payment (3%), with the vast majority of services being either transparently charged for (54%) or free (40%). In Province 6, 56% of respondents received their services for free – a share higher than in any other province. People in Province 1 and 5 received comparatively few free services (25% and 22% respectively) (Figure 6.13)

² Important caveats for this discussion: Two years may be too long a time to recall whether a receipt was received or not. Further, receiving of a receipt may also depend on whether a receipt was asked for.

Figure 6.12 Fees paid while receiving the service

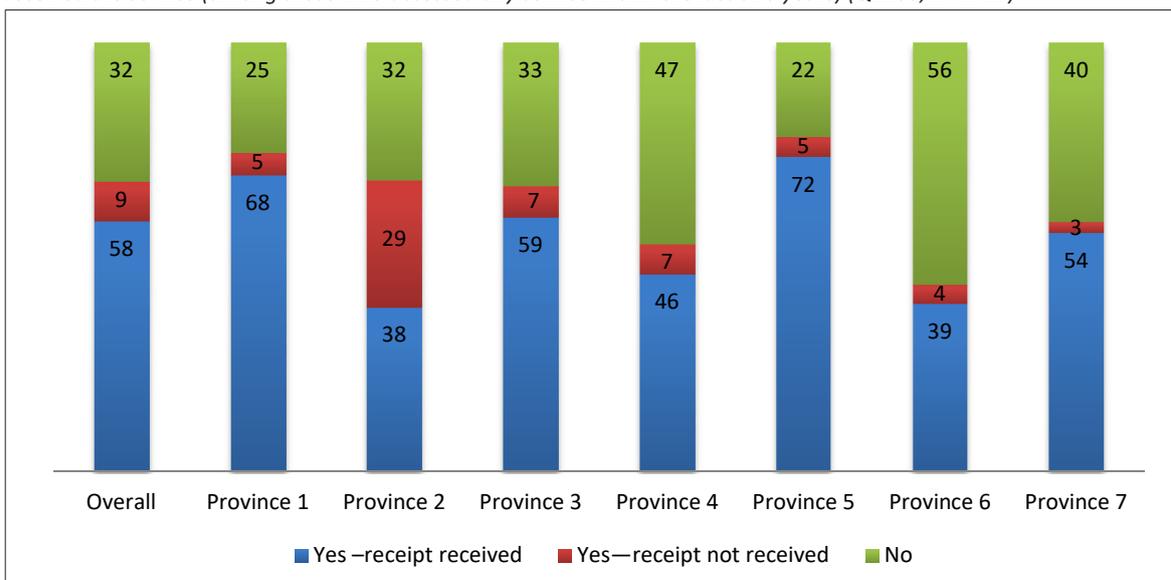
Percentages who paid/did not pay a fee and received/did not receive a receipt while they or their family member received the service (among those who accessed any service within the last two years) (Q1108, N=7711)



Note: This figure does not include the 1% that were unsure (don't know/can't say).

Figure 6.13 Fees paid while receiving the service – by province

Percentages who paid/did not pay a fee and received/did not receive a receipt while they or their family member received the service (among those who accessed any service within the last two years) (Q1108, N=7711)



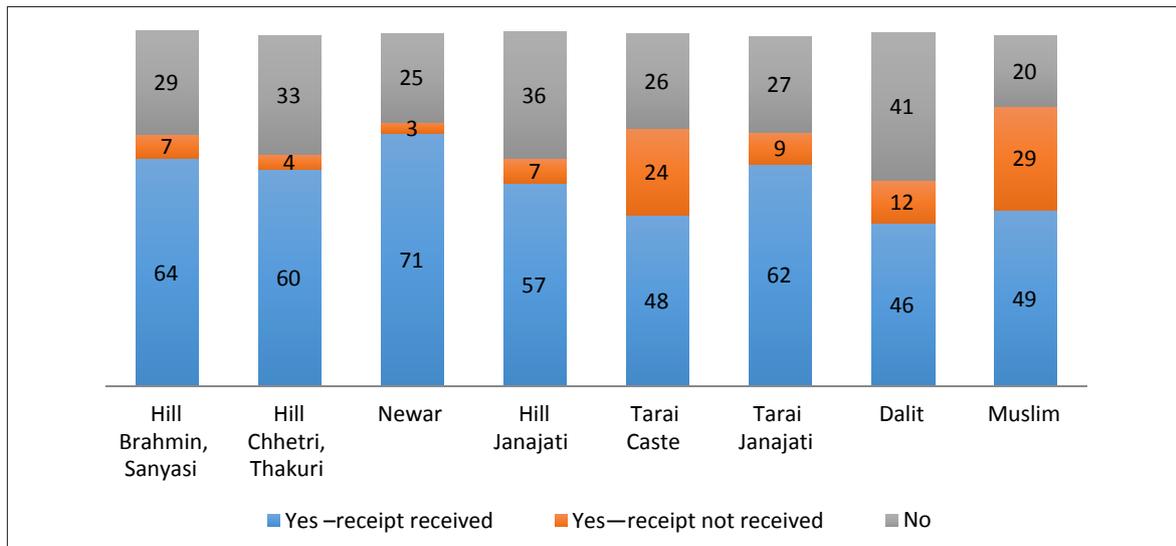
People in the Tarai are significantly more likely to have paid for a service (73%) than people either in the Hills (59%) or the Mountains (61%). They also make a notably higher rate of unreceipted payments than people in the other ecological zones (12% compared to 8% in the Mountains and 6% in the Hills) (Annex 6: Table 6.8).

Although people in urban and rural areas use different services in similar proportions (Chapter 6.1.2), people based in Rural Municipalities are more likely to receive services for free (38% compared to 29% in Municipalities). Similarly, women (34%) are slightly more likely to receive services for free compared to men (30%) (Annex 6: Table 6.8), as are those aged over 60 compared to other age groups

Dalits are the demographic group with the highest number of respondents to receive services for free (41%), and Muslims, are the most likely to make receipted payments (29%). Muslims are among the least likely to receive a receipt (49%) and notably the lowest of any other demographic or geographic group to receive free services (20%).

Figure 6.14 Fees paid while receiving the service – by caste/ethnic group

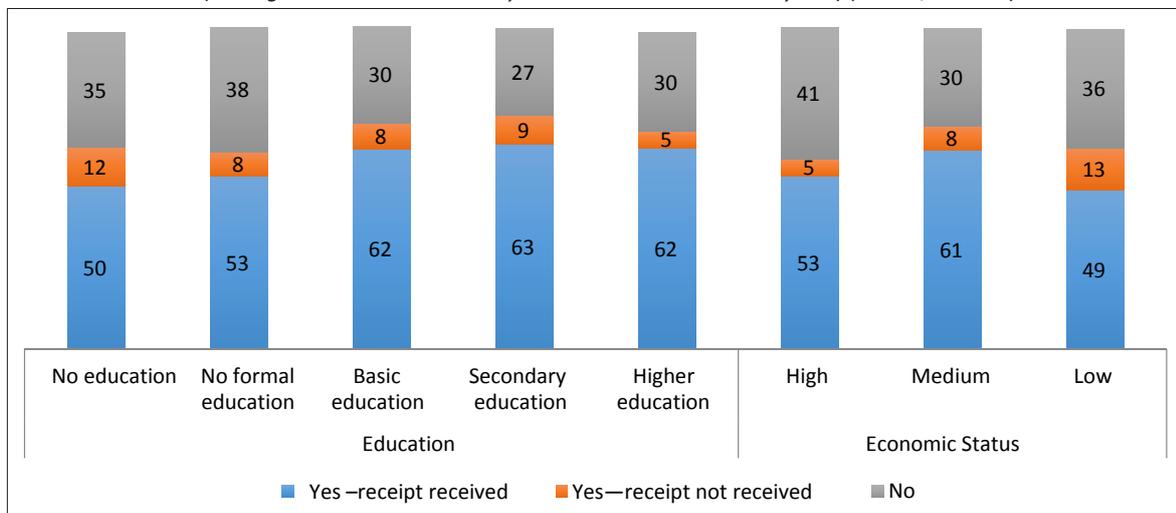
Percentages who paid/did not pay a fee and received/did not receive a receipt while they or their family member received the service (among those who accessed any service within the last two years) (Q1108, N=7711)



The group the least likely to make a payment without receiving a receipt are those with a higher education (5%). Those with no education or no formal education are able to access free services more than almost any other group (Figure 6.15).

Figure 6.15 Fees paid while receiving the service – by education and economic status

Percentages who paid/did not pay a fee and received/did not receive a receipt while they or their family member received the service (among those who accessed any service within the last two years) (Q1108, N=7711)



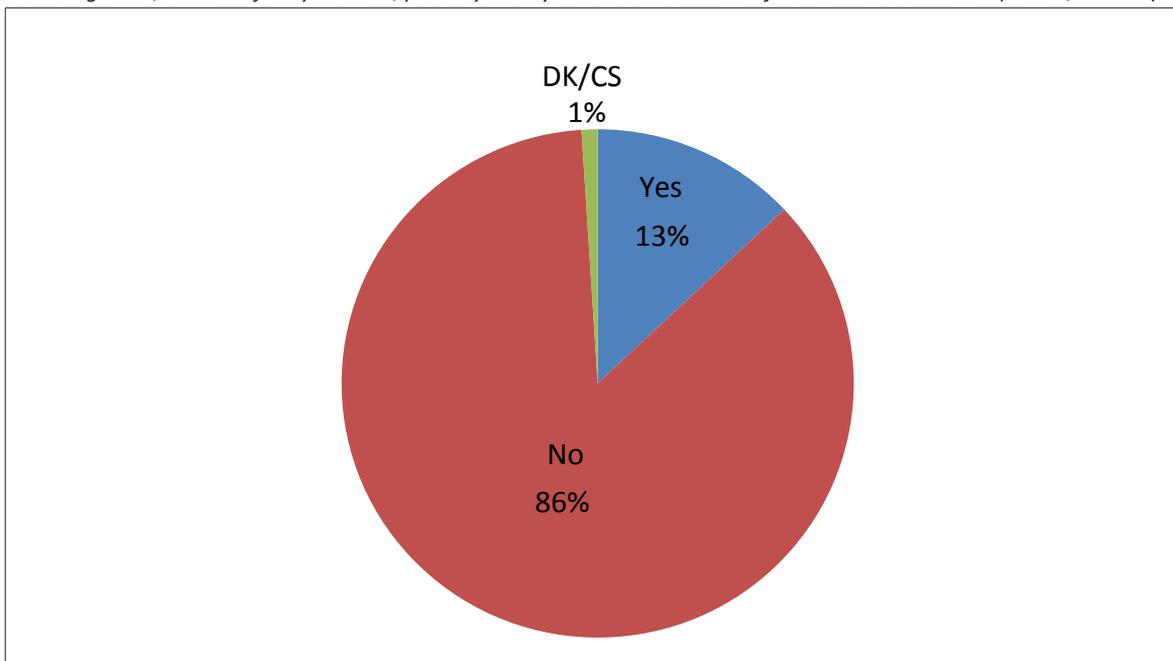
Note: Shares who answered don't know/can't say were under 2.5% and are not included in this figure.

6.2.7 Additional Expenses to Receive the Service

Respondents who accessed services in the last two years were asked if they or their family member had made any payment other than the service fee when receiving the service at the office. The vast majority (86%) did not (Figure 6.16, Annex 6: Table 6.9).

Figure 6.16 Additional fees to receive the service

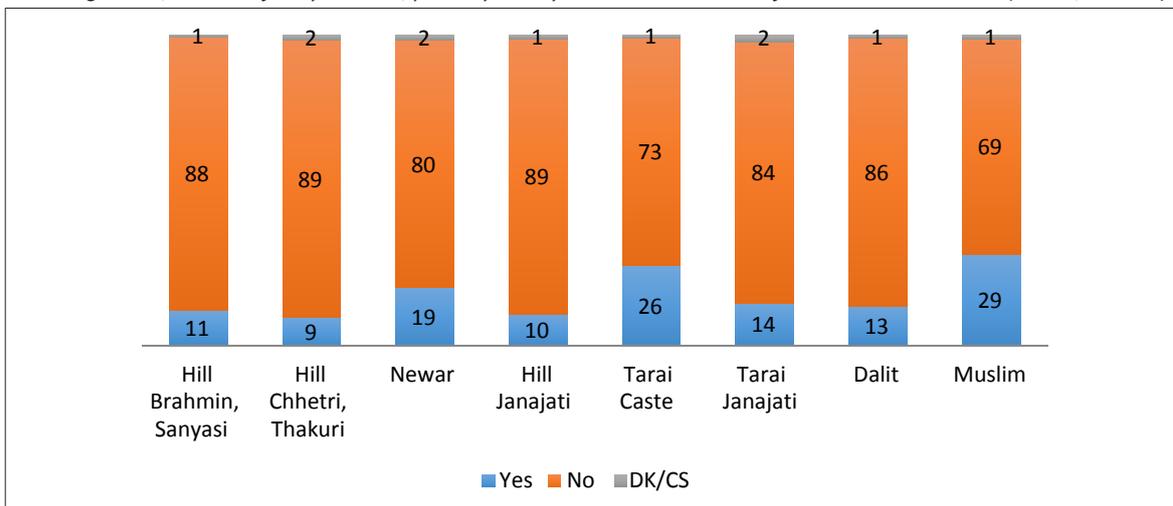
Percentage who, or whose family member, paid any money other than the service fee to receive the service (Q1109, N=7711)



Muslims once again are the most affected, being much more likely to respond that they paid an additional fee (29%) than the national average of 13% and any other group. Tarai Castes at 26% and Newars at 19% also report more than the average that they paid additional fees. For these three groups trends in the services they used are quite different, so the nature of the service alone seems not to be the main driver of the costs they are charged. Chhetris/Thakuris have the lowest rate of all the demographic groups of paying additional fees (9%) (Figure 6.17).

Figure 6.17 Additional fees to receive the service – by caste/ethnicity

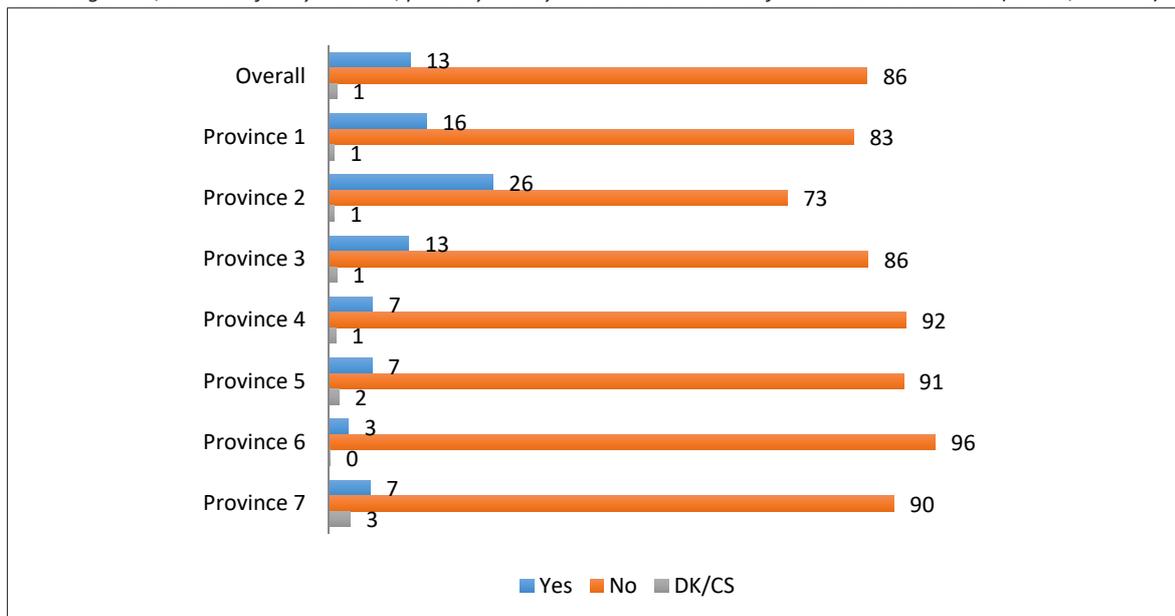
Percentages who, or whose family member, paid any money other than the service fee to receive the service (Q1109, N=7711)



People in Province 2, who make the most unofficial payments for their services (Chapter 6.5.1), also face the highest rate of additional fees, at 26%, revealing this to be the province with the least transparency in service delivery. By contrast, people in Province 6, who have the highest rate of free services, also have by far the fewest people who had to pay additional fees – almost ten percentage points below the national average at 3% (Figure 6.18).

Figure 6.18 Additional fees to receive the service – by province

Percentage who, or whose family member, paid any money other than the service fee to receive the service (Q1109, N=7711)



6.2.8 Experience of the Behaviour of Service Providers

Those who have received a service in the past two years were asked to what extent they agree with different statements about government employees' behaviour. Around two thirds of the respondents agree (strongly or to some extent) that government employees are polite (68%), rule-abiding (66%), cordial (64%), listen to and understand the concerns of the service recipients (66%), and provide clear information (68%). However, around a third of people disagree with these statements, revealing that large numbers of Nepalis are dissatisfied with the behavior of government employees when accessing services (Figure 6.19, Annex 6: Table 6.10.A).

Respondents are less convinced that government employees provide services in a timely manner. Only 55% agree with this statement. More than one in six strongly disagree (Figure 6.19).

The most mixed experience relates to the statement that government employees do not create hassles or problems. Only 11% strongly agree with this (45% agreeing overall) and 20% strongly disagree (Figure 6.19).

Respondents are most positive that government employees provide clear information about the service, with 20% strongly agreeing with this statement (Figure 6.19).

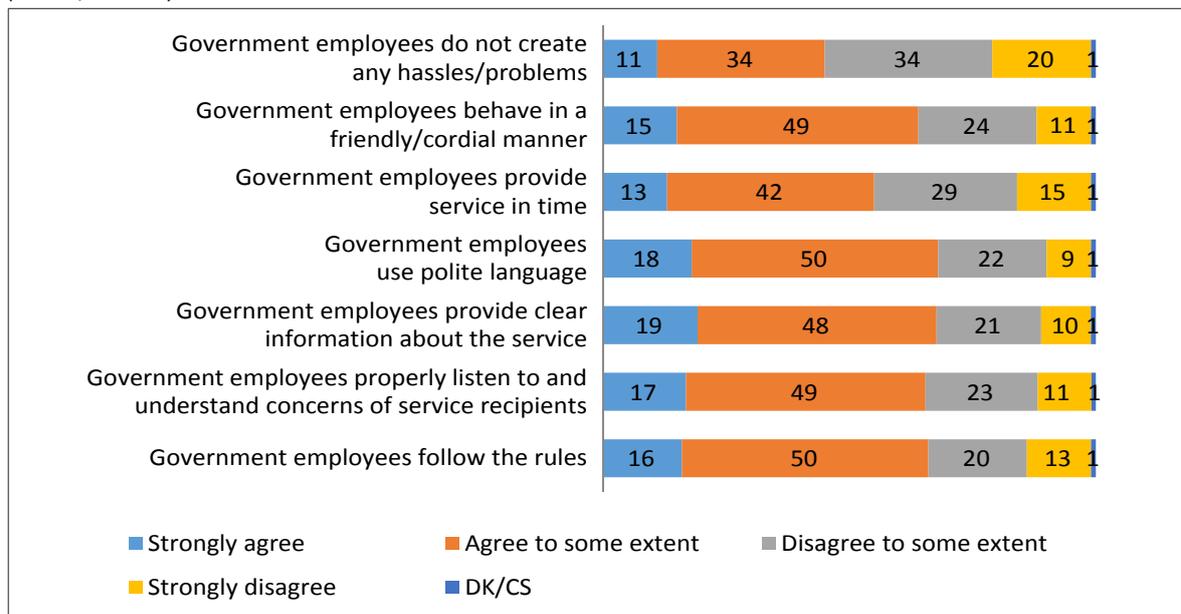
People in Province 6 are much more likely than the national average and those in other provinces to strongly agree with the statements. For example, 25% (compared to a national average of 13%) strongly agree that employees provide the services on time, and 35% (compared to the average of 18%) strongly agree that employees use polite language. People in Province 1 are also comparatively satisfied with the behavior of service providers of all the provinces.

Respondents in Province 2 are almost always the most dissatisfied with the behaviour of government employees, mostly disagreeing with the statements (and consistently strongly disagreeing more than any other province).

Unsurprisingly given the findings throughout this chapter, Muslim respondents disagree more with the statements than any other caste/ethnic group. Hill Janajatis and Newars are the caste/ethnic group to most commonly agree with the statements (Annex 6: Tables 6.10.1-6.10.7). Those with a higher education have the highest percentage of disagreement of any group (Chapter 6.1.2).

Figure 6.19 Experience of the behaviour of service providers

Percentage who agree/disagree with the following statements based on their experience of service providers' behavior (Q1110, N=7711)



Of the ecological zones, people in the Hills are consistently most likely to agree with the statements, whilst those in the Mountains are most likely to strongly disagree. They particularly disagree with the statements that government employees do not create any hassles (26% strongly disagreed) and that government employees follow the rules (17%). People in the Tarai however tend to be close to or slightly below the national average. Service users in Municipalities are consistently a little less satisfied than those in Rural Municipalities with the behaviour of the government employees (Annex 6: Tables 6.10.1-6.10.7).

Age correlates with how people feel about the services, with people aged 60 and over agreeing the most with the statements and young people aged 18-24 disagreeing the most. Women consistently agreed with the statements around five percentage points more than men (Annex 6: Tables 6.10.1-6.10.7).

6.2.9 Perceived Barriers to Receiving Services

People who have received a service within the past two years were asked to what extent they felt a variety of factors could create barriers or problems in accessing services.³ The barrier that people most strongly agree with (43%) and agree most with overall (combined, 84 'strongly' and 'somewhat' agree) is not having an afno manchhe, or trusted contact. The importance of 'who you know' was unanimously reported as the factor most likely to determine the ease of accessing services (Figure 6.20, Annex 6: Tables 6.11.1-6.11.8)

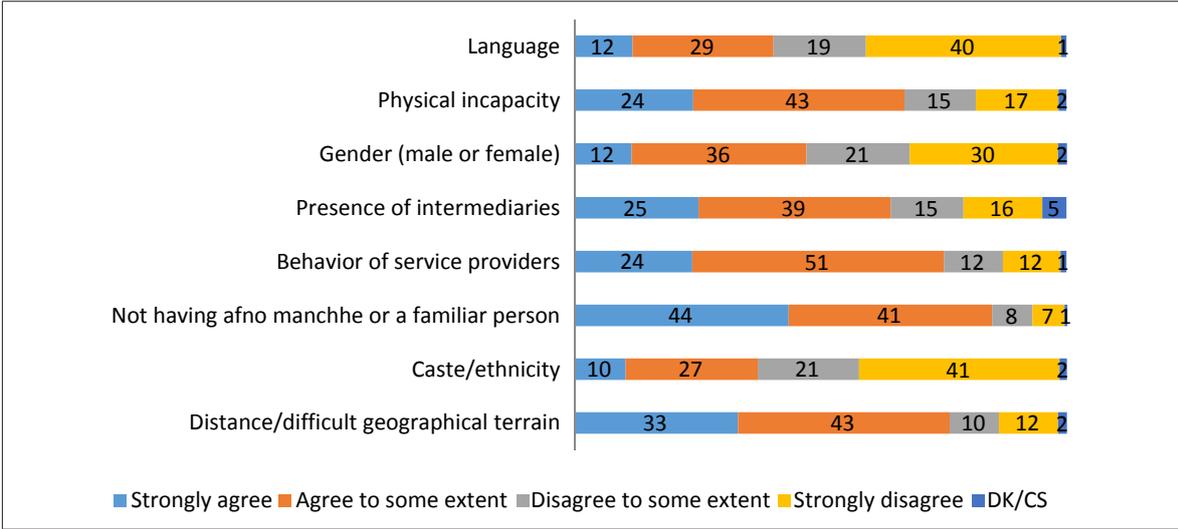
This is closely followed by 'Distance/geographical terrain' (76%) and 'Behaviour of service providers' (75%). However, people are less likely to agree with these factors 'strongly' (33% and 24% respectively) than 'somewhat' (43% and 51%). 'Physical incapacity' and 'The presence of intermediaries' are further factors that people overall agree create barriers, at 67% and 64%, each with similar weighting in how strongly people agreed with them (Figure 6.20, Annex 6: Tables 6.11.1-6.11.8)

With less importance in relative terms, but still receiving recognition as barriers, are 'Gender' (47%), 'Language' (41%) and 'Caste/ethnicity' (37%). These also scored the fewest responses of 'strongly agree', each with 10 or 11%. By contrast, 41% strongly disagree and 21% somewhat disagree with the idea that caste/ethnicity is a barrier. Only Dalits are a little more likely than the national average to agree to some extent that caste/ethnicity is a barrier (56% compared to 51%), while Newars are more likely to strongly disagree than the average (18% compared to 11%). (Figure 6.20, Annex 6: Tables 6.11.1-6.11.8).

³ In this survey, those who did not access services in the past two years were not asked about the reasons why they did not access services. Such a question could also provide insights on barriers to service use.

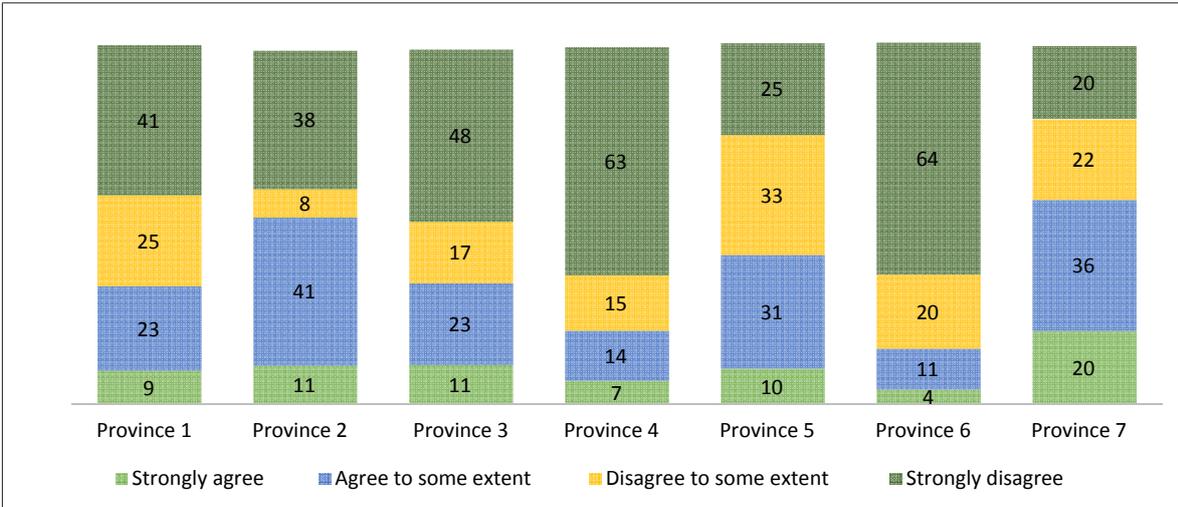
Similarly, half the respondents feel that gender is not a defining factor in the experience and use of services—including many women. This insight is supported throughout the findings in this chapter, with similarities in the experience of accessing services among men and women. Economic status however does have an impact on whether people feel that gender is a barrier, with respondents of a high economic status being a third more likely to strongly disagree that gender is a barrier than those of low economic status (39% compared to 26%) (Figure 6.20, Annex 6: Tables 6.11.1-6.11.8)

Figure 6.20 Perceived barriers to receiving services
 Percentages of service users who agree/disagree that the following factors create barriers or problems in accessing services for people like them (Q1111, N=7711)



There are large differences between provinces in what is considered to be a barrier to accessing services. For example, 74% of respondents in Province 4 strongly or somewhat disagree that language is a barrier. By contrast, 60% of people in Province 6 feel that language is a barrier – 35 percentage points higher than Province 4 (Annex 6: Table 6.11.1). Caste/ethnicity is seen as a barrier in Province 7 (56%) and Province 2 (52%), in contrast with Province 6 and Province 3 where 84% and 65% respectively of respondents do not consider it to be an obstacle (Annex 6: Table 6.11.7).

Figure 6.21 Levels of agreement that 'Caste/ethnicity' is a barrier to receiving services – by province
 Percentages who agree/disagree that the following factors create barriers or problems in accessing services for people like them (Q1111, N=7711)



Older respondents aged 60 and over have the least issues with “Behaviour of service providers” of all the demographic groups, with just 69% agreeing that this could be a problem compared to 75% of people overall. The one group who consistently agreed with each potential barrier higher than the national average – often by more than 10% – were the daily wage labourers (Annex 6: Table 6.1.5).

Of the economic groups, wealthier people (high economic status) are comparatively more likely to strongly agree that language is a barrier while poorer people (low economic status) are significantly more likely than those with high economic status to strongly agree that distance/difficult economic terrain is an issue (33% compared to 20%) (Annex 6: Table 6.11.1-6.11.8).

Table 6.2 Perceived barriers to receiving services

Percentages who agree (strongly or to some extent) that the following factors create barriers or problems in accessing services for people like them (Q1111, N=7711)

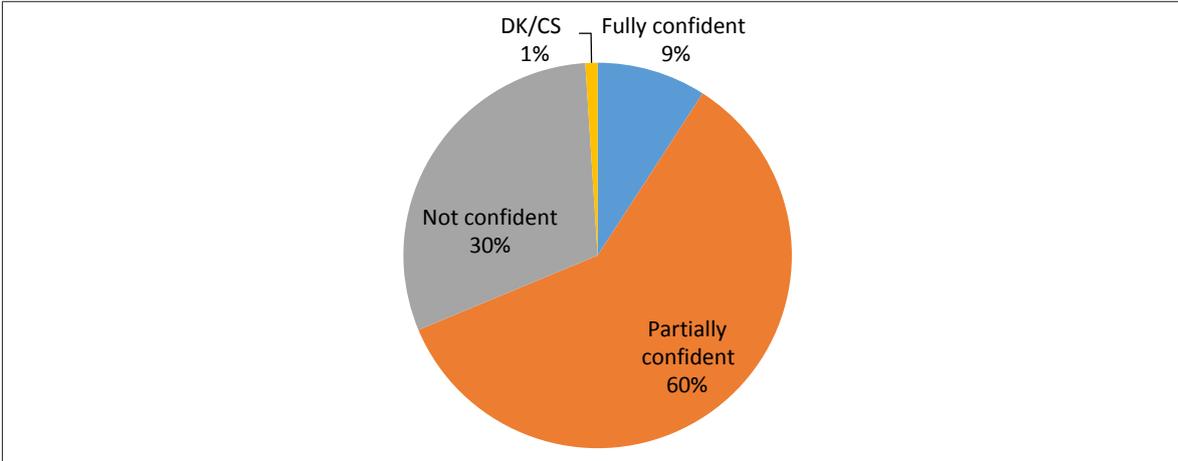
	Language	Physical incapacity	Gender	Presence of intermediaries	Behavior of service providers	Not having <i>afno manchhe</i> or familiar person	Caste/ethnicity	Distance/difficult geographical terrain
Overall	40	67	47	64	75	85	37	76
Province								
Province 1	40	75	41	68	82	86	33	89
Province 2	50	69	63	77	81	84	51	62
Province 3	34	59	45	53	69	80	33	71
Province 4	25	64	31	55	64	85	20	77
Province 5	44	68	49	70	74	90	41	76
Province 6	27	51	39	55	66	80	15	72
Province 7	60	71	61	63	82	88	56	83
Caste/ethnic group								
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	32	62	42	63	73	82	31	74
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	34	64	43	62	75	84	30	76
Newar	37	60	42	60	70	87	37	75
Hill Janajati	38	67	41	58	72	85	30	80
Tarai Caste	50	73	61	76	80	84	49	67
Tarai Janajati	57	74	55	72	79	85	51	80
Dalit	43	69	55	65	77	88	49	75
Muslim	50	72	53	69	79	87	45	67

6.2.10 Confidence to Receive Public Services Without Hassle

Those who accessed services in the past two years were asked how confident they feel that they can access services without any hassle from government offices. Two thirds (68%) feel confident that they could, although only 9% feel ‘fully confident’. Almost a third of respondents do not feel confident that they can access a service hassle-free (Figure 6.32, Annex 6: Table 6.12).

Figure 6.22 Confidence on receiving public services without hassle

Levels of confidence to access services without any hassles from government offices among those who received services in the past two years – in percentages (Q1112, N=7711)



Respondents from Province 6 are again by far the most confident that they can receive services without hassle. Almost a third here are ‘fully confident’ – three times the national average of 9%, and 81% are both fully and partially confident. People in Province 2 and Province 7 are the most likely to report ‘not confident’, at 38% and 35% respectively (Annex 6: Table 6.12).

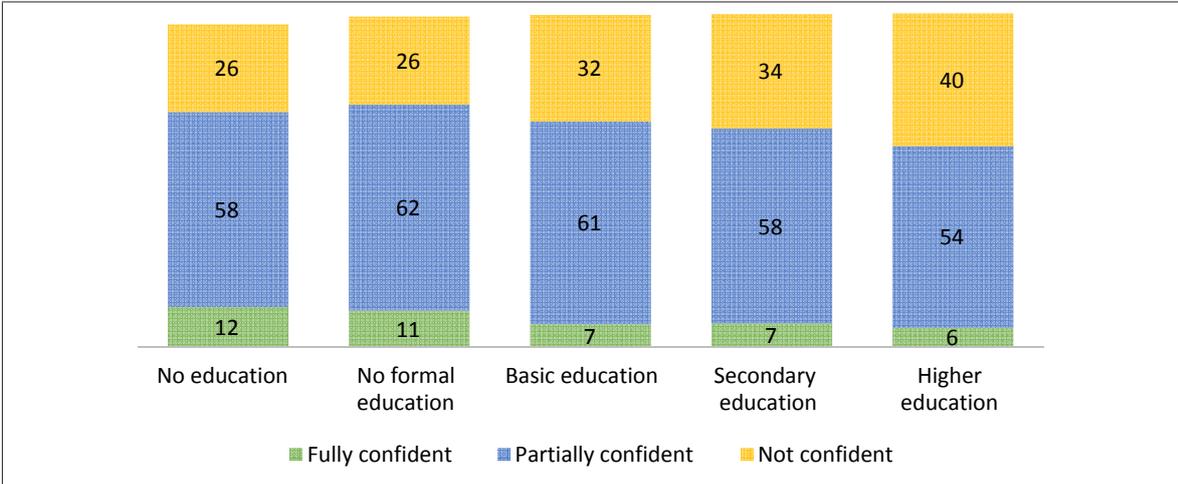
People in the Hills are much more confident (72%) than people in the Mountains (58%), and somewhat more confident than people in the Tarai (68%), that they can access services without hassle (Annex 6: Table 6.12).

Men and women broadly agree on how confident they feel to access services without hassle. They are both also very close to the national average. This is also the case for economic status (Annex 6: Table 6.12). Age has a much more noticeable trend. The older a respondent is, the more confident they feel to receive services without hassle. Only 5% of young people aged 18-24 feel fully confident on this, compared to 14% of people aged 60 and over.

Education is the other factor that most correlates with people’s confidence to receive services without hassle (Figure 6.23, Annex 6: Table 6.12). The higher a respondent’s education, the more they expect hassle. People with no education chose ‘fully confident’ twice as often as those with higher education (12% compared to 6%). Two-fifths of people with higher education chose ‘not confident’ – 14 percentage points above those with no education.

Figure 6.23 Confidence on receiving public services without hassle – by education

Levels of confidence to access services without any hassles from government offices among those who received services in the past two years – in percentages (Q1112, N=7711)



Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis are the second most likely to report that they do not feel confident to access services without hassle (34%, after Tarai Castes of whom 35% are not confident). Tarai Janajatis feel the most confident overall (only 26% of Tarai Janajatis say they ‘not confident’ – fewer than in any other caste/ethnic group). Muslim respondents are the least likely to say that they feel fully or partially confident to receive services free of hassle, and also have a comparatively high percentage who do not know how to answer this (6%) (Annex 6: Table 6.12).

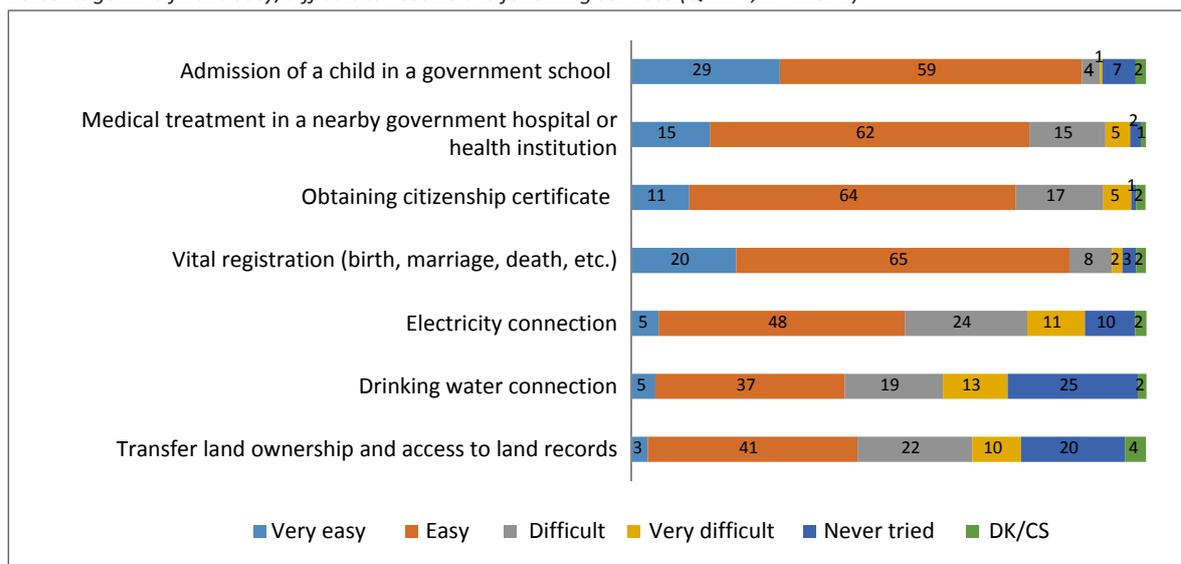
6.3 PERCEPTIONS OF PUBLIC SERVICES

6.3.1 Convenience in Receiving Services

All survey participants – irrespective of whether they have recently accessed services – were asked how convenient it is for them to receive different types of public services (Figure 6.24, Annex 6: Table 6.13.A). Overall, people feel it is easiest to admit a child into a government school, with only 4% of people finding it difficult and almost 90% finding it ‘very easy’ (29%) or ‘easy’ (59%). People also feel it is easy to make vital registrations, with 85% choosing ‘very easy’ or ‘easy’.

Fewer than half feel it is easy to establish a drinking water connection (41%) or transfer land ownership (44%). In both cases, 32% feel that it is difficult, with connecting drinking water receiving the highest percentage of ‘very difficult’ responses (13%).

Figure 6.24 Convenience in receiving public services
Percentage who find it easy/difficult to receive the following services (Q1114, N=12872)



Across all the answers, people in Province 4 have the best experience, reporting ‘very easy’ more than people in any other province. Yet, people in Province 4 are less likely to reply that they find it ‘easy’ to access difference services and more likely to say it was difficult. People in this province therefore do not have the most convenient time in accessing services of all the provinces. Instead, people in Province 1 have the most convenient service experience overall. Province 6 tends to find accessing services either very convenient or very inconvenient, with welfare services (schooling, medical care, registrations) being easy to access, but utilities and land services being much more difficult (Annex 6: Tables 6.13.1-6.13.7).

Overall, people’s experiences of admitting a child into government education are positive. Muslims reported the highest levels of never having tried (17%). Those who did try however, find it only slightly more difficult than the national average (4.7% compared to 4%) (Annex 6: Table 6.13.1).

Experiences of connecting water or electricity vary much more (Figure 6.25, Annex 6: Tables 6.13.5, Annex 6.13.6). Groups are largely split into those who noticeably find it easy, those who noticeably find it difficult, and people who have never tried. There are relatively few responses close to the national average. Within the provinces for example, those who have never tried to establish a drinking water connection vary from 2% in Province 6 to 52% in Province 2. People in Province 4 are among the most likely to have tried to connect drinking water (96%) and the most likely to find it easy (60%). Trying is not itself a determinant of ease however - 98% of people in Province 6 tried to connect drinking water, but only 2% say they found it very easy, and they are the most likely to find it difficult (56% citing 'difficult' or 'very difficult').

Experiences of establishing an electricity connection also vary significantly between the provinces. In Province 4, 72% say they found it easy to connect electricity, but in Province 6, only 28% found it easy.

Figure 6.25 Convenience in connecting to drinking water – by province
 Percentage who find it easy/difficult to get a drinking water connection (Q1114, N=12872)



Polarization is also seen strongly between the caste/ethnic groups. Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis report having a far easier time to establish utility connections than Muslims, Dalits, Tarai Castes and Tarai Janajatis. While Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis are also comparatively much more likely to say they find it “very difficult”, this is largely because high percentages of Muslims, Dalits, Tarai Castes and Tarai Janajatis have never tried. For those among these groups who had tried, they often find it difficult (Annex 6.13.5, Annex 6: Table 6.13.6).

The one demographic factor that does not seem to have a correlation with ease of access is gender, with women and men reporting similarly levels of convenience/inconvenience across all types of services. The only service where gender influences the convenience of access is the transfer of land ownership and access to land records. For this, there is a six percentage point difference between men’s experience and women’s (47% of men finding it ‘easy’ or ‘very easy’ compared to 41% of women). Women are ten percentage points less likely to have tried (25% compared to 15%) and five percentage points more likely to find it difficult (38% compared to 43% for men) (Annex 6.13.7).

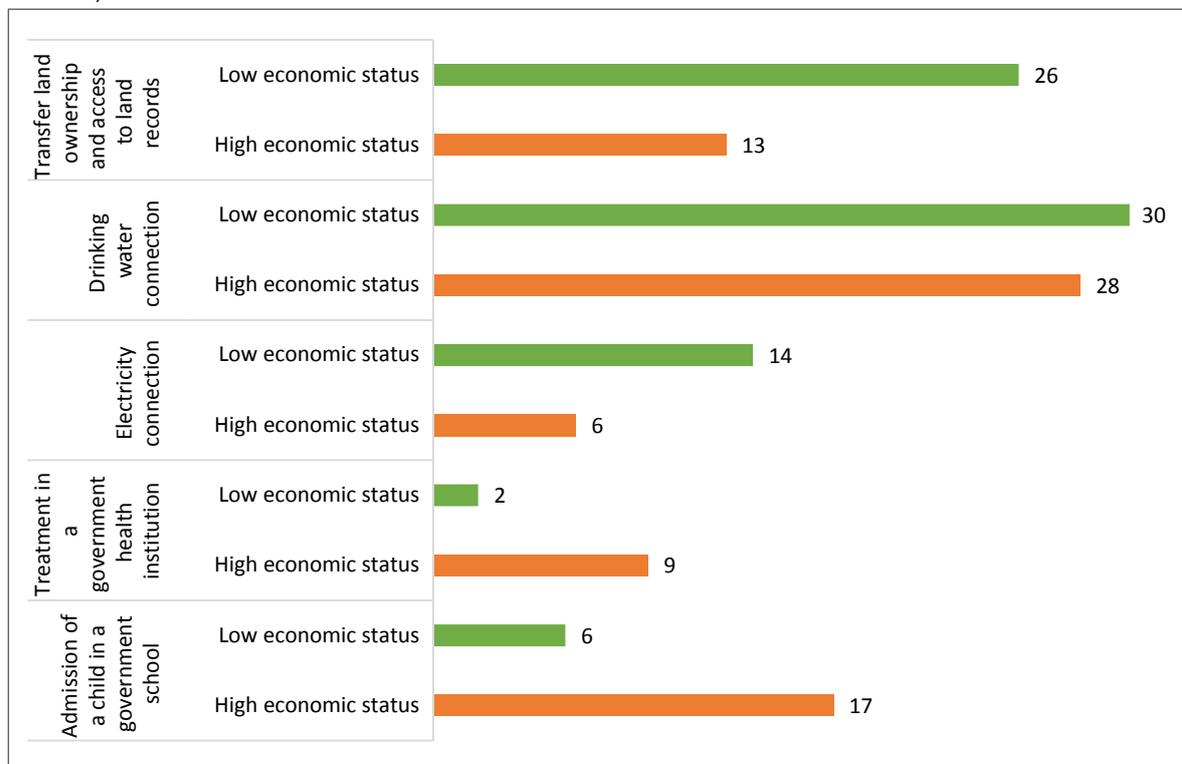
Yet, province, caste/ethnicity, level of education and profession and age have a more noticeable correlation with a respondent’s ease in transferring land ownership and accessing land records. Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis, Hill Chhetris/Thakuris, people with secondary or higher education, and those working in business or services, all reported notably above the national average for convenience in obtaining this service. By contrast, Tarai Janajatis, Tarai Castes, Dalits, people with no education, young people and daily wage earners all report much lower levels of ease and/or higher levels of difficulty than the national average. Tarai Castes are the most likely caste/ethnic group to have tried to transfer land ownership or access records (85%), and the most likely to find it difficult (36%). Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis are the second most likely to have tried (84%), and the most likely to have found the process easy (53%) (Annex 6: Table 6.13.7).

The majority of people find accessing medical services mostly convenient. The experience of Muslim respondents is more mixed however, with this 28% of this group reporting that it is difficult or very difficult. Dalits have no more problems than the national average (Annex 6: Table 6.13.2).

Over four fifths of Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis, Hill Chhetris/Thakuris and Newars, those with secondary or higher education, and those in business, report relative ease of accessing citizenship services. For Tarai Castes, Dalits, Muslims, the uneducated, and those over 60, obtaining a citizenship certificate is much more difficult by comparison (Annex 6: Table 6.13.3).

People of a high economic status are the most likely of the economic groups to have never tried to access a government service where private services may be providing a viable alternative such as for education and health services. By contrast, people of a low economic status are less likely to have tried to connect to utilities (water and electricity) or to transfer or access land records (Figure 6.26, Annex 6: Tables 6.13.1-6.13.7).

Figure 6.26 Shares who never tried accessing services – by high/low economic status
 Percentage shares of high and low economic status groups who have never tried to access the following services (Q1114, N=12872)

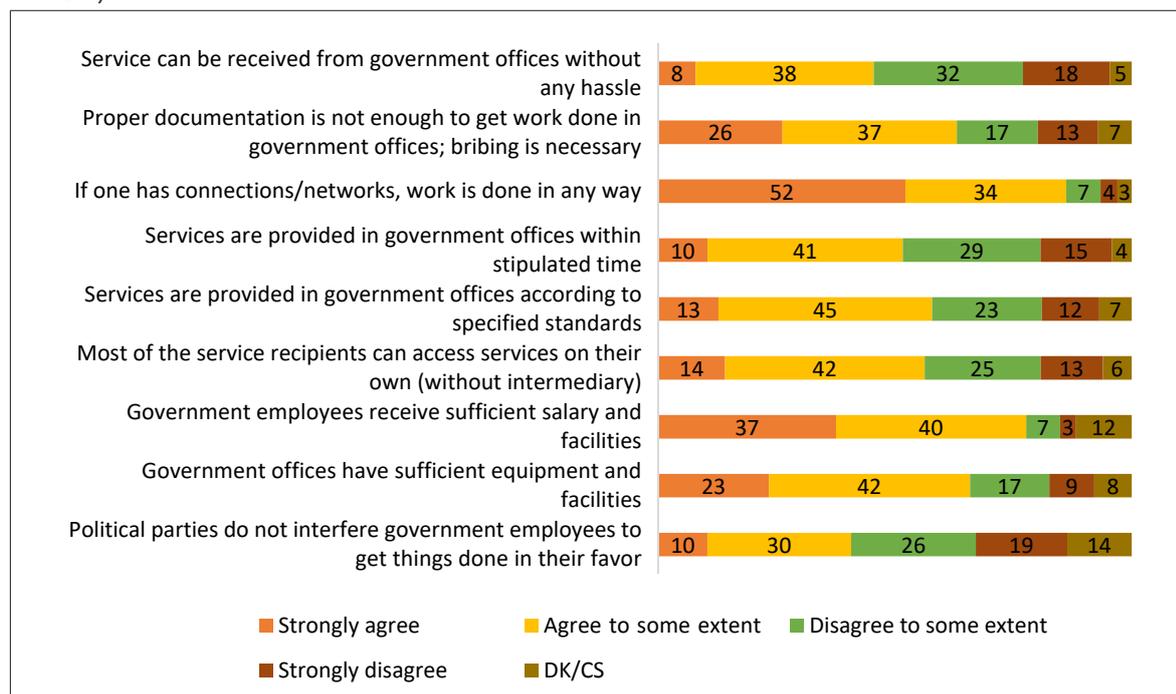


6.3.2 Public Service Environment

Statements about Nepal’s public service environment were read to all survey respondents irrespective of whether they had recently accessed any services. People were asked to what extent they agree with each statement. The vast majority agree that “If one has connections/networks, work is done in any way” (86% agreement overall, with 52% strongly agreeing). Respondents are much less convinced that “Services can be received from government offices without any hassle”. Half of the respondents disagreed. The statement for which there is the most disagreement however is “Political parties do not interfere with government employees to get things done in their favour”; only 41% agree with this (Figure 6.27, Annex 6: Table 6.14.A).

Figure 6.27 Public service environment

Percentages who agree/disagree with the following statements about the public service environment in Nepal (Q1115, N=12872)



Between the provinces, general trends are much less evident than with many of the other questions in this chapter. For example, people in Province 7 are among the most likely to disagree that “Service can be received from government offices without hassle” (56%). Yet they are also among the most likely to agree that most people can access services on their own (65%). People in Province 2 are by far the most likely to say that a bribe is necessary (80% in agreement – 30 percentage points higher than Province 4), yet are also among the most likely to agree that people can expect to receive services without hassle (51%) (Annex 6: Tables 6.14.1-6.14.9).

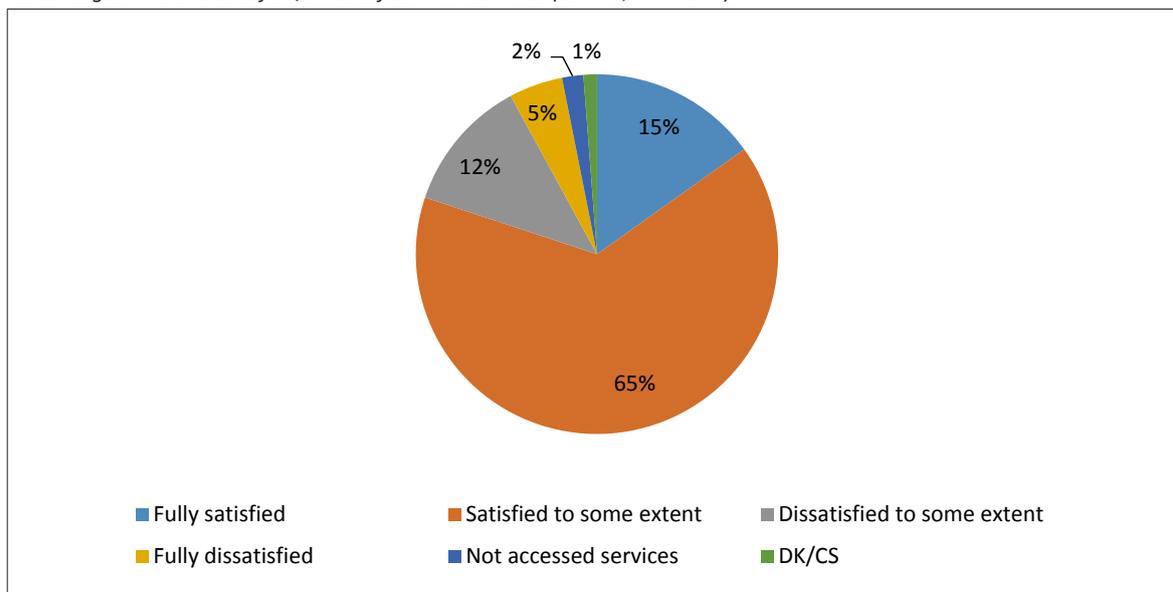
There is a clear correlation between people’s education and the way in which they assess the service environment. People with no education or no formal education are up to 13 percentage points more positive on statements relating to service delivery. However 66% of people with a higher education agree that “Most service recipients can access services on their own” compared to 51% of people with no education. People with a higher education are much less likely than those without formal education to feel government employees receive sufficient salary and work in sufficiently equipped offices (Annex 6: Tables 6.14.1-6.14.9) though overall very few respondents feel that government employees should be paid more, with only 11% of people feeling that the salaries are insufficient and only 8% feeling that there is insufficient equipment. Those who most strongly feel this are working in services (26% disagree on salaries, and 44% on equipment), those with a secondary or higher education, and Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis and Hill Chhetris/Thakuris (Annex 6: Table 6.14.7 and 6.14.8).

Two other trends stand out: These relate to having the right connections, and the necessity of bribing. Connections are critical from the perspective of almost every respondent (Annex 6: Table 6.14.3). However, experiences differ significantly with regards to the necessity of bribing. Tarai Castes are 29 percentage points more likely to strongly agree that a bribe is necessary (47%) than Hill Janajatis (18%). Muslims and Tarai Janajatis also agree with this statement far more often than the national average. There is also noticeable difference between Municipalities and Rural Municipalities, with people in Rural Municipalities being somewhat less likely to agree that a bribe is necessary than those in Municipalities (27% compared to 35%). Men are five percentage points more likely to feel that a bribe is necessary than women (66% compared to 61%) Annex 6: Table 6.14.2).

6.3.3 Satisfaction with the Service Received

People were asked to what extent they are satisfied with government services. This question was posed to all survey respondents. Overall, four-fifths say they are satisfied, with 15% fully satisfied and 65% satisfied to some extent. One in eight are somewhat dissatisfied, and only 5% are fully dissatisfied. The remaining 3% either have not accessed services or were unable to comment on how satisfied they are (Figure 6.28, Annex 6: Table 6.15)

Figure 6.28 Satisfaction with the service received
Percentages who are satisfied/dissatisfied with services (Q1116, N=12872)

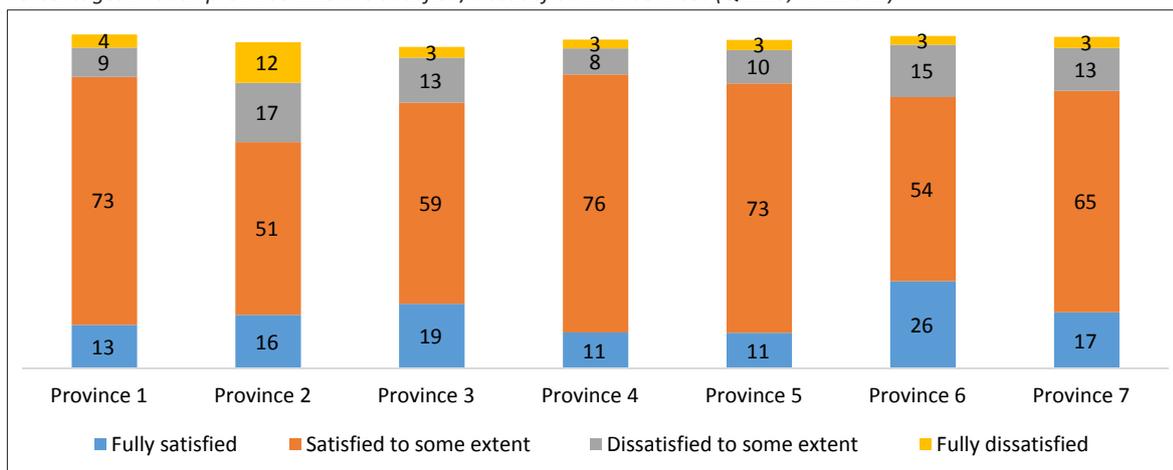


When respondents reflect on how satisfied they are overall with government services there is very little difference. Most are satisfied to some extent, a minority are fully dissatisfied – and this is the case across all the groups. Men and women have less than 1% difference in their levels of satisfaction with services. People in the Hills are the most satisfied (83%, with 20% fully satisfied). People in the Tarai and Mountains align broadly with the national average, with people from the Mountains being slightly less satisfied than in the Tarai. People aged 60 and over are the most likely age group to be fully satisfied (Annex 6: Table 6.15).

People with no education are notably less satisfied than people with no formal education (75% compared to 84% overall satisfaction). Although satisfaction improves with education, it drops back to the level of those with no education among people with a higher education. This group are among the most fully dissatisfied with the services they received. Economic status only slightly correlates with responses, with people of a low economic status reporting five percentage points less overall satisfaction than people with a high economic status (Annex 6: Table 6.15).

However, the differences for provinces and caste/ethnic groups are greater. Provinces 4 and 1, who had frequently been among the most positive about their experiences with regards to public services, unsurprisingly are the most satisfied, at 87% and 86% fully or somewhat satisfied. Provinces 6 and 1 have the highest shares of people who are fully satisfied, at 26% and 19%. Province 2 are by far the least satisfied, just 67%, or 20 percentage points less than Province 4. One in eight people in Province 2 say they are “fully dissatisfied” (Figure 6.29).

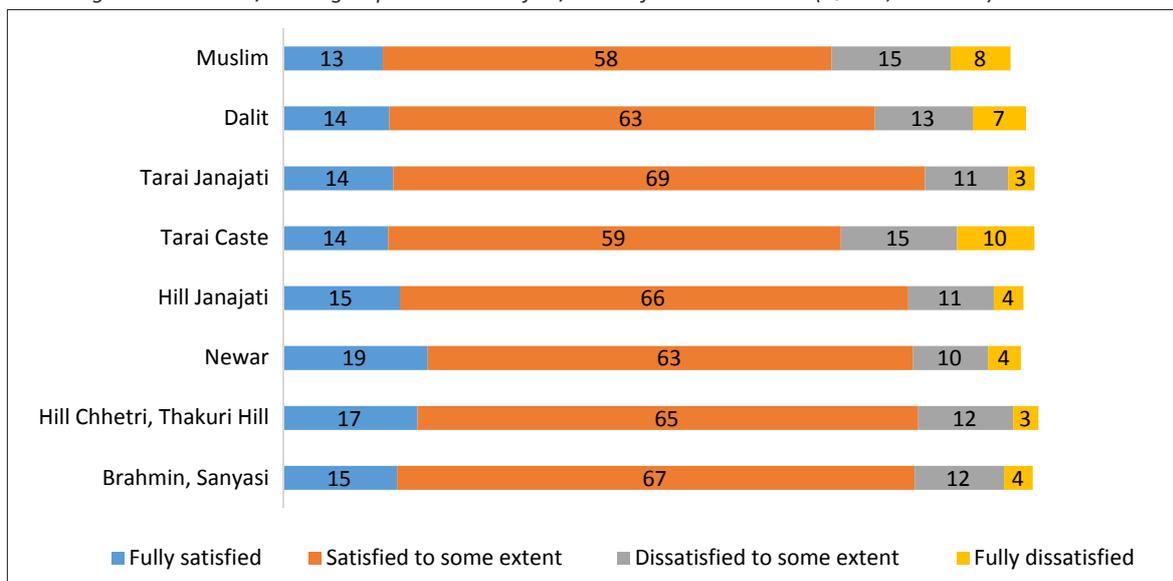
Figure 6.29 Satisfaction with the service received – by province
 Percentages in each province who are satisfied/dissatisfied with services (Q1116, N=12872)



Note: This figure excludes responses from those who did not access services.

Muslims are the least satisfied (71%), followed by Tarai Castes (72%). Both are also the most often fully dissatisfied. Contrasting some of their other responses on service delivery, Tarai Janajatis are the most satisfied of all caste/ethnic groups, at 83% satisfaction. They are closely followed by Hill Chhetris/Thakuris, Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis and Newars, all at 82% (Figure 6.30).

Figure 6.30 Satisfaction with the service received – by caste/ethnic group
 Percentages in each caste/ethnic group who are satisfied/dissatisfied with services (Q1116, N=12872)



Note: This figure excludes responses from those who did not access services.

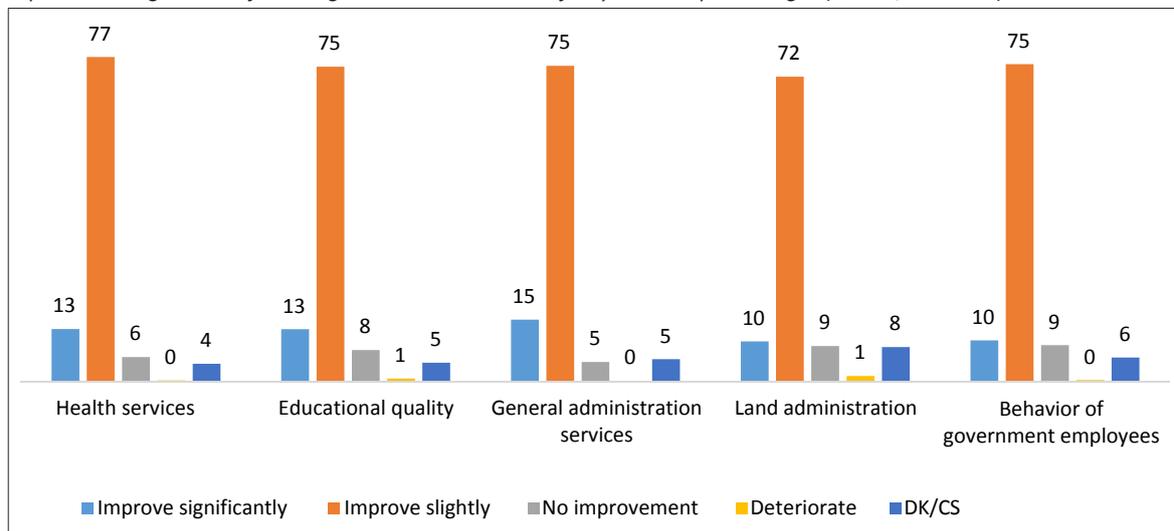
6.3.4 Expected Improvements in Services

All questionnaire participants were asked to what extent they think that a given list of services would improve in the next five years (Figure 6.31, Annex 6: Table 6.16.A). Even though findings discussed above show that almost a third of people expect problems and hassles from government employees when they try to access services, 85% nevertheless expected some improvement in these behaviours over the next five years. Fewer than 1% think things would get worse, and only 7% think there will be no improvement. Everyone else, 86%, think that an improvement is likely, with 12% expecting significant improvement.

People are slightly less optimistic about land administration services, with 1.4% expecting deterioration and 9% expecting no change. People are the most optimistic about general administration and health services, with only 0.3% and 0.4% expecting deterioration of each, 5% and 6% expecting no improvement, and everyone else feeling that things are likely to improve (15% expecting significant improvement of the general administration services).

Figure 6.31 Expected improvements in services – overall

Expected changes to the following services over the next five years – in percentages (Q1113, N=12872)



Across all the services, people in Province 6 are consistently the most optimistic, followed by Provinces 4 and 1. Province 2 is consistently the least optimistic with regards to improvement. People in Province 7 are consistently the most likely to expect “Significant improvements” across all the services, always reporting notably above the national average. However, people here are either very optimistic or quite uncertain (Annex 6: Tables 6.16.1-6.16.5).

Expectations around land services are the most polarizing, with 19 percentage points between the most and least optimistic response for improvements. Only 75% of Tarai Castes feel that improvements will come in the next five years. People with higher education are the most likely to expect no improvement (14.4%) or a deterioration (4.4%) from land services (Annex 6: Table 6.16.4).

For expectations on education services, most responses are close to the national average. The exception are people in Provinces 6 and 4 (95% and 92%) who are highly optimistic about improvement. Those with no formal education have the greatest optimism for change in education office services, with 90% expecting improvement. People with higher education, who are more than 10 times more likely to use education office services than respondents with no formal education, are much more cynical that improvement will occur (Annex 6: Table 6.16.2).

On the behaviour of service providers, the majority of people (85%) expect improvement over the next five years. The most optimistic group are people in the Mountains, of whom 15% expect significant improvement. People with a higher education are the most doubtful that things would improve (15% cite “no improvement”) (Annex 6: Table 6.16.5).

Infograph 6.1

PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY

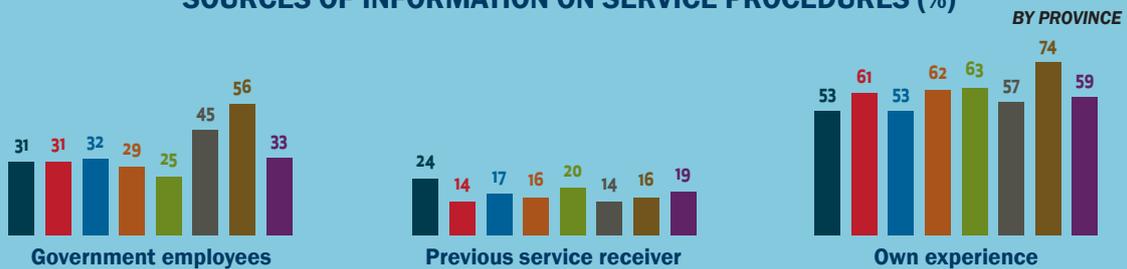
INDEX



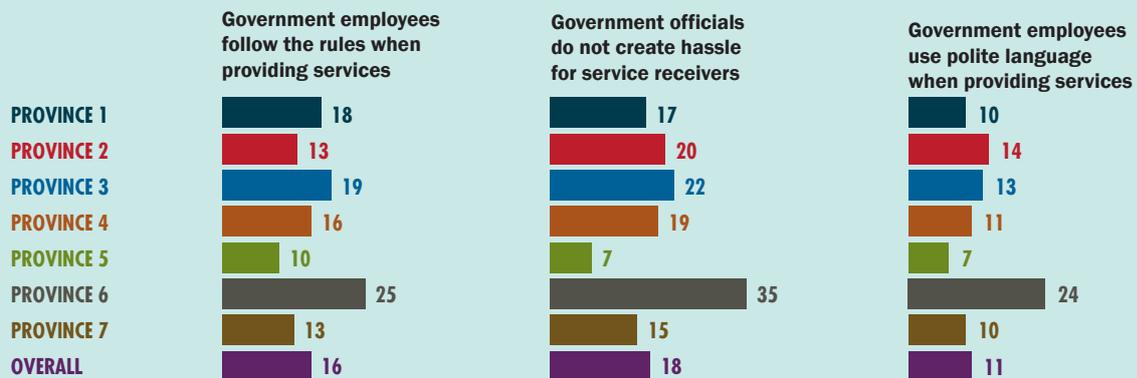
RECEIVED SERVICES IN THE FIRST ATTEMPT (%)



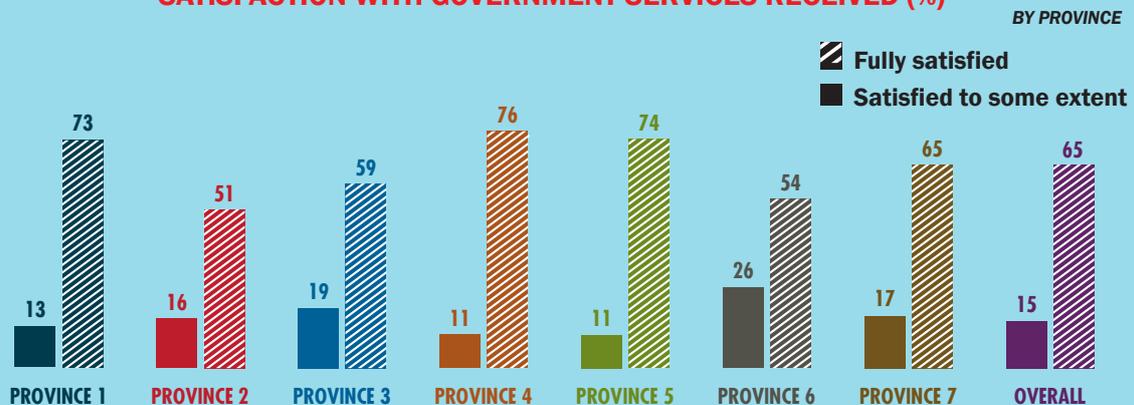
SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON SERVICE PROCEDURES (%)



SHARES WHO STRONGLY AGREE THAT (%)



SATISFACTION WITH GOVERNMENT SERVICES RECEIVED (%)



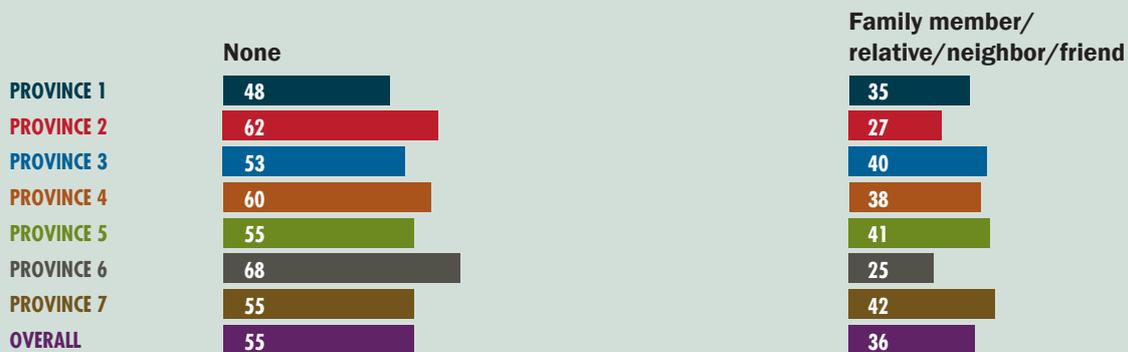
Infograph 6.2

PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY

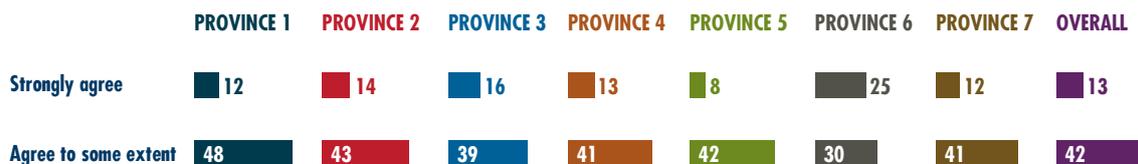
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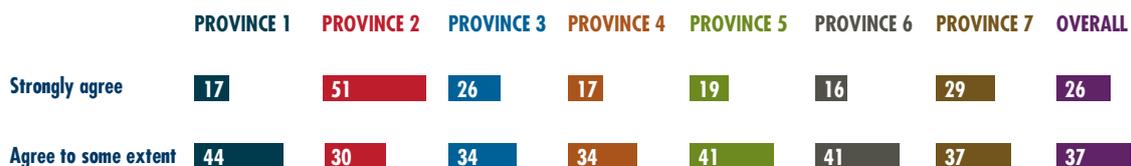
RECEIVED SUPPORT TO GET GOVERNMENT'S SERVICES (%)



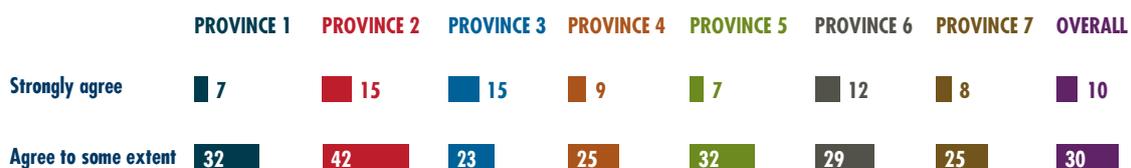
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS PROVIDE SERVICES IN TIME (%)



PROPER DOCUMENTATION IS NOT ENOUGH TO GET WORK DONE IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES; BRIBING IS NECESSARY (%)



POLITICAL PARTIES DO NOT INTERFERE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES TO GET THINGS DONE IN THEIR FAVOR (%)



OUTLOOK AND PROSPECTS

Introduction

The survey concluded by seeking to establish a picture of how the respondents feel about the future, both regarding their own standards of living and the broader economic and political conditions of the country. Participants were asked if they feel that Nepal is going in the 'right' or 'wrong' direction, and those who believe that things are heading in the 'wrong' direction were asked why they felt this way. Respondents' views were also sought on how they rate five key aspects of governance in Nepal, including their own standard of living, and whether they believed these aspects would improve within five years.

The majority of people feel positive about the current situation in Nepal, and are even more positive that improvement is on the way. The responses vary by groups, with many of the trends noted throughout this report seen again here. Yet optimism was found across all groups.

This does warrant closer analysis, especially to understand why groups noting dissatisfaction or barriers on various aspects of governance and service delivery nevertheless feel broadly positive overall. However, it closes the report with a picture that change is very much wanted and believed in.

Highlights

Nepal is seen to be moving in the right direction: Despite the challenges noted in earlier chapters, there is an overwhelming sense of optimism that things are moving in the right direction. Almost four fifths of respondents believe that Nepal is heading the right way. Those with no formal education (85%) and residents in rural municipalities (82%) are among the most enthusiastic about the country's future.

Sense of optimism: The majority of respondents in every group feel optimistic for change in all aspects of the outlook for Nepal. The youngest age group (18-24 years) are the most optimistic, with 92% anticipating improvements. Typically only a quarter of the population of even the most concerned groups – including groups who consistently report negative experiences throughout the survey – feel that improvement is not underway. Nevertheless, only a tiny minority rate things as "very good". This shows that whilst Nepalis are optimistic overall, there is a sense that more could be done.

Concerns: The 16% who feel that Nepal is headed in the wrong direction, and those who least expect improvement, are most commonly respondents with more education and wealth. Politics topped the concerns among those who feel pessimistic, with a majority feeling that political leaders are not doing well and half of the respondents concerned about political instability. There is also considerable disappointment in how the country's development is progressing. When asked about specific aspects of governance, although the majority felt positive, a fifth to a third of respondents rated each aspect as 'bad' or 'very bad'. Respondents in Province 2 are the most concerned.

Standard of living: Respondents are largely positive about their standard of living. Despite around one third of respondents rating their economic status as low in comparison to those around them, people's responses about their household's standard of living are the most positive of all the given aspects. Four fifths consider their standard of living to be good or very good. Dalits and Muslims however are significantly more likely than the national average and any other caste/ethnic group to say their living standards are bad.

Economic and political situation of Nepal: People are less optimistic about the present economic and political situation of the country. Almost a third feel that the present economic condition of the country is bad or very bad. Again, politics is where people feel the least positive, with a third believing that the political situation is bad or very bad. Trust in the government is higher than in political parties. Almost a quarter believe trust in the government is low and almost a third feel the same about political parties.

7.1 DIRECTION OF THE COUNTRY

7.1.1 Optimism about the Direction of the Country

The survey participants were asked which way they feel the country is heading – the right direction or the wrong direction – when considering the overall political, economic and social situation of the country.¹ Perhaps surprisingly given earlier findings on people's experiences of governance in Nepal, the overwhelming response was positive. Overall, 79% of Nepalis answer that Nepal is heading in the right direction, while 16% think that it is heading in a wrong direction. People generally have an opinion on this one way or the other, with fewer than 5% of respondents feeling unsure (Figure 7.1, Annex 7: Table 7.1).

Views within the different groups

The highest proportion of respondents who think that the country is moving in the right direction are in Province 4 (90%), followed by Province 6 (89%), Province 1 (84%) and Province 7 (81%). The people in the remaining three provinces express an outlook less optimistic than the national average of 79%: Province 2 (69%), Province 5 (76%) and Province 3 (77%) (Figure 7.1). Despite a 20 percentage point difference of opinion between people in Province 4 and in Province 2, the majority in all provinces feel that things are heading the right way.

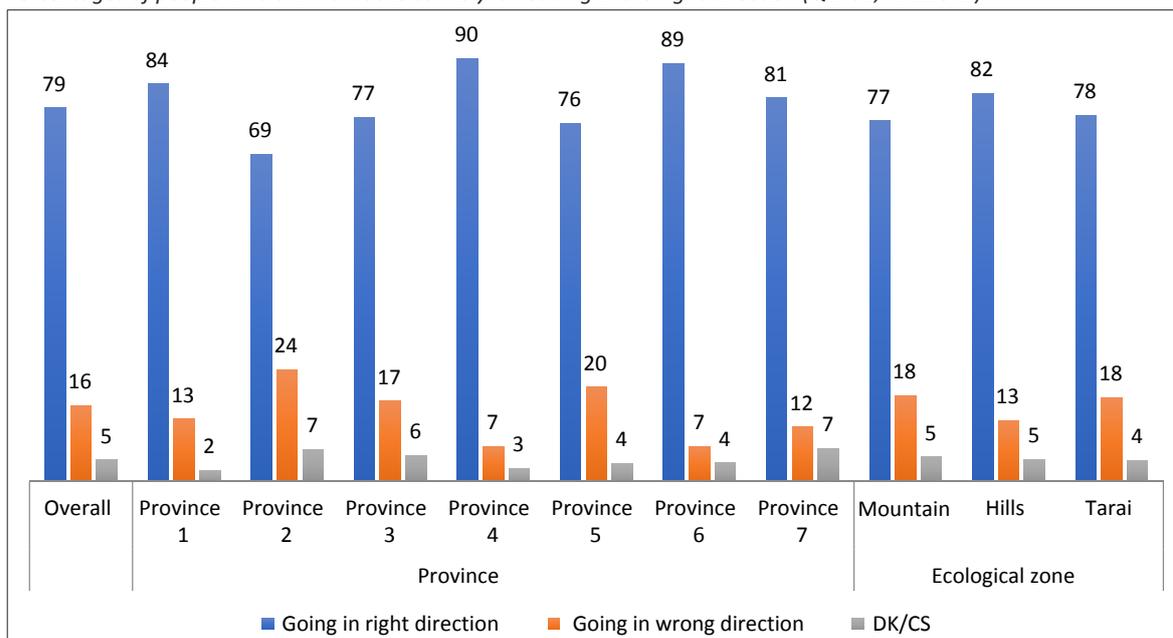
The differences are less pronounced between the ecological zones, with only 5 percentage points difference between the most positive respondents (in the Hills, 82%) and the most pessimistic (Tarai, 77%). Responses from those in the Mountains are broadly in line with the national average.

Women and men are both close to the national average in their sense that Nepal is heading in the right direction, with women slightly more positive than men. Women more commonly feel unsure how to answer this question, and less commonly express that Nepal is headed in the wrong direction.

Within the caste/ethnic groups, Hill Janajatis are the most optimistic about the direction of the country (85% think it is going in the right direction), followed by Tarai Janajatis (81%). All other caste/ethnic groups are below the national average in how positive they feel about the direction, with Tarai Castes, Newars (both 73%) and Muslims (74%) being the least convinced that things are going the right way. Nevertheless, this shows that only a quarter of the population of even the most pessimistic groups – including groups who consistently report negative experiences of governance throughout the survey – feel concerned that improvement is not underway (Annex 7: Table 7.1)

¹ Respondents were not told specifically what was meant by 'right' or 'wrong' direction. This question was posed as a general question referring people's sense of where the country is heading generally, with regards to all aspects of the country's overall situation.

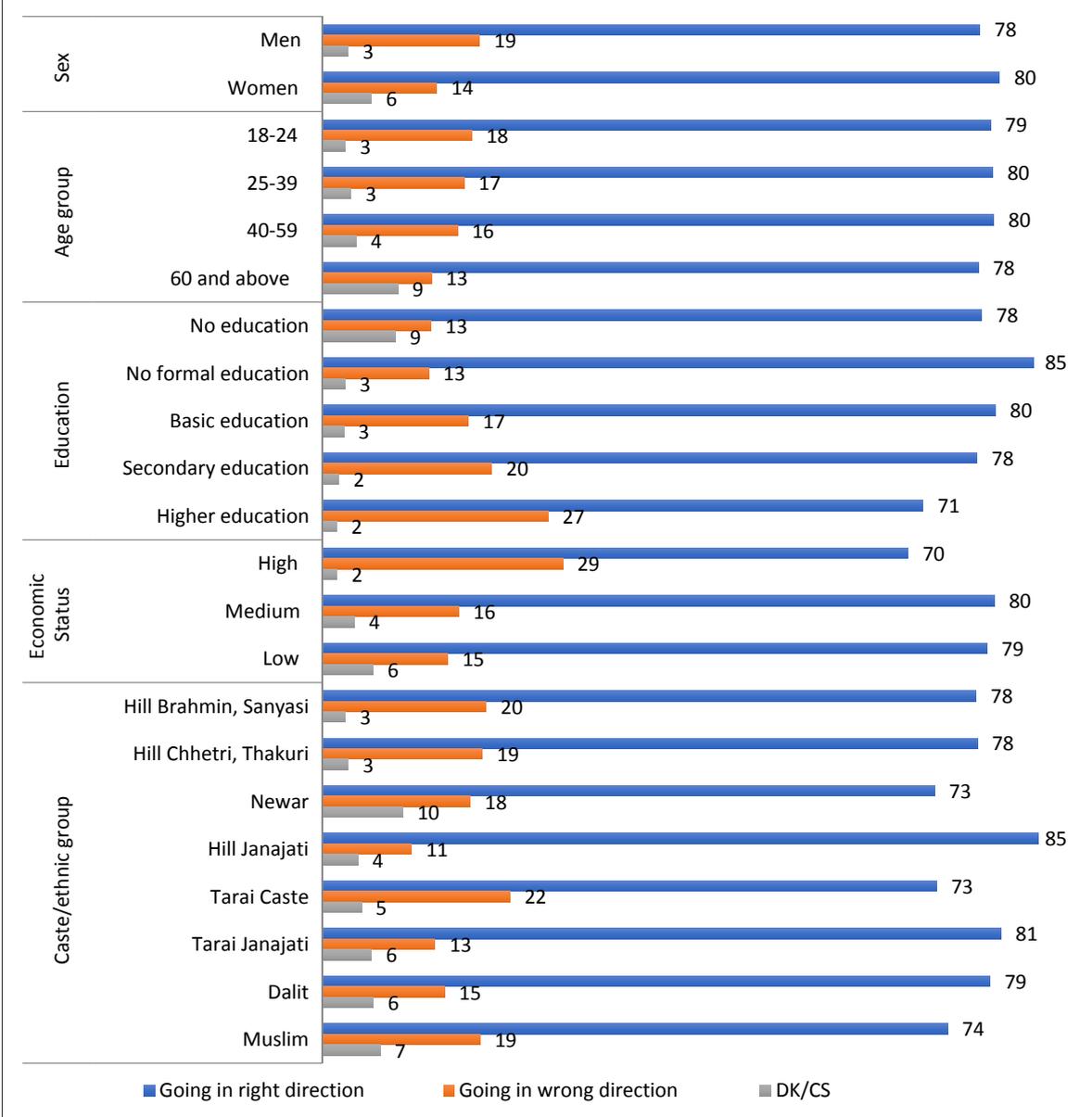
Figure 7.1 Perceived direction of the country – by ecological zone and province
 Percentages of people who think that the country is heading in the right direction (Q1401, N=12872)



Age has a negligible correlation with people’s feelings, with all age groups close to the national average of 79% positive about the general direction of the country. Notably fewer of those aged 60 and above felt that Nepal is going in the wrong direction, however, but this group are also the most uncertain about how to answer this (Figure 7.2).

Educational attainment and economic status have a clearer correlation with respondents’ views. Broadly, the higher a person’s education and economic status, the more pessimistic they are about the outlook of the country. More than a quarter of people with a higher education feel that Nepal is heading in the right direction compared to 13% of those with no or no formal education. Those with a high economic status report 15 percentage points more often than those with a low economic status that they are unhappy with how things are going. A respondent’s lower economic status therefore did not necessarily lead to them feeling pessimistic about Nepal. By contrast, those who perceived themselves as wealthier than others around them overall feel more disheartened about the direction of the country (Figure 7.2 and Annex 7: Table 7.1).

Figure 7.2 Perceived direction of the country – by sex, age, education, economic status, and caste/ethnic group
 Percentages of people who think that the country is heading in the right direction (Q1401, N=12872)



No major differences were observed regarding people’s views on the direction of the country between different occupational groups. Those involved in agriculture have the highest share of people who are optimistic (81%). People working in businesses and doing daily wage labour are equally likely to think that Nepal is heading in the right direction (80% each). Those involved in the service sector (78%), those not working (78%) and those involved in other activities (76%) are the least optimistic – although only by a few percentage points compared to other groups (Annex 7: Table 7.1).

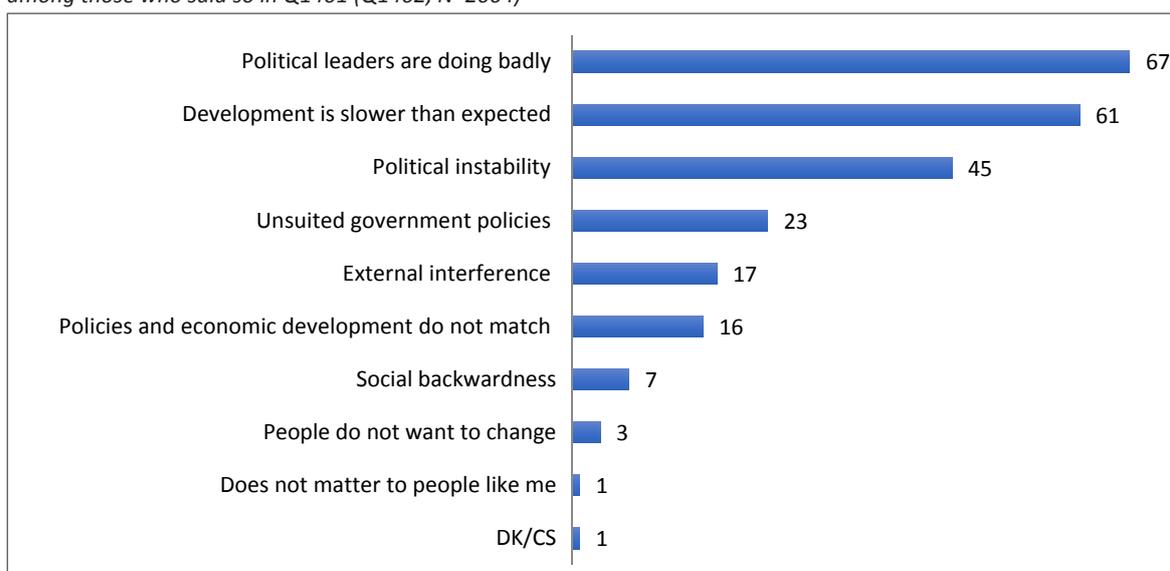
7.1.2 Reasons why the Country is Heading in the Wrong Direction

Only 16% of respondents believe that Nepal is heading in the wrong direction (Figure 7.1). These respondents were asked why they think so, with multiple unprompted responses allowed. Survey participants were not asked why they think that the country is heading in the right direction – a question that should be further explored given widespread optimism about the future of Nepal. The end of the conflict, the passing of the new constitution and recent elections may be important factors contributing to a sense of things moving in the right direction but this survey cannot provide definite answers.

The main reasons that these respondents feel pessimistic about the direction of Nepal are due to a sense that political leaders in the country are not doing well (67%) and a sense that the country’s development is not progressing as expected (61%). Almost half are concerned about political instability, and almost a quarter feel that government policies are not appropriate (Figure 7.3, Annex 7: Table 7.2).

Very few people, just over 3%, feel that people are resistant to change. A tiny minority, less than 1%, feel that change is not happening because it does not matter. Thus, almost everyone seems united that there is an appetite and need for change, but some feel that there are barriers holding it back. The biggest barrier is felt to be bad political leadership.

Figure 7.3 Reasons why people feel that Nepal is heading in the wrong direction
 Percentages who gave the following reasons for holding the view that the country is heading in the wrong direction – among those who said so in Q1401 (Q1402, N=2064)



Note: The total percentage exceeds 100% because respondents could give multiple unprompted responses

7.2 ASSESSMENT OF NEPAL’S CURRENT SITUATION

People were asked to rate the following aspects to give a picture of their outlook on the current situation of the country:

- The present economic condition of Nepal
- Their household’s standard of living
- The political situation
- Trust in political parties
- Trust in the government

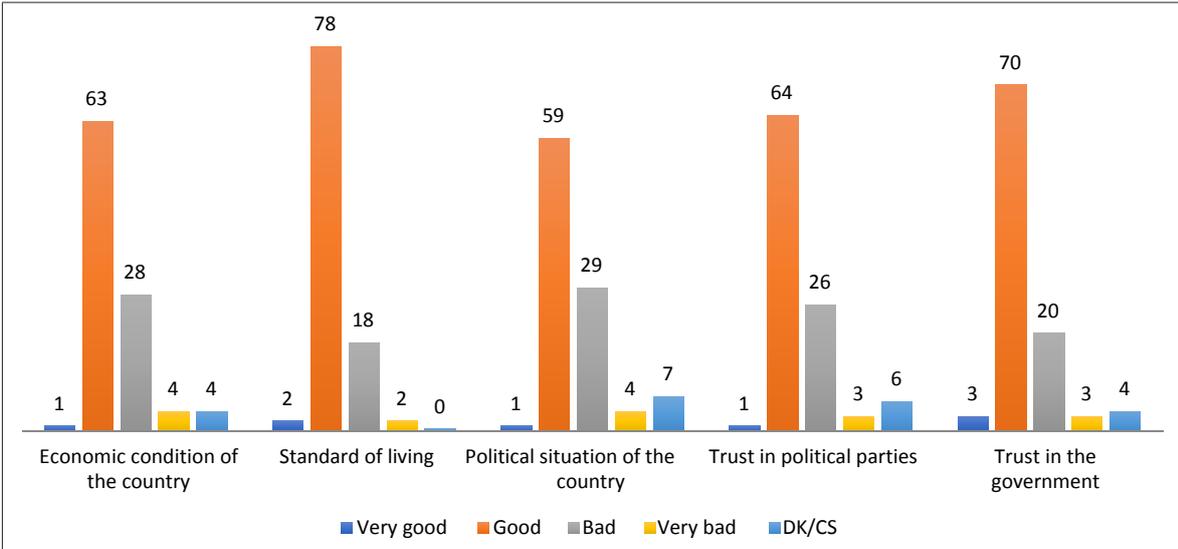
Figure 7.4 shows that a majority of people rate these aspects as ‘good’. A tiny minority, however, rate them as ‘very good’, so whilst people are optimistic overall, there seems to be a sense that more could be done. Moreover, between a fifth and a third of respondents also rated these aspects as ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’.

Despite some 34% of people rating their economic status as low compared to others in their area (see Chapter 3), people’s responses about their household’s standard of living are the most positive of all these aspects. A somewhat surprising four fifths consider their standard of living to be good (78%) or very good (2%) (Annex 7: Table 7.3)

While people feel generally positive about the condition of their household, they are less optimistic about the present economic and political situation of the country. Almost a third feel that the present economic condition of the country is 'bad' (28%) or 'very bad' (4%) – albeit almost two thirds are impressed with the economic condition. Again, the overall political situation is where people feel comparatively less positive, with 59% rating it is 'good' and a third (33%) rating it as bad or very bad.

Trust in the government is higher than in political parties. While the majority do say that trust in political parties and the government is 'good', almost a quarter believe there is little trust in the government and almost a third feel the same about political parties.

Figure 7.4 Assessment of Nepal's current situation
 Percentages who rate the present economic and political situation of the country, their living standards and trust in parties and government as follows (Q1403, N=12872)



Views within the different social groups

When it comes to standards of living, men and women assess their situation almost equally and in line with the national average. For the other indicators however, men are more likely to be pessimistic (Annex 7: Tables 7.3.B and 7.3.1-7.3.5).

As age increases, pessimism about the current economic and political situation of Nepal, as well as about trust in political parties and the government decreases (older age groups are more likely to be positive or uncertain about these aspects). However, older people are less positive about their own standard of living: 23% of those aged 60 and above say their living standards are bad compared to only 13% of those aged 18-24.

A correlation between education and people’s outlook is also observed. As educational attainment increases, so do the shares who are pessimistic about all aspects, except their own standard of living. This suggests that as people become better educated, they become more likely to rate their own standard of living as good, but they also become more likely to see the country’s economic and political situation negatively and to rate trust in political parties and the government as low (Annex 7: Tables 7.3.B and 7.3.1-7.3.5).

Unsurprisingly, people with lower economic status are much more likely to say their own standard of living is bad (36%) compared to those with medium (11%) or high economic status (4%). This nevertheless means that 64% of those perceiving their economic status to be low still rate their standard of living as 'good' (62%) or even 'very good' (2%). Those with a high economic status answered considerably more frequently than any other sub-group that their standard of living was very good, with 8% feeling this way.

All economic groups are similarly likely to view the economic condition of the country negatively, but those with higher economic status more commonly respond that the political situation and trust in political parties and in the government are bad (Annex 7: Tables 7.3.B and 7.3.1-7.3.5).

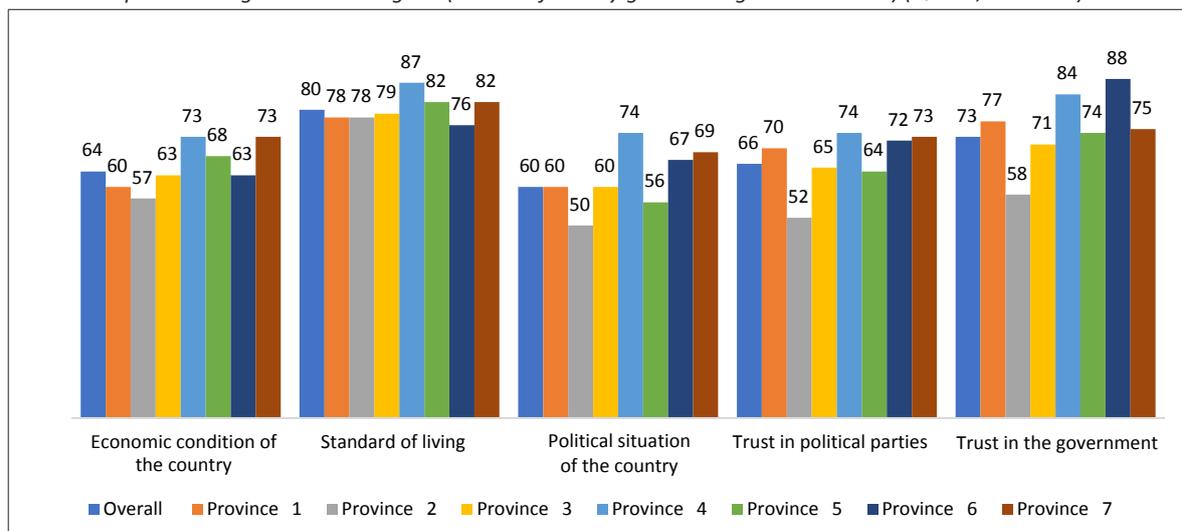
Of the different caste/ethnic groups, Tarai Castes and Hill Brahmins/Sanyasis are the most likely to rate the economic and political situation of the country as well as trust in political parties and the government as bad (very bad or bad combined – see Annex 7: Table 7.3.B). When it comes to the household’s standard of living, however, Dalits (32%) and Muslims (25%) are significantly more likely than the national average (20%) and any other caste/ethnic group to say their living standards are bad (very bad and bad combined – see Annex 7: Table 7.3.B).

Views within the different geographic groups

People in municipalities and rural municipalities are almost equally likely to rate their standard of living as good or very good. However, urban residents are more skeptical than those in rural areas with regards to the other aspects. They are seven percentage points more likely to say that the political situation in Nepal is bad or very bad and five percentage points more likely to say so about the country’s present economic situation, trust in political parties and trust in the government.

As often seen throughout the report however, it is between the provinces that the most polarised responses are found. Figure 7.5 shows the trend of differences between the seven provinces (discussed below in more detail).

Figure 7.5 Shares who assess aspects of Nepal’s current situation as good – by province
 Percentages in each province who rate the present economic and political situation of the country, their living standards and trust in parties and government as good (answers for ‘very good’ and ‘good’ combined) (Q1403, N=12872)



Note: This figure only shows answers for those who rate these aspects as ‘good’ or ‘very good’ (combined); it does not show answers of those who rated these as ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’ or are unsure. For the full breakdown of answers see Annex 7: Tables 7.3.1-7.3.5.

Present economic condition of Nepal

Assessment of the current economic condition of the country varies noticeably across the provinces. Respondents in Provinces 4 and 7 are the most optimistic about the present economic condition of the country, both with 73% choosing ‘good’ or ‘very good’. Those in Provinces 1 and 2 are the most pessimistic, with almost two fifths in each of these two provinces saying they believe the current economic condition in Nepal is bad or very bad. The shares who believe the country’s current economic situation to be bad or very bad is also higher than average in Province 6 (34%) and Province 3 (31%). Of the three ecological zones, people in the Tarai most commonly rated the country’s economic condition as bad (very bad and bad combined), while those in the mountains least commonly responded this way, albeit only with a five percentage point difference between the two zones (Annex 7: Tables 7.3.B and 7.3.1).

Standard of living

Among all the different aspects of Nepal's situation, it is the standard of living that draws the most positive response across the provinces. Those in Province 4 are by far the most positive however, with 87% rating this as either 'good' or 'very good' (Figure 7.5). Those in Province 6 are the least positive, at 76%. The shares who rate their standard of living as 'very bad' or 'bad' are highest in Province 6 (24%) and Provinces 1 and 2 (22% each) (Annex 7: Tables 7.3.B and 7.3.2).

Present political situation of Nepal

People rate the political situation, and trust in politics consistently lower than other aspects of Nepal's current situation. With regards to the current political situation in Nepal, people in Province 4 are again the most positive (74% rate this as 'very good' or 'good'). Those in Provinces 2 and 5 are the least positive, with two fifths in each of these provinces rating the political situation as 'very bad' or 'bad'. However, Province 2 also has a noticeably larger proportion of people who are unsure about this (Annex 7: Tables 7.3.B and 7.3.3).

Trust in political parties

As noted above, trust in political parties ranked poorly. It is rated most positively again in Province 4 (74% rate this as 'very good' or 'good'), closely followed by Province 7 (73%), Province 6 (72%) and Province 1 (70%). Province 2 is again the least convinced, with the largest proportion who rate trust in political parties as 'very bad' or 'bad' (37% compared to between 21-31% in the other provinces) and who are unsure (Annex 7: Tables 7.3.B and 7.3.4).

Trust in government

Trust in the government is highest in Province 6 (88%) and Province 4 (84%) and by far the lowest in Province 2 (58% rate this as 'very good' or 'good' while 34% rate it as 'bad' or 'very bad' – more than in any other province). Again, Province 2 also has a noticeably larger proportion of people who are unsure about their trust in the government (Annex 7: Tables 7.3.B and 7.3.5).

7.3 FUTURE PROSPECTS

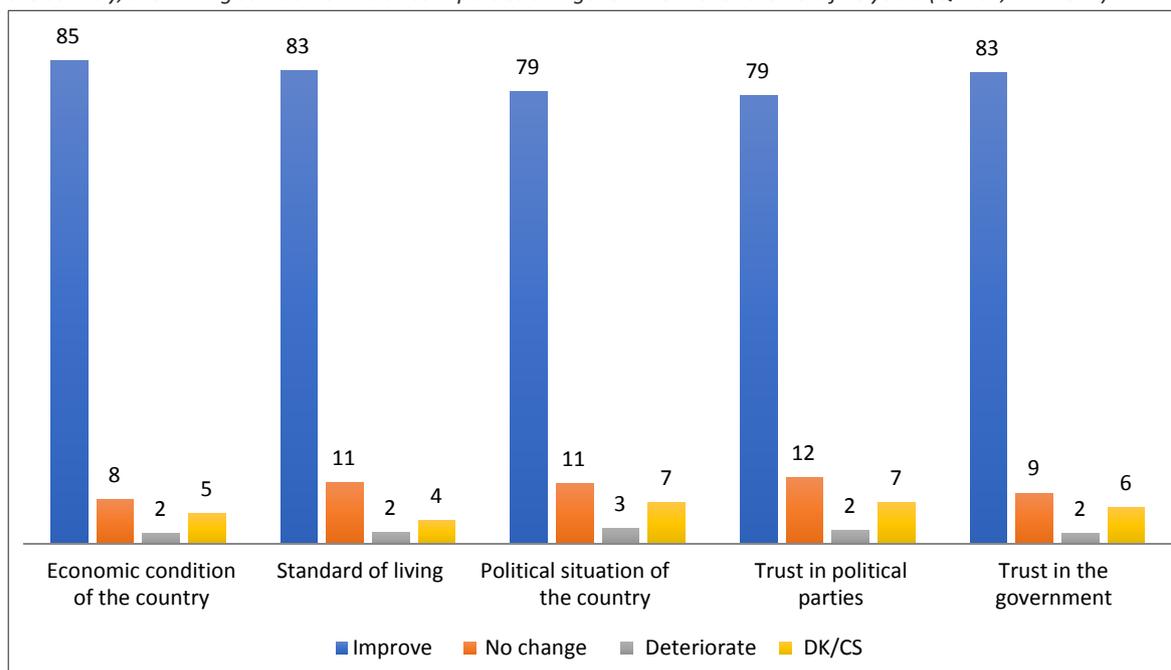
People were also asked about the changes they expect to see over the next five years in the same five aspects of the country's and their own condition. This sought to establish a picture of people's future outlook and expectations.

Nepali people are overall very optimistic about expected improvement both to the national conditions and to their living standards over the next five years. A vast majority, 79-85%, say they believe that each of these aspects will improve (Figure 7.6). Only 3% or less believe the situation will deteriorate – a smaller share than those who are unsure (4-7%).

Despite some variation in responses between different groups, at least three-quarters of the respondents in every demographic and geographic group anticipate improvements to their living standards in the next five years: an overall very optimistic picture. It must be noted however that these are people's expectations, and this does not necessarily relate to whether these aspects really *will* improve. It might reveal more about people's hopes than their realistic guesses of what the future holds.

Figure 7.6 Expected changes to the current situation

Percentages who believe there will be positive/negative or no changes to the present economic and political situation of the country, their living standards and trust in parties and government over the next five years (Q1404, N=12872)



Views within the different social groups

Overall, those who are older, have less education and have a low economic status are less optimistic about the future of the condition of the country and their household, and have lower levels of trust in the country's leadership (political parties and the government). However, in most cases, this is because they are uncertain, and not because they are noticeably more pessimistic about future prospects.

Regarding their standard of living, those without any or without formal educational achievement are noticeably more pessimistic about improvement, with 14% and 12% each saying they expect no change (compared to under 9% for other levels of education). Those without any education are four times more likely than the others to say they expect their standard of living to deteriorate (Annex 7: Table 7.4.2).

Wealthier people (those who rate their economic status as high compared to those around them) are comparatively more pessimistic about the future political situation and trust in political parties and the government while poorer people (low economic status) are noticeably more likely to believe their standard of living will stay the same or deteriorate (Annex 7: Table 7.4.2).

The youngest age group (18-24 years) are the most optimistic for change, with the highest proportion of any socio-demographic sub-group to anticipate improvements (92%), followed by those aged 25-39 years (88%) and 40-59 years (82%). The oldest age group (60 years and above) are the least optimistic about their household's future prospects (only 71% expecting improvement). (Annex 7: Table 7.4.2).

Views within the different geographic groups

Between the ecological zones, those in the Mountains are the least optimistic about improvement on these various aspects. They are only slightly more likely to say that they expect things to deteriorate however, and are the most likely to be unsure.

Again, there is substantial variance between the provinces (discussed below and detailed in Table 7.1). As seen before, there is greater cynicism around politics (the political situation and trust in political parties) than the other aspects.

Table 7.1: Expected improvements over the next five years – by province and ecological zone
 Percentages who believe there will be improvements to the present economic and political situation of the country, living standards and trust in parties and government over the next five years (Q1404, N=12872)

	Economic condition of the country	Own standard of living	Political situation of the country	Trust in political parties	Trust in the government
Overall	85	83	79	79	83
Province					
Province 1	86	82	81	80	85
Province 2	80	83	72	70	74
Province 3	83	82	78	78	81
Province 4	90	86	87	86	90
Province 5	86	82	78	78	84
Province 6	95	93	91	91	94
Province 7	84	81	81	81	82
Ecological zone					
Mountain	82	77	73	73	77
Hill	86	82	82	82	86
Tarai	85	85	79	78	82

Economic and political condition of the country

People in Province 6 followed by those in Province 4 are the most optimistic about the future economic condition of Nepal with over 90% saying they believe there will be improvements. People in Province 2 are the least optimistic, albeit still 80% expect improvements (Annex 7: Table 7.4.1). Province 6 respondents are also highly optimistic about improvement in the political sphere, with fewer than half a percent thinking that either the situation or the levels of trust could get worse. People in Province 5 answer 13 times more often than those in Province 6 that they believe the political situation and trust in political leaders will worsen.

Standard of living

With regards to changes to the standard of living over the next five years, people in Province 6 (93%) are again the most optimistic that there will be improvements, while those in Province 7 are the least optimistic – although at 81%, a sense of expected improvement is still very much the majority view.

Of the ecological zones, people in the Tarai are more optimistic (85%) about improvements in their standard of living, followed by those in the Hills (82%) and the Mountains (77%).

Whether a respondent is based in an urban or rural municipality has no bearing on the overall responses, with urban and rural responses both in line with the national average.

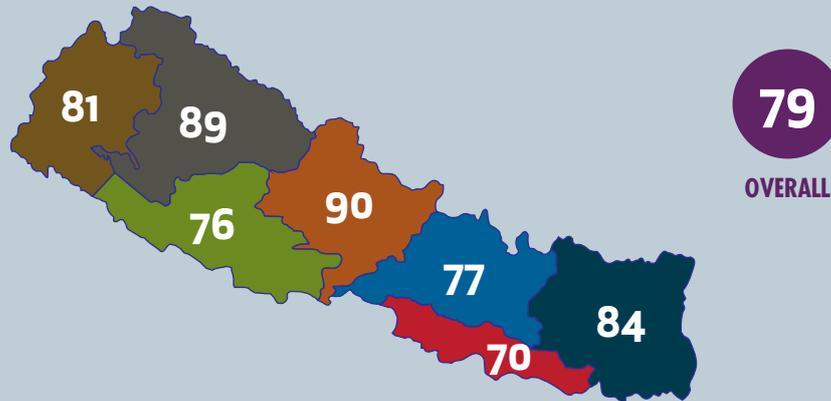
Infograph 7.1

FUTURE OUTLOOK

INDEX

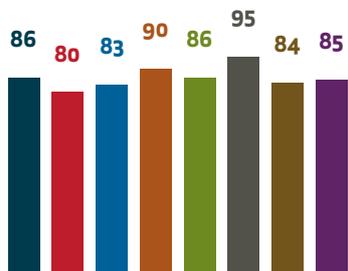


SHARES WHO BELIEVE THAT NEPAL IS GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION (%)

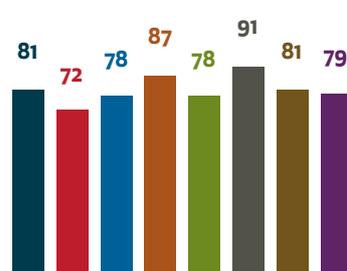


EXPECT IMPROVEMENTS OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEARS (%)

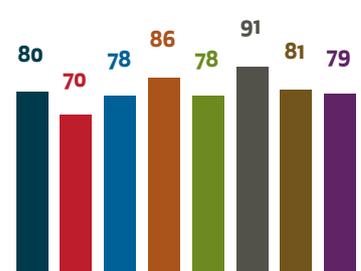
BY PROVINCE



ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY



POLITICAL SITUATION OF THE COUNTRY



TRUST IN POLITICAL PARTIES

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

Questionnaire

Nepal Administrative Staff College

Nepal National Governance Survey 2017/18

Survey Questionnaire

Namaste!

My name is..... I am from Nepal Administrative Staff College, Lalitpur, Nepal. The College is conducting a survey of people’s perception on the state of governance in Nepal. This survey is being carried out in all seven provinces of the country. Your honest response will be valuable for understanding people’s perceptions about different aspects of governance. The results to be obtained from this exercise are expected to be useful for the government and other stakeholders who are responsible for preparing governance reform planning.

You were selected in this survey through a scientific process to represent the voice and opinion of the voting population of Nepal. If you are willing to participate in this survey, it will take about 90 minutes of your time.

We assure you that

- a. All personal information asked from within this questionnaire will be kept confidential according to the Statistical Act, 2015. No one will have access to your personal information.
- b. Your information will be used only for study purposes. This will be kept confidential in a way that no one including your neighbors will have any knowledge of it.

Please note that

- a. I will ask you questions only if you agree to participate in this survey.
- b. You may discontinue the interview at any point of time if you feel uncomfortable.
- c. You can refuse to answer any question if you do not feel comfortable.

Do you agree to participate in this survey? Yes/ No
 [CONTINUE WITH THE QUESTIONS IF THE RESPONSE IS “YES”]

IDENTIFICATION CODE

1. Province	Pro 1 Pro 2 Pro 3 Pro 4 Pro 5 Pro 6 Pro 7
2. District Code
3. House of Representatives electoral constituency	
4. Provincial electoral constituency	
5. Geographical region	Mountain 1 Hill 2 Tarai 3
6. Municipality/Rural Municipality	Municipality 1 Rural Municipality 2
7. Municipality/Rural Municipality code	
8. Ward No.	
9. Polling centre code	
10. Interviewer’s code	
11. Respondent’s code	

Section 01 Socio-Economic Characteristics

QN	Question	Options	Code	Skip
101	Age of the respondent (completed years)			
102	Sex of the respondent	Male	1	
		Female	2	
		Other	3	
103	Caste/Ethnicity	Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	1	
		Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	2	
		Newar	3	
		Hill Janajati	4	
		Tarai Brahman, Bhoomihar, Rajput, Kayastha	5	
		Other Tarai caste	6	
		Tarai Janajati (except Tharu)	7	
		Hill Dalit	8	
		Tarai Dalit	9	
		Muslim	10	
		Tharu	11	
		Others	12	
104	Educational status	Illiterate	1	
		Literate (can read and write but no formal education or primary level not completed)	2	
		Primary level (Completed class five)	3	
		Lower secondary level (Completed class 8)	4	
		Secondary level (Completed class 10)	5	
		Higher Secondary (Completed class 12) or Intermediate level	6	
		Bachelor and above	7	
		Vocational Education	8	
		Can't say	99	
105	At what work are you engaged the most?	Agriculture	1	
		Business	2	
		Service (public sector)	3	
		Service (private or non-government sector)	4	
		Wage labour	5	
		Politics	6	
		Social service, voluntary service	7	
		Own Household chores	8	
		Unemployed	9	
		Retired from service	10	
		Foreign employment	11	
		Not working (senior citizens, incapacitated, chronic patients, etc.)	12	
		Other occupations	88	
Don't know/Can't say	99			
106	Average household monthly income (if the respondent is unable to tell monthly income, calculate from annual income)	NRs.....	99	
		Can't say/Refuse to say		
107	Marital status	Unmarried	1	
		Married	2	
		Divorced/Separated	3	
		Single woman/man	4	
		Can't say/Refuse to say	99	

QN	Question	Options	Code	Skip
108	How many members do you have in your family? (Number of members living together and sharing the same kitchen. Exclude if any member is absent for more than 6 months or will not return within next 6 months)	Male: Female: Others:		
109	Is any member of your family living outside Nepal (Include if any member is living abroad for more than 6 months or will not return within next 6 months)?	Yes	1	
		No	2	112
110	If yes, how many members are living outside Nepal?	Male:	
		Female:	
		Others:	
111	Has your family received any remittance (money sent from abroad) in the last 12 months?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Can't say/Refuse to say	99	
112	How do you rate your family in terms of economic status as compared to other people in your locality?	Very rich	1	
		Rich	2	
		Medium	3	
		Poor	4	
		Very poor	5	
		Can't say/Refuse to say	99	
113	Do you or other member of your family have account in a bank or financial institution?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Can't say/Refuse to say	99	

Section 02 On Election

QN	Questions	Options	Code	Skip
201	In the recently concluded elections, some people cast their votes, while some didn't. Did you vote in the elections?	Yes	1	
		No	2	203
		Don't Know/Can't say	99	205
202	What were the major reasons that made you vote in this election? (Multiple answers)	I wanted a good leader.	1	
		It was my right and responsibility to vote.	2	
		I was asked to vote by family members/colleagues/friends.	3	
		I was asked to vote by political parties/political representatives/ candidates.	4	
		I wanted to get personal benefits.	5	
		The candidate belonged to my caste or community.	6	
		I wanted development in this area.	7	
		Other reason(s)	88	
Don't know/ Can't say	99			

QN	Questions	Options	Code	Skip
203	If not voted, what was the reason that you were not able to vote? (Do not read answer. Skip to 301)	I was not at home.	1	
		Polling station was too far.	2	
		I did not like the election process.	3	
		I forgot the election day.	4	
		There was no candidate of my choice.	5	
		I had some other important work.	6	
		I was pressurized not to vote.	7	
		Violence erupted during the election.	8	
		I did not have voter ID card.	9	
		My details in ID did not match with the records.	10	
		I was not sure what would have happened if I voted?	11	
		I was in favour of boycotting the election	12	
		Others	88	
Don't know/ Refuse to say	99			
204	Whose advice matters to you the most in deciding whom to vote for? (Please do not ask this question if the respondents do not have voting experience. Don't read answer)	Local political leader	1	
		Spouse	2	
		Other family members and relatives	3	
		Ethnic/community leaders	4	
		Friends/neighbors	5	
		Co-workers/colleagues	6	
		I vote on my own	7	
		Others	88	
Don't know/ Refuse to say	99			
205	In the recent elections, did you witness any of the following incidents taking place at or around your polling centre?	Witnessed the incident myself	1	
		The incident didn't happen	2	
		Did not witness the incident myself but heard about it from others	3	
		Don't know/Refuse to say	99	
1	Someone voted more than once.			
2	Someone returned from the polling booth without voting as his or her name was not on the voter list.			
3	Someone was pressurized to vote for a particular party or candidate.			
4	Party candidates/workers fought each other.			
5	There was booth-capture.			
6	Willful tampering with ballot paper.			
7	Political parties or candidates distributed money, food, alcohol, or gifts.			
206	I will read out some additional statements regarding the recently held elections. To what extent do you agree or disagree with these statements?	Fully agree	1	
		Agree to some extent	2	
		Disagree to some extent	3	
		Fully disagree	4	
		Don't know /Refuse to say	99	
1	Ballot papers were easy for the voters to understand.			
2	Polling facilities were convenient.			
3	Votes were counted impartially.			
4	The media provided impartial coverage of all candidates.			
5	You did not face restrictions to vote for the candidates of your choice.			
6	The government/political parties provided adequate voter education.			

SECTION 03 Voice and Participation

QN	Question	Options	Code	Skip
301	I am now going to read out some public activities that take place in your locality. How often do you participate in these activities?	Frequently	1	
		Occasionally	2	
		Rarely	3	
		Never	4	
		Don't Know/Refuse to say	99	
1	Campaigns/rallies/mass meetings of political parties			
2	Protests such as sit-ins, gherao, etc.			
3	Cultural/ethnic/religious rallies, meetings, etc.			
4	Ward/village meetings			
5	Local level planning/budgeting meeting			
6	User groups' meetings			
7	Volunteer service/social service (neighborhood development, plantation, sanitation, immunization, etc.)			
8	Parent-teacher meetings in schools			
9	Social media campaigns (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)			
302	Have you attended meetings of any social organization or committee or community forums in the past 12 months?	Yes	1	
		No	2	306
		Don't know/Can't say	99	306
303	(If yes) What did you usually do in those meetings?	I did not speak, only listened to others' viewpoints.	1	
		I rarely talked	2	
		I talked or discussed	3	305
		I led the group when required	4	305
		Don't know/Can't say	99	306
304	If you did not speak or talked rarely, what were the reasons? (<i>Multiple responses</i>)	Cannot speak in the group	1	
		No one asked me to speak	2	
		My voice is not heard	3	
		Did not know what to speak about	4	
		Have language problem	5	
		Do not have time to stay in meetings	6	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
305	I am going to read out some statements about social inclusion in Nepal. To what extent do you agree with these statements?	Completely agree	1	
		Agree to some extent	2	
		Disagree to some extent	3	
		Completely disagree	4	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	Everyone has an equal opportunity for employment/ job/ appointment in the government/public sector.			
2	Any person with appropriate qualifications can enter into the public-sector job.			
3	People of your area have the same opportunity in government/public sector employment/job/appointment as those from anywhere else in Nepal.			
4	People of all economic status have equal opportunity in government/public sector employment/job/appointment.			
5	People with disabilities have equal opportunity in government/public sector employment/job/appointment.			

Section 04 Knowledge about Constitution

QN	Question	Options	Code	Skip
401	In 2015, Nepal got a new Constitution. Have you heard about this Constitution?	Yes	1	501
		No	2	
402	I am going to read out some of the provisions in the new Constitution. To what extent are you aware about them?	Fully aware	1	
		Aware to some extent	2	
		Unaware	3	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	The functions of the government have been divided into three tiers- i.e. federal, provincial and local.			
2	Authority and responsibility have been delegated to local governments to run their administration, formulate laws and deliver justice.			
3	Citizens can participate in decision-making on development activities in their locality.			
4	People of different caste/ethnicity have equal rights.			
5	Inclusion has been adopted in political parties and elections.			
6	Arrangements for the inclusion and representation of different social and ethnic groups have been made in government sectors.			
403	Constitution of Nepal guarantees certain rights to all citizens. To what extent are you aware about them?	Fully aware	1	
		Aware to some extent	2	
		Unaware	3	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	Citizens have been guaranteed the rights on education and health.			
2	Every citizen has the right to know how the government and its offices function.			
3	Every citizen has the right to know how the government collects taxes and makes expenditure.			
4	Every citizen (with appropriate qualification) has the equal right to get employed in government offices.			
5	Every citizen above 18 years of age has the right to cast their votes in elections without pressure or intimidation.			
404	Constitution of Nepal provides a list of freedoms for all citizens. To what extent you feel to be free in enjoying these freedoms?	Completely free	1	
		Partially free	2	
		Not free at all	3	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	Freedom to say what you want to say			
2	Freedom to move around the country without any restriction			
3	Freedom to join a political party			
4	Freedom to join a social/cultural group			
5	Freedom to vote on one's own choice			
6	Freedom to access public services without any restriction			
405	To what extent do you agree that the new Constitution has devolved adequate power to the local governments?	Completely agree	1	
		Agree to some extent	2	
		Disagree to some extent	3	
		Completely disagree	4	
		Don't know/Can't Say	99	

Section 05 Social Association and civic awareness

QN	Questions	Options	Code	Skip
501	I will read out the names of some organizations. Are you a member of any of them?			
1	Self-Help Groups (<i>Aama Samuha, social clubs, etc.</i>)	Yes No Don't know/Can't say	1 2 99	
2	User groups (groups related to forest or other development activities)	Yes No Don't know/Can't say	1 2 99	
3	Non-governmental organizations	Yes No Don't know/Can't say	1 2 99	
4	Political party	Yes No Don't know/Can't say	1 2 99	
5	Trade union	Yes No Don't know/Can't say	1 2 99	
6	Religious/cultural organization	Yes No Don't know/Can't say	1 2 99	
7	Professional organizations or associations (medical association, teacher association, cooperative association, farmer association, etc.)	Yes No Don't know/Can't say	1 2 99	
8	Ward Citizen Forum	Yes No Don't know/Can't say	1 2 99	
9	Citizen Awareness Centre	Yes No Don't know/Can't say	1 2 99	
10	Tole (neighborhood) Committee	Yes No Don't know/Can't say	1 2 99	
11	Caste/ethnic organizations	Yes No Don't know/Can't say	1 2 99	
502	How interested are you in politics and current affairs of the State (government decisions, announcements, activities, etc.)?	Very interested Interested to some extent Not very interested Not interested at all Don't know/Can't say	1 2 3 4 99	
503	From which of the following sources do you get information on politics and current affairs of the State (including government announcements, policy decisions, public activities, etc.)? (Multiple responses)	Print newspaper Radio Online news Television Social media (Facebook, Twitter) Friends/family members Local political leaders Local social workers Government employees Don't know/Can't say	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99	
504	Do you discuss politics, current affairs and events with your family, friends and colleagues?	Yes No Don't know/Can't say	1 2 99	601 601

QN	Questions	Options	Code	Skip
505	If yes, with whom of the following do you discuss? (Multiple responses)	Friends	1	
		Family members	2	
		Community elders	3	
		Political party leaders / workers	4	
		NGO workers	5	
		School teachers	6	
		Public/government officials	7	
		Others	88	

Section 06 Political Institutions

QN	Question	Options	Code	Skip
601	Do you have knowledge about the activities of the political parties of Nepal?	Yes		
		No		701
		Don't know/Can't say		701
602	Do you think any political party of Nepal represents your feelings?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
603	To what extent do you trust that the political parties of Nepal will be able to undertake the following?	Trust completely	1	
		Trust to some extent	2	
		Do not trust	3	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	Improve public service			
2	Implement the three levels of government (federal structure)			
3	Promote inclusive culture in the country			
4	Follow the law			
5	Deliver development			
6	Control corruption			
604	I will read out two statements about political parties of Nepal. To what extent do you agree with them?	Completely agree	1	
		Agree to some extent	2	
		Disagree to some extent	3	
		Completely disagree	4	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	Political parties inform the citizens about their decisions and activities, and make public disclosure of their financial transactions.			
2	Political parties are accountable to the public in all of their decisions.			
605	In your opinion, how do political parties select candidates in elections?	Based on previous performance	1	
		Based on seniority in the party	2	
		Based on recommendations from local committees	3	
		Based on kinship/relation with senior political leaders	4	
		Based on financial donation to the party	5	
		Any other basis	88	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
606	What kind of support have you provided to political parties in the past? (Multi response)	Financial support on a regular basis (levy)	1	
		Extortion (involuntary financial support)	2	
		Occasional donations (voluntary financial support)	3	
		Non-financial support such as campaigning, rallies, distributing pamphlets, etc.	4	
		Done nothing except casting votes	5	
		No support at all	6	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	

Section 07 Integrity and Accountability

QN	Question	Options	Code	Skip
701	Now I'm going to name a number of organizations or groups. How honest do you think they are in their work?	Very honest	1	
		Honest to some extent	2	
		Not very honest	3	
		Not honest at all	4	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	Ministers			
2	Local governments (rural municipality or municipality)			
3	Political parties			
4	Parliamentarians			
5	Court of law			
6	Civil servants or bureaucrats			
7	Civil society organizations (rights activists, groups of independent persons, social campaigners, etc.)			
8	Police			
9	Media (Television, radio, newspaper)			
10	Business people			
11	Users group (forest, other development activities, etc.)			
12	Non-governmental organizations			
13	Army			
702	The government and its officials often claim that they want to control corruption. However, there are many instances of citizens being forced to pay bribes. Which of the following statements is closest to your opinion? (<i>Read answers</i>)	If the government wants, it can control corruption.	1	
		The government does not want to control corruption.	2	
		The government cannot control corruption.	3	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
703	In the last 12 months, did you or your family member pay or was asked to pay a bribe while accessing any public service?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Did not receive any public service	3	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
704	The government has introduced different tools to hold public officials accountable in development projects (such as road construction, schools, health posts, etc.). I will now read out some of these methods. To what extent have you known or participated in them?			
1	Public hearing (meetings held before the start of the project)	Have not heard/seen	1	
		Heard/Seen	2	
		Participated myself	3	
		Family member(s) participated	4	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
2	Social audit (meetings held after the completion of the project)	Have not heard/seen	1	
		Heard/Seen	2	
		Participated myself	3	
		Family member(s) participated	4	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
3	Display of project-related information boards	Have not heard/seen	1	
		Heard/Seen	2	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
4	User Committees	Have not heard/seen	1	
		Heard/Seen	2	
		Participated myself	3	
		Family member(s) participated	4	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
5	Social audits in schools (discussions between parents and teachers about different aspects of school such as construction of physical infrastructures)	Have not heard/seen	1	801
		Heard/Seen	2	
		Participated myself	3	
		Family member(s) participated	4	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	801

Section 08 Information and Communication

QN	Question	Options	Code	Skip
801	In your experience, how frequently does the government communicate about matters of public concern (through meetings, advertisements, radio campaigns, etc.) in your locality?	Regularly	1	
		Sometimes	2	
		Rarely	3	
		Never	4	803
		Do not know/Can't say	99	803
802	To what extent do you understand the information /message provided by the government?	Understand clearly	1	
		Understand to some extent	2	
		Do not understand at all	3	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
803	In your opinion, how effective are the media in informing people about government activities?	Very effective	1	
		Effective to some extent	2	
		Less effective	3	
		Not effective at all	4	
		Do not know/Can't say	99	
804	The media have an important role to play in disseminating information on public affairs. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?	Strongly agree	1	
		Agree to some extent	2	
		Disagree to some extent	3	
		Strongly disagree	4	
		Do not know/Can't say	99	
1	The media provide true information.			
2	The media highlight only the weaknesses of government.			
3	The media provide biased information against some individuals or organizations.			
4	The media disseminate equal information about different political parties and leaders.			
5	The media have been working effectively to promote good governance.			
6	People in your locality have equal access to information from the media.			

Section 09: Basic Protection

QN	Question	Options	Code	Skip
901	The government has made several efforts for social security of the people. Have you heard, or have you or someone in your family received any of them?	Heard but have not received any facilities	1	903
		Have received facilities	2	
		Heard but not eligible to receive facilities	3	903
		Not heard	4	903
		Don't know/Can't say	99	903
1	Senior citizen allowance			
2	Free medicine and health facilities (from health post)			
3	Free basic and secondary education to children			
4	Allowance to widow/single women			
5	Unemployment allowance			
6	Allowance to geographical/marginalized community members			
7	Disability allowance			
8	Scholarship to Dalit/marginalized students in community schools			
9	Scholarship to girls in community schools			
10	Health insurance			
11	Rebate on land registration fee for women			
902	To what extent are you satisfied with the social security provisions?	Fully satisfied	1	
		Satisfied to some extent	2	
		Dissatisfied to some extent	3	
		Fully dissatisfied	4	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	

QN	Question	Options	Code	Skip
903	If you were in an emergency or disaster situation or faced a threat to your life or property, who would you approach for immediate help? <i>(Record first and second preferences. Do not read options)</i>	Police	1	If police are given first or second preference, skip to 905
		Neighbors/friends	2	
		Local elected representative	3	
		Government employee/office	4	
		Local/community leaders	5	
		Courts	6	
		Intermediary/ local influential persons	7	
		Local representatives of political party	8	
		Local NGO worker/office	9	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	First priority			
2	Second priority			
904	Why don't you go to police for support to solving your problem? <i>(Do not read out the responses. Multiple response)</i>	Police takes a lot of time	1	
		I don't trust the police	2	
		There is no police office nearby.	3	
		I prefer to resolve problems locally.	4	
		The person who threatens may influence the police	5	
		The police lack capacity to resolve such issues	6	
		I feel threatened by the perpetrator	7	
		Any other reason	88	
		Don't Know/Can't say	99	
905	Over the last five years, what changes have you experienced in the following matters? <i>(Read out every option)</i>	Improved	1	
		Unchanged	2	
		Deteriorated	3	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	Feeling of your own safety and security			
2	Protection from landslide/floods/disasters			
3	Feeling of security of personal property			
4	Government welfare/social security schemes for the elderly, the disabled, widows, etc.			
5	Food security			
6	Consumer's rights			
906	There are different types of disaster risks in Nepal. How do you rate the risk of following disasters in your locality?	Very high	1	
		Moderate	2	
		Not at all	3	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	Earthquake			
2	Landslide			
3	Flooding			
4	Fire			
5	Epidemic			
6	Wind-storm, hailstorm, etc.			
907	I will read out some initiatives for disaster risk management. Do you know that any of these activities have taken place in your locality?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	Awareness campaign			
2	Local disaster risk management plan			
3	Assessment of disaster risk			

QN	Question	Options	Code	Skip
4	Disaster relief fund			
5	Flood and landslide prevention/mitigation activities			
6	Committee or group for disaster management (e.g. Red Cross)			

Section 10 social Justice and Inclusion

QN	Question	Options	Code	Skip
1001	Have you or any of your family members used services from the court or law practitioner within the past 12 months?	Yes	1	
		No	2	1003
		Don't Know/Can't say	99	1003
1002	If yes, to what extent do you trust that the courts will provide justice to citizens like you?	Trust completely	1	
		Trust to some extent	2	
		Unsure to trust	3	
		Do not trust	4	
		Don't Know/Can't say	99	
1003	Based on your experience of the past five years, how do you see the state of discrimination in our society?	Very much present	1	
		Present to some extent	2	
		Present at a lesser extent	3	
		Not present at all	4	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	Discrimination of citizens in government offices			
2	Discrimination amongst citizens in public spaces (vehicles, road, bazaar, feasts, etc.)			
3	Discrimination of citizens in police offices			
4	Discrimination in the neighborhood (village/tole)			
5	Discrimination against women/girls in society			
6	Discrimination against Dalits in society			
7	Discrimination against women/girls in your family			
8	Discrimination against persons with disabilities			
1004	In your experience, did you or your family members experience the following discriminations within the past 12 months?	Frequently	1	
		Sometimes	2	
		Never	3	
		Don't Know/Can't say	99	
1	Caste/ethnicity-based discrimination			
2	Language-based discrimination			
3	Gender-based discrimination			
4	Discrimination based on geography/place of residence			
5	Economic status (class) based discrimination			
6	Political affiliation-based discrimination			
7	Disability-based discrimination			
8	Regional discrimination (e.g. Madhes or Madhesi, Pahade)			
1005	The government is trying to provide services to all people equally. To what extent do you agree that the people like you have equal access to the following services?	Strongly agree	1	
		Agree to some extent	2	
		Disagree to some extent	3	
		Strongly disagree	4	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	Protection or support after disasters – e.g. flood, landslide, fire			
2	Free school education			
3	Free (basic) health service			
4	Basic facilities (water, electricity, etc.)			
5	Social security (e.g. senior citizens' allowance, disabled)			

Section 11 Public Service Delivery

QN	Question	Options	Code	Skip
1101	When was the last time that you or any of your family members went to public institutions to receive services (For example; citizenship, recommendation, passport, land-related, vaccination, etc.?) (Consider the most recent visit for the service)	Within last six months	1	
		Within last one year	2	
		Within last two years	3	
		More than two years ago	4	1113
		Never received/went to government office for service	5	1113
		Don't know/Can't say	99	1113
1102	If yes, which office did you visit for the service? (Consider the most recent visit for the service)	District Administration Office	1	
		Municipality/Rural Municipality office	2	
		Education office	3	
		Agriculture office	4	
		Land revenue office	5	
		Police office	6	
		Health institution	7	
		Transport office	88	
		Forest office	9	
		Central ministries/agencies	10	
		Others	88	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1103	Whose help did you take to get this service? (Do not read. Multiple responses)	None	1	1105
		Family member/relative/neighbor/friend	2	
		Government employee	3	
		Political party member	4	
		Social worker	5	
		Paid intermediary	6	
		Ward citizen forum members	7	
		Community leaders (e.g. mukhiya, community groups' chair)	8	
		Others	88	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1104	What was the reason for seeking help from others? (Do not read. Multiple responses.)	(Technically) required to access the service	1	
		The accompanying person also had work in the same office	2	
		Lack of knowledge about office procedures	3	
		Lack of self-confidence	4	
		Lack of convenient environment	5	
		Work is impossible without intermediary	6	
		Others	88	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1105	How many attempts did you make to receive the service? (Mention the number of attempts made)		If the response is only one time 1107

QN	Question	Options	Code	Skip
1106	What was the reason that you could not get the service in the first attempt? (Do not read. Multiple responses.)	Incomplete documentation	1	
		Insufficient time (unable to complete in office hour)	2	
		Inadequate information	3	
		Absence of staff	4	
		Crowding of service receivers	5	
		Lack of utilities, e.g. electricity or other facilities	6	
		Unwillingness of service providers	7	
		Missing records in the office	9	
		Inadequate money to pay service fee	9	
		Lengthy process	10	
		Any other reason	88	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1107	From whom did you receive information about the procedures for the service? (Do not read. Multiple responses.)	Government employees	1	
		Previous service receiver	2	
		Intermediary or professionals	3	
		Community leaders	4	
		Media	5	
		Citizen's charter	6	
		Own experience	7	
		Others	88	
				Don't know/Can't say
1108	Did you or your family member pay any fee while receiving the service?	Yes –receipt received	1	
		Yes—receipt not received	2	
		No	3	
				Don't know/Can't say
1109	Did you or your family member pay any money other than the service fee to receive the service?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
				Don't know/Can't say
1110	Based on your experience on service providers' behavior, to what extent do you agree with the following statements?	Strongly agree	1	
		Agree to some extent	2	
		Disagree to some extent	3	
		Strongly disagree	4	
				Don't know/Can't say
1	The government employees follow the rules.			
2	The government employees properly listen to and understand concerns of service recipients.			
3	The government employees provide clear information about the service.			
4	The government employees use polite language.			
5	The government employees provide service in time.			
6	The government employees behave in a friendly/cordial manner.			
7	The government employees do not create any hassles/problems.			
1111	To what extent do you agree that the following factors create barriers or problems in accessing services for people like you?	Strongly agree	1	
		Agree to some extent	2	
		Disagree to some extent	3	
		Strongly disagree	4	
				Don't know/Can't say
1	Language			
2	Physical incapacity			

QN	Question	Options	Code	Skip
3	Gender (male or female)			
4	Presence of intermediaries			
5	Behavior of service providers			
6	Not having <i>afno manchhe</i> or familiar person			
7	Caste/ethnicity			
8	Distance/difficult geographical terrain			
1112	At present, how confident do you feel that you can access services without any hassles from government offices?	Fully confident	1	
		Partially confident	2	
		Not confident	3	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1113	To what extent do you think that the following services will be improved in the next five years?	Improve significantly	1	
		Improve slightly	2	
		No improvement	3	
		Deteriorate	4	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	Health services provided by government health institutions (health posts, hospitals, etc.)			
2	Educational quality in government schools and colleges			
3	General administration services (citizenship, passport, vital registration, etc.)			
4	Land administration (land revenue, survey, ownership transfer, etc.)			
5	Behavior of government employees towards service recipients			
1114	How convenient do you feel to receive the following public/government services?	Very easy	1	
		Easy	2	
		Difficult	3	
		Very difficult	4	
		Never tried	5	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	Admission of a child in a government school			
2	Medical treatment in a nearby government hospital or health institution			
3	Obtaining citizenship certificate			
4	Vital registration (birth, marriage, death, etc.)			
5	Electricity connection			
6	Drinking water connection			
7	Transfer land ownership and access to land records			
1115	I will read out a few statements about public service environment in Nepal. To what extent do you agree with them?	Strongly agree	1	
		Agree to some extent	2	
		Disagree to some extent	3	
		Strongly disagree	4	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	Service can be received from government offices without any hassle.			
2	Proper documentation is not enough to get work done in government offices; bribing is necessary.			
3	If one has connections/networks, work is done in any way.			
4	Services are provided in government offices within stipulated time.			
5	Services are provided in government offices according to specified standards.			
6	Most of the service recipients can access services on their own (without intermediary).			
7	Government employees receive sufficient salary and facilities.			
8	Government offices have sufficient equipment and facilities.			
9	Political parties do not interfere government employees to get things done in their favour.			

QN	Question	Options	Code	Skip
1116	To what extent are you satisfied with the government service you received?	Fully satisfied	1	
		Satisfied to some extent	2	
		Dissatisfied to some extent	3	
		Fully dissatisfied	4	
		Not accessed services	5	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	

Section 12 Provincial and Local Governments

QN	Question	Options	Code	Skip
1201	In the past, the government made many efforts to involve people in development activities. Have you ever participated in any of the planning activities or discussions in your locality?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1202	Provincial and local elections have been held recently. To what extent are you confident that the local governments will do the following?	Fully confident	1	
		Confident to some extent	2	
		Not confident	3	
		Do not know/Refuse to say	99	
1	Local government will ensure participation of people in the planning and development process.			
2	Local government will improve implementation of development plans.			
3	Local government will address the development needs of your locality.			
4	Local government will provide an opportunity for you to express your opinion.			
5	Local government will safeguard citizen rights.			
6	Local government will improve public services.			
7	Local government will promote social inclusion.			
8	Local government will control corruption.			
1203	To what extent do you think the elected local representatives will improve governance system?	Improve significantly	1	
		Improve slightly	2	
		No improvement	3	
		Deteriorate	4	
		Don't Know/Refuse to say	99	
1204	In your opinion, what should be the three main priorities of provincial and local governments for the next five years? <i>(record three priorities)</i>	Poverty alleviation	1	
		Road construction	2	
		Employment generation	3	
		Social security	4	
		Corruption control	5	
		Improvement in education	6	
		Improvement in health	7	
		Environment conservation	8	
		Hydropower development	9	
		Drinking water supply	10	
		Inclusive representation	11	
1	First priority			
2	Second priority			
3	Third priority			

Section 13 Rule of Law

QN	Question	Options	Code	Skip
1301	I will read out a few statements about the rule of law in Nepal. What improvements have you noticed within the past five years?	Improved	1	
		No change	2	
		Deteriorated	3	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	Behavior of government employees toward citizens			
2	Behavior of the police toward citizens			
3	Behavior of courts (judges and employees) toward citizens			
4	Behavior of local representatives toward citizens			
5	Behavior of politicians toward citizens			
6	Behavior of citizens with each other			
1302	Within the past 12 months, have you or anyone in your family had the following experience?	Frequently	1	
		Sometimes	2	
		Never	3	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	Felt unsafe while walking alone around the area you live			
2	Feared crimes in your neighbourhood			
3	Did not receive any legal remedy for the crimes reported			
4	Felt verbally (through words or signs) abused			
5	Physically abused			
1303	I am now going to read out some statements about the police. To what extent do you agree with these statements?	Strongly agree	1	
		Agree to some extent	2	
		Disagree to some extent	3	
		Strongly disagree	4	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	If a citizen registers or informs a crime or event, the police will immediately take action.			
2	The police do not take bribes.			
3	Political parties/politicians do not exert undue pressure on the police.			
4	The police treat people with respect.			
1304	I am now going to read out some statements about the court. To what extent do you agree with them?	Strongly agree	1	
		Agree to some extent	2	
		Disagree to some extent	3	
		Strongly disagree	4	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	No innocent persons are punished.			
2	Guilty persons are declared guilty.			
3	The judges and court officials do not take bribes.			
4	The court treats citizens with respect.			

Section 14 Overall Socio-Economic Situation

QN	Question	Options	Code	Skip
1401	While talking about the overall situation of the country, some people say the country is going in the right direction, while others say it is going in the wrong direction. Which way do you think the country is heading?	Going in right direction	1	1403
		Going in wrong direction	2	
		Do not know/Can't say	3	1403
1402	<i>(If going in wrong direction)</i> In your opinion, what are its reasons? <i>(Do not read. Multiple responses.)</i>	The country's development is not taking place as expected	1	
		Political leaders are not doing well	2	
		Government policies are not appropriate	3	
		Social backwardness exists	4	
		People do not want to change	5	
		Policies and economic development do not match	6	
		Political instability	7	
		External interference	8	
		Does not matter to people like me	9	
Don't know/Can't say	99			
1403	How do you rate the following aspects of the current situation in Nepal?	Very good	1	
		Good	2	
		Bad	3	
		Very bad	4	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	The present economic condition of Nepal			
2	Your own standard of living			
3	Political situation of Nepal			
4	People's trust on political parties			
5	People's trust on government			
1404	What changes do you think will happen in the following aspects in the next five years?	Improve	1	
		No change	2	
		Deteriorate	3	
		Don't know/Can't say	99	
1	Economic condition of Nepal			
2	Your own standard of living			
3	Political situation of Nepal			
4	People's trust on political parties			
5	People's trust on the government			

END TIME:

ENUMERATOR'S SIGNATURE:

ANNEX 2

Methodology

Table 2.1 Sample districts

Districts selected for the survey sample – by ecological zone and province, Nepal, 2017/18

	Mountain	Hill	Tarai	# of districts
Province 1	Sankhuwasabha	Udaypur, Khotang, Tehrathum, Dhankuta	Morang, Sunsari	7
Province 2	NA	NA	Bara, Mahottari, Rautahat, Saptari, Sarlahi, Sirha	6
Province 3	Dolakha, Sindhupalchok	Nuwakot, Makwanpur, Ramechhap, Lalitpur	Chitwan	7
Province 4	Manang	Tanahun, Parbat, Baglung, Lamjung	Nawalparasi (Susta East)	6
Province 5	NA	Palpa, Rolpa, Rukum East	Dang, Nawalparari (Susta West), Bardiya	6
Province 6	Kalikot, Dopl, Humla	Jajarkot, Rukum West, Salyan	NA	6
Province 7	Bajhang	Achham, Dadeldhura	Kailali, Kanchanpur	5
Total	8	20	15	43

Table 2.2 Comparison between sample and interviewed respondents

Comparison of age and sex characteristics between sample and interviewed respondents, Nepal, 2017/18

Characteristics	Sample		Total interviewed		Replaced sample	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age group						
18-24	2030	15.7	1683	13.1	523	12.5
25-39	4618	35.7	4703	36.5	1559	37.3
40-59	4126	31.9	4483	34.8	1484	35.5
60+	2146	16.6	2003	15.6	612	14.6
Sex						
Male	6443	49.9	6145	47.7	2033	48.7
Female	6477	50.1	6727	52.3	2145	51.3
Total	12920	100.0	12872	100.0	4178	100.0

Preparing the field team

Training and supervising of the field team, and pre-testing of the survey

Training of enumerators

A total of 53 enumerators were selected through face-to-face interviews, which sought educational, social, gender and geographical diversity among the candidates. Most of the enumerators had some level of knowledge on research methods, previous work experience in rural communities, and knowledge about the local culture and language of their target community. They also brought skills in rapport-building and the capacity to work in a multi-cultural team.

A four-day in-class training was organised for the full field team, comprising the 53 enumerators, seven supervisors, and members of the survey management team. This took place over 19-22 November 2017. The field team was trained on theoretical aspects of governance and its indicators, basics of survey methods and sampling, the organisation of the questionnaire, the field plan, logistics, communication, reporting, quality control, research ethics, and data capture and transfer using a smart phone. A reference manual was prepared to consolidate the training. Ensuring the field teams had consistent understanding of the methods and protocols was critical.

The course involved a variety of training methods, including role play, discussions, demonstrations, in-class exercises and question-answer sessions. A thorough training on the CAPI system was done by the application designer, including practice in conducting interviews using the system. Simulated interviews were then carried out during the training, using both paper-based questionnaires and the CAPI.

Training of supervisors

Supervisors were trained in performing supervisory activities using the CAPI system, as well as data quality control procedures, fieldwork coordination, monitoring and management. They were then trained in the practicalities of managing the field survey, including how to receive completed interviews from the field team, how to recognise and deal with error

messages, receive system updates, circulate updates to the field team, resolve duplication, verify data, and transfer the completed forms onto the central database through the secure file streaming system.

Pre-test

A pre-test of the survey was carried out in three locations - Rautahat (Chandrapur Municipality), Chitwan (Rapti Municipality) and Makwanpur (Bhimphedi Rural Municipality). This took place over 24-25 November 2017. Six groups (two per district) were formed based on gender, language, caste/ethnicity and geography.

The pre-test was extremely useful to test different aspects of the survey design, questionnaire content, structure, language and the efficiency of the CAPI system. A debriefing session was organised to solicit feedback on the survey design, on the fieldwork and interview experience, and on the system testing. The feedback was incorporated into a final revision of the survey design and process.

Weighting

A sampling weight or “expansion factor” was used to make the sample estimates representative of the population¹.

The probability of an individual being selected to participate in the survey is calculated as the product of the selection probabilities of the four stages of the selection process (Section 2.1.3). Therefore, the overall probability of selecting a final individual unit l from polling centre k of rural/urban municipality j in district i within stratum h will be:

$$P_{hijkl} = P_{hi} * CP_{hij} * CP_{hijk} * CP_{hijkl}$$

Where:

- P_{hi} is the probability of selection of a district i in stratum
- CP_{hij} is the probability of selection of a rural/urban municipality j given that i^{th} district is selected in the first stage
- CP_{hijk} is the probability of selection of a polling centre k given that j^{th} municipality of i^{th} district is selected in the second stage
- CP_{hijkl} is the probability of selection of an individual person l given that k^{th} polling centre of j^{th} municipality of i^{th} district is selected

Since 20 individuals are selected from every selected polling centre,

$$CP_{hijkl} = \frac{20}{N_{hijk}}$$

where N_{hijk} is the number of voters in the selected polling centre.

Hence, the overall base weight of an individual is the reciprocal of its overall probability of selection, and this will be:

Non-response adjustment

There was a provision for non-responding individuals to be replaced by pre-selected additional individuals. Despite this provision, some of the polling centres still have fewer than twenty individuals actually enumerated in the field, as the required number was not obtained even in the second attempt of replacement. This was compensated for by using a non-response adjustment factor. For this, the weight of each respondent within each polling center was increased by a factor equal to the inverse of the response rate in that polling center.

Post-stratification adjustment

While determining the sample size for the survey, equal allocation of the sample units was considered for each domain so as to have equally reliable estimates at each level. This resulted in an inconsistent distribution of the sample units $P_{hijkl} = P_{hi} \cdot CP_{hij} \cdot CP_{hijk} \cdot CP_{hijkl}$ compared to the actual proportion of voters in the population frame. Therefore, in order to have the national and other higher-level estimates more representative, the weighting is readjusted as per the proportion of the actual population. This reweighting will adjust the discrepancy in the sample distribution at the domain level. In this readjustment exercise, no demographic characteristics were used to determine the weights of the selected units.

In general, the sum of the non-response adjusted base weights in subgroup ‘g’ should estimate the population count for that subgroup. But this has not been achieved due to the unequal probability of selection of the units, and because of the adoption of under and over sampling in the selection process. Post-stratification uses the ratio estimator within each subgroup to adjust by the true population count.

¹ For example, if a population has 24 million people but a survey targets 12,000, then a weight of 2,000 can be assigned to each respondent, to make that respondent representative of the target population.

Therefore, after all other weighting adjustments have been done, post-stratification was carried out for the 14 domains based on province and urban/rural residence, to make the sample counts agree with estimates of the population frame. Since the number of people in the population falling in the subgroup is known, the weight for a person in the subgroup g is multiplied by the adjustment factor equal to $\frac{N_g}{\text{Sum of weights of all the persons falling in the subgroup } g}$ in order to obtain the post-stratified weight.

$$w_{hijkl} = \frac{1}{p_{hijkl}}$$

Normalization of weight

The weight of a case is usually a function of the likelihood of its inclusion in the sample. When weights are normalized, their relative values do not change, but they are adjusted so that the mean is 1, and the weighted number of cases equals the unweighted number of cases. In the NNGS 2017/2018 data sets, normalization of weights has been done by simply dividing the post-stratified survey weight of each unit by the (unweighted) mean value of the survey weights of all the units.

That is:

$$w_i^{norm} = \frac{w_i^{ps}}{\bar{w}^{ps}}$$

Since the weights are derived from the distribution of the voting population as per the August 2017 voter list, it is representative of the national, provincial and urban-rural voting population with a margin of $\pm 5\%$ at a 95% confidence interval. The other demographic characteristics of population age, sex and education level were not considered in sampling and calculating weights.

ANNEX 3

Data Tables for Chapter 3

Table 3.1 Distribution of the sample population by socio-demographic characteristics

Percentage distribution across each socio-demographic characteristic, Nepal, 2017/18			
	%	Weighted Number	Un-weighted Number
Overall	100.0	12872	12872
Province			
Province 1	19.4	2498	2137
Province 2	17.9	2309	2158
Province 3	19.9	2565	2032
Province 4	10.2	1309	1638
Province 5	17.8	2287	1678
Province 6	5.5	707	1634
Province 7	9.3	1198	1595
Ecological zone			
Mountain	9.0	1153	2207
Hill	37.1	4771	5353
Tarai	54.0	6948	5312
Urban/rural			
Municipality	61.1	7865	6890
Rural Municipality	38.9	5007	5982
Sex			
Men	47.1	6064	6145
Women	52.9	6808	6727
Age group			
18-24	13.2	1693	1683
25-39	36.0	4638	4703
40-59	35.1	4515	4483
60 and above	15.7	2026	2003
Caste/ethnic group			
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	14.3	1835	1567
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	19.6	2528	3011
Newar	3.4	441	352
Hill Janajati	23.5	3019	3143
Tarai Caste	9.9	1270	1216
Tarai Janajati	13.9	1795	1504
Dalit	13.2	1693	1794
Muslim	2.3	291	285
Education			
No education	34.5	4441	4810
No formal education	17.3	2229	2172
Basic education	22.3	2865	2728
Secondary education	21.7	2799	2676
Higher education	4.2	537	486
Occupation/usual activities			
Agriculture	29.8	3837	4398
Business	9.6	1236	1104
Service	11.5	1484	1399
Daily wage	8.4	1085	1054
Household chores	26.5	3409	3227
Not working	11.6	1494	1386
Other activities	2.5	326	304
Economic status			
High	1.8	233	210
Medium	63.9	8222	7836
Low	34.3	4417	4826

Table 3.2 Distribution of the sample population by sex

Percentage distribution of respondents by male/female, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q102)				
	Men	Women	Total	Number
Overall	47.1	52.9	100.0	12872
Province				
Province 1	42.4	57.6	100.0	2498
Province 2	52.3	47.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	47.4	52.6	100.0	2565
Province 4	43.0	57.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	50.3	49.7	100.0	2287
Province 6	47.8	52.2	100.0	707
Province 7	44.2	55.8	100.0	1198
Ecological zone				
Mountain	48.3	51.7	100.0	2207
Hill	47.6	52.4	100.0	5353
Tarai	46.6	53.4	100.0	5312
Urban/rural				
Municipality	45.4	54.6	100.0	6890
Rural Municipality	49.8	50.2	100.0	5982
Age group				
18-24	51.7	48.3	100.0	1683
25-39	42.7	57.3	100.0	4703
40-59	46.7	53.3	100.0	4483
60 and above	52.8	47.2	100.0	2003
Caste/ethnic group				
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	47.6	52.4	100.0	1567
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	46.7	53.3	100.0	3011
Newar	43.2	56.8	100.0	352
Hill Janajati	44.8	55.2	100.0	3143
Tarai Caste	55.0	45.0	100.0	1216
Tarai Janajati	48.6	51.4	100.0	1504
Dalit	43.4	56.6	100.0	1794
Muslim	56.5	43.5	100.0	285
Education				
No education	30.3	69.7	100.0	4810
No formal education	49.7	50.3	100.0	2172
Basic education	58.2	41.8	100.0	2728
Secondary education	56.4	43.6	100.0	2676
Higher education	67.7	32.3	100.0	486
Occupation/usual activities				
Agriculture	51.0	49.0	100.0	4398
Business	59.2	40.8	100.0	1104
Service	74.2	25.8	100.0	1399
Daily wage	84.1	15.9	100.0	1054
Household chores	9.6	90.4	100.0	3227
Not working	54.7	45.3	100.0	1386
Other activities	67.3	32.7	100.0	304
Economic status				
High	59.5	40.5	100.0	210
Medium	47.3	52.7	100.0	7836
Low	46.1	53.9	100.0	4826

Table 3.3 Distribution of the sample population by age groups

Percentage distribution of respondents by age, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q101)						
	18-24	25-39	40-59	60 and above	Total	Number
Overall	13.0	34.0	36.0	18.0	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	13.0	31.0	38.0	18.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	10.0	36.0	35.0	20.0	100.0	2309
Province 3	14.0	32.0	36.0	18.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	13.0	30.0	35.0	22.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	15.0	36.0	34.0	15.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	15.0	38.0	34.0	13.0	100.0	707
Province 7	13.0	37.0	34.0	17.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	14.0	34.0	35.0	17.0	100.0	1153
Hill	14.0	32.0	36.0	19.0	100.0	4771
Tarai	13.0	35.0	35.0	17.0	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	13.0	34.0	36.0	18.0	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	14.0	33.0	35.0	18.0	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	14.0	31.0	35.0	20.0	100.0	6064
Women	12.0	36.0	36.0	16.0	100.0	6808
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	13.0	31.0	36.0	20.0	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	12.0	35.0	36.0	17.0	100.0	2528
Newar	10.0	33.0	37.0	20.0	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	15.0	31.0	36.0	18.0	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	10.0	35.0	35.0	20.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	15.0	37.0	34.0	14.0	100.0	1795
Dalit	12.0	34.0	37.0	18.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	14.0	37.0	31.0	18.0	100.0	291
Education						
No education	1.0	19.0	46.0	34.0	100.0	4441
No formal education	3.0	30.0	46.0	21.0	100.0	2229
Basic education	17.0	47.0	29.0	7.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	35.0	42.0	20.0	30.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	17.0	56.0	24.0	4.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	6.0	30.0	47.0	18.0	100.0	3837
Business	10.0	46.0	38.0	6.0	100.0	1236
Service	18.0	46.0	29.0	7.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	15.0	43.0	37.0	5.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	9.0	35.0	38.0	18.0	100.0	3409
Not working	35.0	11.0	5.0	50.0	100.0	1494
Other activities	27.0	31.0	32.0	11.0	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	11.0	34.0	38.0	18.0	100.0	233
Medium	16.0	35.0	34.0	16.0	100.0	8222
Low	9.0	31.0	38.0	22.0	100.0	4417

Table 3.4 Distribution of the sample population by marital status

Percentage distribution of respondents by their marital status, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q107)							
	Unmarried	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Single* woman/man	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	9.1	84.5	0.5	5.8	0.0	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	9.8	83.5	0.5	6.3	0.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	6.1	88.9	0.1	4.9	0.0	100.0	2309
Province 3	12.8	80.5	0.7	6.0	0.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	8.7	83.6	0.7	6.9	0.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	9.2	85.5	0.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	6.0	88.0	0.8	5.1	0.2	100.0	707
Province 7	8.3	83.6	0.7	7.3	0.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	9.0	83.4	0.5	7.1	0.3	100.0	1153
Hill	9.6	83.7	0.6	5.9	0.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	8.8	85.2	0.4	5.5	0.1	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	9.3	84.3	0.6	5.8	0.0	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	8.8	84.9	0.4	5.8	0.1	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	11.5	85.3	0.3	2.9	0.0	100.0	6064
Women	7.1	83.7	0.7	8.4	0.0	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	51.6	48.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1693
25-39	5.9	92.7	0.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	4638
40-59	0.9	93.7	0.6	4.6	0.1	100.0	4515
60 and above	0.3	77.3	0.5	21.7	0.1	100.0	2026
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	12.3	81.5	0.5	5.7	0.0	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	7.3	86.3	0.5	5.8	0.1	100.0	2528
Newar	10.0	82.5	2.1	5.4	0.0	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	10.7	82.5	0.7	6.0	0.1	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	7.3	88.8	0.1	3.7	0.1	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	10.7	83.4	0.2	5.7	0.0	100.0	1795
Dalit	5.5	86.3	0.5	7.7	0.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	7.4	88.7	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	291
Education							
No education	1.1	84.9	0.7	13.2	0.1	100.0	4441
No formal education	1.6	93.7	0.4	4.2	0.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	8.3	89.2	0.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	26.2	73.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	22.1	77.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	2.9	92.2	0.5	4.4	0.0	100.0	3837
Business	6.7	90.5	0.4	2.3	0.0	100.0	1236
Service	16.0	82.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	8.6	88.3	0.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	3.0	89.9	0.7	6.4	0.0	100.0	3409
Not working	31.8	48.8	0.5	18.8	0.1	100.0	1494
Other activities	22.8	74.2	0.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	6.4	89.3	0.0	4.0	0.3	100.0	233
Medium	11.2	84.1	0.3	4.4	0.0	100.0	8222
Low	5.5	85.0	0.9	8.5	0.0	100.0	4417

*single refers to widowed men/women who have not remarried

Table 3.5 Distribution of the sample population by education

Percentage distribution of respondents by their level of education, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q104)							
	No education	No formal education	Basic education	Secondary education	Higher education	Total	Number
Overall	34.5	17.3	22.3	21.7	4.2	100.00	12872
Province							
Province 1	33.5	18.3	21.5	24.6	2.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	50.8	11.1	16.9	17.5	3.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	28.5	18.1	21.0	26.2	6.2	100.0	2565
Province 4	24.7	23.0	25.4	23.1	3.9	100.0	1309
Province 5	27.9	18.2	29.6	19.7	4.6	100.0	2287
Province 6	37.2	20.6	18.7	20.8	2.7	100.0	707
Province 7	39.5	16.1	21.5	17.5	5.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	46.7	12.0	18.7	18.6	3.9	100.0	1153
Hill	29.3	21.1	22.8	22.6	4.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	36.0	15.6	22.5	21.7	4.2	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	32.1	16.7	22.5	23.6	5.1	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	38.3	18.2	21.9	18.8	2.7	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	22.2	18.3	27.5	26.0	6.0	100.0	6064
Women	45.5	16.5	17.6	17.9	2.5	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	3.1	4.0	29.4	58.1	5.4	100.0	1693
25-39	19.3	15.5	31.2	27.1	6.9	100.0	4638
40-59	44.5	22.5	18.0	12.2	2.8	100.0	4515
60 and above	66.6	20.2	8.5	3.8	0.9	100.0	2026
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	18.3	13.3	21.8	36.9	9.7	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	29.4	17.3	21.9	25.3	6.0	100.0	2528
Newar	26.1	21.0	21.6	25.3	6.0	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	32.4	21.0	24.3	20.6	1.7	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	43.2	13.4	17.3	20.6	5.5	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	37.9	15.7	26.5	17.2	2.6	100.0	1795
Dalit	52.7	18.6	19.4	8.6	0.7	100.0	1693
Muslim	49.8	18.6	20.2	10.8	0.6	100.0	291
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	42.2	22.5	23.2	11.5	0.6	100.0	3837
Business	13.2	15.0	33.0	35.2	3.6	100.0	1236
Service	2.7	6.9	17.9	48.9	23.6	100.0	1484
Daily wage	35.4	22.6	32.2	9.6	0.1	100.0	1085
Household chores	46.7	18.4	20.9	13.2	0.9	100.0	3409
Not working	40.4	11.1	10.6	33.5	4.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	11.5	12.2	24.8	43.9	7.5	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	13.1	18.8	26.3	25.9	16.0	100.0	233
Medium	24.8	16.5	24.2	28.9	5.7	100.0	8222
Low	53.7	18.9	18.4	8.3	0.8	100.0	4417

Table 3.6 Distribution of the sample population by caste/ethnicity

Percentage distribution of respondents by the caste/ethnic group with which they identify, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q103)										
	Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	Newar	Hill Janajati	Tarai Caste	Tarai Janajati	Dalit	Muslim	Total	Number
Overall	14.3	19.6	3.4	23.5	9.9	13.9	13.2	2.3	100.0	12872
Province										
Province 1	11.4	16.2	4.8	38.0	5.1	13.1	10.5	1.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	3.6	1.1	0.5	6.2	42.1	20.0	17.0	9.4	100.0	2309
Province 3	26.4	22.3	9.9	31.4	0.2	2.0	7.9	0.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	20.8	15.6	1.9	41.8	0.0	2.9	17.0	0.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	12.2	19.7	1.2	20.0	5.5	27.0	12.3	2.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	9.5	57.3	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0	100.0	707
Province 7	14.3	39.0	0.3	2.0	3.4	25.0	15.8	0.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone										
Mountain	12.9	36.6	5.2	35.2	0.0	0.0	10	0.0	100.0	1153
Hill	16.4	26.2	5.7	37.9	0.1	0.7	13.1	0.0	100.0	4771
Tarai	13.0	12.3	1.6	11.6	18.2	25.4	13.7	4.2	100.0	6948
Urban/rural										
Municipality	17.9	19.3	4.4	18.9	9.4	14.5	13.8	1.9	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	8.5	20.2	1.9	30.7	10.6	13.1	12.2	2.9	100.0	5007
Sex										
Men	14.4	19.4	3.1	22.3	11.5	14.4	12.1	2.7	100.0	6064
Women	14.1	19.8	3.7	24.5	8.4	13.5	14.1	1.9	100.0	6808
Age group										
18-24	14.2	17.8	2.5	27.3	7.8	16.2	11.7	2.4	100.0	1693
25-39	13.2	20.1	3.4	21.6	10.3	15.5	13.4	2.5	100.0	4638
40-59	14.3	20.2	3.6	23.6	9.6	13.2	13.6	2.0	100.0	4515
60 and above	16.2	19.0	3.8	23.9	11.1	10.8	13.0	2.3	100.0	2026
Education										
No education	7.6	16.8	2.6	22.1	12.4	15.3	20.1	3.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	11.0	19.7	4.2	28.4	7.6	12.6	14.1	2.4	100.0	2229
Basic education	14.0	19.3	3.3	25.6	7.7	16.6	11.5	2.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	24.2	22.9	4.0	22.2	9.3	11.1	5.2	1.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	33.1	28.2	4.9	9.4	13.0	8.8	2.2	0.3	100.0	537
Occupation/ usual activities										
Agriculture	11.5	21.2	2.9	25.7	10.1	15.5	12.1	1.2	100.0	3837
Business	20.2	20.1	6.9	20.9	10.8	9.7	8.8	2.5	100.0	1236
Service	24.8	25.6	4.1	20.0	8.2	9.9	5.8	1.5	100.0	1484
Daily wage	2.7	8.2	2.1	22.8	9.3	22.7	28.0	4.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	12.1	18.4	2.7	24.3	10.4	14.1	15.4	2.7	100.0	3409
Not working	18.7	21.2	4.0	23.0	8.3	11.2	11.1	2.6	100.0	1494
Other activities	16.9	16.5	2.2	18.5	15.3	13.1	12.3	5.2	100.0	326
Economic status										
High	15.4	23.3	2.4	14.9	28.7	7.3	4.0	4.0	100.0	233
Medium	18.5	21.9	4.4	24.2	9.3	12.3	7.6	1.8	100.0	8222
Low	6.3	15.3	1.6	22.4	9.9	17.3	24	3.1	100.0	4417

Table 3.7 Distribution of the sample population by their occupation/usual activity

Percentage distribution of respondents by the work they are primarily engaged in, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q105)									
	Agriculture	Business	Service	Daily wage	Household chores	Not working	Other activities	Total	Number
Overall	29.8	9.6	11.5	8.4	26.5	11.6	2.5	100.0	12872
Province									
Province 1	31.4	9.8	9.3	7.6	27.6	12.4	1.9	100.0	2498
Province 2	27.3	8.0	7.9	11.3	31.8	10.0	3.6	100.0	2309
Province 3	30.3	13.2	14.5	9.3	17.0	13.0	2.8	100.0	2565
Province 4	26.3	7.7	13.6	4.4	32.9	13.5	1.6	100.0	1309
Province 5	29.2	8.7	14.0	8.6	26.5	9.9	3.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	35.2	8.6	10.8	7.4	28.8	7.9	1.3	100.0	707
Province 7	32.1	8.9	10.3	7.4	25.9	13.5	1.9	100.0	1198
Ecological zone									
Mountain	40.6	7.2	11.3	11.0	17.7	9.8	2.3	100.0	1153
Hill	33.1	8.9	13.2	6.8	24.3	11.6	2.1	100.0	4771
Tarai	25.8	10.5	10.4	9.1	29.4	11.9	2.9	100.0	6948
Urban/rural									
Municipality	26.6	10.8	12.4	7.7	28.1	11.8	2.6	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	34.9	7.7	10.2	9.6	24.0	11.2	2.4	100.0	5007
Sex									
Men	32.2	12.1	18.1	15.0	5.4	13.5	3.6	100.0	6064
Women	27.6	7.4	5.6	2.5	45.3	9.9	1.6	100.0	6808
Age group									
18-24	12.6	7.4	15.5	9.9	18.7	30.8	5.2	100.0	1693
25-39	26.2	13.2	15.9	10.9	27.9	3.7	2.3	100.0	4638
40-59	39.8	10.3	9.3	8.7	28.1	1.5	2.3	100.0	4515
60 and above	29.4	3.1	4.8	2.1	26.4	32.6	1.5	100.0	2026
Caste/ethnic group									
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	24.0	13.6	20.0	1.6	22.5	15.2	3.0	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	32.1	9.8	15.1	3.5	24.8	12.5	2.1	100.0	2528
Newar	25.3	19.3	14.0	5.1	21.0	13.7	1.6	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	32.6	8.6	9.8	8.2	27.4	11.4	2.0	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	30.4	10.5	9.6	7.9	27.8	9.7	3.9	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	33.0	6.7	8.2	13.7	26.7	9.3	2.4	100.0	1795
Dalit	27.3	6.4	5.1	17.9	31.1	9.8	2.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	15.6	10.8	7.7	15.7	31.3	13.2	5.8	100.0	291
Education									
No education	36.5	3.7	0.9	8.7	35.9	13.6	0.8	100.0	4441
No formal education	38.7	8.3	4.6	11.0	28.1	7.5	1.8	100.0	2229
Basic education	31.1	14.3	9.3	12.2	24.8	5.5	2.8	100.0	2865
Secondary education	15.8	15.5	25.9	3.7	16.0	17.9	5.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	4.1	8.4	65.2	0.2	5.5	12.0	4.6	100.0	537
Economic Status									
High	14.7	16.0	24.3	4.2	24.0	8.8	8.1	100.0	233
Medium	27.7	12.0	15.0	4.7	25.8	11.9	2.8	100.0	8222
Low	34.6	4.8	4.3	15.5	27.9	11.1	1.8	100.0	4417

Table 3.8 Distribution of the sample population by economic status

Percentage distribution of respondents by how they identify their economic status compared to those around them, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q112)					
	High	Medium	Low	Total	Number
Overall	1.8	63.9	34.3	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	0.7	69.6	29.7	100.0	2498
Province 2	3.7	50.5	45.8	100.0	2309
Province 3	1.8	76.0	22.2	100.0	2565
Province 4	2.6	72.1	25.3	100.0	1309
Province 5	1.2	59.7	39.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	1.4	56.0	42.5	100.0	707
Province 7	1.2	55.3	43.5	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	0.8	57.7	41.5	100.0	1153
Hill	1.7	65.8	32.4	100.0	4771
Tarai	2.0	63.6	34.4	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	1.9	67.1	31.0	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	1.7	58.8	39.6	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	2.3	64.2	33.5	100.0	6064
Women	1.4	63.6	35.0	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	1.5	75.4	23.1	100.0	1693
25-39	1.8	66.4	31.8	100.0	4638
40-59	1.9	61.2	36.9	100.0	4515
60 and above	1.8	55.9	42.2	100.0	2026
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	2.0	82.9	15.1	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	2.2	71.1	26.7	100.0	2528
Newar	1.2	82.8	16.0	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	1.1	66.0	32.8	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	5.3	60.2	34.5	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	1.0	56.4	42.6	100.0	1795
Dalit	0.6	36.8	62.7	100.0	1693
Muslim	3.2	49.8	47.0	100.0	291
Education					
No education	0.7	45.9	53.4	100.0	4441
No formal education	2.0	60.7	37.4	100.0	2229
Basic education	2.1	69.5	28.4	100.0	2865
Secondary education	2.2	84.8	13.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	7.0	86.8	6.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities					
Agriculture	0.9	59.3	39.8	100.0	3837
Business	3.0	80.0	17.0	100.0	1236
Service	3.8	83.3	12.9	100.0	1484
Daily wage	0.9	35.9	63.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	1.6	62.3	36.1	100.0	3409
Not working	1.4	65.7	33.0	100.0	1494
Other activities	5.8	70.3	24.0	100.0	326

Table 3.9 Shares who have one or more family members who migrated abroad

Percentage distribution of respondents who have one or more family members living abroad (for at least six months), Nepal, 2017/18 (Q109)				
	Yes	No	Total	Number
Overall	28.6	71.4	100.0	12872
Province				
Province 1	35.7	64.3	100.0	2498
Province 2	26.8	73.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	20.9	79.1	100.0	2565
Province 4	36.8	63.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	27.1	72.9	100.0	2287
Province 6	15.4	84.6	100.0	707
Province 7	35.1	64.9	100.0	1198
Ecological zone				
Mountain	19.6	80.4	100.0	1153
Hill	28.9	71.1	100.0	4771
Tarai	29.9	70.1	100.0	6948
Urban/rural				
Municipality	28.8	71.2	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	28.3	71.7	100.0	5007
Sex				
Men	24.5	75.5	100.0	6064
Women	32.2	67.8	100.0	6808
Age group				
18-24	28.1	71.9	100.0	1693
25-39	24.1	75.9	100.0	4638
40-59	31.1	68.9	100.0	4515
60 and above	32.3	67.7	100.0	2026
Caste/ethnic group				
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	28.7	71.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	28.2	71.8	100.0	2528
Newar	20.4	79.6	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	31.3	68.7	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	26.2	73.8	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	21.9	78.1	100.0	1795
Dalit	32.0	68.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	48.4	51.6	100.0	291
Education				
No education	30.4	69.6	100.0	4441
No formal education	30.2	69.8	100.0	2229
Basic education	29.7	70.3	100.0	2865
Secondary education	24.6	75.4	100.0	2799
Higher education	21.2	78.8	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities				
Agriculture	29.3	70.7	100.0	3837
Business	23.0	77.0	100.0	1236
Service	23.9	76.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	16.5	83.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	35.7	64.3	100.0	3409
Not working	28.8	71.2	100.0	1494
Other activities	27.4	72.6	100.0	326
Economic Status				
High	32.1	67.9	100.0	233
Medium	30.7	69.3	100.0	8222
Low	24.5	75.5	100.0	4417

Table 3.10 Number of family members who live abroad among those who have at least one family member who migrated

Percentage distribution of how many of the respondents' family members have migrated abroad (among those who have one or more family members living abroad for at least six months), Nepal, 2017/18 (Q110) (N= 3679)				
	1 family member abroad	2–3 family member abroad	4 + family member abroad	Total
Overall	74.4	20.8	4.8	100.0
Province				
Province 1	75.1	22.7	2.2	100.0
Province 2	78.4	20.4	1.2	100.0
Province 3	75.9	18.7	5.4	100.0
Province 4	72.6	23.1	4.4	100.0
Province 5	77.9	18.5	3.7	100.0
Province 6	84.1	14.1	1.7	100.0
Province 7	59.9	22.6	17.5	100.0
Ecological zone				
Mountain	68.6	21.0	10.4	100.0
Hill	74.5	22.0	3.5	100.0
Tarai	75.1	20.0	5.0	100.0
Urban/rural				
Municipality	74.1	21.3	4.6	100.0
Rural Municipality	75.0	20.0	5.0	100.0
Sex				
Men	72.3	22.4	5.3	100.0
Women	75.9	19.7	4.4	100.0
Age group				
18-24	77.4	19.0	3.6	100.0
25-39	82.1	14.8	3.1	100.0
40-59	71.7	24.0	4.3	100.0
60 and above	66.9	24.3	8.8	100.0
Caste/ethnic group				
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	72.5	23.2	4.3	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	71.5	21.7	6.8	100.0
Newar	77.5	16.1	6.4	100.0
Hill Janajati	76.5	21.0	2.5	100.0
Tarai Caste	79.5	19.5	1.0	100.0
Tarai Janajati	84.1	14.7	1.2	100.0
Dalit	67.9	20.5	11.6	100.0
Muslim	67.0	29.8	3.2	100.0
Education				
No education	69.8	24.2	6.0	100.0
No formal education	77.5	18.5	4.0	100.0
Basic education	78.0	18.0	4.0	100.0
Secondary education	77.0	18.7	4.2	100.0
Higher education	69.6	26.9	3.5	100.0
Occupation/usual activities				
Agriculture	74.7	20.8	4.5	100.0
Business	79.1	15.6	5.3	100.0
Service	68.4	24.7	6.9	100.0
Daily wage	79.4	18.7	1.9	100.0
Household chores	75.6	19.9	4.5	100.0
Not working	71.6	22.9	5.5	100.0
Other activities	69.6	27.6	2.9	100.0
Economic Status				
High	70.4	21.5	8.1	100.0
Medium	73.3	22.3	4.4	100.0
Low	77.5	17.1	5.4	100.0

Table 3.11 Households that have received remittance in the past year (among those who have at least one family member abroad)

Percentage distribution of respondents who have received remittance in the past 12 months (among those who have one or more family members living abroad for at least six months), Nepal, 2017/18 (Q111) (N=3679)				
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total
Overall	76.8	22.8	0.4	100.0
Province				
Province 1	82.1	17.8	0.0	100.0
Province 2	76.7	22.5	0.9	100.0
Province 3	74.1	24.9	1.0	100.0
Province 4	85.6	14.3	0.1	100.0
Province 5	72.4	27.6	0.0	100.0
Province 6	68.3	31.0	0.7	100.0
Province 7	68.0	31.4	0.6	100.0
Ecological zone				
Mountain	58.2	41.7	0.1	100.0
Hill	73.5	25.9	0.6	100.0
Tarai	81.0	18.6	0.3	100.0
Urban/rural				
Municipality	79.1	20.6	0.3	100.0
Rural Municipality	73.2	26.2	0.6	100.0
Sex				
Men	73.9	25.7	0.4	100.0
Women	78.8	20.8	0.4	100.0
Age group				
18-24	81.5	18.5	0.0	100.0
25-39	80.9	18.9	0.2	100.0
40-59	75.1	24.6	0.3	100.0
60 and above	71.3	27.5	1.2	100.0
Caste/ethnic group				
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	81.2	18.8	0.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	70.7	28.7	0.7	100.0
Newar	77.9	22.1	0.0	100.0
Hill Janajati	79.5	20.2	0.3	100.0
Tarai Caste	78.3	20.9	0.8	100.0
Tarai Janajati	79.7	19.6	0.7	100.0
Dalit	72.0	27.9	0.1	100.0
Muslim	80.0	19.0	1.0	100.0
Education				
No education	72.7	26.4	0.9	100.0
No formal education	76.5	23.5	0.0	100.0
Basic education	79.2	20.5	0.3	100.0
Secondary education	83.2	16.7	0.0	100.0
Higher education	70.8	29.2	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activities				
Agriculture	74.3	25.2	0.5	100.0
Business	78.4	21.3	0.3	100.0
Service	78.4	21.6	0.1	100.0
Daily wage	67.0	33.0	0.0	100.0
Household chores	79.5	20.2	0.3	100.0
Not working	77.9	21.4	0.7	100.0
Other activities	74.9	22.7	2.4	100.0
Economic Status				
High	89.7	10.3	0.0	100.0
Medium	80.9	18.8	0.3	100.0
Low	66.5	32.9	0.6	100.0

Table 3.12 Families that have access to an account in a bank or financial institution

Percentage distribution of respondents who have, or whose family members have, access to financial accounts, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q113) (N=12872)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	64.4	35.1	0.6	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	70.5	28.9	0.6	100.0	2498
Province 2	61.5	38.0	0.5	100.0	2309
Province 3	70.0	29.3	0.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	74.3	25.0	0.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	58.1	41.4	0.5	100.0	2287
Province 6	30.1	69.6	0.2	100.0	707
Province 7	66.3	33.1	0.6	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	48.8	50.9	0.3	100.0	1153
Hill	59.3	40.2	0.5	100.0	4771
Tarai	70.4	28.9	0.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	69.9	29.4	0.7	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	55.6	44.0	0.4	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	63.6	36.1	0.3	100.0	6064
Women	65.0	34.2	0.8	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	69.8	29.9	0.2	100.0	1693
25-39	66.2	33.7	0.0	100.0	4638
40-59	63.8	35.8	0.4	100.0	4515
60 and above	57.9	39.9	2.2	100.0	2026
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	84.8	14.7	0.5	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	64.3	35.1	0.6	100.0	2528
Newar	81.5	17.9	0.6	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	58.1	41.5	0.5	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	71.7	28.0	0.4	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	62.8	36.3	1.0	100.0	1795
Dalit	46.9	52.6	0.5	100.0	1693
Muslim	55.1	44.4	0.4	100.0	291
Education					
No education	48.5	50.2	1.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	58.9	40.9	0.2	100.0	2229
Basic education	67.5	32.3	0.2	100.0	2865
Secondary education	84.8	15.1	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	95.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities					
Agriculture	55.5	44.3	0.2	100.0	3837
Business	85.0	15.0	0.0	100.0	1236
Service	88.3	11.7	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	40.8	59.1	0.1	100.0	1085
Household chores	62.4	36.8	0.8	100.0	3409
Not working	65.5	32.1	2.5	100.0	1494
Other activities	76.2	23.8	0.0	100.0	326
Economic Status					
High	89.9	10.1	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	76.6	22.9	0.5	100.0	8222
Low	40.2	59.1	0.6	100.0	4417

ANNEX 4

Data Tables for Chapter 4

Table 4.1.A Participation in public activities (overall)

Percentage distribution of people by frequency of participation in social and political activities, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q301) (N=12872)						
	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	DK/RS	Total
Campaigns/rallies/mass meetings of political parties	5.2	20.6	9.2	64.8	0.1	100.0
Protests such as sit-ins, gherao, etc.	0.9	4.7	3.4	90.8	0.2	100.0
Cultural/ethnic/religious rallies, meetings, etc.	6.4	29.2	8.6	55.6	0.2	100.0
Ward/village meetings	10.7	33.2	9.3	46.5	0.4	100.0
Local level planning/budgeting meeting	5.1	14.4	7.5	71.0	2.0	100.0
User groups' meetings	9.4	24.4	6.5	58.9	0.9	100.0
Volunteer service/social service (neighbourhood development, plantation, sanitation, immunization, etc.)	11.5	30.0	9.1	49.1	0.4	100.0
Parent-teacher meetings in schools	14.1	28.7	7.1	49.7	0.3	100.0
Social media campaigns (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)	11.2	13.8	4.3	65.9	4.8	100.0

Table 4.B Participation in public activities (frequently or occasionally)

Percentage distribution of people who 'frequently' or 'occasionally' participate in the following social and political activities, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q301) (N=12872)									
	Political activities	Protests	Cultural meetings	Ward/village meetings	Local meeting	User groups' meetings	Volunteer activities	Parent-teacher meetings	Social media campaigns
Overall	25.8	5.6	35.5	43.9	19.4	33.8	41.4	42.8	25.0
Province									
Province 1	26.8	5.4	41.5	36.9	16.9	28.0	26.9	38.4	25.7
Province 2	18.5	3.9	29.7	25.0	9.1	9.3	21.1	26.0	14.5
Province 3	28.0	7.0	37.2	47.5	19.0	36.9	45.3	46.0	37.6
Province 4	26.8	6.4	40.0	62.2	30.6	57.0	62.6	56.4	33.0
Province 5	26.5	3.0	30.7	49.8	21.9	39.2	50.3	46.0	24.3
Province 6	25.4	6.8	12.3	42.7	21.0	37.0	43.6	51.5	14.1
Province 7	31.0	10.0	48.9	56.2	28.0	48.6	61.2	51.8	15.8
Ecological zone									
Mountain	27.8	6.2	38.3	55.7	23.7	45.3	50.8	51.3	23.8
Hill	26.1	5.4	35.4	54.1	25.7	46.1	50.5	51.1	28.1
Tarai	25.3	5.7	35.2	34.8	14.5	23.4	33.7	35.7	23.1
Urban/rural place of residence									
Municipality	27.0	6.2	35.8	42.0	18.1	31.8	41.4	41.8	27.4
Rural Municipality	23.9	4.7	35.2	46.7	21.5	36.9	41.4	44.4	21.1
Sex									
Men	35.6	8.1	41.5	56.3	28.0	41.7	47.3	50.1	31.4
Women	17.1	3.4	30.2	32.7	11.8	26.7	36.2	36.4	19.2
Age group									
18-24	27.6	6.2	31.6	36.2	15.0	25.9	40.0	29.0	62.4
25-39	26.8	5.8	35.5	46.0	20.1	36.3	45.9	54.0	35.7
40-59	27.7	6.0	38.7	48.1	21.8	37.7	43.7	46.1	12.3
60 and above	18.9	4.1	32.3	36.9	16.8	27.1	29.3	25.5	2.3

Table 4.8 Contd...

	Political activities	Protests	Cultural meetings	Ward/village meetings	Local meeting	User groups' meetings	Volunteer activities	Parent-teacher meetings	Social media campaigns
Caste/ethnic group									
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	32.2	6.5	44.5	52.9	23.4	41.9	50.7	50.5	40.7
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	29.6	6.7	37.5	51.7	24.5	43.8	52.6	50.9	27.6
Newar	20.4	4.3	38.1	40.9	15.9	27.3	40.1	40.2	30.8
Hill Janajati	22.6	4.2	33.1	46.6	21.7	39.3	40.6	43.2	26.9
Tarai Caste	17.4	3.8	35.3	29.0	10.0	10.1	23.6	29.1	14.7
Tarai Janajati	27.0	6.4	33.2	36.5	16.8	26.2	36.3	36.3	17.9
Dalit	25.9	6.6	29.8	39.7	16.1	31.8	37.5	43.2	15.1
Muslim	23.2	5.2	32.9	29.6	9.8	9.4	28.1	22.6	20.4
Education									
No education	15.2	3.0	26.4	29.4	8.8	21.3	27.1	27.0	1.8
No formal education	27.3	6.3	38.2	51.7	22.8	39.9	43.4	48.7	6.7
Basic education	33.2	7.2	39.4	54.0	26.0	42.4	49.0	54.4	30.7
Secondary education	32.9	6.7	41.8	48.4	25.1	38.3	51.0	47.8	60.8
Higher education	31.5	11.0	47.9	53.1	29.1	42.3	61.0	61.9	75.5
Occupation/usual activities									
Agriculture	30.8	6.2	42.4	54.0	22.9	40.5	46.8	50.3	12.1
Business	29.1	5.0	36.5	45.1	19.9	34.1	42.9	51.1	40.6
Service	28.5	6.0	43.5	55.6	30.0	43.5	55.5	60.9	60.4
Daily wage	28.0	6.3	29.3	40.5	16.9	31.8	35.3	42.1	18.1
Household chores	17.0	3.7	27.6	32.5	12.6	27.4	34.7	34.0	15.0
Not working	33.5	9.5	33.6	36.2	14.8	22.9	41.1	24.1	69.4
Other activities	21.4	6.3	32.0	34.8	19.4	25.9	29.0	23.6	13.5
Economic status									
High	34.9	14.5	36.3	52.8	34.4	41.7	48.4	53.8	36.7
Medium	27.7	6.0	38.9	46.3	21.6	35.6	44.5	45.2	33.0
Low	21.8	4.4	29.2	38.8	14.5	30.0	35.2	37.9	9.5

Table 4.1.1 Participation in political activities

Percentage distribution of people by frequency of participation in campaigns/rallies/mass meetings of political parties, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q301.1)							
	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	DK/RS	Total	Number
Overall	5.2	20.6	9.2	64.8	0.1	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	4.7	22.1	15.7	57.4	0.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	4.9	13.7	3.8	77.6	0.1	100.0	2309
Province 3	6.1	21.9	5.9	65.7	0.3	100.0	2565
Province 4	6.9	19.9	8.3	64.7	0.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	3.7	22.8	14.2	59.3	0.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	3.7	21.7	6.6	67.9	0.1	100.0	707
Province 7	6.7	24.3	6.5	62.5	0.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	4.7	23.1	7.3	64.6	0.3	100.0	1153
Hill	5.1	21.0	7.9	65.9	0.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	5.3	20.0	10.5	64.1	0.1	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	5.6	21.5	9.5	63.3	0.2	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	4.5	19.4	8.8	67.2	0.1	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	8.5	27.1	10.8	53.5	0.1	100.0	6064
Women	2.2	14.9	7.9	74.8	0.2	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	3.7	23.9	9.7	62.6	0.0	100.0	1693
25-39	4.6	22.2	10.5	62.7	0.0	100.0	4329
40-59	6.1	21.5	9.8	62.5	0.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	5.3	13.5	5.5	75.2	0.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	8.5	23.8	10.5	57.2	0.1	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	5.9	23.7	8.8	61.5	0.0	100.0	2528
Newar	3.9	16.6	7.9	70.9	0.7	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	3.8	18.8	9.4	67.8	0.2	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	4.0	13.4	8.0	74.6	0.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	4.4	22.6	10.7	62.1	0.2	100.0	1795
Dalit	4.9	21.0	8.6	65.4	0.2	100.0	1693
Muslim	6.4	16.9	5.0	71.8	0.0	100.0	291
Education							
No education	2.1	13.0	5.4	79.1	0.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	5.8	21.5	11.3	61.4	0.0	100.0	2229
Basic education	7.1	26.1	11.8	54.9	0.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	7.1	25.8	10.9	56.2	0.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	7.7	23.8	9.8	58.7	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	5.6	25.2	10.1	59.0	0.2	100.0	3837
Business	6.7	22.4	11.8	59.2	0.0	100.0	1236
Service	7.8	20.7	11.1	60.5	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	3.9	24.1	11.6	60.2	0.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	2.4	14.6	7.1	75.7	0.1	100.0	3409
Not working	3.2	17.4	7.3	71.9	0.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	24.7	27.0	5.2	43.1	0.0	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	15.7	19.2	4.5	60.6	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	5.7	22.0	9.7	62.5	0.1	100.0	8222
Low	3.6	18.1	8.7	69.4	0.2	100.0	4417

Table 4.1.2 Participation in protests

Percentage distribution of people by frequency of participation in protests such as sit-ins, <i>gherao</i> , etc., Nepal, 2017/18 (Q301.2)							
	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	DK/RS	Total	Number
Overall	0.9	4.7	3.4	90.8	0.2	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	0.5	4.9	6.4	88.0	0.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	1.2	2.7	1.7	94.2	0.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	0.9	6.0	2.0	90.7	0.4	100.0	2565
Province 4	1.4	5.0	2.5	90.8	0.3	100.0	1309
Province 5	0.2	2.8	2.4	94.5	0.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	1.0	5.8	4.9	88.1	0.2	100.0	707
Province 7	1.9	8.1	5.2	84.8	0.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	0.7	5.6	2.9	90.5	0.3	100.0	1153
Hill	0.9	4.5	2.7	91.7	0.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	1.0	4.7	3.9	90.2	0.2	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	1.1	5.1	3.5	90.0	0.3	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	0.7	4.0	3.1	92.0	0.1	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	1.4	6.7	4.7	87.2	0.1	100.0	6064
Women	0.5	3.0	2.2	94.0	0.3	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	0.4	5.7	3.4	90.3	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	1.1	4.7	3.9	90.1	0.1	100.0	4329
40-59	1.1	4.9	3.4	90.5	0.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	0.7	3.4	2.2	93.2	0.5	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	1.2	5.3	3.7	89.5	0.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	0.6	6.1	3.1	90.2	0.1	100.0	2528
Newar	0.8	3.5	2.8	92.1	0.7	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	0.6	3.5	3.0	92.5	0.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	1.0	2.9	2.4	93.8	0.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	1.1	5.3	3.4	90.0	0.2	100.0	1795
Dalit	1.2	5.3	5.3	87.9	0.2	100.0	1693
Muslim	1.6	3.6	1.5	93.3	0.0	100.0	291
Education							
No education	0.4	2.6	2.2	94.5	0.4	100.0	4441
No formal education	1.1	5.2	4.1	89.6	0.0	100.0	2229
Basic education	1.7	5.5	3.7	89.1	0.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	0.8	5.9	4.5	88.6	0.2	100.0	2799
Higher education	1.0	10.0	2.8	86.2	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	1.0	5.2	4.2	89.4	0.2	100.0	3837
Business	1.1	3.9	4.0	90.9	0.0	100.0	1236
Service	0.8	5.2	4.1	89.8	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	1.2	5.1	4.4	89.1	0.1	100.0	1085
Household chores	0.5	3.3	2.0	94.1	0.2	100.0	3409
Not working	0.5	4.7	2.2	92.1	0.5	100.0	1494
Other activities	5.9	12.8	3.8	77.5	0.0	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	4.8	9.7	1.9	83.5	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	0.9	5.1	3.7	90.1	0.1	100.0	8222
Low	0.7	3.7	2.8	92.5	0.3	100.0	4417

Table 4.1.3 Participation in cultural activities

Percentage distribution of people by frequency of participation in cultural/ethnic/religious rallies, meetings, etc. Nepal, 2017/18 (Q301.3)							
	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	DK/RS	Total	Number
Overall	6.4	29.2	8.6	55.6	0.2	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	6.8	34.6	14.8	43.7	0.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	6.4	23.3	3.9	66.0	0.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	8.3	28.9	6.2	56.0	0.6	100.0	2565
Province 4	6.6	33.4	7.2	52.4	0.3	100.0	1309
Province 5	2.5	28.2	10.4	58.9	0.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	0.8	11.5	7.9	79.4	0.4	100.0	707
Province 7	11.7	37.2	7.8	43.2	0.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	8.1	30.3	7.8	53.4	0.4	100.0	1153
Hill	7.1	28.2	7.3	57.0	0.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	5.6	29.6	9.6	55.1	0.2	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	6.1	29.7	8.5	55.5	0.3	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	6.8	28.4	8.7	55.9	0.2	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	9.1	32.4	8.7	49.6	0.1	100.0	6064
Women	4.0	26.2	8.4	61.0	0.4	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	3.9	27.7	9.6	58.8	0.0	100.0	1693
25-39	6.1	29.5	8.5	55.9	0.1	100.0	4329
40-59	6.7	32.0	8.6	52.5	0.2	100.0	4568
60 and above	8.2	24.0	7.9	59.2	0.7	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	8.0	36.5	8.4	46.8	0.2	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	6.9	30.6	7.7	54.7	0.1	100.0	2528
Newar	8.5	29.6	6.4	54.0	1.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	5.4	27.7	8.8	58.0	0.2	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	8.2	27.2	6.6	58.1	0.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	5.0	28.2	12.4	54.0	0.4	100.0	1795
Dalit	4.7	25.1	7.9	62.0	0.2	100.0	1693
Muslim	10.3	22.7	6.8	59.9	0.4	100.0	291
Education							
No education	4.7	21.6	7.4	65.6	0.6	100.0	4441
No formal education	7.5	30.6	9.1	52.6	0.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	6.5	32.8	10.1	50.5	0.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	7.3	34.5	9.1	49.2	0.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	9.9	38.0	5.1	47.1	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	8.4	34.0	8.7	48.6	0.4	100.0	3837
Business	5.6	30.9	10.6	52.9	0.0	100.0	1236
Service	8.2	35.3	8.1	48.4	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	5.4	23.9	9.3	61.3	0.1	100.0	1085
Household chores	3.9	23.7	7.6	64.6	0.2	100.0	3409
Not working	4.3	22.6	9.5	63.0	0.8	100.0	1494
Other activities	17.2	42.0	4.4	36.4	0.0	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	8.7	27.6	8.0	55.7	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	7.0	31.9	9.0	51.9	0.2	100.0	8222
Low	5.2	24.1	7.8	62.6	0.4	100.0	4417

Table 4.1.4 Participation in ward/village meetings

Percentage distribution of people by frequency of participation in ward/village meetings, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q301.4)							
	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	DK/RS	Total	Number
Overall	10.7	33.2	9.3	46.5	0.4	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	8.6	28.2	10.7	52.4	0.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	4.6	20.4	5.4	69.3	0.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	11.4	36.1	9.4	42.0	1.1	100.0	2565
Province 4	23.6	38.6	7.4	29.9	0.5	100.0	1309
Province 5	8.6	41.2	11.7	38.5	0.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	9.9	32.8	15.3	41.6	0.4	100.0	707
Province 7	15.3	40.9	7.5	36.3	0.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	13.9	41.8	9.2	34.7	0.4	100.0	1153
Hill	15.5	38.6	10.0	35.6	0.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	6.8	28.0	8.8	55.9	0.4	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	9.3	32.7	9.4	48.1	0.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	12.8	33.9	9.1	44.0	0.3	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	15.8	40.5	10.3	33.1	0.2	100.0	6064
Women	6.1	26.6	8.4	58.4	0.5	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	6.8	29.4	9.5	54.1	0.2	100.0	1693
25-39	10.0	36.0	9.8	44.1	0.1	100.0	4329
40-59	13.2	34.9	9.4	42.3	0.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	9.7	27.2	8.0	53.7	1.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	15.1	37.7	10.9	35.3	1.0	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	12.6	39.1	10.2	37.9	0.1	100.0	2528
Newar	9.2	31.7	7.5	51.2	0.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	11.6	35.0	9.0	44.2	0.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	5.9	23.1	6.7	64.3	0.1	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	6.6	29.9	10.1	53.2	0.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	10.2	29.5	9.1	50.7	0.5	100.0	1693
Muslim	6.9	22.7	5.0	65.1	0.4	100.0	291
Education							
No education	4.8	24.6	7.7	62.0	0.9	100.0	4441
No formal education	12.9	38.8	10.7	37.4	0.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	13.8	40.2	10.3	35.6	0.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	13.8	34.5	9.7	41.8	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	16.1	37.0	8.7	38.3	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	14.2	39.8	10.3	35.5	0.2	100.0	3837
Business	10.9	34.2	9.3	45.5	0.2	100.0	1236
Service	15.9	39.7	11.0	33.3	0.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	9.8	30.7	12.8	46.5	0.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	5.7	26.8	7.1	60.1	0.3	100.0	3409
Not working	3.8	25.2	8.2	61.1	1.6	100.0	1494
Other activities	31.0	33.3	5.6	30.2	0.0	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	24.6	28.2	3.3	43.8	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	11.4	34.8	9.5	43.8	0.3	100.0	8222
Low	8.5	30.4	9.2	51.6	0.4	100.0	4417

Table 4.1.5 Participation in local planning meetings

Percentage distribution of people by frequency of participation in local level planning/budgeting meetings, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q301.5)							
	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	DK/RS	Total	Number
Overall	5.1	14.4	7.5	71.0	2.0	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	4.1	12.8	10.4	72.3	0.4	100.0	2498
Province 2	2.1	7.0	2.5	82.1	6.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	4.8	14.1	6.5	71.6	2.9	100.0	2565
Province 4	12.7	17.9	9.0	59.4	0.9	100.0	1309
Province 5	4.5	17.4	10.2	67.7	0.2	100.0	2287
Province 6	4.8	16.2	10.0	68.0	1.0	100.0	707
Province 7	6.3	21.7	4.9	66.2	0.9	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	5.7	18.0	8.1	66.3	1.9	100.0	1153
Hill	7.8	17.9	8.3	65.0	1.0	100.0	4771
Tarai	3.1	11.3	6.9	75.9	2.8	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	4.3	13.8	7.3	72.5	2.0	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	6.3	15.2	7.8	68.6	2.0	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	8.0	20.0	9.7	60.1	2.1	100.0	6064
Women	2.5	9.4	5.5	80.7	2.0	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	3.2	11.7	6.8	76.9	1.3	100.0	1693
25-39	4.3	15.8	8.1	70.0	1.9	100.0	4329
40-59	6.8	15.0	8.0	68.4	1.7	100.0	4568
60 and above	4.5	12.2	5.9	73.8	3.6	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	6.7	16.7	10.7	64.3	1.6	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	6.1	18.3	9.7	65.1	0.7	100.0	2528
Newar	5.1	10.7	5.5	78.2	0.5	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	6.0	15.7	7.1	70.1	1.2	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	2.0	8.1	3.6	79.7	6.7	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	3.5	13.2	7.4	74.6	1.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	4.2	11.9	6.2	74.7	3.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	4.5	5.2	2.0	81.3	6.9	100.0	291
Education							
No education	1.2	7.6	4.6	83.1	3.5	100.0	4441
No formal education	6.9	15.9	9.4	66.6	1.2	100.0	2229
Basic education	7.0	19.0	8.9	64.2	1.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	7.0	18.1	9.3	64.0	1.6	100.0	2799
Higher education	9.1	20.0	7.0	62.2	1.8	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	6.1	16.7	9.4	66.0	1.7	100.0	3837
Business	5.6	14.3	7.9	71.4	0.8	100.0	1236
Service	9.0	21.0	10.1	58.3	1.6	100.0	1484
Daily wage	3.1	13.8	8.0	71.8	3.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	2.4	10.2	5.4	80.0	2.0	100.0	3409
Not working	1.8	10.2	4.6	80.0	3.5	100.0	1494
Other activities	22.3	21.3	6.0	48.1	2.3	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	16.2	18.2	6.9	49.7	9.0	100.0	233
Medium	5.7	16.0	8.0	68.6	1.7	100.0	8222
Low	3.4	11.2	6.6	76.5	2.3	100.0	4417

Table 4.1.6 Participation in user group meetings

Percentage distribution of people by frequency of participation in user group meetings, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q301.6)							
	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	DK/RS	Total	Number
Overall	9.4	24.4	6.5	58.9	0.9	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	9.1	18.9	6.7	65.1	0.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	3.0	6.3	2.8	86.4	1.5	100.0	2309
Province 3	10.5	26.4	5.4	55.6	2.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	22.9	34.1	7.9	34.7	0.4	100.0	1309
Province 5	7.1	32.2	8.8	51.8	0.2	100.0	2287
Province 6	7.8	29.3	11.3	51.3	0.3	100.0	707
Province 7	10.4	38.2	6.8	44.1	0.5	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	12.2	33.1	8.1	45.9	0.7	100.0	1153
Hill	14.7	31.4	7.2	45.9	0.7	100.0	4771
Tarai	5.2	18.2	5.7	69.9	0.9	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	8.4	23.4	6.8	60.5	0.9	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	10.9	26.0	6.0	56.3	0.7	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	12.9	28.8	7.5	50.1	0.7	100.0	6064
Women	6.2	20.5	5.6	66.7	1.0	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	6.2	19.7	6.1	67.6	0.4	100.0	1693
25-39	8.5	27.8	6.7	56.3	0.7	100.0	4329
40-59	12.1	25.6	7.3	54.3	0.7	100.0	4568
60 and above	7.9	19.2	4.8	66.4	1.7	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	13.6	28.3	9.0	48.1	0.9	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	11.5	32.3	8.2	47.5	0.6	100.0	2528
Newar	8.9	18.4	6.8	63.2	2.7	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	11.0	28.3	6.6	53.4	0.7	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	3.3	6.8	2.9	86.3	0.7	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	5.0	21.2	5.8	67.0	1.0	100.0	1795
Dalit	8.7	23.1	5.2	61.9	1.1	100.0	1693
Muslim	4.9	4.5	2.4	87.6	0.7	100.0	291
Education							
No education	3.9	17.4	4.9	72.0	1.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	11.9	28.0	7.1	52.4	0.6	100.0	2229
Basic education	12.9	29.5	8.5	48.7	0.5	100.0	2865
Secondary education	12.1	26.2	6.4	55.1	0.2	100.0	2799
Higher education	11.5	30.8	7.0	50.7	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	12.5	27.9	7.2	51.1	1.2	100.0	3837
Business	8.3	25.8	7.4	57.9	0.6	100.0	1236
Service	13.8	29.7	7.2	49.1	0.2	100.0	1484
Daily wage	5.7	26.1	5.8	61.8	0.7	100.0	1085
Household chores	6.2	21.2	6.1	66.1	0.4	100.0	3409
Not working	3.8	14.2	5.5	74.5	1.9	100.0	1494
Other activities	27.0	28.1	3.2	40.7	1.0	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	24.8	17.0	4.3	54.0	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	9.9	25.6	7.0	56.5	0.9	100.0	8222
Low	7.5	22.5	5.7	63.5	0.8	100.0	4417

Table 4.1.7 Participation in volunteer activities

Percentage distribution of people by frequency of participation in volunteer service/social service (neighbourhood development, plantation, sanitation, immunization, etc.), Nepal, 2017/18 (Q301.7)							
	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	DK/RS	Total	Number
Overall	11.5	30.0	9.1	49.1	0.4	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	6.9	20.0	12.7	60.2	0.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	5.7	15.4	3.8	74.7	0.5	100.0	2309
Province 3	14.9	30.5	7.9	45.7	1.1	100.0	2565
Province 4	25.9	36.7	7.9	29.1	0.4	100.0	1309
Province 5	8.2	42.1	12.0	37.7	0.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	9.1	34.5	12.3	43.8	0.4	100.0	707
Province 7	16.6	44.6	8.3	30.2	0.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	14.0	36.8	9.3	39.5	0.5	100.0	1153
Hill	17.1	33.4	8.6	40.6	0.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	7.2	26.5	9.4	56.4	0.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	11.1	30.3	9.2	49.0	0.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	12.0	29.4	9.0	49.2	0.4	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	14.3	33.0	9.8	42.6	0.3	100.0	6064
Women	8.9	27.3	8.5	54.8	0.5	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	8.7	31.4	8.9	51.0	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	12.3	33.7	9.5	44.3	0.2	100.0	4329
40-59	13.2	30.5	10.0	46.1	0.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	8.4	20.9	6.8	62.7	1.3	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	15.7	35.0	11.2	37.2	0.9	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	15.2	37.5	9.3	37.7	0.3	100.0	2528
Newar	11.9	28.1	6.8	53.0	0.1	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	12.4	28.1	8.6	50.5	0.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	6.2	17.4	5.5	70.7	0.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	5.8	30.5	11.5	51.7	0.4	100.0	1795
Dalit	9.8	27.7	9.0	53.0	0.5	100.0	1693
Muslim	8.1	20.0	3.9	67.7	0.4	100.0	291
Education							
No education	5.9	21.3	6.3	65.6	0.9	100.0	4441
No formal education	11.2	32.2	12.4	44.1	0.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	14.7	34.3	10.6	40.2	0.3	100.0	2865
Secondary education	14.9	36.1	9.7	39.2	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	23.3	37.7	7.9	30.9	0.1	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	13.6	33.3	8.9	44.0	0.3	100.0	3837
Business	12.7	30.2	10.8	46.2	0.1	100.0	1236
Service	18.7	36.8	11.6	32.8	0.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	7.9	27.4	10.5	53.7	0.4	100.0	1085
Household chores	7.7	27.0	8.2	56.8	0.3	100.0	3409
Not working	4.6	22.3	7.7	64.0	1.5	100.0	1494
Other activities	31.3	34.2	4.8	28.7	1.0	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	23.9	24.5	5.4	46.2	0.1	100.0	233
Medium	13.0	31.6	9.1	45.9	0.4	100.0	8222
Low	7.9	27.3	9.2	55.1	0.4	100.0	4417

Table 4.1.8 Participation in parent-teacher meetings in schools

Percentage distribution of people by frequency of participation in parent-teacher meetings in schools, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q301.8)							
	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	DK/RS	Total	Number
Overall	14.1	28.7	7.1	49.7	0.3	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	12.2	26.3	7.5	54.0	0.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	7.4	18.6	3.9	69.9	0.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	17.0	29.0	6.1	47.0	1.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	27.0	29.4	7.6	35.5	0.4	100.0	1309
Province 5	10.8	35.1	9.6	44.3	0.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	16.0	35.5	10.0	38.4	0.2	100.0	707
Province 7	15.9	35.9	8.0	40.1	0.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	16.5	34.8	7.9	40.4	0.3	100.0	1153
Hill	19.9	31.2	6.8	41.9	0.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	9.7	26.0	7.3	56.6	0.4	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	13.3	28.5	7.3	50.5	0.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	15.4	29.0	7.0	48.5	0.2	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	18.0	32.1	7.7	42.1	0.1	100.0	6064
Women	10.6	25.7	6.7	56.5	0.5	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	8.5	20.5	5.5	65.5	0.0	100.0	1693
25-39	18.6	35.3	7.4	38.5	0.1	100.0	4329
40-59	15.2	30.9	7.5	46.2	0.2	100.0	4568
60 and above	7.5	18.0	7.2	66.1	1.2	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	20.2	30.3	8.1	40.6	0.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	17.2	33.8	7.7	41.2	0.2	100.0	2528
Newar	15.1	25.1	7.0	52.1	0.8	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	14.3	28.9	6.9	49.7	0.1	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	8.7	20.4	4.9	66.0	0.1	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	8.6	27.7	7.9	55.5	0.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	13.4	29.8	7.0	49.3	0.5	100.0	1693
Muslim	7.0	15.7	5.0	72.0	0.4	100.0	291
Education							
No education	5.2	21.8	6.1	66.1	0.8	100.0	4441
No formal education	13.9	34.8	9.2	42.0	0.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	18.4	36.0	6.8	38.8	0.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	20.1	27.7	8.1	44.1	0.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	34.2	27.8	4.3	33.6	0.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	15.1	35.2	8.2	41.3	0.2	100.0	3837
Business	17.6	33.5	7.7	41.2	0.0	100.0	1236
Service	31.4	29.4	7.4	31.6	0.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	12.0	30.0	7.6	50.2	0.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	8.2	25.8	6.3	59.5	0.2	100.0	3409
Not working	4.0	12.5	5.4	76.7	1.4	100.0	1494
Other activities	24.7	32.5	6.3	35.9	0.7	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	25.4	28.4	6.8	39.5	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	15.5	29.6	6.8	47.7	0.3	100.0	8222
Low	10.9	27.0	7.8	53.9	0.3	100.0	4417

Table 4.1.9 Participation in social media campaigns

Percentage distribution of people by frequency of participation in social media campaigns (Facebook, Twitter, etc.), Nepal, 2017/18 (Q301.9)							
	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	DK/RS	Total	Number
Overall	11.2	13.8	4.3	65.9	4.8	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	11.0	14.7	4.4	68.6	1.3	100.0	2498
Province 2	6.4	8.1	2.6	80.0	3.0	100.0	2309
Province 3	19.4	18.2	3.8	52.5	6.1	100.0	2565
Province 4	18.9	14.0	3.9	57.6	5.4	100.0	1309
Province 5	7.4	16.9	6.3	67.5	1.9	100.0	2287
Province 6	4.1	10.0	4.8	61.3	19.9	100.0	707
Province 7	6.3	9.5	4.9	70.2	9.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	8.8	15.0	3.4	64.3	8.5	100.0	1153
Hill	13.3	14.8	3.6	61.4	6.9	100.0	4771
Tarai	10.1	12.9	4.9	69.2	2.8	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	12.8	14.6	4.4	63.8	4.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	8.7	12.5	4.2	69.1	5.5	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	14.7	16.7	5.1	60.1	3.4	100.0	6064
Women	8.0	11.2	3.6	71.0	6.1	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	32.4	30.0	6.7	30.3	0.5	100.0	1693
25-39	15.8	19.9	6.3	55.4	2.6	100.0	4329
40-59	4.3	8.0	3.0	78.4	6.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	0.5	1.8	1.4	87.0	9.3	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	19.7	21.0	5.6	49.8	3.9	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	12.6	15.0	5.0	61.2	6.2	100.0	2528
Newar	15.3	15.5	2.1	63.0	4.1	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	11.8	15.2	3.5	64.4	5.2	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	7.6	7.1	3.6	80.9	0.7	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	7.0	10.9	5.2	72.6	4.4	100.0	1795
Dalit	5.4	9.7	3.6	73.8	7.6	100.0	1693
Muslim	8.7	11.8	3.7	74.6	1.3	100.0	291
Education							
No education	0.5	1.3	0.6	87.5	10.1	100.0	4441
No formal education	1.7	5.0	2.7	85.0	5.6	100.0	2229
Basic education	10.0	20.7	8.1	60.0	1.2	100.0	2865
Secondary education	30.7	30.1	7.5	31.2	0.4	100.0	2799
Higher education	43.5	32.0	4.4	20.1	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	4.1	8.0	3.0	78.3	6.6	100.0	3837
Business	19.4	21.3	7.0	49.7	2.6	100.0	1236
Service	30.0	30.3	6.8	32.3	0.6	100.0	1484
Daily wage	5.4	12.7	4.2	72.0	5.7	100.0	1085
Household chores	5.2	9.8	3.6	76.3	5.1	100.0	3409
Not working	19.4	14.3	4.0	56.5	5.8	100.0	1494
Other activities	22.4	21.3	6.9	47.9	1.5	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	26.6	10.1	5.3	57.5	0.5	100.0	233
Medium	15.0	18.0	5.1	58.7	3.3	100.0	8222
Low	3.4	6.2	2.9	79.7	7.9	100.0	4417

Table 4.2 Participation in meetings in the past year

Percentage distribution of people who participated in meetings of any social organization, committee or community forum in the 12 months preceding the survey, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q302)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	29.1	70.4	0.5	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	32.0	67.8	0.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	15.4	84.1	0.4	100.0	2309
Province 3	30.8	67.7	1.5	100.0	2565
Province 4	43.6	55.8	0.6	100.0	1309
Province 5	25.8	74.2	0.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	25.3	74.4	0.3	100.0	707
Province 7	38.0	61.8	0.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	36.1	63.4	0.5	100.0	1153
Hill	35.7	63.6	0.7	100.0	4771
Tarai	23.4	76.3	0.3	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	29.2	70.2	0.6	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	28.9	70.8	0.3	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	35.0	64.6	0.4	100.0	6064
Women	23.8	75.6	0.6	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	22.2	77.4	0.4	100.0	1693
25-39	31.6	68.2	0.2	100.0	4329
40-59	32.7	66.9	0.4	100.0	4568
60 and above	22.1	76.6	1.3	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	38.4	60.8	0.7	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	34.7	65.1	0.2	100.0	2528
Newar	25.1	72.0	2.9	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	31.4	68.2	0.4	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	17.7	82.0	0.3	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	21.7	78.0	0.2	100.0	1795
Dalit	25.4	74.0	0.7	100.0	1693
Muslim	19.0	80.7	0.3	100.0	291
Education					
No education	17.1	81.9	1.0	100.0	4441
No formal education	29.8	69.9	0.3	100.0	2229
Basic education	34.9	65.0	0.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	37.2	62.6	0.2	100.0	2799
Higher education	52.2	47.4	0.4	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities					
Agriculture	33.8	65.7	0.5	100.0	3837
Business	32.4	67.0	0.6	100.0	1236
Service	45.3	54.4	0.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	21.3	78.5	0.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	21.6	78.1	0.4	100.0	3409
Not working	15.3	83.4	1.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	53.9	46.1	0.0	100.0	326
Economic status					
High	37.5	62.3	0.1	100.0	233
Medium	32.5	67.0	0.5	100.0	8222
Low	22.2	77.3	0.5	100.0	4417

Table 4.3 Levels of engagement during meetings in the past year

Percentage distribution of people who engaged/did not engage during meetings among those who participated in meetings of any social organization or committee or community forum in the 12 months preceding the survey, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q303) (N=3742)						
	I did not speak, only listened to others' viewpoints	I rarely talked	I talked or discussed	I led the group when required	DK/CS	Total
Overall	16.7	6.7	61.1	15.5	0.0	100.0
Province						
Province 1	18.2	8.3	55.8	17.6	0.1	100.0
Province 2	12.6	5.9	70.7	10.8	0.0	100.0
Province 3	13.8	4.2	59.4	22.6	0.0	100.0
Province 4	22.0	9.9	53.0	15.0	0.0	100.0
Province 5	13.8	6.5	71.7	8.0	0.0	100.0
Province 6	13.2	5.4	65.3	16.1	0.0	100.0
Province 7	21.1	5.2	60.4	13.3	0.0	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	22.1	10.3	52.5	15.1	0.0	100.0
Hill	18.8	7.4	59.5	14.2	0.0	100.0
Tarai	13.3	4.9	64.8	16.9	0.0	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	15.1	7.2	61.2	16.5	0.0	100.0
Rural Municipality	19.4	5.8	60.8	13.9	0.0	100.0
Sex						
Men	12.0	4.8	64.2	19.0	0.0	100.0
Women	22.9	9.2	57.0	10.9	0.0	100.0
Age group						
18-24	12.0	6.7	71.5	9.7	0.0	100.0
25-39	14.0	7.5	63.2	15.3	0.0	100.0
40-59	17.6	5.8	59.6	16.9	0.0	100.0
60 and above	25.1	7.0	51.6	16.1	0.1	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	7.4	5.4	63.4	23.9	0.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	12.5	4.7	66.4	16.5	0.0	100.0
Newar	20.2	5.1	50.5	24.2	0.0	100.0
Hill Janajati	23.4	7.7	56.8	12.0	0.1	100.0
Tarai Caste	14.3	6.7	65.9	13.1	0.0	100.0
Tarai Janajati	19.6	3.9	61.9	14.5	0.0	100.0
Dalit	24.9	13.5	54.1	7.5	0.0	100.0
Muslim	10.1	6.9	68.2	14.7	0.0	100.0
Education						
No education	39.0	11.1	45.0	4.8	0.1	100.0
No formal education	20.0	9.2	59.4	11.4	0.0	100.0
Basic education	14.3	6.6	66.8	12.3	0.0	100.0
Secondary education	4.7	3.1	67.6	24.6	0.0	100.0
Higher education	2.2	2.0	63.7	32.0	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	20.5	8.5	59.4	11.5	0.1	100.0
Business	8.5	4.1	64.4	22.9	0.0	100.0
Service	4.4	2.7	66.4	26.4	0.0	100.0
Daily wage	24.7	8.3	61.6	5.4	0.0	100.0
Household chores	26.2	9.2	57.2	7.3	0.0	100.0
Not working	16.5	6.3	69.1	8.1	0.0	100.0
Other activities	5.3	1.5	49.9	43.3	0.0	100.0
Economic status						
High	3.3	0.0	59.4	37.4	0.0	100.0
Medium	12.5	5.7	64.3	17.5	0.0	100.0
Low	29.6	9.9	52.4	8.0	0.0	100.0

Table 4.4 Reasons for not speaking during meetings in the past year

Percentage distribution of people by the reasons they give for not speaking among those who did not speak during meetings of any social organization or committee or community forum in the 12 months preceding the survey, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q304) (N=876)								
	Cannot speak in a group	No one asked me to speak	My voice is not heard	Did not know what to speak about	Language problems	Do not have time to stay in meetings	DK/CS	Total
Overall	35.9	25.2	15.0	52.1	3.1	5.0	2.0	100.0
Province								
Province 1	39.0	28.1	21.8	54.8	3.3	5.2	1.6	100.0
Province 2	17.6	36.9	12.3	18.7	5.0	5.8	14.6	100.0
Province 3	27.0	14.8	13.3	52.2	2.9	7.9	2.8	100.0
Province 4	36.7	17.5	12.7	66.0	0.2	7.4	0.4	100.0
Province 5	35.0	17.8	2.0	46.1	4.8	1.1	0.0	100.0
Province 6	59.1	25.0	13.0	38.5	3.2	4.1	0.0	100.0
Province 7	44.7	45.4	23.6	54.1	4.8	1.1	0.0	100.0
Ecological zone								
Mountain	35.9	35.8	25.6	54.4	5.9	3.9	2.1	100.0
Hill	41.1	18.2	14.0	52.5	2.3	6.1	1.2	100.0
Tarai	28.3	31.0	11.7	50.5	3.1	3.8	3.3	100.0
Urban/rural								
Municipality	34.2	26.0	13.6	55.2	2.7	5.2	2.9	100.0
Rural Municipality	38.4	24.2	17.0	47.8	3.7	4.7	0.8	100.0
Sex								
Men	24.9	24.9	18.3	47.0	4.6	7.0	3.4	100.0
Women	43.5	25.5	12.7	55.6	2.1	3.6	1.1	100.0
Age group								
18-24	31.8	23.3	12.7	45.6	2.2	2.6	5.7	100.0
25-39	36.9	29.9	13.6	49.1	1.5	3.0	2.3	100.0
40-59	39.5	19.7	12.1	56.0	4.0	5.5	1.4	100.0
60 and above	28.3	29.6	24.9	52.1	4.4	8.4	1.1	100.0
Caste/ethnic group								
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	21.4	19.7	11.4	44.8	1.8	15.5	2.3	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	36.8	28.0	18.7	50.9	2.7	7.7	1.4	100.0
Newar	43.1	23.4	14.2	38.8	0.0	2.1	2.3	100.0
Hill Janajati	40.2	18.7	13.7	59.3	3.2	3.1	1.0	100.0
Tarai Caste	16.6	28.4	20.0	32.7	0.0	1.8	5.1	100.0
Tarai Janajati	33.4	42.8	11.9	46.3	9.8	0.7	4.4	100.0
Dalit	42.8	25.7	17.0	57.3	1.9	3.1	0.7	100.0
Muslim	7.3	47.8	4.6	19.0	0.0	21.4	23.7	100.0
Education								
No education	43.5	24.6	17.4	58.1	5.1	3.5	1.2	100.0
No formal education	32.3	21.8	12.3	54.1	1.7	6.0	0.4	100.0
Basic education	32.0	27.2	11.7	45.0	1.9	6.1	4.1	100.0
Secondary education	24.6	31.3	12.2	42.6	0.8	7.0	4.8	100.0
Higher education	0.0	25.7	61.1	16.3	0.0	4.4	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activities								
Agriculture	41.1	21.2	14.9	53.0	3.1	4.3	2.1	100.0
Business	26.0	29.5	17.0	37.5	0.0	8.2	1.5	100.0
Service	19.8	23.2	23.8	37.0	3.8	3.0	6.4	100.0
Daily wage	36.7	24.2	14.0	57.3	3.6	2.9	2.8	100.0
Household chores	36.7	31.7	10.7	54.3	2.6	5.0	0.9	100.0
Not working	20.7	21.9	26.3	56.1	6.5	8.9	3.2	100.0
Other activities	25.3	21.4	27.2	46.6	4.8	15.2	0.0	100.0
Economic status								
High	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Medium	30.8	24.3	14.9	51.9	2.4	6.8	1.7	100.0
Low	42.7	26.6	15.3	52.0	4.0	2.7	2.5	100.0

Table 4.5 Participation in local development planning activities and discussions

Percentage of people who participated/did not participate in local development planning activities or discussions in their locality, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1201)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	28.9	69.6	1.5	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	23.5	76.0	0.4	100.0	2498
Province 2	12.0	87.7	0.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	36.6	58.5	4.9	100.0	2565
Province 4	37.2	61.6	1.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	36.5	62.8	0.7	100.0	2287
Province 6	27.9	71.3	0.8	100.0	707
Province 7	33.4	66.1	0.5	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	37.4	61.5	1.1	100.0	1153
Hill	34.4	63.1	2.5	100.0	4771
Tarai	23.7	75.4	0.8	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	28.7	69.6	1.7	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	29.3	69.6	1.1	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	38.5	60.7	0.9	100.0	6064
Women	20.4	77.6	2.0	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	26.0	73.2	0.8	100.0	1693
25-39	30.2	69.2	0.6	100.0	4329
40-59	31.6	67.6	0.8	100.0	4568
60 and above	23.4	71.8	4.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	39.8	58.6	1.6	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	35.8	63.2	0.9	100.0	2528
Newar	26.6	62.4	11.1	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	29.8	68.7	1.5	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	15.0	84.4	0.6	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	23.9	75.4	0.8	100.0	1795
Dalit	24.4	74.5	1.1	100.0	1693
Muslim	13.2	86.6	0.2	100.0	291
Education					
No education	14.8	82.0	3.2	100.0	4441
No formal education	31.2	67.8	1.0	100.0	2229
Basic education	35.6	64.0	0.4	100.0	2865
Secondary education	38.9	60.9	0.3	100.0	2799
Higher education	48.8	50.3	0.9	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities					
Agriculture	33.4	65.0	1.6	100.0	3837
Business	31.0	68.0	1.1	100.0	1236
Service	47.7	52.1	0.2	100.0	1484
Daily wage	24.4	75.4	0.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	19.0	79.8	1.2	100.0	3409
Not working	18.3	77.3	4.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	51.0	49.0	0.0	100.0	326
Economic status					
High	41.5	57.0	1.5	100.0	233
Medium	32.5	66.0	1.5	100.0	8222
Low	21.6	77.0	1.4	100.0	4417

Table 4.6.A Perceived honesty/dishonesty of government, political parties, security forces, media and non-government entities (overall)

Percentage distribution of people by perceived honesty/dishonesty of public/government, community, non-government, media and business entities, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q701) (N=12872)						
	Very honest	Honest to some extent	Not very honest	Not honest at all	DK/CS	Total
Ministers	3.7	37.2	28.2	21.9	9.0	100.0
Local governments (rural municipality or municipality)	14.7	59.5	12.6	6.2	7.0	100.0
Political parties	2.7	40.6	31.7	18.5	6.5	100.0
Parliamentarians	3.3	40.7	27.6	17.2	11.3	100.0
Court of law	16.8	47.3	13.2	8.3	14.4	100.0
Civil servants or bureaucrats	6.2	56.1	21.8	12.1	3.8	100.0
Civil society organizations	11.4	61.7	10.3	3.6	13.0	100.0
Police	9.4	49.1	23.0	13.9	4.6	100.0
Media	19.1	60.5	10.0	2.9	7.5	100.0
Business people	5.5	42.0	31.0	18.8	2.7	100.0
User groups	11.7	60.8	13.0	6.0	8.4	100.0
Non-governmental organizations	7.4	52.5	13.9	6.4	19.8	100.0
Army	35.4	48.2	5.3	2.7	8.4	100.0

Table 4.6.B Perceived honesty of government, political parties, security forces, media and non-government entities

Percentage distribution of people who perceive the following institutions as 'very honest' or 'honest to some extent', Nepal, 2017/18 (Q701) (N=12872)													
	Ministers	Local governments	Political parties	Parliamentarians	Court of law	Civil servants	CSOs	Police	Media	Business people	Users group	NGOs	Army
Overall	41.0	74.2	43.3	44.0	64.1	62.3	73.1	58.5	79.7	47.5	72.6	59.9	83.6
Province													
Province 1	51.7	84.0	52.4	56.9	79.0	72.1	84.0	69.6	86.9	58.9	80.6	74.1	87.9
Province 2	37.3	58.5	41.6	38.8	53.8	52.7	66.0	48.4	70.0	65.5	55.6	57.4	78.3
Province 3	37.9	74.2	36.2	37.3	63.2	61.1	69.9	60.6	78.7	37.4	67.1	49.9	85.0
Province 4	38.4	83.4	43.5	45.4	56.6	69.5	81.2	57.0	84.3	34.8	86.9	53.8	83.7
Province 5	41.5	74.8	42.9	46.1	73.0	61.2	77.7	57.1	84.6	42.2	82.5	65.6	86.3
Province 6	46.5	86.5	50.1	44.5	67.0	75.5	68.4	64.6	88.3	39.3	80.3	66.9	90.3
Province 7	30.8	65.4	39.8	35.3	44.1	49.2	55.6	51.3	65.5	39.1	61.0	48.6	72.3
Ecological zone													
Mountain	42.1	73.2	44.4	43.5	58.4	60.2	67.2	60.7	76.2	36.3	70.6	59.4	79.4
Hill	46.0	80.8	46.3	46.7	65.3	69.9	75.9	63.0	84.6	43.0	78.8	58.5	84.7
Tarai	37.3	69.8	41.2	42.2	64.2	57.4	72.1	55.1	76.8	52.4	68.6	61.0	83.5
Urban/rural													
Municipality	39.2	72.7	41.8	42.7	64.0	60.3	72.9	57.5	79.5	47.5	70.9	59.1	84.0
Rural Municipality	43.8	76.5	45.8	45.9	64.2	65.5	73.3	60.2	79.8	47.3	75.2	61.2	82.9
Sex													
Men	40.1	74.9	44.1	44.9	65.7	58.5	77.8	57.6	78.9	46.7	73.8	62.0	88.9
Women	41.7	73.6	42.7	43.1	62.7	65.6	68.9	59.3	80.4	48.2	71.4	58.1	78.8
Age group													
18-24	38.1	75.1	40.2	42.9	71.9	63.2	78.0	56.5	85.0	46.2	75.2	65.6	86.7
25-39	40.0	75.7	42.8	44.1	65.6	62.5	76.1	57.8	81.5	48.4	74.7	62.9	84.1
40-59	42.5	74.9	44.7	45.2	63.4	62.6	72.6	60.7	79.9	47.6	72.6	60.4	84.1
60 and above	41.8	69.2	43.9	42.1	56.7	60.5	64.7	57.3	71.6	46.5	66.5	49.1	79.2

Table 4.6.B Contd...

	Ministers	Local governments	Political parties	Parliamentarians	Court of law	Civil servants	CSOs	Police	Media	Business People	Users group	NGOs	Army
Caste/ethnic group													
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	37.0	75.5	40.2	42.6	66.5	59.4	77.0	60.5	82.9	39.0	76.1	58.3	86.9
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	42.2	77.8	43.5	45.8	67.2	64.4	75.9	60.6	82.6	40.1	77.0	60.5	86.8
Newar	48.0	80.1	47.2	48.0	71.4	71.2	74.1	69.7	82.9	54.6	69.1	58.8	86.0
Hill Janajati	45.0	79.8	45.1	46.7	65.3	68.6	76.1	62.0	83.0	47.0	77.7	60.1	83.6
Tarai Caste	34.5	59.8	41.2	39.9	60.2	52.2	70.3	48.8	73.2	64.3	60.5	61.5	81.7
Tarai Janajati	40.8	72.8	45.0	42.7	62.6	58.8	68.5	55.4	75.1	49.6	70.1	62.4	81.5
Dalit	39.5	69.8	41.4	41.0	58.2	61.8	67.0	55.6	76.8	48.1	67.8	57.0	79.1
Muslim	40.0	64.3	47.9	43.7	57.9	52.1	65.9	53.5	67.2	67.4	59.1	60.4	76.9
Education													
No education	42.9	69.4	43.4	41.9	56.7	62.2	61.9	58.3	73.6	49.3	66.1	52.4	76.4
No formal education	44.3	77.5	48.1	47.9	64.5	65.5	74.8	61.1	81.6	49.1	74.2	61.9	85.5
Basic education	39.8	77.1	43.1	45.1	67.2	62.5	79.0	57.3	84.4	47.3	77.0	65.1	87.0
Secondary education	37.5	77.3	41.5	43.9	71.0	61.8	82.3	58.0	84.0	44.9	76.4	65.1	88.7
Higher education	35.3	69.3	34.2	38.6	70.8	51.2	78.2	59.6	74.1	40.5	74.9	59.3	89.8
Occupation/ usual activities													
Agriculture	44.4	76.0	48.4	47.8	64.1	64.5	72.7	60.8	80.2	47.6	72.0	61.0	82.6
Business	39.5	76.6	41.5	45.6	69.0	63.2	80.5	60.2	83.7	60.9	76.8	62.2	89.2
Service	36.3	77.4	38.9	42.1	69.3	56.1	80.5	57.3	80.4	39.6	76.6	64.5	89.6
Daily wage	41.5	74.5	43.3	41.5	60.8	62.6	76.4	55.5	79.7	47.4	72.7	63.1	88.5
Household chores	41.5	72.6	41.6	42.1	62.9	64.7	68.0	58.0	80.0	46.8	71.5	57.5	78.7
Not working	32.2	71.8	35.6	38.7	67.7	55.1	75.9	53.7	81.1	45.9	73.6	60.9	87.8
Other activities	40.5	67.1	44.1	42.7	56.3	58.7	66.5	58.2	70.2	45.7	66.5	51.5	79.9
Economic status													
High	33.8	69.4	44.1	39.4	69.5	64.3	82.1	58.4	73.0	47.7	70.6	55.3	89.0
Medium	41.6	76.7	44.0	45.7	67.0	63.2	76.7	60.0	82.6	47.7	74.7	62.2	86.3
Low	40.2	69.9	42.2	41.0	58.4	60.5	65.9	55.8	74.5	46.9	68.7	56.0	78.2

Table 4.6.1 Perceived honesty of ministers

Percentage distribution of people by their perception of how honest/dishonest ministers are, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q701.1)							
	Very honest	Honest to some extent	Not very honest	Not honest at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	3.7	37.2	28.2	21.9	9.0	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	5.5	46.2	32.1	12.0	4.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	4.8	32.5	16.7	33.2	12.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	3.6	34.3	21.9	31.4	8.9	100.0	2565
Province 4	1.8	36.6	39.5	13.3	8.8	100.0	1309
Province 5	3.5	38.0	35.7	15.3	7.5	100.0	2287
Province 6	2.8	43.7	29.9	9.1	14.5	100.0	707
Province 7	1.3	29.4	27.7	29.9	11.6	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	3.6	38.5	24.5	21.3	12.1	100.0	1153
Hill	5.2	40.8	29.0	16.0	9.0	100.0	4771
Tarai	2.7	34.6	28.2	26.0	8.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	3.2	35.9	28.6	24.3	8.0	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	4.5	39.3	27.5	18.2	10.5	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	3.0	37.1	30.4	24.7	4.8	100.0	6064
Women	4.4	37.3	26.2	19.4	12.7	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	1.9	36.3	33.0	24.4	4.5	100.0	1693
25-39	2.7	37.3	30.9	22.7	6.4	100.0	4329
40-59	4.2	38.3	26.6	21.3	9.6	100.0	4568
60 and above	6.0	35.7	22.6	19.6	16.0	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	2.0	35.0	29.8	29.6	3.6	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	3.3	38.9	30.3	20.3	7.2	100.0	2528
Newar	4.1	43.9	25.2	18.1	8.7	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	5.0	40.1	29.8	15.6	9.6	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	4.0	30.5	22.8	31.2	11.4	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	2.6	38.2	27.7	21.1	10.4	100.0	1795
Dalit	4.2	35.3	26.2	22.6	11.7	100.0	1693
Muslim	6.8	33.2	23.6	18.7	17.8	100.0	291
Education							
No education	6.5	36.4	19.2	20.0	17.9	100.0	4441
No formal education	4.1	40.3	32.4	15.4	7.8	100.0	2229
Basic education	2.0	37.8	34.3	21.5	4.4	100.0	2865
Secondary education	1.3	36.1	32.3	28.5	1.8	100.0	2799
Higher education	1.0	34.4	30.5	32.3	1.9	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	4.5	39.8	27.7	18.6	9.3	100.0	3837
Business	3.2	36.3	31.7	25.0	3.8	100.0	1236
Service	0.9	35.4	33.3	28.2	2.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	2.6	38.9	25.8	24.4	8.4	100.0	1085
Household chores	4.4	37.1	25.2	20.6	12.7	100.0	3409
Not working	3.9	34.2	28.7	21.4	11.8	100.0	1494
Other activities	4.6	28.5	32.0	28.6	6.4	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	2.8	31.0	28.7	33.9	3.6	100.0	233
Medium	3.1	38.5	29.8	22.1	6.5	100.0	8222
Low	4.9	35.3	25.0	20.9	13.9	100.0	4417

Table 4.6.2 Perceived honesty of local governments

Percentage distribution of people by their perception of how honest/dishonest local governments (rural municipality or municipality) are, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q701.2)						
	Very honest	Honest to some extent	Not very honest	Not honest at all	DK/CS	Total
Overall	14.7	59.5	12.6	6.2	7.0	100.0
Province						
Province 1	13.0	71.1	9.3	2.8	3.9	100.0
Province 2	15.6	42.9	14.7	11.9	14.9	100.0
Province 3	15.1	59.1	9.6	8.9	7.3	100.0
Province 4	17.3	66.1	10.8	2.2	3.7	100.0
Province 5	15.2	59.6	17.1	4.4	3.7	100.0
Province 6	24.0	62.5	10.5	1.2	1.9	100.0
Province 7	6.3	59.1	16.4	7.7	10.6	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	13.3	59.9	11.3	7.5	8.0	100.0
Hill	20.8	60.1	10.0	4.1	5.1	100.0
Tarai	10.8	59.1	14.6	7.5	8.1	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	13.3	59.4	13.8	6.5	7.0	100.0
Rural Municipality	16.9	59.7	10.7	5.8	7.0	100.0
Sex						
Men	15.7	59.3	13.0	6.0	6.0	100.0
Women	13.8	59.7	12.2	6.4	7.9	100.0
Age group						
18-24	11.9	63.2	13.5	7.1	4.3	100.0
25-39	12.8	62.9	13.1	6.4	4.8	100.0
40-59	16.1	58.8	12.3	5.8	7.0	100.0
60 and above	17.5	51.7	11.4	6.2	13.2	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	13.7	61.8	12.0	6.5	6.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	15.0	62.8	12.7	4.9	4.6	100.0
Newar	17.4	62.8	10.2	3.3	6.4	100.0
Hill Janajati	18.5	61.3	10.4	4.6	5.2	100.0
Tarai Caste	12.4	47.4	14.6	10.2	15.4	100.0
Tarai Janajati	9.9	63.0	14.7	5.0	7.4	100.0
Dalit	14.0	55.9	13.9	9.4	6.9	100.0
Muslim	18.9	45.3	11.4	8.5	15.8	100.0
Education						
No education	16.3	53.1	11.3	7.6	11.7	100.0
No formal education	16.2	61.3	13.2	4.0	5.3	100.0
Basic education	13.9	63.1	14.0	5.0	3.8	100.0
Secondary education	12.4	64.9	11.6	6.6	4.5	100.0
Higher education	11.5	57.8	17.3	8.8	4.6	100.0
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	17.0	59.0	11.8	5.8	6.4	100.0
Business	14.9	61.6	13.0	5.5	4.9	100.0
Service	13.2	64.2	13.1	4.8	4.7	100.0
Daily wage	14.4	60.0	13.1	6.9	5.5	100.0
Household chores	14.4	58.2	13.0	6.4	8.0	100.0
Not working	11.1	58.8	11.5	7.4	11.2	100.0
Other activities	13.2	51.5	16.3	11.5	7.5	100.0
Economic status						
High	15.7	53.7	17.3	3.9	9.4	100.0
Medium	13.5	63.2	11.9	5.5	5.9	100.0
Low	17.0	52.9	13.5	7.7	8.9	100.0

Table 4.6.3 Perceived honesty of political parties

Percentage distribution of people by their perception of how honest/dishonest political parties are, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q701.3)							
	Very honest	Honest to some extent	Not very honest	Not honest at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	2.7	40.6	31.7	18.5	6.5	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	3.2	49.2	33.9	9.6	4.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	3.5	38.1	23.3	26.0	9.0	100.0	2309
Province 3	3.2	33.0	26.7	30.4	6.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	2.2	41.3	38.6	11.9	5.9	100.0	1309
Province 5	2.2	40.7	36.5	13.8	6.8	100.0	2287
Province 6	2.9	47.2	39.5	7.7	2.7	100.0	707
Province 7	0.8	39.0	32.0	19.0	9.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	1.8	42.6	27.4	20.5	7.8	100.0	1153
Hill	4.0	42.2	31.7	15.6	6.5	100.0	4771
Tarai	2.0	39.2	32.3	20.1	6.4	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	2.3	39.5	31.9	20.2	6.1	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	3.5	42.3	31.3	15.7	7.2	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	2.7	41.4	33.0	19.7	3.2	100.0	6064
Women	2.7	40.0	30.4	17.3	9.6	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	1.7	38.5	37.2	19.5	3.2	100.0	1693
25-39	2.1	40.7	33.2	19.4	4.5	100.0	4329
40-59	3.2	41.5	31.0	17.9	6.4	100.0	4568
60 and above	3.8	40.1	25.8	17.2	13.2	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	2.4	37.8	31.7	24.6	3.5	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	2.2	41.3	33.5	18.3	4.7	100.0	2528
Newar	2.5	44.7	25.8	18.9	8.1	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	3.7	41.4	33.5	14.8	6.6	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	2.2	39.0	28.2	23.2	7.4	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	2.1	42.9	31.8	15.5	7.7	100.0	1795
Dalit	2.9	38.5	30.7	19.3	8.7	100.0	1693
Muslim	5.6	42.3	25.0	11.4	15.7	100.0	291
Education							
No education	3.6	39.7	25.1	18.1	13.5	100.0	4441
No formal education	3.2	44.9	34.2	13.2	4.4	100.0	2229
Basic education	2.5	40.7	36.5	17.0	3.3	100.0	2865
Secondary education	1.5	40.0	34.3	22.5	1.7	100.0	2799
Higher education	1.3	32.9	35.3	29.7	0.7	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	3.5	44.9	29.5	15.8	6.3	100.0	3837
Business	1.8	39.7	37.5	18.0	2.9	100.0	1236
Service	1.7	37.2	36.2	23.1	1.8	100.0	1484
Daily wage	2.8	40.5	32.2	20.3	4.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	2.8	38.9	30.1	18.6	9.7	100.0	3409
Not working	2.2	38.4	30.8	18.8	9.8	100.0	1494
Other activities	3.4	38.3	32.3	21.4	4.6	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	3.6	40.4	37.3	16.3	2.4	100.0	233
Medium	2.4	41.5	32.4	18.9	4.7	100.0	8222
Low	3.2	39.0	29.9	17.8	10.1	100.0	4417

Table 4.6.4 Perceived honesty of parliamentarians

Percentage distribution of people by their perception of how honest/dishonest parliamentarians are, Nepal, 2017/18) (Q701.4)							
	Very honest	Honest to some extent	Not very honest	Not honest at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	3.3	40.7	27.6	17.2	11.3	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	4.3	52.6	28.4	8.0	6.7	100.0	2498
Province 2	4.1	34.7	17.7	28.9	14.6	100.0	2309
Province 3	3.6	33.7	23.4	26.6	12.6	100.0	2565
Province 4	1.9	43.5	35.8	9.9	8.9	100.0	1309
Province 5	3.4	42.7	34.2	11.1	8.6	100.0	2287
Province 6	2.5	42.0	27.1	5.3	23.1	100.0	707
Province 7	0.6	34.7	32.4	20.1	12.3	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	1.9	41.6	20.7	19.1	16.7	100.0	1153
Hill	4.9	41.8	27.5	13.1	12.6	100.0	4771
Tarai	2.4	39.8	28.7	19.6	9.4	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	2.8	39.9	28.4	18.6	10.3	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	4.0	41.9	26.2	15.0	12.8	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	3.3	41.6	29.7	19.1	6.2	100.0	6064
Women	3.2	39.9	25.7	15.4	15.8	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	2.1	40.7	33.5	17.1	6.5	100.0	1693
25-39	2.4	41.7	29.5	18.0	8.4	100.0	4329
40-59	3.7	41.5	26.3	16.9	11.5	100.0	4568
60 and above	5.0	37.0	22.0	16.2	19.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	2.7	39.8	30.5	21.3	5.6	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	3.1	42.8	29.1	15.3	9.8	100.0	2528
Newar	3.5	44.5	22.1	17.2	12.8	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	4.1	42.7	27.4	13.0	12.8	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	2.9	37.0	22.5	26.0	11.6	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	2.5	40.3	30.1	15.4	11.8	100.0	1795
Dalit	3.3	37.7	25.8	18.6	14.6	100.0	1693
Muslim	6.3	37.4	22.0	15.0	19.3	100.0	291
Education							
No education	4.7	37.2	19.4	17.3	21.4	100.0	4441
No formal education	3.5	44.4	30.3	12.4	9.3	100.0	2229
Basic education	2.7	42.4	32.3	15.8	6.7	100.0	2865
Secondary education	1.7	42.2	32.7	20.1	3.3	100.0	2799
Higher education	1.4	37.2	31.5	27.8	2.1	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	4.3	43.5	25.1	14.7	12.4	100.0	3837
Business	2.6	43.0	33.0	15.3	6.1	100.0	1236
Service	2.1	40.0	33.5	21.4	3.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	2.7	38.8	29.0	20.8	8.7	100.0	1085
Household chores	3.1	39.0	24.9	17.8	15.1	100.0	3409
Not working	3.3	37.0	28.6	15.9	15.2	100.0	1494
Other activities	2.5	42.5	27.3	21.8	5.9	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	2.9	36.5	35.3	22.1	3.1	100.0	233
Medium	3.0	42.6	28.4	17.2	8.7	100.0	8222
Low	3.8	37.3	25.5	16.8	16.6	100.0	4417

Table 4.6.5 Perceived honesty of the courts

Percentage distribution of people by their perception of how honest/dishonest the courts of law are, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q701.5)							
	Very honest	Honest to some extent	Not very honest	Not honest at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	16.8	47.3	13.2	8.3	14.4	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	14.8	64.2	10.4	2.9	7.8	100.0	2498
Province 2	14.0	39.8	13.2	16.8	16.1	100.0	2309
Province 3	22.6	40.6	10.0	12.3	14.5	100.0	2565
Province 4	13.5	43.1	17.9	4.8	20.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	17.8	55.2	13.6	2.7	10.7	100.0	2287
Province 6	26.9	40.1	10.1	2.1	20.9	100.0	707
Province 7	9.1	35.0	21.4	12.9	21.7	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	16.0	42.4	10.0	10.1	21.5	100.0	1153
Hill	23.1	42.2	12.8	5.6	16.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	12.5	51.6	13.9	9.9	12.0	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	15.9	48.1	14.0	8.7	13.3	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	18.1	46.1	11.8	7.7	16.3	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	17.6	48.1	15.3	9.9	9.1	100.0	6064
Women	16.0	46.7	11.3	6.9	19.2	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	16.5	55.4	13.3	7.3	7.5	100.0	1693
25-39	15.3	50.3	13.8	8.2	12.4	100.0	4329
40-59	17.6	45.8	13.0	8.2	15.4	100.0	4568
60 and above	18.0	38.7	12.2	9.5	21.7	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	18.7	47.8	15.2	9.8	8.5	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	19.3	47.9	13.8	6.5	12.5	100.0	2528
Newar	26.2	45.2	10.5	4.2	13.9	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	18.2	47.1	12.4	4.7	17.6	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	14.6	45.6	12.4	15.2	12.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	9.3	53.3	12.6	10.3	14.5	100.0	1795
Dalit	15.7	42.5	13.4	9.7	18.7	100.0	1693
Muslim	14.7	43.2	12.4	8.2	21.6	100.0	291
Education							
No education	16.2	40.5	9.3	9.1	24.9	100.0	4441
No formal education	16.9	47.5	14.8	7.0	13.7	100.0	2229
Basic education	16.0	51.2	14.6	7.9	10.2	100.0	2865
Secondary education	17.9	53.0	16.0	8.1	5.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	18.4	52.4	16.8	9.9	2.5	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	18.5	45.5	12.3	7.7	16.0	100.0	3837
Business	19.0	50.0	14.8	7.1	9.1	100.0	1236
Service	17.4	51.8	16.3	9.5	4.9	100.0	1484
Daily wage	13.5	47.3	13.7	11.1	14.4	100.0	1085
Household chores	15.2	47.7	11.3	7.3	18.6	100.0	3409
Not working	15.1	46.2	13.2	9.4	16.0	100.0	1494
Other activities	19.4	38.7	21.0	11.3	9.7	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	18.0	51.5	16.2	8.8	5.5	100.0	233
Medium	16.7	50.3	13.7	7.9	11.5	100.0	8222
Low	16.8	41.6	12.0	9.1	20.4	100.0	4417

Table 4.6.6 Perceived honesty of civil servants and bureaucrats

Percentage distribution of people by their perception of how honest/dishonest the civil servants and bureaucrats are, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q701.6)							
	Very honest	Honest to some extent	Not very honest	Not honest at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	6.2	56.1	21.8	12.1	3.8	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	6.5	65.6	20.4	5.3	2.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	4.8	47.9	19.4	23.3	4.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	7.2	53.9	18.5	16.4	4.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	6.5	63.1	21.8	5.2	3.4	100.0	1309
Province 5	6.4	54.8	27.2	8.3	3.3	100.0	2287
Province 6	10.6	64.9	18.8	3.3	2.4	100.0	707
Province 7	2.9	46.3	28.1	15.7	7.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	4.5	55.6	18.9	15.0	5.9	100.0	1153
Hill	10.3	59.6	18.0	8.5	3.5	100.0	4771
Tarai	3.7	53.7	24.9	14.1	3.6	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	5.2	55.0	23.6	12.7	3.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	7.7	57.7	19.0	11.2	4.3	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	5.2	53.3	24.3	15.4	1.8	100.0	6064
Women	7.1	58.5	19.6	9.2	5.5	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	4.8	58.5	24.1	11.1	1.6	100.0	1693
25-39	4.8	57.7	22.8	12.5	2.2	100.0	4329
40-59	6.9	55.8	21.4	12.3	3.6	100.0	4568
60 and above	8.7	51.8	19.0	11.7	8.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	4.6	54.8	24.2	14.4	2.0	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	6.3	58.0	22.4	11.0	2.3	100.0	2528
Newar	10.5	60.6	18.9	7.4	2.5	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	7.7	60.9	19.2	7.5	4.7	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	3.6	48.6	21.6	23.1	3.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	4.5	54.3	24.6	11.7	4.9	100.0	1795
Dalit	8.0	53.8	21.0	12.1	5.1	100.0	1693
Muslim	4.8	47.3	22.8	16.8	8.2	100.0	291
Education							
No education	8.7	53.6	17.1	12.3	8.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	6.4	59.1	22.3	9.3	2.8	100.0	2229
Basic education	5.5	56.9	25.0	11.1	1.4	100.0	2865
Secondary education	3.5	58.3	24.7	13.0	0.4	100.0	2799
Higher education	2.9	48.2	26.4	22.1	0.4	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	8.3	56.2	20.6	11.5	3.5	100.0	3837
Business	4.3	59.0	24.9	10.8	1.0	100.0	1236
Service	4.0	52.1	27.4	16.2	0.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	5.3	57.3	20.5	14.3	2.6	100.0	1085
Household chores	6.3	58.4	19.6	9.9	5.8	100.0	3409
Not working	5.5	52.4	22.3	12.9	6.9	100.0	1494
Other activities	4.0	50.5	24.9	18.0	2.6	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	5.7	58.6	19.4	15.4	0.9	100.0	233
Medium	5.7	57.5	22.8	11.5	2.5	100.0	8222
Low	7.2	53.3	20.1	13.1	6.3	100.0	4417

Table 4.6.7 Perceived honesty of civil society organizations

Percentage distribution of people by their perception of how honest/dishonest civil society organizations (rights activists, groups of independent persons, social campaigners, etc.) are, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q701.7)							
	Very honest	Honest to some extent	Not very honest	Not honest at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	11.4	61.7	10.3	3.6	13.0	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	12.6	71.4	7.3	1.7	7.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	7.3	58.7	12.8	5.1	16.1	100.0	2309
Province 3	13.0	56.9	10.8	7.3	12.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	14.8	66.4	6.8	1.1	11.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	12.5	65.2	9.8	0.8	11.7	100.0	2287
Province 6	17.8	50.7	8.2	1.1	22.3	100.0	707
Province 7	3.5	52.1	16.7	6.5	21.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	10.6	56.6	8.7	6.6	17.4	100.0	1153
Hill	18.3	57.5	8.6	3.1	12.4	100.0	4771
Tarai	6.7	65.4	11.8	3.4	12.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	10.0	62.9	11.3	3.5	12.2	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	13.6	59.7	8.7	3.7	14.3	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	13.6	64.2	11.5	3.3	7.4	100.0	6064
Women	9.4	59.5	9.2	3.9	18.0	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	10.9	67.1	11.5	3.6	6.8	100.0	1693
25-39	10.4	65.7	10.8	3.5	9.6	100.0	4329
40-59	12.3	60.3	10.4	3.6	13.4	100.0	4568
60 and above	11.8	52.8	8.3	3.8	23.2	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	11.6	65.4	12.5	4.6	5.9	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	13.0	63.0	9.7	3.3	11.1	100.0	2528
Newar	16.2	57.9	10.0	2.6	13.3	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	14.6	61.4	8.2	2.7	13.0	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	8.1	62.2	12.9	4.4	12.4	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	5.2	63.3	11.3	3.1	17.2	100.0	1795
Dalit	10.8	56.3	9.9	5.2	17.9	100.0	1693
Muslim	11.3	54.6	9.5	2.5	22.1	100.0	291
Education							
No education	9.4	52.5	8.0	4.3	25.8	100.0	4441
No formal education	13.1	61.7	11.8	3.1	10.3	100.0	2229
Basic education	12.0	67.1	11.1	2.9	7.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	12.1	70.2	11.1	3.4	3.2	100.0	2799
Higher education	14.2	64.0	14.9	5.5	1.4	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	12.2	60.5	9.7	3.8	13.8	100.0	3837
Business	12.0	68.5	11.8	2.9	4.8	100.0	1236
Service	14.9	65.6	13.6	2.6	3.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	11.3	65.0	10.2	4.0	9.4	100.0	1085
Household chores	9.6	58.4	8.9	3.6	19.6	100.0	3409
Not working	9.0	60.1	9.5	4.5	16.9	100.0	1494
Other activities	13.2	62.1	15.5	4.1	5.3	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	12.5	69.6	11.0	4.0	2.8	100.0	233
Medium	11.4	65.3	10.4	3.2	9.7	100.0	8222
Low	11.4	54.5	10.1	4.3	19.7	100.0	4417

Table 4.6.8 Perceived honesty of police

Percentage distribution of people by their perception of how honest/dishonest the police is, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q701.8)							
	Very honest	Honest to some extent	Not very honest	Not honest at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	9.4	49.1	23.0	13.9	4.6	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	8.5	61.1	21.2	7.2	2.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	6.0	42.4	20.1	25.3	6.1	100.0	2309
Province 3	14.8	45.8	18.4	16.4	4.6	100.0	2565
Province 4	10.9	46.1	27.7	8.8	6.5	100.0	1309
Province 5	6.5	50.6	28.9	9.8	4.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	13.2	51.4	26.4	6.3	2.7	100.0	707
Province 7	8.0	43.4	23.8	18.1	6.8	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	8.8	51.8	19.8	15.1	4.5	100.0	1153
Hill	15.3	47.7	23.1	9.4	4.6	100.0	4771
Tarai	5.5	49.7	23.5	16.8	4.6	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	8.2	49.3	23.6	14.4	4.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	11.3	48.9	22.0	13.0	4.8	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	10.1	47.5	24.7	15.5	2.1	100.0	6064
Women	8.8	50.5	21.5	12.4	6.8	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	8.1	48.4	27.3	14.6	1.6	100.0	1693
25-39	7.3	50.4	24.6	14.4	3.3	100.0	4329
40-59	10.5	50.1	21.3	13.8	4.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	12.1	45.2	20.3	12.6	9.9	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	11.2	49.2	23.2	13.2	3.2	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	10.3	50.3	24.9	11.6	2.9	100.0	2528
Newar	19.2	50.6	13.6	12.3	4.3	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	11.6	50.5	23.7	9.7	4.6	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	4.8	44.0	22.6	24.6	4.1	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	4.1	51.3	24.5	14.8	5.2	100.0	1795
Dalit	9.2	46.4	20.9	16.2	7.2	100.0	1693
Muslim	7.3	46.1	17.6	17.6	11.4	100.0	291
Education							
No education	11.4	46.9	17.6	14.9	9.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	9.5	51.6	23.5	11.8	3.6	100.0	2229
Basic education	7.9	49.4	26.5	13.9	2.3	100.0	2865
Secondary education	7.6	50.4	26.9	14.4	0.8	100.0	2799
Higher education	10.1	49.4	27.1	12.2	1.1	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	11.6	49.2	22.1	13.0	4.1	100.0	3837
Business	8.8	51.5	23.9	14.4	1.5	100.0	1236
Service	8.6	48.7	26.9	14.6	1.2	100.0	1484
Daily wage	9.1	46.4	23.8	17.4	3.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	7.5	50.6	21.9	12.9	7.2	100.0	3409
Not working	9.4	47.3	21.5	14.6	7.2	100.0	1494
Other activities	10.7	44.5	27.9	15.0	2.0	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	10.6	47.7	26.9	13.4	1.4	100.0	233
Medium	8.8	51.2	23.5	13.1	3.4	100.0	8222
Low	10.4	45.3	22.0	15.3	6.9	100.0	4417

Table 4.6.9 Perceived honesty of media (Television, radio, newspaper)

Percentage distribution of people by their perception of how honest/dishonest the media are, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q701.9)							
	Very honest	Honest to some extent	Not very honest	Not honest at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	19.1	60.5	10.0	2.9	7.5	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	16.7	70.2	7.8	1.2	4.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	17.5	52.5	10.9	3.3	15.8	100.0	2309
Province 3	19.8	58.9	10.4	6.0	5.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	22.9	61.5	8.7	1.3	5.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	19.0	65.6	8.8	0.5	6.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	33.8	54.4	5.5	0.8	5.5	100.0	707
Province 7	13.4	52.2	18.0	6.6	9.8	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	19.0	57.1	10.2	6.0	7.6	100.0	1153
Hill	26.0	58.6	7.8	2.0	5.7	100.0	4771
Tarai	14.4	62.5	11.5	3.0	8.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	18.3	61.2	10.6	3.0	6.9	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	20.3	59.5	9.0	2.8	8.3	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	18.9	59.9	12.7	3.6	4.8	100.0	6064
Women	19.3	61.1	7.5	2.3	9.8	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	17.9	67.2	10.1	2.7	2.2	100.0	1693
25-39	16.4	65.2	10.5	3.0	5.0	100.0	4329
40-59	21.1	58.8	9.7	3.1	7.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	21.2	50.4	9.4	2.6	16.5	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	18.5	64.3	11.7	3.0	2.4	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	21.3	61.3	10.9	3.1	3.5	100.0	2528
Newar	21.6	61.3	10.7	2.0	4.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	21.4	61.6	8.0	2.0	6.9	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	19.0	54.2	12.2	2.6	12.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	11.0	64.1	10.5	4.2	10.2	100.0	1795
Dalit	20.4	56.4	7.3	3.3	12.5	100.0	1693
Muslim	19.2	48.0	12.1	2.4	18.3	100.0	291
Education							
No education	21.3	52.3	7.5	2.9	16.0	100.0	4441
No formal education	19.2	62.4	10.0	1.9	6.5	100.0	2229
Basic education	18.9	65.5	10.0	3.2	2.5	100.0	2865
Secondary education	17.3	66.7	11.8	3.1	1.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	10.9	63.1	21.1	4.5	0.4	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	22.1	58.1	9.5	2.6	7.7	100.0	3837
Business	20.0	63.8	10.6	3.6	2.0	100.0	1236
Service	16.3	64.1	15.2	3.1	1.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	16.1	63.6	9.3	4.5	6.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	19.1	60.9	7.3	2.2	10.6	100.0	3409
Not working	15.9	59.3	9.6	3.3	11.9	100.0	1494
Other activities	18.5	52.5	21.3	3.8	3.8	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	11.0	62.0	20.4	3.5	3.1	100.0	233
Medium	18.3	64.3	10.4	2.6	4.4	100.0	8222
Low	21.0	53.6	8.7	3.4	13.3	100.0	4417

Table 4.6.10 Perceived honesty of business people

Percentage distribution of people by their perception of how honest/dishonest business people are, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q701.10)							
	Very honest	Honest to some extent	Not very honest	Not honest at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	5.5	42.0	31.0	18.8	2.7	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	5.2	53.7	29.2	11.1	0.8	100.0	2498
Province 2	14.7	50.8	19.2	12.0	3.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	3.4	34.0	26.6	32.8	3.2	100.0	2565
Province 4	2.4	32.4	38.5	25.0	1.6	100.0	1309
Province 5	3.3	38.9	39.1	14.8	3.8	100.0	2287
Province 6	3.0	36.3	43.9	14.6	2.1	100.0	707
Province 7	1.5	37.6	36.2	21.2	3.5	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	2.3	34.0	30.2	31.7	1.8	100.0	1153
Hill	4.5	38.4	33.5	21.1	2.4	100.0	4771
Tarai	6.6	45.8	29.5	15.1	3.1	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	5.5	42.0	30.8	18.9	2.7	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	5.4	42.0	31.4	18.6	2.6	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	5.6	41.0	30.7	20.9	1.7	100.0	6064
Women	5.3	42.9	31.4	16.9	3.6	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	3.8	42.5	34.6	18.1	1.1	100.0	1693
25-39	3.2	45.2	32.2	17.8	1.6	100.0	4329
40-59	6.4	41.2	31.0	19.5	1.9	100.0	4568
60 and above	9.3	37.2	26.2	19.9	7.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	3.7	35.4	32.0	27.1	1.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	3.3	36.9	36.2	22.4	1.2	100.0	2528
Newar	5.4	49.2	21.4	17.6	6.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	5.0	42.0	31.4	19.3	2.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	15.6	48.8	22.6	10.9	2.1	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	2.2	47.4	32.3	13.3	4.7	100.0	1795
Dalit	5.7	42.4	31.3	17.7	3.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	15.0	52.4	18.4	6.7	7.5	100.0	291
Education							
No education	7.6	41.6	27.6	17.4	5.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	5.4	43.7	33.1	16.0	1.9	100.0	2229
Basic education	4.3	43.0	32.2	19.2	1.3	100.0	2865
Secondary education	3.8	41.0	33.4	21.3	0.5	100.0	2799
Higher education	2.7	37.8	32.3	27.0	0.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	6.4	41.2	30.4	19.6	2.5	100.0	3837
Business	9.3	51.7	25.8	12.8	0.4	100.0	1236
Service	2.3	37.3	37.0	22.8	0.6	100.0	1484
Daily wage	4.1	43.4	30.2	20.6	1.8	100.0	1085
Household chores	5.2	41.6	32.4	17.5	3.3	100.0	3409
Not working	5.3	40.9	28.8	18.2	6.8	100.0	1494
Other activities	3.0	41.2	30.4	24.6	0.7	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	2.7	45.0	31.5	19.6	1.2	100.0	233
Medium	4.5	43.2	30.3	19.7	2.2	100.0	8222
Low	7.4	39.6	32.3	17.0	3.7	100.0	4417

Table 4.6.11 Perceived honesty of user groups

Percentage distribution of people by their perception of how honest/dishonest user groups are, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q701.11)							
	Very honest	Honest to some extent	Not very honest	Not honest at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	11.7	60.8	13.0	6.0	8.4	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	11.7	68.8	12.1	3.2	4.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	7.0	48.7	16.9	10.0	17.5	100.0	2309
Province 3	12.8	54.3	10.7	11.8	10.4	100.0	2565
Province 4	25.2	61.7	7.3	1.8	4.1	100.0	1309
Province 5	11.0	71.5	10.8	1.5	5.2	100.0	2287
Province 6	14.7	65.5	13.4	2.3	4.1	100.0	707
Province 7	3.6	57.4	22.7	7.7	8.7	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	12.3	58.3	13.4	9.7	6.3	100.0	1153
Hill	19.7	59.0	10.2	4.8	6.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	6.2	62.5	14.9	6.3	10.2	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	10.8	60.1	14.3	6.3	8.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	13.3	61.9	11.0	5.6	8.2	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	12.1	61.7	14.8	6.4	5.0	100.0	6064
Women	11.4	60.0	11.4	5.7	11.4	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	8.4	66.7	13.8	5.5	5.5	100.0	1693
25-39	9.9	64.8	14.1	5.2	6.1	100.0	4329
40-59	13.4	59.2	12.6	6.8	8.0	100.0	4568
60 and above	14.2	52.3	11.4	6.5	15.6	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	14.1	62.1	13.6	6.0	4.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	12.2	64.7	13.6	5.7	3.7	100.0	2528
Newar	10.4	58.7	12.4	5.9	12.6	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	16.6	61.1	9.8	4.7	7.8	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	8.6	51.9	17.7	9.9	11.9	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	3.4	66.7	13.5	5.4	10.9	100.0	1795
Dalit	12.0	55.7	13.1	6.9	12.2	100.0	1693
Muslim	7.6	51.5	14.4	5.1	21.4	100.0	291
Education							
No education	11.2	55.0	11.0	6.8	16.1	100.0	4441
No formal education	13.5	60.6	14.5	5.4	6.0	100.0	2229
Basic education	13.1	64.0	13.5	5.1	4.3	100.0	2865
Secondary education	9.8	66.6	13.9	6.2	3.5	100.0	2799
Higher education	12.0	62.9	16.7	6.3	2.1	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	14.3	57.8	12.5	6.9	8.6	100.0	3837
Business	9.7	67.1	14.4	4.2	4.6	100.0	1236
Service	10.8	65.8	16.1	5.5	1.8	100.0	1484
Daily wage	11.1	61.6	13.9	7.4	6.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	11.5	60.1	12.1	5.7	10.7	100.0	3409
Not working	8.9	60.2	11.1	5.2	14.7	100.0	1494
Other activities	12.2	58.2	15.9	8.2	5.5	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	8.7	61.9	20.2	7.3	1.9	100.0	233
Medium	11.0	63.7	12.7	5.6	7.0	100.0	8222
Low	13.2	55.4	13.3	6.7	11.4	100.0	4417

Table 4.6.12 Perceived honesty of non-governmental organizations

Percentage distribution of people by their perception of how honest/dishonest non-governmental organizations are, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q701.12)							
	Very honest	Honest to some extent	Not very honest	Not honest at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	7.4	52.5	13.9	6.4	19.8	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	7.0	67.1	11.3	3.6	11.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	12.0	45.4	14.0	6.4	22.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	7.0	42.9	13.2	14.0	22.9	100.0	2565
Province 4	7.3	46.5	13.2	5.1	27.9	100.0	1309
Province 5	5.8	59.8	13.8	3.3	17.3	100.0	2287
Province 6	10.5	56.3	14.8	1.9	16.4	100.0	707
Province 7	2.2	46.5	20.7	6.3	24.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	6.0	53.4	12.0	8.9	19.7	100.0	1153
Hill	9.2	49.2	13.8	6.2	21.5	100.0	4771
Tarai	6.4	54.6	14.2	6.2	18.6	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	7.2	51.9	14.9	6.9	19.1	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	7.8	53.4	12.2	5.8	20.8	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	8.3	53.7	16.2	7.9	13.9	100.0	6064
Women	6.7	51.4	11.8	5.1	25.0	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	4.7	60.9	16.8	7.3	10.3	100.0	1693
25-39	5.5	57.4	15.2	6.8	15.1	100.0	4329
40-59	8.8	51.7	12.6	6.3	20.7	100.0	4568
60 and above	10.5	38.6	11.6	5.5	33.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	6.8	51.5	18.0	10.5	13.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	6.1	54.4	16.8	7.1	15.6	100.0	2528
Newar	10.2	48.6	11.6	6.8	22.7	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	8.6	51.5	11.3	5.3	23.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	10.8	50.8	15.2	6.6	16.6	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	3.4	59.1	11.5	4.0	22.1	100.0	1795
Dalit	8.1	48.8	12.9	5.8	24.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	14.3	46.1	6.6	3.9	29.0	100.0	291
Education							
No education	8.4	44.1	8.6	4.9	34.0	100.0	4441
No formal education	7.9	54.0	14.4	4.8	18.9	100.0	2229
Basic education	7.6	57.5	15.1	6.1	13.7	100.0	2865
Secondary education	5.9	59.3	18.5	9.1	7.3	100.0	2799
Higher education	5.1	54.1	24.2	13.8	2.6	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	8.1	52.9	11.6	6.1	21.3	100.0	3837
Business	7.4	54.8	16.1	7.8	13.9	100.0	1236
Service	6.2	58.3	21.3	8.5	5.6	100.0	1484
Daily wage	8.9	54.2	12.6	6.9	17.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	7.6	49.9	11.7	4.9	25.9	100.0	3409
Not working	5.4	48.2	14.7	7.1	24.7	100.0	1494
Other activities	8.2	54.1	20.7	7.5	9.4	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	6.3	49.0	22.9	9.5	12.3	100.0	233
Medium	6.1	56.1	14.9	6.6	16.4	100.0	8222
Low	10.0	46.0	11.5	6.0	26.4	100.0	4417

Table 4.6.13 Perceived honesty of the army

Percentage distribution of people by their perception of how honest/dishonest the army is, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q701.13)							
	Very honest	Honest to some extent	Not very honest	Not honest at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	35.4	48.2	5.3	2.7	8.4	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	20.3	67.6	4.6	2.1	5.4	100.0	2498
Province 2	52.3	26.0	3.8	3.4	14.5	100.0	2309
Province 3	43.6	41.4	4.8	4.6	5.5	100.0	2565
Province 4	28.1	55.6	6.7	1.6	8.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	32.5	53.8	5.5	1.1	7.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	46.6	43.7	3.0	.8	5.9	100.0	707
Province 7	23.8	48.6	9.6	4.1	14.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	30.0	49.3	5.9	4.8	9.9	100.0	1153
Hill	37.6	47.1	5.6	2.3	7.4	100.0	4771
Tarai	34.8	48.7	4.9	2.7	8.9	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	35.8	48.2	5.4	2.6	8.0	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	34.8	48.1	5.0	3.0	9.1	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	43.7	45.2	4.5	2.2	4.4	100.0	6064
Women	28.1	50.8	5.9	3.2	12.0	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	35.2	51.5	6.5	2.7	4.1	100.0	1693
25-39	34.8	49.3	5.5	3.1	7.3	100.0	4329
40-59	35.6	48.5	5.1	2.7	8.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	36.3	42.9	4.1	2.2	14.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	38.5	48.4	5.5	2.9	4.7	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	35.5	51.3	5.1	2.3	5.9	100.0	2528
Newar	39.9	46.1	6.5	1.9	5.6	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	34.3	49.3	6.2	2.4	7.8	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	45.0	36.7	4.0	2.8	11.5	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	26.6	54.9	4.3	3.0	11.1	100.0	1795
Dalit	32.8	46.3	5.8	3.7	11.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	47.5	29.4	2.3	2.5	18.4	100.0	291
Education							
No education	31.5	44.9	4.8	3.6	15.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	34.8	50.7	5.2	2.1	7.2	100.0	2229
Basic education	36.6	50.4	5.4	2.2	5.4	100.0	2865
Secondary education	38.8	49.9	5.7	2.7	3.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	46.5	43.3	6.4	1.7	2.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	35.0	47.7	5.1	2.8	9.4	100.0	3837
Business	39.7	49.5	5.2	1.7	3.9	100.0	1236
Service	45.6	44.0	5.2	2.1	3.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	39.5	49.0	3.4	2.9	5.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	28.8	49.9	5.9	3.3	12.1	100.0	3409
Not working	32.7	50.3	5.0	2.6	9.5	100.0	1494
Other activities	46.0	37.1	7.6	2.5	6.8	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	41.7	47.3	4.9	1.7	4.3	100.0	233
Medium	35.9	50.4	5.3	2.3	6.1	100.0	8222
Low	34.2	44.0	5.1	3.6	13.1	100.0	4417

Table 4.7 Perceptions of the government's efforts to control corruption

Percentage distribution of people who believe the following statements are true, Nepal, 2017/18, (Q702)						
	If the government wants, it can control corruption	The government does not want to control corruption	The government cannot control corruption	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	55.1	20.6	17.2	7.1	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	61.9	17.5	16.1	4.5	100.0	2498
Province 2	56.5	19.9	16.8	6.8	100.0	2309
Province 3	53.6	24.8	13.5	8.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	61.1	20.0	13.7	5.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	47.5	20.7	24.1	7.6	100.0	2287
Province 6	68.5	9.8	14.7	7.0	100.0	707
Province 7	41.5	26.6	20.4	11.6	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	52.4	20.2	17.4	10.0	100.0	1153
Hill	57.2	19.0	16.1	7.7	100.0	4771
Tarai	54.2	21.8	17.9	6.1	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	55.2	22.0	16.7	6.2	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	55.1	18.5	18.0	8.4	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	54.0	23.5	19.6	2.9	100.0	6064
Women	56.1	18.1	15.1	10.7	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	55.8	23.6	18.9	1.8	100.0	1693
25-39	55.7	22.3	17.1	4.9	100.0	4329
40-59	55.7	20.0	17.2	7.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	52.3	16.4	16.2	15.0	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	51.1	28.3	17.1	3.5	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	53.8	23.9	17.3	5.0	100.0	2528
Newar	54.3	20.1	15.7	9.8	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	59.5	16.6	16.1	7.9	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	55.8	22.5	16.4	5.3	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	53.7	17.1	20.4	8.7	100.0	1795
Dalit	54.4	17.6	17.0	11.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	58.0	17.5	15.2	9.2	100.0	291
Education						
No education	54.0	14.1	16.2	15.8	100.0	4441
No formal education	57.3	18.8	18.6	5.3	100.0	2229
Basic education	53.9	23.6	20.0	2.5	100.0	2865
Secondary education	57.1	26.5	15.8	0.6	100.0	2799
Higher education	51.8	36.1	11.9	0.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	55.5	19.8	17.7	7.0	100.0	3837
Business	56.3	23.6	18.3	1.8	100.0	1236
Service	56.7	27.6	14.6	1.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	58.8	15.7	20.0	5.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	52.9	19.2	17.2	10.7	100.0	3409
Not working	54.4	19.1	15.5	11.0	100.0	1494
Other activities	53.7	25.9	16.8	3.6	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	56.1	23.7	19.0	1.1	100.0	233
Medium	56.1	22.7	16.4	4.8	100.0	8222
Low	53.3	16.5	18.6	11.6	100.0	4417

Table 4.8.A Prevalence of bribing when accessing public services

Percentage shares who, or whose family members, were or were not asked to pay a bribe when accessing a public service in the past 12 months, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q703)						
	Yes	No	Did not receive any public service	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	7.9	67.6	23.4	1.1	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	6.5	66.2	26.5	0.9	100.0	2498
Province 2	14.2	39.5	45.8	0.5	100.0	2309
Province 3	10.6	71.7	15.5	2.2	100.0	2565
Province 4	3.5	62.8	32.4	1.3	100.0	1309
Province 5	5.0	80.1	14.4	0.5	100.0	2287
Province 6	1.6	86.6	11.6	0.2	100.0	707
Province 7	6.5	86.4	4.9	2.3	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	9.2	64.3	25.6	0.9	100.0	1153
Hill	5.2	75.9	17.6	1.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	9.4	62.5	27.0	1.1	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	9.0	66.2	23.6	1.2	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	6.0	69.9	23.0	1.1	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	9.7	69.0	20.9	0.5	100.0	6064
Women	6.2	66.4	25.5	1.8	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	8.0	72.6	18.8	0.6	100.0	1693
25-39	9.1	66.8	23.7	0.3	100.0	4329
40-59	7.9	68.4	22.9	0.8	100.0	4568
60 and above	5.3	64.0	26.8	3.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	7.9	75.1	15.8	1.2	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	5.7	80.5	13.0	0.8	100.0	2528
Newar	11.2	69.1	16.7	3.0	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	5.7	67.9	25.2	1.2	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	14.3	47.1	38.1	0.6	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	9.3	62.9	26.2	1.5	100.0	1795
Dalit	6.9	64.2	27.9	1.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	12.8	42.8	42.8	1.6	100.0	291
Education						
No education	6.4	59.9	31.0	2.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	6.6	70.2	22.7	0.6	100.0	2229
Basic education	7.7	72.0	20.1	0.2	100.0	2865
Secondary education	9.6	73.1	17.0	0.3	100.0	2799
Higher education	16.7	69.6	13.7	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	7.4	67.8	24.0	0.8	100.0	3837
Business	10.7	71.5	17.4	0.4	100.0	1236
Service	11.7	73.4	14.7	0.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	8.4	62.6	28.7	0.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	5.8	64.6	28.1	1.5	100.0	3409
Not working	6.5	68.2	21.6	3.7	100.0	1494
Other activities	10.6	71.5	17.7	0.1	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	13.8	58.7	27.4	0.1	100.0	233
Medium	8.3	69.5	20.9	1.3	100.0	8222
Low	6.8	64.6	27.6	1.0	100.0	4417

Table 4.8.B Prevalence of bribing among those who accessed a public service in the past year

Percentage shares who, or whose family members, were or were not asked to pay a bribe of those who accessed a public service in the past 12 months, Nepal, 2017/18, (Q702) (N=9865)				
	Yes	No	DK	Total
Overall	10.2	88.3	1.5	100.0
Province				
Province 1	8.8	90.0	1.2	100.0
Province 2	26.2	72.9	0.9	100.0
Province 3	12.6	84.9	2.6	100.0
Province 4	5.2	92.9	2.0	100.0
Province 5	5.8	93.5	0.6	100.0
Province 6	1.9	97.9	0.2	100.0
Province 7	6.8	90.8	2.4	100.0
Sex				
Men	12.2	87.2	0.6	100.0
Women	8.4	89.3	2.4	100.0
Age group				
18-24	9.8	89.4	0.7	100.0
25-39	11.9	87.6	0.4	100.0
40-59	10.2	88.7	1.0	100.0
60 and above	7.2	87.5	5.3	100.0
Ecological zone				
Mountain	12.4	86.4	1.2	100.0
Hill	6.3	92.1	1.6	100.0
Tarai	12.9	85.6	1.5	100.0
Urban/rural				
Municipality	11.8	86.6	1.5	100.0
Rural Municipality	7.8	90.8	1.4	100.0
Caste/ethnic group				
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	9.4	89.2	1.4	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	6.5	92.6	0.9	100.0
Newar	13.4	83.0	3.6	100.0
Hill Janajati	7.6	90.8	1.6	100.0
Tarai Caste	23.0	76.0	0.9	100.0
Tarai Janajati	12.6	85.3	2.1	100.0
Dalit	9.5	89.1	1.4	100.0
Muslim	22.4	74.8	2.8	100.0
Education				
No education	9.3	86.7	4.0	100.0
No formal education	8.5	90.7	0.8	100.0
Basic education	9.6	90.2	0.2	100.0
Secondary education	11.5	88.1	0.4	100.0
Higher education	19.4	80.6	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activities				
Agriculture	9.7	89.2	1.0	100.0
Business	12.9	86.6	0.5	100.0
Service	13.8	86.1	0.1	100.0
Daily wage	11.8	87.7	0.5	100.0
Household chores	8.0	89.9	2.1	100.0
Not working	8.3	87.0	4.7	100.0
Other activities	12.9	86.9	0.2	100.0
Economic status				
High	19.0	80.9	0.1	100.0
Medium	10.4	88.0	1.6	100.0
Low	9.4	89.3	1.3	100.0

Table 4.9.A Awareness of and participation in accountability mechanisms

Percentage shares of people who have heard of, participated in, or have family members who participated in various mechanisms introduced by the government to hold public officials accountable, Nepal 2017/18. (Q704) (N=12872)						
	Have not heard/seen	Heard/ Seen	Participated myself	Family member(s) participated	DK/CS	Total
Public hearing (meetings held before the start of the project)	36.6	30.2	18.6	10.1	4.4	100.0
Social audit (meetings held after the completion of the project)	44.2	26.7	14.8	9.1	5.1	100.0
Display of project-related information boards	37.9	57.3	0.0	0.0	4.8	100.0
User Committees	21.8	38.9	25.2	10.5	3.6	100.0
Social audits in schools (discussions between parents and teachers about different aspects of school such as construction of physical infrastructures)	23.4	32.8	27.7	12.7	3.4	100.0

Table 4.9.1 Awareness of and participation in public hearings

Percentage shares of people who have heard of, participated in, or have family members who participated in public hearings (meetings held before the start of projects), Nepal 2017/18. (Q704.1)							
	Not heard of/not seen	Heard of/ Seen	Participated myself	Family member(s) participated	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	36.6	30.2	18.6	10.1	4.4	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	39.9	30.2	17.0	10.4	2.5	100.0	2498
Province 2	60.7	24.0	4.3	4.9	6.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	26.6	29.8	23.4	13.6	6.6	100.0	2565
Province 4	19.1	33.4	25.3	18.6	3.5	100.0	1309
Province 5	36.6	34.5	20.8	6.9	1.2	100.0	2287
Province 6	37.4	35.2	18.0	7.1	2.3	100.0	707
Province 7	23.7	28.3	27.9	11.2	8.9	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	31.0	22.7	26.5	15.1	4.7	100.0	1153
Hill	26.8	33.0	23.6	12.5	4.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	44.3	29.5	13.9	7.7	4.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	35.5	31.7	17.7	10.6	4.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	38.4	27.8	20.0	9.5	4.3	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	31.2	33.9	26.7	5.7	2.6	100.0	6064
Women	41.5	26.9	11.3	14.1	6.1	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	31.3	37.3	14.7	14.4	2.2	100.0	1693
25-39	35.4	32.5	19.9	8.9	3.3	100.0	4329
40-59	37.3	29.3	20.3	9.0	4.2	100.0	4568
60 and above	41.7	22.3	15.6	11.7	8.7	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	23.0	35.1	25.3	13.3	3.2	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	28.3	33.3	24.9	9.4	4.1	100.0	2528
Newar	36.6	27.6	14.6	13.7	7.5	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	34.6	27.9	20.4	13.3	3.8	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	57.9	26.2	6.8	6.1	3.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	41.0	31.0	15.5	7.6	4.9	100.0	1795
Dalit	42.7	27.8	14.1	8.1	7.3	100.0	1693
Muslim	62.1	25.8	5.4	3.2	3.5	100.0	291
Education							
No education	50.6	19.4	9.1	12.1	8.8	100.0	4441
No formal education	36.8	31.5	20.1	8.0	3.6	100.0	2229
Basic education	30.7	36.0	22.7	8.1	2.6	100.0	2865
Secondary education	24.4	37.5	26.2	11.2	0.8	100.0	2799
Higher education	15.9	44.9	30.1	8.7	0.4	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	32.8	28.6	24.1	10.1	4.5	100.0	3837
Business	31.3	35.8	20.4	10.0	2.5	100.0	1236
Service	17.5	42.1	30.9	8.7	0.8	100.0	1484
Daily wage	47.8	29.3	13.3	3.8	5.8	100.0	1085
Household chores	47.7	26.5	9.6	11.2	5.0	100.0	3409
Not working	40.0	27.4	10.9	14.1	7.6	100.0	1494
Other activities	21.6	28.5	37.9	9.9	2.1	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	25.9	32.2	24.9	14.5	2.5	100.0	233
Medium	32.0	32.6	20.9	11.2	3.3	100.0	8222
Low	45.8	25.7	14.1	7.9	6.6	100.0	4417

Table 4.9.2 Awareness of and participation in social audits

Percentage shares of people who have heard of, participated in, or have family members who participated in social audits (meetings held after the completion of projects), Nepal 2017/18. (Q704.2)							
	Not heard of/ not seen	Heard of/ Seen	Participated myself	Family member(s) participated	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	44.2	26.7	14.8	9.1	5.1	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	52.1	23.6	12.1	9.0	3.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	65.2	20.5	3.6	3.9	6.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	32.5	28.4	18.1	12.9	8.2	100.0	2565
Province 4	31.9	28.5	20.2	15.2	4.3	100.0	1309
Province 5	43.0	30.7	18.7	6.4	1.3	100.0	2287
Province 6	43.0	33.1	14.0	7.1	2.7	100.0	707
Province 7	29.1	28.3	22.2	11.2	9.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	36.5	21.6	20.8	15.7	5.5	100.0	1153
Hill	34.4	30.6	19.4	11.0	4.6	100.0	4771
Tarai	52.3	24.9	10.7	6.8	5.4	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	43.2	27.7	14.1	9.6	5.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	45.9	25.1	15.9	8.4	4.7	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	38.5	31.5	21.8	5.2	3.0	100.0	6064
Women	49.3	22.5	8.6	12.6	7.0	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	40.8	32.5	11.2	13.1	2.3	100.0	1693
25-39	43.3	29.5	15.9	7.5	3.8	100.0	4329
40-59	44.5	25.8	16.3	8.3	5.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	48.1	19.1	12.4	10.7	9.7	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	29.3	32.6	21.0	12.7	4.4	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	33.8	32.3	19.9	9.2	4.9	100.0	2528
Newar	48.1	21.3	11.0	12.2	7.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	43.6	23.6	16.8	11.6	4.5	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	64.2	22.9	5.0	4.6	3.3	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	49.6	26.3	11.7	7.0	5.5	100.0	1795
Dalit	51.6	23.1	10.5	7.0	7.9	100.0	1693
Muslim	67.4	22.8	3.8	2.1	3.8	100.0	291
Education							
No education	56.9	16.3	6.2	10.8	9.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	44.7	27.7	15.5	7.5	4.5	100.0	2229
Basic education	39.6	32.5	18.3	6.6	3.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	32.6	33.6	22.0	10.5	1.4	100.0	2799
Higher education	22.8	42.2	26.8	7.7	0.5	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	39.6	27.2	18.9	8.8	5.5	100.0	3837
Business	38.3	30.6	17.4	10.0	3.8	100.0	1236
Service	24.5	40.4	27.0	7.3	0.7	100.0	1484
Daily wage	55.7	25.0	10.3	3.6	5.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	56.0	20.9	6.8	10.3	6.0	100.0	3409
Not working	47.6	23.9	7.5	12.7	8.2	100.0	1494
Other activities	33.7	23.3	33.2	8.1	1.8	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	29.5	29.9	23.8	13.7	3.1	100.0	233
Medium	39.7	29.1	17.0	10.1	4.2	100.0	8222
Low	53.4	22.2	10.3	7.1	7.0	100.0	4417

Table 4.9.3 Awareness of display of project-related information boards

Percentage shares of people who have, or have family members who have, heard of/seen displays of project-related information boards, Nepal 2017/18. (Q704.3)					
	Not heard of/ not seen	Heard of/ Seen	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	37.9	57.3	4.8	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	34.3	62.4	3.3	100.0	2498
Province 2	67.6	25.7	6.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	30.9	62.0	7.1	100.0	2565
Province 4	44.9	51.0	4.1	100.0	1309
Province 5	24.9	72.7	2.4	100.0	2287
Province 6	36.6	59.0	4.4	100.0	707
Province 7	20.8	73.8	5.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	38.9	54.1	7.0	100.0	1153
Hill	37.2	58.4	4.4	100.0	4771
Tarai	38.2	57.1	4.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	36.5	58.4	5.1	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	40.0	55.6	4.4	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	32.8	64.2	3.1	100.0	6064
Women	42.4	51.2	6.4	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	28.6	69.5	1.8	100.0	1693
25-39	33.5	63.3	3.2	100.0	4329
40-59	39.8	55.9	4.4	100.0	4568
60 and above	49.2	39.8	11.0	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	25.0	72.4	2.6	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	27.3	68.5	4.3	100.0	2528
Newar	37.9	55.3	6.8	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	42.0	53.2	4.8	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	55.8	40.5	3.7	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	32.9	61.8	5.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	47.5	44.6	7.9	100.0	1693
Muslim	65.6	29.8	4.6	100.0	291
Education					
No education	52.7	37.1	10.1	100.0	4441
No formal education	40.7	55.1	4.2	100.0	2229
Basic education	30.4	67.7	1.9	100.0	2865
Secondary education	24.0	75.3	0.7	100.0	2799
Higher education	15.1	84.6	0.3	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities					
Agriculture	39.5	55.4	5.1	100.0	3837
Business	26.2	71.4	2.4	100.0	1236
Service	19.6	79.6	0.9	100.0	1484
Daily wage	43.5	52.3	4.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	47.1	47.3	5.5	100.0	3409
Not working	38.4	52.3	9.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	28.3	69.3	2.4	100.0	326
Economic status					
High	35.3	59.0	5.7	100.0	233
Medium	32.5	63.8	3.6	100.0	8222
Low	47.9	45.1	7.0	100.0	4417

Table 4.9.4 Awareness of and participation in User Committees

Percentage shares of people who have heard of, participated in, or have family members who participated in user committees, Nepal 2017/18. (Q704.4)							
	Not heard of/not seen	Heard of/Seen	Participated myself	Family member(s) participated	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	21.8	38.9	25.2	10.5	3.6	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	14.8	50.0	22.1	11.0	2.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	51.0	34.3	4.9	3.6	6.1	100.0	2309
Province 3	20.4	30.3	29.1	14.5	5.8	100.0	2565
Province 4	5.1	32.2	42.3	17.9	2.4	100.0	1309
Province 5	18.0	41.4	31.0	8.6	1.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	18.0	53.9	17.6	7.8	2.7	100.0	707
Province 7	10.6	36.7	37.6	11.4	3.7	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	17.4	31.3	30.5	16.7	4.1	100.0	1153
Hill	13.9	35.9	33.9	12.7	3.5	100.0	4771
Tarai	27.9	42.2	18.4	8.0	3.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	22.0	39.8	23.5	10.9	3.8	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	21.5	37.5	27.9	9.9	3.2	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	17.7	41.5	31.6	7.2	2.1	100.0	6064
Women	25.4	36.6	19.5	13.5	4.9	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	19.6	42.6	18.5	17.5	1.8	100.0	1693
25-39	20.2	41.3	27.0	8.9	2.5	100.0	4329
40-59	21.5	37.9	28.7	8.7	3.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	27.0	33.7	20.0	11.9	7.5	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	13.0	35.6	34.4	14.5	2.5	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	12.9	40.9	33.3	10.1	2.8	100.0	2528
Newar	23.8	32.8	26.8	9.3	7.2	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	18.3	34.7	28.6	15.4	3.0	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	43.1	42.7	6.7	5.2	2.4	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	23.9	45.4	19.4	6.9	4.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	27.7	38.4	20.3	7.3	6.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	46.7	41.3	5.4	4.7	1.9	100.0	291
Education							
No education	34.0	32.8	14.0	11.6	7.6	100.0	4441
No formal education	18.9	42.5	28.2	7.7	2.7	100.0	2229
Basic education	16.1	41.6	32.3	8.6	1.4	100.0	2865
Secondary education	12.8	41.8	31.2	13.2	0.9	100.0	2799
Higher education	9.5	44.6	36.3	9.5	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	19.8	36.9	30.1	9.3	3.9	100.0	3837
Business	16.5	43.0	26.5	11.8	2.2	100.0	1236
Service	9.4	43.8	36.3	9.9	0.6	100.0	1484
Daily wage	28.3	43.0	21.2	4.1	3.4	100.0	1085
Household chores	28.0	37.6	19.3	10.9	4.1	100.0	3409
Not working	26.2	36.7	13.7	17.1	6.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	14.4	34.2	40.6	9.4	1.4	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	19.8	38.7	25.7	14.6	1.1	100.0	233
Medium	17.7	40.1	27.8	11.7	2.7	100.0	8222
Low	29.4	36.7	20.4	8.1	5.3	100.0	4417

Table 4.9.5 Awareness of and participation in social audits in schools

Percentage shares of people who have heard of, participated in, or have family members who participated in social audits in schools (discussions between parents and teachers about different aspects of school such as construction of physical infrastructures), Nepal 2017/18. (Q704.5)							
	Not heard of/not seen	Heard of/Seen	Participated myself	Family member(s) participated	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	23.4	32.8	27.7	12.7	3.4	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	29.0	37.7	19.7	11.4	2.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	45.6	31.7	11.9	7.0	3.8	100.0	2309
Province 3	14.0	29.7	34.4	16.0	5.9	100.0	2565
Province 4	5.2	28.8	44.5	19.3	2.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	21.5	32.2	33.1	12.4	0.8	100.0	2287
Province 6	22.4	38.3	24.8	11.2	3.4	100.0	707
Province 7	13.0	33.6	33.1	13.7	6.6	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	15.6	21.7	35.7	20.6	6.4	100.0	1153
Hill	12.6	32.5	36.5	15.2	3.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	32.1	34.8	20.3	9.7	3.1	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	23.6	34.0	26.1	12.7	3.7	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	23.1	30.9	30.1	12.8	3.0	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	18.9	35.3	35.5	8.2	2.1	100.0	6064
Women	27.3	30.6	20.7	16.7	4.7	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	20.5	37.2	20.4	20.6	1.2	100.0	1693
25-39	21.2	34.7	32.2	9.7	2.2	100.0	4329
40-59	24.5	30.9	29.8	11.6	3.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	27.4	29.7	20.3	14.8	7.7	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	13.5	32.9	34.8	16.4	2.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	16.4	34.3	33.9	11.6	3.7	100.0	2528
Newar	26.0	28.1	26.1	13.2	6.6	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	20.0	30.0	30.1	16.2	3.5	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	41.8	33.9	13.7	8.9	1.7	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	27.0	36.5	23.3	10.4	2.9	100.0	1795
Dalit	28.1	31.5	24.5	10.4	5.5	100.0	1693
Muslim	46.3	35.0	11.7	5.5	1.5	100.0	291
Education							
No education	34.8	27.7	14.5	15.7	7.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	21.4	34.8	31.6	9.2	3.0	100.0	2229
Basic education	17.8	36.8	33.6	10.8	1.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	14.9	35.6	35.4	13.4	0.7	100.0	2799
Higher education	11.4	30.6	47.8	9.2	1.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	19.1	32.4	32.2	12.8	3.5	100.0	3837
Business	18.8	36.9	30.0	12.5	1.8	100.0	1236
Service	11.3	31.9	47.8	8.3	0.6	100.0	1484
Daily wage	32.4	33.0	25.1	6.3	3.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	31.0	32.4	18.9	13.7	4.0	100.0	3409
Not working	27.6	33.0	13.6	19.5	6.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	17.4	29.2	38.2	12.1	3.0	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	20.8	26.3	35.1	16.8	1.0	100.0	233
Medium	20.4	33.7	29.5	13.8	2.5	100.0	8222
Low	29.0	31.4	23.8	10.4	5.3	100.0	4417

Table 4.10.A Perceptions of equal opportunities in access to government and public-sector jobs

<i>Percentage distribution of people who agree/disagree with various statements on access to government and public sector jobs, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q305) (N=12872)</i>						
	Completely agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Completely disagree	DK/CS	Total
Everyone has equal opportunities in employment/ job/appointment in the government/public sector	13.5	31.0	33.0	13.1	9.3	100.0
Any person with appropriate qualifications can get public-sector jobs	18.7	38.4	26.5	9.0	7.4	100.0
People of my area have the same opportunities in government/public sector employment/job/appointment as those from anywhere else in Nepal	16.0	34.0	30.2	11.9	7.9	100.0
People of all Economic status have equal opportunities in government/public sector employment/job/appointment	15.4	30.7	32.6	14.2	7.1	100.0
People with disabilities have equal opportunities in government/public sector employment/job/appointment	15.3	36.8	29.0	9.4	9.4	100.0

Table 4.10.B Perceptions of equal opportunities in access to government and public-sector jobs (agreement)

<i>Percentage distribution of people who 'completely agree' or 'agree to some extent' with various statements on access to government and public sector jobs, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q305) (N=12872)</i>					
	Everyone has equal opportunities in employment/ job/ appointment in the government/ public sector	Any person with appropriate qualifications can get public-sector jobs	People of my area have the same opportunities in government/ public sector employment/ job /appointment as those from anywhere else in Nepal	People of all Economic status have equal opportunities in government/ public sector employment/ job/appointment	People with disabilities have equal opportunities in government/ public sector employment/ job/appointment
Overall	44.5	57.1	50.0	46.1	52.1
Province					
Province 1	54.8	64.0	66.6	55.1	64.3
Province 2	60.9	64.0	56.2	56.0	59.2
Province 3	33.8	52.7	42.6	42.6	45.0
Province 4	36.4	50.1	47.2	43.9	47.6
Province 5	35.0	52.2	38.4	33.9	44.3
Province 6	53.3	69.1	59.4	56.0	60.3
Province 7	36.7	48.5	39.0	36.0	43.3
Ecological zone					
Mountain	42.3	56.6	42.5	43.6	49.1
Hill	42.5	57.7	50.3	48.7	50.4
Tarai	46.3	56.7	51.1	44.8	53.8
Urban/rural					
Municipality	44.3	56.7	50.4	46.3	52.4
Rural Municipality	45.0	57.8	49.4	45.8	51.6
Sex					
Men	44.5	57.5	50.7	46.5	53.1
Women	44.5	56.7	49.4	45.8	51.3
Age group					
18-24	42.9	58.2	52.8	46.6	54.5
25-39	45.8	59.0	50.9	47.3	54.3
40-59	44.8	57.0	49.6	46.2	51.6
60 and above	42.9	52.9	47.0	43.5	47.3
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	39.7	58.2	54.4	48.4	55.7
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	42.4	58.0	49.3	44.8	53.2
Newar	38.2	47.9	50.2	49.9	47.8
Hill Janajati	46.5	59.9	52.5	49.8	52.9
Tarai Caste	57.9	62.3	56.9	54.6	57.6
Tarai Janajati	43.4	55.8	45.1	38.3	49.4
Dalit	41.3	50.3	42.7	40.1	45.4
Muslim	50.5	52.2	45.3	44.9	50.7
Education					
No education	43.9	54.2	45.2	42.9	47.3
No formal education	46.4	57.9	50.6	46.9	51.0
Basic education	45.4	57.8	50.8	46.1	53.6
Secondary education	44.2	60.4	55.5	50.1	58.2
Higher education	39.4	56.0	54.4	48.3	56.9

Table 4.10.B Contd...

	Everyone has equal opportunities in employment/ job/ appointment in the government/ public sector	Any person with appropriate qualifications can get public-sector jobs	People of my area have the same opportunities in government/ public sector employment/ job /appointment as those from anywhere else in Nepal	People of all Economic status have equal opportunities in government/ public sector employment/ job/appointment	People with disabilities have equal opportunities in government/ public sector employment/ job/appointment
Occupation/usual activities					
Agriculture	44.1	59.0	48.8	45.7	51.8
Business	46.7	60.1	56.3	49.6	56.5
Service	43.0	60.0	52.0	49.0	55.2
Daily wage	43.1	53.1	44.7	40.2	47.8
Household chores	46.0	56.1	50.4	47.1	51.6
Not working	41.7	56.9	54.2	47.6	55.8
Other activities	44.4	50.5	45.9	41.4	47.7
Economic status					
High	51.7	61.1	57.1	53.4	62.3
Medium	46.2	59.1	53.7	49.3	54.7
Low	41.1	53.0	42.8	39.8	46.8

Table 4.10.1 Perceptions of equal opportunities in public sector employment: everyone

Percentage distribution of people who agree/disagree that 'everyone has equal opportunities in employment/ job/ appointment in the government/public sector', Nepal 2017/18 (Q305.1)							
	Completely agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Completely disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	13.5	31.0	33.0	13.1	9.3	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	14.6	40.2	31.0	8.8	5.4	100.0	2498
Province 2	23.2	37.6	16.0	7.0	16.1	100.0	2309
Province 3	13.9	19.9	27.0	26.6	12.6	100.0	2565
Province 4	12.4	24.0	39.5	17.2	6.8	100.0	1309
Province 5	6.7	28.3	52.2	7.7	5.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	15.4	37.9	38.0	4.5	4.2	100.0	707
Province 7	4.9	31.8	36.3	16.3	10.7	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	13.2	29.1	25.3	23.4	9.0	100.0	1153
Hill	14.9	27.6	32.7	16.2	8.6	100.0	4771
Tarai	12.6	33.7	34.6	9.4	9.8	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	13.7	30.5	33.9	12.3	9.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	13.2	31.8	31.6	14.5	8.9	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	15.9	28.7	34.9	15.1	5.5	100.0	6064
Women	11.4	33.1	31.4	11.4	12.7	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	14.3	28.6	40.1	13.9	3.1	100.0	1693
25-39	12.5	33.3	34.1	13.9	6.3	100.0	4329
40-59	14.0	30.8	32.9	12.8	9.5	100.0	4568
60 and above	13.9	29.0	26.1	11.9	19.1	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	13.3	26.4	36.3	20.3	3.7	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	12.8	29.6	37.5	14.0	6.1	100.0	2528
Newar	12.0	26.1	27.7	17.4	16.7	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	15.1	31.4	31.8	12.6	9.0	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	21.0	36.9	20.3	9.3	12.4	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	8.3	35.1	37.3	10.3	9.0	100.0	1795
Dalit	11.1	30.2	33.2	11.2	14.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	20.5	30.0	22.8	4.7	22.0	100.0	291
Education							
No education	11.3	32.6	26.5	9.6	20.0	100.0	4441
No formal education	13.9	32.5	34.7	11.0	7.8	100.0	2229
Basic education	13.6	31.9	37.6	13.4	3.6	100.0	2865
Secondary education	16.4	27.8	36.8	18.0	1.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	15.4	24.1	36.4	24.2	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	14.3	29.8	32.5	13.8	9.5	100.0	3837
Business	15.6	31.1	37.8	12.3	3.3	100.0	1236
Service	15.7	27.2	36.8	19.3	0.9	100.0	1484
Daily wage	10.4	32.7	31.9	15.3	9.8	100.0	1085
Household chores	11.2	34.9	31.9	9.2	12.9	100.0	3409
Not working	14.1	28.8	30.2	12.5	14.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	18.8	26.6	32.5	17.3	4.8	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	20.3	31.4	30.5	10.9	6.9	100.0	233
Medium	14.0	32.2	33.4	13.8	6.6	100.0	8222
Low	12.3	28.8	32.5	12.1	14.3	100.0	4417

Table 4.10.2 Perceptions of equal opportunities in public sector employment: people with appropriate qualifications

Percentage distribution of people who agree/disagree that 'any person with appropriate qualifications can get public-sector jobs', Nepal, 2017/18 (Q305.2)							
	Completely agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Completely disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	18.7	38.4	26.5	9.0	7.4	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	20.0	44.0	26.3	6.2	3.5	100.0	2498
Province 2	25.5	38.5	15.6	5.7	14.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	22.7	30.0	20.2	17.0	10.1	100.0	2565
Province 4	20.7	29.4	33.6	10.8	5.5	100.0	1309
Province 5	9.5	42.7	39.2	6.0	2.6	100.0	2287
Province 6	20.1	48.9	25.5	1.9	3.6	100.0	707
Province 7	8.5	40.0	30.3	11.8	9.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	19.4	37.2	20.5	15.5	7.5	100.0	1153
Hill	23.1	34.6	25.4	10.5	6.4	100.0	4771
Tarai	15.5	41.2	28.3	6.8	8.1	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	18.9	37.8	27.2	8.4	7.8	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	18.4	39.4	25.5	9.9	6.9	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	21.5	36.0	28.2	9.9	4.4	100.0	6064
Women	16.2	40.5	25.1	8.1	10.1	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	20.3	37.9	29.8	9.4	2.6	100.0	1693
25-39	17.4	41.6	26.9	9.6	4.6	100.0	4329
40-59	19.5	37.5	27.1	8.4	7.6	100.0	4568
60 and above	18.3	34.5	22.4	8.7	16.1	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	22.8	35.4	27.6	11.4	2.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	18.3	39.7	29.7	8.3	4.1	100.0	2528
Newar	17.8	30.1	24.1	14.7	13.3	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	21.8	38.1	25.2	8.7	6.2	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	23.2	39.1	18.7	8.2	10.8	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	10.2	45.6	28.5	8.4	7.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	14.6	35.7	28.4	8.1	13.2	100.0	1693
Muslim	21.3	30.9	22.2	4.3	21.3	100.0	291
Education							
No education	15.2	39.1	21.7	7.6	16.4	100.0	4441
No formal education	17.3	40.5	28.3	7.8	6.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	19.6	38.3	30.4	9.4	2.4	100.0	2865
Secondary education	23.4	37.0	28.0	10.9	0.7	100.0	2799
Higher education	23.9	32.2	31.1	12.9	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	20.3	38.7	25.0	9.1	7.0	100.0	3837
Business	20.1	40.0	27.8	9.1	3.0	100.0	1236
Service	23.8	36.2	28.6	11.2	0.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	12.9	40.1	27.2	11.5	8.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	15.4	40.7	27.2	6.5	10.2	100.0	3409
Not working	18.8	34.3	24.4	9.5	13.0	100.0	1494
Other activities	24.8	27.8	32.2	11.4	3.8	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	25.5	35.7	20.3	11.5	7.0	100.0	233
Medium	19.7	39.4	26.9	8.8	5.1	100.0	8222
Low	16.4	36.6	26.2	9.1	11.7	100.0	4417

Table 4.10.3 Perceptions of equal opportunities in public sector employment: geography

Percentage distribution of people who agree/disagree that 'people of my area have the same opportunities in government/public sector employment/job/appointment as those from anywhere else in Nepal', Nepal, 2017/18 (Q305.3)							
	Completely agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Completely disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	16.0	34.0	30.2	11.9	7.9	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	20.5	46.1	23.0	6.2	4.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	18.1	38.1	17.4	12.1	14.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	18.6	24.0	23.3	24.1	10.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	22.7	24.4	35.1	12.0	5.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	7.1	31.3	51.6	5.3	4.7	100.0	2287
Province 6	19.0	40.4	31.0	5.2	4.4	100.0	707
Province 7	4.5	34.5	37.9	13.6	9.5	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	13.5	29.0	25.7	24.2	7.6	100.0	1153
Hill	20.0	30.2	29.4	13.2	7.1	100.0	4771
Tarai	13.6	37.5	31.4	9.0	8.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	16.6	33.8	30.1	11.2	8.3	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	14.9	34.4	30.3	13.1	7.3	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	17.5	33.2	31.7	12.9	4.7	100.0	6064
Women	14.6	34.8	28.8	11.1	10.7	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	18.0	34.8	31.5	13.3	2.4	100.0	1693
25-39	15.3	35.6	32.0	11.9	5.2	100.0	4329
40-59	16.4	33.2	30.9	11.5	8.0	100.0	4568
60 and above	14.9	32.1	24.2	11.8	17.0	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	21.2	33.1	28.5	14.1	3.0	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	16.3	33.0	33.3	12.5	4.9	100.0	2528
Newar	20.3	29.9	20.4	15.7	13.7	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	18.7	33.8	29.2	11.2	7.1	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	16.8	40.1	20.9	11.7	10.5	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	8.3	36.8	37.0	9.4	8.5	100.0	1795
Dalit	11.8	30.8	32.4	11.8	13.1	100.0	1693
Muslim	13.4	32.0	23.9	11.3	19.5	100.0	291
Education							
No education	12.0	33.2	26.0	11.7	17.1	100.0	4441
No formal education	16.1	34.5	33.6	9.0	6.8	100.0	2229
Basic education	16.0	34.8	34.6	12.2	2.4	100.0	2865
Secondary education	21.1	34.4	29.7	13.6	1.3	100.0	2799
Higher education	21.4	33.0	30.0	15.6	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	16.5	32.3	30.7	12.9	7.7	100.0	3837
Business	19.5	36.8	28.8	12.2	2.7	100.0	1236
Service	19.2	32.8	33.8	13.8	0.4	100.0	1484
Daily wage	10.4	34.3	32.1	14.6	8.7	100.0	1085
Household chores	14.0	36.5	30.4	8.3	10.8	100.0	3409
Not working	16.6	32.9	23.7	12.8	14.0	100.0	1494
Other activities	18.9	28.6	33.1	15.3	4.1	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	23.0	34.0	25.2	10.8	6.9	100.0	233
Medium	17.7	35.9	29.1	11.7	5.5	100.0	8222
Low	12.3	30.5	32.5	12.4	12.4	100.0	4417

Table 4.10.4 Perceptions of equal opportunities in public sector employment: economic status

Percentage distribution of people who agree or disagree that 'People of all Economic status have equal opportunities in government/public sector employment/job/appointment', Nepal, 2017/18 (Q305.4)							
	Completely agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Completely disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	15.4	30.7	32.6	14.2	7.1	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	17.8	37.3	33.2	8.4	3.4	100.0	2498
Province 2	18.5	37.5	17.1	13.0	14.0	100.0	2309
Province 3	19.8	22.7	21.0	27.7	8.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	19.8	24.1	35.5	15.5	5.1	100.0	1309
Province 5	7.1	26.8	55.0	7.2	3.9	100.0	2287
Province 6	18.3	37.7	30.4	9.3	4.3	100.0	707
Province 7	4.4	31.6	41.1	14.6	8.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	13.4	30.3	24.9	24.9	6.5	100.0	1153
Hill	20.3	28.4	30.3	14.7	6.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	12.4	32.4	35.4	12.1	7.8	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	15.6	30.7	32.7	13.6	7.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	15.1	30.7	32.4	15.1	6.7	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	17.6	28.9	33.4	15.8	4.4	100.0	6064
Women	13.5	32.3	31.8	12.8	9.6	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	18.1	28.5	35.3	15.7	2.4	100.0	1693
25-39	14.3	33.0	33.8	14.4	4.5	100.0	4329
40-59	15.8	30.3	32.7	14.1	7.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	14.6	28.8	27.9	12.9	15.7	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	21.1	27.3	31.3	17.6	2.7	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	15.2	29.6	36.2	15.1	3.9	100.0	2528
Newar	17.6	32.3	20.3	16.9	12.9	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	18.4	31.4	31.4	12.8	6.0	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	17.3	37.2	22.2	12.4	10.8	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	6.9	31.5	41.6	12.5	7.5	100.0	1795
Dalit	11.4	28.7	33.9	13.9	12.1	100.0	1693
Muslim	13.8	31.1	22.4	13.9	18.8	100.0	291
Education							
No education	11.9	31.0	28.1	13.3	15.6	100.0	4441
No formal education	15.3	31.6	35.9	11.0	6.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	15.3	30.8	37.8	13.9	2.2	100.0	2865
Secondary education	20.0	30.1	31.5	17.6	0.9	100.0	2799
Higher education	20.6	27.8	33.5	18.0	0.1	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	16.0	29.7	32.9	14.4	7.0	100.0	3837
Business	18.7	30.9	32.0	16.1	2.2	100.0	1236
Service	18.9	30.1	34.3	16.4	0.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	10.8	29.4	34.8	17.6	7.4	100.0	1085
Household chores	13.5	33.6	32.9	10.3	9.7	100.0	3409
Not working	15.2	28.1	28.4	15.3	13.0	100.0	1494
Other activities	16.4	29.8	32.4	17.8	3.6	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	19.4	34.0	24.7	14.9	7.0	100.0	233
Medium	16.8	32.4	31.7	14.0	5.0	100.0	8222
Low	12.5	27.3	34.6	14.5	11.0	100.0	4417

Table 4.10.5 Perceptions of equal opportunities in public sector employment: persons with disabilities

Percentage distribution of people who agree/disagree that 'People with disabilities have equal opportunities in government/public sector employment/job/appointment', Nepal, 2017/18 (Q305.5)							
	Completely agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Completely disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	15.3	36.8	29.0	9.4	9.4	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	17.0	47.3	26.2	4.9	4.6	100.0	2498
Province 2	19.4	39.9	16.9	6.3	17.6	100.0	2309
Province 3	19.4	25.6	20.4	23.0	11.6	100.0	2565
Province 4	20.8	26.9	34.6	9.7	8.1	100.0	1309
Province 5	7.2	37.1	45.2	5.4	5.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	18.0	42.3	31.8	2.5	5.3	100.0	707
Province 7	3.0	40.3	38.0	7.3	11.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	11.7	37.5	21.8	20.8	8.3	100.0	1153
Hill	19.4	30.9	28.6	12.6	8.4	100.0	4771
Tarai	13.1	40.8	30.4	5.4	10.4	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	15.7	36.7	28.9	8.4	10.3	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	14.6	37.0	29.1	11.1	8.2	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	17.5	35.6	29.9	10.7	6.3	100.0	6064
Women	13.3	37.9	28.2	8.3	12.2	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	17.5	37.0	30.8	10.9	3.8	100.0	1693
25-39	14.9	39.4	30.1	9.0	6.6	100.0	4329
40-59	15.6	36.0	29.4	9.7	9.4	100.0	4568
60 and above	13.8	33.5	24.8	8.7	19.2	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	21.2	34.5	27.6	12.8	4.0	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	14.5	38.7	31.6	9.7	5.4	100.0	2528
Newar	17.1	30.7	20.8	14.8	16.5	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	17.8	35.1	28.3	10.1	8.7	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	17.2	40.4	21.4	6.2	14.8	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	7.2	42.2	35.2	6.0	9.4	100.0	1795
Dalit	12.2	33.2	30.2	9.4	15.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	16.0	34.7	22.4	6.1	20.8	100.0	291
Education							
No education	11.3	36.0	24.4	8.6	19.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	14.5	36.4	33.7	8.1	7.2	100.0	2229
Basic education	16.2	37.4	32.8	9.4	4.3	100.0	2865
Secondary education	20.3	37.9	28.5	11.5	1.9	100.0	2799
Higher education	20.2	36.7	30.2	12.0	0.9	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	15.9	36.0	28.3	9.8	10.0	100.0	3837
Business	19.0	37.6	30.0	8.7	4.8	100.0	1236
Service	18.7	36.5	31.0	12.8	1.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	10.6	37.2	31.3	11.6	9.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	13.3	38.2	29.8	6.5	12.2	100.0	3409
Not working	15.0	35.4	24.8	10.3	14.5	100.0	1494
Other activities	17.3	36.0	27.5	11.8	7.5	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	19.8	42.4	24.8	5.6	7.3	100.0	233
Medium	16.6	38.1	28.7	9.6	7.0	100.0	8222
Low	12.7	34.1	29.7	9.4	14.1	100.0	4417

Table 4.11 Shares who accessed services from courts or legal practitioners in the past year

Percentage distribution of people who accessed, or who have a family member who accessed, services from the courts or legal practitioners in the past 12 months, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1001)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	4.6	94.1	1.4	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	3.1	96.5	0.4	100.0	2498
Province 2	7.7	91.3	1.0	100.0	2309
Province 3	6.9	89.8	3.3	100.0	2565
Province 4	2.5	95.7	1.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	3.0	96.3	0.7	100.0	2287
Province 6	1.4	97.2	1.4	100.0	707
Province 7	3.5	95.8	0.7	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	4.0	94.9	1.1	100.0	1153
Hill	3.8	94.4	1.8	100.0	4771
Tarai	5.2	93.8	1.1	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	5.5	92.9	1.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	3.0	95.9	1.1	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	5.4	93.7	0.8	100.0	6064
Women	3.8	94.4	1.8	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	4.0	95.3	0.8	100.0	1693
25-39	4.8	94.5	0.7	100.0	4329
40-59	4.8	94.2	1.0	100.0	4568
60 and above	3.9	92.3	3.7	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	5.7	92.9	1.4	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	3.5	95.5	1.0	100.0	2528
Newar	6.6	88.9	4.5	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	2.8	95.9	1.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	9.3	89.7	1.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	5.1	94.3	0.7	100.0	1795
Dalit	3.3	94.7	2.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	5.4	92.2	2.4	100.0	291
Education					
No education	3.5	93.8	2.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	3.6	95.2	1.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	4.4	95.0	0.6	100.0	2865
Secondary education	6.0	93.6	0.3	100.0	2799
Higher education	9.7	89.3	1.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities					
Agriculture	4.7	94.2	1.1	100.0	3837
Business	6.3	92.9	0.7	100.0	1236
Service	6.8	93.1	0.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	4.7	94.0	1.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	2.9	95.9	1.2	100.0	3409
Not working	3.1	92.7	4.1	100.0	1494
Other activities	9.7	89.6	0.7	100.0	326
Economic status					
High	9.3	89.8	0.9	100.0	233
Medium	5.0	93.5	1.5	100.0	8222
Low	3.5	95.4	1.2	100.0	4417

Table 4.12 Shares who trust/distrust the courts (among those who accessed the courts in the past year)

Percentage distribution of people who trust/distrust the courts among those who accessed, or who have a family member who accessed, services from the courts or legal practitioners in the past 12 months, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1002) (N=586)						
	Trust completely	Trust to some extent	Unsure to trust	Do not trust	DK/CS	Total
Overall	33.9	39.2	11.1	15.3	0.6	100.0
Province						
Province 1	28.7	48.1	13.1	10.1	0.0	100.0
Province 2	42.7	33.2	10.0	12.8	1.3	100.0
Province 3	25.5	47.1	11.6	15.3	0.6	100.0
Province 4	52.7	21.3	10.0	16.0	0.0	100.0
Province 5	40.0	29.8	7.6	22.6	0.0	100.0
Province 6	29.6	24.4	22.8	23.2	0.0	100.0
Province 7	16.8	49.0	13.7	20.5	0.0	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	27.7	47.2	12.7	12.4	0.0	100.0
Hill	36.1	37.6	9.7	16.7	0.0	100.0
Tarai	33.5	39.0	11.6	14.9	0.9	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	33.3	39.3	12.1	14.7	0.6	100.0
Rural Municipality	35.6	39.0	8.2	16.8	0.5	100.0
Sex						
Men	34.1	39.7	8.6	17.2	0.4	100.0
Women	33.5	38.6	14.3	12.7	0.9	100.0
Age group						
18-24	23.6	51.8	5.6	18.4	0.6	100.0
25-39	34.8	45.2	10.9	9.1	0.0	100.0
40-59	34.1	34.9	15.5	15.0	0.5	100.0
60 and above	39.0	26.2	4.9	27.8	2.1	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	33.8	41.8	9.9	13.5	1.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	28.4	42.4	14.0	15.2	0.0	100.0
Newar	38.8	27.3	11.3	22.6	0.0	100.0
Hill Janajati	27.1	47.0	6.6	19.3	0.0	100.0
Tarai Caste	41.2	32.2	12.6	12.5	1.6	100.0
Tarai Janajati	36.8	37.3	7.1	18.3	0.5	100.0
Dalit	29.1	43.2	19.8	7.9	0.0	100.0
Muslim	37.3	33.9	7.6	21.1	0.0	100.0
Education						
No education	36.9	27.5	10.5	24.6	0.4	100.0
No formal education	33.0	39.4	11.8	13.1	2.8	100.0
Basic education	36.4	34.9	15.8	12.8	0.0	100.0
Secondary education	25.0	54.2	11.2	9.4	0.3	100.0
Higher education	48.5	35.9	0.0	15.5	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	41.9	32.4	11.3	13.3	1.0	100.0
Business	26.3	44.8	14.7	14.3	0.0	100.0
Service	37.6	41.8	9.9	10.7	0.0	100.0
Daily wage	22.0	44.0	12.5	21.5	0.0	100.0
Household chores	28.8	33.5	13.8	22.4	1.5	100.0
Not working	22.6	54.7	5.7	16.9	0.0	100.0
Other activities	45.7	43.4	2.3	8.6	0.0	100.0
Economic status						
High	44.3	15.1	0.0	40.6	0.0	100.0
Medium	32.1	44.1	10.9	12.1	0.8	100.0
Low	37.2	29.5	13.2	20.1	0.0	100.0

Table 4.13.A Perceptions of prevalence of different forms of discrimination

Percentage distribution of people who believe various forms of discrimination against citizens are present/not present, based on their experiences in the last five years (Q1003) (N=12872)						
	Very much present	Present to some extent	Present at a lesser extent	Not present at all	DK/CS	Total
Discrimination in government offices	9.3	36.3	30.2	17.0	7.1	100.0
Discrimination in public spaces (vehicles, road, bazaar, feasts, etc.)	4.3	27.8	35.6	29.5	2.7	100.0
Discrimination in police offices	8.2	29.9	30.8	20.5	10.6	100.0
Discrimination in the neighbourhood (village/tole)	4.6	27.6	35.0	32.1	0.7	100.0
Discrimination against women/girls in society	3.3	25.2	35.7	35.1	0.7	100.0
Discrimination against Dalits in society	5.0	29.8	35.1	29.0	1.1	100.0
Discrimination against women/girls in your family	0.9	10.7	25.5	62.3	0.5	100.0
Discrimination against persons with disabilities	1.8	18.1	33.5	45.0	1.7	100.0

Table 4.13.1 Perceptions of prevalence of discrimination in government offices

Percentage distribution of people who believe discrimination in government offices is present/not present, based on their experiences in the last five years, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1003.1)							
	Very much present	Present to some extent	Present at a lesser extent	Not present at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	9.3	36.3	30.2	17.0	7.1	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	5.0	34.2	31.1	24.7	5.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	19.9	45.6	11.8	14.2	8.5	100.0	2309
Province 3	8.2	42.0	25.7	16.3	7.8	100.0	2565
Province 4	4.7	29.1	35.7	23.9	6.6	100.0	1309
Province 5	8.4	34.2	41.6	8.6	7.2	100.0	2287
Province 6	5.7	27.2	42.4	17.6	7.0	100.0	707
Province 7	8.8	28.2	38.6	16.2	8.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	6.5	35.8	34.2	12.1	11.4	100.0	1153
Hill	7.2	33.3	31.9	20.6	7.0	100.0	4771
Tarai	11.2	38.5	28.4	15.4	6.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	9.2	39.0	28.9	16.1	6.8	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	9.4	32.2	32.3	18.5	7.7	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	10.6	39.3	31.0	15.5	3.5	100.0	6064
Women	8.1	33.7	29.6	18.3	10.3	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	9.1	41.2	32.5	14.4	2.8	100.0	1693
25-39	9.5	39.2	30.7	16.2	4.4	100.0	4329
40-59	9.8	36.0	30.0	18.0	6.2	100.0	4568
60 and above	8.2	28.0	28.0	18.5	17.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	10.5	36.7	32.3	16.0	4.5	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	5.7	35.5	34.7	18.1	5.9	100.0	2528
Newar	4.4	36.4	28.5	20.3	10.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	5.9	34.3	33.0	18.3	8.4	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	21.0	38.6	16.2	17.4	6.9	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	9.0	39.9	32.4	10.7	8.0	100.0	1795
Dalit	11.1	34.8	27.6	19.4	7.1	100.0	1693
Muslim	14.6	39.6	15.0	18.7	12.1	100.0	291
Education							
No education	9.7	29.9	26.6	18.8	15.1	100.0	4441
No formal education	8.1	34.4	33.7	18.3	5.5	100.0	2229
Basic education	8.7	40.0	32.9	15.6	2.8	100.0	2865
Secondary education	10.2	41.6	30.5	16.2	1.6	100.0	2799
Higher education	9.8	51.4	29.9	8.4	0.6	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	9.7	34.4	33.1	16.0	6.7	100.0	3837
Business	9.1	39.5	32.2	16.9	2.3	100.0	1236
Service	9.3	45.5	30.4	14.1	0.7	100.0	1484
Daily wage	12.1	40.1	29.5	14.9	3.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	7.8	32.9	27.8	20.4	11.0	100.0	3409
Not working	8.5	33.3	28.2	16.5	13.5	100.0	1494
Other activities	13.7	42.8	24.8	15.4	3.2	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	12.7	38.4	29.8	15.2	3.9	100.0	233
Medium	8.5	37.0	30.7	18.0	5.7	100.0	8222
Low	10.6	35.0	29.3	15.2	10.0	100.0	4417

Table 4.13.2 Perceptions of prevalence of discrimination in public spaces

Percentage distribution of people who believe discrimination in public spaces (vehicles, roads, bazaar etc.) is present/not present, based on their experiences in the last five years, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1003.2)							
	Very much present	Present to some extent	Present at a lesser extent	Not present at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	4.3	27.8	35.6	29.5	2.7	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	2.4	28.9	34.0	33.7	0.9	100.0	2498
Province 2	7.5	35.2	16.4	37.9	3.0	100.0	2309
Province 3	4.6	29.9	30.1	31.7	3.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	2.9	20.6	39.8	33.4	3.4	100.0	1309
Province 5	5.6	26.2	52.4	12.9	3.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	1.3	15.3	48.1	33.1	2.2	100.0	707
Province 7	2.0	25.4	44.2	25.3	3.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	4.3	30.5	39.3	23.1	2.9	100.0	1153
Hill	4.2	26.1	36.7	30.2	2.8	100.0	4771
Tarai	4.4	28.6	34.3	30.1	2.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	4.3	28.5	34.9	29.9	2.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	4.3	26.9	36.8	29.0	3.1	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	4.4	29.5	35.2	29.6	1.3	100.0	6064
Women	4.2	26.3	36.1	29.4	4.0	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	4.2	32.2	36.6	26.4	0.5	100.0	1693
25-39	4.5	29.3	37.1	28.0	1.1	100.0	4329
40-59	4.5	26.5	36.6	30.4	2.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	3.4	24.5	30.3	33.0	8.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	4.9	27.8	36.5	28.9	2.0	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	2.9	24.4	41.5	29.1	2.0	100.0	2528
Newar	2.7	23.6	34.4	35.9	3.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	2.8	25.9	36.4	31.1	3.7	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	7.0	29.5	21.0	40.5	1.9	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	2.7	31.9	43.0	19.1	3.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	8.2	31.2	30.6	27.7	2.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	4.0	32.9	21.6	36.7	4.8	100.0	291
Education							
No education	4.4	25.4	32.9	30.8	6.4	100.0	4441
No formal education	3.4	25.7	39.4	29.5	2.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	4.4	29.3	37.9	27.9	0.5	100.0	2865
Secondary education	4.4	30.5	34.5	30.4	0.2	100.0	2799
Higher education	4.9	35.5	36.8	22.5	0.4	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	3.9	27.4	38.5	28.2	2.1	100.0	3837
Business	4.0	26.0	36.2	33.3	0.4	100.0	1236
Service	5.0	31.1	35.9	27.7	0.2	100.0	1484
Daily wage	5.3	31.6	34.0	28.4	0.7	100.0	1085
Household chores	4.2	25.9	34.8	31.1	4.0	100.0	3409
Not working	3.3	27.2	31.7	29.8	7.9	100.0	1494
Other activities	8.4	36.5	31.1	24.1	0.0	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	4.9	33.7	27.9	31.1	2.4	100.0	233
Medium	4.0	27.4	35.6	30.8	2.1	100.0	8222
Low	4.7	28.4	36.0	27.0	3.9	100.0	4417

Table 4.13.3 Perceptions of prevalence of discrimination in police offices

Percentage distribution of people who believe discrimination in police offices is present/not present, based on their experiences in the last five years, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1003.3)							
	Very much present	Present to some extent	Present at a lesser extent	Not present at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	8.2	29.9	30.8	20.5	10.6	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	4.3	30.1	31.3	26.0	8.3	100.0	2498
Province 2	16.4	39.9	15.6	18.4	9.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	9.6	28.6	25.7	23.9	12.2	100.0	2565
Province 4	5.4	21.1	34.6	27.2	11.8	100.0	1309
Province 5	6.0	31.9	41.6	9.1	11.3	100.0	2287
Province 6	4.5	21.1	41.8	23.1	9.6	100.0	707
Province 7	6.7	24.4	38.2	18.7	12.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	5.2	30.4	32.2	17.4	14.9	100.0	1153
Hill	6.1	25.6	31.9	24.8	11.5	100.0	4771
Tarai	10.1	32.8	29.7	18.1	9.3	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	8.1	31.3	30.1	20.0	10.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	8.2	27.8	31.8	21.3	11.0	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	9.4	33.0	31.9	20.4	5.3	100.0	6064
Women	7.1	27.2	29.7	20.7	15.4	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	8.8	33.5	33.3	18.1	6.3	100.0	1693
25-39	8.6	33.2	31.7	18.5	8.0	100.0	4329
40-59	8.1	28.8	30.7	22.4	10.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	7.1	23.4	27.2	22.4	19.9	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	7.6	31.4	31.0	22.4	7.6	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	6.8	26.7	34.8	21.9	9.9	100.0	2528
Newar	5.3	23.6	29.8	25.5	15.8	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	5.4	27.1	33.3	21.5	12.8	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	17.4	34.7	18.0	22.9	7.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	7.3	36.1	34.6	11.7	10.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	10.4	29.0	27.9	20.9	11.7	100.0	1693
Muslim	9.2	35.3	18.5	20.8	16.2	100.0	291
Education							
No education	7.8	25.2	26.7	21.6	18.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	7.5	29.2	34.0	20.6	8.7	100.0	2229
Basic education	7.9	32.0	34.0	20.0	6.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	9.6	33.8	31.2	20.2	5.2	100.0	2799
Higher education	8.1	40.8	31.7	15.4	3.9	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	7.7	29.1	33.4	20.2	9.6	100.0	3837
Business	9.6	30.4	32.1	23.0	5.0	100.0	1236
Service	8.5	36.3	31.7	18.5	5.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	9.4	36.5	29.7	18.5	6.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	7.4	26.3	29.5	22.0	14.8	100.0	3409
Not working	7.2	28.0	26.9	19.7	18.2	100.0	1494
Other activities	15.6	34.3	25.3	19.0	5.7	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	10.4	29.5	28.5	25.6	6.0	100.0	233
Medium	7.9	30.0	31.3	21.6	9.2	100.0	8222
Low	8.6	29.8	29.9	18.2	13.6	100.0	4417

Table 4.13.4 Perceptions of prevalence of discrimination in the neighbourhood

Percentage distribution of people who believe discrimination in the neighbourhood (village/tole) is present/not present, based on their experiences in the last five years, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1003.4)							
	Very much present	Present to some extent	Present at a lesser extent	Not present at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	4.6	27.6	35.0	32.1	0.7	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	2.3	29.2	31.6	36.6	0.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	10.3	33.2	20.2	35.6	0.8	100.0	2309
Province 3	4.6	24.2	31.9	37.9	1.4	100.0	2565
Province 4	2.2	24.4	36.4	36.4	0.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	3.0	28.4	49.6	18.6	0.5	100.0	2287
Province 6	2.4	18.9	44.0	34.1	0.5	100.0	707
Province 7	5.2	28.2	42.4	23.5	0.7	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	3.7	31.9	39.3	24.6	0.5	100.0	1153
Hill	3.7	26.6	35.2	33.8	0.7	100.0	4771
Tarai	5.4	27.6	34.1	32.2	0.8	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	4.5	27.5	35.0	32.1	0.8	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	4.7	27.7	34.9	32.1	0.6	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	4.6	27.5	35.5	32.0	0.4	100.0	6064
Women	4.5	27.7	34.5	32.2	1.0	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	4.3	30.6	36.4	28.6	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	4.6	29.2	36.3	29.6	0.2	100.0	4329
40-59	4.6	27.2	34.5	33.3	0.4	100.0	4568
60 and above	4.6	23.2	32.3	37.1	2.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	2.7	24.7	38.6	32.7	1.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	2.4	24.4	39.3	33.6	0.4	100.0	2528
Newar	2.4	19.0	35.0	42.7	0.9	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	2.5	24.6	34.2	37.8	0.8	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	9.8	29.6	24.2	36.2	0.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	4.0	33.5	39.5	22.1	0.9	100.0	1795
Dalit	10.2	34.7	31.6	23.1	0.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	8.3	31.7	21.5	37.2	1.3	100.0	291
Education							
No education	5.8	27.0	31.6	34.0	1.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	3.7	26.9	37.7	31.0	0.7	100.0	2229
Basic education	3.7	28.5	36.5	31.3	0.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	4.0	27.7	36.0	32.2	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	6.1	30.8	38.4	24.7	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	3.9	27.4	36.0	32.2	0.5	100.0	3837
Business	3.6	25.2	35.9	34.9	0.4	100.0	1236
Service	4.6	30.0	36.7	28.6	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	6.5	29.4	32.8	31.3	0.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	5.3	27.2	33.7	32.8	0.9	100.0	3409
Not working	3.8	26.7	34.0	33.1	2.4	100.0	1494
Other activities	5.5	31.0	36.0	27.6	0.0	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	7.3	25.1	28.7	38.7	0.3	100.0	233
Medium	3.7	26.1	36.3	33.2	0.7	100.0	8222
Low	6.1	30.5	32.9	29.8	0.7	100.0	4417

Table 4.13.5 Perceptions of prevalence of discrimination against women/girls in society

Percentage distribution of people who believe discrimination against women and girls in the society is present/not present, based on their experiences in the last five years, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1003.5)							
	Very much present	Present to some extent	Present at a lesser extent	Not present at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	3.3	25.2	35.7	35.1	0.7	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	4.0	25.0	31.3	39.4	0.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	5.0	31.6	21.0	41.4	1.0	100.0	2309
Province 3	2.1	20.2	29.4	47.0	1.3	100.0	2565
Province 4	2.1	21.1	35.8	40.2	0.8	100.0	1309
Province 5	2.6	27.2	54.7	14.9	0.6	100.0	2287
Province 6	2.7	20.6	44.3	32.1	0.4	100.0	707
Province 7	4.6	26.8	44.9	22.9	0.7	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	6.0	27.6	41.7	24.3	0.3	100.0	1153
Hill	3.0	23.2	37.0	36.3	0.6	100.0	4771
Tarai	3.2	26.1	33.8	36.0	0.9	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	3.4	24.4	35.4	36.0	0.9	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	3.3	26.3	36.1	33.6	0.6	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	3.1	24.3	37.1	35.1	0.5	100.0	6064
Women	3.6	25.9	34.4	35.1	1.0	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	3.5	28.0	37.4	30.9	0.2	100.0	1693
25-39	3.4	26.8	37.1	32.5	0.2	100.0	4329
40-59	3.4	24.9	34.6	36.7	0.5	100.0	4568
60 and above	3.1	20.5	33.9	39.9	2.7	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	3.8	21.3	38.1	35.5	1.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	2.3	23.2	38.8	35.4	0.3	100.0	2528
Newar	1.4	18.5	34.6	45.2	0.3	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	2.7	21.4	34.7	40.6	0.6	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	4.7	30.8	24.0	39.8	0.7	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	2.6	29.4	42.7	24.0	1.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	5.0	30.6	34.2	29.7	0.5	100.0	1693
Muslim	8.7	33.7	21.2	35.5	0.9	100.0	291
Education							
No education	3.8	25.4	32.6	36.6	1.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	2.3	24.0	38.7	34.4	0.6	100.0	2229
Basic education	2.9	24.6	37.5	34.8	0.2	100.0	2865
Secondary education	3.6	24.8	36.0	35.5	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	5.0	32.9	37.5	24.6	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	2.6	23.2	37.1	36.5	0.6	100.0	3837
Business	3.0	22.2	35.5	39.0	0.3	100.0	1236
Service	3.6	29.3	37.7	29.4	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	4.0	26.8	36.5	32.6	0.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	4.2	26.3	33.3	35.3	1.0	100.0	3409
Not working	2.6	23.7	34.7	36.7	2.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	4.6	30.7	37.3	27.4	0.0	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	5.7	27.7	33.2	33.2	0.2	100.0	233
Medium	2.8	23.7	35.6	37.2	0.7	100.0	8222
Low	4.2	27.7	36.0	31.1	0.9	100.0	4417

Table 4.13.6 Perceptions of prevalence of discrimination against Dalits in society

Percentage distribution of people who believe discrimination against Dalits is present/not present in the society, based on their experiences in the last five years, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1003.6)							
	Very much present	Present to some extent	Present at a lesser extent	Not present at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	5.0	29.8	35.1	29.0	1.1	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	3.2	32.2	32.1	31.7	0.9	100.0	2498
Province 2	8.8	32.3	19.4	37.4	2.1	100.0	2309
Province 3	6.1	25.0	31.7	35.9	1.3	100.0	2565
Province 4	3.6	31.9	32.3	31.2	1.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	3.1	30.2	52.2	14.1	0.4	100.0	2287
Province 6	2.6	23.6	42.2	31.1	0.5	100.0	707
Province 7	5.7	30.5	44.8	17.3	1.7	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	4.8	36.9	37.0	20.3	1.0	100.0	1153
Hill	4.9	29.6	35.3	29.4	0.8	100.0	4771
Tarai	5.1	28.8	34.5	30.2	1.4	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	5.1	29.8	34.6	29.4	1.1	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	4.9	29.8	35.8	28.3	1.2	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	5.1	29.8	34.5	29.9	0.7	100.0	6064
Women	5.0	29.7	35.6	28.2	1.6	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	5.6	33.8	36.6	23.6	0.4	100.0	1693
25-39	5.1	30.4	37.0	26.8	0.7	100.0	4329
40-59	4.8	29.1	34.7	30.4	1.0	100.0	4568
60 and above	5.0	26.9	30.9	34.4	2.9	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	4.2	26.8	38.2	29.4	1.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	3.1	27.0	40.5	28.8	0.5	100.0	2528
Newar	2.5	22.4	34.8	39.9	0.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	2.4	27.4	36.1	33.0	1.2	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	5.4	30.8	23.7	38.9	1.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	2.9	30.2	43.6	21.4	1.8	100.0	1795
Dalit	16.3	41.7	23.5	18.4	0.2	100.0	1693
Muslim	3.5	31.4	22.0	35.8	7.3	100.0	291
Education							
No education	5.9	29.2	30.5	32.1	2.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	5.1	28.6	37.7	27.6	1.0	100.0	2229
Basic education	4.0	29.2	38.2	28.1	0.5	100.0	2865
Secondary education	4.0	31.0	36.7	28.0	0.4	100.0	2799
Higher education	7.9	36.1	36.5	19.6	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	4.4	27.6	37.1	29.9	1.0	100.0	3837
Business	3.4	24.1	38.8	33.3	0.3	100.0	1236
Service	5.5	35.2	34.7	24.3	0.2	100.0	1484
Daily wage	6.6	32.8	32.4	27.7	0.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	5.6	30.3	32.5	30.0	1.7	100.0	3409
Not working	5.0	30.8	33.0	28.6	2.6	100.0	1494
Other activities	4.7	31.6	42.8	20.3	0.5	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	6.0	27.4	35.5	31.2	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	3.7	29.5	36.0	29.9	1.0	100.0	8222
Low	7.4	30.5	33.3	27.3	1.5	100.0	4417

Table 4.13.7 Perceptions of prevalence of discrimination against women/girls in the family

Percentage distribution of people who believe discrimination against women and girls is present/not present in their family, based on their experiences in the last five years, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1003.7)							
	Very much present	Present to some extent	Present at a lesser extent	Not present at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	0.9	10.7	25.5	62.3	0.5	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	1.3	7.3	18.6	72.6	0.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	0.8	14.2	13.6	71.0	0.5	100.0	2309
Province 3	1.4	10.6	19.0	67.9	1.2	100.0	2565
Province 4	0.8	7.3	17.5	73.7	0.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	0.5	13.6	48.5	37.3	0.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	0.1	5.0	27.7	66.6	0.5	100.0	707
Province 7	1.1	13.0	40.4	45.2	0.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	2.2	15.3	29.2	52.8	0.5	100.0	1153
Hill	0.9	10.1	23.7	64.8	0.4	100.0	4771
Tarai	0.7	10.4	26.1	62.2	0.6	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	1.0	10.4	24.4	63.6	0.6	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	0.9	11.3	27.2	60.3	0.3	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	0.6	10.1	24.9	64.1	0.3	100.0	6064
Women	1.2	11.3	26.1	60.7	0.7	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	0.6	11.5	26.4	61.3	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	1.1	11.4	27.8	59.6	0.2	100.0	4329
40-59	0.8	10.5	23.9	64.6	0.2	100.0	4568
60 and above	1.1	9.3	23.8	63.8	2.0	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	1.1	7.1	21.9	68.5	1.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	1.1	10.7	26.1	61.9	0.3	100.0	2528
Newar	0.3	5.8	24.3	69.5	0.1	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	0.8	10.2	22.2	66.3	0.4	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	0.3	11.0	17.1	71.2	0.4	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	0.8	11.7	37.4	49.6	0.5	100.0	1795
Dalit	1.3	14.8	29.1	54.5	0.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	2.9	15.0	20.8	60.5	0.8	100.0	291
Education							
No education	1.2	12.2	25.0	60.5	1.1	100.0	4441
No formal education	1.1	11.1	28.7	58.7	0.5	100.0	2229
Basic education	0.7	10.3	27.1	61.8	0.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	0.7	8.6	21.9	68.7	0.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	0.9	9.9	26.8	61.8	0.5	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	0.8	10.7	26.9	61.3	0.3	100.0	3837
Business	0.7	8.2	22.7	68.4	0.0	100.0	1236
Service	0.7	9.7	23.3	66.3	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	1.2	11.4	26.8	60.4	0.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	1.2	12.4	25.4	60.4	0.6	100.0	3409
Not working	1.2	9.0	26.0	61.6	2.1	100.0	1494
Other activities	0.2	11.8	24.4	63.6	0.0	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	0.7	11.2	21.4	65.5	1.2	100.0	233
Medium	0.8	9.7	23.7	65.4	0.5	100.0	8222
Low	1.3	12.6	29.1	56.4	0.5	100.0	4,417

Table 4.13.8 Perceptions of prevalence of discrimination against persons with disabilities

Percentage distribution of people who believe discrimination against persons with disabilities is present/not present, based on their experiences in the last five years, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1003.8)							
	Very much present	Present to some extent	Present at a lesser extent	Not present at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	1.8	18.1	33.5	45.0	1.7	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	1.3	18.2	26.6	51.2	2.7	100.0	2498
Province 2	2.7	19.3	13.2	63.7	1.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	2.2	22.3	30.1	43.8	1.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	1.3	15.1	34.8	47.3	1.5	100.0	1309
Province 5	1.6	16.6	56.5	24.6	0.8	100.0	2287
Province 6	1.7	10.9	46.1	40.0	1.3	100.0	707
Province 7	1.4	17.0	41.5	37.4	2.7	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	2.4	23.7	37.2	32.9	3.8	100.0	1153
Hill	2.0	18.0	34.4	44.2	1.4	100.0	4771
Tarai	1.6	17.2	32.2	47.5	1.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	1.7	18.2	33.0	45.4	1.8	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	2.0	17.9	34.3	44.3	1.5	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	1.9	18.4	33.7	44.9	1.1	100.0	6064
Women	1.7	17.8	33.3	45.0	2.2	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	1.9	18.9	36.5	41.8	0.9	100.0	1693
25-39	1.8	18.9	34.8	43.4	1.1	100.0	4329
40-59	1.8	17.9	32.4	46.8	1.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	1.8	16.3	30.8	46.7	4.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	1.5	18.3	35.5	42.8	1.9	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	1.6	16.6	38.4	42.6	0.8	100.0	2528
Newar	1.6	18.5	28.1	50.0	1.8	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	1.3	17.1	33.9	45.6	2.1	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	2.8	15.8	17.8	63.2	0.5	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	1.7	20.5	40.8	34.2	2.8	100.0	1795
Dalit	2.7	21.2	31.2	43.5	1.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	2.1	16.7	18.6	59.9	2.7	100.0	291
Education							
No education	2.0	17.2	30.1	47.5	3.2	100.0	4441
No formal education	1.7	18.0	35.6	43.4	1.3	100.0	2229
Basic education	1.7	17.8	35.8	43.6	1.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	1.6	18.2	34.2	45.4	0.6	100.0	2799
Higher education	2.5	26.2	36.1	35.1	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	1.3	16.3	34.6	46.2	1.6	100.0	3837
Business	1.4	17.0	33.1	48.3	0.3	100.0	1236
Service	1.7	22.9	35.3	39.4	0.7	100.0	1484
Daily wage	2.8	19.7	30.8	45.6	1.1	100.0	1085
Household chores	1.8	17.9	32.1	45.9	2.3	100.0	3409
Not working	2.6	17.4	33.9	42.7	3.4	100.0	1494
Other activities	2.6	21.0	35.4	41.0	0.1	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	2.8	17.8	24.4	52.8	2.3	100.0	233
Medium	1.5	17.8	33.5	45.7	1.4	100.0	8222
Low	2.4	18.6	33.9	43.1	2.1	100.0	4417

Table 4.14.A Discrimination experienced in the past year

Percentage distribution of people who frequently/sometimes/never experienced, or whose family members frequently/sometimes/never experienced, various forms of discrimination in the past 12 months (Q1004) (N=12872)					
	Frequently	Sometimes	Never	DK/CS	Total
Caste/ethnicity-based discrimination	2.6	13.5	83.5	0.4	100.0
Language-based discrimination	1.1	8.6	89.8	0.6	100.0
Gender-based discrimination	1.0	10.1	88.1	0.8	100.0
Discrimination based on geography/place of residence	1.0	8.0	89.5	1.5	100.0
Economic status (class)-based discrimination	4.1	20.7	74.6	0.6	100.0
Discrimination based on political affiliation	3.0	13.3	81.2	2.4	100.0
Discrimination based on disability	0.7	4.5	90.6	4.1	100.0
Discrimination based on region (e.g. Madhes or Madhesi, Pahade)	1.7	6.7	89.7	1.9	100.0

Table 4.14.B Discrimination experienced in the past year (frequently or sometimes)

Percentage distribution of people who frequently or sometimes experienced, or whose family members frequently or sometimes experienced, various forms of discrimination in the past 12 months (Q1004) (N=12872)									
	Caste/ ethnicity-based discrimination	Language-based discrimination	Gender-based discrimination	Discrimination based on geography/place of residence	Economic status (class)-based discrimination	Discrimination based on political affiliation	Discrimination based on disability	Discrimination based on region (e.g. Madhes or Madhesi, Pahade)	
Overall	16.1	9.7	11.1	9.0	24.8	16.3	5.2	8.4	
Province									
Province 1	12.3	6.9	9.1	7.3	24.8	12.0	3.2	8.0	
Province 2	20.3	10.8	13.0	7.9	26.7	21.6	5.8	18.5	
Province 3	17.5	9.6	12.8	12.5	27.0	21.6	11.4	6.5	
Province 4	9.3	2.5	6.1	5.5	17.6	15.9	4.2	2.9	
Province 5	16.1	13.0	10.5	11.2	28.9	15.2	2.3	7.5	
Province 6	10.3	2.8	6.4	4.6	15.6	9.8	3.0	2.4	
Province 7	23.9	19.1	17.6	9.2	22.2	10.6	3.1	4.5	
Ecological zone									
Mountain	14.6	11.7	12.8	16.0	33.3	25.2	7.0	8.9	
Hill	14.4	7.1	11.7	10.2	24.7	17.7	7.8	6.6	
Tarai	17.5	11.2	10.4	7.0	23.5	13.9	3.2	9.4	
Urban/rural									
Municipality	15.3	8.5	10.4	7.8	23.1	15.8	4.8	8.8	
Rural Municipality	17.4	11.5	12.3	10.8	27.5	17.2	5.8	7.7	
Sex									
Men	15.6	9.8	6.7	9.5	24.0	19.8	5.2	9.8	
Women	16.6	9.6	15.1	8.6	25.6	13.2	5.3	7.0	
Age group									
18-24	15.1	10.0	9.7	9.4	25.7	19.7	5.5	10.7	
25-39	17.3	10.3	12.8	9.5	26.7	17.2	5.0	9.3	
40-59	16.4	9.7	11.4	9.2	24.6	15.9	5.3	8.2	
60 and above	14.0	8.2	8.4	7.4	21.0	13.1	5.3	5.1	

Table 4.14.B Contd....

Caste/ ethnicity-based discrimination	Language-based discrimination	Gender-based discrimination	Discrimination based on geography/place of residence	Economic status (class)-based discrimination	Discrimination based on political affiliation	Discrimination based on disability	Discrimination based on region (e.g. Madhes or Madhesi, Pahade)
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	3.6	8.0	6.9	16.9	18.3	6.0	6.2
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	4.1	8.7	7.8	20.0	16.3	4.7	4.6
Newar	6.0	7.0	5.5	12.4	13.8	5.8	5.7
Hill Janajati	9.5	10.4	10.8	24.7	14.5	5.7	5.7
Tarai Caste	10.2	12.1	7.9	23.7	21.0	4.5	17.9
Tarai Janajati	21.6	14.9	8.5	28.0	15.3	3.4	11.3
Dalit	12.4	15.9	12.8	40.8	16.2	7.2	10.4
Muslim	12.4	10.2	5.0	28.1	14.6	1.5	13.4
Education							
No education	12.5	14.3	9.3	28.7	12.9	6.0	7.6
No formal education	8.0	10.1	9.1	23.0	13.8	5.3	7.2
Basic education	9.0	8.6	8.2	24.1	16.6	3.8	7.4
Secondary education	7.2	9.4	8.9	21.1	21.5	5.1	10.1
Higher education	9.8	11.9	11.2	23.9	27.1	6.3	15.2
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	9.2	10.9	8.5	24.6	16.9	4.7	7.6
Bussiness	8.4	9.2	8.3	17.2	14.0	4.3	7.9
Service	8.9	9.6	12.0	24.4	23.8	6.6	11.8
Daily wage	16.7	12.0	13.5	37.4	20.4	6.2	14.5
Household chores	10.5	14.3	8.3	25.3	12.2	5.4	7.2
Not working	8.3	9.5	8.0	24.1	18.9	5.5	8.2
Other activities	5.3	6.8	5.8	21.2	14.1	4.8	4.5
Economic status							
High	13.3	15.8	11.4	19.7	28.8	5.9	22.4
Medium	8.1	9.7	7.8	19.1	16.3	4.8	7.3
Low	12.4	13.6	11.1	35.7	15.8	6.1	9.5

Table 4.14.1 Experiences of caste/ethnicity-based discrimination in the past year

Percentage distribution of people who frequently/sometimes/never experienced, or whose family members frequently/sometimes/never experienced, caste/ethnicity-based discrimination in the past 12 months (Q1004.1)						
	Frequently	Sometimes	Never	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	2.6	13.5	83.5	0.4	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	1.2	11.0	87.5	0.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	4.5	15.8	79.3	0.5	100.0	2309
Province 3	3.4	14.0	81.4	1.1	100.0	2565
Province 4	1.5	7.8	90.2	0.5	100.0	1309
Province 5	1.5	14.6	83.8	0.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	0.9	9.4	89.5	0.2	100.0	707
Province 7	4.5	19.4	76.0	0.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	2.9	11.8	85.0	0.3	100.0	1153
Hill	2.5	11.9	85.3	0.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	2.7	14.9	82.0	0.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	2.3	13.0	84.2	0.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	3.1	14.3	82.3	0.2	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	2.8	12.8	84.2	0.2	100.0	6064
Women	2.5	14.1	82.8	0.6	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	2.3	12.8	84.8	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	2.6	14.7	82.5	0.2	100.0	4329
40-59	2.5	13.9	83.6	0.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	3.2	10.8	84.1	1.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	1.2	5.7	91.7	1.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	0.8	4.6	94.4	0.1	100.0	2528
Newar	0.6	7.4	91.9	0.1	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	1.1	10.8	87.9	0.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	3.4	12.6	83.5	0.5	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	2.3	20.5	76.9	0.4	100.0	1795
Dalit	10.1	34.0	55.7	0.2	100.0	1693
Muslim	2.7	17.7	79.6	0.0	100.0	291
Education						
No education	3.7	16.2	79.1	1.0	100.0	4441
No formal education	2.9	14.1	82.6	0.4	100.0	2229
Basic education	1.7	13.3	85.0	0.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	1.5	9.6	88.9	0.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	3.5	9.4	87.1	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	2.1	12.6	85.0	0.3	100.0	3837
Business	1.7	11.3	86.8	0.1	100.0	1236
Service	2.3	10.4	87.2	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	5.0	23.7	71.4	0.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	3.1	14.5	82.0	0.4	100.0	3409
Not working	2.3	11.1	84.7	1.9	100.0	1494
Other activities	2.7	11.6	85.3	0.4	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	5.3	10.7	84.0	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	1.7	11.1	86.7	0.5	100.0	8222
Low	4.2	18.0	77.5	0.4	100.0	4417

Table 4.14.2 Experiences of language-based discrimination in the past year

Percentage distribution of people who frequently/sometimes/never experienced, or whose family members frequently/sometimes/never experienced, language-based discrimination in the past 12 months (Q1004.2)						
	Frequently	Sometimes	Never	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	1.1	8.6	89.8	0.6	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	0.3	6.6	92.8	0.3	100.0	2498
Province 2	2.0	8.9	88.2	1.0	100.0	2309
Province 3	0.9	8.8	89.2	1.1	100.0	2565
Province 4	0.2	2.2	97.0	0.5	100.0	1309
Province 5	1.3	11.8	86.9	0.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	0.4	2.4	97.0	0.2	100.0	707
Province 7	2.7	16.4	80.7	0.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	1.1	10.6	87.8	0.5	100.0	1153
Hill	0.5	6.5	92.6	0.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	1.5	9.7	88.1	0.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	0.9	7.6	90.8	0.6	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	1.4	10.2	88.0	0.4	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	1.3	8.6	89.9	0.3	100.0	6064
Women	0.9	8.6	89.6	0.8	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	0.9	9.1	90.0	0.0	100.0	1693
25-39	1.2	9.2	89.5	0.2	100.0	4329
40-59	1.1	8.6	90.0	0.2	100.0	4568
60 and above	1.1	7.0	89.5	2.3	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	0.2	3.4	95.1	1.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	0.3	3.8	95.7	0.2	100.0	2528
Newar	1.0	5.1	93.5	0.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	0.6	8.9	90.2	0.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	2.1	8.0	89.1	0.7	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	2.5	19.1	77.9	0.5	100.0	1795
Dalit	1.7	10.7	86.8	0.8	100.0	1693
Muslim	2.6	9.8	86.8	0.8	100.0	291
Education						
No education	1.5	11.0	86.2	1.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	1.1	6.9	91.4	0.6	100.0	2229
Basic education	0.8	8.2	91.0	0.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	0.8	6.4	92.7	0.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	0.9	8.8	90.2	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	0.9	8.3	90.5	0.3	100.0	3837
Business	0.7	7.7	91.6	0.0	100.0	1236
Service	1.2	7.7	91.1	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	2.5	14.2	83.2	0.1	100.0	1085
Household chores	1.2	9.4	88.8	0.6	100.0	3409
Not working	0.6	5.5	91.6	2.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	1.7	6.3	91.4	0.6	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	2.5	10.8	86.3	0.5	100.0	233
Medium	0.8	7.3	91.4	0.5	100.0	8222
Low	1.5	10.9	86.8	0.7	100.0	4417

Table 4.14.3 Experiences of gender-based discrimination in the past year

Percentage distribution of people who frequently/sometimes/never experienced, or whose family members frequently/sometimes/never experienced, gender-based discrimination in the past 12 months (Q1004.3)						
	Frequently	Sometimes	Never	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	1.0	10.1	88.1	0.8	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	1.1	8.0	90.6	0.3	100.0	2498
Province 2	1.1	11.9	85.9	1.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	1.4	11.4	85.6	1.6	100.0	2565
Province 4	0.8	5.3	93.5	0.5	100.0	1309
Province 5	0.7	9.8	89.4	0.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	0.6	5.9	93.3	0.3	100.0	707
Province 7	1.0	16.6	81.2	1.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	2.3	10.5	86.0	1.2	100.0	1153
Hill	1.1	10.6	87.7	0.6	100.0	4771
Tarai	0.7	9.7	88.7	0.9	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	1.0	9.4	88.7	0.9	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	1.1	11.2	87.1	0.6	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	0.4	6.3	92.8	0.5	100.0	6064
Women	1.6	13.5	83.9	1.0	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	0.6	9.1	90.1	0.2	100.0	1693
25-39	1.1	11.7	87.0	0.2	100.0	4329
40-59	1.1	10.4	88.1	0.5	100.0	4568
60 and above	1.1	7.3	88.8	2.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	1.0	7.0	90.6	1.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	0.9	7.9	90.7	0.6	100.0	2528
Newar	1.0	6.0	92.1	0.9	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	1.0	9.4	89.0	0.6	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	1.1	11.0	87.0	0.9	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	0.7	14.2	84.5	0.6	100.0	1795
Dalit	1.6	14.3	83.2	0.9	100.0	1693
Muslim	0.7	9.5	89.0	0.8	100.0	291
Education						
No education	1.3	13.0	83.9	1.9	100.0	4441
No formal education	1.0	9.1	89.3	0.6	100.0	2229
Basic education	0.6	8.0	91.3	0.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	1.1	8.3	90.6	0.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	1.0	10.9	87.9	0.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	1.1	9.8	88.6	0.6	100.0	3837
Business	0.7	8.5	90.7	0.1	100.0	1236
Service	1.0	8.5	90.2	0.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	0.8	11.2	87.6	0.4	100.0	1085
Household chores	1.4	12.9	85.1	0.6	100.0	3409
Not working	0.3	7.2	89.5	2.9	100.0	1494
Other activities	1.3	8.1	89.7	0.9	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	0.3	15.6	83.6	0.6	100.0	233
Medium	0.9	8.8	89.6	0.7	100.0	8222
Low	1.3	12.4	85.5	0.9	100.0	4417

Table 4.14.4 Experiences of discrimination based on geography/place of residence in the past year

Percentage distribution of people who frequently/sometimes/never experienced, or whose family members frequently/sometimes/never experienced, discrimination based on geography/place of residence in the past 12 months (Q1004.4)						
	Frequently	Sometimes	Never	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	1.0	8.0	89.5	1.5	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	0.6	6.8	92.2	0.5	100.0	2498
Province 2	0.9	7.0	88.5	3.6	100.0	2309
Province 3	1.9	10.6	85.9	1.5	100.0	2565
Province 4	0.2	5.3	93.5	1.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	1.0	10.3	88.2	0.6	100.0	2287
Province 6	0.7	3.9	95.0	0.5	100.0	707
Province 7	1.0	8.2	88.7	2.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	3.1	12.9	82.2	1.8	100.0	1153
Hill	0.9	9.4	88.9	0.9	100.0	4771
Tarai	0.7	6.3	91.2	1.8	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	0.8	7.0	90.5	1.7	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	1.2	9.6	88.0	1.1	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	1.1	8.4	89.7	0.8	100.0	6064
Women	0.8	7.7	89.4	2.1	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	1.0	8.4	90.2	0.4	100.0	1693
25-39	1.1	8.5	89.7	0.8	100.0	4329
40-59	0.9	8.3	89.7	1.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	0.9	6.5	88.3	4.3	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	0.4	6.5	91.5	1.6	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	0.9	6.9	91.5	0.7	100.0	2528
Newar	1.3	4.2	93.5	1.0	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	1.2	9.6	88.5	0.7	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	1.4	6.5	90.1	2.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	0.8	7.7	89.5	2.0	100.0	1795
Dalit	1.2	11.6	84.7	2.5	100.0	1693
Muslim	0.2	4.9	90.2	4.8	100.0	291
Education						
No education	1.3	8.0	87.4	3.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	1.2	7.9	89.9	1.0	100.0	2229
Basic education	0.4	7.7	91.3	0.6	100.0	2865
Secondary education	1.0	8.0	91.1	0.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	0.7	10.4	88.5	0.3	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	1.4	7.1	90.2	1.3	100.0	3837
Business	1.1	7.2	91.3	0.4	100.0	1236
Service	1.0	11.0	87.7	0.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	1.8	11.7	85.6	0.9	100.0	1085
Household chores	0.5	7.8	89.7	1.9	100.0	3409
Not working	0.4	6.3	90.0	3.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	0.8	5.9	92.1	1.2	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	2.2	9.2	87.3	1.4	100.0	233
Medium	0.8	7.1	91.0	1.1	100.0	8222
Low	1.3	9.8	86.8	2.1	100.0	4417

Table 4.14.5 Experiences of economic status (class)-based discrimination in the past year

Percentage distribution of people who frequently/sometimes/never experienced, or whose family members frequently/sometimes/never experienced, Economic status(class)-based discrimination in the past 12 months (Q1004.5)						
	Frequently	Sometimes	Never	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	4.1	20.7	74.6	0.6	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	3.1	21.6	75.0	0.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	7.6	19.1	72.4	0.9	100.0	2309
Province 3	6.0	21.0	71.9	1.2	100.0	2565
Province 4	2.3	15.3	81.8	0.5	100.0	1309
Province 5	2.2	26.7	71.0	0.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	1.7	14.0	84.2	0.2	100.0	707
Province 7	2.0	20.2	77.2	0.6	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	6.6	26.7	66.3	0.4	100.0	1153
Hill	3.8	20.9	74.9	0.4	100.0	4771
Tarai	3.8	19.7	75.8	0.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	3.8	19.3	76.3	0.7	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	4.6	23.0	72.0	0.4	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	3.9	20.1	75.7	0.3	100.0	6064
Women	4.2	21.4	73.7	0.8	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	3.3	22.4	74.1	0.2	100.0	1693
25-39	4.4	22.3	73.2	0.1	100.0	4329
40-59	4.0	20.6	75.2	0.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	4.2	16.9	76.6	2.3	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	2.1	14.8	81.8	1.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	2.7	17.3	79.7	0.3	100.0	2528
Newar	3.9	8.5	87.5	0.1	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	3.2	21.6	74.8	0.4	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	6.9	16.8	76.1	0.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	3.9	24.2	71.4	0.5	100.0	1795
Dalit	7.2	33.6	58.4	0.8	100.0	1693
Muslim	8.8	19.3	70.6	1.3	100.0	291
Education						
No education	5.4	23.2	70.1	1.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	4.1	18.8	76.5	0.5	100.0	2229
Basic education	2.9	21.2	75.8	0.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	3.3	17.8	78.8	0.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	3.1	20.7	75.9	0.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	3.9	20.6	75.1	0.4	100.0	3837
Business	2.7	14.5	82.7	0.1	100.0	1236
Service	3.7	20.8	75.4	0.2	100.0	1484
Daily wage	7.9	29.5	62.4	0.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	4.2	21.1	74.1	0.5	100.0	3409
Not working	3.2	19.6	74.9	2.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	2.8	17.3	79.5	0.4	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	4.9	14.8	80.3	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	2.5	16.7	80.3	0.6	100.0	8222
Low	7.0	28.6	63.8	0.6	100.0	4417

Table 4.14.6 Experiences of discrimination based on political affiliation in the past year

Percentage distribution of people who frequently/sometimes/never experienced, or whose family members frequently/sometimes/never experienced, discrimination based on political affiliation in the past 12 months (Q1004.6)						
	Frequently	Sometimes	Never	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	3.0	13.3	81.2	2.4	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	1.5	10.5	85.7	2.3	100.0	2498
Province 2	5.6	16.0	74.2	4.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	5.8	15.8	75.9	2.5	100.0	2565
Province 4	2.3	13.6	82.1	2.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	1.2	14.0	83.9	0.9	100.0	2287
Province 6	0.8	9.0	89.5	0.7	100.0	707
Province 7	0.8	9.8	86.0	3.5	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	5.0	20.2	70.3	4.5	100.0	1153
Hill	3.6	14.2	80.1	2.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	2.3	11.6	83.8	2.3	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	2.9	12.9	81.9	2.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	3.2	14.0	80.2	2.6	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	3.9	15.9	79.1	1.1	100.0	6064
Women	2.2	11.0	83.1	3.6	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	3.5	16.2	79.1	1.2	100.0	1693
25-39	2.6	14.6	81.4	1.4	100.0	4329
40-59	3.2	12.7	81.6	2.5	100.0	4568
60 and above	3.1	10.0	81.6	5.3	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	3.4	14.8	80.1	1.7	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	2.7	13.6	82.2	1.6	100.0	2528
Newar	4.2	9.6	83.1	3.1	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	2.2	12.3	83.0	2.5	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	7.0	14.0	76.4	2.5	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	1.1	14.2	83.0	1.8	100.0	1795
Dalit	3.1	13.1	80.0	3.8	100.0	1693
Muslim	4.1	10.5	76.8	8.6	100.0	291
Education						
No education	2.8	10.1	81.8	5.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	2.6	11.2	84.4	1.9	100.0	2229
Basic education	2.2	14.3	82.8	0.7	100.0	2865
Secondary education	4.3	17.3	77.9	0.6	100.0	2799
Higher education	4.2	23.0	72.5	0.4	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	3.4	13.4	80.8	2.3	100.0	3837
Business	2.1	12.0	85.0	1.0	100.0	1236
Service	4.0	19.8	75.9	0.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	4.7	15.7	77.8	1.8	100.0	1085
Household chores	2.0	10.2	84.5	3.2	100.0	3409
Not working	2.0	11.1	82.1	4.7	100.0	1494
Other activities	6.8	22.2	68.8	2.2	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	9.3	19.5	70.6	0.6	100.0	233
Medium	2.7	13.6	82.0	1.8	100.0	8222
Low	3.3	12.5	80.4	3.8	100.0	4417

Table 4.14.7 Experiences of discrimination based on disability in the past year

Percentage distribution of people who frequently/sometimes/never experienced, or whose family members frequently/sometimes/never experienced, discrimination based on disability in the past 12 months (Q1004.7)						
	Frequently	Sometimes	Never	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	0.7	4.5	90.6	4.1	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	0.9	2.3	90.1	6.7	100.0	2498
Province 2	0.6	5.1	84.8	9.5	100.0	2309
Province 3	1.2	10.2	87.0	1.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	0.7	3.5	90.1	5.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	0.3	2.0	97.0	0.6	100.0	2287
Province 6	0.4	2.7	95.5	1.4	100.0	707
Province 7	0.1	3.0	96.4	0.5	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	1.0	6.0	86.5	6.5	100.0	1153
Hill	1.1	6.6	88.1	4.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	0.3	2.9	93.1	3.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	0.6	4.2	90.8	4.3	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	0.8	5.0	90.3	3.9	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	0.8	4.4	90.7	4.1	100.0	6064
Women	0.6	4.7	90.5	4.2	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	0.6	5.0	91.4	3.1	100.0	1693
25-39	0.6	4.3	92.0	3.0	100.0	4329
40-59	0.7	4.6	90.4	4.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	0.8	4.5	87.8	6.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	0.9	5.1	90.9	3.1	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	0.6	4.2	93.4	1.9	100.0	2528
Newar	2.2	3.6	91.3	2.9	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	0.6	5.1	89.6	4.7	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	0.7	3.7	86.0	9.5	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	0.2	3.3	94.3	2.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	1.0	6.2	88.3	4.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	0.5	0.9	85.6	12.9	100.0	291
Education						
No education	0.8	5.2	87.2	6.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	0.8	4.5	91.3	3.4	100.0	2229
Basic education	0.5	3.3	93.6	2.6	100.0	2865
Secondary education	0.5	4.5	92.2	2.7	100.0	2799
Higher education	0.4	5.9	91.5	2.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	0.7	4.0	90.0	5.4	100.0	3837
Business	0.2	4.1	93.4	2.3	100.0	1236
Service	0.5	6.1	90.7	2.8	100.0	1484
Daily wage	1.0	5.2	91.5	2.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	0.6	4.7	90.5	4.2	100.0	3409
Not working	1.3	4.0	89.9	4.8	100.0	1494
Other activities	0.0	3.9	90.0	6.2	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	1.2	4.7	91.6	2.5	100.0	233
Medium	0.4	4.4	91.4	3.8	100.0	8222
Low	1.3	4.8	89.1	4.8	100.0	4417

Table 4.14.8 Experiences of discrimination based on region in the past year

Percentage distribution of people who frequently/sometimes/never experienced, or whose family members frequently/sometimes/never experienced, discrimination based on region (e.g. Madhesi or Pahade) in the past 12 months (Q1004.8)						
	Frequently	Sometimes	Never	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	1.7	6.7	89.7	1.9	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	0.6	7.5	89.9	2.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	5.3	13.2	78.4	3.0	100.0	2309
Province 3	1.6	4.9	91.7	1.8	100.0	2565
Province 4	0.1	2.8	95.4	1.6	100.0	1309
Province 5	1.0	6.4	92.2	0.4	100.0	2287
Province 6	0.0	2.4	96.4	1.2	100.0	707
Province 7	0.8	3.7	92.4	3.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	1.0	7.9	87.4	3.7	100.0	1153
Hill	0.8	5.8	91.4	2.0	100.0	4771
Tarai	2.3	7.1	89.0	1.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	1.9	6.9	89.3	1.9	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	1.3	6.4	90.4	1.9	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	2.4	7.4	89.2	1.0	100.0	6064
Women	1.0	6.1	90.3	2.7	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	1.9	8.9	88.8	0.5	100.0	1693
25-39	1.7	7.6	89.7	0.9	100.0	4329
40-59	1.6	6.6	89.9	1.9	100.0	4568
60 and above	1.5	3.6	90.1	4.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	0.7	5.5	92.0	1.7	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	1.0	3.7	93.9	1.5	100.0	2528
Newar	2.1	3.5	91.7	2.6	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	0.3	5.4	92.4	1.9	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	6.2	11.7	80.3	1.9	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	1.8	9.5	87.8	0.9	100.0	1795
Dalit	2.1	8.4	86.8	2.7	100.0	1693
Muslim	3.2	10.2	79.4	7.2	100.0	291
Education						
No education	1.5	6.1	88.2	4.2	100.0	4441
No formal education	1.1	6.2	91.2	1.5	100.0	2229
Basic education	1.3	6.1	92.1	0.5	100.0	2865
Secondary education	2.2	7.9	89.6	0.3	100.0	2799
Higher education	5.0	10.2	84.5	0.3	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	1.5	6.2	90.7	1.7	100.0	3837
Business	1.2	6.6	91.2	0.9	100.0	1236
Service	3.0	8.9	87.9	0.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	3.1	11.4	84.7	0.7	100.0	1085
Household chores	1.3	5.9	90.2	2.6	100.0	3409
Not working	0.8	4.6	90.2	4.5	100.0	1494
Other activities	3.3	5.6	90.9	0.1	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	7.4	15.0	75.3	2.3	100.0	233
Medium	1.5	5.8	91.3	1.4	100.0	8222
Low	1.6	7.9	87.7	2.8	100.0	4417

Table 4.15.A Perceptions of equality in access to services

Percentage distribution of people who agree/disagree that the government is providing different services to all people equally, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1005) (N=12872)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
Protection or support after disasters – e.g. flood, landslide, fire	13.7	34.8	23.6	22.8	5.0	100.0
Free school education	43.7	40.8	8.4	4.5	2.5	100.0
Free (basic) health service	39.6	41.4	12.1	5.0	1.9	100.0
Basic facilities (water, electricity, etc.)	30.3	39.1	19.0	10.0	1.6	100.0
Social security (e.g. senior citizens' allowance, disabled)	55.5	34.8	5.5	2.7	1.6	100.0

Table 4.15.1 Perceptions of equality in access to protection or support after disasters

Percentage distribution of people who agree/disagree that the government is providing protection or support after disasters (e.g. floods, landslides, fires) to all people equally, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1005.1)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	13.7	34.8	23.6	22.8	5.0	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	12.4	42.5	27.7	12.7	4.7	100.0	2498
Province 2	10.0	33.0	10.5	40.2	6.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	23.3	34.5	16.6	20.6	5.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	13.9	26.9	33.3	22.2	3.6	100.0	1309
Province 5	8.6	31.7	33.8	22.5	3.5	100.0	2287
Province 6	16.5	36.0	21.9	22.8	2.9	100.0	707
Province 7	11.3	37.2	26.3	16.1	9.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	21.0	32.2	23.0	20.7	3.1	100.0	1153
Hill	19.5	32.3	22.7	20.9	4.6	100.0	4771
Tarai	8.6	37.0	24.3	24.4	5.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	11.7	35.7	23.7	23.1	5.7	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	16.9	33.4	23.4	22.2	4.0	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	15.1	33.7	23.4	24.3	3.5	100.0	6064
Women	12.5	35.9	23.8	21.4	6.4	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	14.3	36.5	24.2	21.6	3.5	100.0	1693
25-39	12.8	36.7	23.9	22.9	3.7	100.0	4329
40-59	14.1	33.4	23.9	23.9	4.8	100.0	4568
60 and above	14.5	32.9	22.2	21.1	9.3	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	14.7	34.6	24.2	23.2	3.4	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	16.7	36.3	23.1	19.8	4.0	100.0	2528
Newar	20.9	37.7	16.4	20.2	4.9	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	16.8	34.8	25.3	18.0	5.1	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	10.0	32.7	16.5	37.1	3.7	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	7.4	35.9	27.4	22.3	7.0	100.0	1795
Dalit	11.3	34.2	24.2	24.2	6.1	100.0	1693
Muslim	9.4	25.7	22.9	30.3	11.7	100.0	291
Education							
No education	13.8	32.6	20.8	24.3	8.5	100.0	4441
No formal education	14.5	36.9	25.9	18.1	4.6	100.0	2229
Basic education	13.1	35.6	25.6	22.6	3.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	14.0	36.3	24.0	23.1	2.6	100.0	2799
Higher education	12.3	32.8	25.2	28.7	1.1	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	14.9	35.5	22.3	22.1	5.3	100.0	3837
Business	11.5	40.1	25.1	21.0	2.3	100.0	1236
Service	15.3	32.6	24.6	25.3	2.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	14.4	33.2	24.9	23.6	3.9	100.0	1085
Household chores	12.3	33.6	24.2	23.6	6.3	100.0	3409
Not working	12.9	36.0	22.5	20.9	7.8	100.0	1494
Other activities	18.4	30.0	25.0	23.3	3.2	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	11.2	45.6	15.6	24.1	3.5	100.0	233
Medium	14.4	36.2	23.3	21.7	4.4	100.0	8222
Low	12.6	31.7	24.7	24.7	6.3	100.0	4417

Table 4.15.2 Perceptions of equality in access to free school education

Percentage distribution of people who agree/disagree that the government is providing free school education to all people equally, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1005.2)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	43.7	40.8	8.4	4.5	2.5	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	37.7	50.9	6.2	2.2	3.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	53.1	38.9	4.2	2.4	1.4	100.0	2309
Province 3	48.1	32.6	8.9	7.0	3.4	100.0	2565
Province 4	56.9	31.4	8.4	1.2	2.1	100.0	1309
Province 5	26.7	52.4	12.3	6.3	2.2	100.0	2287
Province 6	59.0	21.6	11.6	7.4	0.4	100.0	707
Province 7	37.8	40.8	11.1	6.6	3.7	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	49.2	27.6	11.2	9.1	2.8	100.0	1153
Hill	51.9	32.9	8.0	4.3	2.8	100.0	4771
Tarai	37.2	48.5	8.2	3.9	2.2	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	40.6	43.3	8.9	4.5	2.6	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	48.6	37.0	7.6	4.5	2.3	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	46.2	39.2	8.3	4.8	1.6	100.0	6064
Women	41.5	42.4	8.6	4.2	3.3	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	41.5	41.6	9.5	6.1	1.3	100.0	1693
25-39	42.2	42.7	9.5	4.3	1.4	100.0	4329
40-59	45.7	39.9	7.9	4.7	1.8	100.0	4568
60 and above	44.3	38.6	6.8	3.5	6.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	45.9	38.0	8.4	5.4	2.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	48.2	36.8	8.6	5.0	1.4	100.0	2528
Newar	41.7	43.3	7.2	3.5	4.2	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	43.9	39.7	8.6	4.5	3.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	52.9	37.8	5.5	2.5	1.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	28.8	53.8	9.1	5.0	3.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	42.7	40.0	9.6	4.8	2.9	100.0	1693
Muslim	50.0	40.0	8.4	0.8	0.8	100.0	291
Education							
No education	44.5	39.2	7.8	4.0	4.5	100.0	4441
No formal education	43.5	42.2	8.1	4.2	2.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	42.3	41.8	9.1	4.9	1.9	100.0	2865
Secondary education	44.5	41.2	8.7	4.9	0.6	100.0	2799
Higher education	41.6	41.6	10.2	6.1	0.4	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	48.5	37.1	8.3	4.1	2.0	100.0	3837
Business	39.8	46.7	8.6	3.0	1.9	100.0	1236
Service	48.8	37.1	8.6	5.2	0.2	100.0	1484
Daily wage	41.1	45.6	6.9	5.1	1.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	41.6	41.9	8.9	4.4	3.2	100.0	3409
Not working	37.3	43.4	8.1	5.4	5.8	100.0	1494
Other activities	40.0	40.5	9.5	7.7	2.4	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	44.9	42.6	7.5	2.0	3.0	100.0	233
Medium	44.3	41.1	8.0	4.4	2.2	100.0	8222
Low	42.6	40.2	9.2	4.9	3.1	100.0	4417

Table 4.15.3 Perceptions of equality in access to free (basic) health service

Percentage distribution of people who agree/disagree that the government is providing free (basic) health service to all people equally, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1005.3)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	39.6	41.4	12.1	5.0	1.9	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	30.2	48.9	14.6	3.4	2.9	100.0	2498
Province 2	44.0	42.7	7.9	3.6	1.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	48.0	34.4	8.2	7.3	2.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	55.0	32.9	9.3	1.3	1.4	100.0	1309
Province 5	23.1	49.1	19.0	7.5	1.3	100.0	2287
Province 6	56.3	23.1	14.8	5.5	0.3	100.0	707
Province 7	36.9	43.2	11.5	5.3	3.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	43.8	27.3	15.0	12.2	1.8	100.0	1153
Hill	49.4	34.7	9.4	4.4	2.1	100.0	4771
Tarai	32.1	48.3	13.5	4.3	1.8	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	37.1	42.3	13.0	5.4	2.1	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	43.4	39.9	10.7	4.4	1.6	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	42.1	39.8	12.0	5.0	1.1	100.0	6064
Women	37.3	42.8	12.2	5.0	2.7	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	39.1	42.1	12.7	5.4	0.7	100.0	1693
25-39	37.6	43.4	12.4	5.5	1.1	100.0	4329
40-59	41.0	40.4	12.5	4.6	1.5	100.0	4568
60 and above	40.9	39.0	10.3	4.7	5.1	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	41.3	37.5	13.8	5.8	1.5	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	43.3	37.3	12.2	6.1	1.0	100.0	2528
Newar	40.6	41.4	9.3	5.3	3.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	41.8	40.1	11.0	4.9	2.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	43.9	40.1	10.8	4.0	1.1	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	26.2	54.4	12.5	4.1	2.7	100.0	1795
Dalit	38.7	41.3	12.9	4.5	2.6	100.0	1693
Muslim	39.0	40.7	14.6	4.8	0.8	100.0	291
Education							
No education	40.2	39.7	11.4	5.0	3.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	39.2	42.6	12.2	4.2	1.9	100.0	2229
Basic education	38.3	43.3	12.3	5.1	1.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	40.4	41.1	12.8	5.3	0.4	100.0	2799
Higher education	38.4	40.9	12.9	7.5	0.3	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	44.5	38.5	10.9	4.3	1.9	100.0	3837
Business	37.1	45.0	12.2	4.7	1.0	100.0	1236
Service	42.5	38.8	12.8	5.7	0.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	36.6	44.2	12.3	6.0	1.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	36.7	41.9	13.5	5.3	2.6	100.0	3409
Not working	34.2	45.9	10.8	4.9	4.2	100.0	1494
Other activities	41.4	38.8	13.1	6.7	0.0	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	44.4	45.3	7.6	2.4	0.3	100.0	233
Medium	40.2	41.2	12.1	4.9	1.6	100.0	8222
Low	38.1	41.6	12.3	5.5	2.6	100.0	4417

Table 4.15.4 Perceptions of equality in access to basic facilities

Percentage distribution of people who agree/disagree that the government is providing basic facilities (water, electricity etc) to all people equally, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1005.4)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	30.3	39.1	19.0	10.0	1.6	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	24.1	46.2	21.7	7.2	0.8	100.0	2498
Province 2	32.9	42.5	14.2	6.7	3.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	42.0	32.9	12.6	10.8	1.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	42.3	38.0	14.9	3.5	1.3	100.0	1309
Province 5	15.9	42.5	25.4	15.9	0.4	100.0	2287
Province 6	28.3	24.3	21.5	25.5	0.3	100.0	707
Province 7	28.7	34.6	26.8	7.5	2.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	31.5	29.9	20.4	17.4	0.8	100.0	1153
Hill	36.7	33.0	16.9	12.3	1.1	100.0	4771
Tarai	25.7	44.8	20.1	7.2	2.1	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	30.4	40.6	18.5	8.6	1.9	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	30.1	36.7	19.7	12.4	1.1	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	31.4	37.9	19.1	10.8	0.8	100.0	6064
Women	29.3	40.1	18.8	9.4	2.3	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	31.5	38.5	19.1	10.4	0.5	100.0	1693
25-39	29.2	40.3	19.4	10.2	1.0	100.0	4329
40-59	30.5	39.0	19.4	9.9	1.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	31.0	37.6	17.3	9.8	4.3	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	38.9	37.0	15.9	7.0	1.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	31.1	36.2	18.4	14.0	0.3	100.0	2528
Newar	31.6	39.3	14.7	10.6	3.8	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	33.2	37.6	17.3	10.8	1.1	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	31.0	41.0	19.0	7.0	2.1	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	19.2	45.9	23.8	8.7	2.5	100.0	1795
Dalit	25.9	40.2	21.7	9.9	2.2	100.0	1693
Muslim	28.5	36.7	21.3	8.1	5.3	100.0	291
Education							
No education	29.3	36.0	20.3	10.8	3.6	100.0	4441
No formal education	27.0	41.9	19.4	10.3	1.4	100.0	2229
Basic education	30.9	40.9	17.8	10.1	0.3	100.0	2865
Secondary education	33.8	39.6	17.7	8.7	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	30.2	40.8	19.2	9.4	0.5	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	34.3	35.3	19.2	10.2	1.1	100.0	3837
Business	33.7	44.9	15.8	5.2	0.4	100.0	1236
Service	33.5	38.9	17.9	9.5	0.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	24.1	41.7	19.7	13.6	0.9	100.0	1085
Household chores	26.0	39.5	20.9	11.0	2.7	100.0	3409
Not working	28.5	41.3	17.2	9.1	3.8	100.0	1494
Other activities	29.5	39.6	18.0	12.1	0.8	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	29.0	49.8	9.9	9.5	1.7	100.0	233
Medium	32.3	39.8	18.0	8.6	1.3	100.0	8222
Low	26.6	37.3	21.2	12.8	2.1	100.0	4417

Table 4.15.5 Perceptions of equality in access to social security

Percentage distribution of people who agree/disagree that the government is providing social security (e.g. senior citizen or disabled allowance) to all people equally, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1005.5)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	55.5	34.8	5.5	2.7	1.6	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	56.4	39.0	3.1	0.7	0.8	100.0	2498
Province 2	47.0	40.4	7.7	2.0	3.0	100.0	2309
Province 3	65.2	22.7	5.4	5.2	1.5	100.0	2565
Province 4	63.5	29.3	5.4	1.0	0.8	100.0	1309
Province 5	43.6	45.8	6.5	3.0	1.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	69.9	18.8	4.5	6.7	0.1	100.0	707
Province 7	55.0	35.2	5.3	1.3	3.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	64.9	23.2	4.5	7.1	0.3	100.0	1153
Hill	65.2	26.2	4.7	2.7	1.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	47.3	42.6	6.2	1.9	2.0	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	54.8	35.7	5.2	2.5	1.7	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	56.6	33.2	6.0	2.8	1.3	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	57.7	33.0	5.6	2.7	1.0	100.0	6064
Women	53.6	36.4	5.5	2.6	2.0	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	54.4	36.9	4.8	2.9	1.0	100.0	1693
25-39	55.3	35.7	5.9	2.0	1.2	100.0	4329
40-59	55.6	34.7	5.4	3.0	1.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	56.8	31.5	5.4	3.0	3.3	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	61.6	29.0	4.9	2.9	1.6	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	62.1	29.6	4.2	3.5	0.5	100.0	2528
Newar	60.6	31.9	3.0	1.9	2.5	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	58.5	32.6	4.7	3.1	1.1	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	52.0	38.7	6.6	1.6	1.1	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	41.1	47.7	5.9	2.0	3.2	100.0	1795
Dalit	51.6	36.6	7.8	2.1	1.9	100.0	1693
Muslim	48.2	34.6	11.9	2.2	3.2	100.0	291
Education							
No education	54.3	33.6	6.1	3.0	2.9	100.0	4441
No formal education	54.8	35.9	5.4	2.8	1.2	100.0	2229
Basic education	55.7	35.6	5.8	2.2	0.7	100.0	2865
Secondary education	57.6	35.2	4.3	2.3	0.6	100.0	2799
Higher education	57.0	33.0	5.7	3.4	0.9	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	60.8	30.3	5.2	2.5	1.2	100.0	3837
Business	56.1	35.7	5.6	2.0	0.6	100.0	1236
Service	60.4	32.4	3.8	2.6	0.8	100.0	1484
Daily wage	51.3	39.6	4.9	3.2	1.1	100.0	1085
Household chores	50.2	38.2	6.6	2.8	2.2	100.0	3409
Not working	52.5	36.3	5.5	2.7	3.0	100.0	1494
Other activities	52.8	35.7	7.0	3.8	0.7	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	53.6	37.2	6.7	1.7	0.7	100.0	233
Medium	57.5	34.4	4.6	2.3	1.2	100.0	8222
Low	51.9	35.3	7.1	3.4	2.2	100.0	4417

Table 4.16. A Change in behaviour of government employees, police, courts, local representatives, politicians and citizens

Percentage distribution of people who note/do not note changes in the behaviour of government employees, police, courts, local representatives, politicians and citizens over the last five years, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1301) (N=12872)					
	Improved	No change	Deteriorated	DK/CS	Total
Behavior of government employees toward citizens	69.6	23.6	1.2	5.5	100.0
Behavior of the police toward citizens	66.0	24.0	2.1	7.9	100.0
Behavior of courts (judges and employees) toward citizens	58.5	18.7	2.2	20.5	100.0
Behavior of local representatives toward citizens	72.9	20.7	1.2	5.2	100.0
Behavior of politicians toward citizens	64.6	26.9	1.6	6.9	100.0
Behavior of citizens with each other	81.8	16.0	1.0	1.3	100.0

Table 4.16.1 Change in behaviour of government employees toward citizens

Percentage distribution of people who note/do not note changes in the behaviour of government employees toward citizens over the last five years, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1301.1)						
	Improved	No change	Deteriorated	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	69.6	23.6	1.2	5.5	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	72.1	23.8	0.5	3.6	100.0	2498
Province 2	57.5	30.9	3.3	8.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	66.2	26.0	2.0	5.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	83.5	12.3	0.4	3.8	100.0	1309
Province 5	68.8	26.4	0.0	4.8	100.0	2287
Province 6	85.9	10.6	0.3	3.2	100.0	707
Province 7	72.0	18.5	1.0	8.5	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	70.2	21.0	0.9	7.8	100.0	1153
Hill	75.0	19.4	0.9	4.7	100.0	4771
Tarai	65.8	27.0	1.5	5.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	67.9	25.3	1.4	5.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	72.3	20.9	1.0	5.8	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	70.4	25.2	1.7	2.6	100.0	6064
Women	68.9	22.2	0.8	8.1	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	70.9	25.1	1.2	2.8	100.0	1693
25-39	70.0	25.0	1.3	3.7	100.0	4329
40-59	71.2	22.1	1.4	5.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	64.7	22.8	1.0	11.5	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	70.8	25.1	1.1	3.0	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	75.5	20.2	0.8	3.5	100.0	2528
Newar	65.7	24.6	2.2	7.5	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	72.6	20.8	0.6	5.9	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	59.0	32.0	3.3	5.8	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	68.9	23.4	0.7	6.9	100.0	1795
Dalit	66.7	25.3	1.6	6.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	53.8	26.1	3.4	16.7	100.0	291
Education						
No education	64.0	22.7	1.2	12.1	100.0	4441
No formal education	71.5	24.3	1.0	3.2	100.0	2229
Basic education	73.7	23.2	1.1	2.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	72.9	24.0	1.5	1.5	100.0	2799
Higher education	68.9	28.2	2.3	0.6	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	72.2	21.6	1.2	4.9	100.0	3837
Business	72.1	25.0	1.2	1.7	100.0	1236
Service	73.0	23.8	2.0	1.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	69.7	24.9	1.3	4.1	100.0	1085
Household chores	68.5	22.4	0.9	8.2	100.0	3409
Not working	59.8	29.0	1.0	10.2	100.0	1494
Other activities	70.3	24.5	3.4	1.8	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	82.4	16.1	0.3	1.2	100.0	233
Medium	71.2	23.5	1.2	4.1	100.0	8222
Low	65.9	24.2	1.4	8.5	100.0	4417

Table 4.16.2 Change in behaviour of the police toward citizens

Percentage distribution of people who note/do not note changes in the behaviour of the police toward citizens over the last five years, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1301.2)						
	Improved	No change	Deteriorated	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	66.0	24.0	2.1	7.9	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	67.0	25.0	1.0	6.9	100.0	2498
Province 2	52.6	31.7	5.9	9.8	100.0	2309
Province 3	64.8	25.5	2.0	7.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	77.8	14.6	0.7	6.8	100.0	1309
Province 5	68.4	24.6	0.5	6.5	100.0	2287
Province 6	82.2	10.8	0.4	6.6	100.0	707
Province 7	64.9	21.3	2.5	11.3	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	64.5	23.3	1.2	11.0	100.0	1153
Hill	71.2	20.1	0.9	7.8	100.0	4771
Tarai	62.7	26.8	3.0	7.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	65.0	25.1	2.3	7.6	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	67.5	22.3	1.8	8.4	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	67.5	26.1	2.8	3.6	100.0	6064
Women	64.6	22.2	1.4	11.8	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	67.1	26.3	2.2	4.3	100.0	1693
25-39	66.5	25.6	2.1	5.8	100.0	4329
40-59	67.8	22.6	2.0	7.5	100.0	4568
60 and above	60.4	22.3	2.0	15.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	69.9	24.4	1.5	4.2	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	71.6	20.6	0.9	6.8	100.0	2528
Newar	60.4	24.8	1.4	13.3	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	68.8	22.3	0.8	8.1	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	52.7	34.6	5.3	7.3	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	65.9	23.5	1.8	8.8	100.0	1795
Dalit	61.7	24.3	4.3	9.7	100.0	1693
Muslim	53.7	24.2	4.7	17.4	100.0	291
Education						
No education	59.3	22.8	2.0	15.8	100.0	4441
No formal education	67.8	24.5	2.0	5.7	100.0	2229
Basic education	69.4	25.2	1.9	3.5	100.0	2865
Secondary education	71.1	23.9	2.2	2.8	100.0	2799
Higher education	68.7	27.3	2.8	1.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	69.0	22.0	1.3	7.6	100.0	3837
Business	70.4	25.8	1.7	2.1	100.0	1236
Service	71.2	24.6	2.4	1.9	100.0	1484
Daily wage	63.0	26.2	4.9	5.9	100.0	1085
Household chores	63.4	23.4	1.5	11.7	100.0	3409
Not working	56.6	27.3	2.6	13.6	100.0	1494
Other activities	69.2	23.0	5.6	2.2	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	78.6	13.7	4.0	3.7	100.0	233
Medium	68.0	24.0	1.7	6.4	100.0	8222
Low	61.6	24.7	2.7	11.0	100.0	4417

Table 4.16.3 Change in behaviour of the courts toward citizens

Percentage distribution of people who note/do not note changes in the behaviour of the courts (judges and employees) toward citizens over the last five years, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1301.3)						
	Improved	No change	Deteriorated	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	58.5	18.7	2.2	20.5	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	60.0	20.5	2.3	17.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	49.3	24.5	4.5	21.8	100.0	2309
Province 3	56.5	22.0	2.3	19.3	100.0	2565
Province 4	65.8	10.7	1.0	22.5	100.0	1309
Province 5	64.2	16.7	0.8	18.3	100.0	2287
Province 6	72.4	7.1	0.1	20.3	100.0	707
Province 7	50.6	16.5	2.9	30.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	48.9	19.5	2.2	29.4	100.0	1153
Hill	60.0	16.3	1.6	22.0	100.0	4771
Tarai	59.1	20.2	2.6	18.1	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	58.7	19.7	2.2	19.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	58.3	17.2	2.2	22.3	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	60.7	21.2	3.0	15.1	100.0	6064
Women	56.6	16.6	1.5	25.4	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	60.3	19.6	1.9	18.2	100.0	1693
25-39	59.1	19.7	2.4	18.8	100.0	4329
40-59	60.6	17.5	2.3	19.6	100.0	4568
60 and above	51.9	18.7	1.9	27.5	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	64.4	20.7	1.9	12.9	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	62.3	16.7	1.2	19.8	100.0	2528
Newar	48.9	21.8	1.7	27.6	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	58.4	17.1	1.9	22.7	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	52.0	23.8	5.6	18.6	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	59.5	18.6	2.2	19.7	100.0	1795
Dalit	54.0	18.2	2.2	25.6	100.0	1693
Muslim	53.5	17.5	2.1	26.9	100.0	291
Education						
No education	50.8	17.1	1.7	30.5	100.0	4441
No formal education	60.0	20.3	1.8	17.9	100.0	2229
Basic education	63.9	18.5	2.2	15.3	100.0	2865
Secondary education	63.3	19.6	3.0	14.2	100.0	2799
Higher education	62.7	22.7	3.9	10.7	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	60.8	17.4	2.1	19.7	100.0	3837
Business	66.3	18.3	2.3	13.2	100.0	1236
Service	63.5	20.3	2.9	13.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	56.9	19.6	3.0	20.6	100.0	1085
Household chores	55.1	17.6	1.5	25.8	100.0	3409
Not working	49.9	22.3	2.5	25.2	100.0	1494
Other activities	59.6	22.0	3.5	14.9	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	73.7	13.3	3.2	9.7	100.0	233
Medium	61.0	19.1	2.1	17.7	100.0	8222
Low	53.1	18.3	2.3	26.3	100.0	4417

Table 4.16.4 Change in behaviour of local representatives toward citizens

Percentage distribution of people who note/do not note changes in the behaviour of local representatives toward citizens over the last five years, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1301.4)						
	Improved	No change	Deteriorated	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	72.9	20.7	1.2	5.2	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	74.5	20.5	2.1	3.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	55.7	30.1	1.9	12.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	71.2	22.3	1.2	5.2	100.0	2565
Province 4	85.7	11.2	0.4	2.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	77.2	19.7	0.7	2.4	100.0	2287
Province 6	89.7	8.8	0.0	1.4	100.0	707
Province 7	74.5	18.6	0.8	6.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	71.8	20.0	1.9	6.4	100.0	1153
Hill	78.7	16.6	1.2	3.5	100.0	4771
Tarai	69.1	23.6	1.2	6.1	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	71.6	22.0	1.3	5.1	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	75.0	18.7	1.1	5.2	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	74.5	21.0	1.5	2.9	100.0	6064
Women	71.5	20.4	1.0	7.1	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	73.5	22.9	1.1	2.5	100.0	1693
25-39	73.7	20.9	1.3	4.1	100.0	4329
40-59	74.4	19.8	1.3	4.5	100.0	4568
60 and above	68.1	20.4	1.1	10.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	77.3	19.1	0.7	2.9	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	78.7	17.8	0.8	2.7	100.0	2528
Newar	69.9	22.8	2.6	4.8	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	75.9	18.8	1.2	4.0	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	59.6	28.7	2.2	9.5	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	73.4	19.0	1.1	6.4	100.0	1795
Dalit	67.5	24.5	1.5	6.6	100.0	1693
Muslim	54.1	24.6	2.3	19.0	100.0	291
Education						
No education	66.1	22.0	1.4	10.5	100.0	4441
No formal education	74.4	21.3	1.3	3.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	77.3	19.5	1.0	2.2	100.0	2865
Secondary education	77.5	19.5	1.1	1.9	100.0	2799
Higher education	76.6	19.7	0.9	2.7	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	75.0	18.7	1.6	4.7	100.0	3837
Business	79.1	18.4	0.4	2.1	100.0	1236
Service	78.9	17.7	1.6	1.8	100.0	1484
Daily wage	71.2	22.9	2.0	4.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	69.8	22.2	0.7	7.3	100.0	3409
Not working	65.8	24.5	1.1	8.7	100.0	1494
Other activities	69.3	24.9	2.6	3.3	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	82.3	14.6	0.6	2.5	100.0	233
Medium	75.4	19.8	0.9	3.9	100.0	8222
Low	67.7	22.6	1.9	7.7	100.0	4417

Table 4.16.5 Change in behaviour of politicians toward citizens

Percentage distribution of people who note/do not note changes in the behaviour of politicians toward citizens over the last five years, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1301.5)						
	Improved	No change	Deteriorated	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	64.6	26.9	1.6	6.9	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	68.5	25.6	1.9	4.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	52.8	32.1	3.1	12.1	100.0	2309
Province 3	63.2	29.3	1.7	5.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	74.1	18.2	0.8	6.9	100.0	1309
Province 5	61.5	30.9	0.6	7.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	84.0	13.6	0.1	2.3	100.0	707
Province 7	66.8	23.9	1.3	8.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	61.4	30.0	1.7	6.9	100.0	1153
Hill	68.7	23.8	1.4	6.1	100.0	4771
Tarai	62.4	28.5	1.7	7.4	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	63.9	27.8	1.6	6.6	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	65.8	25.4	1.5	7.3	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	66.3	28.1	2.1	3.5	100.0	6064
Women	63.1	25.8	1.1	9.9	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	63.8	31.2	1.5	3.5	100.0	1693
25-39	64.8	28.6	1.7	4.9	100.0	4329
40-59	67.6	24.4	1.6	6.4	100.0	4568
60 and above	59.0	25.4	1.4	14.1	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	67.4	28.1	1.6	2.9	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	69.9	25.5	0.8	3.8	100.0	2528
Newar	63.5	25.8	2.9	7.8	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	65.9	26.1	1.1	7.0	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	55.9	31.2	3.6	9.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	65.3	24.3	1.4	9.0	100.0	1795
Dalit	59.8	28.8	1.8	9.6	100.0	1693
Muslim	52.7	26.9	1.8	18.6	100.0	291
Education						
No education	58.7	25.3	1.5	14.5	100.0	4441
No formal education	67.1	27.3	1.4	4.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	67.4	27.8	1.5	3.3	100.0	2865
Secondary education	68.2	28.1	1.9	1.8	100.0	2799
Higher education	70.1	26.6	2.4	0.9	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	66.9	25.2	1.9	6.1	100.0	3837
Business	71.2	25.8	0.9	2.2	100.0	1236
Service	69.1	27.0	2.4	1.6	100.0	1484
Daily wage	63.2	27.4	2.5	7.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	61.0	28.1	0.8	10.1	100.0	3409
Not working	58.0	28.8	1.6	11.7	100.0	1494
Other activities	66.3	27.8	3.2	2.7	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	78.8	16.8	1.0	3.5	100.0	233
Medium	66.7	27.1	1.4	4.8	100.0	8222
Low	60.0	27.1	2.0	10.9	100.0	4417

Table 4.16.6 Change in behaviour of citizens with each other

Percentage distribution of people who note/do not note changes in the behaviour of citizens with each other over the last five years, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1301.6)						
	Improved	No change	Deteriorated	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	81.8	16.0	1.0	1.3	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	78.4	19.8	1.1	0.7	100.0	2498
Province 2	76.9	18.7	2.1	2.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	81.1	16.6	1.0	1.2	100.0	2565
Province 4	89.9	8.6	0.5	1.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	82.7	16.1	0.4	0.8	100.0	2287
Province 6	84.8	14.1	0.1	1.0	100.0	707
Province 7	87.1	10.6	0.6	1.7	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	81.3	15.9	1.1	1.7	100.0	1153
Hill	84.9	13.8	0.5	0.8	100.0	4771
Tarai	79.7	17.6	1.3	1.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	80.8	16.9	0.9	1.3	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	83.2	14.6	1.0	1.1	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	83.1	15.2	1.3	0.4	100.0	6064
Women	80.6	16.7	0.7	2.0	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	81.8	17.3	0.5	0.5	100.0	1693
25-39	82.4	15.7	1.2	0.6	100.0	4329
40-59	82.6	15.4	1.1	0.9	100.0	4568
60 and above	78.8	16.7	0.7	3.7	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	83.4	14.9	0.5	1.1	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	83.9	15.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	2528
Newar	81.9	16.6	0.5	1.0	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	82.0	16.1	0.8	1.1	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	77.5	18.2	2.9	1.4	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	83.7	13.8	0.7	1.8	100.0	1795
Dalit	77.7	19.1	1.2	2.1	100.0	1693
Muslim	80.5	15.6	2.4	1.5	100.0	291
Education						
No education	79.1	17.0	0.9	3.1	100.0	4441
No formal education	81.7	16.6	1.3	0.5	100.0	2229
Basic education	83.0	15.9	0.8	0.3	100.0	2865
Secondary education	84.0	14.8	1.0	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	85.7	12.5	1.4	0.4	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	84.3	13.8	0.8	1.0	100.0	3837
Business	82.6	16.3	0.9	0.3	100.0	1236
Service	84.3	14.3	1.3	0.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	80.7	17.2	1.7	0.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	79.8	17.7	0.7	1.8	100.0	3409
Not working	76.7	18.8	1.2	3.2	100.0	1494
Other activities	84.7	13.8	0.9	0.6	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	85.9	11.7	2.1	0.3	100.0	233
Medium	82.7	15.4	0.9	1.1	100.0	8222
Low	79.8	17.4	1.1	1.6	100.0	4417

Table 4.17 A Experience of safety threats and assault in the past year

Percentage distribution of people who, or whose family members, frequently, occasionally or never experienced, any of the following forms of safety threats and assault in the past year, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1302) (N=12872)					
	Frequently	Sometimes	Never	DK/CS	Total
Felt unsafe while walking alone around the area where I live	3.0	11.6	85.2	0.2	100.0
Feared crimes in my neighbourhood	2.8	16.5	80.4	0.4	100.0
Did not receive any legal recourse for a crime/ crimes reported	1.1	5.9	85.7	7.3	100.0
Felt verbally (through words or signs) abused	2.3	12.9	84.4	0.4	100.0
Physically abused	0.9	3.9	94.8	0.3	100.0

Table 4.17.B Experience of safety threats and assault in the past year (frequently or occasionally)

Percentage distribution of people who, or whose family members frequently or occasionally experienced, any of the following forms of safety threats and assault in the past year, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1302) (N=12872)						
	Felt unsafe while walking alone around the area where I live	Feared crimes in my neighbourhood	Did not receive any legal recourse for a crime/ crimes reported	Felt verbally (through words or signs) abused	Physically abused	
Overall	14.6	19.2	7.0	15.1	4.8	
Province						
Province 1	11.6	17.9	4.7	15.2	4.4	
Province 2	17.1	22.6	11.3	18.8	9.1	
Province 3	15.3	15.8	6.7	9.8	3.7	
Province 4	10.2	13.2	5.4	8.4	2.6	
Province 5	15.0	22.1	6.6	19.1	4.1	
Province 6	8.9	11.7	5.0	9.6	3.6	
Province 7	22.0	28.4	8.0	22.4	4.5	
Ecological zone						
Mountain	21.4	24.6	10.5	19.4	5.3	
Hill	12.8	16.3	6.1	12.0	3.8	
Tarai	14.8	20.4	7.1	16.6	5.4	
Urban/rural						
Municipality	14.6	19.8	7.1	14.4	4.4	
Rural Municipality	14.6	18.3	7.0	16.4	5.4	
Sex						
Men	12.0	16.8	8.1	13.7	4.4	
Women	17.0	21.4	6.1	16.5	5.1	
Age group						
18-24	13.2	19.2	5.8	15.6	5.5	
25-39	16.1	21.6	7.8	16.8	5.4	
40-59	14.1	18.0	7.2	14.4	4.5	
60 and above	13.9	17.2	6.1	13.1	4.0	
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	10.9	16.6	5.9	11.0	3.1	
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	13.6	19.1	6.2	12.0	3.5	
Newar	11.1	17.0	6.5	8.0	2.3	
Hill Janajati	13.5	16.7	5.3	12.3	3.2	
Tarai Caste	18.5	23.9	11.3	19.7	8.6	
Tarai Janajati	16.7	20.7	6.3	19.9	5.8	
Dalit	17.6	22.6	10.0	22.5	7.8	
Muslim	16.1	18.3	9.3	15.8	7.6	
Education						
No education	18.6	22.0	8.0	18.3	6.3	
No formal education	12.9	15.1	5.2	11.9	3.2	
Basic education	12.0	16.5	6.8	15.2	4.7	
Secondary education	12.0	19.8	6.3	12.7	4.0	
Higher education	16.1	25.4	12.3	14.9	4.9	
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	14.5	19.1	6.5	15.3	4.2	
Bussiness	10.5	16.6	6.5	10.7	3.6	
Service	13.0	20.2	9.3	13.1	3.6	
Daily wage	17.9	20.5	10.0	20.0	7.3	
Household chores	16.5	20.5	6.4	17.3	5.7	
Not working	14.8	19.2	6.3	13.6	6.3	
Other activities	12.4	16.1	6.2	11.9	4.0	
Economic status						
High	17.3	21.9	12.2	14.8	4.9	
Medium	12.6	17.5	6.3	12.4	3.8	
Low	18.3	22.3	8.2	20.3	6.6	

Table 4.17.1 Experience of feeling unsafe while walking alone in the past year

Percentage distribution of people who, or whose family members, frequently, occasionally or never experienced feeling unsafe while walking around the area where they live in the past year, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1302.1)						
	Frequently	Sometimes	Never	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	3.0	11.6	85.2	0.2	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	1.6	10.0	88.4	0.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	6.6	10.5	82.8	0.1	100.0	2309
Province 3	4.9	10.4	83.8	0.8	100.0	2565
Province 4	0.7	9.5	89.5	0.4	100.0	1309
Province 5	0.6	14.3	85.0	0.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	1.7	7.2	91.0	0.1	100.0	707
Province 7	2.7	19.3	78.0	0.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	9.4	12.0	78.5	0.1	100.0	1153
Hill	1.8	11.0	87.0	0.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	2.8	12.0	85.0	0.3	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	2.8	11.8	85.1	0.3	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	3.4	11.2	85.3	0.1	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	2.8	9.2	87.9	0.1	100.0	6064
Women	3.2	13.7	82.7	0.4	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	1.8	11.5	86.7	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	3.7	12.5	83.8	0.0	100.0	4329
40-59	2.6	11.4	85.9	0.0	100.0	4568
60 and above	3.6	10.3	85.0	1.1	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	2.3	8.6	88.3	0.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	2.4	11.2	86.2	0.2	100.0	2528
Newar	1.5	9.5	88.9	0.0	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	2.5	11.0	86.3	0.2	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	6.1	12.4	81.5	0.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	2.5	14.2	83.0	0.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	3.7	14.0	82.3	0.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	6.0	10.1	83.9	0.0	100.0	291
Education						
No education	4.8	13.8	80.8	0.6	100.0	4441
No formal education	2.3	10.6	87.0	0.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	2.3	9.7	88.0	0.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	1.6	10.4	88.0	0.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	2.4	13.7	83.7	0.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	3.6	10.9	85.3	0.1	100.0	3837
Business	1.3	9.2	89.5	0.0	100.0	1236
Service	2.2	10.8	86.9	0.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	4.4	13.5	82.1	0.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	3.1	13.4	83.4	0.1	100.0	3409
Not working	2.4	11.5	84.7	1.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	4.1	6.5	89.3	0.0	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	5.9	11.5	82.7	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	2.3	10.2	87.2	0.3	100.0	8222
Low	4.2	14.1	81.6	0.1	100.0	4417

Table 4.17.2 Experiences of fearing crimes in the neighbourhood in the past year

Percentage distribution of people who, or whose family members, frequently, occasionally or never feared crimes in their neighbourhood in the past year, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1302.2)						
	Frequently	Sometimes	Never	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	2.8	16.5	80.4	0.4	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	1.5	16.4	81.8	0.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	6.8	15.7	77.2	0.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	2.9	12.9	83.4	0.8	100.0	2565
Province 4	1.2	12.0	86.2	0.6	100.0	1309
Province 5	1.2	20.9	77.7	0.2	100.0	2287
Province 6	1.1	10.7	88.2	0.1	100.0	707
Province 7	3.0	25.4	71.4	0.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	4.5	20.1	75.2	0.2	100.0	1153
Hill	1.9	14.4	83.4	0.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	3.1	17.2	79.2	0.4	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	2.6	17.2	79.8	0.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	3.0	15.3	81.4	0.2	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	2.6	14.2	82.9	0.3	100.0	6064
Women	2.9	18.5	78.2	0.4	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	1.9	17.4	80.4	0.3	100.0	1693
25-39	3.4	18.3	78.3	0.1	100.0	4329
40-59	2.4	15.6	81.9	0.2	100.0	4568
60 and above	3.1	14.1	81.5	1.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	1.9	14.7	82.6	0.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	2.1	17.0	80.7	0.2	100.0	2528
Newar	1.9	15.2	82.9	0.1	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	1.5	15.2	83.1	0.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	7.1	16.8	75.7	0.5	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	2.3	18.3	79.0	0.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	4.1	18.4	77.1	0.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	5.1	13.2	81.7	0.0	100.0	291
Education						
No education	4.2	17.8	77.3	0.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	1.8	13.4	84.8	0.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	2.1	14.4	83.4	0.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	2.1	17.8	80.0	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	2.8	22.6	73.9	0.7	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	3.0	16.2	80.6	0.3	100.0	3837
Business	1.9	14.8	83.2	0.1	100.0	1236
Service	2.3	17.9	79.5	0.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	4.1	16.4	79.5	0.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	3.2	17.3	79.3	0.3	100.0	3409
Not working	1.5	15.2	81.8	1.5	100.0	1494
Other activities	4.1	15.9	80.0	0.0	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	7.7	14.2	76.6	1.5	100.0	233
Medium	2.1	15.5	82.1	0.4	100.0	8222
Low	3.8	18.4	77.4	0.3	100.0	4417

Table 4.17.3 Experiences of not receiving any legal recourse for crimes reported in the past year

Percentage distribution of people who, or whose family members, frequently, occasionally or never experienced not receiving legal recourse for crimes reported in the past year, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1302.3)						
	Frequently	Sometimes	Never	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	1.1	5.9	85.7	7.3	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	0.7	4.0	84.1	11.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	1.3	10.1	68.6	20.0	100.0	2309
Province 3	1.5	5.2	88.6	4.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	1.1	4.3	93.0	1.6	100.0	1309
Province 5	0.9	5.8	91.8	1.6	100.0	2287
Province 6	0.8	4.2	93.3	1.8	100.0	707
Province 7	1.3	6.6	91.5	0.6	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	2.2	8.3	81.4	8.1	100.0	1153
Hill	1.0	5.0	87.2	6.8	100.0	4771
Tarai	1.0	6.1	85.4	7.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	1.2	5.9	84.9	8.0	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	1.0	6.0	86.9	6.1	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	1.2	6.9	85.4	6.5	100.0	6064
Women	1.0	5.1	86.0	8.0	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	0.4	5.4	88.1	6.1	100.0	1693
25-39	1.3	6.5	86.2	6.0	100.0	4329
40-59	1.3	6.0	85.7	7.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	1.0	5.1	82.9	11.0	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	1.1	4.8	91.4	2.7	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	1.4	4.8	90.1	3.7	100.0	2528
Newar	1.3	5.2	80.9	12.6	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	0.7	4.6	87.9	6.7	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	1.3	10.0	70.7	18.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	0.6	5.7	87.5	6.2	100.0	1795
Dalit	2.0	8.0	82.3	7.7	100.0	1693
Muslim	0.7	8.6	68.4	22.3	100.0	291
Education						
No education	1.2	6.7	80.4	11.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	0.9	4.3	89.9	4.9	100.0	2229
Basic education	1.3	5.6	88.5	4.6	100.0	2865
Secondary education	0.9	5.4	88.4	5.3	100.0	2799
Higher education	1.0	11.3	82.7	5.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	1.0	5.5	83.8	9.7	100.0	3837
Business	1.2	5.3	89.6	3.9	100.0	1236
Service	1.3	8.0	86.6	4.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	2.4	7.5	84.6	5.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	1.1	5.3	86.7	6.9	100.0	3409
Not working	0.5	5.1	85.9	8.4	100.0	1494
Other activities	0.0	9.0	80.4	10.6	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	1.1	11.1	75.6	12.2	100.0	233
Medium	0.9	5.4	87.2	6.5	100.0	8222
Low	1.5	6.7	83.5	8.4	100.0	4417

Table 4.17.4 Experiences of feeling verbally abused in the past year

Percentage distribution of people who, or whose family members, frequently, occasionally or never experienced being verbally abused (through words or signs) in the past year, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1302.4)						
	Frequently	Sometimes	Never	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	2.3	12.9	84.4	0.4	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	1.4	13.7	84.6	0.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	5.6	13.2	80.4	0.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	1.3	8.5	89.1	1.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	1.1	7.4	91.3	0.3	100.0	1309
Province 5	2.2	16.9	80.9	0.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	1.9	7.7	90.2	0.2	100.0	707
Province 7	1.6	20.8	77.6	0.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	3.5	15.9	80.5	0.1	100.0	1153
Hill	1.4	10.6	87.6	0.4	100.0	4771
Tarai	2.7	13.9	82.9	0.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	2.3	12.1	85.1	0.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	2.3	14.0	83.4	0.2	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	2.0	11.6	86.0	0.3	100.0	6064
Women	2.5	13.9	83.0	0.5	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	1.5	14.1	84.3	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	2.5	14.3	83.0	0.2	100.0	4329
40-59	2.2	12.2	85.4	0.2	100.0	4568
60 and above	2.7	10.4	85.4	1.5	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	1.4	9.6	88.0	1.0	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	1.1	10.9	87.8	0.1	100.0	2528
Newar	0.9	7.1	91.8	0.3	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	1.2	11.2	87.3	0.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	5.7	14.0	80.3	0.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	2.7	17.2	79.5	0.6	100.0	1795
Dalit	3.9	18.6	77.0	0.5	100.0	1693
Muslim	5.3	10.5	84.0	0.3	100.0	291
Education						
No education	3.4	14.9	80.8	0.9	100.0	4441
No formal education	2.1	9.8	87.9	0.2	100.0	2229
Basic education	1.8	13.4	84.6	0.2	100.0	2865
Secondary education	1.4	11.3	87.2	0.2	100.0	2799
Higher education	1.5	13.5	85.1	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	2.0	13.4	84.3	0.4	100.0	3837
Business	1.4	9.3	89.3	0.0	100.0	1236
Service	1.5	11.6	86.9	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	3.7	16.3	79.6	0.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	3.2	14.1	82.5	0.2	100.0	3409
Not working	1.6	10.8	86.1	1.5	100.0	1494
Other activities	2.5	10.8	86.1	0.6	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	6.8	8.0	84.9	0.4	100.0	233
Medium	1.5	10.9	87.2	0.4	100.0	8222
Low	3.5	16.8	79.2	0.4	100.0	4417

Table 4.17.5 Experiences of being physically abused in the past year

Percentage distribution of people who, or whose family members, frequently, occasionally or never experienced being physically abused in the past year, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1302.5)						
	Frequently	Sometimes	Never	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	0.9	3.9	94.8	0.3	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	0.4	4.0	95.6	0.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	2.8	6.3	90.5	0.4	100.0	2309
Province 3	0.4	3.3	95.4	1.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	0.5	2.1	97.0	0.4	100.0	1309
Province 5	0.6	3.6	95.8	0.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	1.1	2.5	96.3	0.2	100.0	707
Province 7	0.6	3.9	95.4	0.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	1.2	4.1	94.2	0.5	100.0	1153
Hill	0.5	3.3	95.9	0.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	1.2	4.2	94.2	0.4	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	0.8	3.6	95.2	0.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	1.1	4.3	94.3	0.3	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	0.9	3.6	95.4	0.2	100.0	6064
Women	1.0	4.2	94.4	0.5	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	0.6	4.9	94.5	0.0	100.0	1693
25-39	1.0	4.4	94.5	0.1	100.0	4329
40-59	1.0	3.4	95.4	0.2	100.0	4568
60 and above	0.8	3.1	94.7	1.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	0.4	2.7	96.2	0.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	0.4	3.0	96.4	0.2	100.0	2528
Newar	0.0	2.3	96.8	1.0	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	0.5	2.8	96.5	0.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	2.8	5.7	91.4	0.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	0.7	5.1	93.6	0.5	100.0	1795
Dalit	1.9	5.9	91.9	0.2	100.0	1693
Muslim	1.4	6.2	92.1	0.3	100.0	291
Education						
No education	1.3	4.9	93.0	0.8	100.0	4441
No formal education	0.6	2.6	96.6	0.2	100.0	2229
Basic education	0.8	3.9	95.2	0.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	0.6	3.4	96.0	0.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	0.9	4.0	95.1	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	0.7	3.5	95.5	0.3	100.0	3837
Business	0.3	3.3	96.3	0.1	100.0	1236
Service	0.6	3.0	96.4	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	1.7	5.6	92.7	0.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	1.4	4.3	94.1	0.2	100.0	3409
Not working	0.7	4.5	93.4	1.4	100.0	1494
Other activities	1.2	2.2	96.2	0.3	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	2.2	2.7	94.6	0.5	100.0	233
Medium	0.5	3.3	95.8	0.4	100.0	8222
Low	1.6	5.1	93.1	0.3	100.0	4417

Table 4.18.A Perceptions of the police (overall)

Percentage distribution of people who agree/disagree with the following statements about the police, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1303) (N=12872)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
If a citizen registers or informs a crime or event, the police will immediately take action	37.1	40.0	13.2	6.4	3.3	100.0
The police do not take bribes	12.9	20.3	31.0	25.6	10.1	100.0
Political parties/politicians do not exert undue pressure on the police	8.5	26.7	29.6	21.5	13.6	100.0
The police treat people with respect	17.5	47.6	20.5	9.4	5.1	100.0

Table 4.18.B Perceptions of the police

Percentage distribution of people who 'agree strongly' or 'agree to some extent' with the following statements about the police, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1303) (N=12872)				
	If a citizen registers or informs a crime or event, the police will immediately take action	The police do not take bribes	Political parties/politicians do not exert undue pressure on the police	The police treat people with respect
Overall	77.1	33.2	35.2	65
Province				
Province 1	82.4	26.9	32.0	70.2
Province 2	71.2	35.2	48.8	58.0
Province 3	76.2	35.9	31.5	65.3
Province 4	83.8	35.3	28.3	70.6
Province 5	73.6	33.5	36.5	64.8
Province 6	83.3	39.7	38.0	66.2
Province 7	74.8	30.3	27.3	61.1
Ecological zone				
Mountain	77.0	32.3	31.6	61.5
Hill	80.5	37.8	34.8	67.0
Tarai	74.7	30.3	36.1	64.2
Urban/rural				
Municipality	76.2	32.7	34.1	64.1
Rural Municipality	78.4	34.1	36.9	66.5
Sex				
Men	75.8	34.4	35.9	65.1
Women	78.2	32.2	34.6	65.0
Age group				
18-24	72.2	28.2	33.3	60.9
25-39	75.4	32.5	34.5	63.7
40-59	79.9	34.7	36.2	67.5
60 and above	78.1	35.3	36.1	65.8
Caste/ethnic group				
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	76.9	35.8	31.1	67.6
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	80.2	35.2	33.8	65.2
Newar	77.7	40.0	31.4	69.3
Hill Janajati	81.0	33.1	34.3	67.0
Tarai Caste	72.0	30.3	46.1	59.5
Tarai Janajati	71.2	29.3	34.9	64.7
Dalit	76.5	32.1	35.4	62.2
Muslim	71.1	34.9	42.2	64.3
Education				
No education	78.4	34.3	36.5	65.0
No formal education	81.1	35.3	37.6	69.0
Basic education	76.6	34.3	36.5	64.5
Secondary education	73.6	29.5	31.4	63.4
Higher education	69.9	29.6	27.6	60.7
Occupation/usual activities				
Agriculture	79.6	36.7	37.7	68.1
Business	78.6	35.5	34.3	69.4
Service	74.3	30.2	29.8	60.9
Daily wage	77.3	35.6	39.3	65.1
Household chores	77.5	30.7	35.8	64.2
Not working	73.2	29.0	30.8	60.7
Other activities	66.2	35.0	35.8	59.5
Economic status				
High	80.3	41.1	45.6	65.2
Medium	77.5	32.3	35.0	66.1
Low	76.1	34.5	35.0	62.9

Table 4.18.1 Perceptions of the police: taking action

Percentage distribution of people who agree/disagree with the statements that 'if a citizen registers or informs a crime or event, the police will immediately take action', Nepal 2017/18, (Q1303.1)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	37.1	40.0	13.2	6.4	3.3	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	35.6	46.8	13.8	2.5	1.3	100.0	2498
Province 2	37.3	33.9	12.8	10.9	5.1	100.0	2309
Province 3	40.7	35.5	10.6	8.4	4.8	100.0	2565
Province 4	48.8	34.9	8.7	4.9	2.6	100.0	1309
Province 5	23.7	49.9	19.0	5.0	2.4	100.0	2287
Province 6	44.5	38.9	10.8	3.2	2.7	100.0	707
Province 7	40.3	34.5	13.2	8.0	4.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	41.4	35.6	13.9	5.9	3.2	100.0	1153
Hill	44.8	35.7	9.9	6.0	3.5	100.0	4771
Tarai	31.0	43.7	15.3	6.8	3.2	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	35.8	40.4	14.1	6.3	3.3	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	39.0	39.4	11.8	6.6	3.3	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	37.4	38.4	14.9	7.5	1.8	100.0	6064
Women	36.8	41.4	11.7	5.5	4.7	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	31.1	41.1	19.2	7.3	1.2	100.0	1693
25-39	35.8	39.6	15.1	7.4	2.0	100.0	4329
40-59	39.4	40.6	11.6	5.5	3.0	100.0	4568
60 and above	39.2	38.9	8.2	5.7	8.0	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	40.8	36.1	14.3	6.7	2.2	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	41.4	38.7	12.4	5.5	1.9	100.0	2528
Newar	41.9	35.8	9.2	4.6	8.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	39.3	41.7	11.1	4.9	3.0	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	35.7	36.3	15.5	9.5	3.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	24.8	46.4	17.1	7.1	4.7	100.0	1795
Dalit	35.9	40.6	12.4	7.3	3.8	100.0	1693
Muslim	32.8	38.3	10.8	8.5	9.6	100.0	291
Education							
No education	39.7	38.7	8.9	5.6	7.1	100.0	4441
No formal education	37.1	44.0	11.7	5.0	2.2	100.0	2229
Basic education	36.5	40.2	15.6	6.5	1.2	100.0	2865
Secondary education	34.5	39.1	17.3	8.3	0.8	100.0	2799
Higher education	31.6	38.3	20.0	9.5	0.7	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	40.5	39.1	12.4	5.5	2.5	100.0	3837
Business	36.7	41.9	14.3	6.0	1.1	100.0	1236
Service	35.9	38.4	18.2	6.9	0.6	100.0	1484
Daily wage	32.7	44.6	12.0	8.9	1.8	100.0	1085
Household chores	37.9	39.7	11.6	5.7	5.1	100.0	3409
Not working	32.2	41.0	12.3	7.4	7.1	100.0	1494
Other activities	31.6	34.5	19.5	11.7	2.7	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	58.2	22.1	12.2	6.0	1.6	100.0	233
Medium	37.3	40.2	13.6	6.5	2.5	100.0	8222
Low	35.5	40.6	12.6	6.4	4.9	100.0	4417

Table 4.18.2 Perceptions of the police: bribes

Percentage distribution of people who agree/disagree with the statements that 'the police do not take bribes', Nepal 2017/18, (Q1303.2)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	12.9	20.3	31.0	25.6	10.1	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	7.8	19.1	42.0	24.9	6.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	13.8	21.4	18.0	39.5	7.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	19.8	16.1	25.5	25.1	13.5	100.0	2565
Province 4	12.8	22.6	32.2	18.6	13.8	100.0	1309
Province 5	9.8	23.6	37.2	18.8	10.5	100.0	2287
Province 6	18.3	21.4	36.6	15.0	8.7	100.0	707
Province 7	9.9	20.4	28.4	28.6	12.8	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	12.1	20.2	30.8	24.8	12.1	100.0	1153
Hill	17.6	20.1	29.3	21.1	11.8	100.0	4771
Tarai	9.8	20.5	32.2	28.8	8.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	12.6	20.0	32.0	25.5	9.8	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	13.4	20.7	29.5	25.8	10.6	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	14.7	19.7	30.9	28.1	6.6	100.0	6064
Women	11.3	20.9	31.1	23.4	13.3	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	9.0	19.2	35.0	31.7	5.2	100.0	1693
25-39	11.6	20.9	31.5	28.5	7.5	100.0	4329
40-59	14.3	20.4	31.8	23.3	10.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	15.5	19.8	25.7	20.2	18.9	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	17.0	18.8	30.8	24.8	8.6	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	14.2	21.0	31.4	23.4	10.0	100.0	2528
Newar	23.1	16.9	32.1	16.7	11.3	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	13.3	19.8	31.2	22.9	12.8	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	11.8	18.5	26.2	37.7	5.7	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	6.1	23.1	35.3	26.2	9.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	10.5	21.6	30.1	27.3	10.5	100.0	1693
Muslim	17.0	17.9	24.8	26.4	13.8	100.0	291
Education							
No education	12.9	21.4	24.8	23.3	17.6	100.0	4441
No formal education	13.4	21.9	36.0	20.7	8.0	100.0	2229
Basic education	13.9	20.4	32.7	26.8	6.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	12.0	17.5	34.6	30.3	5.5	100.0	2799
Higher education	10.6	19.0	33.2	34.2	3.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	15.4	21.4	30.1	23.3	9.9	100.0	3837
Business	15.1	20.4	33.1	24.5	6.9	100.0	1236
Service	13.0	17.2	33.5	30.7	5.6	100.0	1484
Daily wage	12.3	23.3	29.6	27.8	7.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	10.7	20.0	31.7	24.8	12.7	100.0	3409
Not working	9.9	19.1	29.5	26.0	15.5	100.0	1494
Other activities	14.3	20.8	26.6	33.0	5.3	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	22.6	18.6	32.5	20.7	5.7	100.0	233
Medium	12.6	19.7	31.7	26.7	9.3	100.0	8222
Low	13.0	21.5	29.6	23.9	11.9	100.0	4417

Table 4.18.3 Perceptions of the police: political pressures

Percentage distribution of people who agree/disagree with the statements that 'political parties/politicians do not exert undue pressure on the police', Nepal 2017/18, (Q1303.3)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	8.5	26.7	29.6	21.5	13.6	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	7.1	24.9	40.0	20.8	7.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	6.5	42.4	13.9	20.9	16.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	13.2	18.3	22.3	30.5	15.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	7.4	20.9	35.5	22.2	14.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	6.5	30.0	37.0	13.3	13.2	100.0	2287
Province 6	14.2	23.8	37.2	13.3	11.5	100.0	707
Province 7	7.4	19.9	28.8	24.7	19.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	9.9	21.7	27.2	24.0	17.2	100.0	1153
Hill	13.0	21.8	30.0	20.0	15.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	5.3	30.9	29.8	22.1	11.9	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	7.7	26.4	30.5	22.2	13.1	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	9.8	27.1	28.2	20.4	14.5	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	9.7	26.2	31.0	26.0	7.1	100.0	6064
Women	7.5	27.1	28.4	17.6	19.5	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	6.8	26.6	33.7	26.1	6.9	100.0	1693
25-39	7.5	27.0	31.1	24.0	10.4	100.0	4329
40-59	9.1	27.1	29.7	19.9	14.2	100.0	4568
60 and above	10.8	25.3	23.6	16.6	23.7	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	8.7	22.4	30.3	30.2	8.4	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	11.7	22.2	31.6	22.9	11.7	100.0	2528
Newar	12.7	18.6	27.7	23.1	17.8	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	9.2	25.1	32.3	17.8	15.6	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	8.0	38.0	20.5	20.7	12.8	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	3.3	31.6	32.2	20.0	12.9	100.0	1795
Dalit	7.3	28.1	27.6	19.2	17.8	100.0	1693
Muslim	8.7	33.5	18.3	18.6	20.9	100.0	291
Education							
No education	8.3	28.2	21.2	15.7	26.6	100.0	4441
No formal education	9.4	28.3	35.0	16.8	10.6	100.0	2229
Basic education	9.6	26.9	33.3	22.7	7.4	100.0	2865
Secondary education	8.0	23.4	34.9	29.6	4.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	4.3	23.3	29.0	40.7	2.7	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	11.4	26.3	28.1	19.5	14.7	100.0	3837
Business	8.4	26.0	31.1	28.4	6.2	100.0	1236
Service	6.8	23.0	33.2	33.0	4.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	8.5	30.7	30.3	21.9	8.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	7.0	28.8	29.5	15.7	19.1	100.0	3409
Not working	6.1	24.7	28.6	21.5	19.0	100.0	1494
Other activities	11.1	24.7	28.5	26.9	8.7	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	10.1	35.5	31.8	16.8	5.8	100.0	233
Medium	9.0	26.0	30.7	23.6	10.7	100.0	8222
Low	7.5	27.5	27.5	17.9	19.6	100.0	4417

Table 4.18.4 Perceptions of the police: respect for people

Percentage distribution of people who agree/disagree with the statements that 'the police treat people with respect', Nepal 2017/18, (Q1303.4)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	17.5	47.6	20.5	9.4	5.1	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	16.0	54.2	19.7	6.0	4.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	16.0	42.0	18.8	17.4	5.8	100.0	2309
Province 3	25.2	40.1	17.7	10.4	6.6	100.0	2565
Province 4	18.4	52.2	16.5	6.9	6.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	12.9	51.8	25.3	6.7	3.2	100.0	2287
Province 6	23.7	42.4	26.8	4.2	2.9	100.0	707
Province 7	10.7	50.4	22.4	9.5	7.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	20.6	40.9	19.9	11.1	7.5	100.0	1153
Hill	23.3	43.7	18.6	8.6	5.8	100.0	4771
Tarai	12.9	51.3	21.8	9.6	4.3	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	16.0	48.1	21.7	9.1	5.1	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	19.8	46.7	18.5	9.8	5.2	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	18.6	46.5	21.9	10.7	2.3	100.0	6064
Women	16.5	48.5	19.2	8.1	7.7	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	13.6	47.3	25.5	11.4	2.1	100.0	1693
25-39	14.9	48.7	22.4	10.7	3.2	100.0	4329
40-59	19.6	47.8	19.0	8.4	5.2	100.0	4568
60 and above	20.9	44.9	15.9	7.2	11.1	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	20.1	47.5	19.2	10.4	2.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	19.8	45.3	23.2	8.1	3.5	100.0	2528
Newar	27.1	42.3	15.7	6.6	8.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	18.0	49.0	19.2	7.3	6.5	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	15.4	44.1	22.0	14.7	3.9	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	10.8	53.9	21.0	8.8	5.5	100.0	1795
Dalit	15.9	46.3	20.0	11.5	6.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	20.9	43.4	16.9	7.4	11.4	100.0	291
Education							
No education	19.5	45.5	15.4	8.3	11.4	100.0	4441
No formal education	16.7	52.3	20.7	6.9	3.4	100.0	2229
Basic education	17.4	47.1	23.9	9.8	1.8	100.0	2865
Secondary education	15.8	47.5	23.7	12.0	1.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	13.4	47.3	26.3	12.5	0.5	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	21.4	46.7	18.5	8.5	5.0	100.0	3837
Business	18.5	50.9	20.6	8.4	1.6	100.0	1236
Service	15.5	45.4	27.3	11.2	0.6	100.0	1484
Daily wage	16.0	49.1	20.6	11.3	2.9	100.0	1085
Household chores	15.6	48.6	19.5	8.7	7.5	100.0	3409
Not working	13.4	47.3	19.6	9.9	9.8	100.0	1494
Other activities	19.4	40.1	25.3	12.9	2.3	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	17.2	48.0	24.3	7.6	2.9	100.0	233
Medium	17.9	48.3	21.0	8.8	4.1	100.0	8222
Low	16.7	46.2	19.3	10.5	7.2	100.0	4417

Table 4.19.A Perceptions of the court (overall)

Percentage distribution of people who agree/disagree with the following statements on the courts, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1304) (N=12872)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
Innocent persons are not punished	27.4	37.2	18.9	8.3	8.2	100.0
Those who are guilty are found guilty by the court	29.3	36.4	18.5	8.0	7.8	100.0
The judges and court officials do not take bribes	8.7	22.9	28.1	22.7	17.6	100.0
The court treats citizens with respect	17.4	46.7	16.1	8.1	11.7	100.0

Table 4.19.B Perceptions of the court

Percentage distribution of people who 'agree strongly' or 'agree to some extent' with the following statements about the courts, Nepal 2017/18, (Q1304) (N=12872)				
	Innocent persons are not punished	Those who are guilty are found guilty by the court	The judges and court officials do not take bribes	The court treats citizens with respect
Overall	64.6	65.7	31.6	64.1
Province				
Province 1	71.2	72.0	33.4	77.0
Province 2	66.5	68.6	31.2	50.9
Province 3	61.4	63.4	30.5	65.3
Province 4	59.0	60.2	28.0	67.4
Province 5	68.1	69.3	31.4	64.2
Province 6	62.8	63.9	39.7	63.9
Province 7	54.2	52.3	30.9	56.4
Ecological zone				
Mountain	59.2	65.6	27.0	53.1
Hill	63.5	64.9	32.5	64.7
Tarai	66.2	66.3	31.8	65.5
Urban/rural				
Municipality	64.8	65.8	31.4	65.0
Rural Municipality	64.2	65.5	32.0	62.7
Sex				
Men	64.4	65.1	31.4	64.9
Women	64.7	66.3	31.8	63.4
Age group				
18-24	65.2	64.2	30.7	66.3
25-39	65.0	66.1	31.0	64.2
40-59	65.0	66.3	32.6	64.6
60 and above	62.7	64.8	31.4	61.3
Caste/ethnic group				
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	62.6	62.2	27.6	66.9
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	63.5	65.7	32.6	65.8
Newar	63.1	63.9	28.6	66.4
Hill Janajati	66.8	68.5	31.4	64.7
Tarai Caste	65.9	66.7	31.5	56.7
Tarai Janajati	66.6	66.2	34.4	65.6
Dalit	61.4	63.5	33.0	62.2
Muslim	65.3	68.3	31.0	57.1
Education				
No education	63.4	66.7	32.5	59.9
No formal education	68.8	69.0	34.8	66.9
Basic education	65.0	66.0	31.5	66.6
Secondary education	63.1	62.6	28.8	65.8
Higher education	61.6	58.9	26.2	65.2
Occupation/usual activities				
Agriculture	66.9	69.4	34.3	65.4
Business	67.9	67.9	29.6	68.4
Service	61.9	60.7	26.7	63.0
Daily wage	65.7	67.0	34.8	66.5
Household chores	64.2	65.1	30.8	62.0
Not working	60.0	61.5	31.6	62.7
Other activities	57.2	58.7	28.3	58.3
Economic status				
High	62.5	57.4	30.6	65.8
Medium	65.1	65.7	31.0	66.9
Low	63.7	66.1	32.8	58.8

Table 4.19.1 Perceptions of the court: punishment of innocent persons

Percentage distribution of people who agree/disagree with the statement that 'innocent persons are not punished', Nepal 2017/18, (Q1304.1)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	27.4	37.2	18.9	8.3	8.2	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	21.7	49.6	20.8	5.4	2.6	100.0	2498
Province 2	31.0	35.5	12.2	7.9	13.4	100.0	2309
Province 3	34.2	27.2	16.8	13.8	8.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	27.9	31.1	25.4	7.1	8.5	100.0	1309
Province 5	22.6	45.5	21.7	6.6	3.6	100.0	2287
Province 6	38.0	24.7	19.9	2.1	15.3	100.0	707
Province 7	19.7	34.6	19.1	11.9	14.8	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	33.6	25.6	19.1	9.6	12.1	100.0	1153
Hill	34.4	29.2	19.4	8.4	8.7	100.0	4771
Tarai	21.5	44.7	18.5	8.0	7.3	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	25.9	38.9	19.7	8.1	7.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	29.6	34.5	17.5	8.7	9.6	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	27.8	36.6	20.3	9.8	5.4	100.0	6064
Women	26.9	37.8	17.6	7.0	10.7	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	22.9	42.3	22.5	7.8	4.5	100.0	1693
25-39	25.3	39.7	20.5	8.0	6.5	100.0	4329
40-59	28.4	36.5	17.9	9.2	7.9	100.0	4568
60 and above	32.5	30.2	15.0	7.5	14.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	27.2	35.4	22.5	11.0	3.9	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	30.3	33.2	21.6	7.6	7.3	100.0	2528
Newar	35.6	27.4	17.1	10.4	9.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	29.8	37.1	18.5	6.7	8.0	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	31.1	34.8	16.4	8.8	8.9	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	14.5	52.1	16.6	9.1	7.7	100.0	1795
Dalit	26.1	35.3	17.4	8.4	12.8	100.0	1693
Muslim	35.8	29.5	12.5	5.1	17.0	100.0	291
Education							
No education	30.5	32.9	12.9	7.4	16.2	100.0	4441
No formal education	26.8	42.0	18.5	6.7	5.9	100.0	2229
Basic education	25.6	39.4	21.4	9.5	4.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	24.9	38.2	24.4	9.6	2.9	100.0	2799
Higher education	25.0	36.6	27.0	9.4	2.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	32.2	34.7	15.9	8.5	8.6	100.0	3837
Business	26.5	41.4	18.7	9.4	4.1	100.0	1236
Service	26.2	35.7	25.0	10.4	2.7	100.0	1484
Daily wage	24.5	41.1	17.8	9.8	6.8	100.0	1085
Household chores	26.2	38.0	18.6	6.6	10.6	100.0	3409
Not working	21.9	38.1	20.4	7.6	12.0	100.0	1494
Other activities	24.9	32.3	25.8	9.8	7.2	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	24.0	38.5	23.4	7.8	6.4	100.0	233
Medium	26.9	38.2	20.4	8.5	6.0	100.0	8222
Low	28.4	35.3	15.8	8.0	12.5	100.0	4417

Table 4.19.2 Perceptions of the courts: punishment of guilty persons

Percentage distribution of people who agree/disagree with the statement that 'those who are guilty are found guilty by the courts', Nepal 2017/18, (Q1304.2)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	29.3	36.4	18.5	8.0	7.8	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	24.7	47.3	20.8	5.1	2.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	33.2	35.4	11.8	6.6	13.0	100.0	2309
Province 3	37.9	25.4	16.4	12.8	7.4	100.0	2565
Province 4	28.8	31.4	24.7	6.8	8.3	100.0	1309
Province 5	22.8	46.5	20.1	7.4	3.2	100.0	2287
Province 6	39.9	24.0	19.7	1.5	14.9	100.0	707
Province 7	19.4	32.9	20.8	12.5	14.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	40.1	25.4	15.0	8.4	11.0	100.0	1153
Hill	36.6	28.3	18.5	8.4	8.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	22.5	43.8	19.1	7.6	6.9	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	27.7	38.2	19.6	7.6	7.0	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	31.9	33.6	16.8	8.6	9.1	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	29.9	35.2	20.3	9.6	5.0	100.0	6064
Women	28.7	37.5	17.0	6.5	10.2	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	25.3	38.9	23.7	7.8	4.3	100.0	1693
25-39	26.5	39.6	19.4	8.2	6.2	100.0	4329
40-59	30.9	35.4	18.0	8.3	7.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	34.2	30.6	14.0	7.1	14.2	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	27.9	34.4	22.3	12.1	3.4	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	32.5	33.1	20.1	7.6	6.7	100.0	2528
Newar	38.1	25.7	18.8	8.1	9.2	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	32.5	36.0	17.7	6.4	7.5	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	33.1	33.6	16.9	7.4	9.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	15.4	50.8	17.6	8.5	7.7	100.0	1795
Dalit	28.4	35.1	17.2	7.4	11.9	100.0	1693
Muslim	37.9	30.4	10.1	4.9	16.7	100.0	291
Education							
No education	33.1	33.6	11.4	6.4	15.5	100.0	4441
No formal education	28.9	40.2	18.6	6.8	5.6	100.0	2229
Basic education	27.9	38.1	21.2	9.2	3.7	100.0	2865
Secondary education	26.3	36.3	24.8	9.9	2.6	100.0	2799
Higher education	23.0	36.0	30.2	9.1	1.8	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	35.1	34.3	14.8	7.8	8.0	100.0	3837
Business	29.0	38.9	18.6	10.1	3.4	100.0	1236
Service	26.1	34.6	26.3	10.5	2.4	100.0	1484
Daily wage	27.2	39.8	17.5	8.9	6.6	100.0	1085
Household chores	27.4	37.7	18.5	6.2	10.3	100.0	3409
Not working	24.3	37.2	19.8	7.3	11.4	100.0	1494
Other activities	26.8	32.0	25.2	9.2	6.9	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	21.9	35.5	28.5	7.7	6.4	100.0	233
Medium	28.8	37.0	20.3	8.4	5.6	100.0	8222
Low	30.7	35.4	14.7	7.2	12.0	100.0	4417

Table 4.19.3 Perceptions of the courts: bribes

Percentage distribution of people who agree/disagree with the statement that 'the judges and court officials do not take bribes', Nepal 2017/18, (Q1304.3)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	8.7	22.9	28.1	22.7	17.6	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	7.2	26.3	39.0	17.5	10.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	5.9	25.2	14.3	36.2	18.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	11.9	18.6	24.9	27.6	17.1	100.0	2565
Province 4	6.5	21.5	33.5	18.3	20.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	6.7	24.8	35.5	14.8	18.2	100.0	2287
Province 6	19.8	19.8	27.4	6.6	26.3	100.0	707
Province 7	9.9	20.9	19.4	25.9	23.8	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	11.0	15.9	25.3	25.6	22.1	100.0	1153
Hill	13.3	19.2	27.4	19.6	20.5	100.0	4771
Tarai	5.1	26.7	29.1	24.3	14.9	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	7.9	23.4	29.0	23.1	16.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	9.9	22.2	26.7	22.0	19.3	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	9.4	22.0	30.3	25.8	12.6	100.0	6064
Women	8.0	23.8	26.2	19.9	22.1	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	7.2	23.4	31.6	25.9	11.8	100.0	1693
25-39	7.7	23.3	29.8	24.6	14.6	100.0	4329
40-59	9.5	23.1	28.0	21.4	18.0	100.0	4568
60 and above	9.9	21.5	22.6	19.1	26.9	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	7.2	20.4	34.5	26.4	11.5	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	12.6	20.0	28.4	20.9	18.1	100.0	2528
Newar	9.4	19.2	29.6	22.5	19.3	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	9.7	21.7	30.2	18.7	19.7	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	6.6	24.9	20.0	35.3	13.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	3.9	30.5	27.2	21.6	16.8	100.0	1795
Dalit	9.3	23.7	25.6	19.9	21.5	100.0	1693
Muslim	7.6	23.4	17.4	22.4	29.3	100.0	291
Education							
No education	9.3	23.2	18.8	20.3	28.4	100.0	4441
No formal education	9.3	25.5	32.4	16.8	16.0	100.0	2229
Basic education	8.9	22.6	33.5	22.9	12.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	7.4	21.3	33.2	28.2	9.8	100.0	2799
Higher education	6.1	20.1	32.0	36.7	5.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	11.3	23.0	25.1	22.0	18.6	100.0	3837
Business	7.3	22.4	32.8	24.6	12.9	100.0	1236
Service	7.0	19.7	36.5	27.7	9.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	9.1	25.6	27.3	22.8	15.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	7.7	23.0	27.2	20.7	21.3	100.0	3409
Not working	7.1	24.6	27.6	19.6	21.1	100.0	1494
Other activities	7.1	21.2	22.2	34.0	15.5	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	7.5	23.1	26.3	34.9	8.2	100.0	233
Medium	8.3	22.7	30.4	24.0	14.7	100.0	8222
Low	9.4	23.4	24.0	19.5	23.6	100.0	4417

Table 4.19.4 Perceptions of the court: respect for citizens

Percentage distribution of people who agree/disagree with the statement that 'the court treats citizens with respect', Nepal 2017/18, (Q1304.4)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	17.4	46.7	16.1	8.1	11.7	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	17.5	59.5	11.5	5.2	6.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	12.1	38.8	17.2	16.0	15.9	100.0	2309
Province 3	23.1	42.2	14.4	9.5	10.8	100.0	2565
Province 4	15.1	52.2	11.9	5.8	15.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	15.2	49.1	24.1	4.8	6.9	100.0	2287
Province 6	29.6	34.3	17.0	2.2	16.9	100.0	707
Province 7	14.1	42.2	16.4	7.9	19.3	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	20.9	32.3	15.6	13.2	18.0	100.0	1153
Hill	22.9	41.8	15.6	6.9	12.8	100.0	4771
Tarai	13.0	52.5	16.6	8.0	9.9	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	16.1	49.0	16.3	7.9	10.8	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	19.4	43.3	15.8	8.4	13.1	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	18.3	46.6	17.7	9.8	7.6	100.0	6064
Women	16.5	46.9	14.7	6.5	15.3	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	15.1	51.2	17.3	8.7	7.7	100.0	1693
25-39	15.6	48.6	17.3	8.5	10.0	100.0	4329
40-59	18.4	46.3	15.9	7.6	11.8	100.0	4568
60 and above	20.4	41.0	13.4	7.8	17.5	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	18.6	48.3	19.0	8.8	5.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	21.8	44.0	16.6	7.1	10.5	100.0	2528
Newar	25.0	41.4	13.5	7.8	12.3	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	17.1	47.6	15.1	6.3	14.0	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	15.2	41.5	19.0	12.8	11.5	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	10.1	55.5	15.3	8.0	11.1	100.0	1795
Dalit	17.1	45.0	13.9	8.6	15.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	17.8	39.3	15.0	7.1	20.9	100.0	291
Education							
No education	19.2	40.7	12.1	7.4	20.6	100.0	4441
No formal education	16.4	50.5	16.5	6.4	10.2	100.0	2229
Basic education	16.7	49.9	18.0	8.1	7.4	100.0	2865
Secondary education	15.9	49.9	19.1	10.1	4.9	100.0	2799
Higher education	16.9	48.3	22.1	10.2	2.4	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	21.4	44.0	15.2	7.6	11.8	100.0	3837
Business	17.8	50.5	17.7	7.1	6.8	100.0	1236
Service	15.4	47.6	22.2	9.7	5.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	16.6	49.9	13.8	10.2	9.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	14.9	47.2	15.3	6.9	15.7	100.0	3409
Not working	15.0	47.6	14.2	8.6	14.6	100.0	1494
Other activities	16.7	41.6	18.6	12.8	10.2	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	16.7	49.2	19.9	7.9	6.4	100.0	233
Medium	17.5	49.5	16.1	7.9	9.0	100.0	8222
Low	17.2	41.6	16.0	8.3	16.9	100.0	4417

ANNEX 5

Data Tables for Chapter 5

Table 5.1 Participation in the 2017 federal and provincial elections

Percentage distribution of people by whether they voted in the 2017 elections of federal and provincial parliaments, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q201)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	92.4	7.6	0.0	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	92.1	7.9	0.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	94.3	5.7	0.0	100.0	2309
Province 3	93.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	91.2	8.8	0.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	90.2	9.8	0.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	92.1	7.9	0.0	100.0	707
Province 7	93.5	6.5	0.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	93.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	1153
Hill	91.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	4771
Tarai	93.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	92.8	7.2	0.0	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	91.9	8.1	0.0	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	90.5	9.5	0.0	100.0	6064
Women	94.2	5.8	0.0	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	83.4	16.6	0.0	100.0	1693
25-39	91.7	8.3	0.0	100.0	4329
40-59	94.9	5.1	0.0	100.0	4568
60 and above	95.6	4.4	0.0	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	92.9	7.1	0.0	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	91.8	8.2	0.0	100.0	2528
Newar	93.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	91.8	8.2	0.0	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	93.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	92.3	7.7	0.0	100.0	1795
Dalit	93.1	6.9	0.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	92.2	7.8	0.0	100.0	291
Education					
No education	96.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	4441
No formal education	95.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	2229
Basic education	91.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	87.2	12.8	0.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	85.1	14.9	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	96.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	3837
Business	94.1	5.9	0.0	100.0	1236
Service	82.2	17.8	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	92.0	8.0	0.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	93.9	6.1	0.0	100.0	3409
Not working	88.6	11.4	0.0	100.0	1494
Other activities	93.6	6.4	0.0	100.0	326
Economic Status					
High	88.5	11.5	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	91.8	8.2	0.0	100.0	8222
Low	93.9	6.1	0.0	100.0	4417

Table 5.2 Reasons for voting

Percentage distribution of voters by their reasons for voting, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q202) (N=11900)										
	I wanted a good leader	It was my right and responsibility to vote	I was asked to vote by family members/ colleagues/friends	I was asked to vote by political parties/ candidates	I wanted to get personal benefits/ caste or community	The candidate belonged to my caste or community	I wanted development in this area	Other reason(s)	DK/CS	Total
Overall	33.8	36.7	8.5	7.2	4.5	3.0	70.4	6.0	0.5	100.0
Province										
Province 1	24.4	42.2	12.1	7.4	5.4	2.9	71.9	1.6	0.1	100.0
Province 2	40.1	40.1	5.3	6.1	4.4	3.7	64.3	15.9	0.9	100.0
Province 3	31.0	32.4	7.9	7.4	5.5	2.9	66.1	5.4	0.4	100.0
Province 4	38.8	38.8	10.4	9.0	5.0	1.9	76.2	1.3	0.7	100.0
Province 5	38.1	23.2	4.5	4.7	2.2	2.4	73.9	3.7	0.2	100.0
Province 6	26.3	32.7	10.5	11.9	1.5	4.0	77.6	7.6	0.1	100.0
Province 7	38.6	52.4	12.7	9.1	6.2	4.4	71.5	5.2	0.8	100.0
Ecological zone										
Mountain	29.7	40.7	11.4	10.9	4.4	4.9	75.2	4.3	0.1	100.0
Hill	31.7	33.7	12.7	8.8	6.0	2.8	68.3	5.5	0.6	100.0
Tarai	36.0	38.0	5.2	5.6	3.5	2.9	71.0	6.6	0.5	100.0
Urban/rural										
Municipality	35.9	38.1	7.3	6.0	4.7	2.4	70.5	5.4	0.4	100.0
Rural Municipality	30.7	34.3	10.4	9.3	4.2	4.1	70.3	6.9	0.6	100.0
Sex										
Men	40.8	41.2	4.5	5.6	3.6	3.3	73.3	7.3	0.2	100.0
Women	27.9	32.7	11.9	8.7	5.3	2.8	67.9	4.9	0.7	100.0
Age group										
18-24	40.1	45.9	4.2	2.9	1.9	2.3	76.7	3.6	0.3	100.0
25-39	35.2	40.4	6.1	5.6	4.2	3.4	72.7	5.4	0.1	100.0
40-59	32.7	33.9	8.1	7.9	4.8	3.1	70.8	6.8	0.5	100.0
60 and above	29.7	29.4	16.4	11.8	6.2	2.9	61.4	7.0	1.1	100.0

Table 5.2 Cntd...

	I wanted a good leader	It was my right and responsibility to vote	I was asked to vote by family members/ colleagues/friends	I was asked to vote by political parties/ candidates	I wanted to get personal benefits	The candidate belonged to my caste or community	I wanted development in this area	Other reason(s)	DK/CS	Total
Caste/ethnic group										
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	44.0	48.8	5.1	2.8	2.8	1.3	72.1	3.5	0.2	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	37.0	41.5	7.6	6.7	4.4	2.5	76.1	5.1	0.2	100.0
Newar	35.5	36.0	7.9	5.9	7.5	3.5	68.1	3.9	0.3	100.0
Hill Janajati	24.7	32.7	12.4	9.9	4.0	2.9	68.2	3.5	0.5	100.0
Tarai Caste	40.4	41.8	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.6	63.3	16.9	0.5	100.0
Tarai Janajati	36.2	30.5	5.8	6.9	2.6	4.6	76.3	4.0	0.7	100.0
Dalit	25.9	28.5	12.8	10.8	9.3	2.6	65.0	6.6	0.6	100.0
Muslim	35.8	23.4	4.7	7.1	1.2	5.7	63.3	18.8	2.0	100.0
Education										
No education	23.3	24.2	15.9	13.2	6.5	3.5	61.6	7.2	1.1	100.0
No formal education	31.6	32.7	8.7	7.6	5.3	2.8	72.1	5.1	0.2	100.0
Basic education	39.0	37.7	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.7	77.7	5.0	0.1	100.0
Secondary education	44.2	55.2	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.0	76.4	5.4	0.1	100.0
Higher education	58.1	66.1	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.9	70.6	8.2	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity										
Agriculture	31.2	29.3	9.8	8.2	5.5	3.5	72.1	5.9	0.3	100.0
Business	41.8	47.1	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.8	73.6	4.1	0.1	100.0
Service	48.2	53.6	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.9	75.2	7.0	0.0	100.0
Daily wage	35.8	31.5	5.5	9.9	6.6	4.0	72.5	8.0	0.3	100.0
Household chores	28.3	33.6	11.5	8.2	4.4	3.0	67.6	5.4	0.8	100.0
Not working	30.8	41.9	12.6	9.2	4.5	2.6	63.2	5.4	1.2	100.0
Other activities	42.4	44.1	1.9	3.9	4.8	2.9	71.2	11.8	0.4	100.0
Economic Status										
High	47.3	56.4	3.5	3.3	4.5	6.3	64.4	10.3	0.7	100.0
Medium	36.1	40.5	6.9	5.0	3.4	3.0	71.8	5.0	0.4	100.0
Low	29.0	28.8	11.7	11.6	6.6	3.0	68.1	7.5	0.6	100.0

Table 5.3 Reasons for not voting

Percentage distribution of non-voters by their reasons for not voting, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q203) (N=972)												
	I was not at home	My details in ID did not match with the records	Polling station was too far	I did not like the election process	I forgot the election day	There was no candidate of my choice	I had some other important work.	I was pressurized not to vote	Violence erupted during the election	Others have voter ID card	DK/RS	Total
Overall	60.4	1.5	11.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	14.0	0.3	0.0	13.1	0.0	100.0
Province												
Province 1	61.9	0.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	12.6	5.9	100.0
Province 2	71.8	0.3	16.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	9.4	0.0	0.0	14.5	7.7	100.0
Province 3	48.7	3.5	12.5	0.7	0.0	1.5	17.2	0.6	0.0	13.8	14.7	100.0
Province 4	53.0	0.6	15.4	0.9	1.2	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	9.0	23.2	100.0
Province 5	68.2	0.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.8	0.0	14.7	6.7	100.0
Province 6	66.9	3.1	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	11.6	15.1	100.0
Province 7	47.7	3.3	13.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	14.7	0.2	0.0	12.9	19.9	100.0
Ecological zone												
Mountain	45.5	1.8	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.9	0.0	0.0	19.2	10.7	100.0
Hill	55.9	2.1	13.4	0.6	0.1	0.6	13.0	0.2	0.0	15.3	13.4	100.0
Tarai	67.2	0.8	7.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	12.4	0.4	0.0	10.0	10.1	100.0
Urban/rural												
Municipality	61.6	1.1	10.4	0.4	0.2	0.7	14.9	0.5	0.0	11.6	11.0	100.0
Rural Municipality	58.8	1.9	12.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	15.2	12.4	100.0
Sex												
Men	68.1	0.9	9.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	15.4	0.5	0.0	11.1	8.5	100.0
Women	49.2	2.4	14.0	0.3	0.2	1.1	11.9	0.0	0.0	16.0	16.1	100.0
Age group												
18-24	62.5	1.5	8.5	0.4	0.0	0.9	12.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	16.1	100.0
25-39	68.0	0.6	7.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	14.5	0.3	0.0	8.3	10.1	100.0
40-59	55.8	2.6	13.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	17.9	0.7	0.0	18.8	8.2	100.0
60 and above	38.3	1.7	26.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	31.3	11.6	100.0

Table 5.4 Contd...

	I was not at home	My details in ID did not match with the records	Polling station was too far	I did not like the election process	I forgot the election day	There was no candidate of my choice	I had some other important work.	I was pressurized not to vote	Violence erupted during the election	Others	I did not have voter ID card	DK/RS	Total
Caste/ethnic group													
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	61.3	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	26.4	0.0	0.0	11.9	2.7	0.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	61.1	0.6	13.4	0.6	0.0	1.2	15.5	0.1	0.0	13.2	10.0	0.0	100.0
Newar	59.5	5.5	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	18.6	7.6	0.0	100.0
Hill Janajati	53.5	2.9	10.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	12.1	0.4	0.0	15.4	15.1	0.1	100.0
Tarai Caste	67.7	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	13.8	0.0	0.0	8.1	11.4	0.0	100.0
Tarai Janajati	63.1	1.6	5.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.1	1.2	0.0	15.3	13.3	0.0	100.0
Dalit	61.4	1.6	12.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	7.4	17.1	0.0	100.0
Muslim	79.6	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	19.3	5.7	0.0	100.0
Education													
No education	38.5	2.8	20.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	29.3	18.7	0.1	100.0
No formal education	53.1	3.7	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	1.7	0.0	13.0	12.6	0.0	100.0
Basic education	67.5	1.2	8.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	9.9	0.4	0.0	5.2	16.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary education	66.1	0.7	7.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	18.7	0.0	0.0	11.7	7.0	0.0	100.0
Higher education	68.6	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	10.9	1.6	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity													
Agriculture	58.0	2.3	8.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	13.5	1.1	0.0	9.3	20.3	0.0	100.0
Business	66.0	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.7	2.3	10.5	0.2	0.0	4.2	14.6	0.0	100.0
Service	69.6	0.2	6.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	22.6	0.0	0.0	13.5	2.2	0.0	100.0
Daily wage	68.2	4.7	7.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	7.0	1.1	0.0	2.6	17.0	0.0	100.0
Household chores	49.8	2.2	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	19.6	17.9	0.1	100.0
Not working	55.8	1.0	16.1	0.0	0.8	1.5	11.4	0.0	0.0	18.2	6.4	0.0	100.0
Other activities	54.3	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.9	0.0	100.0
Economic Status													
High	43.8	0.0	34.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	24.8	8.9	0.0	100.0
Medium	62.2	1.1	9.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	16.8	0.4	0.0	11.2	10.0	0.0	100.0
Low	57.7	2.6	11.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	8.0	0.1	0.0	16.7	15.7	0.0	100.0

Table 5.4 The influencers of respondents' votes

Percentage distribution of voters by whose advice mattered the most when deciding whom to vote for, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q204) (N=11900)										
	Local political leader	Spouse	Other family members and relatives	Ethnic/community leaders	Friends/neighbors	Co-workers/colleagues	I vote on my own	Others	DK/RS	Total
Overall	4.0	15.4	18.2	2.4	1.7	0.8	57.4	0.1	0.0	100.0
Province										
Province 1	2.8	15.0	15.7	4.0	3.9	0.9	57.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
Province 2	5.9	18.6	13.7	1.8	1.1	1.1	57.6	0.2	0.0	100.0
Province 3	3.2	14.9	10.8	2.7	1.1	0.9	66.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Province 4	4.0	14.7	21.0	2.9	2.1	0.6	54.4	0.2	0.1	100.0
Province 5	2.2	15.9	24.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	55.4	0.1	0.0	100.0
Province 6	9.6	15.9	18.9	1.4	0.5	0.6	53.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Province 7	4.4	11.3	32.7	2.6	2.0	0.1	46.8	0.1	0.1	100.0
Ecological zone										
Mountain	3.8	11.9	18.2	1.9	1.8	1.4	60.9	0.0	0.1	100.0
Hill	5.1	15.1	20.5	2.9	3.0	0.9	52.2	0.3	0.0	100.0
Tarai	3.3	16.3	16.7	2.1	0.9	0.6	60.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
Urban/rural										
Municipality	3.7	15.8	16.4	1.8	1.5	0.7	60.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Rural Municipality	4.3	14.9	20.9	3.3	2.1	0.9	53.2	0.2	0.0	100.0
Sex										
Men	4.1	8.3	14.7	2.7	1.9	1.1	67.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Women	3.9	21.6	21.2	2.1	1.6	0.4	49.1	0.2	0.1	100.0
Age group										
18-24	2.2	7.3	21.2	1.6	1.2	0.6	65.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
25-39	3.3	18.1	15.3	1.9	1.5	1.1	58.7	0.1	0.0	100.0
40-59	4.1	17.6	15.7	2.7	2.1	0.7	57.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
60 and above	6.0	11.7	26.4	3.0	1.8	0.4	50.2	0.4	0.1	100.0
Caste/ethnic group										
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	1.8	13.2	15.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	67.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	3.7	14.4	20.7	1.3	2.0	0.6	57.3	0.2	0.0	100.0
Newar	2.2	15.7	14.9	1.8	0.2	1.0	64.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Hill Janajati	4.2	14.4	17.9	3.6	2.7	1.3	55.5	0.3	0.1	100.0
Tarai Caste	5.8	17.1	11.1	2.3	0.8	0.8	62.1	0.1	0.0	100.0
Tarai Janajati	2.6	18.7	21.8	2.7	0.5	0.3	53.3	0.2	0.0	100.0
Dalit	6.1	17.2	20.7	3.7	3.1	0.9	48.2	0.1	0.1	100.0
Muslim	8.5	12.1	14.1	2.5	1.5	0.7	60.6	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 5.4 Contd...

	Local political leader	Spouse	Other family members and relatives	Ethnic/community leaders	Friends/neighbors	Co-workers/colleagues	I vote on my own	Others	DK/RS	Total
Education										
No education	5.9	19.2	22.6	3.7	2.3	0.6	45.3	0.2	0.1	100.0
No formal education	4.2	17.2	15.4	2.9	2.1	1.0	56.8	0.3	0.0	100.0
Basic education	3.1	14.5	16.5	1.6	1.4	0.9	61.9	0.1	0.0	100.0
Secondary education	1.7	10.2	15.6	0.6	1.1	0.6	70.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Higher education	1.8	5.9	13.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	78.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity										
Agriculture	4.4	14.5	17.7	2.9	2.2	0.8	57.4	0.2	0.0	100.0
Business	3.2	15.2	12.2	0.6	1.0	1.2	66.4	0.1	0.0	100.0
Service	1.6	7.5	14.5	1.3	1.1	0.8	73.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Daily wage	4.7	14.9	13.6	3.9	2.3	2.1	58.4	0.1	0.1	100.0
Household chores	4.4	24.3	18.9	2.1	1.7	0.4	48.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
Not working	4.1	6.2	30.6	3.0	1.5	0.4	54.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other activities	4.1	9.4	15.6	2.0	2.2	0.5	66.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Economic Status										
High	3.6	18.4	12.7	0.9	2.5	0.5	60.8	0.6	0.0	100.0
Medium	2.7	15.7	18.0	1.8	1.1	0.8	59.9	0.1	0.0	100.0
Low	6.4	14.9	18.8	3.5	2.8	0.8	52.7	0.1	0.0	100.0

Table 5.5.A Election irregularities

Percentage distribution of voters by the irregularities they witnessed or heard about (if any), Nepal, 2017/18 (Q205) (N=11900)					
	Witnessed the incident myself	The incident didn't happen	Did not witness the incident myself but heard about it from others	DK/RS	Total
Someone voted more than once	0.6	96.3	1.2	1.9	100.0
Someone returned from the polling booth without voting as his or her name was not on the voter list	10.8	83.4	3.2	2.7	100.0
Someone was pressurized to vote for a particular party or candidate	1.5	96.0	1.1	1.4	100.0
Party candidates/workers fought each other	1.3	95.0	2.5	1.2	100.0
There was booth-capture	0.2	97.3	0.4	2.1	100.0
Willful tampering with ballot paper	0.4	94.9	1.3	3.4	100.0
Political parties or candidates distributed money, food, alcohol, or gifts	10.1	68.6	18.6	2.7	100.0

Table 5.5.1 Election irregularities: voting more than once

Percentage distribution of voters by their perception of the incidence of voting more than once, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q205.1) (N=11900)						
	Witnessed the incident myself	The incident didn't happen	Did not witness the incident myself but heard about it from others	DK/RS	Total	
Overall	0.6	96.3	1.2	1.9	100.0	
Province						
Province 1	0.6	96.2	0.9	2.4	100.0	
Province 2	0.7	95.7	0.9	2.6	100.0	
Province 3	0.6	96.3	1.3	1.7	100.0	
Province 4	0.9	96.4	1.9	0.8	100.0	
Province 5	0.1	98.7	0.9	0.2	100.0	
Province 6	0.4	97.8	0.9	0.9	100.0	
Province 7	1.3	92.5	2.0	4.2	100.0	
Ecological zone						
Mountain	1.6	92.7	2.5	3.1	100.0	
Hill	0.6	95.7	1.4	2.3	100.0	
Tarai	0.4	97.3	0.8	1.4	100.0	
Urban/rural						
Municipality	0.5	96.6	1.1	1.8	100.0	
Rural Municipality	0.8	95.9	1.3	1.9	100.0	
Sex						
Men	1.0	96.5	1.4	1.1	100.0	
Women	0.3	96.2	1.0	2.5	100.0	
Age group						
18-24	0.8	97.2	0.9	1.1	100.0	
25-39	0.8	97.0	1.3	0.9	100.0	
40-59	0.5	96.9	1.2	1.3	100.0	
60 and above	0.4	93.4	1.1	5.1	100.0	
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	0.4	96.0	2.5	1.2	100.0	
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	1.2	96.0	1.1	1.6	100.0	
Newar	0.1	95.5	1.0	3.5	100.0	
Hill Janajati	0.5	96.4	1.4	1.7	100.0	
Tarai Caste	1.1	96.1	0.9	2.0	100.0	
Tarai Janajati	0.4	97.6	0.4	1.7	100.0	
Dalit	0.3	96.4	0.6	2.7	100.0	
Muslim	0.0	94.7	2.3	3.0	100.0	
Education						
No education	0.3	95.2	0.8	3.8	100.0	
No formal education	0.7	96.9	1.0	1.4	100.0	
Basic education	0.4	97.6	1.3	0.6	100.0	
Secondary education	1.1	96.9	1.5	0.5	100.0	
Higher education	1.8	94.1	3.9	0.3	100.0	
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	0.6	96.8	1.2	1.5	100.0	
Business	1.1	97.0	1.2	0.7	100.0	
Service	1.0	96.5	2.3	0.3	100.0	
Daily wage	0.5	97.5	0.5	1.4	100.0	
Household chores	0.3	96.4	0.8	2.5	100.0	
Not working	0.6	94.4	0.6	4.4	100.0	
Other activities	2.0	91.4	5.8	0.8	100.0	
Economic Status						
High	2.6	94.4	2.9	0.1	100.0	
Medium	0.6	96.9	1.3	1.2	100.0	
Low	0.6	95.4	0.9	3.2	100.0	

Table 5.5.2 Election irregularities: omission from voter list

Percentage distribution of voters by their perception of the incidence of someone being unable to vote due to omission from the voter list, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q205.2) (N=11900)						
	Witnessed the incident myself	The incident didn't happen	Did not witness the incident myself but heard about it from others	DK/RS	Total	
Overall	10.8	83.4	3.2	2.7	100.0	
Province						
Province 1	8.3	85.9	2.6	3.3	100.0	
Province 2	13.4	78.7	4.4	3.4	100.0	
Province 3	10.4	83.9	3.6	2.2	100.0	
Province 4	13.4	80.4	4.9	1.3	100.0	
Province 5	10.6	86.8	1.8	0.8	100.0	
Province 6	4.3	93.9	0.6	1.2	100.0	
Province 7	13.0	77.2	3.3	6.5	100.0	
Ecological zone						
Mountain	12.6	79.2	3.3	4.9	100.0	
Hill	11.5	82.2	3.2	3.1	100.0	
Tarai	10.0	84.8	3.1	2.0	100.0	
Urban/rural						
Municipality	10.5	83.8	3.3	2.4	100.0	
Rural Municipality	11.2	82.7	3.0	3.1	100.0	
Sex						
Men	14.0	80.3	3.8	1.8	100.0	
Women	8.0	86.0	2.6	3.4	100.0	
Age group						
18-24	11.6	84.8	2.1	1.5	100.0	
25-39	11.7	83.4	3.3	1.6	100.0	
40-59	10.7	83.6	3.2	2.5	100.0	
60 and above	8.7	82.0	3.6	5.7	100.0	
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	10.5	83.8	4.2	1.5	100.0	
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	10.8	84.1	2.4	2.7	100.0	
Newar	11.4	81.7	2.5	4.4	100.0	
Hill Janajati	9.5	84.8	3.0	2.6	100.0	
Tarai Caste	14.2	78.5	4.0	3.3	100.0	
Tarai Janajati	9.6	85.2	3.0	2.2	100.0	
Dalit	11.7	82.1	2.8	3.4	100.0	
Muslim	12.0	79.7	5.9	2.4	100.0	
Education						
No education	7.6	84.9	2.7	4.9	100.0	
No formal education	11.0	82.8	4.2	1.9	100.0	
Basic education	12.4	82.9	3.1	1.6	100.0	
Secondary education	12.5	83.7	3.0	0.9	100.0	
Higher education	21.2	73.4	4.7	0.7	100.0	
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	11.5	82.5	3.7	2.3	100.0	
Business	11.0	84.6	3.5	0.9	100.0	
Service	16.1	79.5	3.7	0.7	100.0	
Daily wage	11.2	83.7	2.6	2.5	100.0	
Household chores	7.9	86.2	2.4	3.5	100.0	
Not working	7.8	84.7	2.3	5.2	100.0	
Other activities	22.0	69.2	7.5	1.3	100.0	
Economic Status						
High	13.1	83.5	2.8	0.5	100.0	
Medium	11.1	83.8	3.2	1.9	100.0	
Low	10.1	82.6	3.2	4.1	100.0	

Table 5.5.3 Election irregularities: pressurising to vote for a particular candidate

Percentage distribution of voters by their perception of the incidence of someone being pressurised to vote for a particular party or candidate, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q205.3) (N=11900)						
	Witnessed the incident myself	The incident didn't happen	Did not witness the incident myself but heard about it from others	DK/RS	Total	
Overall	1.5	96.0	1.1	1.4	100.0	
Province						
Province 1	2.0	94.0	2.1	1.9	100.0	
Province 2	1.0	96.4	0.7	2.0	100.0	
Province 3	0.8	97.1	1.0	1.1	100.0	
Province 4	1.8	96.6	1.2	0.4	100.0	
Province 5	1.4	97.6	0.7	0.2	100.0	
Province 6	1.1	97.9	0.4	0.6	100.0	
Province 7	2.7	92.8	1.2	3.2	100.0	
Ecological zone						
Mountain	2.6	92.8	1.6	3.0	100.0	
Hill	1.5	96.1	1.0	1.3	100.0	
Tarai	1.3	96.5	1.1	1.1	100.0	
Urban/rural						
Municipality	1.5	96.0	1.1	1.4	100.0	
Rural Municipality	1.4	96.1	1.2	1.3	100.0	
Sex						
Men	1.7	96.1	1.4	0.8	100.0	
Women	1.3	96.0	0.9	1.9	100.0	
Age group						
18-24	1.1	97.4	0.9	0.7	100.0	
25-39	1.8	96.4	1.0	0.7	100.0	
40-59	1.6	96.2	1.2	1.0	100.0	
60 and above	0.9	94.2	1.2	3.7	100.0	
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	1.7	96.1	1.4	0.9	100.0	
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	1.6	95.6	1.3	1.4	100.0	
Newar	1.4	95.5	0.7	2.4	100.0	
Hill Janajati	1.3	96.4	1.1	1.1	100.0	
Tarai Caste	1.6	95.9	0.8	1.7	100.0	
Tarai Janajati	1.3	96.6	0.9	1.2	100.0	
Dalit	1.6	95.2	1.2	2.0	100.0	
Muslim	0.2	98.3	1.2	0.4	100.0	
Education						
No education	1.1	95.4	0.8	2.8	100.0	
No formal education	1.5	96.5	0.9	1.1	100.0	
Basic education	1.5	96.7	1.3	0.5	100.0	
Secondary education	1.4	96.6	1.7	0.3	100.0	
Higher education	5.0	93.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	1.4	95.8	1.7	1.1	100.0	
Business	1.6	97.5	0.5	0.4	100.0	
Service	1.8	96.5	1.4	0.3	100.0	
Daily wage	1.8	96.1	0.9	1.2	100.0	
Household chores	1.3	96.1	0.7	1.8	100.0	
Not working	0.7	95.5	0.4	3.4	100.0	
Other activities	3.2	93.4	2.9	0.5	100.0	
Economic Status						
High	3.1	95.8	0.5	0.5	100.0	
Medium	1.4	96.3	1.2	1.1	100.0	
Low	1.5	95.7	0.9	1.9	100.0	

Table 5.5.4 Election irregularities: party candidates/workers fighting each other

Percentage distribution of voters by their perception of the incidence party candidates/workers fighting each other, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q205.4) (N=11900)						
	Witnessed the incident myself	The incident didn't happen	Did not witness the incident myself but heard about it from others	DK/RS	Total	
Overall	1.3	95.0	2.5	1.2	100.0	
Province						
Province 1	1.2	92.2	5.4	1.2	100.0	
Province 2	0.8	96.6	1.0	1.7	100.0	
Province 3	1.3	95.8	2.1	0.9	100.0	
Province 4	1.7	95.9	2.1	0.3	100.0	
Province 5	1.3	97.2	1.2	0.3	100.0	
Province 6	2.4	94.2	2.7	0.7	100.0	
Province 7	2.0	91.6	2.6	3.8	100.0	
Ecological zone						
Mountain	2.8	91.1	4.0	2.1	100.0	
Hill	1.4	95.8	1.7	1.1	100.0	
Tarai	1.0	95.1	2.7	1.1	100.0	
Urban/rural						
Municipality	1.2	94.7	2.7	1.3	100.0	
Rural Municipality	1.5	95.5	2.0	0.9	100.0	
Sex						
Men	1.7	95.0	2.8	0.6	100.0	
Women	1.0	95.0	2.2	1.7	100.0	
Age group						
18-24	1.5	95.1	3.0	0.5	100.0	
25-39	1.6	95.0	2.7	0.6	100.0	
40-59	1.3	95.6	2.1	0.9	100.0	
60 and above	0.7	93.7	2.3	3.3	100.0	
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	1.7	94.2	2.9	1.2	100.0	
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	1.6	94.8	2.6	1.0	100.0	
Newar	1.5	95.2	2.0	1.3	100.0	
Hill Janajati	1.3	95.1	2.8	0.8	100.0	
Tarai Caste	0.7	96.4	1.5	1.4	100.0	
Tarai Janajati	1.1	95.1	2.6	1.3	100.0	
Dalit	1.5	94.4	2.1	2.0	100.0	
Muslim	0.3	98.5	0.8	0.4	100.0	
Education						
No education	0.8	94.6	2.0	2.6	100.0	
No formal education	1.0	95.4	2.8	0.8	100.0	
Basic education	1.4	96.0	2.3	0.3	100.0	
Secondary education	2.0	94.9	2.8	0.2	100.0	
Higher education	4.2	91.4	4.1	0.2	100.0	
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	1.4	94.9	2.8	0.9	100.0	
Business	2.6	94.8	2.2	0.4	100.0	
Service	2.4	95.2	2.1	0.3	100.0	
Daily wage	1.5	93.7	4.4	0.5	100.0	
Household chores	0.5	96.0	1.8	1.7	100.0	
Not working	0.9	93.7	2.4	3.1	100.0	
Other activities	0.7	96.6	1.8	1.0	100.0	
Economic Status						
High	3.3	94.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	
Medium	1.4	95.1	2.7	0.8	100.0	
Low	1.2	94.8	2.0	2.0	100.0	

Table 5.5.5 Election irregularities: booth-capture

Percentage distribution of voters by their perception of the incidence of booth-capture, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q205.5) (N=11900)						
	Witnessed the incident myself	The incident didn't happen	Did not witness the incident myself but heard about it from others	DK/RS	Total	
Overall	0.2	97.3	0.4	2.1	100.0	
Province						
Province 1	0.3	97.3	0.5	1.9	100.0	
Province 2	0.2	97.6	0.3	2.0	100.0	
Province 3	0.2	98.1	0.3	1.4	100.0	
Province 4	0.3	98.8	0.2	0.7	100.0	
Province 5	0.0	98.6	0.1	1.2	100.0	
Province 6	1.1	96.6	1.3	1.0	100.0	
Province 7	0.2	91.5	0.3	8.0	100.0	
Ecological zone						
Mountain	0.5	93.7	0.6	5.2	100.0	
Hill	0.3	97.2	0.3	2.1	100.0	
Tarai	0.1	98.0	0.3	1.6	100.0	
Urban/rural						
Municipality	0.2	97.5	0.4	1.9	100.0	
Rural Municipality	0.2	97.0	0.4	2.4	100.0	
Sex						
Men	0.4	98.3	0.5	0.8	100.0	
Women	0.1	96.4	0.3	3.2	100.0	
Age group						
18-24	0.3	98.6	0.3	0.8	100.0	
25-39	0.3	98.0	0.5	1.2	100.0	
40-59	0.2	97.5	0.3	2.0	100.0	
60 and above	0.1	94.7	0.3	4.9	100.0	
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	0.4	97.8	0.3	1.4	100.0	
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	0.3	96.3	0.5	2.9	100.0	
Newar	0.0	99.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	
Hill Janajati	0.1	97.8	0.3	1.8	100.0	
Tarai Caste	0.3	97.5	0.5	1.7	100.0	
Tarai Janajati	0.0	98.1	0.5	1.4	100.0	
Dalit	0.2	95.7	0.3	3.8	100.0	
Muslim	0.0	98.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	
Education						
No education	0.1	94.8	0.3	4.8	100.0	
No formal education	0.2	98.0	0.5	1.3	100.0	
Basic education	0.1	99.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	
Secondary education	0.5	99.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	
Higher education	0.5	98.1	1.2	0.1	100.0	
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	0.2	97.7	0.4	1.7	100.0	
Business	0.5	98.8	0.2	0.4	100.0	
Service	0.2	99.1	0.6	0.2	100.0	
Daily wage	0.2	96.7	0.7	2.4	100.0	
Household chores	0.1	96.8	0.3	2.8	100.0	
Not working	0.1	94.6	0.3	5.0	100.0	
Other activities	0.7	98.4	0.4	0.5	100.0	
Economic Status						
High	0.0	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	
Medium	0.2	98.1	0.4	1.2	100.0	
Low	0.2	95.7	0.2	3.9	100.0	

Table 5.5.6 Election irregularities: tampering with the ballot paper

Percentage distribution of voters by their perception of the incidence of willful tampering with the ballot paper, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q205.6) (N=11900)					
	Witnessed the incident myself	The incident didn't happen	Did not witness the incident myself but heard about it from others	DK/RS	Total
Overall	0.4	94.9	1.3	3.4	100.0
Province					
Province 1	0.6	91.7	2.9	4.9	100.0
Province 2	0.1	96.9	0.7	2.3	100.0
Province 3	0.4	96.9	1.3	1.4	100.0
Province 4	0.3	97.6	0.7	1.4	100.0
Province 5	0.5	98.3	0.4	0.8	100.0
Province 6	1.0	95.9	1.7	1.3	100.0
Province 7	0.3	83.3	1.0	15.4	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	1.0	86.4	3.5	9.0	100.0
Hill	0.5	94.6	1.6	3.3	100.0
Tarai	0.2	96.4	0.7	2.6	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	0.4	95.1	1.4	3.0	100.0
Rural Municipality	0.4	94.5	1.0	4.1	100.0
Sex					
Men	0.5	95.6	1.6	2.3	100.0
Women	0.3	94.2	1.0	4.4	100.0
Age group					
18-24	0.7	96.2	1.2	1.9	100.0
25-39	0.5	95.9	1.4	2.3	100.0
40-59	0.4	95.2	1.2	3.2	100.0
60 and above	0.1	91.5	1.4	7.0	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	0.8	94.7	1.6	3.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	0.2	93.9	1.8	4.1	100.0
Newar	1.3	93.0	3.5	2.2	100.0
Hill Janajati	0.5	95.2	1.4	3.0	100.0
Tarai Caste	0.2	97.6	0.6	1.7	100.0
Tarai Janajati	0.2	95.2	0.6	4.0	100.0
Dalit	0.3	93.6	0.8	5.3	100.0
Muslim	0.5	97.6	0.7	1.2	100.0
Education					
No education	0.2	92.4	0.8	6.6	100.0
No formal education	0.2	96.3	1.1	2.5	100.0
Basic education	0.2	96.3	1.8	1.7	100.0
Secondary education	1.0	96.7	1.6	0.7	100.0
Higher education	1.3	94.1	2.1	2.5	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	0.4	95.2	1.3	3.2	100.0
Business	0.6	96.8	1.1	1.5	100.0
Service	1.0	95.9	1.6	1.5	100.0
Daily wage	0.1	95.3	1.3	3.4	100.0
Household chores	0.3	94.1	1.3	4.4	100.0
Not working	0.2	93.1	0.8	5.8	100.0
Other activities	1.1	94.5	2.6	1.8	100.0
Economic Status					
High	1.3	97.2	1.3	0.2	100.0
Medium	0.5	95.5	1.5	2.5	100.0
Low	0.2	93.6	0.8	5.4	100.0

Table 5.5.7 Election irregularities: political parties/candidates distributing favours

Percentage distribution of voters by their perception of the incidence of political parties or candidates distributing money, food, alcohol, or gifts, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q205.7) (N=11900)					
	Witnessed the incident myself	The incident didn't happen	Did not witness the incident myself but heard about it from others	DK/RS	Total
Overall	10.1	68.6	18.6	2.7	100.0
Province					
Province 1	6.9	58.8	31.7	2.5	100.0
Province 2	21.2	55.5	20.0	3.3	100.0
Province 3	11.9	68.5	17.3	2.4	100.0
Province 4	6.7	78.9	12.7	1.6	100.0
Province 5	7.0	78.8	13.7	0.5	100.0
Province 6	3.0	91.5	4.6	0.9	100.0
Province 7	4.7	71.5	15.3	8.5	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	11.0	68.3	15.5	5.3	100.0
Hill	6.0	79.9	11.1	3.0	100.0
Tarai	12.7	61.1	24.1	2.0	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	10.1	67.9	19.3	2.7	100.0
Rural Municipality	10.1	69.7	17.5	2.6	100.0
Sex					
Men	11.5	67.2	19.7	1.7	100.0
Women	9.0	69.9	17.7	3.5	100.0
Age group					
18-24	9.1	72.0	18.0	0.9	100.0
25-39	11.2	69.2	17.8	1.8	100.0
40-59	10.1	68.1	19.3	2.5	100.0
60 and above	8.7	66.4	19.1	5.7	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	9.4	65.6	22.4	2.6	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	5.6	75.0	16.6	2.7	100.0
Newar	5.9	76.8	14.8	2.5	100.0
Hill Janajati	8.3	74.7	14.7	2.3	100.0
Tarai Caste	22.4	50.5	24.2	2.9	100.0
Tarai Janajati	8.1	65.5	24.5	1.9	100.0
Dalit	14.6	67.9	13.9	3.7	100.0
Muslim	10.6	61.3	24.6	3.5	100.0
Education					
No education	10.6	67.1	17.4	5.0	100.0
No formal education	10.7	70.7	16.7	1.9	100.0
Basic education	7.6	73.0	18.1	1.3	100.0
Secondary education	10.0	66.0	23.0	1.0	100.0
Higher education	18.0	62.5	18.8	0.7	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	9.3	69.7	18.2	2.8	100.0
Business	9.4	65.5	23.8	1.3	100.0
Service	10.9	68.9	19.4	0.8	100.0
Daily wage	13.1	66.8	17.4	2.7	100.0
Household chores	10.0	70.1	17.1	2.8	100.0
Not working	8.3	68.2	18.5	5.1	100.0
Other activities	19.3	58.7	21.0	1.0	100.0
Economic Status					
High	25.5	53.7	20.2	0.6	100.0
Medium	9.0	68.5	20.2	2.2	100.0
Low	11.3	69.6	15.5	3.5	100.0

Table 5.6.A The voting experience

Percentage distribution of voters by the extent to which they agree with the following, in relation to the 2017 elections, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q206) (N=11900)						
	Fully agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Fully disagree	DK/RS	Total
Ballot papers were easy for the voters to understand	63.8	27.7	6.1	1.8	0.7	100.0
Polling facilities were convenient	75.4	22.0	1.6	0.8	0.2	100.0
Votes were counted impartially	63.2	24.0	1.9	0.7	10.2	100.0
The media provided impartial coverage of all candidates	51.7	30.2	4.7	1.5	11.9	100.0
You did not face restrictions to vote for the candidates of your choice	83.4	14.5	1.0	0.3	0.8	100.0
The government/political parties provided adequate voter education	48.7	30.1	11.8	8.2	1.1	100.0

Table 5.6.1 The voting experience: understanding ballot papers

Percentage distribution of voters by their level of agreement that the ballot papers were easy to understand, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q206.1) (N=11900)						
	Fully agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Fully disagree	DK/RS	Total
Overall	63.8	27.7	6.1	1.8	0.7	100.0
Province						
Province 1	58.6	32.7	6.1	1.9	0.8	100.0
Province 2	85.8	10.2	2.7	0.6	0.7	100.0
Province 3	65.8	25.7	5.5	2.4	0.6	100.0
Province 4	48.0	39.0	8.1	3.1	1.8	100.0
Province 5	57.8	33.3	6.8	1.8	0.2	100.0
Province 6	58.0	27.6	11.8	1.7	0.9	100.0
Province 7	58.4	33.1	7.2	1.0	0.2	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	53.5	32.4	9.2	4.1	0.8	100.0
Hill	58.9	29.4	8.2	2.6	0.9	100.0
Tarai	68.8	25.7	4.2	0.8	0.5	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	64.7	27.3	5.7	1.4	0.8	100.0
Rural Municipality	62.3	28.2	6.7	2.3	0.6	100.0
Sex						
Men	68.4	23.3	6.3	1.7	0.3	100.0
Women	59.9	31.4	5.9	1.8	1.0	100.0
Age group						
18-24	69.3	24.3	5.3	1.1	0.0	100.0
25-39	66.2	27.7	4.8	1.2	0.1	100.0
40-59	63.7	27.7	6.9	1.4	0.2	100.0
60 and above	55.9	29.7	7.2	4.0	3.1	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	68.1	23.5	5.6	2.2	0.7	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	62.6	27.0	8.1	1.8	0.4	100.0
Newar	73.1	18.8	6.5	1.2	0.3	100.0
Hill Janajati	55.1	33.7	7.4	2.9	0.9	100.0
Tarai Caste	82.3	13.2	3.0	0.9	0.5	100.0
Tarai Janajati	61.9	33.2	3.8	0.7	0.5	100.0
Dalit	58.7	32.3	6.3	1.5	1.3	100.0
Muslim	81.3	13.5	5.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
Education						
No education	57.2	31.0	6.9	3.1	1.8	100.0
No formal education	63.3	30.8	4.6	1.0	0.2	100.0
Basic education	69.8	25.5	4.0	0.7	0.0	100.0
Secondary education	69.4	22.7	6.7	1.2	0.0	100.0
Higher education	63.2	20.6	13.7	2.4	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	64.4	28.5	5.1	1.7	0.3	100.0
Business	70.4	25.0	4.2	0.4	0.0	100.0
Service	66.1	23.2	8.8	1.9	0.0	100.0
Daily wage	66.4	27.1	5.4	0.8	0.2	100.0
Household chores	61.8	30.0	5.7	1.8	0.7	100.0
Not working	55.4	29.2	8.4	3.6	3.4	100.0
Other activities	69.9	16.5	11.4	2.2	0.0	100.0
Economic Status						
High	70.9	21.3	6.8	0.9	0.1	100.0
Medium	65.6	26.9	5.4	1.5	0.6	100.0
Low	60.2	29.3	7.3	2.4	0.9	100.0

Table 5.6.2 The voting experience: convenience of polling facilities

Percentage distribution of voters by their level of agreement that polling facilities were convenient, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q206.2) (N=11900)						
	Fully agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Fully disagree	DK/RS	Total
Overall	75.4	22.0	1.6	0.8	0.2	100.0
Province						
Province 1	66.6	31.6	1.1	0.6	0.2	100.0
Province 2	94.9	4.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0
Province 3	76.2	19.4	2.2	1.6	0.5	100.0
Province 4	79.4	18.1	1.7	0.6	0.1	100.0
Province 5	66.1	29.7	2.6	1.5	0.0	100.0
Province 6	71.9	25.3	2.4	0.1	0.3	100.0
Province 7	69.0	29.0	1.6	0.3	0.1	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	64.6	31.3	2.2	1.5	0.4	100.0
Hill	76.3	19.8	2.1	1.5	0.2	100.0
Tarai	76.6	21.8	1.1	0.2	0.2	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	75.9	22.0	1.3	0.6	0.3	100.0
Rural Municipality	74.7	22.0	2.0	1.1	0.1	100.0
Sex						
Men	78.9	18.6	1.7	0.7	0.1	100.0
Women	72.5	24.8	1.5	0.9	0.3	100.0
Age group						
18-24	76.8	19.9	2.7	0.6	0.0	100.0
25-39	75.1	22.5	1.5	0.8	0.1	100.0
40-59	75.9	22.0	1.4	0.7	0.1	100.0
60 and above	74.4	22.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	79.1	17.2	1.7	1.4	0.6	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	73.2	24.7	1.5	0.6	0.1	100.0
Newar	81.3	16.2	1.1	1.1	0.3	100.0
Hill Janajati	70.8	25.4	2.6	1.2	0.1	100.0
Tarai Caste	91.0	8.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0
Tarai Janajati	70.3	28.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	100.0
Dalit	72.6	24.8	1.3	1.0	0.4	100.0
Muslim	91.1	7.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Education						
No education	73.4	23.8	1.3	0.9	0.5	100.0
No formal education	72.9	24.7	1.5	0.8	0.1	100.0
Basic education	77.2	20.9	1.3	0.7	0.0	100.0
Secondary education	79.5	17.9	1.9	0.7	0.0	100.0
Higher education	74.3	20.1	4.8	0.9	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	75.7	21.6	1.5	1.1	0.1	100.0
Business	78.2	19.8	1.7	0.4	0.0	100.0
Service	78.0	18.5	2.3	1.2	0.0	100.0
Daily wage	75.5	22.5	1.5	0.4	0.1	100.0
Household chores	73.6	24.7	1.0	0.6	0.1	100.0
Not working	72.5	22.9	2.4	0.8	1.3	100.0
Other activities	83.0	14.2	2.2	0.7	0.0	100.0
Economic Status						
High	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Medium	76.5	21.1	1.6	0.7	0.2	100.0
Low	73.0	24.1	1.7	1.0	0.2	100.0

Table 5.6.3 The voting experience: counting of votes

Percentage distribution of voters by their level of agreement that votes were counted impartially, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q206.3) (N=11900)						
	Fully agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Fully disagree	DK/RS	Total
Overall	63.2	24.0	1.9	0.7	10.2	100.0
Province						
Province 1	53.6	35.1	2.6	0.7	8.1	100.0
Province 2	79.1	5.7	0.5	0.4	14.4	100.0
Province 3	63.0	23.9	2.8	1.5	8.8	100.0
Province 4	68.4	23.7	1.4	0.0	6.4	100.0
Province 5	58.8	29.5	1.6	0.6	9.5	100.0
Province 6	58.4	29.2	4.3	0.3	7.8	100.0
Province 7	58.0	24.0	1.0	0.4	16.6	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	51.4	28.8	4.9	2.0	13.0	100.0
Hill	63.7	24.1	1.7	0.5	9.9	100.0
Tarai	64.8	23.1	1.5	0.6	10.0	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	63.6	24.0	2.0	0.7	9.8	100.0
Rural Municipality	62.6	24.0	1.8	0.6	10.9	100.0
Sex						
Men	69.6	20.2	2.3	0.9	7.1	100.0
Women	57.8	27.2	1.6	0.5	12.9	100.0
Age group						
18-24	68.6	23.3	1.9	0.9	5.2	100.0
25-39	64.5	24.9	1.9	0.6	8.2	100.0
40-59	63.8	24.2	1.9	0.7	9.4	100.0
60 and above	56.2	22.3	2.1	0.5	18.9	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	70.6	21.3	2.4	0.7	5.1	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	63.7	25.2	2.4	0.7	8.0	100.0
Newar	69.6	20.2	1.2	0.4	8.5	100.0
Hill Janajati	56.7	29.3	2.1	0.8	11.1	100.0
Tarai Caste	78.5	7.3	1.6	0.4	12.2	100.0
Tarai Janajati	57.7	29.0	1.4	0.6	11.3	100.0
Dalit	57.4	26.4	1.6	0.6	14.1	100.0
Muslim	69.0	11.0	0.0	1.3	18.7	100.0
Education						
No education	55.2	23.9	1.6	0.5	18.9	100.0
No formal education	61.7	27.9	2.1	0.5	7.7	100.0
Basic education	68.1	23.7	1.5	0.6	6.1	100.0
Secondary education	72.8	21.2	2.1	0.9	3.1	100.0
Higher education	66.4	23.4	5.4	2.1	2.7	100.0
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	64.0	23.9	1.9	0.8	9.4	100.0
Business	68.4	23.8	2.6	0.2	5.1	100.0
Service	71.9	21.2	3.2	1.2	2.6	100.0
Daily wage	62.6	24.1	1.9	0.9	10.5	100.0
Household chores	58.6	25.7	1.3	0.5	14.0	100.0
Not working	56.8	25.0	1.9	0.4	15.9	100.0
Other activities	77.5	14.4	1.1	1.0	6.0	100.0
Economic Status						
High	73.7	9.5	3.9	0.9	11.9	100.0
Medium	65.8	24.1	2.1	0.7	7.4	100.0
Low	58.0	24.6	1.5	0.6	15.2	100.0

Table 5.6.4 The voting experience: media coverage

Percentage distribution of voters by their level of agreement that the media provided impartial coverage of all candidates, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q206.4) (N=11900)						
	Fully agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Fully disagree	DK/RS	Total
Overall	51.7	30.2	4.7	1.5	11.9	100.0
Province						
Province 1	46.4	38.6	5.7	2.0	7.4	100.0
Province 2	65.0	11.2	1.2	1.2	21.3	100.0
Province 3	50.8	30.5	5.9	2.1	10.6	100.0
Province 4	40.8	38.1	7.8	1.9	11.3	100.0
Province 5	52.0	35.3	3.3	1.2	8.2	100.0
Province 6	50.4	32.6	9.5	1.0	6.5	100.0
Province 7	50.0	30.3	3.1	0.6	16.0	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	44.6	32.9	7.3	2.7	12.6	100.0
Hill	48.7	31.7	6.3	2.5	10.7	100.0
Tarai	54.8	28.8	3.2	0.7	12.5	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	52.7	30.3	4.5	1.3	11.3	100.0
Rural Municipality	50.1	30.2	5.0	1.9	12.9	100.0
Sex						
Men	56.8	27.4	6.0	2.0	7.8	100.0
Women	47.2	32.7	3.5	1.2	15.4	100.0
Age group						
18-24	56.4	30.3	6.1	2.1	5.2	100.0
25-39	53.9	30.9	4.8	1.4	9.0	100.0
40-59	51.5	30.7	4.4	1.7	11.7	100.0
60 and above	44.9	27.9	4.1	1.1	22.0	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	56.3	30.8	6.3	1.9	4.8	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	52.9	32.3	6.4	1.9	6.6	100.0
Newar	59.0	21.3	5.4	3.0	11.2	100.0
Hill Janajati	45.1	34.9	5.7	1.6	12.8	100.0
Tarai Caste	64.8	14.2	1.7	1.1	18.2	100.0
Tarai Janajati	49.3	34.1	2.6	0.9	13.1	100.0
Dalit	46.2	31.8	3.3	1.3	17.4	100.0
Muslim	57.5	12.2	1.9	1.5	27.0	100.0
Education						
No education	43.7	29.1	2.6	1.2	23.3	100.0
No formal education	52.1	32.8	4.5	1.0	9.5	100.0
Basic education	57.7	30.7	4.5	1.7	5.4	100.0
Secondary education	58.8	29.2	7.0	2.1	2.9	100.0
Higher education	51.2	31.1	13.3	3.3	1.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	50.4	30.8	4.3	1.6	12.9	100.0
Business	58.1	30.0	5.5	0.9	5.5	100.0
Service	57.0	30.9	7.4	2.6	2.1	100.0
Daily wage	54.4	28.4	3.9	1.7	11.5	100.0
Household chores	50.4	29.7	3.4	1.3	15.3	100.0
Not working	42.8	32.9	5.9	1.2	17.2	100.0
Other activities	63.6	21.9	5.2	3.1	6.3	100.0
Economic Status						
High	58.8	24.2	7.8	1.3	7.9	100.0
Medium	53.9	31.0	5.1	1.5	8.4	100.0
Low	47.2	29.1	3.7	1.6	18.4	100.0

Table 5.6.5 The voting experience: restrictions to vote for candidates of choice

Percentage distribution of voters by their level of agreement that they did not face restrictions to vote for the candidates of their choice, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q206.5) (N=11900)						
	Fully agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Fully disagree	DK/RS	Total
Overall	83.4	14.5	1.0	0.3	0.8	100.0
Province						
Province 1	87.1	11.2	0.9	0.2	0.7	100.0
Province 2	92.6	5.5	0.6	0.3	1.0	100.0
Province 3	79.5	16.7	1.8	0.7	1.4	100.0
Province 4	87.0	10.8	0.7	0.2	1.3	100.0
Province 5	80.8	18.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	100.0
Province 6	74.6	23.1	1.4	0.2	0.7	100.0
Province 7	72.2	25.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	74.8	21.6	1.7	1.0	0.9	100.0
Hill	83.9	13.3	1.5	0.3	1.0	100.0
Tarai	84.4	14.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	83.3	14.6	0.8	0.3	1.0	100.0
Rural Municipality	83.6	14.3	1.2	0.4	0.6	100.0
Sex						
Men	86.0	12.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	100.0
Women	81.2	16.6	0.9	0.2	1.1	100.0
Age group						
18-24	85.8	12.7	1.0	0.3	0.2	100.0
25-39	85.2	13.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	100.0
40-59	83.3	14.7	1.2	0.3	0.5	100.0
60 and above	78.8	16.8	1.0	0.5	2.9	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	86.9	11.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	82.1	15.3	1.6	0.5	0.4	100.0
Newar	87.2	10.7	0.9	0.2	0.9	100.0
Hill Janajati	81.9	15.6	1.2	0.2	1.1	100.0
Tarai Caste	94.3	4.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	100.0
Tarai Janajati	78.9	19.3	0.5	0.2	1.1	100.0
Dalit	77.7	19.5	0.9	0.5	1.4	100.0
Muslim	94.9	4.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Education						
No education	78.2	18.3	1.2	0.4	1.9	100.0
No formal education	82.5	15.9	0.8	0.2	0.6	100.0
Basic education	86.5	12.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	100.0
Secondary education	89.4	9.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	100.0
Higher education	86.8	11.4	1.6	0.2	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	82.8	15.0	1.2	0.2	0.8	100.0
Business	88.9	10.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0
Service	88.3	10.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
Daily wage	82.1	15.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	100.0
Household chores	82.4	15.4	0.8	0.3	1.1	100.0
Not working	77.9	18.2	0.9	0.6	2.4	100.0
Other activities	88.5	9.9	0.7	0.8	0.0	100.0
Economic Status						
High	93.3	6.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
Medium	85.2	13.0	0.9	0.2	0.6	100.0
Low	79.6	17.5	1.1	0.5	1.4	100.0

Table 5.6.6 The voting experience: voter education

Percentage distribution of voters by their level of agreement that the government/political parties provided adequate voter education, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q206.6) (N=11900)						
	Fully agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Fully disagree	DK/RS	Total
Overall	48.7	30.1	11.8	8.2	1.1	100.0
Province						
Province 1	38.5	34.1	17.9	8.9	0.6	100.0
Province 2	72.6	15.1	2.4	7.0	2.9	100.0
Province 3	47.1	28.3	9.6	14.3	0.8	100.0
Province 4	46.9	33.2	12.0	6.7	1.2	100.0
Province 5	38.8	39.0	17.7	4.2	0.3	100.0
Province 6	51.2	29.2	11.3	7.4	0.9	100.0
Province 7	45.5	36.3	11.9	5.9	0.4	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	40.6	29.7	12.9	15.6	1.2	100.0
Hill	47.0	29.0	12.5	10.6	0.9	100.0
Tarai	51.2	31.0	11.2	5.5	1.1	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	49.5	29.8	11.7	7.8	1.2	100.0
Rural Municipality	47.5	30.7	12.0	8.9	0.8	100.0
Sex						
Men	48.1	28.8	13.2	9.0	0.9	100.0
Women	49.3	31.3	10.6	7.6	1.2	100.0
Age group						
18-24	48.6	31.2	12.4	7.2	0.5	100.0
25-39	51.9	28.7	11.7	7.1	0.6	100.0
40-59	48.2	30.3	12.1	8.6	0.8	100.0
60 and above	44.1	31.8	11.1	10.3	2.7	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	46.0	28.7	15.1	9.6	0.6	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	44.5	31.5	15.1	8.4	0.5	100.0
Newar	53.5	23.2	9.8	12.8	0.8	100.0
Hill Janajati	44.2	33.6	12.0	9.4	0.9	100.0
Tarai Caste	67.8	15.6	5.7	8.6	2.2	100.0
Tarai Janajati	45.6	37.0	11.3	4.9	1.2	100.0
Dalit	49.7	31.0	10.6	6.8	2.0	100.0
Muslim	70.0	20.1	3.0	6.6	0.3	100.0
Education						
No education	48.7	30.4	8.9	9.7	2.2	100.0
No formal education	47.3	32.6	13.1	6.5	0.4	100.0
Basic education	52.4	30.5	10.5	6.2	0.5	100.0
Secondary education	48.7	28.1	14.8	8.1	0.4	100.0
Higher education	34.4	25.7	24.9	14.6	0.4	100.0
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	50.0	30.3	10.4	8.4	1.0	100.0
Business	53.0	27.7	12.3	6.7	0.3	100.0
Service	42.7	27.3	18.3	11.0	0.7	100.0
Daily wage	50.9	29.4	10.1	9.0	0.5	100.0
Household chores	50.3	30.8	10.4	7.1	1.5	100.0
Not working	40.0	35.8	13.3	9.2	1.7	100.0
Other activities	55.6	19.8	16.7	6.8	1.2	100.0
Economic Status						
High	57.8	25.0	13.3	2.6	1.3	100.0
Medium	48.3	30.5	12.4	8.1	0.7	100.0
Low	49.0	29.8	10.8	8.8	1.7	100.0

Table 5.7 Awareness of the Constitution

Percentage distribution of people by whether they had heard about Nepal's new Constitution, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q401)				
	Yes	No	Total	Number
Overall	59.8	40.2	100.0	12872
Province				
Province 1	66.5	33.5	100.0	2498
Province 2	44.7	55.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	67.4	32.6	100.0	2565
Province 4	80.8	19.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	51.2	48.8	100.0	2287
Province 6	43.0	57.0	100.0	707
Province 7	61.5	38.5	100.0	1198
Ecological zone				
Mountain	56.4	43.6	100.0	1153
Hill	68.3	31.7	100.0	4771
Tarai	54.4	45.6	100.0	6948
Urban/rural				
Municipality	61.9	38.1	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	56.4	43.6	100.0	5007
Sex				
Men	70.4	29.6	100.0	6064
Women	50.3	49.7	100.0	6808
Age group				
18-24	76.2	23.8	100.0	1693
25-39	64.5	35.5	100.0	4329
40-59	56.1	43.9	100.0	4568
60 and above	45.8	54.2	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group				
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	78.5	21.5	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	65.9	34.1	100.0	2528
Newar	64.5	35.5	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	62.0	38.0	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	52.4	47.6	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	46.9	53.1	100.0	1795
Dalit	47.3	52.7	100.0	1693
Muslim	41.7	58.3	100.0	291
Education				
No education	31.9	68.1	100.0	4441
No formal education	60.6	39.4	100.0	2229
Basic education	68.9	31.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	86.9	13.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	96.3	3.7	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity				
Agriculture	57.3	42.7	100.0	3837
Business	74.5	25.5	100.0	1236
Service	86.9	13.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	52.2	47.8	100.0	1085
Household chores	46.0	54.0	100.0	3409
Not working	59.2	40.8	100.0	1494
Other activities	80.7	19.3	100.0	326
Economic Status				
High	77.1	22.9	100.0	233
Medium	66.3	33.7	100.0	8222
Low	46.6	53.4	100.0	4417

Table 5.8.A Awareness of constitutional provisions

Percentage distribution of people by their awareness of various constitutional provisions (among those who were aware about the Constitution), Nepal, 2017/18 (Q402) (N=7692)					
	Fully aware	Aware to some extent	Unaware	DK/CS	Total
Authority and responsibility have been delegated to local governments to run their administration, formulate laws and deliver justice	28.0	45.9	25.5	0.7	100.0
Citizens can participate in decision-making on development activities in their locality	30.4	47.2	21.9	0.5	100.0
People of different caste/ethnicity have equal rights	49.1	40.7	9.8	0.4	100.0
Inclusion has been adopted in political parties and elections	37.0	46.8	15.4	0.8	100.0
Arrangements for the inclusion and representation of different social and ethnic groups have been made in government sectors	33.5	45.8	19.8	0.8	100.0

Table 5.8.1 Awareness of constitutional provisions: three tier structure

Percentage distribution of people by their awareness that the functions of the government have been divided into three tiers, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q402.1) (N=7692)					
	Fully aware	Aware to some extent	Unaware	DK/CS	Total
Overall	33.1	46.6	19.7	0.6	100.0
Province					
Province 1	23.9	55.9	19.8	0.5	100.0
Province 2	40.4	34.7	24.0	0.9	100.0
Province 3	40.8	38.3	20.0	0.9	100.0
Province 4	21.9	55.9	21.8	0.4	100.0
Province 5	34.6	50.6	14.7	0.2	100.0
Province 6	35.7	48.6	14.8	0.9	100.0
Province 7	38.3	41.7	19.6	0.4	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	39.6	40.7	17.9	1.8	100.0
Hill	33.3	46.7	19.4	0.6	100.0
Tarai	31.8	47.6	20.2	0.4	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	33.8	46.2	19.5	0.5	100.0
Rural Municipality	32.0	47.3	20.0	0.8	100.0
Sex					
Men	42.6	44.6	12.4	0.4	100.0
Women	21.3	49.1	28.7	0.8	100.0
Age group					
18-24	32.1	53.0	14.6	0.2	100.0
25-39	33.7	48.4	17.5	0.4	100.0
40-59	35.4	43.1	20.9	0.6	100.0
60 and above	27.1	42.4	29.0	1.5	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	41.4	44.1	14.3	0.2	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	35.5	47.8	16.3	0.4	100.0
Newar	38.5	41.9	16.0	3.6	100.0
Hill Janajati	26.1	51.5	21.8	0.6	100.0
Tarai Caste	41.5	33.0	25.0	0.5	100.0
Tarai Janajati	31.5	52.2	15.9	0.5	100.0
Dalit	23.4	46.5	29.6	0.5	100.0
Muslim	24.5	34.8	37.6	3.1	100.0
Education					
No education	16.7	38.8	42.7	1.7	100.0
No formal education	20.6	52.6	26.3	0.6	100.0
Basic education	30.9	52.8	15.8	0.5	100.0
Secondary education	44.5	46.5	9.0	0.1	100.0
Higher education	65.4	29.6	4.6	0.4	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	31.4	46.0	21.8	0.8	100.0
Business	39.4	43.8	16.7	0.2	100.0
Service	53.3	39.9	6.4	0.4	100.0
Daily wage	22.0	55.1	22.4	0.5	100.0
Household chores	16.6	53.1	29.6	0.7	100.0
Not working	29.7	47.6	22.1	0.6	100.0
Other activities	59.8	34.9	5.1	0.1	100.0
Economic Status					
High	50.5	34.4	13.4	1.7	100.0
Medium	35.4	47.9	16.3	0.5	100.0
Low	25.5	44.4	29.3	0.8	100.0

Table 5.8.2 Awareness of constitutional provisions: devolution of powers

Percentage distribution of people by their awareness that authority and responsibility have been delegated to local governments to run their administration, formulate laws and deliver justice, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q402.2) (N=7692)					
	Fully aware	Aware to some extent	Unaware	DK/CS	Total
Overall	28.0	45.9	25.5	0.7	100.0
Province					
Province 1	17.4	48.4	33.2	1.0	100.0
Province 2	39.2	40.2	19.9	0.7	100.0
Province 3	35.1	38.3	25.9	0.7	100.0
Province 4	20.9	55.3	23.1	0.7	100.0
Province 5	27.4	51.1	21.4	0.1	100.0
Province 6	20.0	48.5	30.6	0.9	100.0
Province 7	33.4	43.2	22.9	0.5	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	32.1	41.5	25.1	1.3	100.0
Hill	27.2	47.8	24.2	0.8	100.0
Tarai	27.9	45.0	26.6	0.5	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	29.2	44.6	25.6	0.6	100.0
Rural Municipality	25.8	48.1	25.2	0.8	100.0
Sex					
Men	37.1	44.2	18.2	0.5	100.0
Women	16.5	48.1	34.5	0.9	100.0
Age group					
18-24	24.3	51.9	23.4	0.4	100.0
25-39	28.1	47.0	24.3	0.6	100.0
40-59	30.7	43.6	25.2	0.5	100.0
60 and above	25.4	41.4	31.7	1.5	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	36.6	44.9	18.2	0.2	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	30.1	47.5	21.8	0.5	100.0
Newar	33.7	37.4	25.9	3.0	100.0
Hill Janajati	20.8	49.6	28.7	0.8	100.0
Tarai Caste	39.0	36.6	23.9	0.5	100.0
Tarai Janajati	23.5	45.1	31.2	0.2	100.0
Dalit	17.8	49.3	32.0	0.9	100.0
Muslim	30.1	32.1	35.7	2.1	100.0
Education					
No education	14.7	40.4	43.1	1.7	100.0
No formal education	16.3	50.2	32.7	0.8	100.0
Basic education	25.1	49.0	25.4	0.5	100.0
Secondary education	37.1	47.4	15.2	0.2	100.0
Higher education	62.2	31.0	6.6	0.1	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	25.7	44.9	28.2	1.1	100.0
Business	33.2	44.8	21.6	0.4	100.0
Service	47.7	41.1	11.0	0.2	100.0
Daily wage	16.5	54.1	28.8	0.6	100.0
Household chores	13.5	50.0	36.0	0.5	100.0
Not working	24.6	46.9	27.5	1.0	100.0
Other activities	53.5	36.9	9.6	0.0	100.0
Economic Status					
High	43.7	35.4	19.1	1.7	100.0
Medium	30.0	46.6	22.8	0.6	100.0
Low	21.1	45.0	33.1	0.9	100.0

Table 5.8.3 Awareness of constitutional provisions: citizen participation in decision-making

Percentage distribution of people by their awareness that citizens can participate in decision-making on development activities in their locality, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q402.3) (N=7692)					
	Fully aware	Aware to some extent	Unaware	DK/CS	Total
Overall	30.4	47.2	21.9	0.5	100.0
Province					
Province 1	21.0	49.4	29.1	0.5	100.0
Province 2	36.6	44.6	18.1	0.7	100.0
Province 3	36.9	40.9	21.5	0.7	100.0
Province 4	32.0	52.1	15.3	0.6	100.0
Province 5	28.9	51.7	19.4	0.0	100.0
Province 6	20.0	48.5	30.4	1.0	100.0
Province 7	31.6	45.4	22.5	0.5	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	33.7	42.0	23.1	1.2	100.0
Hill	32.3	47.2	19.9	0.6	100.0
Tarai	28.2	48.0	23.5	0.3	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	31.5	46.8	21.3	0.4	100.0
Rural Municipality	28.4	47.7	23.1	0.8	100.0
Sex					
Men	38.6	45.4	15.7	0.3	100.0
Women	20.2	49.3	29.7	0.8	100.0
Age group					
18-24	28.4	51.8	19.6	0.3	100.0
25-39	30.6	48.2	20.8	0.3	100.0
40-59	32.5	44.6	22.4	0.4	100.0
60 and above	27.0	44.8	26.5	1.6	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	39.7	44.5	15.7	0.1	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	30.8	51.6	17.0	0.6	100.0
Newar	34.2	38.5	24.7	2.7	100.0
Hill Janajati	26.3	48.8	24.3	0.5	100.0
Tarai Caste	38.9	38.5	22.2	0.5	100.0
Tarai Janajati	24.9	49.0	25.9	0.2	100.0
Dalit	20.2	48.8	30.3	0.7	100.0
Muslim	27.0	36.3	35.5	1.1	100.0
Education					
No education	15.1	45.8	37.6	1.5	100.0
No formal education	19.5	49.9	29.9	0.7	100.0
Basic education	27.7	51.1	20.8	0.4	100.0
Secondary education	40.3	47.1	12.5	0.1	100.0
Higher education	64.6	28.7	6.5	0.1	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	29.3	46.9	23.1	0.7	100.0
Business	33.5	48.6	17.5	0.4	100.0
Service	50.5	40.8	8.6	0.1	100.0
Daily wage	18.3	51.7	29.4	0.6	100.0
Household chores	16.1	51.5	31.7	0.7	100.0
Not working	26.1	48.4	24.6	0.8	100.0
Other activities	55.5	34.7	9.8	0.0	100.0
Economic Status					
High	46.4	38.7	13.2	1.7	100.0
Medium	33.2	47.0	19.4	0.4	100.0
Low	21.5	48.3	29.3	0.8	100.0

Table 5.8.4 Awareness of constitutional provisions: equality/equal rights

Percentage distribution of people by their awareness that people of different castes/ethnicities have equal rights, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q402.4) (N=7692)					
	Fully aware	Aware to some extent	Unaware	DK/CS	Total
Overall	49.1	40.7	9.8	0.4	100.0
Province					
Province 1	54.9	39.6	5.1	0.3	100.0
Province 2	61.4	28.2	9.7	0.7	100.0
Province 3	46.5	40.8	12.1	0.6	100.0
Province 4	43.2	46.8	9.4	0.6	100.0
Province 5	47.0	43.9	9.1	0.0	100.0
Province 6	32.1	48.9	18.0	1.0	100.0
Province 7	43.3	43.3	13.2	0.3	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	45.9	41.9	11.3	0.9	100.0
Hill	47.4	41.6	10.5	0.5	100.0
Tarai	51.1	39.7	8.9	0.3	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	50.5	39.8	9.4	0.3	100.0
Rural Municipality	46.6	42.3	10.5	0.6	100.0
Sex					
Men	55.1	37.3	7.4	0.2	100.0
Women	41.6	45.0	12.8	0.6	100.0
Age group					
18-24	47.3	44.4	8.1	0.3	100.0
25-39	47.3	43.9	8.5	0.2	100.0
40-59	50.6	38.4	10.6	0.3	100.0
60 and above	52.1	33.1	13.4	1.3	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	52.5	39.8	7.6	0.1	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	45.8	44.8	8.9	0.4	100.0
Newar	56.1	32.8	10.0	1.1	100.0
Hill Janajati	47.1	42.3	10.0	0.6	100.0
Tarai Caste	68.4	22.1	9.0	0.5	100.0
Tarai Janajati	44.2	45.1	10.4	0.2	100.0
Dalit	39.7	44.7	15.0	0.6	100.0
Muslim	54.3	34.1	10.5	1.1	100.0
Education					
No education	39.9	40.3	18.3	1.4	100.0
No formal education	42.1	42.9	14.7	0.4	100.0
Basic education	46.2	45.5	8.0	0.3	100.0
Secondary education	56.2	38.8	5.0	0.1	100.0
Higher education	69.7	27.1	3.2	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	51.0	38.6	10.0	0.5	100.0
Business	52.4	40.2	6.8	0.7	100.0
Service	61.7	33.9	4.3	0.0	100.0
Daily wage	36.7	49.0	13.8	0.5	100.0
Household chores	37.4	47.9	14.3	0.4	100.0
Not working	46.6	42.0	10.7	0.7	100.0
Other activities	63.5	28.6	7.9	0.0	100.0
Economic Status					
High	57.8	36.5	3.9	1.7	100.0
Medium	50.7	40.3	8.8	0.3	100.0
Low	44.0	42.3	13.0	0.7	100.0

Table 5.8.5 Awareness of constitutional provisions: inclusion in political parties and elections

Percentage distribution of people by their awareness that inclusion has been adopted in political parties and elections, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q402.5) (N=7692)					
	Fully aware	Aware to some extent	Unaware	DK/CS	Total
Overall	37.0	46.8	15.4	0.8	100.0
Province					
Province 1	29.2	54.9	14.9	0.9	100.0
Province 2	43.1	40.4	14.5	1.9	100.0
Province 3	47.1	38.7	13.6	0.6	100.0
Province 4	35.4	54.3	9.6	0.8	100.0
Province 5	30.0	47.5	22.2	0.4	100.0
Province 6	29.6	49.2	20.2	1.0	100.0
Province 7	38.2	43.7	17.6	0.5	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	39.2	41.8	17.2	1.7	100.0
Hill	38.3	46.3	14.7	0.7	100.0
Tarai	35.4	48.1	15.7	0.8	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	38.4	46.2	14.6	0.8	100.0
Rural Municipality	34.5	47.8	16.8	0.9	100.0
Sex					
Men	45.3	42.5	11.7	0.6	100.0
Women	26.6	52.2	20.1	1.1	100.0
Age group					
18-24	34.1	50.9	14.4	0.6	100.0
25-39	37.4	47.8	14.2	0.5	100.0
40-59	39.2	44.3	15.7	0.8	100.0
60 and above	33.7	45.0	19.2	2.1	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	48.1	42.0	9.7	0.2	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	37.4	49.1	12.9	0.5	100.0
Newar	44.7	37.7	16.5	1.1	100.0
Hill Janajati	31.3	50.8	16.8	1.0	100.0
Tarai Caste	46.3	37.1	15.4	1.1	100.0
Tarai Janajati	30.3	47.8	20.4	1.4	100.0
Dalit	27.2	51.0	20.7	1.1	100.0
Muslim	26.9	49.2	22.8	1.1	100.0
Education					
No education	21.8	47.2	28.5	2.6	100.0
No formal education	25.0	53.3	21.0	0.7	100.0
Basic education	34.0	50.6	14.9	0.6	100.0
Secondary education	48.1	44.1	7.5	0.3	100.0
Higher education	68.9	27.0	4.0	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	36.3	44.0	18.4	1.3	100.0
Business	42.2	47.1	10.4	0.4	100.0
Service	56.3	38.1	5.4	0.3	100.0
Daily wage	22.8	53.7	22.5	1.1	100.0
Household chores	22.8	55.4	20.9	0.9	100.0
Not working	31.5	51.9	15.7	0.8	100.0
Other activities	62.3	28.6	8.3	0.8	100.0
Economic Status					
High	57.4	34.2	6.4	2.0	100.0
Medium	39.8	46.5	13.0	0.7	100.0
Low	27.7	48.6	22.6	1.1	100.0

Table 5.8.6 Awareness of constitutional provisions: inclusion and representation in government sectors

Percentage distribution of people by their awareness that arrangements for the inclusion and representation of different social and ethnic groups have been made in government sectors, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q402.6) (N=7692)					
	Fully aware	Aware to some extent	Unaware	DK/CS	Total
Overall	33.5	45.8	19.8	0.8	100.0
Province					
Province 1	26.2	52.6	20.3	0.8	100.0
Province 2	46.7	40.8	11.6	0.9	100.0
Province 3	40.7	40.5	17.8	1.0	100.0
Province 4	30.3	48.9	19.9	0.9	100.0
Province 5	26.5	47.1	25.9	0.5	100.0
Province 6	25.5	47.8	25.6	1.1	100.0
Province 7	33.6	42.9	22.7	0.8	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	34.2	44.2	20.1	1.6	100.0
Hill	33.2	45.0	20.7	1.2	100.0
Tarai	33.7	46.8	19.0	0.4	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	35.2	44.7	19.3	0.7	100.0
Rural Municipality	30.5	47.7	20.7	1.1	100.0
Sex					
Men	41.4	43.3	14.8	0.5	100.0
Women	23.7	49.0	26.0	1.2	100.0
Age group					
18-24	30.1	52.6	16.9	0.4	100.0
25-39	34.1	46.4	19.0	0.5	100.0
40-59	36.0	41.7	21.5	0.8	100.0
60 and above	29.9	46.0	21.7	2.4	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	43.9	42.1	13.3	0.6	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	33.5	48.7	17.1	0.7	100.0
Newar	42.2	34.6	20.8	2.4	100.0
Hill Janajati	26.6	49.0	23.4	1.0	100.0
Tarai Caste	47.4	40.8	11.4	0.5	100.0
Tarai Janajati	26.8	47.1	25.2	0.9	100.0
Dalit	24.2	45.9	29.0	0.9	100.0
Muslim	29.3	45.4	24.2	1.1	100.0
Education					
No education	20.8	41.2	35.4	2.5	100.0
No formal education	20.5	50.6	27.8	1.1	100.0
Basic education	29.7	49.8	20.0	0.5	100.0
Secondary education	44.4	45.9	9.6	0.1	100.0
Higher education	65.8	30.4	3.8	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	31.7	43.5	23.5	1.2	100.0
Business	38.2	47.2	14.0	0.7	100.0
Service	52.6	40.0	7.2	0.3	100.0
Daily wage	21.6	48.9	28.8	0.7	100.0
Household chores	19.9	50.2	29.1	0.9	100.0
Not working	30.9	51.5	16.6	1.0	100.0
Other activities	54.5	37.3	7.8	0.4	100.0
Economic Status					
High	53.2	38.5	6.6	1.7	100.0
Medium	35.8	46.8	16.8	0.6	100.0
Low	25.9	43.8	29.1	1.3	100.0

Table 5.9.A Knowledge of constitutional rights

Percentage distribution of people by their awareness of various constitutional rights (among those who were aware about the Constitution), Nepal, 2017/18 (Q403) (N=7692)					
	Fully aware	Aware to some extent	Unaware	DK/CS	Total
Citizens have been guaranteed the rights on education and health	44.2	45.5	10.0	0.3	100.0
Every citizen has the right to know how the government and its offices function	34.7	39.5	25.1	0.7	100.0
Every citizen has the right to know how the government collects taxes and makes expenditure	32.6	36.0	30.5	0.9	100.0
Every citizen (with appropriate qualification) has the equal right to get employed in government offices	40.0	43.7	15.6	0.7	100.0
Every citizen above 18 years of age has the right to cast their votes in elections without pressure or intimidation	72.1	23.3	4.4	0.2	100.0

Table 5.9.1 Knowledge of constitutional rights: education and health

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the constitution) by their awareness that citizens have guaranteed rights to education and health, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q403.1) (N=7692)					
	Fully aware	Aware to some extent	Unaware	DK/CS	Total
Overall	44.2	45.5	10.0	0.3	100.0
Province					
Province 1	43.2	47.4	9.4	0.0	100.0
Province 2	49.9	40.6	8.9	0.6	100.0
Province 3	47.7	40.7	11.2	0.4	100.0
Province 4	45.0	49.9	4.8	0.2	100.0
Province 5	44.6	47.0	8.2	0.1	100.0
Province 6	29.2	52.9	17.7	0.2	100.0
Province 7	34.9	47.7	17.1	0.4	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	46.3	42.6	11.0	0.2	100.0
Hill	44.6	43.6	11.5	0.3	100.0
Tarai	43.5	47.7	8.5	0.3	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	45.9	44.3	9.6	0.2	100.0
Rural Municipality	41.3	47.6	10.7	0.4	100.0
Sex					
Men	50.9	40.4	8.5	0.2	100.0
Women	35.8	51.8	11.9	0.5	100.0
Age group					
18-24	47.1	46.9	6.0	0.1	100.0
25-39	45.2	45.8	8.8	0.2	100.0
40-59	44.4	44.2	11.3	0.1	100.0
60 and above	37.6	46.1	15.0	1.3	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	51.7	41.0	7.3	0.1	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	43.6	47.3	9.0	0.2	100.0
Newar	52.3	32.2	14.4	1.1	100.0
Hill Janajati	41.5	47.9	10.4	0.3	100.0
Tarai Caste	52.2	37.6	9.7	0.5	100.0
Tarai Janajati	39.8	51.8	8.1	0.3	100.0
Dalit	33.9	49.0	16.6	0.4	100.0
Muslim	42.7	45.2	11.5	0.6	100.0
Education					
No education	26.8	52.2	19.9	1.0	100.0
No formal education	33.3	51.2	15.1	0.4	100.0
Basic education	41.9	49.2	8.8	0.1	100.0
Secondary education	56.0	40.1	3.9	0.0	100.0
Higher education	74.1	23.3	2.7	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	45.2	41.8	12.7	0.3	100.0
Business	48.8	44.6	6.6	0.0	100.0
Service	61.9	33.7	4.4	0.0	100.0
Daily wage	31.1	55.0	13.2	0.6	100.0
Household chores	29.2	57.7	12.6	0.5	100.0
Not working	41.4	48.6	9.5	0.5	100.0
Other activities	61.0	33.5	5.5	0.0	100.0
Economic Status					
High	55.0	36.4	7.8	0.8	100.0
Medium	46.9	44.6	8.3	0.2	100.0
Low	36.2	48.7	14.6	0.6	100.0

Table 5.9.2 Knowledge of constitutional rights: information about functioning of government offices

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the constitution) by their awareness that every citizen has the right to know how the government and its offices function, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q403.2) (N=7692)					
	Fully aware	Aware to some extent	Unaware	DK/CS	Total
Overall	34.7	39.5	25.1	0.7	100.0
Province					
Province 1	28.2	40.2	30.8	0.8	100.0
Province 2	48.3	33.8	16.7	1.2	100.0
Province 3	42.3	35.1	21.9	0.7	100.0
Province 4	27.4	42.9	29.2	0.5	100.0
Province 5	32.8	44.7	22.1	0.3	100.0
Province 6	22.7	39.3	37.3	0.6	100.0
Province 7	31.1	43.6	25.0	0.3	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	36.7	37.3	23.9	2.1	100.0
Hill	31.6	40.9	26.9	0.6	100.0
Tarai	37.1	38.7	23.7	0.5	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	35.7	39.2	24.6	0.6	100.0
Rural Municipality	33.1	40.1	26.0	0.8	100.0
Sex					
Men	42.8	37.2	19.5	0.5	100.0
Women	24.6	42.4	32.1	0.9	100.0
Age group					
18-24	32.7	48.7	18.4	0.2	100.0
25-39	35.0	40.9	23.7	0.4	100.0
40-59	36.1	36.2	27.0	0.7	100.0
60 and above	32.9	32.9	32.3	2.0	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	43.4	40.0	16.5	0.1	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	36.1	41.2	22.2	0.5	100.0
Newar	43.3	27.1	26.2	3.4	100.0
Hill Janajati	27.1	41.2	31.0	0.7	100.0
Tarai Caste	46.9	31.4	21.0	0.6	100.0
Tarai Janajati	29.5	43.8	25.8	0.8	100.0
Dalit	24.7	39.8	34.7	0.8	100.0
Muslim	44.8	26.9	27.1	1.1	100.0
Education					
No education	20.9	33.4	43.7	2.0	100.0
No formal education	20.1	41.9	37.0	1.0	100.0
Basic education	31.4	44.4	23.8	0.3	100.0
Secondary education	45.9	41.1	12.8	0.1	100.0
Higher education	70.6	24.0	5.4	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	31.4	38.4	29.1	1.1	100.0
Business	40.4	38.5	20.6	0.4	100.0
Service	55.3	34.6	9.9	0.1	100.0
Daily wage	22.3	42.6	34.2	1.0	100.0
Household chores	20.7	44.3	34.3	0.7	100.0
Not working	33.5	43.0	23.0	0.6	100.0
Other activities	55.7	30.1	14.2	0.0	100.0
Economic Status					
High	48.7	35.9	13.5	1.9	100.0
Medium	36.6	40.5	22.4	0.5	100.0
Low	28.4	37.4	33.2	1.0	100.0

Table 5.9.3 Knowledge of constitutional rights: government tax collection and expenditures

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the constitution) by their awareness that every citizen has the right to know how the government collects taxes and makes expenditure, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q403.3) (N=7692)					
	Fully aware	Aware to some extent	Unaware	DK/CS	Total
Overall	32.6	36.0	30.5	0.9	100.0
Province					
Province 1	22.7	38.6	37.8	0.8	100.0
Province 2	51.0	28.8	18.7	1.6	100.0
Province 3	39.7	33.2	26.0	1.1	100.0
Province 4	22.3	35.1	42.1	0.5	100.0
Province 5	32.9	40.0	26.4	0.7	100.0
Province 6	21.5	36.5	41.4	0.6	100.0
Province 7	31.0	41.6	26.8	0.6	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	31.4	37.9	29.2	1.6	100.0
Hill	27.5	37.0	34.4	1.0	100.0
Tarai	37.2	34.8	27.4	0.7	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	34.1	36.0	29.0	0.8	100.0
Rural Municipality	29.9	36.0	33.1	1.1	100.0
Sex					
Men	40.7	33.7	25.0	0.6	100.0
Women	22.4	38.9	37.4	1.3	100.0
Age group					
18-24	30.1	45.4	24.1	0.3	100.0
25-39	31.8	39.0	28.7	0.4	100.0
40-59	34.7	31.4	32.9	1.1	100.0
60 and above	32.4	27.7	37.5	2.4	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	41.6	38.6	19.5	0.3	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	33.8	38.8	26.5	0.9	100.0
Newar	38.2	29.0	29.3	3.4	100.0
Hill Janajati	23.6	36.3	39.5	0.7	100.0
Tarai Caste	50.7	23.9	24.7	0.7	100.0
Tarai Janajati	26.5	41.6	30.5	1.4	100.0
Dalit	21.8	33.8	43.4	1.1	100.0
Muslim	45.9	22.3	29.6	2.2	100.0
Education					
No education	21.4	26.7	49.4	2.4	100.0
No formal education	18.3	36.6	43.6	1.5	100.0
Basic education	27.9	39.5	32.1	0.6	100.0
Secondary education	43.4	40.6	15.9	0.1	100.0
Higher education	67.2	25.4	7.4	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	28.6	34.6	35.3	1.6	100.0
Business	39.4	36.1	24.0	0.5	100.0
Service	52.9	32.1	14.9	0.1	100.0
Daily wage	21.2	36.5	41.1	1.2	100.0
Household chores	18.6	39.3	41.2	0.9	100.0
Not working	32.4	39.7	27.2	0.7	100.0
Other activities	50.8	33.8	15.4	0.0	100.0
Economic Status					
High	46.3	32.1	19.9	1.7	100.0
Medium	34.1	37.3	27.7	0.8	100.0
Low	27.2	32.9	38.9	1.1	100.0

Table 5.9.4 Knowledge of constitutional rights: equal opportunities in government employment

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the constitution) by their awareness that every citizen with appropriate qualifications has the equal right to employment in government offices, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q403.4) (N=7692)					
	Fully aware	Aware to some extent	Unaware	DK/CS	Total
Overall	40.0	43.7	15.6	0.7	100.0
Province					
Province 1	37.0	48.7	13.5	0.7	100.0
Province 2	54.8	32.2	12.0	1.0	100.0
Province 3	42.7	38.1	18.3	1.0	100.0
Province 4	36.3	49.6	13.5	0.6	100.0
Province 5	37.7	46.0	16.0	0.4	100.0
Province 6	29.6	48.3	21.6	0.5	100.0
Province 7	32.5	47.4	19.4	0.8	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	42.6	39.4	16.2	1.7	100.0
Hill	37.1	45.6	16.6	0.7	100.0
Tarai	42.0	42.7	14.7	0.6	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	41.1	43.0	15.2	0.7	100.0
Rural Municipality	37.9	44.8	16.5	0.8	100.0
Sex					
Men	47.5	39.7	12.3	0.4	100.0
Women	30.5	48.6	19.8	1.1	100.0
Age group					
18-24	39.6	49.6	10.6	0.3	100.0
25-39	39.4	45.7	14.5	0.4	100.0
40-59	40.8	41.1	17.3	0.7	100.0
60 and above	39.9	37.0	21.0	2.1	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	46.8	42.5	10.3	0.4	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	40.1	43.9	15.3	0.7	100.0
Newar	44.3	34.6	18.4	2.7	100.0
Hill Janajati	34.8	47.3	17.4	0.6	100.0
Tarai Caste	57.2	30.0	12.2	0.6	100.0
Tarai Janajati	34.2	49.2	15.8	0.8	100.0
Dalit	28.8	47.2	23.2	0.8	100.0
Muslim	47.2	32.8	17.8	2.2	100.0
Education					
No education	28.3	41.5	28.2	1.9	100.0
No formal education	27.0	49.0	22.9	1.1	100.0
Basic education	35.9	48.4	15.2	0.5	100.0
Secondary education	50.7	41.9	7.2	0.2	100.0
Higher education	70.7	25.8	3.5	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	39.3	41.7	17.8	1.2	100.0
Business	42.9	43.3	13.6	0.2	100.0
Service	58.1	36.6	5.1	0.2	100.0
Daily wage	26.8	49.4	22.5	1.3	100.0
Household chores	25.6	50.6	23.1	0.6	100.0
Not working	40.0	46.9	12.0	1.0	100.0
Other activities	59.9	31.1	9.0	0.0	100.0
Economic Status					
High	57.1	32.0	9.2	1.7	100.0
Medium	41.2	44.5	13.7	0.6	100.0
Low	35.1	42.4	21.5	1.0	100.0

Table 5.9.5 Knowledge of constitutional rights: right to vote

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the constitution) by their awareness that every citizen above 18 years of age has the right to cast their votes in elections without pressure or intimidation, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q403.5) (N=7692)					
	Fully aware	Aware to some extent	Unaware	DK/CS	Total
Overall	72.1	23.3	4.4	0.2	100.0
Province					
Province 1	84.0	14.0	1.9	0.1	100.0
Province 2	76.0	16.6	6.6	0.8	100.0
Province 3	68.6	26.3	5.0	0.1	100.0
Province 4	70.9	24.4	4.7	0.0	100.0
Province 5	66.0	30.4	3.5	0.1	100.0
Province 6	59.5	32.1	8.4	0.0	100.0
Province 7	65.2	29.8	5.0	0.1	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	71.4	22.9	5.5	0.3	100.0
Hill	71.0	23.7	5.2	0.0	100.0
Tarai	73.3	23.0	3.5	0.3	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	72.8	23.1	4.0	0.1	100.0
Rural Municipality	70.9	23.6	5.1	0.3	100.0
Sex					
Men	77.4	19.2	3.2	0.2	100.0
Women	65.6	28.4	5.8	0.2	100.0
Age group					
18-24	69.9	26.5	3.4	0.2	100.0
25-39	72.1	24.3	3.5	0.1	100.0
40-59	73.3	21.4	5.2	0.0	100.0
60 and above	72.1	21.2	6.0	0.7	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	78.3	19.6	2.1	0.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	71.0	24.8	4.0	0.2	100.0
Newar	79.6	15.9	4.4	0.0	100.0
Hill Janajati	70.1	25.1	4.8	0.0	100.0
Tarai Caste	82.9	11.9	4.5	0.7	100.0
Tarai Janajati	66.9	27.3	5.5	0.4	100.0
Dalit	61.5	31.4	6.9	0.1	100.0
Muslim	76.0	16.5	6.3	1.1	100.0
Education					
No education	60.3	29.0	10.3	0.4	100.0
No formal education	64.7	27.4	7.7	0.3	100.0
Basic education	71.7	25.2	2.9	0.2	100.0
Secondary education	79.7	19.0	1.2	0.0	100.0
Higher education	90.0	9.7	0.3	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	70.2	23.7	5.9	0.3	100.0
Business	78.2	19.5	2.2	0.0	100.0
Service	83.2	15.5	1.2	0.0	100.0
Daily wage	61.9	31.5	6.0	0.6	100.0
Household chores	64.0	29.5	6.4	0.1	100.0
Not working	72.1	23.9	3.6	0.4	100.0
Other activities	83.1	14.2	2.8	0.0	100.0
Economic Status					
High	80.1	15.7	3.4	0.7	100.0
Medium	74.6	21.8	3.4	0.1	100.0
Low	64.8	27.7	7.1	0.4	100.0

Table 5.10.A Realization of freedom

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the Constitution) by how free they feel to enjoy the various freedoms protected in the Constitution, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q404) (N=7692)					
	Completely free	Partially free	Not free at all	DK/CS	Total
Freedom to say what you want to say	86.0	12.9	0.9	0.2	100.0
Freedom to move around the country without any restriction	87.5	10.9	1.4	0.2	100.0
Freedom to join a political party	84.0	12.0	2.7	1.2	100.0
Freedom to join a social/cultural group	88.8	9.5	1.1	0.5	100.0
Freedom to vote on one's own choice	96.5	3.1	0.3	0.1	100.0
Freedom to access public services without any restriction	84.9	12.2	1.7	1.1	100.0

Table 5.10.A Realization of freedom

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the Constitution) by how free they feel to say what they want to say, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q404.1) (N=7692)					
	Completely free	Partially free	Not free at all	DK/CS	Total
Overall	86.0	12.9	0.9	0.2	100.0
Province					
Province 1	88.5	10.9	0.6	0.1	100.0
Province 2	80.8	16.3	2.5	0.5	100.0
Province 3	88.1	10.7	1.2	0.1	100.0
Province 4	89.7	9.9	0.3	0.1	100.0
Province 5	83.0	16.3	0.5	0.2	100.0
Province 6	83.4	16.1	0.2	0.3	100.0
Province 7	83.8	15.3	0.9	0.0	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	83.5	14.5	1.8	0.3	100.0
Hill	87.8	11.4	0.7	0.1	100.0
Tarai	84.9	13.9	1.0	0.2	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	86.3	12.7	0.9	0.2	100.0
Rural Municipality	85.6	13.2	1.1	0.1	100.0
Sex					
Men	87.4	11.5	1.0	0.1	100.0
Women	84.3	14.6	0.8	0.2	100.0
Age group					
18-24	86.2	12.9	0.6	0.2	100.0
25-39	84.6	14.6	0.7	0.1	100.0
40-59	86.2	12.2	1.4	0.2	100.0
60 and above	89.2	9.9	0.8	0.2	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	89.1	9.8	1.1	0.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	88.7	10.3	0.9	0.1	100.0
Newar	89.1	9.5	1.0	0.4	100.0
Hill Janajati	86.5	12.7	0.5	0.2	100.0
Tarai Caste	82.3	15.8	1.8	0.1	100.0
Tarai Janajati	82.5	16.0	1.3	0.2	100.0
Dalit	80.8	18.7	0.5	0.0	100.0
Muslim	77.1	18.6	2.3	2.0	100.0
Education					
No education	82.2	15.6	1.8	0.4	100.0
No formal education	87.0	12.0	0.9	0.1	100.0
Basic education	85.3	13.7	0.9	0.2	100.0
Secondary education	88.3	11.2	0.5	0.1	100.0
Higher education	86.4	12.6	1.1	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	86.6	12.4	1.0	0.0	100.0
Business	87.7	11.3	1.0	0.0	100.0
Service	87.2	11.9	1.0	0.0	100.0
Daily wage	84.6	14.2	1.2	0.0	100.0
Household chores	82.2	16.5	0.9	0.4	100.0
Not working	88.7	10.3	0.6	0.5	100.0
Other activities	86.6	12.0	1.3	0.0	100.0
Economic Status					
High	86.4	12.0	1.6	0.0	100.0
Medium	86.8	12.3	0.8	0.1	100.0
Low	84.0	14.4	1.4	0.2	100.0

Table 5.10.2 Realization of freedom: freedom of movement

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the Constitution) by how free they feel to move around the country without any restriction, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q404.2) (N=7692)					
	Completely free	Partially free	Not free at all	DK/CS	Total
Overall	87.5	10.9	1.4	0.2	100.0
Province					
Province 1	88.4	10.4	0.9	0.3	100.0
Province 2	85.7	11.3	2.5	0.5	100.0
Province 3	89.6	8.4	1.8	0.2	100.0
Province 4	90.4	8.9	0.5	0.2	100.0
Province 5	88.0	10.9	1.1	0.0	100.0
Province 6	82.6	16.7	0.4	0.2	100.0
Province 7	79.8	17.3	2.8	0.1	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	79.8	15.4	3.9	0.9	100.0
Hill	88.4	10.1	1.3	0.2	100.0
Tarai	88.0	10.7	1.2	0.2	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	87.5	10.8	1.5	0.2	100.0
Rural Municipality	87.4	10.9	1.4	0.3	100.0
Sex					
Men	91.5	7.6	0.7	0.2	100.0
Women	82.4	14.9	2.4	0.3	100.0
Age group					
18-24	87.0	11.8	1.1	0.1	100.0
25-39	86.4	12.3	1.2	0.1	100.0
40-59	88.1	10.0	1.5	0.4	100.0
60 and above	89.3	7.9	2.4	0.4	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	89.0	9.2	1.8	0.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	88.1	10.5	1.3	0.2	100.0
Newar	92.0	6.1	1.6	0.4	100.0
Hill Janajati	88.8	9.8	1.1	0.4	100.0
Tarai Caste	88.1	9.5	2.3	0.1	100.0
Tarai Janajati	85.5	13.7	0.7	0.1	100.0
Dalit	80.4	17.2	1.9	0.6	100.0
Muslim	87.1	9.7	3.2	0.0	100.0
Education					
No education	80.4	15.1	3.7	0.9	100.0
No formal education	87.9	10.1	1.7	0.2	100.0
Basic education	88.3	10.7	0.9	0.2	100.0
Secondary education	89.3	9.9	0.8	0.0	100.0
Higher education	93.6	6.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	88.0	10.2	1.5	0.3	100.0
Business	88.5	10.9	0.4	0.2	100.0
Service	92.4	6.8	0.7	0.0	100.0
Daily wage	87.4	11.5	0.6	0.6	100.0
Household chores	81.9	15.3	2.7	0.1	100.0
Not working	87.1	10.3	2.3	0.3	100.0
Other activities	89.7	9.9	0.0	0.4	100.0
Economic Status					
High	89.4	9.8	0.5	0.3	100.0
Medium	89.0	9.7	1.2	0.1	100.0
Low	83.2	14.0	2.3	0.5	100.0

Table 5.10.3 Realization of freedom: freedom of political association

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the Constitution) by how free they feel to join a political party, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q404.3) (N=7692)					
	Completely free	Partially free	Not free at all	DK/CS	Total
Overall	84.0	12.0	2.7	1.2	100.0
Province					
Province 1	83.0	12.2	3.3	1.5	100.0
Province 2	82.8	11.1	3.1	3.0	100.0
Province 3	85.8	9.5	4.2	0.5	100.0
Province 4	87.6	10.0	1.2	1.2	100.0
Province 5	85.0	12.8	1.6	0.6	100.0
Province 6	76.9	22.0	0.7	0.4	100.0
Province 7	80.4	16.5	2.2	1.0	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	83.2	11.8	3.9	1.2	100.0
Hill	84.9	11.9	2.3	0.9	100.0
Tarai	83.5	12.2	2.9	1.4	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	84.4	11.7	2.7	1.2	100.0
Rural Municipality	83.4	12.7	2.7	1.2	100.0
Sex					
Men	88.2	9.2	1.9	0.7	100.0
Women	78.9	15.5	3.8	1.8	100.0
Age group					
18-24	82.8	13.9	2.0	1.3	100.0
25-39	81.9	13.8	3.0	1.3	100.0
40-59	85.9	10.5	2.8	0.8	100.0
60 and above	86.6	8.7	2.9	1.7	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	88.7	8.3	2.6	0.3	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	84.7	12.7	2.2	0.4	100.0
Newar	83.8	9.6	4.7	1.9	100.0
Hill Janajati	84.5	11.4	2.7	1.4	100.0
Tarai Caste	84.0	9.6	3.0	3.3	100.0
Tarai Janajati	79.0	16.1	3.3	1.6	100.0
Dalit	78.2	17.9	2.8	1.0	100.0
Muslim	85.6	7.6	2.4	4.5	100.0
Education					
No education	79.1	13.4	4.8	2.8	100.0
No formal education	83.5	12.7	3.0	0.9	100.0
Basic education	85.1	12.5	1.5	0.8	100.0
Secondary education	85.1	11.5	2.5	0.9	100.0
Higher education	90.0	7.0	2.4	0.6	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	85.9	10.8	2.7	0.6	100.0
Business	86.7	10.4	2.5	0.4	100.0
Service	84.6	11.3	3.4	0.7	100.0
Daily wage	84.5	12.5	1.3	1.7	100.0
Household chores	78.5	16.0	3.1	2.4	100.0
Not working	84.1	11.4	2.9	1.6	100.0
Other activities	88.8	8.9	0.8	1.5	100.0
Economic Status					
High	83.8	13.8	0.5	2.0	100.0
Medium	84.8	11.7	2.5	1.1	100.0
Low	82.0	12.9	3.6	1.5	100.0

Table 5.10.4 Realization of freedom: joining social/cultural groups

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the Constitution) by how free they feel to join a social/cultural group, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q404.4) (N=7692)					
	Completely free	Partially free	Not free at all	DK/CS	Total
Overall	88.8	9.5	1.1	0.5	100.0
Province					
Province 1	94.4	4.8	0.6	0.2	100.0
Province 2	86.6	10.4	1.6	1.4	100.0
Province 3	87.4	9.6	2.4	0.6	100.0
Province 4	91.0	7.5	0.9	0.5	100.0
Province 5	90.2	9.3	0.3	0.2	100.0
Province 6	77.7	21.4	0.1	0.7	100.0
Province 7	82.1	17.2	0.6	0.1	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	87.4	10.0	2.0	0.5	100.0
Hill	89.5	9.0	1.0	0.6	100.0
Tarai	88.5	9.9	1.1	0.5	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	88.7	9.6	1.1	0.6	100.0
Rural Municipality	89.0	9.5	1.1	0.4	100.0
Sex					
Men	91.8	7.0	0.8	0.4	100.0
Women	85.2	12.7	1.5	0.7	100.0
Age group					
18-24	89.1	9.1	1.1	0.7	100.0
25-39	87.4	11.4	0.7	0.4	100.0
40-59	89.6	8.6	1.3	0.4	100.0
60 and above	90.4	7.2	1.8	0.7	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	90.6	8.1	1.1	0.2	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	89.7	9.3	0.7	0.3	100.0
Newar	90.8	5.1	1.1	3.0	100.0
Hill Janajati	91.1	7.5	1.1	0.3	100.0
Tarai Caste	91.0	7.9	0.8	0.3	100.0
Tarai Janajati	84.6	13.8	0.7	0.9	100.0
Dalit	80.2	16.6	2.8	0.3	100.0
Muslim	91.1	3.2	0.9	4.8	100.0
Education					
No education	82.8	13.6	2.3	1.3	100.0
No formal education	87.9	9.9	1.7	0.5	100.0
Basic education	88.5	10.3	1.0	0.2	100.0
Secondary education	91.5	7.7	0.4	0.4	100.0
Higher education	96.4	3.5	0.0	0.2	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	88.7	9.9	0.9	0.5	100.0
Business	88.6	10.3	0.9	0.3	100.0
Service	94.0	5.5	0.3	0.2	100.0
Daily wage	88.3	10.8	0.3	0.6	100.0
Household chores	84.2	12.5	2.4	1.0	100.0
Not working	90.2	7.6	1.7	0.5	100.0
Other activities	89.5	9.9	0.6	0.0	100.0
Economic Status					
High	90.1	8.5	0.5	1.0	100.0
Medium	89.5	9.1	1.0	0.4	100.0
Low	86.9	10.8	1.5	0.7	100.0

Table 5.10.5 Realization of freedom: voting

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the Constitution) by how free they feel to vote on their own choice, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q404.5) (N=7692)					
	Completely free	Partially free	Not free at all	DK/CS	Total
Overall	96.5	3.1	0.3	0.1	100.0
Province					
Province 1	97.4	2.4	0.2	0.0	100.0
Province 2	96.5	3.2	0.0	0.3	100.0
Province 3	97.3	1.8	0.8	0.1	100.0
Province 4	97.7	1.9	0.2	0.1	100.0
Province 5	98.3	1.6	0.1	0.0	100.0
Province 6	86.7	13.0	0.1	0.2	100.0
Province 7	91.8	8.1	0.1	0.0	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	95.1	4.5	0.1	0.2	100.0
Hill	96.7	2.8	0.4	0.0	100.0
Tarai	96.5	3.2	0.2	0.1	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	96.2	3.3	0.3	0.1	100.0
Rural Municipality	96.9	2.8	0.2	0.1	100.0
Sex					
Men	97.4	2.3	0.3	0.1	100.0
Women	95.4	4.2	0.3	0.1	100.0
Age group					
18-24	97.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	100.0
25-39	95.9	3.8	0.2	0.1	100.0
40-59	96.9	2.9	0.2	0.0	100.0
60 and above	96.5	2.3	0.9	0.3	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	97.4	1.7	0.9	0.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	95.7	3.9	0.2	0.2	100.0
Newar	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Hill Janajati	97.8	2.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Tarai Caste	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0
Tarai Janajati	93.8	6.1	0.1	0.0	100.0
Dalit	93.6	6.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
Muslim	97.3	0.7	0.0	2.0	100.0
Education					
No education	93.9	5.4	0.4	0.3	100.0
No formal education	96.6	2.6	0.6	0.2	100.0
Basic education	97.1	2.8	0.1	0.0	100.0
Secondary education	97.0	2.7	0.3	0.0	100.0
Higher education	98.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	96.1	3.6	0.2	0.1	100.0
Business	97.1	2.8	0.1	0.0	100.0
Service	97.9	1.7	0.4	0.0	100.0
Daily wage	95.7	4.1	0.0	0.1	100.0
Household chores	95.3	4.3	0.2	0.2	100.0
Not working	97.5	1.6	0.8	0.1	100.0
Other activities	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Economic Status					
High	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Medium	96.9	2.8	0.3	0.0	100.0
Low	95.2	4.4	0.2	0.2	100.0

Table 5.10.6 Realization of freedom: accessing public services

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the Constitution) by how free they feel to access public services without any restriction, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q404.6) (N=7692)					
	Completely free	Partially free	Not free at all	DK/CS	Total
Overall	84.9	12.2	1.7	1.1	100.0
Province					
Province 1	88.5	9.1	0.9	1.5	100.0
Province 2	84.8	12.2	1.6	1.4	100.0
Province 3	82.0	12.6	3.7	1.7	100.0
Province 4	86.8	11.7	0.8	0.6	100.0
Province 5	87.7	10.8	1.0	0.5	100.0
Province 6	78.2	20.4	0.3	1.0	100.0
Province 7	79.5	17.8	2.2	0.5	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	74.6	18.6	4.4	2.5	100.0
Hill	85.3	11.8	1.8	1.0	100.0
Tarai	86.3	11.4	1.2	1.0	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	85.0	12.2	1.7	1.0	100.0
Rural Municipality	84.8	12.1	1.7	1.3	100.0
Sex					
Men	86.7	11.0	1.5	0.7	100.0
Women	82.6	13.7	2.0	1.7	100.0
Age group					
18-24	87.8	10.3	1.5	0.4	100.0
25-39	82.8	14.5	1.5	1.2	100.0
40-59	85.6	11.6	1.8	1.0	100.0
60 and above	85.4	9.8	2.5	2.2	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	86.9	11.0	1.8	0.4	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	83.7	13.6	1.8	0.9	100.0
Newar	88.0	6.6	3.0	2.5	100.0
Hill Janajati	86.8	10.2	1.7	1.4	100.0
Tarai Caste	89.1	8.1	1.2	1.6	100.0
Tarai Janajati	82.6	15.5	1.0	0.8	100.0
Dalit	77.8	18.0	2.5	1.7	100.0
Muslim	83.1	13.8	0.6	2.5	100.0
Education					
No education	79.6	14.3	3.1	3.1	100.0
No formal education	82.6	13.5	1.9	2.0	100.0
Basic education	84.9	13.0	1.3	0.8	100.0
Secondary education	88.9	9.8	1.2	0.1	100.0
Higher education	87.1	11.6	1.3	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	83.2	13.2	1.9	1.8	100.0
Business	87.1	10.5	1.7	0.6	100.0
Service	89.0	10.2	0.8	0.0	100.0
Daily wage	81.7	15.3	1.7	1.3	100.0
Household chores	82.8	13.9	1.8	1.5	100.0
Not working	86.8	9.9	2.2	1.2	100.0
Other activities	85.5	11.2	2.9	0.4	100.0
Economic Status					
High	85.2	13.9	0.0	0.8	100.0
Medium	85.9	11.7	1.4	1.0	100.0
Low	82.4	13.3	2.7	1.6	100.0

Table 5.11 Local devolution of power

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the Constitution) by the extent to which they agree that the Constitution has devolved adequate power to the local governments, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q405) (N=7692)						
	Completely agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Completely disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	32.8	50.6	5.6	2.1	8.8	100.0
Province						
Province 1	33.6	50.2	4.8	1.4	9.9	100.0
Province 2	34.1	49.3	3.6	2.4	10.6	100.0
Province 3	41.0	43.6	5.5	2.2	7.7	100.0
Province 4	23.9	57.2	6.7	1.7	10.3	100.0
Province 5	23.2	60.9	6.2	4.4	5.4	100.0
Province 6	38.0	41.9	12.1	0.1	7.9	100.0
Province 7	36.0	47.6	4.9	1.1	10.3	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	33.9	44.0	8.7	2.8	10.6	100.0
Hill	37.3	46.5	5.2	2.3	8.7	100.0
Tarai	28.8	55.3	5.3	1.9	0.7	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	32.6	49.9	6.2	2.2	9.1	100.0
Rural Municipality	33.2	51.8	4.5	2.1	8.4	100.0
Sex						
Men	37.8	47.6	6.3	2.5	5.8	100.0
Women	26.7	54.4	4.7	1.7	12.6	100.0
Age group						
18-24	32.9	52.6	5.9	2.6	6.0	100.0
25-39	32.1	51.4	5.6	2.1	8.7	100.0
40-59	33.3	49.4	6.1	2.2	9.0	100.0
60 and above	33.6	49.1	3.8	1.3	12.2	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	34.9	49.0	8.1	2.7	5.2	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	35.1	50.4	7.1	2.1	5.3	100.0
Newar	42.2	41.7	4.8	0.8	10.5	100.0
Hill Janajati	32.0	51.2	4.0	1.6	11.2	100.0
Tarai Caste	37.0	43.2	4.1	3.1	12.7	100.0
Tarai Janajati	24.7	60.3	4.0	2.3	8.7	100.0
Dalit	28.2	52.0	5.0	2.1	12.8	100.0
Muslim	32.5	49.4	2.9	1.5	13.7	100.0
Education						
No education	24.9	49.8	3.4	1.4	20.6	100.0
No formal education	35.0	51.4	4.1	1.2	8.3	100.0
Basic education	30.9	53.9	5.6	2.2	7.4	100.0
Secondary education	35.0	50.5	7.0	2.7	4.8	100.0
Higher education	46.4	39.1	8.3	3.6	2.5	100.0
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	33.4	49.4	5.6	2.0	9.7	100.0
Business	36.0	50.8	4.8	2.6	5.8	100.0
Service	39.5	46.1	7.5	3.1	3.9	100.0
Daily wage	33.3	52.5	4.0	2.3	7.9	100.0
Household chores	23.2	57.2	4.6	1.1	14.0	100.0
Not working	31.8	51.8	5.2	2.1	9.1	100.0
Other activities	44.6	35.6	9.1	3.0	7.7	100.0
Economic Status						
High	37.7	45.4	9.1	2.3	5.5	100.0
Medium	33.5	50.8	6.2	2.0	7.5	100.0
Low	30.6	50.6	3.6	2.6	12.7	100.0

Table 5.12.A Perceptions of local government

Percentage distribution of people by their level of confidence that local government will do the following, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1202) (N=12872)					
	Fully confident	Confident to some extent	Not confident	DK/RS	Total
Local government will ensure participation of people in the planning and development process	17.8	63.8	15.0	3.4	100.0
Local government will improve implementation of development plans	17.6	66.8	12.1	3.4	100.0
Local government will address the development needs of your locality	18.2	65.7	13.1	3.0	100.0
Local government will provide an opportunity for you to express your opinion	18.9	57.8	19.9	3.5	100.0
Local government will safeguard citizen rights	16.5	65.2	14.0	4.3	100.0
Local government will improve public services	16.6	67.2	12.1	4.2	100.0
Local government will promote social inclusion	16.7	65.0	12.7	5.7	100.0
Local government will control corruption	9.1	48.7	36.5	5.7	100.0

Table 5.12.B Perceptions of local government

Percentage distribution of people who are confident/not confident that local government will do the following, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1202) (N=12872)
Note: this table does not show the shares who are unsure. Percentages therefore may not add up to 100%.

	Local government will ensure participation of people in the planning and development process		Local government will improve the implementation of development plans		Local government will address the development needs of your locality		Local government will provide an opportunity for you to express your opinion		Local government will safeguard citizen rights		Local government will improve public services		Local government will promote social inclusion		Local government will control corruption	
	Confident	Not confident	Confident	Not confident	Confident	Not confident	Confident	Not confident	Confident	Not confident	Confident	Not confident	Confident	Not confident	Confident	Not confident
Overall	82.0	15.0	84.0	12.0	84.0	13.0	77.0	20.0	82.0	14.0	84.0	12.0	82.0	13.0	58.0	37.0
Province																
Province 1	86.0	12.0	88.0	11.0	87.0	12.0	78.0	21.0	83.0	16.0	87.0	12.0	84.0	12.0	61.0	35.0
Province 2	73.0	21.0	76.0	17.0	75.0	19.0	71.0	23.0	74.0	19.0	75.0	17.0	73.0	18.0	60.0	32.0
Province 3	82.0	13.0	86.0	11.0	84.0	13.0	77.0	19.0	83.0	12.0	85.0	12.0	84.0	10.0	57.0	37.0
Province 4	88.0	10.0	88.0	9.0	89.0	9.0	88.0	9.0	90.0	8.0	90.0	8.0	90.0	7.0	65.0	30.0
Province 5	78.0	21.0	84.0	15.0	85.0	14.0	72.0	27.0	81.0	17.0	84.0	13.0	79.0	17.0	44.0	52.0
Province 6	90.0	9.0	93.0	6.0	93.0	6.0	81.0	17.0	90.0	8.0	93.0	6.0	90.0	7.0	72.0	25.0
Province 7	82.0	11.0	83.0	10.0	83.0	11.0	79.0	13.0	80.0	11.0	82.0	9.0	79.0	10.0	59.0	32.0
Ecological zone																
Mountain	81.0	17.0	81.0	17.0	81.0	17.0	74.0	22.0	76.0	20.0	79.0	17.0	76.0	17.0	51.0	41.0
Hill	86.0	11.0	89.0	9.0	87.0	10.0	81.0	16.0	86.0	11.0	88.0	9.0	85.0	10.0	60.0	34.0
Tarai	79.0	17.0	82.0	14.0	82.0	14.0	74.0	22.0	80.0	15.0	82.0	13.0	81.0	14.0	57.0	37.0
Urban/rural																
Municipality	81.0	16.0	84.0	12.0	83.0	14.0	76.0	21.0	81.0	15.0	83.0	13.0	81.0	13.0	58.0	37.0
Rural Municipality	83.0	14.0	85.0	12.0	85.0	12.0	78.0	19.0	83.0	13.0	85.0	11.0	82.0	12.0	58.0	35.0
Sex																
Men	83.0	15.0	86.0	12.0	85.0	13.0	79.0	19.0	84.0	13.0	86.0	12.0	84.0	13.0	58.0	38.0
Women	80.0	15.0	83.0	12.0	83.0	13.0	74.0	21.0	80.0	15.0	82.0	13.0	79.0	13.0	57.0	35.0
Age group																
18-24	82.0	16.0	85.0	13.0	84.0	15.0	76.0	23.0	83.0	15.0	86.0	12.0	85.0	12.0	58.0	40.0
25-39	80.0	18.0	85.0	13.0	84.0	14.0	75.0	23.0	81.0	16.0	84.0	14.0	82.0	14.0	56.0	40.0
40-59	83.0	14.0	86.0	12.0	85.0	13.0	79.0	18.0	83.0	13.0	85.0	11.0	82.0	12.0	61.0	34.0
60 and above	81.0	11.0	82.0	10.0	82.0	11.0	76.0	16.0	78.0	12.0	79.0	10.0	77.0	11.0	55.0	31.0

Table 5.12. B Contd...

	Local government will ensure participation of people in the planning and development process		Local government will improve the implementation of development plans		Local government will address the development needs of your locality		Local government will provide an opportunity for you to express your opinion		Local government will safeguard citizen rights		Local government will improve public services		Local government will promote social inclusion		Local government will control corruption	
	Confident	Not confident	Confident	Not confident	Confident	Not confident	Confident	Not confident	Confident	Not confident	Confident	Not confident	Confident	Not confident	Confident	Not confident
Caste/ethnic group																
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	86.0	13.0	89.0	10.0	88.0	10.0	81.0	18.0	87.0	11.0	88.0	10.0	89.0	9.0	56.0	41.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	84.0	14.0	88.0	11.0	87.0	12.0	80.0	18.0	83.0	14.0	86.0	12.0	84.0	12.0	58.0	38.0
Newar	81.0	12.0	85.0	10.0	84.0	11.0	75.0	17.0	80.0	12.0	86.0	9.0	81.0	11.0	59.0	33.0
Hill Janajati	86.0	12.0	88.0	10.0	87.0	11.0	80.0	18.0	85.0	12.0	87.0	10.0	85.0	10.0	59.0	35.0
Tarai Caste	75.0	20.0	77.0	17.0	76.0	20.0	73.0	23.0	77.0	18.0	78.0	16.0	76.0	17.0	60.0	33.0
Tarai Janajati	79.0	15.0	83.0	11.0	83.0	12.0	74.0	20.0	80.0	13.0	82.0	11.0	79.0	14.0	57.0	36.0
Dalit	76.0	20.0	78.0	18.0	79.0	18.0	70.0	26.0	75.0	20.0	78.0	17.0	75.0	18.0	55.0	38.0
Muslim	71.0	20.0	74.0	16.0	73.0	19.0	66.0	26.0	71.0	18.0	73.0	14.0	68.0	18.0	53.0	35.0
Education																
No education	77.0	16.0	78.0	14.0	79.0	15.0	71.0	21.0	75.0	15.0	76.0	14.0	73.0	15.0	56.0	32.0
No formal education	85.0	13.0	87.0	11.0	86.0	12.0	79.0	18.0	85.0	13.0	86.0	11.0	85.0	12.0	60.0	36.0
Basic education	83.0	15.0	87.0	11.0	86.0	12.0	78.0	20.0	85.0	13.0	87.0	11.0	85.0	12.0	58.0	40.0
Secondary education	84.0	15.0	89.0	11.0	87.0	12.0	81.0	19.0	85.0	14.0	89.0	11.0	88.0	11.0	59.0	40.0
Higher education	86.0	13.0	88.0	12.0	85.0	15.0	82.0	18.0	87.0	13.0	89.0	11.0	90.0	10.0	59.0	40.0
Occupation/usual activity																
Agriculture	83.0	14.0	85.0	12.0	85.0	13.0	78.0	18.0	83.0	13.0	84.0	12.0	81.0	13.0	58.0	36.0
Business	84.0	15.0	89.0	11.0	89.0	11.0	81.0	18.0	87.0	12.0	89.0	10.0	89.0	9.0	61.0	37.0
Service	86.0	13.0	89.0	10.0	86.0	13.0	82.0	17.0	86.0	13.0	89.0	10.0	88.0	11.0	59.0	39.0
Daily wage	80.0	17.0	83.0	15.0	82.0	15.0	75.0	23.0	81.0	16.0	82.0	15.0	80.0	16.0	57.0	39.0
Household chores	78.0	17.0	81.0	14.0	81.0	14.0	73.0	22.0	78.0	16.0	81.0	13.0	78.0	14.0	57.0	35.0
Not working	81.0	13.0	82.0	11.0	82.0	13.0	74.0	20.0	78.0	14.0	81.0	12.0	79.0	11.0	55.0	36.0
Other activities	85.0	13.0	88.0	10.0	85.0	14.0	79.0	19.0	84.0	14.0	85.0	11.0	86.0	12.0	61.0	36.0
Economic Status																
Rich	83.0	14.0	86.0	10.0	86.0	12.0	81.0	16.0	86.0	10.0	89.0	8.0	88.0	8.0	52.0	45.0
Medium	84.0	13.0	87.0	11.0	86.0	12.0	79.0	18.0	84.0	13.0	86.0	10.0	85.0	11.0	59.0	37.0
Poor	77.0	18.0	80.0	15.0	80.0	16.0	72.0	23.0	77.0	17.0	78.0	16.0	75.0	16.0	56.0	36.0

Table 5.12.1 Perceptions of local government: participation in planning and development processes

Percentage distribution of people by their level of confidence that local government will ensure participation of people in the planning and development process, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1202.1)						
	Fully confident	Confident to some extent	Not confident	DK/RS	Total	Number
Overall	17.8	63.8	15.0	3.4	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	14.0	72.5	12.4	1.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	23.9	49.0	20.6	6.5	100.0	2309
Province 3	15.9	66.4	13.5	4.3	100.0	2565
Province 4	16.3	71.6	9.8	2.4	100.0	1309
Province 5	16.7	61.5	20.7	1.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	24.2	65.3	9.5	1.0	100.0	707
Province 7	17.7	64.3	11.1	6.9	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	18.9	61.8	16.8	2.5	100.0	1153
Hill	21.1	64.6	11.4	2.8	100.0	4771
Tarai	15.3	63.7	17.2	3.9	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	16.6	64.4	15.5	3.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	19.6	62.9	14.2	3.2	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	20.1	63.2	14.6	2.1	100.0	6064
Women	15.7	64.4	15.4	4.5	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	13.9	68.2	16.4	1.6	100.0	1693
25-39	14.9	65.2	17.8	2.1	100.0	4329
40-59	20.1	63.2	14.0	2.7	100.0	4568
60 and above	21.5	59.4	10.8	8.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	19.0	66.5	12.6	1.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	19.2	65.0	13.8	2.0	100.0	2528
Newar	17.2	63.9	12.3	6.7	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	18.0	67.5	12.1	2.4	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	23.1	52.0	20.3	4.6	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	11.4	67.8	15.4	5.4	100.0	1795
Dalit	15.4	60.5	20.1	3.9	100.0	1693
Muslim	25.7	45.1	19.9	9.3	100.0	291
Education						
No education	19.6	57.3	16.0	7.1	100.0	4441
No formal education	16.2	68.5	13.0	2.3	100.0	2229
Basic education	17.0	66.2	15.3	1.5	100.0	2865
Secondary education	16.9	67.2	15.1	0.7	100.0	2799
Higher education	17.6	68.1	13.3	0.9	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	21.5	61.2	14.1	3.2	100.0	3837
Business	19.7	64.7	14.7	0.9	100.0	1236
Service	18.6	67.3	13.2	0.9	100.0	1484
Daily wage	15.1	65.2	17.4	2.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	14.4	63.8	17.1	4.8	100.0	3409
Not working	14.2	66.3	13.4	6.1	100.0	1494
Other activities	24.5	60.4	13.0	2.1	100.0	326
Economic Status						
High	18.5	64.2	14.3	3.0	100.0	233
Medium	16.7	67.2	13.3	2.8	100.0	8222
Low	19.8	57.6	18.1	4.5	100.0	4417

Table 5.12.2 Perceptions of local government: implementation of development plans

Percentage distribution of people by their level of confidence that local government will improve implementation of development plans, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1202.2)						
	Fully confident	Confident to some extent	Not confident	DK/RS	Total	Number
Overall	17.8	63.8	15.0	3.4	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	13.8	74.3	10.6	1.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	23.8	51.9	17.0	7.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	16.8	68.7	11.1	3.4	100.0	2565
Province 4	15.1	73.2	9.3	2.4	100.0	1309
Province 5	16.0	68.0	14.5	1.4	100.0	2287
Province 6	23.5	69.6	5.5	1.3	100.0	707
Province 7	17.8	64.9	10.2	7.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	16.3	64.5	16.5	2.7	100.0	1153
Hill	21.0	67.5	8.9	2.5	100.0	4771
Tarai	15.5	66.7	13.5	4.2	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	16.7	67.7	12.2	3.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	19.0	65.5	11.9	3.5	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	20.3	65.7	11.9	2.1	100.0	6064
Women	15.2	67.8	12.3	4.6	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	14.1	71.2	13.1	1.6	100.0	1693
25-39	14.7	69.8	13.4	2.1	100.0	4329
40-59	20.0	65.6	11.5	2.9	100.0	4568
60 and above	21.0	60.5	10.0	8.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	19.2	69.3	9.8	1.7	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	18.6	68.9	10.8	1.7	100.0	2528
Newar	16.5	68.9	9.5	5.1	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	17.4	70.2	10.2	2.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	24.7	52.6	17.4	5.3	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	11.5	71.7	10.9	5.8	100.0	1795
Dalit	15.4	62.8	17.5	4.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	23.4	50.5	15.7	10.4	100.0	291
Education						
No education	19.2	59.1	14.2	7.5	100.0	4441
No formal education	16.4	70.8	10.8	2.0	100.0	2229
Basic education	16.6	70.6	11.3	1.5	100.0	2865
Secondary education	16.9	71.8	10.6	0.7	100.0	2799
Higher education	18.8	68.8	12.3	0.1	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	20.8	64.4	11.9	2.9	100.0	3837
Business	20.1	68.4	10.5	1.0	100.0	1236
Service	19.1	70.1	9.9	0.8	100.0	1484
Daily wage	15.1	67.8	14.6	2.4	100.0	1085
Household chores	14.3	66.8	13.7	5.2	100.0	3409
Not working	14.0	68.4	11.2	6.4	100.0	1494
Other activities	23.7	63.9	10.2	2.1	100.0	326
Economic Status						
High	18.7	67.3	10.3	3.7	100.0	233
Medium	17.0	69.8	10.5	2.7	100.0	8222
Low	18.8	61.3	15.1	4.8	100.0	4417

Table 5.12.3 Perceptions of local government: development needs

Percentage distribution of people by their level of confidence that local government will address the development needs of their locality, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1202.3)						
	Fully confident	Confident to some extent	Not confident	DK/RS	Total	Number
Overall	18.2	65.7	13.1	3.0	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	14.1	72.4	12.4	1.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	23.9	50.6	19.2	6.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	17.8	66.0	12.7	3.5	100.0	2565
Province 4	15.4	73.5	8.9	2.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	16.3	68.8	14.1	0.8	100.0	2287
Province 6	23.9	68.7	6.2	1.2	100.0	707
Province 7	19.4	63.5	10.7	6.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	18.9	61.7	17.3	2.1	100.0	1153
Hill	21.2	66.3	10.3	2.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	15.9	65.9	14.4	3.8	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	17.7	65.5	13.6	3.2	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	18.9	65.9	12.4	2.8	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	20.7	64.1	13.3	1.9	100.0	6064
Women	15.9	67.0	13.0	4.1	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	16.0	68.2	14.6	1.2	100.0	1693
25-39	15.6	68.2	14.4	1.9	100.0	4329
40-59	19.8	65.1	12.7	2.5	100.0	4568
60 and above	21.4	60.2	10.7	7.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	19.8	68.0	10.4	1.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	19.5	67.0	12.0	1.5	100.0	2528
Newar	16.7	67.3	11.2	4.8	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	17.7	69.3	10.9	2.0	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	25.0	51.1	19.6	4.3	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	12.2	70.5	11.9	5.5	100.0	1795
Dalit	15.9	62.6	17.9	3.6	100.0	1693
Muslim	23.6	49.8	18.5	8.1	100.0	291
Education						
No education	20.1	58.6	14.7	6.6	100.0	4441
No formal education	16.2	70.3	11.7	1.9	100.0	2229
Basic education	17.7	68.5	12.4	1.4	100.0	2865
Secondary education	17.2	70.1	12.2	0.5	100.0	2799
Higher education	18.3	66.3	14.5	1.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	21.9	62.7	12.8	2.7	100.0	3837
Business	21.5	67.1	10.6	0.9	100.0	1236
Service	18.1	68.2	12.8	1.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	16.5	65.8	15.4	2.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	14.4	67.0	14.0	4.5	100.0	3409
Not working	14.4	67.4	12.8	5.4	100.0	1494
Other activities	23.8	60.8	13.6	1.8	100.0	326
Economic Status						
High	20.2	65.6	11.5	2.6	100.0	233
Medium	17.5	68.4	11.8	2.4	100.0	8222
Low	19.3	60.6	15.7	4.3	100.0	4417

Table 5.12.4 Perceptions of local government: citizens' views/opinions

Percentage distribution of people by their level of confidence that local government will provide an opportunity for them to express their opinion, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1202.4)							
	Fully confident	Confident to some extent	Not confident	DK/RS	Total	Number	
Overall	18.9	57.8	19.9	3.5	100.0	12872	
Province							
Province 1	13.4	64.5	20.8	1.4	100.0	2498	
Province 2	22.6	48.2	23.4	5.8	100.0	2309	
Province 3	19.2	57.5	18.7	4.6	100.0	2565	
Province 4	21.7	66.6	9.0	2.7	100.0	1309	
Province 5	18.7	52.9	27.1	1.4	100.0	2287	
Province 6	19.7	61.7	17.4	1.2	100.0	707	
Province 7	19.3	60.0	13.3	7.4	100.0	1198	
Ecological zone							
Mountain	20.2	54.2	22.3	3.3	100.0	1153	
Hill	22.9	57.8	16.2	3.1	100.0	4771	
Tarai	15.9	58.3	22.0	3.8	100.0	6948	
Urban/rural							
Municipality	18.1	57.6	20.7	3.5	100.0	7865	
Rural Municipality	20.1	57.9	18.6	3.4	100.0	5007	
Sex							
Men	22.1	56.9	19.0	2.0	100.0	6064	
Women	16.0	58.5	20.7	4.8	100.0	6808	
Age group							
18-24	15.5	60.2	22.7	1.6	100.0	1693	
25-39	16.8	58.5	22.5	2.1	100.0	4329	
40-59	20.4	58.1	18.4	3.0	100.0	4568	
60 and above	22.2	53.7	15.7	8.5	100.0	2282	
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	20.9	59.9	17.5	1.8	100.0	1835	
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	21.6	58.4	17.9	2.1	100.0	2528	
Newar	18.4	57.1	17.0	7.5	100.0	441	
Hill Janajati	18.3	61.2	17.6	2.8	100.0	3019	
Tarai Caste	23.8	48.8	23.0	4.4	100.0	1270	
Tarai Janajati	12.4	61.5	20.4	5.7	100.0	1795	
Dalit	15.9	54.0	26.2	3.9	100.0	1693	
Muslim	25.2	40.9	26.3	7.7	100.0	291	
Education							
No education	18.9	52.3	21.3	7.5	100.0	4441	
No formal education	17.4	62.0	18.4	2.3	100.0	2229	
Basic education	18.6	59.5	20.4	1.5	100.0	2865	
Secondary education	19.3	61.3	18.7	0.7	100.0	2799	
Higher education	24.1	57.7	18.0	0.3	100.0	537	
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	21.9	56.1	18.4	3.6	100.0	3837	
Business	21.3	59.3	18.4	1.0	100.0	1236	
Service	22.3	59.8	17.2	0.7	100.0	1484	
Daily wage	15.8	58.9	23.2	2.1	100.0	1085	
Household chores	14.7	58.1	22.3	4.8	100.0	3409	
Not working	15.4	58.6	19.6	6.4	100.0	1494	
Other activities	27.9	50.9	19.0	2.2	100.0	326	
Economic Status							
High	19.7	61.8	15.8	2.7	100.0	233	
Medium	18.8	60.3	18.2	2.8	100.0	8222	
Low	19.1	52.9	23.3	4.8	100.0	4417	

Table 5.12.5 Perceptions of local government: citizen rights

Percentage distribution of people by their level of confidence that local government will safeguard citizen rights, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1202.5)							
	Fully confident	Confident to some extent	Not confident	DK/RS	Total	Number	
Overall	16.5	65.2	14.0	4.3	100.0	12872	
Province							
Province 1	11.4	71.1	16.0	1.5	100.0	2498	
Province 2	21.6	52.5	18.5	7.5	100.0	2309	
Province 3	17.6	65.2	12.2	5.1	100.0	2565	
Province 4	16.1	73.5	7.5	2.9	100.0	1309	
Province 5	13.9	67.1	16.7	2.3	100.0	2287	
Province 6	19.7	70.5	8.0	1.8	100.0	707	
Province 7	18.3	61.9	11.1	8.7	100.0	1198	
Ecological zone							
Mountain	16.3	59.4	19.9	4.4	100.0	1153	
Hill	19.8	65.7	11.1	3.4	100.0	4771	
Tarai	14.3	65.8	15.1	4.8	100.0	6948	
Urban/rural							
Municipality	16.1	65.1	14.5	4.3	100.0	7865	
Rural Municipality	17.1	65.5	13.2	4.2	100.0	5007	
Sex							
Men	19.2	64.8	13.4	2.6	100.0	6064	
Women	14.1	65.6	14.5	5.8	100.0	6808	
Age group							
18-24	13.0	70.0	15.2	1.8	100.0	1693	
25-39	14.3	67.0	16.0	2.7	100.0	4329	
40-59	18.0	65.2	13.0	3.7	100.0	4568	
60 and above	20.1	58.3	11.5	10.1	100.0	2282	
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	16.7	69.9	11.4	2.1	100.0	1835	
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	19.2	64.0	13.6	3.2	100.0	2528	
Newar	16.3	63.9	12.3	7.4	100.0	441	
Hill Janajati	16.0	69.3	11.8	3.0	100.0	3019	
Tarai Caste	22.4	54.3	17.8	5.4	100.0	1270	
Tarai Janajati	10.9	69.4	13.0	6.7	100.0	1795	
Dalit	13.4	62.0	19.6	5.0	100.0	1693	
Muslim	23.7	47.2	17.6	11.4	100.0	291	
Education							
No education	17.9	57.3	15.4	9.3	100.0	4441	
No formal education	15.5	69.6	12.5	2.4	100.0	2229	
Basic education	15.5	69.5	13.3	1.7	100.0	2865	
Secondary education	15.9	69.0	14.0	1.1	100.0	2799	
Higher education	16.5	70.1	12.8	0.6	100.0	537	
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	20.4	62.6	13.1	3.9	100.0	3837	
Business	19.7	67.7	11.5	1.1	100.0	1236	
Service	16.3	69.6	13.2	0.9	100.0	1484	
Daily wage	14.2	66.6	15.9	3.3	100.0	1085	
Household chores	12.8	65.3	15.7	6.2	100.0	3409	
Not working	13.0	65.1	14.0	7.9	100.0	1494	
Other activities	21.0	63.0	13.8	2.2	100.0	326	
Economic Status							
High	17.6	68.1	10.3	4.0	100.0	233	
Medium	16.3	67.9	12.5	3.3	100.0	8222	
Low	16.7	60.2	17.1	6.0	100.0	4417	

Table 5.12.6 Perceptions of local government: public services

Percentage distribution of people by their level of confidence that local government will improve public services, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1202.6)							
	Fully confident	Confident to some extent	Not confident	DK/RS	Total	Number	
Overall	16.6	67.2	12.1	4.2	100.0	12872	
Province							
Province 1	11.7	74.8	12.0	1.4	100.0	2498	
Province 2	22.0	52.7	17.3	8.1	100.0	2309	
Province 3	17.4	67.2	11.5	3.9	100.0	2565	
Province 4	15.9	73.7	7.7	2.7	100.0	1309	
Province 5	13.6	70.3	13.3	2.8	100.0	2287	
Province 6	21.4	71.1	6.0	1.5	100.0	707	
Province 7	18.1	63.6	9.4	9.0	100.0	1198	
Ecological zone							
Mountain	15.7	63.0	17.3	4.1	100.0	1153	
Hill	20.1	67.4	9.1	3.3	100.0	4771	
Tarai	14.3	67.7	13.2	4.8	100.0	6948	
Urban/rural							
Municipality	16.2	67.0	12.8	4.0	100.0	7865	
Rural Municipality	17.1	67.4	11.0	4.5	100.0	5007	
Sex							
Men	19.2	66.7	11.6	2.5	100.0	6064	
Women	14.3	67.6	12.6	5.6	100.0	6808	
Age group							
18-24	14.2	71.5	12.4	1.9	100.0	1693	
25-39	14.3	69.6	13.6	2.6	100.0	4329	
40-59	18.3	66.9	11.4	3.4	100.0	4568	
60 and above	19.3	59.9	10.3	10.4	100.0	2282	
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	17.4	70.6	9.9	2.1	100.0	1835	
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	18.2	67.5	11.6	2.7	100.0	2528	
Newar	17.9	68.0	9.3	4.9	100.0	441	
Hill Janajati	16.0	70.9	10.2	2.9	100.0	3019	
Tarai Caste	21.5	56.5	16.1	5.8	100.0	1270	
Tarai Janajati	11.6	70.6	11.3	6.5	100.0	1795	
Dalit	14.4	63.4	16.8	5.4	100.0	1693	
Muslim	23.1	49.9	13.7	13.3	100.0	291	
Education							
No education	18.1	58.3	14.4	9.3	100.0	4441	
No formal education	15.5	70.9	11.1	2.5	100.0	2229	
Basic education	15.5	71.8	11.0	1.7	100.0	2865	
Secondary education	15.9	72.8	10.6	0.7	100.0	2799	
Higher education	17.8	71.2	10.6	0.4	100.0	537	
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	20.1	64.0	12.1	3.8	100.0	3837	
Business	18.7	70.5	9.6	1.2	100.0	1236	
Service	17.3	71.8	10.2	0.7	100.0	1484	
Daily wage	14.3	67.9	15.1	2.7	100.0	1085	
Household chores	13.2	67.5	13.1	6.2	100.0	3409	
Not working	13.4	67.2	11.8	7.6	100.0	1494	
Other activities	20.2	65.1	11.4	3.3	100.0	326	
Economic Status							
High	17.9	71.1	8.1	2.9	100.0	233	
Medium	16.2	70.2	10.4	3.1	100.0	8222	
Low	17.1	61.2	15.5	6.2	100.0	4417	

Table 5.12.7 Perceptions of local government: social inclusion

Percentage distribution of people by their level of confidence that local government will promote social inclusion, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1202.7)						
	Fully confident	Confident to some extent	Not confident	DK/RS	Total	Number
Overall	16.7	65.0	12.7	5.7	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	11.7	72.3	12.1	3.9	100.0	2498
Province 2	20.0	52.6	18.3	9.1	100.0	2309
Province 3	19.4	65.1	10.2	5.3	100.0	2565
Province 4	15.9	73.9	6.8	3.4	100.0	1309
Province 5	14.2	64.8	16.9	4.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	21.4	68.6	6.5	3.5	100.0	707
Province 7	18.0	61.5	10.3	10.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	15.8	60.1	16.6	7.5	100.0	1153
Hill	20.6	64.1	9.9	5.4	100.0	4771
Tarai	14.2	66.3	13.9	5.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	16.1	65.3	13.2	5.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	17.7	64.5	11.9	6.0	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	19.5	64.7	12.6	3.2	100.0	6064
Women	14.2	65.2	12.8	7.8	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	13.8	71.2	12.4	2.5	100.0	1693
25-39	15.1	67.3	14.1	3.5	100.0	4329
40-59	18.6	63.4	12.4	5.5	100.0	4568
60 and above	18.0	59.0	10.7	12.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	20.2	68.4	9.0	2.4	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	18.5	65.4	12.0	4.2	100.0	2528
Newar	14.3	66.6	10.5	8.6	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	16.5	68.3	9.7	5.5	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	21.0	55.3	16.7	6.9	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	10.5	68.2	13.8	7.5	100.0	1795
Dalit	13.9	60.9	18.4	6.7	100.0	1693
Muslim	19.6	48.6	18.4	13.4	100.0	291
Education						
No education	17.0	55.9	14.7	12.4	100.0	4441
No formal education	15.1	69.7	11.7	3.5	100.0	2229
Basic education	16.0	69.2	12.4	2.4	100.0	2865
Secondary education	17.9	69.9	11.1	1.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	18.5	71.3	10.1	0.1	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	19.5	61.3	12.9	6.3	100.0	3837
Business	20.5	68.4	9.4	1.6	100.0	1236
Service	18.7	69.6	10.7	0.9	100.0	1484
Daily wage	14.0	65.8	16.1	4.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	13.5	64.9	14.0	7.7	100.0	3409
Not working	12.0	67.3	11.4	9.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	24.0	61.8	11.5	2.8	100.0	326
Economic Status						
High	14.8	73.6	8.2	3.4	100.0	233
Medium	16.7	68.1	10.8	4.4	100.0	8222
Low	16.8	58.7	16.4	8.1	100.0	4417

Table 5.12.8 Perceptions of local government: corruption control

Percentage distribution of people by their level of confidence that local government will control corruption, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1202.8)						
	Fully confident	Confident to some extent	Not confident	DK/RS	Total	Number
Overall	9.1	48.7	36.5	5.7	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	6.6	54.4	35.4	3.6	100.0	2498
Province 2	12.9	46.7	31.7	8.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	8.9	48.6	36.6	5.9	100.0	2565
Province 4	9.7	55.3	30.2	4.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	7.4	36.4	51.6	4.6	100.0	2287
Province 6	12.1	60.1	24.7	3.1	100.0	707
Province 7	8.4	50.3	32.2	9.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	7.9	43.4	41.4	7.2	100.0	1153
Hill	11.0	49.1	34.2	5.8	100.0	4771
Tarai	8.0	49.3	37.2	5.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	9.0	48.5	37.2	5.3	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	9.3	48.9	35.3	6.5	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	10.3	48.0	38.3	3.4	100.0	6064
Women	8.1	49.3	34.8	7.8	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	8.0	49.7	40.3	2.0	100.0	1693
25-39	7.5	48.5	40.0	4.0	100.0	4329
40-59	10.5	50.3	34.2	5.0	100.0	4568
60 and above	10.3	44.9	31.4	13.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	8.1	48.4	40.5	3.0	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	9.9	48.4	37.8	3.9	100.0	2528
Newar	7.3	51.8	33.2	7.7	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	9.5	50.0	34.6	5.9	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	11.9	48.1	33.0	7.1	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	6.8	50.3	35.9	7.0	100.0	1795
Dalit	9.3	45.7	37.7	7.3	100.0	1693
Muslim	8.3	44.6	35.0	12.1	100.0	291
Education						
No education	10.3	45.4	32.1	12.2	100.0	4441
No formal education	8.9	51.3	35.9	3.8	100.0	2229
Basic education	8.1	49.5	39.8	2.7	100.0	2865
Secondary education	8.6	50.6	39.7	1.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	8.9	50.3	40.1	0.8	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	11.4	46.6	35.9	6.0	100.0	3837
Business	8.1	53.2	36.6	2.1	100.0	1236
Service	9.2	49.8	39.3	1.8	100.0	1484
Daily wage	8.3	48.9	39.3	3.6	100.0	1085
Household chores	7.6	49.4	35.3	7.6	100.0	3409
Not working	7.2	47.6	35.5	9.8	100.0	1494
Other activities	12.9	47.7	36.3	3.2	100.0	326
Economic Status						
High	10.7	41.1	44.9	3.3	100.0	233
Medium	8.7	50.4	36.7	4.3	100.0	8222
Low	9.9	45.9	35.6	8.6	100.0	4417

Table 5.13 Expectations for improvement under the local representatives

Percentage distribution of people by their belief that the elected local representatives will improve the governance system, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1203)							
	Improve significantly	Improve slightly	No improvement	Deteriorate	DK/RS	Total	Number
Overall	9.1	76.4	9.0	1.1	4.4	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	7.6	80.6	7.1	1.7	2.9	100.0	2498
Province 2	11.4	66.6	12.1	0.8	9.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	7.0	76.6	10.2	1.4	4.9	100.0	2565
Province 4	8.4	83.3	4.9	0.9	2.6	100.0	1309
Province 5	9.3	76.5	11.2	0.6	2.3	100.0	2287
Province 6	11.5	81.1	5.1	0.1	2.1	100.0	707
Province 7	11.4	75.7	7.3	1.0	4.6	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	8.5	73.2	10.5	2.8	5.0	100.0	1153
Hill	11.9	76.6	6.7	1.0	3.8	100.0	4771
Tarai	7.3	76.8	10.4	0.8	4.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	8.5	76.0	10.0	1.2	4.3	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	10.1	77.0	7.6	0.9	4.5	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	10.3	77.5	8.6	0.8	2.7	100.0	6064
Women	8.1	75.4	9.4	1.2	5.9	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	7.5	79.8	10.0	0.9	1.8	100.0	1693
25-39	7.8	78.4	10.1	0.8	2.8	100.0	4329
40-59	10.1	76.8	8.0	1.2	3.9	100.0	4568
60 and above	10.9	69.3	8.2	1.3	10.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	9.0	79.2	8.8	0.8	2.1	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	10.0	77.6	8.4	1.6	2.3	100.0	2528
Newar	8.9	73.8	9.6	0.8	6.9	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	9.5	77.9	7.1	1.0	4.5	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	11.3	71.1	10.3	0.8	6.4	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	5.6	80.7	7.9	0.6	5.2	100.0	1795
Dalit	9.1	70.8	13.4	1.4	5.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	10.6	65.5	11.4	0.4	12.1	100.0	291
Education							
No education	9.9	69.5	9.7	1.5	9.4	100.0	4441
No formal education	9.7	77.7	8.7	1.0	2.9	100.0	2229
Basic education	8.3	80.7	8.7	0.5	1.8	100.0	2865
Secondary education	8.2	81.6	8.3	0.9	1.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	9.6	78.1	10.5	1.3	0.5	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	12.3	73.1	8.7	1.2	4.7	100.0	3837
Business	6.9	83.2	7.3	1.0	1.6	100.0	1236
Service	9.6	81.2	7.2	1.0	0.9	100.0	1484
Daily wage	7.8	79.3	8.6	0.9	3.4	100.0	1085
Household chores	6.8	76.5	10.1	1.0	5.6	100.0	3409
Not working	7.6	72.4	11.5	1.1	7.4	100.0	1494
Other activities	13.1	75.8	7.1	0.4	3.7	100.0	326
Economic Status							
High	10.9	78.4	6.5	0.7	3.5	100.0	233
Medium	8.7	78.8	8.1	0.9	3.5	100.0	8222
Low	9.8	71.8	10.9	1.4	6.1	100.0	4417

Table 5.14.A Desired priorities for provincial and local government

Percentage distribution of people by their chosen top three developmental priorities for their provincial and local government over the next five years, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1204) (N=12872)											
	Poverty alleviation	Road construction	Employment generation	Social security	Corruption control	Improvement in education	Improvement in health	Environment conservation	Hydropower development	Drinking water supply	Inclusive representation
Overall	21.3	78.3	34.0	9.6	9.2	36.2	38.5	7.0	24.3	39.7	1.9
Province											
Province 1	22.2	75.2	37.0	12.6	8.5	31.9	39.5	8.7	26.3	36.6	1.4
Province 2	23.1	88.1	23.9	9.6	10.7	57.4	38.7	6.2	19.7	21.7	1.0
Province 3	23.4	74.4	39.8	10.1	13.4	30.1	36.2	5.6	19.8	46.0	1.4
Province 4	11.4	82.3	34.2	7.7	9.4	34.5	50.8	3.2	20.0	44.3	2.2
Province 5	17.1	77.6	37.7	9.8	6.1	30.4	36.2	13.6	22.6	44.4	4.5
Province 6	8.3	73.0	12.6	2.4	1.9	30.6	36.4	1.3	64.3	69.3	0.1
Province 7	37.6	74.5	40.2	8.7	8.7	33.1	33.0	3.4	23.2	36.3	1.3
Ecological zone											
Mountain	15.2	85.3	23.6	7.1	1.9	29.9	35.0	3.1	39.2	59.0	0.7
Hill	16.9	75.3	29.3	7.8	6.2	30.4	38.7	5.0	32.8	55.4	2.1
Tarai	25.3	79.2	39.0	11.3	12.4	41.1	38.9	9.1	16.1	25.8	1.9
Urban/rural											
Municipality	22.4	76.1	37.9	10.3	11.9	37.2	38.6	8.5	18.8	36.2	2.0
Rural Municipality	19.4	81.7	27.9	8.5	4.9	34.5	38.4	4.8	33.0	45.3	1.7
Sex											
Men	19.1	79.2	34.2	8.1	10.0	37.3	36.6	7.5	26.5	39.4	2.2
Women	23.2	77.5	33.9	11.0	8.5	35.1	40.2	6.6	22.5	40.0	1.6
Age group											
18-24	15.6	75.4	45.2	5.7	12.5	40.4	36.0	6.6	23.2	37.6	1.9
25-39	19.1	77.7	39.3	6.3	9.3	41.1	38.5	6.9	23.0	36.5	2.2
40-59	22.8	79.5	30.9	9.1	8.4	34.6	37.9	7.6	25.5	42.0	1.8
60 and above	26.6	79.2	21.9	20.0	8.1	26.6	41.6	6.4	25.3	43.1	1.3

Table 5.14.A Cntd..

	Poverty alleviation	Road construction	Employment generation	Social security	Corruption control	Improvement in education	Improvement in health	Environment conservation	Hydropower development	Drinking water supply	Inclusive representation
Caste/ethnic group											
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	17.6	70.9	42.8	9.6	15.4	36.0	40.0	7.5	19.8	38.6	1.8
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	15.6	73.9	34.1	6.9	9.3	31.2	37.6	7.0	32.6	50.0	1.8
Newar	29.1	72.5	42.1	12.8	11.8	26.3	35.4	9.7	17.5	41.1	1.7
Hill Janajati	17.1	80.5	28.3	9.3	6.9	32.2	39.7	5.6	31.6	47.6	1.2
Tarai Caste	19.2	86.6	29.5	11.7	12.0	54.1	40.7	5.8	19.2	20.1	1.1
Tarai Janajati	26.0	84.9	39.0	8.4	7.8	40.6	39.1	11.8	12.8	27.5	2.1
Dalit	33.3	75.5	31.9	13.0	5.6	33.3	35.1	4.2	22.9	42.0	3.3
Muslim	34.7	89.0	25.5	10.9	6.1	46.9	35.1	7.3	18.2	22.5	3.7
Education											
No education	29.0	82.4	24.5	14.1	4.4	31.0	38.9	5.0	26.3	43.4	1.1
No formal education	21.9	79.5	32.2	9.1	9.2	32.8	39.2	7.1	24.5	42.9	1.6
Basic education	16.5	79.2	38.0	6.9	9.5	36.9	34.7	9.3	25.6	40.9	2.5
Secondary education	14.5	72.3	44.5	6.0	14.7	43.2	40.2	7.9	21.3	33.5	2.0
Higher education	15.5	66.3	44.8	7.9	18.4	52.0	43.6	7.0	16.5	22.8	5.2
Occupation/usual activity											
Agriculture	21.6	83.2	29.9	7.6	5.5	33.0	35.2	8.2	28.6	45.4	1.8
Business	19.0	70.6	44.1	8.5	14.7	39.4	41.8	7.1	20.0	32.6	2.1
Service	14.1	72.4	41.0	7.7	12.6	45.3	37.3	7.0	22.6	36.6	3.4
Daily wage	28.2	80.8	34.3	8.6	4.5	34.8	33.0	7.2	25.7	40.5	2.4
Household chores	22.0	79.1	30.6	10.5	8.8	36.8	42.4	5.8	23.7	39.1	1.2
Not working	23.8	73.7	38.5	17.1	14.1	30.7	39.3	5.9	19.7	36.1	1.1
Other activities	17.2	81.7	26.6	6.0	12.5	41.2	43.8	11.2	22.1	34.5	3.2
Economic Status											
High	12.2	81.4	30.5	8.9	12.2	43.6	41.2	6.6	30.3	31.2	2.0
Medium	17.0	77.1	37.4	9.1	11.1	37.8	40.6	7.6	21.9	38.4	1.9
Low	29.7	80.4	27.8	10.7	5.4	32.7	34.5	6.0	28.5	42.6	1.7

Table 5.14.1 Desired priorities for provincial and local government: first priority

Percentage distribution of people by their first top developmental priority for their provincial and local government over the next five years, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1204.1)												
	Poverty alleviation	Road construction	Employment generation	Social security	Corruption control	Improvement in education	Improvement in health	Environment conservation	Hydropower development	Drinking water supply	Inclusive representation	Total Number
Overall	7.8	49.2	8.5	1.8	1.6	6.2	3.8	1.3	5.5	14.0	0.3	12872
Province												
Province 1	9.0	51.4	9.9	2.9	1.6	5.2	3.5	1.8	5.1	9.3	0.4	2498
Province 2	8.5	62.9	4.4	0.9	0.8	11.6	2.0	1.0	4.1	3.7	0.1	2309
Province 3	8.9	40.7	10.5	2.0	3.3	5.8	3.5	0.5	3.1	21.7	0.0	2565
Province 4	4.1	50.5	6.9	1.5	2.1	4.7	8.0	0.4	5.1	16.2	0.5	1309
Province 5	6.2	46.7	9.4	2.2	0.6	4.0	4.1	3.3	6.8	15.7	1.1	2287
Province 6	2.7	43.0	4.0	0.3	0.9	5.5	4.2	0.2	14.6	24.7	0.0	707
Province 7	12.2	43.4	11.7	1.5	1.4	4.6	3.5	0.4	6.6	14.6	0.1	1198
Ecological zone												
Mountain	4.6	49.0	5.5	1.1	0.3	5.1	3.9	0.8	8.1	21.6	0.1	1153
Hill	6.0	40.2	7.4	1.6	1.5	5.1	5.1	0.8	8.5	23.6	0.3	4771
Tarai	9.7	55.4	9.7	2.1	1.9	7.1	3.0	1.7	3.0	6.1	0.4	6948
Urban/rural												
Municipality	8.5	49.2	10.4	1.9	2.2	6.5	3.7	1.7	3.7	11.9	0.3	7865
Rural Municipality	6.8	49.1	5.4	1.8	0.7	5.7	4.0	0.6	8.3	17.1	0.5	5007
Sex												
Men	7.2	48.8	8.6	1.4	1.8	7.4	3.2	1.5	5.9	13.9	0.4	6064
Women	8.4	49.5	8.4	2.2	1.4	5.1	4.4	1.1	5.1	14.0	0.3	6808
Age group												
18-24	5.0	46.8	14.4	0.6	2.2	9.4	3.6	1.1	5.5	10.9	0.4	1693
25-39	7.0	49.6	10.9	1.0	1.5	6.7	3.9	1.3	5.3	12.5	0.3	4329
40-59	9.0	50.1	5.9	1.7	1.5	5.5	3.8	1.6	5.5	15.1	0.4	4568
60 and above	9.3	48.3	4.7	4.5	1.6	4.3	3.9	0.8	5.7	16.7	0.3	2282
Caste/ethnic group												
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	6.9	42.7	12.6	1.9	3.6	9.5	4.7	0.9	3.2	13.8	0.4	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	5.2	43.7	9.6	1.3	1.7	4.6	5.1	1.4	7.7	19.4	0.4	2528
Newar	16.2	32.2	8.9	2.2	3.1	3.3	5.0	1.9	3.9	23.3	0.0	441
Hill Janajati	5.8	48.2	7.5	2.4	1.3	4.7	4.0	0.8	7.8	17.1	0.3	3019
Tarai Caste	7.2	58.4	6.1	0.7	1.2	13.1	2.7	1.2	5.1	3.9	0.4	1270
Tarai Janajati	8.9	63.4	7.2	1.8	1.3	4.7	3.0	2.4	1.2	5.6	0.4	1795
Dalit	12.9	45.8	7.7	2.5	0.5	4.5	2.4	1.1	6.2	15.9	0.4	1693
Muslim	12.2	64.8	4.8	0.3	0.0	8.4	2.2	0.9	2.0	4.3	0.0	291

Table 5.14.1 Cntd...

	Poverty alleviation	Road construction	Employment generation	Social security	Corruption control	Improvement in education	Improvement in health	Environment conservation	Hydropower development	Drinking water supply	Inclusive representation	Total Number
Education												
No education	11.3	51.6	4.1	2.8	0.5	3.4	3.2	1.0	6.3	15.6	0.2	4441
No formal education	7.4	50.3	6.4	1.5	1.7	4.5	3.6	1.6	6.0	16.5	0.3	2229
Basic education	5.9	51.3	9.4	1.3	1.0	6.5	4.0	1.6	5.2	13.3	0.6	2865
Secondary education	5.0	44.7	14.7	1.1	3.6	9.7	4.4	1.0	4.3	11.1	0.3	2799
Higher education	6.1	36.4	15.4	1.9	3.1	15.6	6.3	2.0	3.9	8.5	0.7	537
Occupation/usual activity												
Agriculture	7.8	52.0	5.2	1.4	0.8	4.2	2.9	1.8	6.8	16.6	0.4	3837
Business	8.6	46.1	13.0	1.1	2.8	8.7	5.4	1.4	3.2	9.2	0.5	1236
Service	4.7	43.5	13.0	1.3	2.3	11.2	4.5	1.0	5.9	12.3	0.4	1484
Daily wage	11.6	51.6	5.5	1.2	.8	5.0	2.1	1.3	4.4	16.1	0.3	1085
Household chores	8.0	51.8	7.5	1.9	1.1	5.2	4.6	0.6	5.4	13.6	0.2	3409
Not working	7.8	43.0	12.9	4.6	3.3	6.4	3.2	1.1	5.0	12.3	0.4	1494
Other activities	6.8	46.4	8.1	0.3	3.5	9.5	6.3	3.3	3.4	12.5	0.0	326
Economic Status												
High	4.3	63.6	2.8	1.1	1.6	9.7	4.1	1.7	4.0	6.6	0.5	233
Medium	6.0	49.1	9.9	1.7	2.1	7.1	4.4	1.2	4.7	13.5	0.3	8222
Low	11.5	48.6	6.0	2.1	0.6	4.3	2.8	1.5	7.0	15.2	0.4	4417

Table 5.14.2 Desired priorities for provincial and local government: second priority

Percentage distribution of people by their second top developmental priority for their provincial and local government over the next five years, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1204.2)													
	Poverty alleviation	Road construction	Employment generation	Social security	Corruption control	Improvement in education	Improvement in health	Environment conservation	Hydropower development	Drinking water supply	Inclusive representation	Total	Number
Overall	6.4	19.4	12.5	3.1	3.2	13.4	12.9	2.3	11.0	15.3	0.6	100.0	12872
Province													
Province 1	5.4	16.7	14.4	4.5	4.2	11.8	13.0	3.0	12.1	14.3	0.6	100.0	2498
Province 2	8.8	17.3	8.4	2.9	2.9	26.2	10.9	1.8	11.1	9.3	0.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	6.1	22.1	14.8	3.2	4.6	9.3	13.0	2.3	8.9	15.4	0.3	100.0	2565
Province 4	2.5	20.3	12.5	2.5	3.2	11.8	20.3	0.8	8.3	17.1	0.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	5.6	20.8	14.4	2.7	2.0	10.0	12.3	3.9	8.1	18.5	1.6	100.0	2287
Province 6	1.9	16.1	3.2	0.5	0.2	8.8	12.7	0.5	28.6	27.4	0.1	100.0	707
Province 7	12.6	21.9	13.3	2.7	2.6	11.5	9.3	1.2	10.7	13.8	0.3	100.0	1198
Ecological zone													
Mountain	2.9	25.2	6.9	1.8	0.6	8.0	11.3	0.8	18.4	24.0	0.1	100.0	1153
Hill	4.1	21.6	9.9	2.5	2.2	9.6	13.3	1.8	14.0	20.3	0.7	100.0	4771
Tarai	8.5	17.0	15.2	3.7	4.3	16.8	12.9	2.9	7.7	10.4	0.6	100.0	6948
Urban/rural													
Municipality	6.8	18.2	13.8	3.3	4.2	14.1	13.0	2.6	8.6	14.7	0.7	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	5.7	21.4	10.4	2.6	1.6	12.2	12.7	1.8	14.7	16.3	0.4	100.0	5007
Sex													
Men	5.5	19.5	12.2	2.6	3.6	13.6	12.3	2.6	12.5	15.0	0.6	100.0	6064
Women	7.1	19.4	12.7	3.5	2.9	13.2	13.4	2.0	9.6	15.6	0.6	100.0	6808
Age group													
18-24	4.9	16.9	15.5	1.8	4.9	13.3	14.3	2.4	10.8	14.6	0.7	100.0	1693
25-39	5.0	18.7	14.8	2.2	3.5	15.8	12.1	2.2	10.3	14.6	0.7	100.0	4329
40-59	6.9	20.0	11.2	2.7	2.6	12.6	13.2	2.3	11.5	16.2	0.6	100.0	4568
60 and above	8.9	21.6	8.5	6.5	2.6	10.4	12.6	2.2	11.3	15.4	0.2	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group													
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	4.2	17.7	16.6	2.5	5.5	11.7	15.6	1.5	9.0	15.2	0.6	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	4.6	19.4	11.0	1.8	4.0	10.7	12.6	2.0	14.3	19.2	0.4	100.0	2528
Newar	4.7	26.3	17.7	3.7	4.0	8.6	11.6	4.1	6.4	12.2	0.7	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	4.6	21.2	9.6	2.8	2.4	10.0	14.8	2.2	13.6	18.4	0.4	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	6.3	20.2	10.0	4.2	3.5	24.3	9.8	2.0	10.4	8.9	0.3	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	9.4	16.1	16.8	3.1	2.3	17.3	12.5	4.3	6.1	11.5	0.7	100.0	1795
Dalit	10.8	19.8	11.7	4.8	1.8	13.1	10.8	0.9	10.1	14.8	1.3	100.0	1693
Muslim	12.4	17.7	10.6	3.2	1.3	20.0	8.6	4.0	12.3	9.1	0.8	100.0	291

Table 5.14.2 Cntd...

	Poverty alleviation	Road construction	Employment generation	Social security	Corruption control	Improvement in education	Improvement in health	Environment conservation	Hydropower development	Drinking water supply	Inclusive representation	Total	Number
Education													
No education	9.0	21.4	9.1	4.4	1.4	12.4	11.6	1.8	11.9	16.6	0.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	6.8	20.6	12.4	3.4	2.2	11.4	13.3	2.0	10.8	16.6	0.5	100.0	2229
Basic education	4.9	18.5	15.3	2.2	4.1	12.9	11.0	2.9	11.4	15.9	0.8	100.0	2865
Secondary education	3.7	16.7	14.6	1.7	5.0	16.3	15.7	2.9	10.0	12.9	0.8	100.0	2799
Higher education	4.2	18.7	14.5	1.8	7.9	17.2	17.6	1.4	6.9	8.8	1.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity													
Agriculture	6.0	22.3	11.2	2.5	1.7	11.6	10.9	2.8	12.6	18.0	0.5	100.0	3837
Business	4.4	15.3	15.6	2.4	7.0	15.0	15.0	1.6	9.5	13.3	0.9	100.0	1236
Service	4.2	16.6	14.0	2.7	3.8	16.6	15.0	2.1	9.7	14.2	1.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	8.1	19.4	15.3	3.1	1.1	13.0	9.7	2.7	12.9	13.9	0.8	100.0	1085
Household chores	6.9	19.1	11.5	3.0	2.9	14.9	13.9	1.5	10.5	15.3	0.5	100.0	3409
Not working	8.4	19.3	12.6	5.9	5.7	10.0	13.5	2.6	8.9	12.9	0.2	100.0	1494
Other activities	7.8	19.0	9.6	1.8	2.1	14.6	16.2	4.2	11.4	12.5	0.8	100.0	326
Economic Status													
High	4.2	13.4	11.0	2.6	4.3	20.6	17.7	0.7	14.5	10.2	0.9	100.0	233
Medium	4.9	18.5	13.6	2.9	4.0	13.7	14.5	2.6	9.8	14.7	0.6	100.0	8222
Low	9.2	21.5	10.5	3.4	1.6	12.4	9.6	1.7	12.9	16.7	0.5	100.0	4417

Table 5.14.3 Desired priorities for provincial and local government: third priority

Percentage distribution of people by their third top developmental priority for their provincial and local government over the next five years, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1204.3)													
	Poverty alleviation	Road construction	Employment generation	Social security	Corruption control	Improvement in education	Environment conservation	Hydropower development	Drinking water supply	Inclusive representation	Total Number		
Overall	7.0	9.7	13.1	4.7	4.4	16.6	21.8	3.5	7.9	10.5	0.9	100.0	12872
Province													
Province 1	7.8	7.2	12.7	5.1	2.8	14.9	23.0	3.9	9.1	13.0	0.5	100.0	2498
Province 2	5.7	7.9	11.1	5.7	6.9	19.5	25.8	3.4	4.5	8.7	0.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	8.4	11.6	14.5	4.8	5.5	14.9	19.7	2.8	7.9	8.9	1.1	100.0	2565
Province 4	4.8	11.5	14.9	3.6	4.1	18.0	22.5	2.1	6.5	11.0	0.9	100.0	1309
Province 5	5.4	10.1	13.9	5.0	3.4	16.3	19.7	6.5	7.8	10.2	1.8	100.0	2287
Province 6	3.6	14.0	5.4	1.7	0.7	16.3	19.6	0.5	21.1	17.1	0.0	100.0	707
Province 7	12.8	9.2	15.2	4.4	4.7	17.0	20.3	1.8	5.9	7.9	0.9	100.0	1198
Ecological zone													
Mountain	7.8	11.1	11.2	4.2	0.9	16.7	19.8	1.6	12.7	13.4	0.5	100.0	1153
Hill	6.8	13.5	12.0	3.7	2.6	15.7	20.4	2.4	10.4	11.5	1.1	100.0	4771
Tarai	7.1	6.8	14.1	5.5	6.2	17.2	23.1	4.5	5.4	9.3	0.9	100.0	6948
Urban/rural													
Municipality	7.1	8.7	13.7	5.1	5.6	16.6	21.9	4.2	6.6	9.6	1.0	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	6.9	11.2	12.0	4.1	2.5	16.6	21.6	2.4	10.0	11.9	0.8	100.0	5007
Sex													
Men	6.3	10.9	13.4	4.1	4.6	16.3	21.1	3.4	8.1	10.6	1.2	100.0	6064
Women	7.7	8.6	12.8	5.3	4.1	16.8	22.4	3.6	7.8	10.4	0.7	100.0	6808
Age group													
18-24	5.7	11.6	15.4	3.3	5.4	17.6	18.0	3.2	6.9	12.1	0.8	100.0	1693
25-39	7.1	9.5	13.6	3.1	4.3	18.7	22.5	3.4	7.4	9.3	1.1	100.0	4329
40-59	6.9	9.3	13.8	4.7	4.3	16.5	20.8	3.7	8.6	10.7	0.8	100.0	4568
60 and above	8.3	9.4	8.8	9.0	3.9	12.0	25.1	3.4	8.3	11.0	0.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group													
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	6.6	10.5	13.6	5.2	6.3	14.9	19.6	5.2	7.7	9.6	0.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	5.8	10.8	13.5	3.7	3.6	16.0	20.0	3.6	10.6	11.4	1.0	100.0	2528
Newar	8.2	14.0	15.4	6.9	4.7	14.4	18.9	3.6	7.2	5.6	1.1	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	6.6	11.1	11.2	4.1	3.1	17.6	20.9	2.6	10.2	12.0	0.5	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	5.7	7.9	13.4	6.8	7.3	16.7	28.2	2.6	3.7	7.3	0.5	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	7.7	5.4	15.1	3.6	4.2	18.6	23.6	5.0	5.5	10.4	1.0	100.0	1795
Dalit	9.6	9.9	12.5	5.7	3.3	15.6	21.9	2.1	6.6	11.2	1.5	100.0	1693
Muslim	10.1	6.6	10.1	7.3	4.9	18.5	24.3	2.4	3.8	9.0	2.9	100.0	291

Table 5.14.3 Cntd...

	Poverty alleviation	Road construction	Employment generation	Social security	Corruption control	Improvement in education	Improvement in health	Environment conservation	Hydropower development	Drinking water supply	Inclusive representation	Total Number
Education												
No education	8.6	9.4	11.2	6.9	2.4	15.2	24.2	2.2	8.1	11.2	0.5	4441
No formal education	7.6	8.7	13.4	4.1	5.4	16.9	22.2	3.5	7.6	9.7	0.8	2229
Basic education	5.7	9.4	13.3	3.4	4.4	17.5	19.7	4.8	9.1	11.8	1.1	2865
Secondary education	5.8	11.0	15.1	3.3	6.0	17.2	20.1	4.1	7.1	9.5	0.9	2799
Higher education	5.2	11.2	14.9	4.1	7.4	19.2	19.7	3.6	5.7	5.6	3.4	537
Occupation/usual activity												
Agriculture	7.8	8.9	13.5	3.8	3.0	17.2	21.4	3.5	9.2	10.9	0.8	3837
Business	6.0	9.3	15.5	5.1	4.9	15.7	21.4	4.1	7.2	10.2	0.7	1236
Service	5.2	12.4	14.0	3.7	6.5	17.5	17.8	3.8	7.0	10.1	2.0	1484
Daily wage	8.6	9.8	13.4	4.3	2.5	16.8	21.2	3.2	8.4	10.5	1.3	1085
Household chores	7.1	8.1	11.5	5.6	4.8	16.7	23.9	3.7	7.8	10.2	0.5	3409
Not working	7.6	11.4	13.0	6.6	5.2	14.3	22.6	2.2	5.9	10.8	0.5	1494
Other activities	2.6	16.4	9.0	3.9	6.8	17.1	21.3	3.7	7.4	9.4	2.3	326
Economic Status												
High	3.7	4.5	16.7	5.2	6.4	13.3	19.3	4.2	11.7	14.4	0.6	233
Medium	6.0	9.5	13.9	4.5	5.0	17.0	21.6	3.8	7.5	10.2	1.0	8222
Low	9.1	10.3	11.2	5.2	3.2	16.1	22.1	2.8	8.5	10.7	0.8	4417

Table 5.15 Knowledge about the activities of political parties

Percentage distribution of people by whether they know about the activities of political parties in Nepal, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q601)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	46.7	52.4	0.9	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	62.0	37.7	0.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	25.0	74.7	0.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	47.2	50.4	2.4	100.0	2565
Province 4	60.1	39.1	0.8	100.0	1309
Province 5	48.9	50.5	0.6	100.0	2287
Province 6	33.4	65.5	1.1	100.0	707
Province 7	44.0	55.3	0.7	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	46.6	52.7	0.7	100.0	1153
Hill	44.9	54.0	1.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	47.9	51.3	0.8	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	48.1	50.9	1.0	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	44.4	54.9	0.7	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	58.0	41.6	0.4	100.0	6064
Women	36.5	62.1	1.3	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	56.0	43.9	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	49.6	49.7	0.7	100.0	4329
40-59	45.4	54.0	0.6	100.0	4568
60 and above	36.6	60.7	2.6	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	60.5	38.1	1.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	50.0	49.1	0.9	100.0	2528
Newar	46.5	50.9	2.6	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	43.5	55.6	0.9	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	38.3	61.3	0.4	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	50.2	49.4	0.4	100.0	1795
Dalit	37.1	61.9	1.1	100.0	1693
Muslim	33.6	66.3	0.1	100.0	291
Education					
No education	26.0	72.1	1.9	100.0	4441
No formal education	46.5	52.8	0.7	100.0	2229
Basic education	52.7	47.1	0.2	100.0	2865
Secondary education	66.9	32.7	0.5	100.0	2799
Higher education	80.3	19.7	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	43.3	55.9	0.8	100.0	3837
Business	59.1	40.3	0.6	100.0	1236
Service	70.9	28.8	0.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	41.8	57.2	1.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	34.5	64.8	0.7	100.0	3409
Not working	47.3	50.1	2.6	100.0	1494
Other activities	68.1	31.9	0.0	100.0	326
Economic Status					
High	58.1	41.9	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	52.8	46.3	0.9	100.0	8222
Low	34.6	64.5	0.9	100.0	4417

Table 5.16 Relevance of political parties

Percentage distribution of those who knew about the activities of political parties by whether they feel that any party represents their feelings, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q602) (N= 5994)				
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total
Overall	52.7	46.6	0.7	100.0
Province				
Province 1	57.0	42.2	0.8	100.0
Province 2	67.8	31.0	1.3	100.0
Province 3	46.7	52.9	0.4	100.0
Province 4	50.6	49.2	0.3	100.0
Province 5	43.9	55.2	1.0	100.0
Province 6	76.1	23.5	0.4	100.0
Province 7	49.3	50.1	0.7	100.0
Ecological zone				
Mountain	51.8	46.2	2.0	100.0
Hill	53.3	46.0	0.7	100.0
Tarai	52.6	47.0	0.5	100.0
Urban/rural				
Municipality	51.7	47.9	0.4	100.0
Rural Municipality	54.5	44.3	1.1	100.0
Sex				
Men	56.9	42.7	0.4	100.0
Women	46.8	52.0	1.1	100.0
Age group				
18-24	44.0	55.4	0.6	100.0
25-39	51.0	48.3	0.7	100.0
40-59	57.0	42.5	0.4	100.0
60 and above	56.6	42.1	1.4	100.0
Caste/ethnic group				
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	50.5	49.0	0.5	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	52.1	47.0	0.9	100.0
Newar	51.0	47.9	1.0	100.0
Hill Janajati	51.5	47.8	0.7	100.0
Tarai Caste	62.5	36.5	1.0	100.0
Tarai Janajati	52.5	47.0	0.5	100.0
Dalit	53.3	46.2	0.5	100.0
Muslim	57.7	41.1	1.1	100.0
Education				
No education	50.5	48.2	1.4	100.0
No formal education	57.0	42.8	0.3	100.0
Basic education	52.3	46.8	0.9	100.0
Secondary education	54.0	45.5	0.5	100.0
Higher education	44.7	54.8	0.5	100.0
Occupation/usual activity				
Agriculture	58.3	41.1	0.6	100.0
Business	52.4	47.1	0.5	100.0
Service	52.2	47.1	0.7	100.0
Daily wage	50.1	48.8	1.1	100.0
Household chores	50.4	48.5	1.1	100.0
Not working	43.6	56.0	0.4	100.0
Other activities	61.9	38.1	0.0	100.0
Economic Status				
High	59.2	40.8	0.0	100.0
Medium	54.7	44.6	0.7	100.0
Low	46.6	52.6	0.9	100.0

Table 5.17.A Perceptions of political parties

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the activities of political parties) by their level of trust that these parties will be able to undertake the following, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q603) (N= 5994)					
	Completely agree	Agree to some extent	Completely disagree	DK/CS	Total
Improve public service	13.8	66.3	18.2	1.7	100.0
Implement the three levels of government (federal structure)	20.7	61.9	12.8	4.5	100.0
Promote inclusive culture in the country	17.5	66.4	13.3	2.8	100.0
Follow the law	13.4	56.4	28.2	1.9	100.0
Deliver development	16.6	69.8	13.0	0.6	100.0
Control corruption	6.2	39.7	51.5	2.6	100.0

Table 5.17.1 Perceptions of political parties: improve public services

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the activities of political parties) by their level of trust that these parties will be able to improve public service, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q603.1) (N= 5994)					
	Completely agree	Agree to some extent	Completely disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	13.8	66.3	18.2	1.7	100.0
Province					
Province 1	12.5	68.0	16.4	3.1	100.0
Province 2	30.7	48.3	17.8	3.2	100.0
Province 3	15.9	62.3	20.8	1.0	100.0
Province 4	7.9	75.1	15.9	1.0	100.0
Province 5	6.8	68.6	23.9	0.7	100.0
Province 6	15.2	76.7	7.5	0.7	100.0
Province 7	16.7	67.5	14.7	1.2	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	19.2	58.3	19.8	2.6	100.0
Hill	15.7	68.9	14.8	0.7	100.0
Tarai	11.6	65.9	20.2	2.2	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	13.8	64.5	20.3	1.3	100.0
Rural Municipality	13.6	69.3	14.7	2.3	100.0
Sex					
Men	15.9	64.9	18.5	0.6	100.0
Women	10.7	68.3	17.8	3.2	100.0
Age group					
18-24	11.0	68.8	20.1	0.1	100.0
25-39	11.8	67.5	19.8	0.9	100.0
40-59	15.5	65.8	16.4	2.3	100.0
60 and above	17.5	61.8	16.6	4.0	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	13.8	66.8	19.1	0.3	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	16.2	63.8	19.6	0.5	100.0
Newar	13.2	65.2	17.8	3.7	100.0
Hill Janajati	12.6	68.7	16.6	2.1	100.0
Tarai Caste	24.3	52.6	20.4	2.6	100.0
Tarai Janajati	7.6	72.2	17.6	2.6	100.0
Dalit	11.2	69.6	16.7	2.6	100.0
Muslim	20.5	56.8	18.3	4.4	100.0
Education					
No education	16.4	59.3	17.6	6.7	100.0
No formal education	13.5	69.7	15.4	1.4	100.0
Basic education	12.1	68.1	19.5	0.2	100.0
Secondary education	13.2	68.5	17.9	0.3	100.0
Higher education	15.4	61.1	23.4	0.1	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	18.3	64.4	15.1	2.2	100.0
Business	12.7	72.0	15.1	0.1	100.0
Service	14.5	64.1	21.0	0.4	100.0
Daily wage	9.5	67.8	20.9	1.8	100.0
Household chores	9.5	71.1	16.9	2.5	100.0
Not working	10.7	62.5	24.1	2.8	100.0
Other activities	20.9	56.7	21.3	1.1	100.0
Economic Status					
High	18.5	66.8	14.7	0.0	100.0
Medium	13.9	67.9	17.0	1.2	100.0
Low	12.9	61.9	22.0	3.3	100.0

Table 5.17.2 Perceptions of political parties: implement federal structure

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the activities of political parties) by their level of trust that these parties will be able to implement the three levels of government (federal structure), Nepal, 2017/18 (Q603.2) (N= 5994)					
	Completely agree	Agree to some extent	Completely disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	20.7	61.9	12.8	4.5	100.0
Province					
Province 1	21.4	63.9	9.8	4.9	100.0
Province 2	31.4	44.4	13.6	10.7	100.0
Province 3	24.8	57.4	15.0	2.8	100.0
Province 4	12.6	74.4	9.8	3.2	100.0
Province 5	10.8	68.2	19.5	1.5	100.0
Province 6	16.7	60.5	6.6	16.2	100.0
Province 7	33.0	54.1	9.0	3.9	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	23.9	52.9	15.0	8.2	100.0
Hill	21.9	62.0	12.5	3.6	100.0
Tarai	19.5	63.3	12.7	4.5	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	21.0	61.4	13.6	4.0	100.0
Rural Municipality	20.2	62.7	11.6	5.5	100.0
Sex					
Men	25.6	58.2	13.4	2.8	100.0
Women	13.8	67.1	11.9	7.1	100.0
Age group					
18-24	20.1	63.0	14.6	2.4	100.0
25-39	20.2	63.5	13.3	3.0	100.0
40-59	21.0	63.0	11.1	4.9	100.0
60 and above	22.2	53.9	14.0	9.9	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	25.0	59.9	12.8	2.3	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	25.7	55.9	15.4	2.9	100.0
Newar	21.7	62.8	11.7	3.8	100.0
Hill Janajati	18.2	65.4	11.4	4.9	100.0
Tarai Caste	30.9	46.5	13.2	9.4	100.0
Tarai Janajati	9.7	75.4	10.8	4.1	100.0
Dalit	16.7	62.8	13.0	7.5	100.0
Muslim	16.8	58.2	16.4	8.5	100.0
Education					
No education	15.1	56.8	12.7	15.4	100.0
No formal education	19.2	66.5	10.8	3.6	100.0
Basic education	18.4	66.1	13.4	2.1	100.0
Secondary education	24.0	61.6	13.1	1.2	100.0
Higher education	33.3	51.1	14.7	0.9	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	23.3	59.2	12.2	5.3	100.0
Business	23.0	65.4	10.6	1.1	100.0
Service	26.8	58.2	13.9	1.2	100.0
Daily wage	13.1	68.7	13.2	5.0	100.0
Household chores	12.5	68.4	12.2	7.0	100.0
Not working	19.8	57.4	15.1	7.7	100.0
Other activities	27.4	54.5	15.4	2.7	100.0
Economic Status					
High	32.2	55.8	10.5	1.5	100.0
Medium	22.0	62.4	12.2	3.5	100.0
Low	16.2	61.2	14.8	7.8	100.0

Table 5.17.3 Perceptions of political parties: promote inclusive culture

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the activities of political parties) by their level of trust that these parties will be able to promote inclusive culture in the country, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q603.3) (N= 5994)					
	Completely agree	Agree to some extent	Completely disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	17.5	66.4	13.3	2.8	100.0
Province					
Province 1	18.3	68.0	10.2	3.5	100.0
Province 2	28.7	47.2	17.8	6.3	100.0
Province 3	20.5	62.1	15.9	1.6	100.0
Province 4	9.6	77.8	9.6	3.0	100.0
Province 5	10.9	69.0	18.7	1.4	100.0
Province 6	19.3	72.8	6.8	1.1	100.0
Province 7	21.0	67.1	8.9	3.0	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	21.4	56.2	19.2	3.3	100.0
Hill	19.8	66.2	12.2	1.8	100.0
Tarai	15.4	68.2	13.1	3.3	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	17.4	66.0	14.2	2.3	100.0
Rural Municipality	17.6	67.0	11.8	3.5	100.0
Sex					
Men	20.5	63.8	14.2	1.6	100.0
Women	13.3	70.1	12.1	4.5	100.0
Age group					
18-24	15.7	68.2	15.5	0.6	100.0
25-39	17.1	68.1	13.4	1.4	100.0
40-59	17.7	67.1	11.8	3.4	100.0
60 and above	20.0	58.3	14.4	7.3	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	23.3	62.0	13.8	0.9	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	19.5	64.8	14.2	1.4	100.0
Newar	15.7	69.7	11.2	3.3	100.0
Hill Janajati	14.9	69.7	11.9	3.4	100.0
Tarai Caste	27.3	51.6	16.1	5.0	100.0
Tarai Janajati	9.0	75.8	11.5	3.7	100.0
Dalit	13.8	68.0	14.6	3.6	100.0
Muslim	16.6	61.5	15.2	6.7	100.0
Education					
No education	16.5	59.8	13.5	10.2	100.0
No formal education	14.7	72.4	10.8	2.1	100.0
Basic education	16.1	69.2	13.7	1.1	100.0
Secondary education	19.1	66.4	13.9	0.6	100.0
Higher education	25.0	60.1	14.8	0.1	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	20.2	63.5	13.1	3.2	100.0
Business	17.6	70.1	11.2	1.1	100.0
Service	21.6	63.6	14.3	0.4	100.0
Daily wage	10.7	70.6	15.4	3.3	100.0
Household chores	12.5	72.6	11.0	3.9	100.0
Not working	15.1	64.1	15.5	5.3	100.0
Other activities	25.8	54.8	18.6	0.7	100.0
Economic Status					
High	32.4	57.8	8.8	1.0	100.0
Medium	18.0	67.2	12.8	2.0	100.0
Low	14.6	65.0	15.3	5.1	100.0

Table 5.17.4 Perceptions of political parties: follow the law

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the activities of political parties) by their level of trust that these parties will be able to follow the law, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q603.4) (N= 5994)					
	Completely agree	Agree to some extent	Completely disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	13.4	56.4	28.2	1.9	100.0
Province					
Province 1	12.9	61.0	24.7	1.4	100.0
Province 2	35.1	39.9	18.5	6.5	100.0
Province 3	12.2	50.0	36.2	1.6	100.0
Province 4	6.0	64.5	28.3	1.2	100.0
Province 5	7.0	57.7	34.5	0.8	100.0
Province 6	12.7	65.6	17.6	4.0	100.0
Province 7	19.1	57.0	22.2	1.6	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	18.3	48.5	29.0	4.1	100.0
Hill	14.9	56.0	28.2	0.9	100.0
Tarai	11.6	58.0	28.2	2.2	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	13.0	55.5	30.1	1.4	100.0
Rural Municipality	14.1	58.1	25.0	2.7	100.0
Sex					
Men	15.7	53.8	29.6	0.9	100.0
Women	10.1	60.2	26.3	3.3	100.0
Age group					
18-24	10.8	56.7	32.3	0.2	100.0
25-39	12.5	57.7	28.9	0.9	100.0
40-59	14.3	56.7	26.7	2.3	100.0
60 and above	16.6	52.3	25.7	5.3	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	11.1	51.6	37.0	0.2	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	14.1	52.2	32.4	1.3	100.0
Newar	12.5	61.7	24.3	1.5	100.0
Hill Janajati	11.7	59.5	26.6	2.2	100.0
Tarai Caste	31.1	44.0	20.3	4.5	100.0
Tarai Janajati	6.9	69.4	21.4	2.3	100.0
Dalit	13.8	57.6	26.0	2.5	100.0
Muslim	24.2	49.4	20.6	5.8	100.0
Education					
No education	16.0	54.7	21.4	7.9	100.0
No formal education	12.3	65.9	20.6	1.2	100.0
Basic education	12.1	56.7	30.6	0.6	100.0
Secondary education	12.8	54.8	32.3	0.1	100.0
Higher education	16.3	44.7	38.8	0.1	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	17.9	56.5	23.5	2.1	100.0
Business	11.5	56.0	32.2	0.3	100.0
Service	14.4	50.5	34.8	0.3	100.0
Daily wage	9.6	62.8	26.0	1.7	100.0
Household chores	8.8	62.5	25.2	3.6	100.0
Not working	10.5	53.2	33.2	3.1	100.0
Other activities	22.7	51.7	24.7	1.0	100.0
Economic Status					
High	17.6	48.6	33.4	0.3	100.0
Medium	13.0	56.9	28.7	1.4	100.0
Low	14.2	55.8	26.4	3.6	100.0

Table 5.17.5 Perceptions of political parties: deliver development

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the activities of political parties) by their level of trust that these parties will be able to deliver development, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q603.5) (N= 5994)					
	Completely agree	Agree to some extent	Completely disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	16.6	69.8	13.0	0.6	100.0
Province					
Province 1	14.5	69.8	15.1	0.5	100.0
Province 2	35.6	47.5	14.4	2.5	100.0
Province 3	17.5	67.8	14.2	0.5	100.0
Province 4	8.4	81.9	9.0	0.7	100.0
Province 5	10.5	75.2	14.4	0.0	100.0
Province 6	22.5	68.9	8.5	0.0	100.0
Province 7	22.1	69.2	7.9	0.7	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	23.3	61.4	14.5	0.8	100.0
Hill	19.0	70.2	10.3	0.5	100.0
Tarai	13.9	70.9	14.5	0.7	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	16.5	68.9	14.1	0.5	100.0
Rural Municipality	16.7	71.2	11.3	0.8	100.0
Sex					
Men	20.0	67.4	12.2	0.4	100.0
Women	11.7	73.2	14.3	0.9	100.0
Age group					
18-24	12.4	74.1	13.3	0.1	100.0
25-39	15.8	69.7	14.1	0.4	100.0
40-59	16.9	69.4	12.9	0.8	100.0
60 and above	22.2	65.9	10.3	1.5	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	16.3	70.6	13.1	0.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	19.1	68.1	12.5	0.3	100.0
Newar	13.8	71.2	13.7	1.3	100.0
Hill Janajati	14.9	73.2	11.1	0.8	100.0
Tarai Caste	29.1	55.5	13.9	1.5	100.0
Tarai Janajati	8.6	77.4	13.8	0.3	100.0
Dalit	17.2	66.4	15.2	1.2	100.0
Muslim	22.5	55.4	18.6	3.5	100.0
Education					
No education	18.7	64.8	14.5	2.0	100.0
No formal education	14.3	75.1	9.9	0.8	100.0
Basic education	15.4	71.2	13.1	0.3	100.0
Secondary education	16.5	70.4	12.9	0.1	100.0
Higher education	20.7	62.6	16.8	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	21.0	66.7	11.5	0.8	100.0
Business	15.5	72.4	11.9	0.2	100.0
Service	19.1	67.5	13.3	0.2	100.0
Daily wage	13.2	73.3	12.5	1.0	100.0
Household chores	10.1	73.2	15.7	0.9	100.0
Not working	12.6	72.7	14.0	0.7	100.0
Other activities	28.0	60.8	10.9	0.3	100.0
Economic Status					
High	25.4	67.0	7.7	0.0	100.0
Medium	16.2	70.8	12.6	0.4	100.0
Low	16.8	67.1	14.8	1.2	100.0

Table 5.17.6 Perceptions of political parties: corruption control

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the activities of political parties) by their level of trust that these parties will be able to control corruption, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q603.6) (N= 5994)					
	Completely agree	Agree to some extent	Completely disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	6.2	39.7	51.5	2.6	100.0
Province					
Province 1	5.3	48.5	44.2	1.9	100.0
Province 2	17.7	44.0	30.7	7.6	100.0
Province 3	6.3	36.4	54.8	2.6	100.0
Province 4	3.1	40.3	55.2	1.4	100.0
Province 5	2.5	27.1	69.3	1.1	100.0
Province 6	4.6	54.1	35.2	6.1	100.0
Province 7	9.4	35.9	52.0	2.6	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	7.4	35.7	52.9	4.0	100.0
Hill	6.8	39.6	51.6	2.0	100.0
Tarai	5.7	40.4	51.2	2.8	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	6.5	39.3	52.0	2.2	100.0
Rural Municipality	5.8	40.4	50.6	3.3	100.0
Sex					
Men	7.3	37.4	54.0	1.3	100.0
Women	4.7	43.0	47.9	4.4	100.0
Age group					
18-24	4.8	37.7	56.2	1.2	100.0
25-39	5.6	40.2	52.1	2.1	100.0
40-59	6.9	41.2	49.5	2.4	100.0
60 and above	7.6	36.9	49.3	6.2	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	5.4	35.1	58.7	0.7	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	7.1	36.5	54.8	1.6	100.0
Newar	4.4	42.6	48.7	4.3	100.0
Hill Janajati	4.7	42.0	50.9	2.4	100.0
Tarai Caste	12.4	44.8	36.7	6.2	100.0
Tarai Janajati	3.8	42.4	51.8	1.9	100.0
Dalit	8.1	39.4	47.2	5.3	100.0
Muslim	8.4	47.6	36.8	7.1	100.0
Education					
No education	8.1	44.7	38.8	8.4	100.0
No formal education	5.4	41.1	51.0	2.4	100.0
Basic education	6.2	38.7	53.6	1.4	100.0
Secondary education	5.6	37.4	56.3	0.7	100.0
Higher education	5.8	35.8	58.4	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	8.1	40.3	48.0	3.6	100.0
Business	5.2	41.5	52.7	0.6	100.0
Service	5.4	36.3	57.8	0.5	100.0
Daily wage	6.2	42.0	50.8	1.1	100.0
Household chores	3.9	43.0	48.3	4.8	100.0
Not working	6.4	34.3	56.1	3.2	100.0
Other activities	11.0	40.8	46.7	1.5	100.0
Economic Status					
High	9.5	37.5	52.9	0.0	100.0
Medium	6.1	39.9	51.9	2.1	100.0
Low	6.3	39.3	50.1	4.3	100.0

Table 5.18.A Perceptions of accountability and transparency of political parties

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the activities of political parties) by their level of agreement with the following statements on accountability and transparency, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q604) (N= 5994)					
	Completely agree	Agree to some extent	Completely disagree	DK/CS	Total
Political parties inform the citizens about their decisions and activities, and make public disclosure of their financial transactions	7.4	31.3	28.6	32.7	100.0
Political parties are accountable to the public in all of their decisions	7.7	33.0	29.2	30.1	100.0

Table 5.18.1 Perceptions of accountability and transparency of political parties: transparency

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the activities of political parties) by their level of agreement that political parties inform citizens about their decisions and activities, and make public disclosure of their financial transactions, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q604.1) (N= 5994)						
	Completely agree	Agree to some extent	Completely disagree	DK/CS	Total	
Overall	7.4	31.3	28.6	32.7	100.0	
Province						
Province 1	7.4	37.5	32.0	23.0	100.0	
Province 2	14.5	39.9	10.0	35.6	100.0	
Province 3	9.3	31.8	16.1	42.8	100.0	
Province 4	5.3	30.3	35.4	29.1	100.0	
Province 5	4.1	20.2	41.3	34.4	100.0	
Province 6	3.8	34.9	37.0	24.4	100.0	
Province 7	6.7	26.3	26.8	40.2	100.0	
Ecological zone						
Mountain	10.3	30.2	18.0	41.5	100.0	
Hill	8.8	32.9	25.3	32.9	100.0	
Tarai	6.0	30.5	32.4	31.1	100.0	
Urban/rural						
Municipality	7.1	31.0	28.8	33.0	100.0	
Rural Municipality	7.9	31.8	28.2	32.1	100.0	
Sex						
Men	8.5	31.5	25.2	34.9	100.0	
Women	5.8	31.1	33.4	29.6	100.0	
Age group						
18-24	4.9	33.1	28.1	34.0	100.0	
25-39	7.1	33.0	28.4	31.5	100.0	
40-59	8.7	29.8	29.1	32.4	100.0	
60 and above	7.5	29.0	28.6	34.9	100.0	
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	6.7	29.1	25.0	39.1	100.0	
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	8.1	30.8	28.5	32.5	100.0	
Newar	8.8	34.5	19.3	37.4	100.0	
Hill Janajati	7.6	36.0	26.8	29.6	100.0	
Tarai Caste	10.4	40.1	17.8	31.7	100.0	
Tarai Janajati	4.1	22.7	43.6	29.6	100.0	
Dalit	7.8	31.4	28.6	32.2	100.0	
Muslim	11.6	30.2	28.8	29.3	100.0	
Education						
No education	6.6	26.9	27.1	39.4	100.0	
No formal education	7.9	29.2	35.6	27.3	100.0	
Basic education	8.5	32.7	30.1	28.7	100.0	
Secondary education	7.1	34.2	25.7	33.0	100.0	
Higher education	5.5	30.8	23.5	40.3	100.0	
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	9.0	30.0	25.8	35.1	100.0	
Business	10.9	33.5	27.2	28.3	100.0	
Service	6.5	31.5	25.7	36.3	100.0	
Daily wage	5.4	30.2	30.7	33.7	100.0	
Household chores	4.8	30.7	37.7	26.8	100.0	
Not working	5.1	33.4	26.8	34.7	100.0	
Other activities	12.7	32.5	20.7	34.1	100.0	
Economic Status						
High	15.0	24.4	28.9	31.7	100.0	
Medium	7.3	33.7	26.9	32.1	100.0	
Low	7.0	25.2	33.5	34.4	100.0	

Table 5.18.2 Perceptions of accountability and transparency of political parties: accountability

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the activities of political parties) by their level of agreement that political parties are accountable to the public in all of their decisions, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q604.2) (N= 5994)T					
	Completely agree	Agree to some extent	Completely disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	7.7	33.0	29.2	30.1	100.0
Province					
Province 1	10.2	39.2	30.6	20.1	100.0
Province 2	11.7	39.4	9.7	39.2	100.0
Province 3	8.4	31.1	19.4	41.1	100.0
Province 4	5.6	32.5	37.4	24.6	100.0
Province 5	4.1	23.4	42.0	30.6	100.0
Province 6	5.9	34.5	36.1	23.4	100.0
Province 7	6.0	32.8	26.8	34.5	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	10.1	33.0	17.7	39.3	100.0
Hill	10.7	33.0	27.1	29.1	100.0
Tarai	5.4	33.0	32.4	29.2	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	7.4	32.0	29.8	30.8	100.0
Rural Municipality	8.2	34.7	28.3	28.9	100.0
Sex					
Men	8.8	32.6	26.7	31.9	100.0
Women	6.1	33.6	32.7	27.5	100.0
Age group					
18-24	5.2	34.8	30.0	29.9	100.0
25-39	6.9	34.3	30.1	28.7	100.0
40-59	9.3	32.0	28.8	29.9	100.0
60 and above	8.5	30.2	27.1	34.3	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	6.6	29.6	29.8	33.9	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	9.0	32.9	28.6	29.5	100.0
Newar	9.0	35.5	20.9	34.6	100.0
Hill Janajati	9.1	36.2	27.6	27.1	100.0
Tarai Caste	9.3	36.8	19.1	34.8	100.0
Tarai Janajati	3.7	28.3	41.2	26.8	100.0
Dalit	7.6	35.9	26.0	30.5	100.0
Muslim	12.0	29.9	30.5	27.6	100.0
Education					
No education	7.5	27.8	25.3	39.4	100.0
No formal education	8.3	33.3	34.7	23.7	100.0
Basic education	8.5	34.9	30.2	26.5	100.0
Secondary education	7.2	35.5	28.3	29.1	100.0
Higher education	6.2	28.8	27.6	37.4	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	9.7	32.7	25.4	32.2	100.0
Business	10.6	34.3	30.7	24.4	100.0
Service	6.4	32.4	28.3	32.9	100.0
Daily wage	6.5	33.2	29.6	30.6	100.0
Household chores	5.2	33.5	36.4	24.9	100.0
Not working	4.5	32.6	29.1	33.8	100.0
Other activities	14.3	32.3	19.1	34.3	100.0
Economic Status					
High	15.7	26.2	31.7	26.5	100.0
Medium	7.6	35.2	28.0	29.2	100.0
Low	7.4	27.2	32.6	32.8	100.0

Table 5.19 Perceptions of candidate selection

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the activities of political parties) by their perceptions of how political parties select candidates in elections, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q605) (N=5594)							
	Based on previous performance	Based on seniority in the party	Based on recommendations from local committee	Based on kinship/ relation with senior political leaders	Based on financial donation to the party	Any other basis	DK/CS Total
Overall	33.4	15.1	9.0	25.2	9.6	1.9	5.7 100.0
Province							
Province 1	28.9	19.2	5.8	31.2	9.2	1.1	4.6 100.0
Province 2	35.1	14.0	12.5	7.9	5.8	11.5	13.1 100.0
Province 3	24.8	13.8	13.2	27.6	13.3	1.8	5.4 100.0
Province 4	56.6	9.9	6.7	12.9	8.7	0.2	5.1 100.0
Province 5	40.6	12.4	5.9	27.4	10.8	0.3	2.5 100.0
Province 6	24.4	30.7	19.6	16.3	3.6	0.0	5.2 100.0
Province 7	18.4	13.6	10.6	38.8	7.6	0.9	10.1 100.0
Ecological zone							
Mountain	29.4	14.4	16.3	21.0	7.2	2.8	8.9 100.0
Hill	40.3	16.8	8.3	18.8	8.5	1.4	5.9 100.0
Tarai	29.7	14.1	8.3	30.0	10.7	2.1	5.1 100.0
Urban/rural							
Municipality	32.2	14.8	8.3	26.8	10.6	2.2	5.1 100.0
Rural Municipality	35.5	15.6	10.3	22.5	7.8	1.4	6.9 100.0
Sex							
Men	31.3	15.2	10.1	26.3	11.2	2.6	3.2 100.0
Women	36.3	15.0	7.5	23.7	7.3	1.0	9.3 100.0
Age group							
18-24	35.6	13.9	7.9	24.8	11.0	1.7	5.1 100.0
25-39	31.2	15.7	9.9	27.7	9.0	1.6	4.9 100.0
40-59	34.7	15.1	8.8	23.6	10.0	2.3	5.4 100.0
60 and above	33.4	15.0	8.5	23.4	8.2	2.2	9.4 100.0

Table 5.19 Cntd...

	Based on previous performance	Based on seniority in the party	Based on recommendations from local committee	Based on kinship/ relation with senior political leaders	Based on financial donation to the party	Any other basis	DK/CS	Total
Caste/ethnic group								
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	27.4	15.5	9.8	30.2	14.3	0.5	2.3	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	30.9	16.4	10.2	27.1	9.5	1.0	4.8	100.0
Newar	31.5	18.8	8.1	29.6	5.3	1.2	5.4	100.0
Hill Janajati	38.2	13.8	8.4	21.1	9.5	2.6	6.3	100.0
Tarai Caste	29.8	17.5	9.2	16.8	7.9	8.5	10.4	100.0
Tarai Janajati	38.5	11.9	8.8	27.8	6.4	0.7	6.0	100.0
Dalit	35.7	16.2	6.6	23.3	8.1	1.6	8.5	100.0
Muslim	29.7	14.4	13.2	19.7	13.5	2.5	7.0	100.0
Education								
No education	34.8	14.2	6.0	23.6	4.7	2.4	14.3	100.0
No formal education	39.3	16.0	8.3	21.7	7.3	1.4	5.9	100.0
Basic education	37.6	13.6	10.6	22.2	10.1	1.7	4.1	100.0
Secondary education	28.8	16.8	10.4	26.4	12.9	2.0	2.8	100.0
Higher education	20.7	13.4	7.4	43.5	11.9	2.3	0.8	100.0
Occupation/usual activity								
Agriculture	40.4	14.3	8.7	20.5	7.0	2.6	6.6	100.0
Business	28.8	18.6	10.2	26.2	12.3	1.7	2.3	100.0
Service	24.4	16.1	11.0	32.5	12.5	1.4	2.2	100.0
Daily wage	33.6	12.6	12.3	20.8	11.4	3.6	5.8	100.0
Household chores	37.3	16.0	6.4	24.3	6.2	0.8	8.9	100.0
Not working	29.5	13.2	6.7	29.4	11.5	2.2	7.5	100.0
Other activities	30.6	11.5	13.8	23.5	13.6	1.7	5.1	100.0
Economic Status								
High	30.7	17.2	13.7	21.6	11.0	3.1	2.6	100.0
Medium	33.0	15.5	9.1	25.2	10.7	1.7	4.7	100.0
Low	34.8	13.7	8.5	25.5	6.2	2.5	8.9	100.0

Table 5.20 Support to political parties

Percentage distribution of people (who knew about the activities of political parties) by the nature of support that they have provided to political parties in the past (multiple responses allowed), Nepal, 2017/18 (Q606) (N=5994)								
	Financial support on a regular basis (levy)	Extortion (involuntary financial support)	Occasional donations (voluntary financial support)	Non-financial support such as campaigning, rallies, distributing pamphlets, etc.	Done nothing except casting votes	No support at all	DK/CS	Total
Overall	6.4	1.2	10.8	29.8	65.6	11.1	0.1	100.0
Province								
Province 1	6.1	1.2	9.7	27.1	68.2	3.3	0.0	100.0
Province 2	3.8	0.6	6.1	28.9	57.1	27.7	0.4	100.0
Province 3	7.6	0.8	7.0	33.4	70.1	6.2	0.1	100.0
Province 4	7.9	1.7	14.7	29.5	72.0	2.7	0.1	100.0
Province 5	5.7	0.8	13.5	24.2	57.4	22.4	0.0	100.0
Province 6	6.6	1.9	17.0	32.1	76.3	3.1	0.0	100.0
Province 7	6.8	2.6	14.1	42.2	60.3	18.7	0.0	100.0
Ecological zone								
Mountain	5.5	0.7	8.9	31.4	72.2	7.4	0.2	100.0
Hill	8.3	1.8	13.3	30.8	68.1	4.3	0.0	100.0
Tarai	5.4	0.9	9.6	28.9	63.0	15.9	0.1	100.0
Urban/rural								
Municipality	6.8	1.3	11.3	30.4	63.1	13.0	0.1	100.0
Rural Municipality	5.9	1.1	10.1	28.8	70.0	7.7	0.0	100.0
Sex								
Men	8.8	1.6	14.3	36.9	60.1	10.4	0.1	100.0
Women	3.0	0.7	5.9	19.9	73.5	11.9	0.1	100.0
Age group								
18-24	1.2	0.7	4.4	25.4	68.2	14.8	0.0	100.0
25-39	5.3	1.0	9.9	29.9	65.3	12.4	0.2	100.0
40-59	9.6	1.7	13.7	33.2	64.8	8.5	0.0	100.0
60 and above	7.4	0.8	13.4	26.4	65.9	9.7	0.0	100.0

Table 5.20 Cntd...

Caste/ethnic group	Financial support on a regular basis (levy).	Extortion (involuntary financial support)	Occasional donations (voluntary financial support)	Non-financial support such as campaigning, rallies, distributing pamphlets, etc.	Done nothing except casting votes	No support at all	DK/CS	Total
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	10.0	2.3	14.2	33.7	63.5	8.2	0.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	8.1	1.9	15.8	31.5	63.2	7.5	0.1	100.0
Newar	6.2	0.0	10.2	28.9	62.7	7.5	0.0	100.0
Hill Janajati	5.3	0.6	7.8	28.1	72.3	4.5	0.1	100.0
Tarai Caste	3.2	1.1	6.4	23.9	57.1	26.0	0.5	100.0
Tarai Janajati	4.5	0.6	9.3	22.9	69.4	22.0	0.0	100.0
Dalit	4.7	0.5	8.2	37.5	63.8	9.9	0.0	100.0
Muslim	4.8	0.0	2.9	32.0	59.2	16.4	0.0	100.0
Education								
No education	1.7	0.3	4.1	21.8	72.0	14.1	0.1	100.0
No formal education	7.0	0.6	11.4	29.9	66.5	8.5	0.1	100.0
Basic education	7.4	0.8	11.0	34.6	62.9	11.3	0.0	100.0
Secondary education	7.6	1.5	12.6	32.0	64.9	9.8	0.1	100.0
Higher education	9.1	4.8	19.2	25.2	59.6	13.5	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity								
Agriculture	9.1	0.8	11.6	35.5	62.9	10.6	0.0	100.0
Business	6.4	2.8	15.2	37.1	61.9	7.6	0.1	100.0
Service	9.0	2.1	17.0	26.3	64.4	11.2	0.1	100.0
Daily wage	3.5	0.1	3.1	28.9	72.3	11.4	0.0	100.0
Household chores	1.9	0.4	5.7	20.9	71.6	12.8	0.1	100.0
Not working	2.5	0.9	4.9	21.5	69.9	12.5	0.0	100.0
Other activities	16.9	1.7	22.8	56.0	45.6	10.5	0.7	100.0
Economic Status								
High	9.1	4.2	23.4	36.3	64.4	7.1	0.0	100.0
Medium	6.8	1.2	11.9	30.7	65.2	9.0	0.0	100.0
Low	5.1	0.8	6.8	26.9	67.0	17.4	0.2	100.0

Table 5.21.A Membership of organisations

Percentage distribution of people by the organisations of which they are members, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q501) (N=12872)				
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total
Self-Help Groups (Aama Samuha, social clubs, etc.)	32.0	67.6	0.4	100.0
User groups (groups related to forest or other development activities)	22.1	77.5	0.4	100.0
Non-governmental Organizations	9.1	89.8	1.1	100.0
Political party	10.1	89.5	0.4	100.0
Trade union	1.6	97.0	1.3	100.0
Religious/cultural organization	10.4	89.1	0.5	100.0
Professional organizations or associations (medical association, teacher association, cooperative association, farmer association, etc.)	9.4	89.4	1.1	100.0
Professional organizations or associations (medical association, teacher association, cooperative association, farmer association, etc.)	9.4	89.4	1.1	100.0
Ward Citizen Forum	3.9	94.4	1.7	100.0
Citizen Awareness Centre	2.6	95.8	1.7	100.0
Tole (neighborhood) Committee	16.7	82.8	0.5	100.0
Caste/ethnic organizations	6.9	92.5	0.6	100.0

Table 5.21.1 Membership of self-help groups

Percentage distribution of the members of self-help groups (Aama Samuha, social clubs, etc.), Nepal, 2017/18 (Q501.1)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	32.0	67.6	0.4	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	32.0	68.0	0.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	19.0	80.8	0.1	100.0	2309
Province 3	38.4	60.4	1.3	100.0	2565
Province 4	43.5	55.9	0.6	100.0	1309
Province 5	30.3	69.6	0.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	30.8	69.0	0.1	100.0	707
Province 7	34.6	65.4	0.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	36.1	63.8	0.1	100.0	1153
Hill	36.9	62.7	0.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	27.9	71.7	0.4	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	32.0	67.5	0.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	31.9	67.8	0.3	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	21.2	78.7	0.2	100.0	6064
Women	41.6	57.8	0.5	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	30.4	69.6	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	37.4	62.5	0.1	100.0	4329
40-59	35.0	64.7	0.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	16.9	81.8	1.3	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	39.4	59.7	0.9	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	36.7	63.1	0.2	100.0	2528
Newar	34.2	65.1	0.6	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	34.6	65.1	0.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	21.2	78.8	0.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	27.1	72.7	0.2	100.0	1795
Dalit	28.4	70.9	0.6	100.0	1693
Muslim	10.7	88.9	0.4	100.0	291
Education					
No education	26.8	72.3	0.9	100.0	4441
No formal education	34.5	65.1	0.4	100.0	2229
Basic education	33.5	66.5	0.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	35.7	64.3	0.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	37.0	63.0	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	34.0	65.6	0.4	100.0	3837
Business	36.6	63.4	0.0	100.0	1236
Service	30.7	69.3	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	20.3	79.3	0.4	100.0	1085
Household chores	38.1	61.7	0.1	100.0	3409
Not working	17.3	81.1	1.6	100.0	1494
Other activities	38.4	61.6	0.0	100.0	326
Economic Status					
High	33.1	66.9	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	34.2	65.3	0.4	100.0	8222
Low	27.7	72.0	0.3	100.0	4417

Table 5.21.2 Membership of user groups

Percentage distribution of the members of user groups (groups related to forest or other development activities), Nepal, 2017/18 (Q501.2)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	22.1	77.5	0.4	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	24.2	75.5	0.3	100.0	2498
Province 2	4.6	95.2	0.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	30.6	68.4	1.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	32.7	66.8	0.6	100.0	1309
Province 5	20.6	79.3	0.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	16.8	83.1	0.1	100.0	707
Province 7	27.8	72.1	0.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	31.9	68.0	0.1	100.0	1153
Hill	29.2	70.6	0.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	15.6	83.9	0.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	21.8	77.7	0.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	22.6	77.2	0.2	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	26.7	73.1	0.2	100.0	6064
Women	18.0	81.5	0.5	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	12.4	87.4	0.2	100.0	1693
25-39	23.7	76.2	0.1	100.0	4329
40-59	27.1	72.8	0.2	100.0	4568
60 and above	16.3	82.3	1.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	32.4	66.7	1.0	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	29.4	70.5	0.1	100.0	2528
Newar	21.5	77.1	1.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	25.6	74.0	0.4	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	5.4	94.4	0.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	15.4	84.3	0.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	16.7	83.1	0.2	100.0	1693
Muslim	3.2	96.5	0.4	100.0	291
Education					
No education	12.7	86.5	0.8	100.0	4441
No formal education	25.8	73.9	0.3	100.0	2229
Basic education	29.1	70.8	0.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	24.9	74.9	0.2	100.0	2799
Higher education	31.8	68.0	0.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	29.0	70.7	0.4	100.0	3837
Business	24.7	75.0	0.2	100.0	1236
Service	28.0	71.9	0.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	17.7	82.2	0.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	16.2	83.7	0.1	100.0	3409
Not working	9.4	88.7	1.8	100.0	1494
Other activities	38.3	61.7	0.0	100.0	326
Economic Status					
High	29.7	70.3	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	24.1	75.4	0.5	100.0	8222
Low	18.0	81.9	0.2	100.0	4417

Table 5.21.3 Membership of non-governmental organisations

Percentage distribution of the members of non-governmental organisations, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q501.3)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	9.1	89.8	1.1	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	13.9	85.7	0.4	100.0	2498
Province 2	5.0	94.7	0.4	100.0	2309
Province 3	8.8	88.5	2.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	10.4	88.4	1.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	7.7	91.0	1.3	100.0	2287
Province 6	10.0	89.2	0.8	100.0	707
Province 7	8.4	91.2	0.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	12.0	87.4	0.6	100.0	1153
Hill	11.1	87.3	1.6	100.0	4771
Tarai	7.2	91.9	0.9	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	9.1	89.8	1.1	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	9.1	89.8	1.1	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	9.0	90.6	0.4	100.0	6064
Women	9.2	89.0	1.8	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	7.2	92.2	0.5	100.0	1693
25-39	10.8	88.7	0.5	100.0	4329
40-59	10.3	88.5	1.2	100.0	4568
60 and above	4.9	92.6	2.5	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	12.5	85.7	1.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	11.3	87.8	0.9	100.0	2528
Newar	11.1	85.8	3.1	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	9.0	89.7	1.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	6.1	93.8	0.1	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	6.6	92.9	0.4	100.0	1795
Dalit	7.8	90.7	1.5	100.0	1693
Muslim	2.4	96.7	0.9	100.0	291
Education					
No education	5.1	92.7	2.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	7.6	91.4	1.0	100.0	2229
Basic education	9.6	89.6	0.7	100.0	2865
Secondary education	13.4	86.6	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	23.5	76.5	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	8.5	90.2	1.3	100.0	3837
Business	11.2	88.5	0.3	100.0	1236
Service	19.4	80.4	0.2	100.0	1484
Daily wage	7.2	92.6	0.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	7.3	91.3	1.4	100.0	3409
Not working	3.1	94.2	2.7	100.0	1494
Other activities	13.9	85.8	0.3	100.0	326
Economic Status					
High	13.2	86.8	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	10.4	88.5	1.1	100.0	8222
Low	6.5	92.3	1.2	100.0	4417

Table 5.21.4 Membership of political parties

Percentage distribution of the members of political parties, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q501.4)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	10.1	89.5	0.4	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	10.3	89.7	0.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	6.5	93.4	0.1	100.0	2309
Province 3	12.6	86.1	1.3	100.0	2565
Province 4	12.1	87.3	0.6	100.0	1309
Province 5	9.5	90.5	0.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	9.6	90.4	0.1	100.0	707
Province 7	10.5	89.1	0.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	13.8	85.9	0.2	100.0	1153
Hill	11.2	88.4	0.4	100.0	4771
Tarai	8.7	90.9	0.4	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	9.9	89.5	0.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	10.3	89.5	0.2	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	16.9	82.9	0.2	100.0	6064
Women	4.0	95.4	0.6	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	6.9	92.9	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	8.9	91.0	0.1	100.0	4329
40-59	13.0	86.8	0.2	100.0	4568
60 and above	8.8	89.7	1.5	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	16.9	82.2	0.9	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	12.7	86.9	0.4	100.0	2528
Newar	10.1	89.1	0.8	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	9.4	90.4	0.2	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	6.2	93.7	0.1	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	6.4	93.4	0.1	100.0	1795
Dalit	7.2	92.2	0.7	100.0	1693
Muslim	8.1	91.7	0.2	100.0	291
Education					
No education	3.1	96.1	0.8	100.0	4441
No formal education	11.2	88.4	0.4	100.0	2229
Basic education	12.9	86.9	0.2	100.0	2865
Secondary education	16.0	84.0	0.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	17.8	82.1	0.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	12.1	87.4	0.4	100.0	3837
Business	15.3	84.6	0.1	100.0	1236
Service	16.2	83.8	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	5.9	93.9	0.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	3.8	96.0	0.2	100.0	3409
Not working	6.4	91.9	1.7	100.0	1494
Other activities	34.7	65.3	0.0	100.0	326
Economic Status					
High	22.7	76.8	0.5	100.0	233
Medium	11.8	87.8	0.5	100.0	8222
Low	6.3	93.4	0.3	100.0	4417

Table 5.21.5 Membership of trade unions

Percentage distribution of the members of trade unions, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q501.5)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	1.6	97.0	1.3	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	1.8	98.2	0.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	1.7	97.8	0.5	100.0	2309
Province 3	2.2	94.3	3.5	100.0	2565
Province 4	0.7	97.5	1.8	100.0	1309
Province 5	1.3	97.2	1.5	100.0	2287
Province 6	0.7	98.3	1.0	100.0	707
Province 7	2.1	97.5	0.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	2.7	96.6	0.7	100.0	1153
Hill	1.5	96.1	2.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	1.5	97.7	0.8	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	1.8	97.1	1.1	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	1.3	97.0	1.8	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	3.0	96.3	0.7	100.0	6064
Women	0.4	97.7	1.9	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	1.0	98.4	0.6	100.0	1693
25-39	1.8	97.6	0.6	100.0	4329
40-59	2.3	96.3	1.4	100.0	4568
60 and above	0.4	96.4	3.2	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	2.5	95.5	2.0	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	2.2	96.4	1.3	100.0	2528
Newar	2.0	96.1	1.9	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	0.9	97.3	1.8	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	1.3	98.6	0.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	2.2	97.3	0.5	100.0	1795
Dalit	0.8	97.6	1.6	100.0	1693
Muslim	1.0	98.4	0.6	100.0	291
Education					
No education	0.3	96.8	2.9	100.0	4441
No formal education	0.8	97.7	1.5	100.0	2229
Basic education	1.5	98.2	0.3	100.0	2865
Secondary education	2.8	97.0	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	9.8	90.2	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	0.7	97.5	1.8	100.0	3837
Business	3.2	95.9	0.9	100.0	1236
Service	6.1	93.9	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	1.6	97.6	0.8	100.0	1085
Household chores	0.2	98.5	1.3	100.0	3409
Not working	0.5	96.7	2.8	100.0	1494
Other activities	5.0	94.4	0.7	100.0	326
Economic Status					
High	7.8	90.9	1.3	100.0	233
Medium	1.9	96.8	1.3	100.0	8222
Low	0.7	97.9	1.4	100.0	4417

Table 5.21.6 Membership of religious/cultural organisations

Percentage distribution of the members of religious/cultural organisations, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q501.6)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	10.4	89.1	0.5	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	16.6	83.3	0.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	6.9	92.7	0.4	100.0	2309
Province 3	14.9	83.8	1.3	100.0	2565
Province 4	10.5	88.9	0.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	5.8	94.1	0.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	1.9	97.6	0.5	100.0	707
Province 7	8.6	91.1	0.3	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	14.7	84.9	0.4	100.0	1153
Hill	10.8	88.7	0.5	100.0	4771
Tarai	9.5	90.1	0.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	11.3	88.2	0.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	9.0	90.5	0.4	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	13.4	86.4	0.2	100.0	6064
Women	7.8	91.5	0.7	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	6.1	93.8	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	8.7	91.0	0.3	100.0	4329
40-59	12.5	87.2	0.4	100.0	4568
60 and above	12.8	85.9	1.3	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	15.0	83.9	1.1	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	11.3	88.4	0.3	100.0	2528
Newar	17.4	82.6	0.0	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	11.9	87.7	0.4	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	7.5	92.3	0.1	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	7.4	92.3	0.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	5.5	93.7	0.8	100.0	1693
Muslim	8.8	91.0	0.2	100.0	291
Education					
No education	6.1	92.9	1.0	100.0	4441
No formal education	11.5	88.0	0.4	100.0	2229
Basic education	11.8	88.0	0.2	100.0	2865
Secondary education	13.9	86.0	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	16.3	83.7	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	11.4	88.1	0.4	100.0	3837
Business	9.9	90.0	0.1	100.0	1236
Service	15.6	84.1	0.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	7.0	92.8	0.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	8.1	91.5	0.4	100.0	3409
Not working	7.2	91.5	1.4	100.0	1494
Other activities	28.3	71.0	0.7	100.0	326
Economic Status					
High	20.2	79.6	0.2	100.0	233
Medium	12.2	87.2	0.6	100.0	8222
Low	6.6	93.1	0.3	100.0	4417

Table 5.21.7 Membership of professional organisations/associations

Percentage distribution of the members of professional organisations or associations (medical associations, teacher associations, cooperative associations, farmer associations, etc.), Nepal, 2017/18 (Q501.7)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	9.4	89.4	1.1	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	8.3	91.6	0.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	6.7	92.9	0.4	100.0	2309
Province 3	13.0	84.0	3.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	12.4	86.3	1.3	100.0	1309
Province 5	8.6	90.3	1.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	8.8	90.2	0.9	100.0	707
Province 7	8.4	90.9	0.6	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	14.4	84.7	0.8	100.0	1153
Hill	11.7	86.5	1.8	100.0	4771
Tarai	7.1	92.2	0.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	9.4	89.6	1.0	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	9.4	89.1	1.4	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	13.3	86.1	0.5	100.0	6064
Women	6.0	92.4	1.7	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	6.7	93.1	0.2	100.0	1693
25-39	11.2	88.5	0.4	100.0	4329
40-59	10.5	88.2	1.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	6.1	90.9	3.0	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	16.8	81.7	1.5	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	11.2	87.5	1.4	100.0	2528
Newar	12.5	85.7	1.8	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	8.1	90.6	1.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	7.3	92.5	0.3	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	7.1	92.6	0.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	5.6	92.8	1.6	100.0	1693
Muslim	4.4	95.5	0.2	100.0	291
Education					
No education	3.5	94.0	2.5	100.0	4441
No formal education	6.9	91.9	1.2	100.0	2229
Basic education	9.7	90.2	0.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	15.6	84.3	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	36.2	63.8	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	8.1	90.3	1.6	100.0	3837
Business	17.3	82.4	0.3	100.0	1236
Service	28.3	71.7	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	4.8	94.7	0.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	3.7	95.3	1.0	100.0	3409
Not working	2.7	94.7	2.7	100.0	1494
Other activities	16.5	82.9	0.7	100.0	326
Economic Status					
High	29.9	68.8	1.2	100.0	233
Medium	11.4	87.5	1.1	100.0	8222
Low	4.8	94.0	1.2	100.0	4417

Table 5.21.8 Membership of Ward Citizen Forums

Percentage distribution of the members of Ward Citizen Forums, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q501.8)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	3.9	94.4	1.7	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	4.0	96.0	0.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	2.3	96.9	0.8	100.0	2309
Province 3	5.3	91.4	3.3	100.0	2565
Province 4	6.6	85.1	8.3	100.0	1309
Province 5	3.1	96.8	0.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	3.3	96.0	0.7	100.0	707
Province 7	2.9	96.9	0.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	5.9	92.4	1.7	100.0	1153
Hill	5.8	91.0	3.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	2.3	97.0	0.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	3.9	94.5	1.6	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	3.9	94.2	1.9	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	5.6	93.6	0.8	100.0	6064
Women	2.4	95.0	2.6	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	2.6	96.2	1.3	100.0	1693
25-39	4.2	94.7	1.1	100.0	4329
40-59	4.4	94.1	1.5	100.0	4568
60 and above	3.4	92.9	3.7	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	5.8	92.3	1.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	4.9	94.1	0.9	100.0	2528
Newar	3.5	93.2	3.3	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	3.9	93.1	3.0	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	2.1	97.5	0.4	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	2.0	97.5	0.6	100.0	1795
Dalit	4.3	93.3	2.5	100.0	1693
Muslim	1.7	97.8	0.5	100.0	291
Education					
No education	1.3	95.7	3.0	100.0	4441
No formal education	3.9	94.0	2.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	5.4	93.7	0.9	100.0	2865
Secondary education	5.6	93.8	0.6	100.0	2799
Higher education	8.8	91.1	0.1	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	4.9	93.0	2.1	100.0	3837
Business	4.4	94.4	1.2	100.0	1236
Service	6.9	92.7	0.4	100.0	1484
Daily wage	2.6	96.5	0.9	100.0	1085
Household chores	2.0	96.4	1.6	100.0	3409
Not working	1.8	95.0	3.2	100.0	1494
Other activities	11.9	86.6	1.5	100.0	326
Economic Status					
High	14.9	85.1	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	4.2	94.1	1.7	100.0	8222
Low	2.8	95.3	1.8	100.0	4417

Table 5.21.9 Membership of Citizen Awareness Centres

Percentage distribution of the members of Citizen Awareness Centres, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q501.9)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	2.6	95.8	1.7	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	1.8	97.8	0.4	100.0	2498
Province 2	1.9	97.6	0.4	100.0	2309
Province 3	3.8	93.1	3.1	100.0	2565
Province 4	3.7	88.7	7.6	100.0	1309
Province 5	2.5	97.3	0.2	100.0	2287
Province 6	2.2	97.3	0.5	100.0	707
Province 7	2.0	97.4	0.6	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	2.8	94.9	2.4	100.0	1153
Hill	3.5	93.6	3.0	100.0	4771
Tarai	1.9	97.4	0.6	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	2.7	95.7	1.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	2.3	95.8	1.8	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	3.0	96.3	0.8	100.0	6064
Women	2.3	95.3	2.4	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	2.1	96.7	1.2	100.0	1693
25-39	2.8	96.2	1.0	100.0	4329
40-59	3.2	95.3	1.5	100.0	4568
60 and above	1.3	95.2	3.6	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	2.5	95.6	1.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	2.9	96.1	1.0	100.0	2528
Newar	3.4	93.2	3.3	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	2.2	94.7	3.1	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	2.0	97.8	0.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	2.4	97.3	0.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	3.8	94.2	2.1	100.0	1693
Muslim	0.0	99.5	0.5	100.0	291
Education					
No education	1.5	95.7	2.9	100.0	4441
No formal education	2.2	95.7	2.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	3.4	95.8	0.8	100.0	2865
Secondary education	3.1	96.4	0.5	100.0	2799
Higher education	6.7	92.9	0.4	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	3.2	94.7	2.1	100.0	3837
Business	2.4	96.8	0.8	100.0	1236
Service	4.1	95.5	0.4	100.0	1484
Daily wage	1.3	97.6	1.1	100.0	1085
Household chores	1.8	96.7	1.5	100.0	3409
Not working	0.8	96.0	3.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	9.7	88.8	1.5	100.0	326
Economic Status					
High	8.0	91.4	0.6	100.0	233
Medium	2.7	95.6	1.7	100.0	8222
Low	2.0	96.3	1.6	100.0	4417

Table 5.21.10 Membership of Tole Committees

Percentage distribution of the members of a Tole (neighbourhood) Committee, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q501.10)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	16.7	82.8	0.5	100	12872
Province					
Province 1	18.2	81.8	0.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	6.3	93.3	0.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	24.6	73.9	1.5	100.0	2565
Province 4	21.5	77.7	0.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	15.7	84.3	0.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	8.0	91.9	0.1	100.0	707
Province 7	17.9	81.5	0.6	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	26.7	72.9	0.5	100.0	1153
Hill	19.2	80.3	0.5	100.0	4771
Tarai	13.3	86.2	0.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	18.9	80.5	0.7	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	13.2	86.6	0.2	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	20.8	79.0	0.3	100.0	6064
Women	13.0	86.3	0.7	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	12.2	87.7	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	17.7	82.0	0.3	100.0	4329
40-59	19.4	80.2	0.5	100.0	4568
60 and above	12.6	86.1	1.3	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	26.9	72.1	1.0	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	21.5	78.3	0.2	100.0	2528
Newar	21.4	76.7	2.0	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	16.3	83.4	0.2	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	6.0	94.0	0.1	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	11.6	88.0	0.4	100.0	1795
Dalit	13.0	86.1	0.9	100.0	1693
Muslim	6.0	93.6	0.4	100.0	291
Education					
No education	8.5	90.5	1.1	100.0	4441
No formal education	16.6	82.8	0.6	100.0	2229
Basic education	20.9	79.0	0.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	22.9	77.0	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	29.8	70.2	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	18.5	80.9	0.7	100.0	3837
Business	23.5	76.4	0.1	100.0	1236
Service	26.2	73.7	0.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	13.2	86.5	0.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	11.5	88.3	0.2	100.0	3409
Not working	8.5	89.8	1.8	100.0	1494
Other activities	29.1	70.9	0.0	100.0	326
Economic Status					
High	29.5	70.3	0.1	100.0	233
Medium	19.1	80.3	0.6	100.0	8222
Low	11.4	88.2	0.4	100.0	4417

Table 5.21.11 Membership of caste/ethnic organisations

Percentage distribution of the members of caste/ethnic organisations, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q501.11)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	6.9	92.5	0.6	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	12.3	87.6	0.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	5.6	94.1	0.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	5.9	92.6	1.6	100.0	2565
Province 4	9.8	89.2	1.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	4.8	95.1	0.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	1.3	98.0	0.7	100.0	707
Province 7	4.4	95.2	0.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	9.3	90.1	0.5	100.0	1153
Hill	7.6	91.7	0.6	100.0	4771
Tarai	6.0	93.5	0.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	7.1	92.1	0.8	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	6.6	93.2	0.2	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	9.3	90.5	0.2	100.0	6064
Women	4.7	94.4	0.9	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	5.0	94.8	0.2	100.0	1693
25-39	6.7	93.1	0.2	100.0	4329
40-59	8.2	91.4	0.4	100.0	4568
60 and above	6.1	92.2	1.7	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	3.9	95.1	1.0	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	4.8	94.9	0.3	100.0	2528
Newar	10.9	86.7	2.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	9.0	90.7	0.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	5.3	94.6	0.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	7.4	92.4	0.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	9.3	89.8	1.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	7.3	92.6	0.2	100.0	291
Education					
No education	5.1	93.7	1.2	100.0	4441
No formal education	8.4	91.0	0.5	100.0	2229
Basic education	7.7	92.1	0.2	100.0	2865
Secondary education	7.3	92.5	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	8.2	91.8	0.1	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	8.3	91.1	0.6	100.0	3837
Business	8.3	91.4	0.3	100.0	1236
Service	9.8	90.1	0.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	7.9	91.7	0.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	4.1	95.5	0.4	100.0	3409
Not working	3.1	95.2	1.8	100.0	1494
Other activities	15.0	85.0	0.0	100.0	326
Economic Status					
High	13.7	86.2	0.1	100.0	233
Medium	7.2	92.1	0.7	100.0	8222
Low	5.9	93.7	0.4	100.0	4417

Table 5.22 Interest in politics and current affairs

Percentage distribution of people by their level of interest in politics and current affairs of the State (government decisions, announcements, activities, etc.), Nepal, 2017/18 (Q502)							
	Very interested	Interested to some extent	Not very interested	Not interested at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	21.3	34.4	16.9	26.0	1.4	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	22.4	40.1	17.1	20.3	0.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	19.6	20.9	11.6	46.5	1.4	100.0	2309
Province 3	22.7	40.5	14.8	19.3	2.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	30.1	34.3	14.7	20.3	0.6	100.0	1309
Province 5	19.8	35.7	23.2	20.7	0.7	100.0	2287
Province 6	14.5	32.6	21.6	29.9	1.3	100.0	707
Province 7	16.6	34.4	19.2	26.8	3.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	19.9	41.8	17.0	19.5	1.9	100.0	1153
Hill	24.4	37.9	15.6	20.6	1.5	100.0	4771
Tarai	19.4	30.8	17.8	30.8	1.2	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	22.2	34.8	16.7	24.8	1.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	19.9	33.7	17.3	27.9	1.2	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	31.8	37.3	14.4	15.9	0.5	100.0	6064
Women	11.9	31.8	19.2	35.0	2.1	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	18.5	45.4	19.6	16.3	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	21.3	37.1	17.2	23.7	0.8	100.0	4329
40-59	23.1	32.4	17.0	26.4	1.2	100.0	4568
60 and above	19.8	25.3	14.5	36.7	3.7	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	32.8	41.8	11.5	12.6	1.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	24.5	39.7	17.3	17.5	1.0	100.0	2528
Newar	19.9	33.4	18.5	23.4	4.7	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	18.1	38.7	18.1	24.1	1.0	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	22.5	24.3	13.2	39.5	0.6	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	15.7	28.5	22.3	32.2	1.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	15.6	28.1	17.9	36.5	2.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	19.3	16.0	11.2	49.6	3.9	100.0	291
Education							
No education	9.4	23.4	17.5	46.4	3.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	19.6	37.7	19.8	22.0	0.9	100.0	2229
Basic education	24.8	39.4	19.6	16.1	0.2	100.0	2865
Secondary education	32.1	44.2	12.9	10.8	0.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	51.8	34.0	7.3	6.4	0.6	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	22.4	36.4	17.4	22.5	1.4	100.0	3837
Business	27.0	38.8	17.5	16.4	0.2	100.0	1236
Service	40.8	40.2	11.1	7.7	0.2	100.0	1484
Daily wage	13.6	36.1	20.1	29.3	0.8	100.0	1085
Household chores	11.5	28.9	19.4	38.8	1.4	100.0	3409
Not working	16.9	33.0	14.7	31.3	4.1	100.0	1494
Other activities	46.5	26.3	9.9	17.3	0.0	100.0	326
Economic Status							
High	35.4	36.8	6.7	19.7	1.4	100.0	233
Medium	24.4	38.5	16.6	19.6	0.9	100.0	8222
Low	14.8	26.6	18.2	38.2	2.2	100.0	4417

Table 5.23 Sources of information on politics and current affairs

Percentage distribution of the sources of respondents' information on politics and current affairs, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q503)												
	Print newspaper	Radio	Online newspaper	Television	Social media	Friends/family members	Local political leaders	Local social workers	Government employees	DK/CS	Total Number	
Overall	17.0	72.6	7.1	55.9	24.4	44.8	15.4	8.0	3.2	2.2	100.0	12872
Province												
Province 1	19.6	70.0	6.1	68.8	27.1	51.4	15.2	9.3	4.0	1.6	100.0	2498
Province 2	15.1	68.3	4.3	40.8	16.0	50.9	18.3	9.0	4.5	5.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	25.3	68.5	13.5	69.8	29.0	27.6	11.8	7.2	2.7	3.1	100.0	2565
Province 4	15.6	79.6	11.1	68.6	29.2	46.6	18.3	7.1	4.5	0.6	100.0	1309
Province 5	12.7	73.7	4.6	51.1	23.6	45.9	7.2	6.8	0.5	0.6	100.0	2287
Province 6	4.4	87.1	3.0	13.2	15.0	44.5	24.5	2.7	0.9	4.1	100.0	707
Province 7	12.0	75.7	1.8	37.9	22.8	56.5	28.5	12.2	6.1	1.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone												
Mountain	13.4	82.0	5.5	39.6	21.6	39.8	19.6	10.5	4.5	3.5	100.0	1153
Hill	16.0	72.8	9.3	53.1	25.5	43.1	18.4	9.5	4.9	2.6	100.0	4771
Tarai	18.5	70.5	5.7	61.3	24.2	47.1	12.3	6.4	1.6	1.8	100.0	6948
Urban/rural												
Municipality	19.5	70.7	8.3	62.6	26.5	44.0	13.6	7.5	2.9	2.1	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	12.8	75.6	5.1	45.0	21.0	46.2	18.4	8.9	3.7	2.4	100.0	5007
Sex												
Men	23.5	79.1	9.2	55.6	29.2	43.7	21.3	10.2	4.6	1.2	100.0	6064
Women	10.0	65.4	4.9	56.4	19.2	46.0	9.1	5.7	1.7	3.4	100.0	6808
Age group												
18-24	25.1	73.2	16.6	63.1	60.1	41.9	9.0	4.9	1.9	0.4	100.0	1693
25-39	19.2	74.4	9.7	58.3	33.6	43.7	14.3	7.8	3.5	1.9	100.0	4329
40-59	15.4	72.0	3.6	55.7	10.6	47.0	17.3	8.9	3.6	2.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	8.3	69.2	0.7	44.8	2.1	45.0	19.7	9.5	2.9	5.0	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group												
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	32.0	75.7	12.8	79.3	36.6	37.1	14.6	9.2	4.8	0.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	19.2	75.8	8.0	57.2	25.7	41.5	18.6	7.9	3.5	1.5	100.0	2528
Newar	21.1	61.5	15.8	72.1	32.2	36.0	13.5	7.7	4.2	2.8	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	13.2	71.8	7.3	52.7	25.5	43.0	13.5	7.9	2.8	2.4	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	17.4	71.2	3.8	49.3	18.1	51.1	18.9	8.3	4.1	3.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	11.2	70.0	3.1	47.7	18.4	59.1	12.1	6.7	1.0	1.8	100.0	1795
Dalit	6.2	71.3	2.1	38.5	12.4	46.9	15.9	8.2	2.7	4.9	100.0	1693
Muslim	9.1	71.2	2.7	44.6	21.7	47.7	21.3	8.5	5.6	2.2	100.0	291

Table 5.23 Cntd...

	Print newspaper	Radio	Online newspaper	Television	Social media	Friends/family members	Local political leaders	Local social workers	Government employees	DK/CS	Total	Number
Education												
No education	1.3	61.8	0.8	33.7	0.6	49.5	13.6	6.1	1.3	6.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	5.5	74.1	0.8	49.2	4.1	47.3	18.1	10.1	2.5	1.6	100.0	2229
Basic education	16.5	79.2	5.2	61.5	24.7	43.9	15.8	7.1	2.5	0.7	100.0	2865
Secondary education	36.5	76.2	16.1	74.8	55.3	40.7	15.5	9.0	5.4	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	47.1	74.0	28.7	78.3	69.7	36.0	13.7	9.8	9.0	1.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities												
Agriculture	7.7	75.6	2.2	47.4	10.0	50.4	18.7	9.6	3.4	2.8	100.0	3837
Business	29.8	71.9	8.6	73.5	35.5	39.8	14.7	8.2	3.0	1.3	100.0	1236
Service	41.4	77.8	21.4	71.3	51.6	36.9	15.4	9.5	8.0	0.4	100.0	1484
Daily wage	7.8	77.5	2.7	36.2	17.0	46.6	18.2	7.2	1.9	2.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	7.7	65.2	2.3	53.7	15.0	45.7	10.1	4.4	0.8	3.3	100.0	3409
Not working	22.8	67.1	15.5	60.3	44.0	40.1	11.7	7.4	1.8	2.3	100.0	1494
Other activity	35.7	83.2	8.7	70.5	36.9	45.1	32.6	16.7	8.0	0.0	100.0	326
Economic Status												
High	35.0	72.0	13.0	73.1	32.0	29.9	17.3	8.0	4.0	4.7	100.0	233
Medium	21.1	73.5	9.3	66.3	30.2	42.5	14.9	8.3	3.6	1.0	100.0	8222
Low	6.2	70.4	1.7	30.7	10.5	51.1	16.5	7.3	2.2	5.0	100.0	4417

Table 5.24 Political and topical discussions

Percentage distribution of the people by whether they discuss politics and current affairs and events with their family, friends or colleagues, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q504) (N=7259)				
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total
Overall	71.9	27.7	0.4	100.0
Province				
Province 1	72.4	27.4	0.2	100.0
Province 2	68.6	31.2	0.2	100.0
Province 3	70.9	27.7	1.3	100.0
Province 4	82.7	17.3	0.1	100.0
Province 5	75.7	24.3	0.1	100.0
Province 6	53.7	45.8	0.5	100.0
Province 7	68.4	31.4	0.2	100.0
Ecological zone				
Mountain	67.6	32.2	0.3	100.0
Hill	72.1	27.0	0.8	100.0
Tarai	72.6	27.3	0.1	100.0
Urban/rural				
Municipality	72.0	27.5	0.4	100.0
Rural Municipality	71.7	28.0	0.4	100.0
Sex				
Men	80.1	19.8	0.2	100.0
Women	63.0	36.3	0.7	100.0
Age group				
18-24	74.8	25.1	0.1	100.0
25-39	75.9	23.8	0.3	100.0
40-59	71.1	28.6	0.3	100.0
60 and above	62.1	36.6	1.3	100.0
Caste/ethnic group				
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	82.6	17.3	0.1	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	73.8	25.8	0.4	100.0
Newar	71.1	24.2	4.7	100.0
Hill Janajati	68.2	31.4	0.3	100.0
Tarai Caste	71.4	28.5	0.1	100.0
Tarai Janajati	69.8	30.1	0.1	100.0
Dalit	63.0	36.7	0.3	100.0
Muslim	80.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
Education				
No education	52.8	46.2	1.1	100.0
No formal education	69.1	30.5	0.4	100.0
Basic education	79.5	20.4	0.1	100.0
Secondary education	83.8	16.1	0.1	100.0
Higher education	88.2	11.8	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activities				
Agriculture	72.0	27.6	0.5	100.0
Business	78.5	21.2	0.4	100.0
Service	87.8	12.1	0.1	100.0
Daily wage	69.9	30.0	0.1	100.0
Household chores	60.4	39.3	0.3	100.0
Not working	66.0	32.8	1.2	100.0
Other activity	91.7	8.3	0.0	100.0
Economic Status				
High	79.5	20.0	0.5	100.0
Medium	76.1	23.5	0.4	100.0
Low	61.6	37.9	0.5	100.0

Table 5.25 Political and topical discussions

Percentage distribution of people (who do discuss politics and current affairs and events) by who they have these discussions with, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q505)										
	Friends	Family members	Community elders	Political party leaders / workers	NGO workers	School teachers	Public/ government officials	Others	Total	Number
Overall	86.3	76.6	34.9	19.4	4.5	6.6	2.7	0.3	100.0	12872
Province										
Province 1	83.8	78.4	36.6	20.5	5.8	7.9	4.0	0.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	91.2	82.3	29.2	19.4	2.2	2.8	3.9	1.4	100.0	2309
Province 3	81.1	77.9	33.9	17.0	6.5	5.7	2.0	0.2	100.0	2565
Province 4	89.5	80.3	39.5	21.2	6.4	10.9	2.8	0.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	86.1	69.4	23.3	10.6	0.6	4.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	90.2	56.2	42.1	39.0	1.8	5.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	707
Province 7	92.1	80.7	60.0	31.2	8.1	11.7	5.6	0.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone										
Mountain	90.3	75.0	47.2	27.3	8.4	11.7	5.7	0.2	100.0	1153
Hill	85.4	72.1	37.6	20.7	4.9	9.7	3.6	0.1	100.0	4771
Tarai	86.4	80.4	30.6	17.0	3.5	3.2	1.4	0.4	100.0	6948
Urban/rural										
Municipality	86.7	78.6	33.0	18.3	4.8	5.9	2.6	0.3	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	85.7	73.3	38.1	21.3	4.1	7.8	2.8	0.2	100.0	5007
Sex										
Men	88.5	69.7	44.6	27.6	5.6	8.1	3.9	0.3	100.0	6064
Women	83.4	86.3	21.5	8.0	3.0	4.5	1.0	0.3	100.0	6808
Age group										
18-24	90.4	70.1	23.1	12.2	2.9	5.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	89.8	77.0	28.7	16.7	5.2	6.9	2.7	0.3	100.0	4329
40-59	85.7	78.6	40.6	23.2	5.4	7.2	3.3	0.4	100.0	4568
60 and above	74.1	77.6	50.1	24.8	2.2	5.9	2.5	0.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group										
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	85.9	82.7	37.4	18.6	7.1	10.5	3.5	0.2	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	86.0	73.6	41.0	24.3	6.0	8.7	3.0	0.1	100.0	2528
Newar	85.2	78.8	30.3	22.1	4.9	8.2	4.9	0.0	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	84.2	73.0	32.6	16.2	4.0	6.4	2.1	0.1	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	89.2	76.8	31.0	21.7	3.0	2.7	3.8	1.4	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	89.1	77.8	30.6	14.4	2.0	2.6	0.5	0.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	86.0	77.9	32.1	20.0	2.3	3.3	2.1	0.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	95.6	74.9	39.1	24.0	3.9	5.0	6.8	1.5	100.0	291
Education										
No education	77.7	81.1	32.9	14.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	82.7	76.8	39.2	20.9	3.5	4.2	1.7	0.4	100.0	2229
Basic education	89.3	75.6	35.0	19.2	3.2	4.1	1.7	0.2	100.0	2865
Secondary education	90.4	75.0	33.7	21.8	6.7	11.0	4.2	0.3	100.0	2799
Higher education	92.1	74.1	34.9	22.0	13.0	21.5	7.9	0.3	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities										
Agriculture	86.9	76.3	40.5	21.7	3.2	5.0	2.2	0.3	100.0	3837
Business	90.9	79.2	34.9	24.0	3.9	5.1	2.7	0.3	100.0	1236
Service	89.4	74.1	37.2	22.2	10.2	20.4	5.9	0.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	89.7	71.5	36.8	20.1	3.3	2.3	1.6	0.4	100.0	1085
Household chores	81.3	84.8	23.5	8.3	2.9	1.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	3409
Not working	79.8	70.5	31.0	16.2	2.7	2.8	1.0	0.1	100.0	1494
Other activity	89.4	65.9	44.4	39.4	8.1	8.8	11.0	1.6	100.0	326
Economic Status										
High	83.7	76.1	38.3	27.0	7.4	9.0	10.0	1.1	100.0	233
Medium	85.7	78.4	34.4	19.9	5.4	7.5	2.8	0.3	100.0	8222
Low	88.4	71.5	36.1	17.2	1.8	3.7	1.6	0.3	100.0	4417

Table 5.26 Government communications on matters of public concern

Percentage distribution of people by how frequently they feel the government communicates about matters of public concern in their locality (through meetings, advertisements, radio campaigns, etc.), Nepal, 2017/18 (Q801)							
	Regularly	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	24.8	48.2	11.8	6.7	8.5	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	24.1	49.1	11.7	9.2	5.9	100.0	2498
Province 2	25.2	37.7	12.3	11.1	13.6	100.0	2309
Province 3	26.1	49.7	11.0	6.8	6.4	100.0	2565
Province 4	24.8	54.1	11.1	4.7	5.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	20.2	56.5	12.7	3.1	7.5	100.0	2287
Province 6	34.7	46.6	10.2	2.5	6.0	100.0	707
Province 7	25.9	41.6	12.8	4.7	15.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	20.6	41.3	18.2	9.8	10.2	100.0	1153
Hill	21.7	53.2	12.2	5.8	7.1	100.0	4771
Tarai	27.7	45.9	10.5	6.9	9.1	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	27.0	48.2	10.8	5.6	8.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	21.5	48.1	13.4	8.4	8.6	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	27.2	48.7	12.7	6.6	4.8	100.0	6064
Women	22.8	47.7	11.0	6.9	11.7	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	26.2	55.6	10.5	4.9	2.8	100.0	1693
25-39	25.5	51.5	12.1	5.7	5.1	100.0	4329
40-59	24.8	46.9	12.1	7.4	8.7	100.0	4568
60 and above	22.6	38.8	11.5	8.7	18.5	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	34.7	46.0	11.6	3.9	3.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	26.4	50.8	10.7	5.3	6.8	100.0	2528
Newar	23.6	48.0	7.6	9.6	11.3	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	22.5	50.2	13.6	6.8	6.9	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	28.1	40.8	10.5	9.2	11.4	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	20.6	50.7	12.3	6.1	10.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	19.6	46.6	12.4	8.6	12.8	100.0	1693
Muslim	17.4	43.3	10.9	14.0	14.4	100.0	291
Education							
No education	16.6	41.7	12.8	9.6	19.4	100.0	4441
No formal education	25.9	51.7	11.3	6.0	5.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	28.3	51.8	11.8	5.5	2.6	100.0	2865
Secondary education	32.1	51.1	11.0	4.6	1.2	100.0	2799
Higher education	32.2	52.7	10.6	4.1	0.4	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	24.8	49.0	12.2	6.7	7.3	100.0	3837
Business	33.9	50.1	8.9	4.6	2.4	100.0	1236
Service	30.1	52.2	12.5	3.5	1.7	100.0	1484
Daily wage	17.8	50.9	15.8	9.0	6.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	21.9	46.1	11.6	7.6	12.8	100.0	3409
Not working	22.5	43.9	10.4	8.4	14.7	100.0	1494
Other activities	32.1	45.1	11.0	4.2	7.6	100.0	326
Economic Status							
High	39.1	40.3	11.4	6.8	2.4	100.0	233
Medium	28.0	50.5	10.6	5.4	5.5	100.0	8222
Low	18.3	44.3	14.1	9.1	14.3	100.0	4417

Table 5.27 Clarity of government information

Percentage distribution of people (who feel the government does communicate about issues of public concern) by how well they understand the information /messages provided by the government, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q802) (N=10919)					
	Understand clearly	Understand to some extent	Do not understand at all	DK/CS	Total
Overall	38.1	53.9	7.7	0.2	100.0
Province					
Province 1	33.3	60.1	6.2	0.4	100.0
Province 2	32.7	53.2	13.6	0.5	100.0
Province 3	47.5	47.9	4.4	0.2	100.0
Province 4	34.0	60.4	5.6	0.1	100.0
Province 5	39.0	52.9	8.0	0.1	100.0
Province 6	41.3	52.0	6.6	0.1	100.0
Province 7	38.0	50.9	10.9	0.3	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	29.8	58.1	11.7	0.3	100.0
Hill	38.3	54.6	6.9	0.2	100.0
Tarai	39.3	52.7	7.7	0.3	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	41.0	51.8	6.9	0.2	100.0
Rural Municipality	33.5	57.2	9.0	0.3	100.0
Sex					
Men	47.4	47.8	4.5	0.2	100.0
Women	29.2	59.8	10.8	0.3	100.0
Age group					
18-24	50.1	47.4	2.5	0.0	100.0
25-39	41.7	53.0	5.1	0.2	100.0
40-59	34.8	56.0	9.0	0.2	100.0
60 and above	26.3	57.3	15.8	0.7	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	55.7	40.9	3.4	0.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	44.4	49.5	5.9	0.2	100.0
Newar	47.0	50.7	2.4	0.0	100.0
Hill Janajati	29.8	61.4	8.5	0.3	100.0
Tarai Caste	38.3	49.4	11.7	0.5	100.0
Tarai Janajati	36.7	54.1	9.0	0.2	100.0
Dalit	23.2	64.7	11.6	0.5	100.0
Muslim	22.4	69.8	7.8	0.0	100.0
Education					
No education	14.7	65.5	19.1	0.8	100.0
No formal education	29.0	65.5	5.6	0.0	100.0
Basic education	42.9	53.7	3.3	0.0	100.0
Secondary education	61.8	36.6	1.5	0.1	100.0
Higher education	71.8	27.6	0.6	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	32.4	59.0	8.3	0.4	100.0
Business	48.5	49.1	2.2	0.1	100.0
Service	63.2	34.6	2.1	0.1	100.0
Daily wage	29.4	64.0	6.5	0.1	100.0
Household chores	27.4	60.2	12.3	0.1	100.0
Not working	39.4	50.0	10.1	0.5	100.0
Other activities	64.4	33.7	1.9	0.0	100.0
Economic Status					
High	47.0	43.9	8.1	1.0	100.0
Medium	43.8	51.0	5.0	0.2	100.0
Low	25.3	60.7	13.5	0.4	100.0

Table 5.28 Perceptions of the media's effectiveness

Percentage distribution of people by how effectively they feel the media informs people about government activities, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q803)							
	Very effective	Effective to some extent	Less effective	Not effective at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	29.3	54.1	5.0	2.2	9.4	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	24.6	62.7	3.9	3.2	5.5	100.0	2498
Province 2	26.7	46.6	6.5	2.8	17.4	100.0	2309
Province 3	27.5	56.3	5.2	2.2	8.8	100.0	2565
Province 4	43.6	47.8	2.9	0.7	5.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	23.8	60.1	5.5	2.6	8.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	41.4	45.9	5.7	0.7	6.3	100.0	707
Province 7	35.1	46.1	5.4	0.9	12.5	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	23.6	54.6	9.2	3.1	9.5	100.0	1153
Hill	34.9	50.9	4.5	2.6	7.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	26.4	56.2	4.7	1.8	10.9	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	30.3	54.2	4.6	1.8	9.1	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	27.7	53.9	5.7	2.8	9.8	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	32.8	53.1	5.9	2.4	5.8	100.0	6064
Women	26.1	55.0	4.3	2.0	12.5	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	32.9	57.7	4.7	1.6	3.1	100.0	1693
25-39	28.3	58.8	4.8	2.0	6.1	100.0	4329
40-59	30.0	52.9	5.1	2.4	9.6	100.0	4568
60 and above	27.1	44.8	5.5	2.8	19.7	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	37.4	52.4	4.4	1.8	4.0	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	33.4	54.1	4.6	2.2	5.7	100.0	2528
Newar	31.9	49.6	7.1	2.7	8.7	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	28.6	55.9	4.7	2.5	8.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	31.2	47.7	6.0	2.8	12.3	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	21.1	60.7	4.6	1.8	11.8	100.0	1795
Dalit	23.8	52.8	5.7	1.9	15.7	100.0	1693
Muslim	19.2	46.8	8.3	2.8	22.9	100.0	291
Education							
No education	21.8	49.0	5.5	2.7	21.0	100.0	4441
No formal education	24.7	62.1	5.2	1.4	6.6	100.0	2229
Basic education	33.0	56.9	4.7	2.5	2.9	100.0	2865
Secondary education	39.4	52.8	4.4	2.0	1.4	100.0	2799
Higher education	37.0	55.2	6.3	1.1	0.4	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	30.9	53.4	5.3	2.1	8.4	100.0	3837
Business	34.7	56.8	3.4	1.5	3.6	100.0	1236
Service	38.2	52.9	5.1	1.8	2.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	21.3	61.5	6.6	2.2	8.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	24.5	54.7	4.7	2.7	13.5	100.0	3409
Not working	27.0	49.2	5.0	2.5	16.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	36.6	48.1	7.6	2.4	5.4	100.0	326
Economic Status							
High	28.0	54.1	10.0	4.4	3.5	100.0	233
Medium	32.0	55.7	4.4	1.8	6.2	100.0	8222
Low	24.3	51.1	6.0	2.9	15.7	100.0	4417

Table 5.29.A Role of the media

Percentage distribution of people by their level of agreement with the following statements about the media, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q804) (N=12872)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
The media provide true information	24.2	50.9	14.7	3.3	6.8	100.0
The media highlight only the weaknesses of government	7.0	36.4	34.5	10.9	11.2	100.0
The media provide biased information against some individuals or organizations	12.5	44.2	20.1	11.2	12.0	100.0
The media disseminate equal information about different political parties and leaders	19.5	44.9	19.0	5.9	10.6	100.0
The media have been working effectively to promote good governance	22.3	55.6	7.9	2.2	12.0	100.0
People in your locality have equal access to information from the media	26.4	40.2	18.1	10.4	4.9	100.0

Table 5.29.1 Role of the media: telling the truth

Percentage distribution of people by their level of agreement that the media provides true information, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q804.1)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	24.2	50.9	14.7	3.3	6.8	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	21.5	53.7	17.6	3.9	3.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	16.6	48.5	15.2	3.0	16.8	100.0	2309
Province 3	27.5	49.3	12.5	5.6	5.1	100.0	2565
Province 4	22.7	59.3	13.3	1.4	3.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	26.1	56.9	10.8	1.9	4.3	100.0	2287
Province 6	42.1	37.9	14.4	0.9	4.7	100.0	707
Province 7	25.3	40.5	22.1	4.0	8.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	29.1	45.7	13.6	5.7	5.8	100.0	1153
Hill	32.4	47.0	13.1	2.7	4.9	100.0	4771
Tarai	17.9	54.5	16.1	3.3	8.2	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	22.9	52.1	15.0	3.4	6.6	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	26.3	49.1	14.3	3.2	7.1	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	23.5	51.2	16.8	4.2	4.3	100.0	6064
Women	24.9	50.7	12.9	2.6	8.9	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	24.4	54.4	16.4	2.9	1.9	100.0	1693
25-39	22.1	54.2	15.6	3.5	4.5	100.0	4329
40-59	25.5	49.9	14.3	3.2	7.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	25.5	44.4	12.8	3.4	13.9	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	23.0	52.8	16.6	5.5	2.1	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	30.4	48.1	15.1	3.1	3.3	100.0	2528
Newar	30.8	46.0	13.7	6.5	3.0	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	25.0	55.4	12.0	2.2	5.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	20.1	46.7	17.2	3.3	12.8	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	16.9	54.8	17.3	2.8	8.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	25.0	47.1	13.3	3.0	11.7	100.0	1693
Muslim	19.3	41.8	12.5	4.1	22.3	100.0	291
Education							
No education	25.9	44.6	12.0	2.2	15.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	24.3	54.4	14.4	2.2	4.6	100.0	2229
Basic education	25.0	52.6	16.1	4.4	1.9	100.0	2865
Secondary education	21.9	55.1	17.5	4.4	1.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	19.0	58.7	16.8	5.2	0.4	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	28.1	48.3	14.3	2.5	6.8	100.0	3837
Business	21.7	57.8	13.2	5.1	2.3	100.0	1236
Service	21.7	54.7	17.7	4.8	1.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	20.3	54.7	14.7	3.9	6.4	100.0	1085
Household chores	24.2	49.7	13.9	2.8	9.4	100.0	3409
Not working	21.6	49.9	15.2	2.7	10.5	100.0	1494
Other activities	25.4	43.3	19.5	6.3	5.5	100.0	326
Economic Status							
High	18.2	58.9	13.2	7.5	2.2	100.0	233
Medium	24.2	53.2	15.3	3.3	4.0	100.0	8222
Low	24.6	46.4	13.8	3.1	12.1	100.0	4417

Table 5.29.2 Role of the media: focus on government

Percentage distribution of people by their level of agreement that the media highlight only the weaknesses of government, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q804.2)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	7.0	36.4	34.5	10.9	11.2	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	7.3	39.9	40.2	6.5	6.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	4.3	47.5	21.2	7.3	19.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	12.8	32.7	27.0	16.3	11.1	100.0	2565
Province 4	7.8	34.4	31.2	19.6	7.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	5.3	32.2	44.9	6.7	10.9	100.0	2287
Province 6	2.7	23.8	40.9	22.9	9.7	100.0	707
Province 7	4.0	32.7	44.8	6.4	12.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	7.9	30.2	36.8	15.0	10.0	100.0	1153
Hill	10.1	31.8	31.0	16.4	10.8	100.0	4771
Tarai	4.8	40.5	36.6	6.4	11.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	6.5	37.4	34.8	10.3	11.0	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	7.8	34.7	34.1	11.8	11.6	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	8.1	37.3	36.6	11.8	6.3	100.0	6064
Women	6.1	35.5	32.7	10.1	15.6	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	7.7	37.2	38.7	12.6	3.9	100.0	1693
25-39	7.1	36.7	37.8	10.6	7.8	100.0	4329
40-59	7.1	37.1	33.5	10.7	11.6	100.0	4568
60 and above	6.2	33.7	27.4	10.4	22.3	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	8.1	35.4	39.3	12.4	4.9	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	8.6	32.4	37.6	14.5	6.9	100.0	2528
Newar	11.2	34.2	26.8	13.5	14.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	7.7	35.2	33.7	12.6	10.9	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	5.3	41.7	27.1	9.6	16.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	3.7	41.8	37.7	4.3	12.5	100.0	1795
Dalit	6.4	36.2	31.4	9.0	17.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	4.7	36.6	29.0	5.2	24.5	100.0	291
Education							
No education	5.6	34.8	26.4	9.5	23.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	7.4	37.7	36.5	9.9	8.5	100.0	2229
Basic education	7.2	38.0	38.9	11.3	4.6	100.0	2865
Secondary education	8.3	35.7	40.8	12.8	2.4	100.0	2799
Higher education	9.9	38.7	37.3	13.7	0.3	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	7.1	35.7	34.1	11.5	11.6	100.0	3837
Business	10.2	38.8	34.9	12.0	4.0	100.0	1236
Service	8.9	35.3	41.2	12.8	1.8	100.0	1484
Daily wage	7.3	37.5	34.9	9.8	10.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	5.3	36.7	32.4	10.0	15.5	100.0	3409
Not working	6.2	35.5	33.1	8.0	17.1	100.0	1494
Other activities	5.4	36.2	35.4	16.0	6.9	100.0	326
Economic Status							
High	8.4	34.4	40.2	12.8	4.3	100.0	233
Medium	7.8	36.7	36.6	11.4	7.6	100.0	8222
Low	5.5	35.9	30.5	9.8	18.3	100.0	4417

Table 5.29.3 Role of the media: bias

Percentage distribution of people by their level of agreement that the media provides biased information against some individuals or organizations, 2017/18 (Q804.3)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	12.5	44.2	20.1	11.2	12.0	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	9.1	45.7	29.1	8.8	7.3	100.0	2498
Province 2	18.3	44.6	10.3	6.0	20.8	100.0	2309
Province 3	15.6	41.4	13.7	16.9	12.4	100.0	2565
Province 4	10.4	45.3	17.5	19.1	7.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	10.4	46.9	24.9	8.6	9.2	100.0	2287
Province 6	5.8	34.4	30.1	21.4	8.4	100.0	707
Province 7	11.8	45.5	21.7	4.9	16.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	9.0	34.0	25.6	19.3	12.1	100.0	1153
Hill	12.4	39.0	19.6	17.9	11.1	100.0	4771
Tarai	13.1	49.4	19.6	5.3	12.6	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	13.3	45.6	19.6	9.7	11.8	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	11.2	42.0	20.9	13.6	12.2	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	15.2	46.3	19.5	11.9	7.1	100.0	6064
Women	10.0	42.3	20.6	10.7	16.3	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	11.3	48.9	23.0	12.5	4.3	100.0	1693
25-39	13.1	46.6	20.8	10.9	8.5	100.0	4329
40-59	13.5	43.0	19.9	11.1	12.5	100.0	4568
60 and above	10.1	38.4	17.1	11.2	23.3	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	18.0	44.6	20.8	11.1	5.6	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	11.2	43.1	23.7	14.2	7.7	100.0	2528
Newar	14.8	39.5	16.7	14.5	14.6	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	9.5	43.3	20.7	15.2	11.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	17.4	42.7	15.4	7.4	17.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	11.0	52.3	18.5	4.8	13.4	100.0	1795
Dalit	10.6	40.6	20.7	9.7	18.5	100.0	1693
Muslim	14.6	43.8	10.9	5.6	25.1	100.0	291
Education							
No education	10.3	36.8	17.4	10.2	25.2	100.0	4441
No formal education	11.9	46.0	22.2	11.2	8.8	100.0	2229
Basic education	13.0	48.0	20.6	12.8	5.6	100.0	2865
Secondary education	13.8	49.9	22.5	11.6	2.2	100.0	2799
Higher education	23.0	47.7	18.4	10.0	0.9	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	12.3	42.8	19.5	12.5	12.9	100.0	3837
Business	14.3	51.9	19.4	9.5	4.8	100.0	1236
Service	18.8	46.5	19.9	12.9	2.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	12.4	44.9	20.6	11.1	11.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	9.9	42.8	20.6	11.0	15.8	100.0	3409
Not working	9.2	42.0	22.2	8.4	18.2	100.0	1494
Other activities	20.8	43.5	14.8	11.4	9.4	100.0	326
Economic Status							
High	24.5	47.8	13.6	8.5	5.6	100.0	233
Medium	13.1	45.8	21.2	11.6	8.3	100.0	8222
Low	10.7	41.0	18.4	10.8	19.1	100.0	4417

Table 5.29.4 Role of the media: coverage

Percentage distribution of people by their level of agreement that the media disseminates equal information about different political parties and leaders, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q804.4)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	19.5	44.9	19.0	5.9	10.6	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	15.7	45.4	26.3	5.9	6.6	100.0	2498
Province 2	12.8	51.0	11.8	4.0	20.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	25.6	40.0	15.6	8.0	10.8	100.0	2565
Province 4	25.7	40.1	22.4	5.3	6.5	100.0	1309
Province 5	18.0	51.7	16.4	6.7	7.2	100.0	2287
Province 6	31.4	41.1	17.0	4.5	5.9	100.0	707
Province 7	16.7	36.7	27.9	5.5	13.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	25.9	37.2	18.6	7.9	10.5	100.0	1153
Hill	25.8	37.8	18.6	7.9	9.9	100.0	4771
Tarai	14.2	51.0	19.4	4.3	11.1	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	18.3	46.4	19.4	5.7	10.3	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	21.5	42.5	18.5	6.4	11.0	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	20.1	44.3	21.5	8.0	6.1	100.0	6064
Women	19.1	45.4	16.9	4.1	14.6	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	21.2	47.0	20.2	7.8	3.8	100.0	1693
25-39	18.2	47.5	20.9	6.4	7.0	100.0	4329
40-59	20.6	44.2	18.3	5.8	11.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	18.9	39.6	16.0	4.1	21.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	21.2	43.6	22.2	9.4	3.7	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	23.8	43.2	20.1	6.9	6.0	100.0	2528
Newar	18.3	39.4	19.3	9.6	13.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	22.3	42.5	19.9	4.7	10.6	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	17.0	48.0	14.9	4.2	16.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	12.0	50.3	20.7	5.2	11.8	100.0	1795
Dalit	18.0	46.0	15.1	4.6	16.3	100.0	1693
Muslim	12.8	47.4	11.6	3.2	25.1	100.0	291
Education							
No education	18.9	42.4	12.1	3.3	23.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	20.0	47.9	20.4	4.1	7.6	100.0	2229
Basic education	21.2	47.7	20.7	6.7	3.7	100.0	2865
Secondary education	18.9	44.8	25.7	8.6	1.9	100.0	2799
Higher education	17.5	37.8	27.5	16.9	0.3	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	22.5	44.0	17.1	5.5	10.8	100.0	3837
Business	19.8	48.3	22.1	6.1	3.7	100.0	1236
Service	19.1	41.1	27.1	11.3	1.4	100.0	1484
Daily wage	18.4	52.0	14.7	5.6	9.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	18.6	45.9	17.7	3.6	14.2	100.0	3409
Not working	15.1	41.6	19.2	5.7	18.4	100.0	1494
Other activities	20.8	39.0	21.7	12.3	6.2	100.0	326
Economic Status							
High	17.7	57.4	14.1	7.2	3.7	100.0	233
Medium	19.7	45.4	21.2	6.6	7.1	100.0	8222
Low	19.4	43.2	15.2	4.7	17.5	100.0	4417

Table 5.29.5 Role of the media: promoting good governance

Percentage distribution of people by their level of agreement that the media have been working effectively to promote good governance, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q804.5)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	22.3	55.6	7.9	2.2	12.0	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	19.5	63.9	7.2	2.6	6.8	100.0	2498
Province 2	14.0	52.1	10.1	2.1	21.6	100.0	2309
Province 3	27.6	50.3	6.6	3.2	12.3	100.0	2565
Province 4	24.3	58.7	7.2	1.3	8.5	100.0	1309
Province 5	20.8	60.8	7.3	2.2	9.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	39.5	43.3	8.3	0.6	8.3	100.0	707
Province 7	23.5	50.6	9.4	1.1	15.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	24.3	47.2	10.2	5.6	12.8	100.0	1153
Hill	28.7	50.5	7.4	2.4	11.0	100.0	4771
Tarai	17.7	60.6	7.8	1.4	12.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	21.9	57.2	7.8	1.8	11.3	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	23.1	53.1	8.0	2.8	13.0	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	24.1	56.7	9.5	2.8	6.9	100.0	6064
Women	20.8	54.7	6.4	1.6	16.5	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	23.4	60.6	8.7	3.8	3.6	100.0	1693
25-39	22.1	59.3	8.5	2.0	8.1	100.0	4329
40-59	23.2	54.1	7.9	2.1	12.7	100.0	4568
60 and above	20.3	48.0	6.0	1.5	24.1	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	26.4	58.6	7.9	2.7	4.4	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	26.7	55.6	7.4	1.9	8.3	100.0	2528
Newar	31.2	47.0	5.3	3.9	12.6	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	22.2	55.8	8.1	2.1	11.8	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	20.1	51.6	9.7	2.4	16.3	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	15.5	61.9	7.6	1.8	13.1	100.0	1795
Dalit	19.5	52.4	7.6	1.9	18.6	100.0	1693
Muslim	14.7	46.5	9.1	2.4	27.4	100.0	291
Education							
No education	19.1	46.4	6.2	1.5	26.8	100.0	4441
No formal education	21.9	60.2	8.3	1.3	8.3	100.0	2229
Basic education	24.2	60.7	8.6	2.4	4.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	25.2	60.6	9.0	3.5	1.6	100.0	2799
Higher education	26.2	60.0	10.7	2.9	0.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	24.9	52.9	7.1	1.8	13.2	100.0	3837
Business	25.3	61.2	7.0	1.9	4.6	100.0	1236
Service	26.4	61.5	8.0	3.1	1.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	20.4	57.4	9.0	3.0	10.1	100.0	1085
Household chores	19.3	54.8	8.4	1.6	15.9	100.0	3409
Not working	16.7	53.4	7.9	2.7	19.2	100.0	1494
Other activities	25.9	52.6	10.3	4.2	6.9	100.0	326
Economic Status							
High	22.4	59.2	11.9	2.8	3.7	100.0	233
Medium	23.7	58.2	8.0	2.2	7.9	100.0	8222
Low	19.8	50.7	7.5	2.0	20.0	100.0	4417

Table 5.29.6 Role of the media: access

percentage distribution of people by their level of agreement that people in their locality have equal access to information from the media, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q804.6)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	26.4	40.2	18.1	10.4	4.9	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	33.9	40.9	15.3	7.2	2.7	100.0	2498
Province 2	13.9	52.1	13.7	9.0	11.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	38.4	28.0	15.3	13.3	5.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	34.6	24.0	27.0	12.6	1.8	100.0	1309
Province 5	18.5	51.1	18.7	9.5	2.2	100.0	2287
Province 6	26.7	36.9	19.6	12.6	4.3	100.0	707
Province 7	15.4	41.0	26.4	11.0	6.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	25.3	32.4	19.3	19.0	4.0	100.0	1153
Hill	30.9	31.4	21.1	12.3	4.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	23.5	47.6	15.8	7.6	5.6	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	29.0	42.4	16.0	7.4	5.2	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	22.4	36.8	21.3	15.0	4.6	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	26.7	39.3	19.6	11.1	3.2	100.0	6064
Women	26.1	41.1	16.7	9.7	6.5	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	30.5	42.3	16.6	9.3	1.3	100.0	1693
25-39	27.2	42.7	17.9	9.4	2.8	100.0	4329
40-59	25.8	39.3	19.3	10.7	5.0	100.0	4568
60 and above	23.1	35.9	17.0	12.3	11.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	37.2	37.2	15.7	7.7	2.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	30.8	39.4	17.4	9.9	2.5	100.0	2528
Newar	48.0	31.4	10.2	4.5	5.9	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	27.1	36.7	18.9	13.2	4.0	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	18.2	50.1	15.1	9.6	7.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	14.9	46.5	23.7	8.9	6.0	100.0	1795
Dalit	21.0	39.3	18.6	12.3	8.9	100.0	1693
Muslim	18.6	40.2	17.1	11.3	12.8	100.0	291
Education							
No education	19.3	39.9	16.8	12.4	11.6	100.0	4441
No formal education	26.3	38.7	21.9	9.6	3.5	100.0	2229
Basic education	28.5	42.3	19.4	8.6	1.2	100.0	2865
Secondary education	34.3	40.6	15.6	9.2	0.3	100.0	2799
Higher education	33.3	36.2	18.3	12.2	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	25.9	39.8	18.6	10.4	5.3	100.0	3837
Business	33.9	42.1	14.8	7.1	2.1	100.0	1236
Service	32.0	37.8	18.6	11.0	0.5	100.0	1484
Daily wage	18.6	40.7	23.1	13.9	3.7	100.0	1085
Household chores	24.6	42.0	17.4	10.1	5.9	100.0	3409
Not working	25.3	38.4	16.6	10.1	9.5	100.0	1494
Other activities	29.0	37.3	17.7	11.5	4.5	100.0	326
Economic Status							
High	28.9	35.7	20.1	13.7	1.7	100.0	233
Medium	31.8	40.8	15.9	8.5	3.1	100.0	8222
Low	16.3	39.4	22.0	13.7	8.6	100.0	4417

Table 5.30.A Knowledge of and access to social security

Percentage distribution of people by their level of knowledge of and access to (personally or for a family member) social security provisions, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q901) (N=12872)						
	Heard of but not received	Have received	Heard but not eligible to receive	Not heard	DK/CS	Total
Senior citizen allowance	7.5	26.3	65.8	0.3	0.0	100.0
Free medicine and health facilities (from health post)	25.1	69.9	3.1	1.8	0.2	100.0
Free basic and secondary education for children	24.1	46.0	26.9	2.6	0.5	100.0
Allowance for widow/single women	8.3	10.5	79.7	1.2	0.3	100.0
Unemployment allowance	23.2	0.1	8.6	66.1	1.8	100.0
Allowance for members of marginalized communities (by geography)	5.9	0.8	29.2	61.8	2.2	100.0
Disability allowance	8.8	2.0	83.4	5.2	0.6	100.0
Scholarships for Dalit/marginalized students in community schools	10.6	8.4	73.1	7.2	0.7	100.0
Scholarships for girls in community schools	20.6	27.4	43.9	7.3	0.8	100.0
Health insurance	42.9	5.3	4.6	45.8	1.4	100.0
Rebate on land registration fee for women	35.0	19.9	8.5	35.2	1.4	100.0

Table 5.30.1 Knowledge of and access to senior citizen allowance

Percentage distribution of people by their level of knowledge of and access to the senior citizen allowance, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q901.1)							
	Heard but have not received any facilities	Have received facilities	Heard but not eligible to receive facilities	Not heard	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	7.5	26.3	65.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	3.7	26.9	69.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	9.9	30.7	59.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	2309
Province 3	9.9	23.2	66.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	2565
Province 4	1.6	32.1	66.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1309
Province 5	8.9	21.3	69.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	15.9	23.1	60.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	707
Province 7	4.8	28.8	66.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	6.7	27.4	65.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	1153
Hill	9.3	26.9	63.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	4771
Tarai	6.4	25.7	67.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	8.0	25.9	65.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	6.8	27.1	65.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	7.9	27.6	64.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	6064
Women	7.2	25.2	67.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	6.5	21.4	72.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1693
25-39	7.3	23.0	69.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	4329
40-59	7.3	21.1	71.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	4568
60 and above	9.2	46.9	43.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	7.7	28.3	64.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	7.1	26.8	65.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	2528
Newar	9.2	29.0	61.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	6.6	23.1	70.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	7.1	29.3	63.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	8.7	18.5	72.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	1795
Dalit	7.8	34.3	57.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	11.0	28.5	60.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	291
Education							
No education	8.9	30.5	60.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	4441
No formal education	6.4	25.1	68.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	2229
Basic education	5.8	23.7	70.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	7.9	23.5	68.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	8.1	25.6	66.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	8.0	24.0	67.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	3837
Business	7.6	23.1	69.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	1236
Service	8.4	23.6	67.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	8.9	19.0	71.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	6.5	25.9	67.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	3409
Not working	7.1	44.3	48.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	6.4	25.4	68.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	326
Economic Status							
High	7.9	36.9	55.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	7.4	26.2	66.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	8222
Low	7.7	26.0	65.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	4417

Table 5.30.2 Knowledge of and access to free medicine and health facilities

Percentage distribution of people by their level of knowledge of and access to free medicine and health facilities (from health post), Nepal, 2017/18 (Q901.2)								
	Heard but have not received any facilities	Have received facilities	Heard but not eligible to receive facilities	Not heard	DK/CS	Total	Number	
Overall	25.1	69.9	3.1	1.8	0.2	100.0	12872	
Province								
Province 1	29.1	66.7	2.0	2.1	0.1	100.0	2498	
Province 2	19.3	77.0	2.8	0.6	0.2	100.0	2309	
Province 3	33.8	59.8	4.8	1.0	0.6	100.0	2565	
Province 4	18.9	78.7	1.6	0.7	0.2	100.0	1309	
Province 5	26.4	65.4	5.4	2.7	0.0	100.0	2287	
Province 6	12.4	86.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	707	
Province 7	20.5	73.5	0.6	5.3	0.2	100.0	1198	
Ecological zone								
Mountain	26.0	69.6	2.4	1.8	0.2	100.0	1153	
Hill	24.2	72.0	2.2	1.4	0.2	100.0	4771	
Tarai	25.5	68.4	3.8	2.1	0.2	100.0	6948	
Urban/rural								
Municipality	29.0	65.2	3.4	2.2	0.3	100.0	7865	
Rural Municipality	18.9	77.2	2.6	1.3	0.1	100.0	5007	
Sex								
Men	25.6	70.1	3.0	1.3	0.1	100.0	6064	
Women	24.6	69.7	3.2	2.3	0.3	100.0	6808	
Age group								
18-24	22.6	71.5	3.7	2.1	0.1	100.0	1693	
25-39	25.0	70.7	3.0	1.2	0.1	100.0	4329	
40-59	26.1	68.7	3.0	2.1	0.2	100.0	4568	
60 and above	24.9	69.4	2.8	2.2	0.7	100.0	2282	
Caste/ethnic group								
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	32.9	61.3	4.2	1.1	0.5	100.0	1835	
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	26.3	70.2	2.3	1.1	0.1	100.0	2528	
Newar	37.9	56.4	2.8	2.2	0.7	100.0	441	
Hill Janajati	26.3	67.4	3.7	2.5	0.1	100.0	3019	
Tarai Caste	20.0	76.5	2.7	0.7	0.1	100.0	1270	
Tarai Janajati	20.4	73.3	2.9	3.2	0.2	100.0	1795	
Dalit	18.9	76.3	2.8	1.7	0.3	100.0	1693	
Muslim	17.9	79.3	1.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	291	
Education								
No education	20.6	73.5	2.6	2.7	0.5	100.0	4441	
No formal education	24.8	70.7	3.3	1.1	0.1	100.0	2229	
Basic education	25.2	70.7	2.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	2865	
Secondary education	30.0	64.7	3.7	1.6	0.1	100.0	2799	
Higher education	36.5	58.3	4.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	537	
Occupation/usual activity								
Agriculture	20.3	75.5	2.7	1.3	0.2	100.0	3837	
Business	30.7	63.8	4.0	1.4	0.1	100.0	1236	
Service	33.7	61.7	3.4	1.2	0.1	100.0	1484	
Daily wage	20.5	75.8	1.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	1085	
Household chores	26.1	68.9	2.3	2.5	0.2	100.0	3409	
Not working	25.1	66.3	5.2	2.7	0.7	100.0	1494	
Other activities	24.8	70.9	4.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	326	
Economic Status								
High	30.3	65.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	233	
Medium	27.6	67.0	3.3	1.7	0.3	100.0	8222	
Low	19.9	75.3	2.6	2.0	0.2	100.0	4417	

Table 5.30.3 Knowledge of and access to education

Percentage distribution of people by their level of knowledge of and access to free basic and secondary education to children, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q901.3)							
	Heard but have not received any facilities	Have received facilities	Heard but not eligible to receive facilities	Not heard	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	24.1	46.0	26.9	2.6	0.5	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	20.4	37.5	38.9	2.8	0.4	100.0	2498
Province 2	21.5	63.5	14.1	0.6	0.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	34.6	33.1	28.3	2.6	1.4	100.0	2565
Province 4	19.5	49.0	30.3	0.6	0.5	100.0	1309
Province 5	17.3	43.4	34.8	4.4	0.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	19.0	63.8	15.9	1.0	0.3	100.0	707
Province 7	34.7	48.3	10.9	5.9	0.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	21.0	54.1	20.7	3.9	0.3	100.0	1153
Hill	25.2	46.9	24.5	2.7	0.6	100.0	4771
Tarai	23.7	43.9	29.5	2.4	0.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	26.4	42.0	28.4	2.5	0.7	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	20.3	52.2	24.5	2.8	0.3	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	24.0	47.1	26.6	2.0	0.3	100.0	6064
Women	24.1	44.9	27.1	3.2	0.7	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	24.4	40.5	33.5	1.5	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	26.7	48.8	22.7	1.6	0.2	100.0	4329
40-59	22.3	47.5	26.9	3.0	0.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	22.4	41.4	29.7	4.6	1.9	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	32.6	29.5	34.9	1.8	1.2	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	23.8	45.7	28.2	2.1	0.2	100.0	2528
Newar	36.4	25.8	32.7	2.7	2.5	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	22.2	42.8	30.6	4.0	0.4	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	24.3	58.6	16.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	22.9	47.5	25.1	4.1	0.4	100.0	1795
Dalit	16.5	62.0	19.5	1.6	0.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	23.4	56.9	17.1	2.2	0.5	100.0	291
Education							
No education	18.7	53.1	22.5	4.3	1.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	21.2	50.2	26.1	2.4	0.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	26.5	46.6	24.9	1.9	0.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	30.1	34.7	33.7	1.3	0.2	100.0	2799
Higher education	35.0	24.4	40.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	21.6	55.6	19.8	2.6	0.4	100.0	3837
Business	32.8	35.2	30.3	1.5	0.1	100.0	1236
Service	30.7	33.5	34.1	1.4	0.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	18.2	58.3	21.3	1.9	0.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	23.7	44.1	28.6	3.3	0.3	100.0	3409
Not working	21.1	37.4	35.4	4.0	2.1	100.0	1494
Other activities	26.3	47.1	24.5	2.1	0.0	100.0	326
Economic Status							
High	31.4	33.5	34.1	0.7	0.3	100.0	233
Medium	27.4	39.7	29.9	2.3	0.6	100.0	8222
Low	17.5	58.2	20.7	3.3	0.3	100.0	4417

Table 5.30.4 Knowledge of and access to allowances for widows/single women Table

Percentage distribution of people by their level of knowledge of and access to the allowance for widows/single women, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q901.4)							
	Heard but have not received any facilities	Have received facilities	Heard but not eligible to receive facilities	Not heard	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	8.3	10.5	79.7	1.2	0.3	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	1.9	9.2	87.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	11.2	14.9	72.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	10.6	8.5	79.2	0.9	0.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	3.0	13.0	82.6	0.8	0.6	100.0	1309
Province 5	12.3	8.4	77.7	1.6	0.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	17.8	9.7	70.9	1.6	0.1	100.0	707
Province 7	3.8	10.8	84.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	6.7	10.0	81.0	2.0	0.2	100.0	1153
Hill	10.7	10.7	77.3	1.0	0.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	6.9	10.5	81.2	1.2	0.2	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	8.9	10.3	79.5	1.1	0.3	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	7.4	10.9	80.1	1.4	0.1	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	8.3	8.1	81.9	1.5	0.2	100.0	6064
Women	8.3	12.7	77.8	1.0	0.3	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	6.7	8.5	83.3	1.4	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	8.5	10.2	80.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	4329
40-59	7.9	10.0	80.9	1.0	0.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	10.0	13.7	73.9	1.6	0.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	8.8	9.3	81.1	0.4	0.5	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	7.5	9.5	82.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	2528
Newar	15.9	7.5	73.7	0.9	1.9	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	6.0	9.6	82.3	2.0	0.1	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	8.8	14.5	76.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	8.4	11.5	78.8	1.2	0.1	100.0	1795
Dalit	10.2	11.1	76.4	2.1	0.2	100.0	1693
Muslim	11.0	13.9	72.5	2.6	0.0	100.0	291
Education							
No education	9.2	14.5	73.7	1.9	0.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	7.2	8.6	83.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	2229
Basic education	7.7	8.0	83.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	7.9	9.0	82.2	0.8	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	10.4	6.8	82.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	9.3	9.5	80.0	1.0	0.2	100.0	3837
Business	7.3	9.5	81.9	1.2	0.1	100.0	1236
Service	9.3	7.8	82.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	8.1	12.2	77.7	2.0	0.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	7.4	12.1	79.4	1.0	0.1	100.0	3409
Not working	7.5	12.5	76.4	2.3	1.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	9.8	7.9	79.7	2.2	0.4	100.0	326
Economic Status							
High	14.2	12.7	72.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	8.1	9.2	81.5	0.9	0.3	100.0	8222
Low	8.4	12.8	76.8	1.8	0.2	100.0	4417

5.30.5 Knowledge of and access to unemployment benefits

Percentage distribution of people by their level of knowledge of and access to the unemployment allowance, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q901.5)							
	Heard but have not received any facilities	Have received facilities	Heard but not eligible to receive facilities	Not heard	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	23.2	0.1	8.6	66.1	1.8	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	20.4	0.0	10.6	68.7	0.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	11.2	0.2	2.0	85.8	0.9	100.0	2309
Province 3	28.4	0.2	10.3	56.0	5.1	100.0	2565
Province 4	33.4	0.1	20.5	43.9	2.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	27.9	0.0	7.5	63.5	1.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	14.2	0.1	4.5	78.5	2.8	100.0	707
Province 7	26.8	0.3	5.4	67.0	0.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	24.4	0.2	7.5	66.1	1.9	100.0	1153
Hill	23.5	0.2	12.8	60.4	3.0	100.0	4771
Tarai	22.9	0.1	6.0	70.1	1.0	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	24.6	0.2	8.8	65.0	1.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	21.1	0.1	8.4	67.9	2.5	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	29.1	0.1	10.4	59.1	1.3	100.0	6064
Women	18.1	0.2	7.1	72.5	2.3	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	35.0	0.0	9.3	55.1	0.6	100.0	1693
25-39	26.7	0.1	8.9	63.3	0.9	100.0	4329
40-59	20.9	0.2	8.4	68.7	1.9	100.0	4568
60 and above	12.6	0.2	8.2	74.6	4.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	36.9	0.0	14.7	46.7	1.7	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	30.7	0.3	9.0	58.4	1.7	100.0	2528
Newar	26.2	0.7	6.9	57.6	8.6	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	18.7	0.0	12.0	67.4	1.9	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	16.2	0.3	2.6	80.1	0.8	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	20.2	0.1	4.3	74.0	1.4	100.0	1795
Dalit	15.3	0.1	6.2	77.0	1.5	100.0	1693
Muslim	11.0	0.0	3.4	84.1	1.5	100.0	291
Education							
No education	9.1	0.1	4.1	82.9	3.8	100.0	4441
No formal education	17.2	0.3	10.2	71.1	1.2	100.0	2229
Basic education	26.3	0.1	8.6	64.2	0.8	100.0	2865
Secondary education	41.1	0.0	13.0	45.3	0.5	100.0	2799
Higher education	55.6	0.5	17.7	26.0	0.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	17.1	0.1	6.8	73.9	2.1	100.0	3837
Business	29.8	0.3	12.5	56.5	0.9	100.0	1236
Service	41.7	0.2	18.3	39.4	0.4	100.0	1484
Daily wage	17.9	0.0	5.1	75.6	1.4	100.0	1085
Household chores	18.3	0.1	6.0	73.9	1.6	100.0	3409
Not working	27.0	0.1	8.5	60.4	4.0	100.0	1494
Other activities	38.5	0.0	12.6	46.3	2.7	100.0	326
Economic Status							
High	27.4	1.2	21.3	48.4	1.6	100.0	233
Medium	28.4	0.1	10.2	59.7	1.6	100.0	8222
Low	13.5	0.1	5.0	79.1	2.3	100.0	4417

Table 5.30.6 Knowledge of and access to allowance for the marginalised

Percentage distribution of people by their level of knowledge of and access to the allowance for community members marginalized by geography, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q901.6)							
	Heard but have not received any facilities	Have received facilities	Heard but not eligible to receive facilities	Not heard	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	5.9	0.8	29.2	61.8	2.2	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	1.4	0.1	37.2	60.8	0.5	100.0	2498
Province 2	5.4	0.5	11.0	81.4	1.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	10.8	0.4	32.9	49.5	6.4	100.0	2565
Province 4	7.1	6.0	62.4	22.0	2.5	100.0	1309
Province 5	5.2	0.0	24.1	70.2	0.5	100.0	2287
Province 6	10.3	0.3	5.3	81.6	2.5	100.0	707
Province 7	3.1	0.1	27.7	68.2	0.9	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	6.4	0.6	15.4	75.0	2.5	100.0	1153
Hill	9.4	1.8	33.0	52.6	3.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	3.4	0.2	29.0	65.9	1.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	5.6	0.7	31.2	60.5	2.0	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	6.4	1.0	26.2	63.8	2.7	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	7.3	0.9	33.5	56.7	1.6	100.0	6064
Women	4.7	0.8	25.5	66.3	2.8	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	6.7	0.8	34.8	57.1	0.6	100.0	1693
25-39	6.9	0.7	30.5	60.5	1.4	100.0	4329
40-59	5.6	0.9	28.1	63.3	2.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	4.1	0.9	24.9	64.8	5.3	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	8.2	0.2	47.7	42.0	1.9	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	6.6	0.1	33.1	58.2	2.0	100.0	2528
Newar	5.9	0.0	28.8	54.7	10.6	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	5.5	0.2	32.0	60.0	2.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	4.4	0.4	18.2	76.3	0.7	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	4.3	0.1	23.5	70.2	1.9	100.0	1795
Dalit	6.4	5.2	16.1	70.1	2.2	100.0	1693
Muslim	1.8	0.0	10.8	84.9	2.5	100.0	291
Education							
No education	3.6	0.8	15.0	76.0	4.6	100.0	4441
No formal education	5.4	1.5	28.1	63.7	1.4	100.0	2229
Basic education	6.1	0.7	30.7	61.4	1.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	8.2	0.6	46.1	44.4	0.8	100.0	2799
Higher education	13.7	0.0	56.7	29.3	0.3	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	6.5	0.9	24.2	66.0	2.4	100.0	3837
Business	5.5	0.5	38.3	54.1	1.6	100.0	1236
Service	11.0	0.8	50.2	37.3	0.7	100.0	1484
Daily wage	4.8	1.5	19.4	72.4	1.9	100.0	1085
Household chores	3.6	0.8	24.0	69.7	1.9	100.0	3409
Not working	5.0	0.7	30.5	59.1	4.7	100.0	1494
Other activities	8.7	0.1	39.9	47.9	3.4	100.0	326
Economic Status							
High	9.1	1.6	42.7	44.1	2.5	100.0	233
Medium	7.0	0.7	35.2	55.2	1.9	100.0	8222
Low	3.7	1.1	17.4	74.9	2.9	100.0	4417

Table 5.30.7 Knowledge of and access to disability allowance

Percentage distribution of people by their level of knowledge of and access to the disability allowance, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q901.7)							
	Heard but have not received any facilities	Have received facilities	Heard but not eligible to receive facilities	Not heard	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	8.8	2.0	83.4	5.2	0.6	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	2.3	2.3	93.0	2.3	0.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	12.9	2.4	73.7	10.0	1.0	100.0	2309
Province 3	8.5	1.5	83.0	5.8	1.2	100.0	2565
Province 4	3.5	3.0	90.6	2.4	0.5	100.0	1309
Province 5	14.1	1.7	79.4	4.5	0.2	100.0	2287
Province 6	18.0	2.8	73.3	5.4	0.5	100.0	707
Province 7	5.7	0.8	88.4	4.7	0.3	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	7.9	2.3	85.8	3.7	0.3	100.0	1153
Hill	10.1	2.6	82.7	4.2	0.5	100.0	4771
Tarai	8.1	1.6	83.5	6.1	0.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	9.2	1.9	82.8	5.5	0.6	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	8.2	2.3	84.3	4.7	0.5	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	9.8	2.0	84.0	4.0	0.3	100.0	6064
Women	8.0	2.1	82.9	6.2	0.8	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	7.1	2.3	86.3	4.2	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	9.0	1.9	84.4	4.5	0.3	100.0	4329
40-59	9.3	1.9	83.3	5.1	0.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	8.9	2.3	79.5	7.3	2.1	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	9.2	1.7	85.5	2.7	0.9	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	7.7	2.0	86.8	3.3	0.2	100.0	2528
Newar	13.6	3.7	75.1	5.1	2.5	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	5.8	2.0	86.9	5.1	0.2	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	9.7	2.4	80.7	6.5	0.7	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	9.8	1.2	81.8	6.5	0.7	100.0	1795
Dalit	11.8	2.6	77.2	7.7	0.7	100.0	1693
Muslim	14.2	2.6	73.1	9.1	1.1	100.0	291
Education							
No education	9.6	2.2	78.2	8.6	1.5	100.0	4441
No formal education	7.9	2.4	85.2	4.3	0.2	100.0	2229
Basic education	9.0	1.7	85.4	3.8	0.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	7.6	2.0	87.8	2.5	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	12.1	1.1	84.8	2.0	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	10.4	2.1	82.8	4.2	0.4	100.0	3837
Business	8.1	1.5	87.5	2.8	0.1	100.0	1236
Service	9.9	1.8	85.3	3.0	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	9.5	1.5	82.0	6.9	0.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	7.5	2.1	82.7	7.2	0.6	100.0	3409
Not working	6.5	2.7	82.3	6.1	2.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	11.5	1.8	81.8	4.3	0.6	100.0	326
Economic Status							
High	11.7	1.7	83.7	2.0	0.9	100.0	233
Medium	8.5	1.8	85.1	4.1	0.5	100.0	8222
Low	9.3	2.4	80.2	7.4	0.7	100.0	4417

Table 5.30.8 Knowledge of and access to scholarships for Dalit/marginalized students

Percentage distribution of people by their level of knowledge of and access to the scholarships for Dalit/marginalised students in community schools, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q901.8)							
	Heard but have not received any facilities	Have received facilities	Heard but not eligible to receive facilities	Not heard	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	10.6	8.4	73.1	7.2	0.7	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	2.5	8.0	84.5	4.9	0.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	15.9	10.0	66.0	7.4	0.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	14.7	5.5	69.9	8.0	1.9	100.0	2565
Province 4	2.4	11.2	81.7	3.9	0.9	100.0	1309
Province 5	16.3	6.2	68.0	9.1	0.4	100.0	2287
Province 6	15.6	13.5	64.9	5.7	0.3	100.0	707
Province 7	3.6	11.1	74.9	10.2	0.3	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	9.1	10.9	69.2	10.4	0.4	100.0	1153
Hill	12.4	9.4	72.1	5.1	0.9	100.0	4771
Tarai	9.6	7.3	74.4	8.0	0.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	10.9	8.0	73.6	6.8	0.8	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	10.2	9.1	72.2	7.8	0.6	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	11.5	8.1	74.5	5.4	0.4	100.0	6064
Women	9.8	8.7	71.8	8.7	1.0	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	10.0	6.4	79.1	4.5	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	12.1	9.0	74.0	4.8	0.2	100.0	4329
40-59	10.2	9.0	73.2	7.2	0.5	100.0	4568
60 and above	9.1	7.8	66.6	13.7	2.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	9.5	0.5	84.2	4.5	1.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	7.0	0.5	84.8	7.2	0.4	100.0	2528
Newar	13.1	1.1	73.9	7.6	4.2	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	8.2	2.9	80.3	8.3	0.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	10.7	0.8	81.0	7.1	0.4	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	10.3	1.3	78.6	9.0	0.8	100.0	1795
Dalit	20.3	54.7	19.5	4.9	0.6	100.0	1693
Muslim	14.0	4.2	67.7	13.8	0.2	100.0	291
Education							
No education	10.9	12.7	61.4	13.2	1.8	100.0	4441
No formal education	9.4	9.7	75.3	5.2	0.5	100.0	2229
Basic education	10.9	7.0	77.9	4.1	0.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	10.4	3.4	83.1	3.0	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	13.4	1.6	82.1	2.8	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	11.9	8.6	72.8	6.3	0.5	100.0	3837
Business	11.3	4.2	80.1	4.0	0.4	100.0	1236
Service	12.6	3.9	80.2	3.3	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	13.6	17.6	62.2	6.6	0.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	8.3	9.6	72.5	8.8	0.7	100.0	3409
Not working	7.0	6.5	70.5	13.0	3.0	100.0	1494
Other activities	14.1	9.1	71.1	5.3	0.4	100.0	326
Economic Status							
High	10.6	3.4	81.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	10.5	4.8	77.8	6.2	0.7	100.0	8222
Low	10.8	15.5	63.9	9.0	0.7	100.0	4417

Table 5.30.9 Knowledge of and access to scholarships for girls

Percentage distribution of people by their level of knowledge of and access to scholarships to girls in community schools, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q901.9)								
	Heard but have not received any facilities	Have received facilities	Heard but not eligible to receive facilities	Not heard	DK/CS	Total	Number	
Overall	20.6	27.4	43.9	7.3	0.8	100.0	12872	
Province								
Province 1	11.3	23.0	59.0	6.6	0.1	100.0	2498	
Province 2	26.9	29.8	33.2	9.4	0.7	100.0	2309	
Province 3	26.1	20.4	44.6	6.7	2.1	100.0	2565	
Province 4	14.9	28.7	51.6	3.5	1.3	100.0	1309	
Province 5	17.1	26.5	45.0	11.2	0.3	100.0	2287	
Province 6	22.2	44.3	32.1	1.2	0.2	100.0	707	
Province 7	27.9	37.3	28.2	6.4	0.2	100.0	1198	
Ecological zone								
Mountain	18.3	39.8	36.8	4.9	0.3	100.0	1153	
Hill	21.8	31.6	40.8	4.8	0.9	100.0	4771	
Tarai	20.1	22.5	47.2	9.4	0.7	100.0	6948	
Urban/rural								
Municipality	21.7	24.7	45.1	7.6	0.9	100.0	7865	
Rural Municipality	18.9	31.6	42.1	6.8	0.6	100.0	5007	
Sex								
Men	21.5	27.0	45.2	5.7	0.6	100.0	6064	
Women	19.8	27.8	42.8	8.7	0.9	100.0	6808	
Age group								
18-24	19.0	24.5	52.1	4.3	0.1	100.0	1693	
25-39	24.1	30.4	41.1	4.4	0.1	100.0	4329	
40-59	18.9	28.2	44.6	7.9	0.5	100.0	4568	
60 and above	18.6	22.2	42.0	14.1	3.2	100.0	2282	
Caste/ethnic group								
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	22.6	17.6	53.8	4.8	1.2	100.0	1835	
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	19.7	29.6	46.7	3.8	0.2	100.0	2528	
Newar	24.6	14.9	50.5	6.5	3.5	100.0	441	
Hill Janajati	16.2	26.4	48.3	8.5	0.7	100.0	3019	
Tarai Caste	25.8	24.8	39.2	9.7	0.4	100.0	1270	
Tarai Janajati	20.9	28.3	40.0	9.9	0.8	100.0	1795	
Dalit	21.4	40.7	28.6	8.4	0.9	100.0	1693	
Muslim	26.3	27.7	35.8	10.1	0.2	100.0	291	
Education								
No education	18.7	31.3	34.4	13.6	2.0	100.0	4441	
No formal education	18.1	31.4	45.0	5.1	0.3	100.0	2229	
Basic education	22.5	28.4	45.4	3.7	0.0	100.0	2865	
Secondary education	22.8	20.2	53.2	3.7	0.2	100.0	2799	
Higher education	25.1	10.9	61.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	537	
Occupation/usual activity								
Agriculture	20.7	35.4	37.3	6.2	0.4	100.0	3837	
Business	24.3	20.2	51.0	4.2	0.2	100.0	1236	
Service	23.4	18.3	54.8	3.3	0.2	100.0	1484	
Daily wage	20.1	34.4	39.1	6.3	0.1	100.0	1085	
Household chores	19.7	25.8	44.3	9.6	0.7	100.0	3409	
Not working	15.7	20.6	47.5	12.6	3.5	100.0	1494	
Other activities	26.2	26.9	41.6	5.1	0.3	100.0	326	
Economic Status								
High	17.1	11.7	64.7	5.6	0.9	100.0	233	
Medium	22.2	22.9	47.6	6.5	0.7	100.0	8222	
Low	17.8	36.6	35.9	8.9	0.9	100.0	4417	

Table 5.30.10 Knowledge of and access to health insurance

Percentage distribution of people by their level of knowledge of and access to health insurance, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q901.10)							
	Heard but have not received any facilities	Have received facilities	Heard but not eligible to receive facilities	Not heard	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	42.9	5.3	4.6	45.8	1.4	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	46.6	4.1	2.5	46.5	0.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	19.6	0.3	3.2	75.9	1.0	100.0	2309
Province 3	49.2	10.4	5.8	30.4	4.2	100.0	2565
Province 4	57.4	7.2	10.1	23.8	1.5	100.0	1309
Province 5	45.3	7.6	5.7	41.1	0.3	100.0	2287
Province 6	29.1	1.9	4.4	62.8	1.7	100.0	707
Province 7	54.5	2.0	0.6	42.5	0.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	39.1	0.9	1.9	56.5	1.6	100.0	1153
Hill	48.4	7.1	5.1	37.2	2.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	39.8	4.8	4.7	49.9	0.8	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	44.8	6.2	4.9	42.9	1.3	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	40.0	3.8	4.1	50.5	1.6	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	49.7	5.2	4.5	39.8	0.8	100.0	6064
Women	36.9	5.3	4.6	51.2	1.9	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	52.8	6.4	7.3	33.1	0.4	100.0	1693
25-39	47.8	5.0	4.7	42.0	0.6	100.0	4329
40-59	40.6	5.5	4.2	48.3	1.4	100.0	4568
60 and above	31.0	4.6	3.1	57.6	3.7	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	59.1	12.4	5.3	21.8	1.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	50.5	5.4	5.2	37.7	1.2	100.0	2528
Newar	56.2	6.7	2.4	28.1	6.6	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	45.0	5.4	5.1	43.0	1.4	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	29.0	1.2	2.3	67.0	0.6	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	37.4	2.6	4.4	54.4	1.2	100.0	1795
Dalit	27.4	3.6	4.7	63.0	1.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	18.3	0.0	2.8	78.5	0.4	100.0	291
Education							
No education	21.3	2.2	1.7	71.7	3.2	100.0	4441
No formal education	44.4	5.3	5.7	43.8	0.8	100.0	2229
Basic education	51.3	5.8	4.7	37.6	0.6	100.0	2865
Secondary education	61.7	9.1	7.7	21.4	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	73.3	8.5	6.4	11.6	0.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	40.2	3.8	3.5	51.0	1.4	100.0	3837
Business	55.1	9.6	6.4	28.5	0.4	100.0	1236
Service	64.6	8.9	6.7	19.6	0.2	100.0	1484
Daily wage	32.4	1.9	3.8	60.7	1.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	35.5	4.2	3.6	55.6	1.2	100.0	3409
Not working	39.7	6.1	6.3	44.0	3.9	100.0	1494
Other activities	58.7	7.9	5.3	26.4	1.6	100.0	326
Economic Status							
High	54.0	7.8	7.1	30.8	0.3	100.0	233
Medium	49.2	7.0	5.1	37.5	1.3	100.0	8222
Low	30.7	2.0	3.5	62.1	1.7	100.0	4417

Table 5.30.11 Knowledge of and access to rebate on land registration fee

Percentage distribution of people by their level of knowledge of and access to the rebate on the land registration fee for women, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q901.11))							
	Heard but have not received any facilities	Have received facilities	Heard but not eligible to receive facilities	Not heard	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	35.0	19.9	8.5	35.2	1.4	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	36.8	28.9	3.7	30.4	0.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	27.3	26.4	7.5	37.5	1.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	37.7	20.2	11.6	26.8	3.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	46.8	17.8	5.9	28.1	1.5	100.0	1309
Province 5	30.6	13.9	14.5	40.4	0.6	100.0	2287
Province 6	25.0	8.9	13.7	50.1	2.3	100.0	707
Province 7	41.6	8.2	2.4	47.4	0.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	33.0	15.7	9.5	39.8	2.0	100.0	1153
Hill	40.8	15.0	7.4	34.8	2.0	100.0	4771
Tarai	31.3	24.0	9.1	34.6	1.0	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	34.9	23.1	8.3	32.5	1.2	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	35.0	14.9	8.8	39.4	1.8	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	39.0	19.7	9.8	30.5	1.0	100.0	6064
Women	31.4	20.1	7.4	39.3	1.8	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	37.6	14.2	10.2	37.5	0.5	100.0	1693
25-39	38.4	18.9	9.6	32.6	0.5	100.0	4329
40-59	33.9	22.8	8.0	33.9	1.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	28.7	20.2	6.3	40.7	4.1	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	43.5	29.6	9.9	15.8	1.2	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	40.6	20.2	9.4	28.6	1.3	100.0	2528
Newar	34.6	28.0	6.8	24.5	6.0	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	34.6	15.3	9.0	39.7	1.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	28.8	33.3	7.5	29.1	1.3	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	31.7	13.6	6.1	47.8	0.8	100.0	1795
Dalit	28.5	11.6	8.5	49.5	1.8	100.0	1693
Muslim	21.4	21.0	8.1	49.3	0.2	100.0	291
Education							
No education	24.8	15.1	6.2	50.6	3.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	35.2	18.4	9.6	36.1	0.8	100.0	2229
Basic education	40.4	19.8	8.8	30.5	0.4	100.0	2865
Secondary education	43.1	26.6	10.6	19.5	0.2	100.0	2799
Higher education	47.4	31.8	11.1	9.7	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity							
Agriculture	36.2	16.9	7.3	38.0	1.5	100.0	3837
Business	37.9	29.0	11.3	21.1	0.6	100.0	1236
Service	43.3	29.0	10.7	16.9	0.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	32.7	10.4	9.0	46.4	1.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	31.4	19.8	7.0	40.6	1.1	100.0	3409
Not working	30.6	17.4	9.0	39.0	3.9	100.0	1494
Other activities	36.1	23.8	13.2	25.6	1.3	100.0	326
Economic Status							
High	27.7	42.3	15.8	14.0	0.1	100.0	233
Medium	38.7	23.7	8.9	27.5	1.1	100.0	8222
Low	28.4	11.7	7.3	50.5	2.2	100.0	4417

Table 5.31 Satisfaction with social provisions

Percentage distribution of people who have accessed social security support by their level of satisfaction with the social provisions, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q902) (N=11517)						
	Fully satisfied	Satisfied to some extent	Dissatisfied to some extent	Fully dissatisfied	DK/CS	Total
Overall	27.4	62.7	7.3	1.9	0.7	100.0
Province						
Province 1	22.9	68.7	5.9	2.0	0.5	100.0
Province 2	32.6	53.4	9.2	4.0	0.8	100.0
Province 3	33.3	56.2	7.6	1.7	1.2	100.0
Province 4	26.7	67.0	5.1	0.7	0.5	100.0
Province 5	18.6	74.0	5.6	1.0	0.7	100.0
Province 6	38.1	48.5	11.7	1.1	0.6	100.0
Province 7	24.7	64.7	8.8	1.3	0.4	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	29.3	56.5	9.4	3.3	1.5	100.0
Hill	34.9	56.0	7.0	1.4	0.6	100.0
Tarai	21.8	68.4	7.2	2.0	0.7	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	27.3	62.9	7.1	1.9	0.8	100.0
Rural Municipality	27.4	62.4	7.6	1.9	0.6	100.0
Sex						
Men	29.1	60.8	7.8	2.0	0.3	100.0
Women	25.8	64.5	6.9	1.8	1.1	100.0
Age group						
18-24	23.4	67.2	7.0	2.0	0.5	100.0
25-39	25.9	64.5	7.3	1.9	0.4	100.0
40-59	27.9	62.0	7.6	1.6	0.8	100.0
60 and above	31.8	57.7	6.8	2.3	1.4	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	33.2	58.8	5.6	1.7	0.8	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	30.4	60.9	7.2	1.3	0.2	100.0
Newar	37.2	51.6	7.0	2.4	1.7	100.0
Hill Janajati	26.7	63.9	6.9	1.6	0.9	100.0
Tarai Caste	29.7	61.6	6.2	1.8	0.8	100.0
Tarai Janajati	18.4	70.7	8.6	1.8	0.4	100.0
Dalit	24.4	62.4	8.8	3.2	1.2	100.0
Muslim	21.1	63.9	10.5	3.7	0.8	100.0
Education						
No education	28.0	59.8	7.8	2.8	1.6	100.0
No formal education	26.3	64.4	7.5	1.4	0.4	100.0
Basic education	27.6	64.6	6.8	1.0	0.1	100.0
Secondary education	26.6	65.4	6.4	1.4	0.3	100.0
Higher education	29.3	57.0	10.1	3.2	0.4	100.0
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	31.8	59.4	6.7	1.4	0.7	100.0
Business	26.8	66.3	5.2	1.4	0.3	100.0
Service	30.3	61.0	6.9	1.5	0.4	100.0
Daily wage	21.4	65.5	9.3	3.3	0.6	100.0
Household chores	23.8	65.8	7.3	2.1	0.9	100.0
Not working	24.7	63.2	8.5	2.4	1.2	100.0
Other activities	32.6	52.4	12.5	2.2	0.3	100.0
Economic Status						
High	29.2	66.1	2.8	1.9	0.0	100.0
Medium	28.8	63.0	6.4	1.1	0.7	100.0
Low	24.7	62.1	9.1	3.3	0.9	100.0

Table 5.32.A Immediate sources of help in an emergency

Percentage distribution of the priority sources of immediate help that people would approach in an emergency or disaster, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q903) (N=12872)										
	Police	Neighbors/ friends	Local elected representative	Government employee/ office	Local/community leaders	Courts	Intermediary/ local influential persons	Local representatives of political party	Local NGO worker/ office	Total
First priority	10.3	75.5	8.8	1.6	2.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	100.0
Second priority	66.2	5.3	10.7	5.1	6.2	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	100.0

Table 5.32.1 Immediate sources of help in an emergency: first priority

Percentage distribution of the first prioritised source of immediate help that people would approach in an emergency or disaster, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q903.1) (N=12872)											
	Police	Neighbors/ friends	Local elected representative	Government employee/ office	Local/ community leaders	Courts	Intermediary/ local influential persons	Local representatives of political party	Local NGO worker/ office	DK/CS	Total Number
Overall	10.3	75.5	8.8	1.6	2.7	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	12872
Province											
Province 1	15.7	66.4	10.8	2.2	3.9	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	2498
Province 2	13.4	67.3	11.4	1.6	5.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	2309
Province 3	6.0	87.0	3.1	1.8	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	2565
Province 4	7.0	80.9	9.9	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	1309
Province 5	3.5	81.5	10.4	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	2287
Province 6	15.8	72.9	8.0	1.2	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	707
Province 7	15.9	69.7	8.4	2.8	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1198
Ecological zone											
Mountain	10.6	79.1	5.3	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	1153
Hill	10.5	75.8	8.3	1.9	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	4771
Tarai	10.1	74.7	9.8	1.3	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	6948
Urban/rural											
Municipality	10.6	76.6	7.8	1.4	2.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	7865
Rural Municipality	9.8	73.7	10.5	2.0	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	5007
Sex											
Men	11.5	72.7	9.9	1.9	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	6064
Women	9.2	78.0	7.9	1.4	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	6808
Age group											
18-24	11.3	77.3	6.0	2.1	2.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	1693
25-39	11.0	76.8	7.5	1.4	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	4329
40-59	9.5	74.9	9.7	1.8	2.9	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	4568
60 and above	9.8	72.9	11.7	1.5	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	2282
Caste/ethnic group											
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	9.5	78.2	9.3	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	11.4	75.4	8.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	2528
Newar	10.5	79.9	5.2	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.0	441
Hill Janajati	9.2	78.7	8.0	1.4	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	3019
Tarai Caste	14.5	65.2	12.8	2.0	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	1270
Tarai Janajati	7.9	76.1	8.2	1.9	4.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	1795
Dalit	9.8	74.8	9.2	1.4	3.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	1693
Muslim	16.7	64.6	11.1	1.1	4.5	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.8	291

Table 5.32.1 Contd...

	Police	Neighbors/ friends	Local elected representative	Government employee/ office	Local/ community leaders	Courts	Intermediary/ local influential persons	Local representatives of political party	Local NGO worker/ office	DK/CS	Total Number
Education											
No education	8.9	76.6	8.6	1.4	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	4441
No formal education	9.0	74.4	10.1	2.1	3.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	2229
Basic education	11.0	74.8	9.2	1.7	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	2865
Secondary education	12.0	75.8	7.9	1.5	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	2799
Higher education	15.6	73.3	8.3	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	537
Occupation/usual activity											
Agriculture	9.2	75.8	9.4	2.4	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	3837
Business	12.5	73.9	8.0	1.7	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	1236
Service	13.7	72.5	9.0	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	1484
Daily wage	9.9	75.2	9.1	0.8	4.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	1085
Household chores	8.9	77.3	8.5	1.0	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	3409
Not working	10.3	76.4	8.4	1.4	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	1494
Other activities	15.6	69.9	8.8	0.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	326
Economic Status											
High	16.8	72.1	8.6	.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	233
Medium	11.0	75.4	8.5	1.8	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	8222
Low	8.7	75.8	9.5	1.3	3.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	4417

Table 5.32.2 Immediate sources of help in an emergency: second priority

Percentage distribution of the second prioritised source of immediate help that people would approach in an emergency or disaster, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q903.2) (N=12872)											
	Police	Neighbors/ friends	Local elected representative	Government employee/ office	Local/ community leaders	Courts	Intermediary/ local influential persons	Local representatives of political party	Local NGO worker/ office	Don't know/ Can't say	Total Number
Overall	66.2	5.3	10.7	5.1	6.2	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	3.3	12872
Province											
Province 1	60.7	7.3	8.3	7.4	7.2	2.7	1.3	1.2	0.4	3.3	2498
Province 2	72.5	6.2	5.1	1.6	5.8	3.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	4.4	2309
Province 3	65.4	4.4	10.4	4.9	6.4	0.7	1.1	0.1	1.2	5.4	2565
Province 4	48.6	5.9	21.6	11.1	8.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	2.6	1309
Province 5	73.6	2.2	14.4	2.3	5.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.0	2287
Province 6	60.3	8.5	17.7	4.9	7.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	707
Province 7	75.5	4.3	4.1	6.7	3.5	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	3.3	1198
Ecological zone											
Mountain	59.2	5.9	11.1	7.5	7.7	1.7	0.3	0.3	2.4	3.9	1153
Hill	57.3	5.6	15.1	8.7	6.5	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	3.7	4771
Tarai	73.4	5.0	7.7	2.3	5.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	2.9	6948
Urban/rural											
Municipality	68.0	5.3	9.3	4.6	6.0	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	3.4	7865
Rural Municipality	63.3	5.2	13.1	5.9	6.5	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	3.1	5007
Sex											
Men	65.8	5.6	11.7	5.4	5.5	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.3	6064
Women	66.5	5.0	9.9	4.9	6.8	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	4.2	6808
Age group											
18-24	69.3	6.0	8.5	4.9	5.9	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	2.5	1693
25-39	66.9	5.2	11.4	5.0	6.4	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	2.0	4329
40-59	66.1	4.9	11.2	5.2	6.1	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	3.0	4568
60 and above	62.4	5.6	10.4	5.5	6.4	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	6.9	2282
Caste/ethnic group											
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	68.6	3.8	10.7	6.3	5.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	65.5	5.2	13.2	5.3	5.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.2	2528
Newar	71.2	6.7	6.6	5.4	3.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	4.0	441
Hill Janajati	59.4	4.9	13.1	7.8	7.2	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	3.7	3019
Tarai Caste	72.5	7.4	6.1	1.7	5.9	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	2.9	1270
Tarai Janajati	72.3	4.9	9.0	2.5	6.3	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	2.6	1795
Dalit	63.6	5.2	10.6	4.8	7.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.3	5.6	1693
Muslim	69.4	10.1	3.1	1.0	5.7	5.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	4.6	291

Table 5.32.2 Contd...

	Police	Neighbors/ friends	Local elected representative	Government employee/ office	Local/ community leaders	Courts	Intermediary/ local influential persons	Local representatives of political party	Local NGO worker/ office	Don't know/ Can't say	Total Number	
Education												
No education	65.2	5.3	10.1	4.8	6.2	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	5.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	63.2	5.0	10.9	5.9	8.5	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.7	100.0	2229
Basic education	66.7	4.9	12.3	4.6	5.7	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.6	2.5	100.0	2865
Secondary education	69.0	5.8	9.7	5.5	5.5	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.2	100.0	2799
Higher education	68.8	5.1	12.6	5.3	3.0	2.7	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity												
Agriculture	64.4	4.8	11.1	6.7	6.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.4	3.9	100.0	3837
Business	73.0	4.8	9.8	3.9	3.7	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.3	100.0	1236
Service	66.8	5.8	10.9	6.3	4.5	2.3	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	64.6	6.3	10.1	4.7	7.7	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.0	2.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	66.0	5.0	11.9	3.7	7.5	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	3.6	100.0	3409
Not working	66.1	5.3	8.4	4.9	6.5	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	5.9	100.0	1494
Other activities	66.0	8.8	10.5	2.6	5.3	2.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	2.5	100.0	326
Economic Status												
High	66.8	6.2	13.0	3.4	2.4	4.8	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	233
Medium	66.4	5.6	10.9	5.4	5.8	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	2.7	100.0	8222
Low	65.7	4.6	10.4	4.7	7.2	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	4.6	100.0	4417

Table 5.33 Reasons for not prioritizing the police as a source of help

Percentage distribution of the reasons why people would not go to the police as either their first or second priority in a crisis, Nepal 2017/18 (Q904) (N=3028)									
	Police takes a lot of time	I don't trust the police	There is no police office nearby.	The person who threatens may influence the police	The police lack capacity to resolve such issues	I feel threatened by the perpetrator	Any other reason	DK/CS	Total
Overall	21.5	17.6	39.9	1.1	7.7	0.6	18.1	9.8	100.0
Province									
Province 1	15.5	20.1	32.8	2.3	2.4	0.5	20.7	15.8	100.0
Province 2	22.8	24.7	13.7	0.5	6.7	0.5	31.8	11.7	100.0
Province 3	16.0	16.3	34.8	1.0	17.9	0.6	18.4	13.4	100.0
Province 4	22.8	10.0	71.9	1.9	2.9	1.0	2.8	7.3	100.0
Province 5	36.2	19.9	35.1	0.0	2.0	0.2	19.1	2.4	100.0
Province 6	20.3	12.5	66.0	1.2	0.8	0.5	18.6	0.8	100.0
Province 7	20.8	26.8	43.4	0.0	1.2	1.9	12.2	7.1	100.0
Ecological zone									
Mountain	15.0	19.7	41.2	1.2	25.0	0.2	22.0	2.4	100.0
Hill	17.8	14.6	52.0	1.3	3.8	1.0	16.6	9.6	100.0
Tarai	29.8	21.2	21.3	0.7	5.5	0.2	18.4	13.4	100.0
Urban/rural									
Municipality	23.8	20.4	30.3	1.5	8.7	0.7	16.8	12.7	100.0
Rural Municipality	18.7	14.3	51.5	0.6	6.4	0.5	19.6	6.3	100.0
Sex									
Men	24.1	20.7	41.9	1.6	8.1	0.6	16.5	4.6	100.0
Women	19.2	14.9	38.1	0.7	7.2	0.6	19.4	14.3	100.0
Age group									
18-24	25.6	23.9	43.9	0.3	6.3	0.0	14.9	5.5	100.0
25-39	25.4	21.4	40.3	1.5	9.2	0.0	16.2	4.0	100.0
40-59	21.1	16.4	41.0	1.2	6.8	1.6	20.7	8.0	100.0
60 and above	14.9	11.4	35.5	0.9	7.8	0.2	18.0	22.4	100.0
Caste/ethnic group									
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	26.0	18.6	34.7	2.2	11.0	0.6	8.4	13.7	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	21.7	15.5	46.6	0.8	10.6	0.5	18.7	5.8	100.0
Newar	7.5	16.2	20.8	0.0	11.0	0.0	42.3	11.9	100.0
Hill Janajati	16.8	14.6	53.8	1.4	6.3	1.0	14.9	9.8	100.0
Tarai Caste	22.6	22.8	9.9	1.2	6.4	0.0	31.9	11.5	100.0
Tarai Janajati	40.5	20.8	13.5	0.3	2.9	0.0	22.7	8.5	100.0
Dalit	17.9	20.9	38.4	0.7	7.7	0.7	17.9	12.5	100.0
Muslim	19.9	30.5	19.2	0.0	6.5	0.0	36.9	0.0	100.0

Table 5.33 Contd...

	Police takes a lot of time	I don't trust the police	There is no police office nearby.	The person who threatens may influence the police	The police lack capacity to resolve such issues	I feel threatened by the perpetrator	Any other reason	DK/CS	Total
Education									
No education	15.1	13.4	37.3	0.6	7.8	0.5	22.3	16.7	100.0
No formal education	23.0	17.1	44.2	1.7	7.0	1.4	14.6	6.9	100.0
Basic education	29.7	21.7	39.5	1.3	5.6	0.4	16.6	4.2	100.0
Secondary education	27.1	22.5	42.8	1.3	10.1	0.2	14.1	3.3	100.0
Higher education	20.7	30.8	32.7	2.3	10.8	0.0	11.3	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activity									
Agriculture	23.3	14.8	42.9	1.7	6.2	0.7	19.6	8.7	100.0
Business	26.2	34.0	28.4	0.0	10.2	0.5	9.0	2.7	100.0
Service	24.2	24.9	41.5	0.4	9.8	0.5	21.4	1.9	100.0
Daily wage	23.4	22.6	34.4	0.7	10.2	1.8	18.0	1.8	100.0
Household chores	18.7	15.3	42.1	0.7	7.6	0.0	21.1	9.8	100.0
Not working	17.6	9.9	35.9	1.7	7.4	0.7	10.7	27.5	100.0
Other activities	18.8	39.4	41.8	0.0	5.6	0.0	18.7	2.3	100.0
Economic Status									
High	27.6	13.9	54.8	0.0	9.7	0.0	14.6	0.0	100.0
Medium	21.4	19.2	39.5	1.4	9.0	0.5	15.0	9.7	100.0
Low	21.3	15.6	39.7	0.7	5.8	0.8	22.5	10.3	100.0

Table 5.34.A Perceived improvements in safety and security

Percentage distribution of people by what changes they have experienced in the past five years in the following matters, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q905) (N=12872)					
	Improved	Unchanged	Deteriorated	DK/CS	Total
Feeling of your own safety and security	74.8	21.7	2.9	0.5	100.0
Protection from landslide/floods/disasters	62.9	29.4	4.6	3.0	100.0
Feeling of security of personal property	73.6	23.6	1.9	1.0	100.0
Government welfare/social security schemes for the elderly, the disabled, widows, etc.	89.0	8.8	0.4	1.9	100.0
Food security	59.3	30.1	6.5	4.1	100.0
Consumer's rights	61.0	29.0	3.0	7.0	100.0

Table 5.34.1 Perceived improvements in personal safety and security

Percentage distribution of people by what changes they have experienced in the past five years in their personal sense of safety and security, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q905.1)						
	Improved	Unchanged	Deteriorated	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	74.8	21.7	2.9	0.5	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	70.7	25.9	3.0	0.4	100.0	2498
Province 2	80.2	15.7	3.7	0.4	100.0	2309
Province 3	73.5	21.5	4.2	0.9	100.0	2565
Province 4	82.2	15.7	1.6	0.5	100.0	1309
Province 5	65.3	32.2	1.9	0.6	100.0	2287
Province 6	84.0	15.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	707
Province 7	80.5	15.5	3.5	0.5	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	70.1	25.1	4.3	0.5	100.0	1153
Hill	74.5	22.4	2.6	0.5	100.0	4771
Tarai	75.8	20.7	3.0	0.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	74.7	22.0	2.9	0.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	74.9	21.4	3.0	0.7	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	75.0	21.4	3.4	0.3	100.0	6064
Women	74.7	22.1	2.6	0.7	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	77.9	20.5	1.3	0.2	100.0	1693
25-39	75.7	22.0	2.0	0.2	100.0	4329
40-59	75.1	21.7	2.9	0.4	100.0	4568
60 and above	70.1	22.2	6.0	1.7	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	74.6	22.1	2.6	0.6	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	74.9	21.7	3.1	0.3	100.0	2528
Newar	72.3	25.6	1.5	0.6	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	71.3	25.2	3.0	0.5	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	80.4	14.7	4.5	0.3	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	80.2	17.3	1.8	0.7	100.0	1795
Dalit	71.9	23.8	3.5	0.9	100.0	1693
Muslim	73.6	23.4	2.6	0.4	100.0	291
Education						
No education	71.7	22.9	4.2	1.2	100.0	4441
No formal education	74.9	21.4	3.4	0.2	100.0	2229
Basic education	76.3	21.6	2.0	0.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	77.5	20.5	1.7	0.3	100.0	2799
Higher education	77.5	20.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	76.3	20.7	2.5	0.4	100.0	3837
Business	77.4	20.2	2.2	0.3	100.0	1236
Service	78.8	20.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	70.3	24.0	5.2	0.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	74.7	22.5	2.3	0.6	100.0	3409
Not working	66.8	25.0	6.6	1.6	100.0	1494
Other activities	81.4	16.9	1.5	0.2	100.0	326
Economic Status						
High	84.8	12.4	2.5	0.4	100.0	233
Medium	77.0	20.4	2.0	0.5	100.0	8222
Low	70.1	24.6	4.7	0.6	100.0	4417

Table 5.34.2 Perceived improvements in protection from disasters

Percentage distribution of people by what changes they have experienced in the past five years in their protection from landslide/floods/other disasters, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q905.2)						
	Improved	Unchanged	Deteriorated	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	62.9	29.4	4.6	3.0	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	57.8	30.9	5.4	5.9	100.0	2498
Province 2	54.5	30.0	11.7	3.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	65.8	28.3	3.9	1.9	100.0	2565
Province 4	76.1	20.2	0.7	3.1	100.0	1309
Province 5	56.9	39.5	1.5	2.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	76.1	22.4	0.6	0.9	100.0	707
Province 7	72.8	22.7	3.6	0.8	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	63.3	29.9	4.1	2.6	100.0	1153
Hill	65.0	28.9	2.7	3.4	100.0	4771
Tarai	61.4	29.7	6.1	2.8	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	62.4	29.7	4.5	3.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	63.8	29.0	4.8	2.4	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	61.8	31.2	4.8	2.2	100.0	6064
Women	63.9	27.9	4.4	3.8	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	65.1	28.9	3.7	2.2	100.0	1693
25-39	63.8	29.7	4.3	2.1	100.0	4329
40-59	63.2	29.1	5.2	2.6	100.0	4568
60 and above	59.0	29.9	4.9	6.2	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	67.9	26.9	2.4	2.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	67.9	27.3	3.1	1.8	100.0	2528
Newar	54.0	40.2	2.7	3.1	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	64.0	29.2	2.8	4.1	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	55.7	31.7	10.3	2.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	62.1	27.5	6.7	3.7	100.0	1795
Dalit	59.6	32.2	5.3	2.8	100.0	1693
Muslim	46.9	36.2	12.5	4.4	100.0	291
Education						
No education	60.4	29.3	5.4	5.0	100.0	4441
No formal education	62.0	30.7	5.3	1.9	100.0	2229
Basic education	63.2	30.1	4.3	2.4	100.0	2865
Secondary education	66.8	28.1	3.5	1.6	100.0	2799
Higher education	66.3	28.3	3.3	2.1	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	63.7	28.0	6.1	2.2	100.0	3837
Business	65.6	28.2	4.4	1.8	100.0	1236
Service	65.7	29.2	3.2	1.9	100.0	1484
Daily wage	60.3	31.4	5.7	2.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	63.3	29.8	3.3	3.6	100.0	3409
Not working	56.4	32.7	4.5	6.5	100.0	1494
Other activities	65.4	27.1	5.7	1.8	100.0	326
Economic Status						
High	80.9	15.3	2.2	1.6	100.0	233
Medium	65.1	28.1	4.2	2.6	100.0	8222
Low	58.0	32.7	5.5	3.8	100.0	4417

Table 5.34.3 Perceived improvements in security of property

Percentage distribution of people by what changes they have experienced in the past five years in their sense of security for their personal property, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q905.3)						
	Improved	Unchanged	Deteriorated	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	73.6	23.6	1.9	1.0	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	70.2	26.5	2.7	0.6	100.0	2498
Province 2	84.1	13.4	1.8	0.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	69.0	25.7	3.5	1.8	100.0	2565
Province 4	76.5	21.8	0.8	0.9	100.0	1309
Province 5	63.9	34.6	0.4	1.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	80.4	18.8	0.4	0.4	100.0	707
Province 7	81.2	16.7	1.6	0.5	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	66.7	27.8	5.0	0.5	100.0	1153
Hill	70.6	27.0	1.5	0.9	100.0	4771
Tarai	76.8	20.6	1.6	1.0	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	73.8	23.3	1.9	1.0	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	73.3	24.1	1.7	0.9	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	73.8	23.9	1.9	0.4	100.0	6064
Women	73.4	23.4	1.8	1.4	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	74.2	23.8	1.5	0.5	100.0	1693
25-39	74.9	23.0	1.7	0.4	100.0	4329
40-59	73.9	23.4	2.1	0.7	100.0	4568
60 and above	70.0	25.1	2.1	2.9	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	72.5	24.3	1.6	1.5	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	72.9	24.6	1.9	0.7	100.0	2528
Newar	71.3	25.3	2.1	1.3	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	68.5	28.2	2.3	0.9	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	84.6	13.4	1.7	0.3	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	80.7	17.3	1.1	0.9	100.0	1795
Dalit	68.9	27.5	2.1	1.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	76.4	20.7	2.5	0.3	100.0	291
Education						
No education	71.8	24.0	2.0	2.2	100.0	4441
No formal education	71.5	25.9	2.4	0.2	100.0	2229
Basic education	74.5	23.4	1.6	0.6	100.0	2865
Secondary education	76.7	21.7	1.4	0.3	100.0	2799
Higher education	75.2	22.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	76.1	21.5	2.0	0.5	100.0	3837
Business	76.5	21.4	1.9	0.2	100.0	1236
Service	75.8	22.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	69.0	27.5	2.8	0.7	100.0	1085
Household chores	73.0	24.3	1.5	1.2	100.0	3409
Not working	65.7	28.6	2.3	3.4	100.0	1494
Other activities	79.8	18.1	1.5	0.6	100.0	326
Economic Status						
High	89.0	9.2	1.3	0.6	100.0	233
Medium	75.2	22.2	1.8	0.9	100.0	8222
Low	69.8	27.0	2.1	1.2	100.0	4417

Table 5.34.4 Perceived improvements to welfare/social security schemes

Percentage distribution of people by what changes they have experienced in the past five years in the government welfare/social security schemes for the elderly, the disabled, widows, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q905.4)						
	Improved	Unchanged	Deteriorated	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	89.0	8.8	0.4	1.9	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	92.5	6.3	0.2	1.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	87.1	9.2	0.6	3.1	100.0	2309
Province 3	85.8	11.3	1.0	1.9	100.0	2565
Province 4	92.5	6.5	0.3	0.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	87.9	9.5	0.2	2.4	100.0	2287
Province 6	93.3	6.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	707
Province 7	87.5	10.3	0.0	2.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	89.6	8.1	0.6	1.7	100.0	1153
Hill	90.4	7.8	0.5	1.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	87.9	9.6	0.3	2.3	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	89.0	8.7	0.3	1.9	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	88.9	8.9	0.5	1.7	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	88.7	9.3	0.5	1.4	100.0	6064
Women	89.2	8.3	0.3	2.3	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	90.0	8.5	0.1	1.3	100.0	1693
25-39	89.5	8.7	0.3	1.5	100.0	4329
40-59	89.0	8.7	0.5	1.8	100.0	4568
60 and above	87.4	9.2	0.4	3.0	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	90.7	7.1	0.7	1.5	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	91.5	7.5	0.3	0.7	100.0	2528
Newar	87.9	8.8	1.2	2.0	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	89.5	8.6	0.3	1.6	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	90.1	8.1	0.2	1.6	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	86.7	9.4	0.0	3.8	100.0	1795
Dalit	84.7	12.7	0.3	2.3	100.0	1693
Muslim	85.6	9.4	2.6	2.3	100.0	291
Education						
No education	86.8	9.2	0.5	3.4	100.0	4441
No formal education	88.5	10.1	0.4	1.0	100.0	2229
Basic education	90.2	8.2	0.2	1.4	100.0	2865
Secondary education	91.3	7.6	0.3	0.8	100.0	2799
Higher education	89.8	9.2	0.9	0.1	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	90.4	7.7	0.3	1.6	100.0	3837
Business	89.3	8.4	0.8	1.6	100.0	1236
Service	91.3	7.4	0.5	0.8	100.0	1484
Daily wage	87.3	10.6	0.3	1.8	100.0	1085
Household chores	88.0	9.1	0.3	2.6	100.0	3409
Not working	86.4	10.8	0.4	2.4	100.0	1494
Other activities	88.2	10.6	0.7	0.4	100.0	326
Economic Status						
High	97.7	1.2	0.3	0.8	100.0	233
Medium	89.9	8.3	0.4	1.4	100.0	8222
Low	86.9	10.0	0.3	2.8	100.0	4417

Table 5.34.5 Perceived improvements to food security

Percentage distribution of people by what changes they have experienced in the past five years in their food security, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q905.5)						
	Improved	Unchanged	Deteriorated	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	59.3	30.1	6.5	4.1	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	58.9	27.5	12.2	1.4	100.0	2498
Province 2	60.7	32.2	2.0	5.1	100.0	2309
Province 3	59.9	27.0	9.0	4.1	100.0	2565
Province 4	72.2	19.7	6.0	2.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	50.0	42.2	3.4	4.3	100.0	2287
Province 6	47.8	34.3	5.0	12.9	100.0	707
Province 7	66.4	24.0	5.2	4.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	63.8	26.4	6.8	3.0	100.0	1153
Hill	59.1	29.3	6.6	4.9	100.0	4771
Tarai	58.7	31.3	6.4	3.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	59.5	29.8	6.6	4.1	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	59.0	30.6	6.4	4.1	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	58.6	31.6	7.1	2.8	100.0	6064
Women	59.9	28.8	6.0	5.3	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	62.3	29.1	6.3	2.4	100.0	1693
25-39	59.4	31.8	5.9	2.9	100.0	4329
40-59	59.4	29.5	7.1	3.9	100.0	4568
60 and above	56.5	28.9	6.5	8.1	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	61.9	27.7	7.2	3.2	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	58.1	31.3	7.0	3.6	100.0	2528
Newar	51.8	28.6	12.2	7.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	60.5	28.8	7.1	3.5	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	60.6	32.6	4.5	2.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	62.7	26.0	5.8	5.5	100.0	1795
Dalit	54.0	34.9	5.3	5.8	100.0	1693
Muslim	54.7	37.5	2.7	5.1	100.0	291
Education						
No education	57.2	29.8	4.9	8.0	100.0	4441
No formal education	58.5	31.0	7.8	2.8	100.0	2229
Basic education	60.3	30.5	6.5	2.6	100.0	2865
Secondary education	63.0	28.3	7.4	1.2	100.0	2799
Higher education	54.6	35.9	9.4	.1	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	62.4	28.4	5.4	3.8	100.0	3837
Business	62.7	30.3	5.7	1.3	100.0	1236
Service	58.2	32.6	8.2	1.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	54.5	34.4	8.3	2.9	100.0	1085
Household chores	57.4	30.1	6.5	6.0	100.0	3409
Not working	56.6	29.3	7.6	6.6	100.0	1494
Other activities	62.7	27.9	4.2	5.2	100.0	326
Economic Status						
High	81.8	15.2	1.7	1.3	100.0	233
Medium	61.2	28.6	7.1	3.2	100.0	8222
Low	54.6	33.8	5.7	5.9	100.0	4417

Table 5.34.6 Perceived changes to consumer rights

Percentage distribution of people by what changes they have experienced in the past five years in consumer rights, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q905.6)						
	Improved	Unchanged	Deteriorated	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	61.0	29.0	3.0	7.0	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	59.0	31.5	2.9	6.6	100.0	2498
Province 2	54.3	32.5	4.4	8.9	100.0	2309
Province 3	64.0	25.3	4.0	6.8	100.0	2565
Province 4	67.4	22.2	4.6	5.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	58.9	35.6	0.7	4.8	100.0	2287
Province 6	61.4	28.2	0.6	9.7	100.0	707
Province 7	69.1	19.8	2.1	9.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	65.1	25.6	3.6	5.7	100.0	1153
Hill	62.8	26.8	3.8	6.6	100.0	4771
Tarai	59.2	31.0	2.3	7.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	61.3	28.6	3.0	7.0	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	60.6	29.5	2.9	7.0	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	61.8	30.3	3.4	4.4	100.0	6064
Women	60.4	27.7	2.6	9.4	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	65.9	27.6	2.9	3.6	100.0	1693
25-39	62.9	30.1	2.9	4.2	100.0	4329
40-59	61.8	28.2	3.3	6.8	100.0	4568
60 and above	52.5	29.4	2.5	15.5	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	67.1	26.7	3.0	3.2	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	63.4	29.3	2.6	4.7	100.0	2528
Newar	55.7	29.3	4.2	10.8	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	61.6	27.5	3.3	7.6	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	55.1	34.4	4.9	5.6	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	62.6	24.9	1.6	10.9	100.0	1795
Dalit	55.3	32.9	2.5	9.3	100.0	1693
Muslim	54.0	33.8	3.2	9.0	100.0	291
Education						
No education	54.6	27.9	3.1	14.4	100.0	4441
No formal education	58.9	33.6	2.1	5.4	100.0	2229
Basic education	65.7	28.9	2.4	2.9	100.0	2865
Secondary education	68.2	26.1	3.7	2.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	60.5	33.9	4.4	1.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	64.2	26.9	2.7	6.3	100.0	3837
Business	69.0	25.8	2.4	2.8	100.0	1236
Service	64.5	30.9	4.0	0.6	100.0	1484
Daily wage	57.5	32.8	3.3	6.4	100.0	1085
Household chores	57.5	29.5	2.9	10.1	100.0	3409
Not working	52.7	31.7	2.9	12.7	100.0	1494
Other activities	65.4	25.2	4.4	4.9	100.0	326
Economic Status						
High	79.3	16.2	2.2	2.2	100.0	233
Medium	63.4	27.9	3.0	5.7	100.0	8222
Low	55.7	31.5	3.0	9.8	100.0	4417

Table 5.35.A Perceived disaster risks

Percentage distribution of people by how they rate their locality's level of risk to the following disasters, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q906) (N=12872)					
	Very high	Moderate	Not at all	DK/CS	Total
Earthquake	22.2	48.6	28.8	0.5	100.0
Landslide	17.5	21.4	60.5	0.6	100.0
Flooding	29.2	33.1	37.4	0.2	100.0
Fire	11.8	50.6	37.3	0.3	100.0
Epidemic	5.7	30.3	63.4	0.5	100.0
Wind-storm, hailstorm, etc.	31.1	49.5	19.1	0.3	100.0

Table 5.35.1 Perceived earthquake risks

Percentage distribution of people by how they rate their locality's level of risk to earthquakes, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q906.1)						
	Very high	Moderate	Not at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	22.2	48.6	28.8	0.5	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	23.7	54.2	22.1	0.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	8.6	62.7	28.1	0.6	100.0	2309
Province 3	53.1	30.4	15.5	1.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	27.1	57.4	15.2	0.4	100.0	1309
Province 5	11.5	53.7	34.5	0.4	100.0	2287
Province 6	6.9	47.9	45.1	0.1	100.0	707
Province 7	3.1	29.6	66.8	0.5	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	45.3	42.8	11.6	0.2	100.0	1153
Hill	38.1	45.4	16.2	0.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	7.4	51.7	40.2	0.6	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	18.8	49.1	31.5	0.6	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	27.4	47.8	24.5	0.3	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	22.8	49.6	27.4	0.2	100.0	6064
Women	21.6	47.6	30.0	0.7	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	21.1	51.6	27.0	0.3	100.0	1693
25-39	20.3	48.2	31.3	0.2	100.0	4329
40-59	22.5	48.9	28.3	0.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	25.8	46.5	26.2	1.5	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	25.4	46.2	27.6	0.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	21.2	45.6	32.7	0.5	100.0	2528
Newar	44.9	38.4	16.1	0.7	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	36.4	46.8	16.6	0.2	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	6.3	60.4	32.7	0.5	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	6.1	50.3	42.9	0.7	100.0	1795
Dalit	20.6	47.9	31.2	0.3	100.0	1693
Muslim	5.1	65.6	29.2	0.0	100.0	291
Education						
No education	22.8	45.4	30.7	1.0	100.0	4441
No formal education	24.5	49.3	25.8	0.3	100.0	2229
Basic education	20.7	49.0	30.2	0.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	21.3	51.6	27.0	0.2	100.0	2799
Higher education	19.6	53.6	26.8	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	24.5	47.3	27.9	0.3	100.0	3837
Business	21.1	47.4	31.3	0.2	100.0	1236
Service	24.4	49.5	25.9	0.2	100.0	1484
Daily wage	24.6	46.1	29.1	0.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	18.4	50.8	30.2	0.5	100.0	3409
Not working	22.4	47.7	28.5	1.5	100.0	1494
Other activities	19.7	52.5	27.8	0.0	100.0	326
Economic Status						
High	14.6	51.9	33.5	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	22.8	48.1	28.6	0.5	100.0	8222
Low	21.4	49.3	28.9	0.4	100.0	4417

Table 5.35.2 Perceived landslide risks

Percentage distribution of people by how they rate their locality's level of risk to landslides, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q906.2)						
	Very high	Moderate	Not at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	17.5	21.4	60.5	0.6	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	12.8	15.3	71.7	0.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	2.0	6.0	89.7	2.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	22.9	28.4	47.8	0.9	100.0	2565
Province 4	25.1	41.5	33.2	0.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	19.4	15.1	65.5	0.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	37.3	45.4	17.3	0.0	100.0	707
Province 7	21.5	25.1	53.2	0.3	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	50.2	32.5	17.2	0.2	100.0	1153
Hill	31.3	40.0	28.4	0.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	2.5	6.8	89.6	1.0	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	10.9	18.9	69.2	0.9	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	27.7	25.4	46.7	0.2	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	18.3	21.6	59.8	0.3	100.0	6064
Women	16.7	21.3	61.0	0.9	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	16.1	25.2	58.6	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	16.2	21.7	61.8	0.4	100.0	4329
40-59	18.6	20.0	60.9	0.5	100.0	4568
60 and above	18.6	21.2	58.4	1.9	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	14.1	23.5	61.8	0.7	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	26.7	28.5	44.6	0.2	100.0	2528
Newar	11.9	20.9	66.5	0.7	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	28.7	30.4	40.7	0.2	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	.9	3.0	95.7	0.4	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	3.3	10.1	85.0	1.5	100.0	1795
Dalit	18.6	21.6	58.5	1.3	100.0	1693
Muslim	2.8	4.9	91.4	1.0	100.0	291
Education						
No education	20.1	19.0	59.5	1.4	100.0	4441
No formal education	18.8	22.6	58.1	0.6	100.0	2229
Basic education	16.6	22.9	60.4	0.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	13.6	23.1	63.2	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	14.6	20.4	65.0	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	21.7	23.0	55.0	0.3	100.0	3837
Business	12.0	19.6	67.9	0.5	100.0	1236
Service	18.4	24.8	56.6	0.2	100.0	1484
Daily wage	16.9	18.6	64.1	0.4	100.0	1085
Household chores	16.0	19.0	64.2	0.8	100.0	3409
Not working	14.5	22.9	60.8	1.8	100.0	1494
Other activities	15.0	22.4	62.2	0.4	100.0	326
Economic Status						
High	12.0	16.5	71.1	0.5	100.0	233
Medium	15.5	22.4	61.5	0.6	100.0	8222
Low	21.4	19.9	58.0	0.7	100.0	4417

Table 5.35.3 Perceived flood risks

Percentage distribution of people by how they rate their locality's level of risk to flooding, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q906.3)						
	Very high	Moderate	Not at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	29.2	33.1	37.4	0.2	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	27.7	34.4	37.9	0.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	53.2	33.2	13.6	0.0	100.0	2309
Province 3	14.5	29.0	55.6	0.8	100.0	2565
Province 4	9.3	24.4	66.1	0.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	37.2	33.5	29.3	0.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	21.7	46.4	31.8	0.1	100.0	707
Province 7	28.7	40.3	31.1	0.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	25.3	34.2	40.3	0.2	100.0	1153
Hill	18.6	34.0	47.3	0.1	100.0	4771
Tarai	37.2	32.4	30.2	0.2	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	27.0	32.2	40.6	0.2	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	32.8	34.7	32.4	0.1	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	30.8	33.8	35.3	0.1	100.0	6064
Women	27.9	32.5	39.3	0.3	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	27.4	33.1	39.5	0.0	100.0	1693
25-39	28.8	34.9	36.3	0.0	100.0	4329
40-59	30.4	32.5	37.1	0.0	100.0	4568
60 and above	29.1	31.2	38.8	0.9	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	13.8	32.1	53.4	0.7	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	24.3	35.3	40.3	0.1	100.0	2528
Newar	10.1	19.8	70.1	0.0	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	18.2	33.0	48.7	0.2	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	51.0	36.4	12.6	0.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	51.6	34.1	14.1	0.1	100.0	1795
Dalit	34.5	30.4	35.0	0.1	100.0	1693
Muslim	50.0	38.3	11.7	0.0	100.0	291
Education						
No education	36.4	32.1	31.0	0.5	100.0	4441
No formal education	28.4	33.0	38.5	0.0	100.0	2229
Basic education	26.9	33.6	39.5	0.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	22.5	34.3	43.2	0.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	20.9	33.8	45.4	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	34.6	32.5	32.9	0.1	100.0	3837
Business	21.4	34.6	43.9	0.1	100.0	1236
Service	23.8	33.6	42.6	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	37.6	33.8	28.6	0.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	28.2	32.7	39.0	0.1	100.0	3409
Not working	23.2	31.6	44.0	1.2	100.0	1494
Other activities	31.4	42.8	25.9	0.0	100.0	326
Economic Status						
High	38.3	23.5	38.2	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	23.9	34.1	41.8	0.3	100.0	8222
Low	38.8	32.0	29.2	0.0	100.0	4417

Table 5.35.4 Perceived fire risks

Percentage distribution of people by how they rate their locality's level of risk to fire, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q906.4)						
	Very high	Moderate	Not at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	11.8	50.6	37.3	0.3	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	16.0	54.0	29.9	0.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	6.4	42.6	50.8	0.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	9.0	43.3	46.7	1.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	17.0	52.6	30.1	0.3	100.0	1309
Province 5	12.4	56.8	30.8	0.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	25.3	46.3	28.3	0.1	100.0	707
Province 7	4.8	63.5	31.7	0.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	26.4	50.1	23.2	0.2	100.0	1153
Hill	14.9	53.3	31.6	0.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	7.3	48.9	43.5	0.3	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	8.6	50.9	40.2	0.3	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	16.8	50.3	32.7	0.2	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	13.1	52.5	34.3	0.1	100.0	6064
Women	10.6	49.0	40.0	0.4	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	11.6	54.2	34.2	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	12.0	49.7	38.3	0.1	100.0	4329
40-59	12.0	51.3	36.6	0.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	11.2	48.5	39.0	1.2	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	11.5	47.7	39.9	0.9	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	14.1	54.5	31.3	0.1	100.0	2528
Newar	9.1	47.2	43.5	0.2	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	15.7	51.4	32.7	0.1	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	5.5	44.0	50.5	0.1	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	7.4	55.1	37.3	0.2	100.0	1795
Dalit	12.1	49.2	38.5	0.2	100.0	1693
Muslim	10.9	43.2	45.9	0.0	100.0	291
Education						
No education	12.4	46.3	40.7	0.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	11.2	52.8	36.0	0.0	100.0	2229
Basic education	12.1	51.6	36.2	0.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	11.4	53.7	34.9	0.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	10.4	56.7	32.9	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	14.0	49.9	35.9	0.2	100.0	3837
Business	8.2	52.0	39.8	0.1	100.0	1236
Service	12.8	54.7	32.5	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	15.5	49.6	34.9	0.1	100.0	1085
Household chores	9.4	49.8	40.7	0.1	100.0	3409
Not working	10.9	50.7	37.0	1.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	12.3	47.8	39.7	0.3	100.0	326
Economic Status						
High	8.9	42.6	48.5	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	10.3	50.5	38.9	0.4	100.0	8222
Low	14.8	51.4	33.7	0.1	100.0	4417

Table 5.35.5 Perceived risks of epidemics

Percentage distribution of people by how they rate their locality's level of risk to epidemics, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q906.5)						
	Very high	Moderate	Not at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	5.7	30.3	63.4	0.5	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	8.6	19.3	72.0	0.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	1.1	17.1	80.8	0.9	100.0	2309
Province 3	6.8	33.9	58.0	1.3	100.0	2565
Province 4	1.5	20.8	77.0	0.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	3.9	40.4	55.5	0.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	24.1	45.0	30.8	0.1	100.0	707
Province 7	3.2	53.5	43.1	0.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	25.8	46.6	27.4	0.2	100.0	1153
Hill	6.8	34.7	57.9	0.6	100.0	4771
Tarai	1.6	24.6	73.2	0.6	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	4.4	29.2	65.7	0.6	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	7.7	32.0	59.8	0.4	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	6.1	30.6	62.8	0.4	100.0	6064
Women	5.3	30.0	63.9	0.7	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	4.6	34.2	61.1	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	5.3	30.5	63.9	0.2	100.0	4329
40-59	6.4	29.5	63.7	0.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	5.8	28.6	63.6	1.9	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	4.9	28.7	65.6	0.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	8.5	37.7	53.6	0.2	100.0	2528
Newar	4.2	25.4	69.0	1.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	8.5	30.9	60.1	0.5	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	0.8	14.7	83.9	0.6	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	1.8	33.1	64.5	0.6	100.0	1795
Dalit	6.5	31.2	61.5	0.7	100.0	1693
Muslim	0.9	23.6	75.4	0.2	100.0	291
Education						
No education	7.6	29.9	61.2	1.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	5.2	30.4	64.3	0.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	4.9	31.9	62.8	0.3	100.0	2865
Secondary education	4.2	28.7	67.1	0.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	4.4	32.8	62.8	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	8.2	32.0	59.4	0.4	100.0	3837
Business	3.4	28.3	68.1	0.2	100.0	1236
Service	5.4	30.5	64.0	0.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	6.8	30.8	62.1	0.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	4.0	30.1	65.4	0.5	100.0	3409
Not working	4.7	28.2	64.9	2.2	100.0	1494
Other activities	5.2	27.4	67.4	0.0	100.0	326
Economic Status						
High	1.5	27.1	71.4	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	4.4	28.8	66.2	0.5	100.0	8222
Low	8.4	33.2	57.8	0.6	100.0	4417

Table 5.35.6 Perceived wind/storm risks

Percentage distribution of people by how they rate their locality's level of risk to wind-storms, hailstorms, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q906.6)						
	Very high	Moderate	Not at all	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	31.1	49.5	19.1	0.3	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	22.5	55.5	21.9	0.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	40.9	38.5	20.5	0.1	100.0	2309
Province 3	23.7	48.7	26.6	1.1	100.0	2565
Province 4	43.7	42.4	13.7	0.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	30.2	53.1	16.6	0.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	28.4	54.5	17.0	0.0	100.0	707
Province 7	35.7	57.6	6.6	0.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	64.0	31.7	4.4	0.0	100.0	1153
Hill	33.5	51.5	14.7	0.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	24.1	51.0	24.6	0.3	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	27.3	49.1	23.1	0.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	37.1	50.0	12.8	0.1	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	31.8	49.9	18.1	0.2	100.0	6064
Women	30.5	49.1	20.0	0.4	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	28.5	52.8	18.7	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	30.7	49.1	20.2	0.0	100.0	4329
40-59	31.2	49.3	19.4	0.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	33.7	48.2	16.9	1.3	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	23.0	52.4	23.9	0.7	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	30.0	53.4	16.5	0.2	100.0	2528
Newar	24.8	38.2	35.6	1.3	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	33.9	48.4	17.5	0.2	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	34.1	46.4	19.6	0.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	32.0	51.5	16.3	0.2	100.0	1795
Dalit	34.7	45.7	19.5	0.2	100.0	1693
Muslim	35.0	48.5	16.5	0.0	100.0	291
Education						
No education	37.2	45.3	16.9	0.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	28.9	51.1	19.8	0.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	29.7	51.1	19.2	0.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	25.7	52.4	21.9	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	26.6	53.6	19.8	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity						
Agriculture	37.4	48.3	14.2	0.1	100.0	3837
Business	20.0	53.0	26.8	0.2	100.0	1236
Service	27.9	53.0	19.2	0.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	35.8	46.9	17.2	0.1	100.0	1085
Household chores	29.3	48.7	21.9	0.1	100.0	3409
Not working	27.9	50.1	20.5	1.5	100.0	1494
Other activities	32.4	48.3	19.3	0.0	100.0	326
Economic Status						
High	24.5	39.7	35.8	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	26.0	51.3	22.3	0.4	100.0	8222
Low	41.0	46.6	12.3	0.1	100.0	4417

Table 5.36.A Risk prevention and mitigation activities

Percentage distribution of people by the risk mitigation and prevention activities that they know have taken place in their locality, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q907) (N=12872)				
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total
Awareness campaign	31.0	65.0	3.9	100.0
Local disaster risk management plan	19.2	72.8	8.0	100.0
Assessment of disaster risk	26.8	65.7	7.5	100.0
Disaster relief fund	25.5	66.7	7.8	100.0
Flood and landslide prevention/mitigation activities	34.8	60.6	4.6	100.0
Committee or group for disaster management (e.g. Red Cross)	36.2	56.8	7.0	100.0

Table 5.36.1 Risk prevention and mitigation activities: awareness campaigns

Percentage distribution of people who know that awareness campaigns have taken place in their locality, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q907.1)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	31.0	65.0	3.9	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	29.6	67.4	2.9	100.0	2498
Province 2	20.2	75.6	4.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	38.4	55.5	6.0	100.0	2565
Province 4	30.3	65.0	4.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	39.9	59.3	0.8	100.0	2287
Province 6	18.8	79.1	2.1	100.0	707
Province 7	30.2	62.6	7.3	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	31.7	64.7	3.5	100.0	1153
Hill	34.1	61.8	4.1	100.0	4771
Tarai	28.8	67.3	3.9	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	33.8	62.2	4.0	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	26.7	69.4	3.9	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	34.2	63.3	2.6	100.0	6064
Women	28.2	66.6	5.2	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	34.4	63.2	2.3	100.0	1693
25-39	33.0	64.9	2.1	100.0	4329
40-59	31.8	64.8	3.4	100.0	4568
60 and above	23.2	67.0	9.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	39.5	57.3	3.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	32.7	64.7	2.6	100.0	2528
Newar	40.4	53.0	6.6	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	30.7	64.3	5.0	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	23.4	73.1	3.5	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	30.6	65.0	4.4	100.0	1795
Dalit	26.4	69.8	3.8	100.0	1693
Muslim	16.1	79.6	4.3	100.0	291
Education					
No education	20.1	72.3	7.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	30.3	66.7	3.0	100.0	2229
Basic education	33.1	65.3	1.5	100.0	2865
Secondary education	43.5	54.8	1.6	100.0	2799
Higher education	48.5	49.7	1.8	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	31.1	66.0	2.9	100.0	3837
Business	40.1	57.6	2.4	100.0	1236
Service	45.6	52.2	2.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	23.1	75.0	1.9	100.0	1085
Household chores	24.7	70.5	4.8	100.0	3409
Not working	26.3	64.3	9.4	100.0	1494
Other activities	42.9	54.0	3.2	100.0	326
Economic Status					
High	34.5	62.8	2.7	100.0	233
Medium	34.5	61.8	3.7	100.0	8222
Low	24.3	71.2	4.5	100.0	4417

Table 5.36.2 Risk prevention and mitigation activities: disaster risk management

Percentage distribution of people who know of the local disaster risk management plan has taken place in their locality, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q907.2)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	19.2	72.8	8.0	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	21.1	73.9	5.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	7.3	79.5	13.1	100.0	2309
Province 3	28.2	60.2	11.6	100.0	2565
Province 4	14.6	76.7	8.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	19.7	78.2	2.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	7.2	89.1	3.7	100.0	707
Province 7	29.4	60.4	10.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	20.6	71.3	8.1	100.0	1153
Hill	22.4	69.5	8.1	100.0	4771
Tarai	16.7	75.3	8.0	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	20.3	71.4	8.3	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	17.3	75.0	7.7	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	22.5	71.8	5.6	100.0	6064
Women	16.1	73.7	10.2	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	21.6	72.6	5.8	100.0	1693
25-39	21.1	73.8	5.0	100.0	4329
40-59	19.9	72.0	8.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	12.0	72.6	15.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	25.7	68.2	6.1	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	23.5	70.6	5.9	100.0	2528
Newar	30.6	56.5	12.9	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	18.1	73.8	8.1	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	11.6	78.1	10.4	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	18.2	74.7	7.1	100.0	1795
Dalit	13.1	77.4	9.5	100.0	1693
Muslim	7.0	73.9	19.0	100.0	291
Education					
No education	10.7	75.0	14.4	100.0	4441
No formal education	18.4	75.3	6.3	100.0	2229
Basic education	22.4	73.5	4.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	27.5	68.5	4.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	31.9	63.2	4.9	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	17.5	75.7	6.8	100.0	3837
Business	28.3	67.6	4.2	100.0	1236
Service	30.7	64.8	4.5	100.0	1484
Daily wage	16.2	77.9	5.8	100.0	1085
Household chores	14.0	75.5	10.5	100.0	3409
Not working	14.9	70.9	14.2	100.0	1494
Other activities	34.1	58.2	7.7	100.0	326
Economic Status					
High	29.9	63.0	7.1	100.0	233
Medium	22.1	70.7	7.2	100.0	8222
Low	13.1	77.3	9.6	100.0	4417

Table 5.36.3 Risk prevention and mitigation activities: risk assessment

Percentage distribution of people who know that disaster risk assessment has taken place in their locality, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q907.3)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	26.8	65.7	7.5	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	19.9	76.0	4.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	25.0	63.5	11.5	100.0	2309
Province 3	35.5	52.6	11.9	100.0	2565
Province 4	23.4	69.1	7.6	100.0	1309
Province 5	29.8	67.6	2.5	100.0	2287
Province 6	7.1	89.3	3.5	100.0	707
Province 7	35.3	55.3	9.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	30.0	64.4	5.6	100.0	1153
Hill	29.0	63.1	7.9	100.0	4771
Tarai	24.7	67.8	7.6	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	27.0	64.8	8.2	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	26.4	67.2	6.4	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	30.5	64.6	4.9	100.0	6064
Women	23.4	66.7	9.9	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	31.4	64.1	4.6	100.0	1693
25-39	28.9	66.7	4.4	100.0	4329
40-59	26.8	65.5	7.7	100.0	4568
60 and above	19.3	65.6	15.1	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	29.9	64.4	5.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	26.1	68.4	5.5	100.0	2528
Newar	34.5	52.0	13.5	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	24.5	68.1	7.4	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	25.6	64.3	10.1	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	31.5	61.3	7.1	100.0	1795
Dalit	23.0	67.9	9.1	100.0	1693
Muslim	22.1	67.6	10.3	100.0	291
Education					
No education	19.7	66.5	13.9	100.0	4441
No formal education	26.0	68.3	5.6	100.0	2229
Basic education	30.0	65.7	4.3	100.0	2865
Secondary education	33.5	63.6	3.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	36.2	59.9	3.9	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	27.9	65.2	6.9	100.0	3837
Business	32.0	64.6	3.4	100.0	1236
Service	37.0	59.5	3.5	100.0	1484
Daily wage	24.1	70.8	5.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	20.8	69.4	9.8	100.0	3409
Not working	23.1	63.7	13.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	34.7	58.8	6.6	100.0	326
Economic Status					
High	34.9	61.5	3.6	100.0	233
Medium	28.5	64.7	6.8	100.0	8222
Low	23.1	67.9	9.0	100.0	4417

Table 5.36.4 Risk prevention and mitigation activities: disaster relief fund

Percentage distribution of people who know that a disaster relief fund is available in their locality, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q907.4)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	25.5	66.7	7.8	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	33.2	61.9	4.8	100.0	2498
Province 2	15.8	72.4	11.8	100.0	2309
Province 3	31.5	57.1	11.4	100.0	2565
Province 4	15.0	76.9	8.1	100.0	1309
Province 5	31.1	66.9	2.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	8.6	88.6	2.8	100.0	707
Province 7	25.5	62.4	12.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	26.0	67.3	6.6	100.0	1153
Hill	25.9	65.8	8.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	25.1	67.3	7.6	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	25.3	66.4	8.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	25.8	67.3	6.9	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	28.4	66.1	5.5	100.0	6064
Women	22.9	67.3	9.9	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	28.9	65.5	5.6	100.0	1693
25-39	27.8	67.1	5.1	100.0	4329
40-59	25.8	66.5	7.7	100.0	4568
60 and above	17.8	67.5	14.7	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	30.7	62.9	6.4	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	26.6	67.5	5.9	100.0	2528
Newar	26.8	57.7	15.5	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	24.4	68.3	7.4	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	22.0	68.0	10.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	27.9	64.7	7.4	100.0	1795
Dalit	21.0	70.0	9.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	17.6	70.5	11.8	100.0	291
Education					
No education	17.6	69.2	13.3	100.0	4441
No formal education	24.4	68.4	7.2	100.0	2229
Basic education	28.7	67.2	4.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	33.8	62.1	4.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	34.3	61.2	4.5	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	23.1	69.6	7.3	100.0	3837
Business	33.3	63.0	3.7	100.0	1236
Service	33.8	61.4	4.8	100.0	1484
Daily wage	23.9	70.8	5.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	22.9	67.7	9.4	100.0	3409
Not working	22.0	64.2	13.8	100.0	1494
Other activities	33.2	59.2	7.6	100.0	326
Economic Status					
High	33.7	62.5	3.8	100.0	233
Medium	28.3	64.6	7.1	100.0	8222
Low	19.8	70.9	9.3	100.0	4417

Table 5.36.5 Risk prevention and mitigation activities: landslide mitigation

Percentage distribution of people who know that flood and landslide prevention/mitigation activities have taken place in their locality, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q907.5)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	34.8	60.6	4.6	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	29.6	68.1	2.4	100.0	2498
Province 2	9.8	81.1	9.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	33.6	58.5	7.9	100.0	2565
Province 4	38.0	57.7	4.3	100.0	1309
Province 5	57.9	41.1	1.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	28.5	69.8	1.6	100.0	707
Province 7	52.9	44.8	2.3	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	32.9	65.0	2.1	100.0	1153
Hill	37.7	57.9	4.4	100.0	4771
Tarai	33.2	61.7	5.1	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	34.1	60.5	5.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	35.9	60.7	3.4	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	37.9	59.0	3.1	100.0	6064
Women	32.1	62.0	5.9	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	40.0	57.8	2.2	100.0	1693
25-39	36.8	60.6	2.6	100.0	4329
40-59	34.9	60.5	4.6	100.0	4568
60 and above	27.0	62.8	10.2	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	41.8	54.6	3.6	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	41.2	56.4	2.4	100.0	2528
Newar	28.2	60.4	11.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	33.8	62.2	3.9	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	14.4	77.7	7.8	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	43.3	52.8	4.0	100.0	1795
Dalit	30.4	63.9	5.7	100.0	1693
Muslim	18.6	71.7	9.7	100.0	291
Education					
No education	24.8	66.2	8.9	100.0	4441
No formal education	36.1	60.5	3.4	100.0	2229
Basic education	40.4	57.4	2.2	100.0	2865
Secondary education	41.3	57.1	1.6	100.0	2799
Higher education	48.4	49.1	2.5	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	33.8	62.0	4.3	100.0	3837
Business	40.6	57.3	2.0	100.0	1236
Service	47.3	50.7	2.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	31.4	65.8	2.8	100.0	1085
Household chores	30.6	63.7	5.7	100.0	3409
Not working	30.0	60.7	9.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	45.3	51.3	3.3	100.0	326
Economic Status					
High	39.4	59.3	1.3	100.0	233
Medium	36.9	58.9	4.2	100.0	8222
Low	30.7	63.8	5.5	100.0	4417

Table 5.36.6 Risk prevention and mitigation activities: disaster management groups

Percentage distribution of people who know that a committee or group for disaster management (e.g. Red Cross) exists in their locality, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q907.6)					
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	36.2	56.8	7.0	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	35.2	61.5	3.3	100.0	2498
Province 2	20.1	68.0	11.9	100.0	2309
Province 3	45.3	44.5	10.2	100.0	2565
Province 4	30.8	61.1	8.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	45.5	51.9	2.6	100.0	2287
Province 6	19.9	76.6	3.5	100.0	707
Province 7	47.9	45.0	7.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	47.3	47.8	4.9	100.0	1153
Hill	36.2	56.7	7.0	100.0	4771
Tarai	34.4	58.4	7.2	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	38.8	54.0	7.2	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	32.2	61.3	6.5	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	40.6	54.8	4.6	100.0	6064
Women	32.3	58.6	9.1	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	42.2	54.6	3.2	100.0	1693
25-39	40.1	55.5	4.3	100.0	4329
40-59	35.9	57.5	6.5	100.0	4568
60 and above	25.0	59.5	15.5	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	51.6	44.6	3.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	40.3	55.2	4.5	100.0	2528
Newar	46.9	40.2	12.9	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	32.6	60.3	7.1	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	29.5	60.6	9.8	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	34.6	58.4	7.0	100.0	1795
Dalit	26.2	64.5	9.3	100.0	1693
Muslim	22.7	66.4	10.9	100.0	291
Education					
No education	21.8	64.4	13.8	100.0	4441
No formal education	33.2	61.9	4.8	100.0	2229
Basic education	41.1	55.1	3.8	100.0	2865
Secondary education	51.5	46.7	1.8	100.0	2799
Higher education	62.2	35.3	2.4	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activity					
Agriculture	32.7	60.8	6.5	100.0	3837
Business	48.7	48.4	2.8	100.0	1236
Service	55.5	42.6	2.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	30.0	65.3	4.7	100.0	1085
Household chores	29.7	61.1	9.1	100.0	3409
Not working	31.0	55.7	13.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	54.4	39.6	6.0	100.0	326
Economic Status					
High	54.6	42.7	2.7	100.0	233
Medium	40.5	53.6	5.9	100.0	8222
Low	27.3	63.6	9.1	100.0	4417

ANNEX 6

Data Tables for Chapter 6

Table 6.1 Most recent service use

Percentage distribution of respondents by the last time they or a member of their family members went to a public institution to receive services, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1101)									
	Within last six months	Within last one year	Within last two years	More than two years ago	Never received/ never went to government office for service	DK/CS	Total	Number	
Overall	32.4	20.4	7.0	34.1	4.1	1.9	100.0	12872	
Province									
Province 1	31.9	25.7	11.6	28.5	1.0	1.3	100.0	2498	
Province 2	22.7	20.2	7.5	41.5	6.6	1.5	100.0	2309	
Province 3	45.5	19.5	4.9	22.0	4.5	3.5	100.0	2565	
Province 4	34.0	17.5	7.7	35.4	3.7	1.8	100.0	1309	
Province 5	30.3	21.0	7.1	37.3	3.4	1.0	100.0	2287	
Province 6	22.0	13.6	3.7	56.1	3.0	1.5	100.0	707	
Province 7	32.6	18.4	2.4	37.1	7.4	2.1	100.0	1198	
Ecological zone									
Mountain	32.4	16.1	5.6	35.6	8.4	1.9	100.0	1153	
Hill	36.4	20.0	5.6	32.3	3.3	2.4	100.0	4771	
Tarai	29.7	21.5	8.3	35.1	3.9	1.5	100.0	6948	
Urban/rural									
Municipality	33.9	20.9	7.3	32.3	3.7	1.9	100.0	7865	
Rural Municipality	30.1	19.7	6.7	37.0	4.7	1.8	100.0	5007	
Sex									
Men	35.9	21.0	6.5	33.3	2.3	1.0	100.0	6064	
Women	29.3	20.0	7.5	34.9	5.7	2.6	100.0	6808	
Age group									
18-24	33.8	27.0	9.4	26.2	2.5	1.1	100.0	1693	
25-39	33.4	20.1	7.7	34.5	3.3	0.9	100.0	4329	
40-59	32.0	20.9	6.8	34.6	4.3	1.3	100.0	4568	
60 and above	30.4	15.3	4.5	38.2	6.4	5.3	100.0	2282	
Caste/ethnic group									
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	42.7	20.4	6.8	25.0	3.0	2.0	100.0	1835	
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	35.9	20.3	6.4	32.4	3.5	1.5	100.0	2528	
Newar	38.1	23.6	7.0	22.7	3.7	5.0	100.0	441	
Hill Janajati	31.4	21.2	7.6	33.4	4.3	2.1	100.0	3019	
Tarai Caste	25.7	22.3	8.5	36.2	5.8	1.5	100.0	1270	
Tarai Janajati	27.3	20.7	5.9	40.6	4.1	1.3	100.0	1795	
Dalit	29.5	16.3	7.5	39.8	5.0	1.9	100.0	1693	
Muslim	16.8	23.9	6.4	49.2	2.4	1.2	100.0	291	
Education									
No education	25.2	16.1	6.3	41.2	7.7	3.5	100.0	4441	
No formal education	29.9	20.3	7.0	37.5	3.5	1.7	100.0	2229	
Basic education	35.5	21.3	7.3	33.3	2.1	0.5	100.0	2865	
Secondary education	40.2	25.8	8.3	23.5	1.1	1.0	100.0	2799	
Higher education	45.6	24.7	4.9	21.4	2.8	0.6	100.0	537	
Occupation/usual activities									
Agriculture	33.6	21.0	6.0	34.0	4.2	1.3	100.0	3837	
Business	38.0	22.5	8.0	28.2	2.2	1.1	100.0	1236	
Service	41.2	23.7	6.4	26.7	1.5	0.5	100.0	1484	
Daily wage	26.7	17.2	9.3	42.4	3.8	0.5	100.0	1085	
Household chores	25.9	19.1	7.8	38.5	6.3	2.3	100.0	3409	
Not working	32.2	19.7	6.8	32.2	3.8	5.2	100.0	1494	
Other activities	45.6	20.0	3.9	26.7	1.9	2.1	100.0	326	
Economic status									
High	39.8	18.8	3.5	33.1	4.0	0.8	100.0	233	
Medium	35.5	21.7	7.5	30.3	3.1	1.9	100.0	8222	
Low	26.2	18.2	6.4	41.3	5.9	1.9	100.0	4417	

Table 6.2 Types of services used

Percentage distribution of respondents by the type of office they visited for their most recent service, of those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1102) (N=7711)

	District		Land			Health			Central				
	Administration Office	Municipality/Rural Municipality office	Municipality office	Police office	Health institution	Transport office	Forest office	Central ministries/agencies	Others	DK/CS	Total		
Overall	22.2	39.8	1.7	0.8	13.4	1.6	14.1	2.0	0.4	0.7	3.2	0.2	100.0
Province													
Province 1	20.7	45.9	0.6	0.4	14.1	1.2	10.6	3.3	0.1	0.6	2.5	0.0	100.0
Province 2	30.1	25.8	1.0	0.8	21.6	2.6	8.5	1.0	0.6	0.8	6.7	0.5	100.0
Province 3	19.0	41.5	2.9	1.4	11.3	1.4	15.9	2.4	0.5	0.4	2.8	0.5	100.0
Province 4	20.1	37.9	2.2	0.4	9.0	1.2	24.6	1.3	0.5	0.7	2.2	0.0	100.0
Province 5	23.1	43.8	1.5	0.3	13.5	1.9	9.9	1.4	0.2	1.5	2.9	0.0	100.0
Province 6	16.9	49.9	1.7	0.5	7.7	0.8	17.8	0.3	0.6	0.6	2.9	0.3	100.0
Province 7	24.1	33.3	2.2	1.2	10.1	1.4	23.5	1.6	0.4	0.1	2.1	0.0	100.0
Ecological zone													
Mountain	21.8	45.0	1.2	0.2	10.6	1.5	15.1	0.8	0.3	1.2	2.0	0.2	100.0
Hill	21.3	39.6	2.7	0.6	9.3	1.2	19.9	1.0	0.4	0.7	3.3	0.1	100.0
Tarai	22.9	39.1	1.0	0.9	16.8	1.8	9.8	2.8	0.3	0.6	3.4	0.3	100.0
Urban/rural													
Municipality	21.1	40.5	1.4	0.7	14.6	1.5	13.0	2.3	0.4	0.6	3.5	0.2	100.0
Rural Municipality	24.1	38.5	2.1	0.8	11.4	1.7	16.1	1.3	0.2	0.8	2.7	0.1	100.0
Sex													
Men	23.2	40.0	1.8	0.8	14.8	2.0	9.5	2.9	0.4	1.1	3.4	0.1	100.0
Women	21.3	39.5	1.6	0.7	12.0	1.2	18.7	1.1	0.4	0.3	3.0	0.3	100.0
Age group													
18-24	32.3	34.8	2.1	0.8	9.6	1.3	12.1	3.0	0.1	1.0	2.8	0.2	100.0
25-39	17.8	42.9	2.4	0.4	12.8	1.8	15.7	2.5	0.1	0.7	2.8	0.0	100.0
40-59	23.4	37.3	1.4	1.3	14.7	1.6	13.5	1.7	0.6	0.5	3.8	0.3	100.0
60 and above	19.1	43.5	0.4	0.3	15.8	1.3	14.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	3.4	0.3	100.0

Table 6.2 Contd...

	District		Land				Central						
	Administration Office	Municipality/Rural Municipality office	Education office	Agriculture office	Land revenue office	Police office	Health institution	Transport office	Forest office	Central ministries/agencies	Others	DK/CS	Total
Caste/ethnic group													
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	19.5	39.6	3.3	1.1	14.7	0.8	13.3	3.1	0.4	0.9	3.3	0.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	20.9	39.7	1.8	0.5	13.6	1.3	17.3	0.7	0.3	0.9	3.0	0.1	100.0
Newar	29.6	41.4	0.7	0.0	11.3	0.3	7.4	3.1	2.9	0.6	2.6	0.0	100.0
Hill Janajati	22.1	40.9	2.1	0.4	10.1	1.4	18.1	1.7	0.3	0.5	2.3	0.2	100.0
Tarai Caste	27.2	28.9	0.9	1.2	22.1	2.3	6.8	2.4	0.1	0.8	6.7	0.6	100.0
Tarai Janajati	21.4	41.6	0.9	0.7	17.8	2.2	8.1	3.5	0.1	0.6	3.1	0.1	100.0
Dalit	21.8	45.5	0.5	1.5	6.9	2.5	16.1	0.9	0.2	0.5	3.0	0.6	100.0
Muslim	30.3	29.5	0.0	0.0	15.7	3.5	16.3	0.3	0.0	1.2	3.1	0.0	100.0
Education													
No education	22.5	37.9	0.9	0.3	13.4	1.7	18.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	3.5	0.3	100.0
No formal education	19.9	44.4	0.9	1.4	11.2	1.6	14.8	0.9	1.0	0.4	3.1	0.6	100.0
Basic education	21.9	42.3	0.8	0.9	12.6	1.9	13.1	2.1	0.1	1.0	3.3	0.0	100.0
Secondary education	24.8	37.1	2.2	0.9	14.1	1.4	11.7	3.6	0.4	0.9	3.0	0.0	100.0
Higher education	16.2	37.3	9.5	0.0	20.8	0.7	6.6	4.1	0.0	1.4	3.3	0.2	100.0
Occupation/usual activities													
Agriculture	20.8	39.3	1.4	1.2	12.6	1.4	17.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	3.2	0.5	100.0
Business	20.5	34.7	1.7	0.6	17.8	1.5	11.7	5.9	0.9	1.3	3.4	0.0	100.0
Service	19.8	40.2	4.8	0.5	17.1	0.9	9.1	2.6	0.1	1.0	4.0	0.0	100.0
Daily wage	27.6	43.4	0.8	0.9	9.7	4.0	8.5	1.3	0.3	0.1	3.4	0.0	100.0
Household chores	21.4	40.8	0.9	0.4	12.6	1.3	17.7	1.0	0.2	0.4	3.1	0.2	100.0
Not working	28.2	42.8	0.9	0.0	11.2	0.8	10.4	3.0	0.1	1.0	1.7	0.0	100.0
Other activities	23.1	32.7	1.6	3.2	13.4	6.2	10.6	1.9	0.0	0.6	6.3	0.4	100.0
Economic status													
High	24.2	39.3	1.3	0.8	11.6	3.6	9.6	3.4	0.5	2.6	3.2	0.0	100.0
Medium	21.8	39.2	2.0	0.8	14.4	1.3	13.6	2.5	0.3	0.7	3.2	0.2	100.0
Low	23.0	41.2	1.1	0.6	11.1	2.0	15.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	3.4	0.2	100.0

Table 6.3 Support taken to receive the service

Percentage distribution of respondents by the help they used in order to receive their most recent public service, of those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1.101, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1.103) (N=771.1)

	None	Family member/relative/ neighbor/friend	Government employee	Political party member	Social worker	Paid intermediary	Community leaders (mukhiya, community groups' chair)	Others	DK/CS
Overall	55.0	36.4	6.4	1.0	0.7	3.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
Province									
Province 1	48.2	34.8	13.6	2.2	1.1	6.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Province 2	62.2	26.9	3.4	1.1	0.7	7.4	0.2	1.0	0.1
Province 3	52.6	40.0	7.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.5
Province 4	60.0	38.0	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Province 5	55.2	40.7	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.4
Province 6	68.4	24.5	5.2	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.1
Province 7	55.0	42.2	3.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Ecological zone									
Mountain	56.7	36.6	3.7	1.4	2.1	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2
Hill	53.1	40.9	5.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tarai	56.1	33.2	7.6	1.0	0.3	4.7	0.1	0.3	0.2
Urban/rural									
Municipality	55.7	36.0	6.4	1.0	0.6	3.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Rural Municipality	53.9	37.2	6.5	1.0	0.8	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.3
Sex									
Men	61.5	29.3	6.8	1.0	0.9	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Women	48.5	43.5	6.1	1.1	0.5	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.4
Age group									
18-24	43.8	48.9	5.1	0.7	0.8	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.5
25-39	59.0	33.3	5.8	0.8	0.5	2.6	0.2	0.4	0.0
40-59	57.4	33.2	6.7	1.3	0.8	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
60 and above	51.8	38.3	8.5	1.1	0.9	4.0	0.2	0.5	0.5

Table 6.3 Contd..

	None	Family member/relative/ neighbor/friend	Government employee	Political party member	Social worker	Paid intermediary	Community leaders (mukhiya, community groups' chair)	Others	DK/CS
Caste/ethnic group									
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	60.0	32.3	7.2	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	57.5	34.9	5.3	0.8	0.8	2.5	0.4	0.1	0.2
Newar	49.1	41.8	13.6	0.7	0.0	3.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Hill Janajati	49.5	41.1	7.0	1.1	1.2	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.3
Tarai Caste	63.5	25.2	5.3	1.0	0.4	7.6	0.1	0.4	0.0
Tarai Janajati	52.8	39.9	6.3	0.5	0.4	2.5	0.1	0.5	0.2
Dalit	52.7	38.9	5.1	2.5	0.8	2.5	0.3	0.7	0.7
Muslim	51.3	36.4	5.4	0.8	0.0	9.5	0.0	1.6	0.6
Education									
No education	51.8	40.9	5.3	1.2	0.9	2.9	0.2	0.5	0.3
No formal education	52.7	37.5	8.2	1.4	0.5	2.5	0.4	0.2	0.7
Basic education	57.5	33.4	6.7	1.2	0.7	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Secondary education	55.8	35.9	5.7	0.6	0.6	3.5	0.1	0.3	0.2
Higher education	63.9	25.8	9.3	0.0	0.7	2.4	0.6	0.4	0.0
Occupation/usual activities									
Agriculture	55.6	36.3	5.9	0.8	0.9	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.5
Business	62.7	27.1	6.1	1.1	0.6	4.6	0.0	0.3	0.3
Service	61.1	30.1	6.1	0.5	0.7	3.6	0.4	0.3	0.0
Daily wage	56.6	33.3	9.5	2.7	1.0	2.2	0.1	0.6	0.0
Household chores	51.3	40.8	5.8	1.2	0.6	2.8	0.1	0.4	0.1
Not working	44.2	47.5	6.7	0.6	0.3	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.5
Other activities	58.9	31.4	11.0	1.7	0.7	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Economic status									
High	70.6	23.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.0
Medium	54.9	36.4	7.1	0.9	0.7	3.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
Low	54.3	37.2	5.1	1.4	0.8	3.0	0.4	0.3	0.3

** Totals may exceed 100% because multiple responses were possible.0

Table 6.4 Reason for seeking help to use a service

Percentage distribution of respondents by their reasons for seeking help to access their most receive public service, among those who had named a source of help in Q1103, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1104) (N=4097)									
	(Technically) required to access the service	The accompanying person also had work in the same office	Lack of knowledge about office procedures	Lack of self-confidence	Lack of convenient environment	Work is impossible without intermediary	Other reasons	DK/CS	
Overall	69.1	15.3	16.2	7.6	4.8	3.5	0.7	0.8	
Province									
Province 1	67.5	13.0	22.0	10.7	8.4	5.2	0.7	0.4	
Province 2	65.2	15.0	18.5	5.1	4.8	9.4	2.7	1.0	
Province 3	67.1	16.1	15.1	6.8	3.0	2.2	0.2	1.1	
Province 4	60.3	28.5	13.4	12.1	6.6	1.1	0.4	0.2	
Province 5	78.8	9.1	10.7	3.8	1.4	1.8	0.4	1.3	
Province 6	73.3	17.4	14.1	3.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.4	
Province 7	74.1	18.0	12.4	8.8	5.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	
Ecological zone									
Mountain	73.9	17.0	14.7	10.5	7.1	1.0	0.6	0.5	
Hill	66.8	20.2	16.8	6.8	3.4	1.5	0.6	0.8	
Tarai	70.1	11.3	15.9	7.8	5.5	5.4	0.8	0.8	
Urban/rural									
Municipality	68.8	15.5	16.1	7.6	5.2	4.0	0.8	0.7	
Rural Municipality	69.7	15.0	16.3	7.6	4.2	2.7	0.6	0.9	
Sex									
Men	72.3	14.7	15.2	4.3	4.7	4.0	0.8	0.4	
Women	66.7	15.7	16.9	10.1	4.9	3.1	0.6	1.0	
Age group									
18-24	74.2	11.6	12.4	4.0	4.3	2.0	0.4	1.0	
25-39	68.0	15.5	16.4	8.5	5.1	2.9	0.9	0.4	
40-59	69.2	15.7	17.8	6.6	4.4	3.8	0.5	0.7	
60 and above	65.0	18.4	16.9	12.6	5.7	5.8	1.1	1.3	

Table 6.4 Contd...

Caste/ethnic group	(Technically) required to access the service	The accompanying person also had work in the same office	Lack of knowledge about office procedures	Lack of self-confidence	Lack of convenient environment	Work is impossible without intermediary	Other reasons	DK/CS
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	70.4	14.3	11.3	9.7	4.4	2.6	0.5	0.6
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	71.2	13.5	16.7	6.2	4.4	3.1	0.2	0.4
Newar	65.7	12.4	21.7	12.0	2.7	1.9	0.0	0.0
Hill Janajati	66.1	18.3	15.5	7.9	5.6	3.1	0.4	0.9
Tarai Caste	66.0	11.5	18.3	6.7	3.6	8.3	1.0	1.0
Tarai Janajati	77.2	13.2	15.2	6.6	4.8	3.1	1.1	0.5
Dalit	64.4	19.9	20.5	7.7	6.3	3.0	1.5	1.7
Muslim	73.2	5.3	15.5	2.5	0.7	11.8	3.5	1.4
Education								
No education	66.4	17.8	18.4	11.3	4.4	3.7	1.1	1.1
No formal education	65.4	17.9	19.3	9.3	5.8	2.7	0.4	1.8
Basic education	70.9	13.6	16.5	5.2	4.5	4.4	0.4	0.0
Secondary education	72.3	13.1	11.2	5.6	4.7	3.4	0.7	0.5
Higher education	73.8	9.4	17.0	0.9	5.8	1.7	1.3	0.0
Occupation/usual activities								
Agriculture	66.9	20.2	15.4	6.5	4.6	2.3	0.5	1.3
Business	69.0	9.7	20.4	8.2	5.0	5.4	0.8	0.8
Service	75.6	10.9	11.8	3.1	4.4	5.2	0.8	0.0
Daily wage	74.2	13.6	23.5	4.2	5.2	1.1	1.5	0.0
Household chores	64.1	17.1	17.0	11.8	5.2	3.6	0.8	0.7
Not working	72.8	9.2	14.5	8.0	4.7	4.1	0.3	1.0
Other activities	78.7	19.6	10.1	6.2	3.8	4.7	0.7	0.0
Economic status								
High	88.0	3.9	3.4	3.4	6.6	0.0	1.6	0.0
Medium	69.6	14.5	15.1	7.5	4.5	3.4	0.7	0.7
Low	67.2	17.7	19.1	8.1	5.3	3.9	0.7	0.9

** Totals may exceed 100% because multiple responses were possible.

Table 6.5 Attempts made to receive the service

Percentage distribution of respondents by the number of attempts they had to make to access the service, among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1105) (N=7711)				
	Single attempt	2-3 attempts	4 and more attempts	Total
Overall	73.7	20.2	6.1	100.0
Province				
Province 1	78.2	17.3	4.4	100.0
Province 2	63.5	24.1	12.5	100.0
Province 3	70.8	22.5	6.7	100.0
Province 4	80.8	16.6	2.6	100.0
Province 5	74.8	20.2	4.9	100.0
Province 6	85.9	11.8	2.3	100.0
Province 7	72.4	22.2	5.3	100.0
Ecological zone				
Mountain	71.3	19.6	9.2	100.0
Hill	76.4	19.0	4.7	100.0
Tarai	72.2	21.2	6.6	100.0
Urban/rural				
Municipality	71.7	21.3	6.9	100.0
Rural Municipality	77.2	18.2	4.6	100.0
Sex				
Men	72.2	21.1	6.7	100.0
Women	75.3	19.3	5.5	100.0
Age group				
18-24	72.0	23.6	4.4	100.0
25-39	73.9	20.1	6.0	100.0
40-59	72.8	20.5	6.7	100.0
60 and above	77.3	16.1	6.5	100.0
Caste/ethnic group				
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	75.4	19.5	5.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	77.5	17.3	5.2	100.0
Newar	69.8	23.4	6.8	100.0
Hill Janajati	76.4	19.0	4.5	100.0
Tarai Caste	64.2	25.2	10.6	100.0
Tarai Janajati	71.3	21.6	7.2	100.0
Dalit	72.1	21.3	6.6	100.0
Muslim	67.0	24.5	8.5	100.0
Education				
No education	74.3	18.8	6.8	100.0
No formal education	77.1	17.3	5.5	100.0
Basic education	72.3	22.6	5.0	100.0
Secondary education	73.4	20.5	6.0	100.0
Higher education	67.9	23.4	8.7	100.0
Occupation/usual activities				
Agriculture	73.0	21.0	6.1	100.0
Business	71.3	21.9	6.8	100.0
Service	72.4	19.9	7.7	100.0
Daily wage	70.0	22.4	7.6	100.0
Household chores	76.6	17.9	5.5	100.0
Not working	77.4	19.3	3.3	100.0
Other activities	70.1	22.7	7.2	100.0
Economic status				
High	81.5	15.2	3.3	100.0
Medium	74.5	19.9	5.5	100.0
Low	71.4	21.1	7.5	100.0

Table 6.6 Reasons for not receiving the service in the first attempt

Percentage distribution of respondents by their reasons for making multiple attempts to access the service, among those who responded "two attempts or more" to Q1105, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1106) (N=2023)												
	Incomplete documentation	Lengthy process	Insufficient time (unable to complete during office hours)	Inadequate information	Absence of staff	Crowded office (crowding of service receivers)	Lack of utilities, e.g. electricity or other facilities	Unwillingness of service providers	Missing records in the office	Insufficient money to pay service fee	Other reasons	DK/CS
Overall	39.6	9.8	18.1	10.6	18.2	14.5	2.1	17.8	2.6	2.8	1.4	0.4
Province												
Province 1	42.2	5.7	23.3	10.3	20.5	19.6	6.3	15.3	3.7	6.0	1.9	0.0
Province 2	30.2	22.1	9.3	6.6	11.5	4.7	0.0	36.0	3.6	3.3	3.2	0.8
Province 3	40.4	6.8	24.5	16.8	17.1	18.9	2.4	11.7	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.3
Province 4	39.1	12.3	11.6	11.3	21.1	10.8	1.0	15.8	3.4	1.2	0.9	0.0
Province 5	45.4	2.9	16.4	7.9	22.6	15.3	1.4	12.8	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.6
Province 6	38.8	15.3	12.1	11.2	25.0	6.9	1.3	6.6	5.1	5.2	3.0	1.4
Province 7	44.7	6.9	20.7	7.9	21.0	19.8	0.0	8.8	1.5	4.0	0.0	0.6
Ecological zone												
Mountain	27.6	12.2	18.7	15.6	28.9	22.2	5.3	22.0	4.9	9.4	1.1	0.8
Hill	44.5	7.9	14.2	16.8	20.3	15.4	3.1	11.8	3.5	2.3	1.4	0.4
Tarai	38.4	10.6	20.4	6.1	15.3	12.8	1.0	20.9	1.6	2.1	1.5	0.4
Urban/rural												
Municipality	40.0	9.1	19.2	10.1	18.1	15.4	2.0	19.1	2.7	2.8	1.5	0.4
Rural Municipality	38.6	11.4	15.6	11.9	18.6	12.6	2.3	15.1	2.2	2.7	1.3	0.5
Sex												
Men	41.0	11.1	18.3	11.5	16.9	14.5	2.7	18.3	2.2	2.7	1.3	0.1
Women	38.0	8.4	17.9	9.7	19.8	14.7	1.4	17.3	3.0	2.9	1.6	0.8
Age group												
18-24	45.0	5.9	18.2	9.1	20.3	18.0	1.9	12.8	1.9	0.6	1.0	0.0
25-39	39.4	8.7	19.5	11.8	20.1	13.7	1.9	19.0	2.6	3.0	1.7	0.1
40-59	38.7	10.6	16.9	10.0	16.3	13.4	2.5	19.6	2.2	3.5	1.0	1.0
60 and above	36.1	15.5	17.6	11.6	16.1	15.8	1.9	15.7	4.2	2.9	2.6	0.2

Table 6.6 Contd...

	Incomplete documentation	Lengthy process	Insufficient time (unable to complete during office hours)	Inadequate information of staff	Absence of staff	Crowded office (crowding of service receivers)	Lack of utilities, e.g. electricity or other facilities	Unwillingness of service providers	Missing records in the office	Insufficient money to pay service fee	Other reasons	DK/CS
Caste/ethnic group												
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	35.2	7.5	27.8	9.3	19.6	17.5	1.4	12.8	2.4	1.3	0.9	0.4
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	42.8	4.6	16.7	13.7	21.0	17.5	2.9	15.6	3.1	4.0	0.5	0.6
Newar	51.5	7.2	30.7	12.6	17.4	13.2	2.0	14.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hill Janajati	40.6	7.4	19.0	14.9	16.5	18.3	4.8	12.6	3.1	4.5	1.1	0.1
Tarai Caste	28.9	22.6	13.9	7.6	14.8	8.2	0.0	31.2	2.2	1.4	1.3	0.0
Tarai Janajati	47.0	6.9	18.0	5.1	21.4	12.0	0.9	17.3	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.6
Dalit	38.5	13.4	5.7	10.9	17.2	10.8	0.5	23.3	1.9	3.9	3.2	0.8
Muslim	33.2	22.6	18.4	2.6	12.1	8.6	4.1	25.1	1.2	1.0	5.7	1.7
Education												
No education	31.8	14.1	15.5	8.6	17.1	10.1	1.6	23.0	3.5	5.6	2.4	1.5
No formal education	40.6	8.4	17.1	11.4	15.6	17.3	2.4	13.8	1.9	3.2	1.0	0.0
Basic education	43.3	8.3	14.9	9.8	18.8	15.5	3.5	16.0	2.5	1.5	0.7	0.0
Secondary education	42.5	8.0	20.1	12.3	21.3	17.1	1.8	16.3	2.4	1.7	1.4	0.1
Higher education	43.7	8.8	35.0	13.5	14.1	12.6	0.0	18.2	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.0
Occupation/usual activities												
Agriculture	39.5	12.5	19.6	11.0	16.7	12.5	2.0	14.6	3.2	2.8	1.0	0.1
Business	40.4	7.8	21.7	11.2	14.4	18.1	1.3	16.1	1.6	4.1	1.4	0.0
Service	43.4	8.7	21.9	17.3	25.4	14.3	2.4	18.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.0
Daily wage	41.4	16.0	10.6	8.7	18.8	9.0	3.1	20.0	2.5	3.9	2.7	0.0
Household chores	35.8	7.5	16.6	6.9	17.1	15.4	0.8	22.2	2.7	3.8	2.0	1.7
Not working	44.2	6.4	11.8	10.1	17.7	20.1	3.9	16.3	2.5	1.4	1.1	0.3
Other activities	27.8	6.4	20.2	5.9	20.3	15.6	5.7	19.1	6.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
Economic status												
High	54.0	9.5	20.1	6.0	13.6	9.9	0.0	5.3	0.0	16.7	3.6	0.0
Medium	39.9	8.4	20.4	10.4	19.1	16.0	2.5	16.1	2.3	2.1	1.4	0.1
Low	38.4	12.9	13.0	11.3	16.6	11.6	1.4	21.9	3.1	3.8	1.4	1.1

** Totals may exceed 100% because multiple responses were possible.

Table 6.7 Sources of information about the procedures for the service

Percentage distribution of respondents by the sources of information they used about accessing the service, among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1107) (N=7711)									
	Government employees	Previous service receiver	Intermediary or professionals	Community leaders	Media	Citizen's charter	Own experience	Other	DK/CS
Overall	32.6	18.5	3.6	3.9	2.3	2.2	58.9	1.8	0.4
Province									
Province 1	31.0	23.9	5.1	5.0	5.2	3.7	53.4	1.6	0.3
Province 2	31.2	14.3	9.4	4.8	0.8	0.6	61.2	4.8	0.3
Province 3	32.2	17.4	2.3	3.4	1.8	2.9	53.1	0.4	0.5
Province 4	29.0	16.0	1.0	7.6	1.3	1.1	61.6	1.4	0.4
Province 5	24.8	20.0	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.6	63.4	0.9	0.7
Province 6	44.5	14.3	1.1	4.6	1.3	2.7	57.2	0.9	0.1
Province 7	55.5	16.0	0.5	2.1	3.8	1.4	73.9	4.0	0.4
Ecological zone									
Mountain	29.3	26.0	1.3	7.6	7.3	2.6	59.7	1.8	0.5
Hill	35.2	18.9	2.0	5.3	3.9	2.9	54.7	1.4	0.4
Tarai	31.2	17.1	5.0	2.4	0.4	1.6	61.8	2.2	0.4
Urban/rural									
Municipality	32.0	18.0	3.7	3.9	2.2	2.3	58.8	2.1	0.3
Rural Municipality	33.5	19.4	3.3	3.9	2.3	2.0	59.0	1.3	0.7
Sex									
Men	32.9	15.2	3.9	3.8	2.1	3.1	60.6	1.8	0.2
Women	32.2	21.8	3.2	4.0	2.4	1.3	57.2	1.8	0.6
Age group									
18-24	31.6	25.2	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.7	51.9	1.7	0.5
25-39	32.1	17.6	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.2	58.7	2.0	0.3
40-59	33.2	16.8	3.9	4.9	1.8	2.3	60.2	1.6	0.5
60 and above	32.9	17.7	4.1	4.2	1.9	1.3	63.5	1.9	0.5
Caste/ethnic group									
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	27.9	16.0	1.8	2.4	2.8	3.1	63.3	1.0	0.2
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	34.8	17.7	2.2	3.5	3.1	1.8	60.5	1.2	0.5
Newar	43.0	20.3	2.4	2.5	3.5	4.7	44.2	1.2	0.0
Hill Janajati	30.1	20.6	3.3	5.1	2.9	2.3	57.5	1.0	0.4
Tarai Caste	31.5	14.0	9.1	4.3	0.6	1.5	63.4	4.2	0.2
Tarai Janajati	38.5	19.5	3.1	2.8	0.4	2.2	58.8	2.4	0.6
Dalit	31.2	21.3	4.3	6.4	1.9	1.3	53.4	2.7	0.8
Muslim	31.7	16.7	9.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	62.6	7.1	1.1
Education									
No education	33.6	21.5	3.7	5.5	1.8	0.5	57.7	2.5	0.6
No formal education	34.8	17.7	2.8	5.0	1.3	1.8	57.7	1.6	1.0
Basic education	31.8	18.7	3.4	4.0	2.6	2.8	57.9	1.7	0.0
Secondary education	30.5	17.3	4.2	2.0	3.0	3.0	61.2	1.2	0.3
Higher education	34.2	10.6	2.6	2.2	2.7	5.2	61.5	2.6	0.0
Occupation/usual activities									
Agriculture	34.8	19.3	2.8	5.1	3.1	2.2	59.7	1.8	0.6
Business	30.3	15.8	4.6	1.7	2.7	2.7	61.9	1.2	0.2
Service	31.4	11.5	4.7	2.5	2.0	4.4	60.9	1.7	0.1
Daily wage	36.2	19.5	3.0	6.7	1.2	2.3	52.8	3.0	0.0
Household chores	31.0	21.0	3.3	4.0	1.3	0.5	57.2	2.1	0.6
Not working	32.0	21.6	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.1	59.0	1.4	0.8
Other activities	29.1	17.7	5.4	4.0	2.2	3.7	58.7	1.9	0.0
Economic status									
High	22.9	10.5	3.6	2.6	4.2	0.0	68.3	4.7	0.8
Medium	31.6	17.5	3.5	3.2	2.2	2.6	59.6	1.7	0.4
Low	35.6	21.4	3.8	5.7	2.3	1.2	56.6	2.0	0.5

** Totals may exceed 100% because multiple responses were possible.

Table 6.8 Service fees paid to receive the service

Percentage distribution of respondents by whether or not they or their family paid a fee to access the service, among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1108) (N=7711)						
	Yes –receipt received	Yes—receipt not received	No	DK/CS	Total	
Overall	57.6	9.1	32.0	1.3	100.0	
Province						
Province 1	68.5	5.1	25.4	1.1	100.0	
Province 2	37.8	29.2	31.7	1.2	100.0	
Province 3	58.7	7.2	33.2	0.9	100.0	
Province 4	45.5	6.9	46.6	0.9	100.0	
Province 5	72.0	4.6	21.6	1.7	100.0	
Province 6	39.0	4.4	56.3	0.3	100.0	
Province 7	53.8	2.5	40.4	3.3	100.0	
Ecological zone						
Mountain	52.8	7.7	38.1	1.3	100.0	
Hill	53.0	6.0	40.0	1.0	100.0	
Tarai	61.6	11.5	25.3	1.5	100.0	
Urban/rural						
Municipality	60.4	9.7	28.8	1.1	100.0	
Rural Municipality	52.7	8.1	37.6	1.6	100.0	
Sex						
Men	58.9	10.4	30.0	0.8	100.0	
Women	56.3	7.8	34.0	1.8	100.0	
Age group						
18-24	59.6	8.4	30.6	1.4	100.0	
25-39	57.8	9.2	31.9	1.0	100.0	
40-59	58.5	9.2	30.8	1.5	100.0	
60 and above	52.9	9.2	36.5	1.5	100.0	
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	63.6	6.9	28.9	0.6	100.0	
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	60.5	4.2	33.4	1.9	100.0	
Newar	70.6	3.2	24.8	1.4	100.0	
Hill Janajati	56.8	6.9	35.5	0.8	100.0	
Tarai Caste	47.8	24.3	26.4	1.5	100.0	
Tarai Janajati	62.0	9.1	26.8	2.1	100.0	
Dalit	45.6	11.9	41.2	1.2	100.0	
Muslim	49.1	29.2	19.7	2.0	100.0	
Education						
No education	50.2	12.1	35.3	2.4	100.0	
No formal education	53.3	7.5	38.4	0.8	100.0	
Basic education	61.8	7.9	29.9	0.5	100.0	
Secondary education	63.1	8.9	27.0	1.0	100.0	
Higher education	62.1	5.2	30.3	2.4	100.0	
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	58.0	8.9	32.3	0.8	100.0	
Business	65.1	10.5	23.6	0.8	100.0	
Service	64.5	7.1	27.2	1.2	100.0	
Daily wage	51.2	13.9	33.8	1.1	100.0	
Household chores	53.3	9.6	35.2	2.0	100.0	
Not working	55.5	6.9	35.3	2.2	100.0	
Other activities	52.3	7.3	39.3	1.1	100.0	
Economic status						
High	53.5	5.1	40.6	0.9	100.0	
Medium	61.3	7.6	29.9	1.2	100.0	
Low	49.2	13.0	36.4	1.5	100.0	

Table 6.9 Additional fees paid to receive the service

Percentage distribution of respondents by whether they or their family paid a fee other than the service fee in order to receive the service, among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1109) (N=7711)				
	Yes	No	DK/CS	Total
Overall	13.0	85.6	1.4	100.0
Province				
Province 1	15.6	83.4	1.0	100.0
Province 2	26.2	72.9	0.9	100.0
Province 3	12.8	85.8	1.4	100.0
Province 4	7.1	91.7	1.2	100.0
Province 5	7.0	91.4	1.7	100.0
Province 6	3.3	96.4	0.3	100.0
Province 7	6.7	89.8	3.5	100.0
Ecological zone				
Mountain	12.5	86.1	1.4	100.0
Hill	9.6	89.1	1.3	100.0
Tarai	15.6	83.0	1.5	100.0
Urban/rural				
Municipality	14.4	84.3	1.3	100.0
Rural Municipality	10.6	87.8	1.6	100.0
Sex				
Men	14.9	84.3	0.8	100.0
Women	11.1	86.9	2.0	100.0
Age group				
18-24	11.9	86.5	1.6	100.0
25-39	13.4	85.5	1.1	100.0
40-59	12.7	85.9	1.4	100.0
60 and above	14.0	84.1	1.9	100.0
Caste/ethnic group				
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	11.4	87.9	0.8	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	9.1	89.1	1.8	100.0
Newar	18.7	79.5	1.8	100.0
Hill Janajati	10.0	88.6	1.3	100.0
Tarai Caste	25.9	73.2	1.0	100.0
Tarai Janajati	13.8	84.0	2.2	100.0
Dalit	12.8	86.1	1.1	100.0
Muslim	29.4	69.1	1.5	100.0
Education				
No education	14.4	83.0	2.6	100.0
No formal education	11.3	88.1	0.6	100.0
Basic education	11.1	88.2	0.7	100.0
Secondary education	14.4	84.6	1.0	100.0
Higher education	13.2	84.2	2.6	100.0
Occupation/usual activities				
Agriculture	12.2	86.8	1.0	100.0
Business	16.2	83.3	0.6	100.0
Service	14.3	84.5	1.2	100.0
Daily wage	16.2	82.7	1.1	100.0
Household chores	11.2	86.7	2.1	100.0
Not working	13.1	84.5	2.4	100.0
Other activities	9.6	89.4	1.0	100.0
Economic status				
High	11.0	89.0	0.0	100.0
Medium	12.6	86.0	1.4	100.0
Low	14.2	84.3	1.5	100.0

Table 6.10.A Perception of the behaviour of service providers (overall)

Percentage distribution of respondents by their level of agreement with the following statements about their experience of accessing the service, among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1110) (N=7711)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
Government employees follow the rules	15.7	50.2	20.2	12.5	1.4	100.0
Government employees properly listen to and understand concerns of service recipients	16.6	49.1	22.6	10.7	0.9	100.0
Government employees provide clear information about the service	19.5	48.1	20.9	10.2	1.3	100.0
Government employees use polite language	17.7	50.1	21.9	9.3	1.0	100.0
Government employees provide service in time	12.9	42.0	28.6	15.5	1.1	100.0
Government employees behave in a friendly/cordial manner	14.8	48.8	24.1	11.1	1.2	100.0
Government employees do not create any hassles/problems	11.3	33.7	34.2	19.6	1.3	100.0

Table 6.10.1 Perception of the behaviour of service providers: follow the rules

Percentage distribution of respondents by their level of agreement that “government employees follow the rules”, among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1110.1) (N=7711)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	15.7	50.2	20.2	12.5	1.4	100.0
Province						
Province 1	17.5	55.9	19.5	6.0	1.2	100.0
Province 2	13.3	43.7	14.7	26.2	2.2	100.0
Province 3	19.3	46.2	18.1	15.2	1.2	100.0
Province 4	15.8	53.6	20.0	9.7	0.8	100.0
Province 5	10.1	55.5	25.4	8.3	0.6	100.0
Province 6	25.3	44.4	22.8	7.1	0.4	100.0
Province 7	12.8	45.2	26.3	12.3	3.4	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	17.8	46.0	16.6	17.3	2.3	100.0
Hill	23.4	49.2	15.7	10.4	1.1	100.0
Tarai	9.9	51.5	23.9	13.3	1.4	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	14.0	50.1	21.3	13.4	1.2	100.0
Rural Municipality	18.8	50.5	18.2	11.0	1.6	100.0
Sex						
Men	15.5	47.9	21.6	14.4	0.7	100.0
Women	16.0	52.4	18.8	10.7	2.1	100.0
Age group						
18-24	11.6	51.0	22.4	14.7	0.3	100.0
25-39	13.2	51.1	20.8	14.0	0.8	100.0
40-59	17.5	50.2	19.1	11.6	1.6	100.0
60 and above	21.5	47.1	19.0	9.3	3.1	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	13.9	47.5	22.1	16.0	0.5	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	18.7	49.3	21.1	10.3	0.6	100.0
Newar	20.4	47.3	17.2	14.1	1.0	100.0
Hill Janajati	18.2	53.0	19.4	7.8	1.5	100.0
Tarai Caste	13.9	43.8	18.0	23.0	1.4	100.0
Tarai Janajati	9.5	57.4	22.4	8.7	2.0	100.0
Dalit	15.4	49.9	17.4	15.0	2.2	100.0
Muslim	11.0	39.9	21.5	21.4	6.2	100.0
Education						
No education	20.4	49.3	15.4	11.1	3.8	100.0
No formal education	17.8	52.6	18.2	10.1	1.2	100.0
Basic education	14.9	51.1	22.2	11.5	0.3	100.0
Secondary education	11.8	49.8	23.6	14.7	0.1	100.0
Higher education	8.8	44.9	24.9	21.3	0.2	100.0
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	19.6	51.9	16.8	10.0	1.6	100.0
Business	14.2	49.5	21.8	14.1	0.4	100.0
Service	13.8	43.7	26.9	15.5	0.1	100.0
Daily wage	13.5	53.1	16.6	16.2	0.6	100.0
Household chores	14.2	51.5	20.0	12.1	2.1	100.0
Not working	13.8	50.3	22.0	11.6	2.3	100.0
Other activities	15.4	47.7	19.9	16.2	0.8	100.0
Economic status						
High	16.8	55.4	18.7	8.5	0.6	100.0
Medium	15.1	50.8	20.8	12.4	1.0	100.0
Low	17.2	48.5	18.8	13.2	2.3	100.0

Table 6.10.2 Perception of the behaviour of service providers: consideration of concerns of service recipients

Percentage distribution of respondents by their level of agreement that “government employees properly listen to and understand concerns of service recipients”, among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1110.2) (N=7711)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	16.6	49.1	22.6	10.7	0.9	100.0
Province						
Province 1	17.4	54.4	22.3	5.0	0.8	100.0
Province 2	16.2	43.3	17.9	21.2	1.5	100.0
Province 3	21.1	46.0	18.8	13.1	1.0	100.0
Province 4	17.9	51.4	21.8	8.4	0.5	100.0
Province 5	7.9	54.5	27.9	9.4	0.2	100.0
Province 6	29.6	40.9	25.4	4.0	0.0	100.0
Province 7	14.1	43.7	31.0	8.8	2.4	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	21.1	43.7	19.4	14.7	1.1	100.0
Hill	24.3	46.7	18.9	9.1	0.9	100.0
Tarai	10.5	51.7	25.7	11.3	0.9	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	15.2	48.7	23.5	11.7	0.9	100.0
Rural Municipality	19.1	49.9	21.0	9.1	1.0	100.0
Sex						
Men	16.8	47.1	24.0	11.8	0.4	100.0
Women	16.5	51.2	21.2	9.7	1.5	100.0
Age group						
18-24	12.6	46.7	28.4	12.2	0.1	100.0
25-39	14.1	49.4	23.5	12.3	0.7	100.0
40-59	18.1	50.3	21.0	9.8	0.7	100.0
60 and above	23.0	48.2	18.1	8.0	2.8	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	15.6	46.8	24.7	12.7	0.2	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	19.0	47.3	23.6	9.5	0.5	100.0
Newar	20.7	51.9	18.6	7.4	1.3	100.0
Hill Janajati	20.1	52.0	19.0	7.8	1.0	100.0
Tarai Caste	14.9	43.4	22.6	18.0	1.0	100.0
Tarai Janajati	8.5	54.8	27.1	8.3	1.2	100.0
Dalit	16.4	48.5	20.9	13.1	1.1	100.0
Muslim	12.6	40.9	25.4	14.5	6.7	100.0
Education						
No education	21.3	49.8	16.0	10.3	2.6	100.0
No formal education	18.4	50.6	21.5	8.6	1.0	100.0
Basic education	15.8	51.1	23.9	9.0	0.1	100.0
Secondary education	12.9	46.8	27.6	12.7	0.1	100.0
Higher education	9.9	43.9	29.1	17.2	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	20.9	49.5	19.8	8.8	1.0	100.0
Business	13.7	49.7	23.6	12.9	0.1	100.0
Service	14.5	44.4	27.5	13.6	0.0	100.0
Daily wage	15.2	47.8	24.0	12.9	0.1	100.0
Household chores	15.5	52.4	21.5	9.2	1.5	100.0
Not working	14.5	48.4	24.2	10.7	2.2	100.0
Other activities	15.6	44.8	23.8	15.8	0.0	100.0
Economic status						
High	17.3	54.0	21.6	6.5	0.6	100.0
Medium	16.1	49.7	23.0	10.5	0.7	100.0
Low	18.0	47.5	21.6	11.5	1.4	100.0

Table 6.10.3 Perception of the behaviour of service providers: clarity of information

Percentage distribution of respondents by their level of agreement that “government employees provide clear information about the service”, among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1110.3) (N=7711)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	19.5	48.1	20.9	10.2	1.3	100.0
Province						
Province 1	19.5	55.4	17.7	6.3	1.1	100.0
Province 2	19.7	42.0	16.9	19.5	1.9	100.0
Province 3	24.2	42.3	18.6	13.1	1.8	100.0
Province 4	19.7	48.9	24.2	6.6	0.7	100.0
Province 5	11.4	54.2	26.3	7.9	0.3	100.0
Province 6	35.1	38.1	23.0	3.8	0.1	100.0
Province 7	15.8	46.5	27.8	7.1	2.8	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	27.5	40.7	15.3	15.0	1.6	100.0
Hill	28.0	44.5	17.2	8.9	1.4	100.0
Tarai	12.2	51.8	24.5	10.3	1.2	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	17.2	48.4	21.9	11.2	1.3	100.0
Rural Municipality	23.4	47.5	19.3	8.4	1.4	100.0
Sex						
Men	20.1	44.6	23.3	11.3	0.7	100.0
Women	18.9	51.6	18.6	9.0	1.9	100.0
Age group						
18-24	16.9	48.9	22.8	11.3	0.2	100.0
25-39	16.7	48.9	22.2	11.5	0.8	100.0
40-59	21.4	47.3	20.4	9.6	1.3	100.0
60 and above	24.3	47.3	17.4	7.3	3.7	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	18.1	46.1	21.8	13.3	0.6	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	23.3	46.0	22.0	7.8	0.8	100.0
Newar	19.8	50.2	19.6	8.6	1.7	100.0
Hill Janajati	22.5	50.1	17.7	8.0	1.7	100.0
Tarai Caste	19.0	43.0	20.3	16.7	1.1	100.0
Tarai Janajati	11.8	54.8	24.5	7.6	1.3	100.0
Dalit	18.2	48.2	20.2	12.1	1.3	100.0
Muslim	13.6	38.5	28.2	11.6	8.1	100.0
Education						
No education	23.7	47.7	16.3	8.9	3.3	100.0
No formal education	21.0	50.0	18.7	8.6	1.7	100.0
Basic education	18.3	48.8	22.9	9.7	0.3	100.0
Secondary education	16.6	48.1	23.7	11.6	0.2	100.0
Higher education	13.3	41.2	29.3	16.2	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	24.1	47.5	18.4	8.8	1.2	100.0
Business	16.5	47.6	23.3	12.4	0.2	100.0
Service	18.5	44.2	24.5	12.5	0.2	100.0
Daily wage	17.6	44.9	25.1	12.3	0.1	100.0
Household chores	18.0	52.6	18.6	8.7	2.1	100.0
Not working	16.3	47.9	22.6	9.8	3.4	100.0
Other activities	17.4	46.9	23.3	12.4	0.0	100.0
Economic status						
High	21.8	43.3	30.9	3.3	0.6	100.0
Medium	18.9	49.2	20.9	9.9	1.1	100.0
Low	20.9	45.7	20.4	11.1	1.9	100.0

Table 6.10.4 Perception of the behaviour of service providers: use of polite language

Percentage distribution of respondents by their level of agreement that “government employees use polite language”, among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q11011, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1110.4) (N=7711)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	17.7	50.1	21.9	9.3	1.0	100.0
Province						
Province 1	16.9	55.0	22.8	4.7	0.6	100.0
Province 2	20.4	43.1	15.7	19.0	1.7	100.0
Province 3	21.9	45.7	20.5	10.5	1.4	100.0
Province 4	19.1	48.9	25.1	6.3	0.5	100.0
Province 5	7.3	59.2	24.7	8.8	0.0	100.0
Province 6	34.7	42.0	21.2	2.1	0.0	100.0
Province 7	15.4	47.7	25.5	9.1	2.2	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	26.6	41.5	19.3	11.8	0.8	100.0
Hill	25.3	46.5	19.5	7.8	0.9	100.0
Tarai	10.9	53.9	24.1	10.1	1.0	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	15.7	50.2	22.9	10.2	1.0	100.0
Rural Municipality	21.0	49.9	20.2	8.0	0.9	100.0
Sex						
Men	17.9	47.5	23.6	10.5	0.5	100.0
Women	17.5	52.7	20.2	8.2	1.5	100.0
Age group						
18-24	12.8	48.3	26.1	12.5	0.2	100.0
25-39	14.4	50.7	23.7	10.7	0.5	100.0
40-59	19.9	50.6	20.6	8.1	0.9	100.0
60 and above	25.0	49.3	16.7	5.9	3.1	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	15.7	50.9	22.3	10.5	0.6	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	20.9	46.9	24.3	7.7	0.3	100.0
Newar	18.8	50.5	22.4	7.4	0.8	100.0
Hill Janajati	19.8	51.1	20.7	7.2	1.2	100.0
Tarai Caste	18.4	45.2	19.1	16.5	0.8	100.0
Tarai Janajati	9.0	60.4	22.2	7.0	1.3	100.0
Dalit	19.4	46.8	21.2	12.0	0.7	100.0
Muslim	14.9	38.8	24.6	12.8	8.9	100.0
Education						
No education	24.3	49.8	14.9	8.2	2.7	100.0
No formal education	19.2	51.4	20.8	7.9	0.7	100.0
Basic education	16.4	49.8	24.4	9.2	0.3	100.0
Secondary education	12.2	50.6	26.4	10.7	0.1	100.0
Higher education	11.8	46.3	28.1	13.6	0.2	100.0
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	22.1	50.2	18.8	8.0	0.9	100.0
Business	14.9	50.1	24.0	11.0	0.0	100.0
Service	14.5	48.8	25.9	10.8	0.1	100.0
Daily wage	17.9	47.6	21.8	12.6	0.1	100.0
Household chores	17.0	53.4	20.5	7.5	1.6	100.0
Not working	14.3	46.5	26.8	9.8	2.6	100.0
Other activities	16.5	48.2	21.0	14.2	0.0	100.0
Economic status						
High	24.1	37.5	32.4	5.3	0.6	100.0
Medium	16.2	51.5	22.3	9.1	0.9	100.0
Low	20.8	47.6	20.3	10.1	1.2	100.0

Table 6.10.5 Perception of the behaviour of service providers: timely service

Percentage distribution of respondents by their level of agreement that “government employees provide services on time”, among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1110.5) (N=7711)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	12.9	42.0	28.6	15.5	1.1	100.0
Province						
Province 1	11.9	48.1	30.2	8.9	0.8	100.0
Province 2	13.5	42.6	16.7	25.5	1.7	100.0
Province 3	15.6	38.7	23.8	20.6	1.3	100.0
Province 4	13.3	41.3	31.5	13.1	0.8	100.0
Province 5	7.7	41.7	37.0	13.2	0.3	100.0
Province 6	24.8	30.5	37.3	7.4	0.0	100.0
Province 7	11.6	40.0	33.9	11.5	3.0	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	17.6	36.3	24.9	19.6	1.7	100.0
Hill	18.4	39.2	27.4	14.0	1.0	100.0
Tarai	8.2	44.8	29.9	15.9	1.1	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	11.6	41.5	28.9	16.9	1.1	100.0
Rural Municipality	15.0	42.8	28.1	13.0	1.1	100.0
Sex						
Men	12.7	39.3	30.3	17.2	0.5	100.0
Women	13.1	44.6	26.9	13.8	1.7	100.0
Age group						
18-24	9.4	37.0	34.7	18.7	0.2	100.0
25-39	10.9	42.1	29.1	17.1	0.8	100.0
40-59	13.6	43.5	27.9	14.1	1.0	100.0
60 and above	19.3	43.4	22.6	11.6	3.2	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	10.9	37.7	30.7	20.2	0.5	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	15.4	39.2	30.3	14.2	0.8	100.0
Newar	16.2	46.0	19.9	17.1	0.8	100.0
Hill Janajati	13.9	44.3	28.5	12.1	1.2	100.0
Tarai Caste	13.2	43.7	19.9	22.6	0.7	100.0
Tarai Janajati	7.7	46.2	35.0	9.6	1.5	100.0
Dalit	13.6	41.7	25.9	17.4	1.3	100.0
Muslim	10.0	38.0	25.8	17.3	8.9	100.0
Education						
No education	18.1	45.5	20.9	12.4	3.1	100.0
No formal education	14.8	44.6	27.6	12.0	1.1	100.0
Basic education	11.4	40.7	33.4	14.3	0.3	100.0
Secondary education	9.2	39.3	32.0	19.6	0.1	100.0
Higher education	5.3	35.1	32.6	26.9	0.2	100.0
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	16.2	42.4	28.2	12.3	0.9	100.0
Business	11.1	39.4	30.0	19.4	0.1	100.0
Service	8.7	39.5	30.6	21.1	0.1	100.0
Daily wage	12.5	42.4	29.4	15.2	0.5	100.0
Household chores	12.5	44.7	26.0	14.7	2.0	100.0
Not working	11.1	41.8	30.1	14.1	2.9	100.0
Other activities	15.7	37.0	29.2	18.1	0.0	100.0
Economic status						
High	11.7	50.7	31.9	5.1	0.6	100.0
Medium	11.8	41.8	29.2	16.2	1.0	100.0
Low	15.4	41.8	26.9	14.3	1.5	100.0

Table 6.10.6 Perception of the behaviour of service providers: friendly manners

Percentage distribution of respondents by their level of agreement that "government employees behave in a friendly/cordial manner", among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1110.6) (N=7711)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	14.8	48.8	24.1	11.1	1.2	100.0
Province						
Province 1	13.2	59.5	20.3	6.2	0.7	100.0
Province 2	17.6	41.9	17.9	20.9	1.7	100.0
Province 3	18.4	40.5	27.1	12.1	2.0	100.0
Province 4	13.3	49.5	27.7	8.5	1.1	100.0
Province 5	6.7	55.7	26.7	10.9	0.0	100.0
Province 6	33.7	41.7	22.0	2.5	0.1	100.0
Province 7	14.0	43.7	29.0	11.0	2.3	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	22.4	42.7	17.8	15.7	1.4	100.0
Hill	20.6	45.4	22.7	10.2	1.1	100.0
Tarai	9.4	52.1	26.1	11.1	1.2	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	13.3	47.9	25.9	11.5	1.3	100.0
Rural Municipality	17.3	50.3	21.1	10.4	0.9	100.0
Sex						
Men	14.6	46.8	25.5	12.4	0.8	100.0
Women	14.9	50.9	22.8	9.8	1.6	100.0
Age group						
18-24	10.9	46.3	28.6	13.9	0.3	100.0
25-39	12.3	50.1	23.8	13.1	0.6	100.0
40-59	16.3	48.4	24.6	9.7	1.1	100.0
60 and above	20.7	49.4	19.2	7.1	3.6	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	13.7	46.4	26.0	13.0	0.9	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	18.8	45.0	25.9	9.9	0.4	100.0
Newar	14.8	51.8	21.6	9.3	2.6	100.0
Hill Janajati	15.0	53.9	21.3	8.6	1.2	100.0
Tarai Caste	17.5	43.5	19.1	18.8	1.0	100.0
Tarai Janajati	7.2	57.5	26.6	7.3	1.3	100.0
Dalit	15.3	43.0	26.4	14.2	1.0	100.0
Muslim	10.6	45.0	23.4	12.1	8.9	100.0
Education						
No education	20.4	49.9	17.0	9.4	3.3	100.0
No formal education	16.0	48.9	24.7	9.3	1.1	100.0
Basic education	12.3	50.2	26.2	11.1	0.3	100.0
Secondary education	11.5	47.4	28.2	12.8	0.1	100.0
Higher education	9.4	43.5	29.7	17.2	0.2	100.0
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	18.4	49.0	21.9	9.4	1.3	100.0
Business	12.5	48.1	24.7	14.5	0.3	100.0
Service	11.9	46.6	28.8	12.5	0.1	100.0
Daily wage	14.0	47.1	23.8	14.7	0.3	100.0
Household chores	13.9	52.0	23.0	9.4	1.7	100.0
Not working	12.5	47.7	25.9	11.0	2.9	100.0
Other activities	17.3	42.2	25.6	14.8	0.0	100.0
Economic status						
High	17.9	40.8	32.1	8.6	0.6	100.0
Medium	13.7	50.3	24.2	10.7	1.1	100.0
Low	17.2	45.8	23.6	12.2	1.3	100.0

Table 6.10.7 Perception of the behaviour of service providers: creating hassle/problems

Percentage distribution of respondents by their level of agreement that “government employees do not create any hassles/problems”, among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1110.7) (N=7711)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	11.3	33.7	34.2	19.6	1.3	100.0
Province						
Province 1	9.9	40.7	37.7	10.7	0.9	100.0
Province 2	14.3	37.7	17.6	28.7	1.8	100.0
Province 3	12.8	28.3	30.6	26.1	2.2	100.0
Province 4	11.1	33.1	39.1	15.7	0.9	100.0
Province 5	6.6	30.0	45.5	17.8	0.0	100.0
Province 6	24.3	30.0	33.4	12.0	0.3	100.0
Province 7	9.6	32.8	35.4	19.8	2.4	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	12.7	29.1	31.1	26.1	1.1	100.0
Hill	16.7	31.3	32.4	18.3	1.3	100.0
Tarai	7.2	36.1	35.9	19.5	1.3	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	9.9	32.8	35.2	20.6	1.5	100.0
Rural Municipality	13.7	35.4	32.3	17.7	0.9	100.0
Sex						
Men	11.4	31.6	34.2	22.3	0.6	100.0
Women	11.1	35.9	34.1	16.9	2.0	100.0
Age group						
18-24	8.3	32.3	35.1	24.0	0.3	100.0
25-39	8.6	32.8	36.9	21.0	0.7	100.0
40-59	12.2	34.2	34.5	18.1	1.1	100.0
60 and above	18.4	36.3	26.2	15.1	4.1	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	9.2	29.3	34.2	26.5	0.9	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	13.8	31.5	36.6	17.5	0.5	100.0
Newar	11.4	38.4	30.6	16.7	2.9	100.0
Hill Janajati	12.3	36.0	33.9	15.9	1.8	100.0
Tarai Caste	11.6	37.3	23.4	26.7	0.8	100.0
Tarai Janajati	6.6	37.0	40.9	14.5	1.0	100.0
Dalit	12.3	32.2	33.3	21.1	1.1	100.0
Muslim	11.4	28.4	30.3	21.5	8.4	100.0
Education						
No education	17.0	37.0	26.6	15.8	3.6	100.0
No formal education	12.8	35.9	35.6	14.8	1.0	100.0
Basic education	9.5	33.4	37.6	19.1	0.3	100.0
Secondary education	7.4	31.3	36.5	24.6	0.2	100.0
Higher education	4.6	23.8	41.2	30.3	0.2	100.0
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	13.8	34.8	33.3	17.0	1.1	100.0
Business	8.7	30.7	36.6	23.7	0.3	100.0
Service	7.3	28.3	39.0	25.3	0.1	100.0
Daily wage	11.0	36.9	31.2	20.8	0.1	100.0
Household chores	11.5	35.2	34.5	16.6	2.2	100.0
Not working	10.7	34.8	30.9	20.1	3.4	100.0
Other activities	15.3	35.0	27.9	21.8	0.0	100.0
Economic status						
High	11.9	27.8	45.8	13.7	0.6	100.0
Medium	10.0	34.1	34.6	20.1	1.2	100.0
Low	14.2	33.3	32.5	18.6	1.5	100.0

Table 6.11.A Barriers to accessing services (overall)

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they agree that the following are barriers to service access for people like them, among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1111) (N=7711)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
Language	11.8	28.6	18.8	39.6	1.1	100.0
Physical incapacity	24.1	42.9	14.5	16.8	1.6	100.0
Gender (male or female)	11.6	35.5	21.0	30.1	1.8	100.0
Presence of intermediaries	25.2	39.0	14.8	16.0	4.9	100.0
Behavior of service providers	23.9	51.1	12.0	11.7	1.2	100.0
Not having anyone to help or a familiar person	43.5	41.3	8.2	6.5	0.6	100.0
Caste/ethnicity	10.4	26.8	20.6	40.7	1.5	100.0
Distance/difficult geographical terrain	33.2	43.0	10.0	12.0	1.8	100.0

Table 6.11.1 Barriers to accessing services: language

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they agree that “Language creates barriers in accessing the service”, among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1111.1) (N=7711)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	11.8	28.6	18.8	39.6	1.1	100.0
Province						
Province 1	10.8	28.9	23.2	36.3	0.9	100.0
Province 2	13.8	36.6	8.6	39.1	1.9	100.0
Province 3	11.7	22.0	16.0	48.5	1.8	100.0
Province 4	6.5	18.6	11.4	62.4	1.0	100.0
Province 5	12.9	31.5	28.3	27.1	0.2	100.0
Province 6	8.3	18.4	17.3	55.7	0.3	100.0
Province 7	17.3	42.6	23.3	15.9	0.9	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	19.2	28.7	20.9	29.9	1.3	100.0
Hill	9.0	20.7	17.8	51.0	1.4	100.0
Tarai	12.8	34.3	19.2	32.8	0.9	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	10.1	29.7	19.4	39.6	1.2	100.0
Rural Municipality	14.8	26.9	17.8	39.5	1.0	100.0
Sex						
Men	12.7	26.7	18.3	41.6	0.7	100.0
Women	11.0	30.5	19.4	37.6	1.5	100.0
Age group						
18-24	11.3	26.2	20.2	42.3	0.1	100.0
25-39	11.6	28.5	18.9	40.2	0.8	100.0
40-59	12.7	28.9	19.2	38.1	1.0	100.0
60 and above	11.1	30.8	16.2	38.8	3.1	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	9.2	23.1	20.9	45.9	0.8	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	10.0	24.3	22.0	42.9	0.7	100.0
Newar	11.7	25.6	17.6	43.4	1.7	100.0
Hill Janajati	10.6	27.2	19.6	41.3	1.3	100.0
Tarai Caste	15.8	34.1	11.8	37.5	0.8	100.0
Tarai Janajati	19.2	37.8	16.4	26.0	0.6	100.0
Dalit	9.6	33.1	18.7	37.0	1.6	100.0
Muslim	16.1	33.7	9.2	34.4	6.7	100.0
Education						
No education	14.3	32.3	16.0	34.4	2.9	100.0
No formal education	10.6	28.4	20.2	39.8	1.0	100.0
Basic education	11.2	28.4	20.4	39.6	0.4	100.0
Secondary education	10.6	25.7	19.2	44.3	0.2	100.0
Higher education	12.5	26.2	19.8	41.4	0.2	100.0
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	11.0	29.2	17.4	41.4	1.1	100.0
Business	11.1	26.1	19.6	43.0	0.2	100.0
Service	12.2	26.5	20.5	40.5	0.3	100.0
Daily wage	15.5	31.3	17.4	35.4	0.3	100.0
Household chores	12.8	30.3	18.6	36.7	1.6	100.0
Not working	9.8	26.3	22.3	38.7	2.9	100.0
Other activities	12.5	31.7	14.7	41.1	0.0	100.0
Economic status						
High	19.4	26.2	17.8	36.0	0.6	100.0
Medium	10.9	27.3	19.5	41.4	0.9	100.0
Low	13.6	31.9	17.3	35.5	1.7	100.0

Table 6.11.2 Barriers to accessing services: physical incapacity

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they agree that “Physical incapacity creates barriers in accessing services”, among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1111.2) (N=7711)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	24.1	42.9	14.5	16.8	1.6	100.0
Province						
Province 1	26.2	49.3	9.6	13.6	1.3	100.0
Province 2	28.5	40.7	5.9	21.6	3.3	100.0
Province 3	24.7	34.7	20.8	18.2	1.5	100.0
Province 4	19.6	44.0	8.7	26.9	0.9	100.0
Province 5	20.7	47.5	21.6	9.0	1.2	100.0
Province 6	19.1	31.6	18.2	30.8	0.3	100.0
Province 7	23.9	47.2	16.7	10.2	2.0	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	29.6	37.4	16.5	14.3	2.3	100.0
Hill	21.9	38.4	14.7	23.4	1.7	100.0
Tarai	25.0	47.0	14.1	12.4	1.5	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	23.2	44.0	15.2	15.9	1.6	100.0
Rural Municipality	25.8	41.1	13.3	18.2	1.6	100.0
Sex						
Men	24.6	40.6	15.9	17.5	1.4	100.0
Women	23.7	45.3	13.2	16.1	1.9	100.0
Age group						
18-24	23.3	43.9	15.2	16.8	0.8	100.0
25-39	23.9	43.4	13.6	17.6	1.5	100.0
40-59	24.2	41.6	15.1	17.8	1.4	100.0
60 and above	25.6	44.1	14.5	12.4	3.4	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	22.5	39.4	19.6	17.2	1.3	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	22.2	41.9	16.6	18.4	0.8	100.0
Newar	27.6	32.9	15.1	21.9	2.5	100.0
Hill Janajati	23.6	43.3	13.0	18.7	1.5	100.0
Tarai Caste	31.7	41.7	6.4	18.7	1.5	100.0
Tarai Janajati	25.1	49.1	15.5	8.1	2.2	100.0
Dalit	21.6	47.3	13.5	15.6	2.0	100.0
Muslim	32.7	39.3	5.5	15.3	7.1	100.0
Education						
No education	25.4	42.7	11.7	16.7	3.5	100.0
No formal education	23.2	43.2	16.3	15.8	1.6	100.0
Basic education	22.8	45.1	15.1	16.1	0.9	100.0
Secondary education	24.9	41.7	14.6	18.2	0.6	100.0
Higher education	22.8	40.1	20.5	15.9	0.7	100.0
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	23.3	43.5	14.6	16.5	2.1	100.0
Business	24.4	38.0	16.8	20.2	0.6	100.0
Service	25.6	40.2	17.3	15.8	1.0	100.0
Daily wage	23.2	47.8	11.4	16.4	1.1	100.0
Household chores	22.5	44.9	12.2	18.6	1.8	100.0
Not working	26.7	44.1	15.8	11.4	2.1	100.0
Other activities	30.6	35.6	13.8	18.5	1.6	100.0
Economic status						
High	20.0	40.1	8.2	30.6	1.2	100.0
Medium	23.8	42.7	15.3	17.0	1.3	100.0
Low	25.3	43.8	13.1	15.4	2.5	100.0

Table 6.11.3 Barriers to accessing services: gender

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they agree that "Gender creates barriers in accessing services", among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1111.3) (N=7711)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	11.6	35.5	21.0	30.1	1.8	100.0
Province						
Province 1	11.4	29.4	23.8	34.1	1.3	100.0
Province 2	13.8	48.7	9.9	25.3	2.3	100.0
Province 3	13.1	31.4	23.4	29.0	3.1	100.0
Province 4	6.6	24.4	17.7	49.3	2.0	100.0
Province 5	10.0	39.5	25.9	24.1	0.6	100.0
Province 6	3.7	35.1	17.7	43.2	0.3	100.0
Province 7	16.6	44.4	22.6	14.7	1.7	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	24.6	33.4	16.2	23.9	1.9	100.0
Hill	9.3	30.5	19.3	39.2	1.7	100.0
Tarai	11.3	39.4	23.1	24.5	1.9	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	10.4	35.9	22.3	29.3	2.0	100.0
Rural Municipality	13.7	34.7	18.8	31.4	1.4	100.0
Sex						
Men	11.0	33.6	22.4	31.7	1.3	100.0
Women	12.1	37.3	19.7	28.5	2.3	100.0
Age group						
18-24	10.7	33.8	24.6	30.4	0.5	100.0
25-39	12.7	34.9	20.0	31.1	1.3	100.0
40-59	11.5	36.5	21.2	29.0	1.8	100.0
60 and above	10.3	36.1	19.4	29.9	4.2	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	10.0	31.9	25.5	31.6	1.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	11.1	32.2	22.7	32.6	1.4	100.0
Newar	10.9	30.9	25.0	31.3	1.9	100.0
Hill Janajati	9.9	31.2	20.0	36.3	2.6	100.0
Tarai Caste	15.0	45.5	13.0	26.0	0.5	100.0
Tarai Janajati	14.5	40.3	21.7	21.0	2.6	100.0
Dalit	12.6	42.2	19.4	24.3	1.5	100.0
Muslim	11.9	41.0	14.5	25.1	7.5	100.0
Education						
No education	14.5	40.8	15.7	24.8	4.1	100.0
No formal education	9.0	32.8	23.9	33.0	1.3	100.0
Basic education	11.2	34.3	22.2	31.0	1.3	100.0
Secondary education	10.7	33.1	23.1	32.5	0.6	100.0
Higher education	11.1	33.5	23.8	31.5	0.2	100.0
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	11.5	35.4	19.5	31.6	1.9	100.0
Business	10.4	32.7	24.6	31.6	0.6	100.0
Service	11.7	30.8	25.5	31.5	0.5	100.0
Daily wage	15.1	40.9	17.4	25.8	0.8	100.0
Household chores	11.9	38.3	18.8	28.5	2.6	100.0
Not working	8.4	35.8	24.1	28.4	3.3	100.0
Other activities	17.5	30.3	18.0	32.7	1.5	100.0
Economic status						
High	13.8	30.0	14.4	39.7	2.1	100.0
Medium	10.6	33.8	22.5	31.4	1.6	100.0
Low	13.7	39.7	18.0	26.3	2.3	100.0

Table 6.11.4 Barriers to accessing services: intermediaries

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they agree that "Presence of intermediaries creates barriers in accessing services", among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1111.4) (N=7711)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	25.2	39.0	14.8	16.0	4.9	100.0
Province						
Province 1	30.6	37.8	10.2	18.2	3.2	100.0
Province 2	27.7	49.5	9.1	10.3	3.3	100.0
Province 3	25.0	28.3	20.0	19.7	7.1	100.0
Province 4	14.4	40.9	10.9	25.5	8.3	100.0
Province 5	25.3	44.7	21.5	6.3	2.2	100.0
Province 6	17.2	37.8	13.8	26.7	4.4	100.0
Province 7	23.3	39.9	14.5	14.6	7.6	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	37.3	28.6	14.3	12.9	6.9	100.0
Hill	22.2	33.8	15.8	22.1	6.1	100.0
Tarai	25.6	44.4	14.2	12.1	3.7	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	24.8	39.7	15.3	15.1	5.1	100.0
Rural Municipality	26.0	37.9	14.0	17.6	4.5	100.0
Sex						
Men	28.9	37.2	15.2	16.2	2.4	100.0
Women	21.6	40.8	14.4	15.9	7.3	100.0
Age group						
18-24	26.8	38.3	17.3	15.3	2.3	100.0
25-39	26.4	40.5	13.9	15.3	3.8	100.0
40-59	24.7	38.7	14.9	16.6	5.1	100.0
60 and above	22.1	37.0	14.1	17.2	9.6	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	27.3	36.1	16.2	16.7	3.7	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	26.3	35.3	15.1	19.3	4.0	100.0
Newar	23.9	35.7	16.9	19.1	4.4	100.0
Hill Janajati	23.0	35.3	14.4	19.9	7.4	100.0
Tarai Caste	29.6	46.8	10.8	10.8	2.0	100.0
Tarai Janajati	25.6	46.0	16.2	8.7	3.5	100.0
Dalit	20.7	44.7	15.2	13.5	6.0	100.0
Muslim	30.9	38.1	8.7	10.5	11.8	100.0
Education						
No education	22.7	39.0	11.9	15.5	10.8	100.0
No formal education	19.9	38.8	18.2	18.4	4.6	100.0
Basic education	26.4	39.4	15.8	15.2	3.2	100.0
Secondary education	28.1	39.5	15.0	16.2	1.2	100.0
Higher education	35.4	35.6	13.8	14.2	1.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	23.4	38.0	17.1	16.6	5.0	100.0
Business	25.7	35.5	16.3	18.4	4.1	100.0
Service	34.9	34.0	15.8	14.6	0.7	100.0
Daily wage	27.3	41.7	12.0	15.8	3.2	100.0
Household chores	21.8	43.6	11.2	16.3	7.1	100.0
Not working	21.2	41.8	15.9	13.7	7.4	100.0
Other activities	35.0	32.6	13.0	16.2	3.2	100.0
Economic status						
High	26.0	35.4	19.5	16.6	2.4	100.0
Medium	25.8	38.7	14.6	17.1	3.8	100.0
Low	23.8	40.1	15.1	13.4	7.6	100.0

Table 6.11.5 Barriers to accessing services: behaviour of service providers

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they agree that "Behaviour of the service providers creates barriers to accessing services", among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1111.5) (N=7711)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	23.9	51.1	12.0	11.7	1.2	100.0
Province						
Province 1	28.7	53.2	7.0	10.1	1.0	100.0
Province 2	23.4	57.3	8.6	9.3	1.5	100.0
Province 3	21.7	47.3	16.5	12.6	1.9	100.0
Province 4	13.9	50.1	11.3	23.1	1.6	100.0
Province 5	24.2	50.3	16.9	8.3	0.4	100.0
Province 6	18.8	47.0	9.2	24.6	0.5	100.0
Province 7	32.2	50.0	10.9	6.0	1.0	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	45.7	38.0	9.7	5.2	1.4	100.0
Hill	20.0	47.3	12.9	18.3	1.5	100.0
Tarai	23.4	55.9	11.8	7.9	1.0	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	23.0	52.3	12.2	11.2	1.3	100.0
Rural Municipality	25.4	49.1	11.7	12.7	1.1	100.0
Sex						
Men	25.6	48.8	12.5	12.4	0.7	100.0
Women	22.3	53.4	11.6	11.1	1.7	100.0
Age group						
18-24	25.0	50.6	14.2	9.8	0.4	100.0
25-39	25.9	50.5	10.5	12.3	0.8	100.0
40-59	23.4	52.6	11.9	11.1	0.9	100.0
60 and above	19.5	49.5	13.6	13.8	3.6	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	24.7	48.0	15.2	11.4	0.7	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	23.2	51.5	11.4	13.2	0.8	100.0
Newar	21.6	47.9	10.3	18.0	2.3	100.0
Hill Janajati	23.3	48.9	11.9	14.3	1.6	100.0
Tarai Caste	27.2	53.0	9.4	9.9	0.6	100.0
Tarai Janajati	25.4	54.1	13.2	6.4	0.9	100.0
Dalit	21.5	55.9	11.4	9.6	1.5	100.0
Muslim	27.2	51.6	4.5	9.5	7.2	100.0
Education						
No education	22.4	51.8	10.6	12.3	3.0	100.0
No formal education	19.3	53.2	12.9	13.3	1.3	100.0
Basic education	24.3	51.5	12.4	11.3	0.5	100.0
Secondary education	26.1	50.0	12.4	11.3	0.2	100.0
Higher education	33.9	45.3	12.8	7.6	0.4	100.0
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	22.0	49.2	13.3	14.3	1.2	100.0
Business	23.6	51.3	13.0	12.1	0.1	100.0
Service	30.9	44.9	14.3	9.6	0.4	100.0
Daily wage	26.9	54.6	9.6	8.8	0.2	100.0
Household chores	22.4	54.8	9.6	11.3	1.8	100.0
Not working	20.9	54.0	12.9	9.2	3.0	100.0
Other activities	27.7	50.2	7.5	14.4	0.2	100.0
Economic status						
High	20.4	50.2	13.2	15.3	1.0	100.0
Medium	24.1	50.7	12.0	12.2	1.0	100.0
Low	23.6	52.3	12.1	10.2	1.8	100.0

Table 6.11.6 Barriers to accessing services: no 'afno manchhe'/familiar person

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they agree that "Not having an <i>afno manchhe</i> or familiar person creates barriers to accessing services", among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1111.6) (N=7711)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	43.5	41.3	8.2	6.5	0.6	100.0
Province						
Province 1	48.4	37.2	8.0	6.0	0.4	100.0
Province 2	35.8	48.6	7.3	6.7	1.5	100.0
Province 3	42.1	37.9	11.1	8.2	0.8	100.0
Province 4	49.0	36.3	4.6	9.9	0.3	100.0
Province 5	44.3	45.3	8.2	2.1	0.0	100.0
Province 6	42.0	37.9	6.7	13.1	0.3	100.0
Province 7	40.5	47.2	7.4	4.7	0.2	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	68.2	22.7	2.7	6.2	0.2	100.0
Hill	44.4	39.1	7.6	8.4	0.5	100.0
Tarai	39.0	45.6	9.5	5.1	0.7	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	42.3	41.5	9.1	6.5	0.6	100.0
Rural Municipality	45.4	40.9	6.8	6.4	0.5	100.0
Sex						
Men	43.3	40.2	8.9	7.3	0.2	100.0
Women	43.6	42.3	7.6	5.6	0.9	100.0
Age group						
18-24	43.6	40.5	9.4	6.2	0.2	100.0
25-39	45.5	39.7	8.0	6.3	0.4	100.0
40-59	43.2	42.3	7.9	6.2	0.5	100.0
60 and above	39.4	43.0	8.4	7.8	1.5	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	45.3	36.3	11.5	6.9	0.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	42.2	42.1	6.8	8.6	0.3	100.0
Newar	43.8	43.5	5.9	6.9	0.0	100.0
Hill Janajati	46.4	38.5	7.7	6.5	0.9	100.0
Tarai Caste	38.5	45.4	9.5	6.0	0.6	100.0
Tarai Janajati	43.3	42.1	9.9	4.3	0.4	100.0
Dalit	41.5	46.9	5.9	5.0	0.7	100.0
Muslim	43.2	44.1	2.4	4.0	6.3	100.0
Education						
No education	43.4	42.1	5.6	6.9	1.9	100.0
No formal education	40.3	43.7	8.9	7.0	0.2	100.0
Basic education	43.8	42.6	8.6	5.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary education	44.4	38.4	9.7	7.4	0.1	100.0
Higher education	47.7	37.8	10.0	4.5	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	45.2	40.1	7.3	6.6	0.7	100.0
Business	41.7	40.3	9.3	8.6	0.2	100.0
Service	46.7	36.5	10.5	6.2	0.0	100.0
Daily wage	43.1	43.4	7.3	6.1	0.2	100.0
Household chores	44.5	42.6	7.1	5.2	0.6	100.0
Not working	33.4	48.3	10.1	6.5	1.6	100.0
Other activities	49.5	35.3	6.6	8.6	0.0	100.0
Economic status						
High	43.2	34.0	10.4	11.8	0.6	100.0
Medium	43.0	41.1	8.5	6.9	0.5	100.0
Low	44.5	42.1	7.5	5.2	0.8	100.0

Table 6.11.7 Barriers to accessing services: caste/ethnicity

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they agree that “Caste/ethnicity creates barriers in accessing services”, among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1111.7) (N=7711)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	10.4	26.8	20.6	40.7	1.5	100.0
Province						
Province 1	9.3	23.3	25.1	41.4	1.0	100.0
Province 2	10.7	40.8	7.9	38.1	2.5	100.0
Province 3	10.9	22.5	16.9	47.5	2.2	100.0
Province 4	6.5	13.8	15.3	62.8	1.6	100.0
Province 5	9.9	31.3	33.0	25.3	0.4	100.0
Province 6	4.1	11.3	20.4	63.9	0.3	100.0
Province 7	20.2	36.1	22.3	20.0	1.3	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	15.6	24.7	19.7	37.9	2.1	100.0
Hill	7.4	20.3	19.7	51.5	1.1	100.0
Tarai	11.9	31.8	21.3	33.4	1.6	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	9.4	27.6	20.7	40.7	1.7	100.0
Rural Municipality	12.3	25.5	20.3	40.8	1.1	100.0
Sex						
Men	11.0	27.2	20.2	40.7	0.9	100.0
Women	9.9	26.4	21.0	40.7	2.0	100.0
Age group						
18-24	10.5	26.9	21.4	40.3	1.0	100.0
25-39	10.4	24.9	21.9	42.0	0.8	100.0
40-59	10.9	28.3	20.1	39.3	1.4	100.0
60 and above	9.4	27.6	17.9	41.6	3.5	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	10.7	19.9	21.9	46.3	1.1	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	7.3	22.9	23.9	45.1	0.8	100.0
Newar	9.1	28.4	13.8	48.0	0.8	100.0
Hill Janajati	7.6	22.0	22.7	45.7	2.0	100.0
Tarai Caste	10.8	38.6	11.1	38.0	1.5	100.0
Tarai Janajati	16.8	34.0	23.4	24.4	1.4	100.0
Dalit	14.2	34.8	16.4	33.1	1.4	100.0
Muslim	13.7	31.5	12.7	35.5	6.7	100.0
Education						
No education	12.7	30.9	16.1	36.9	3.4	100.0
No formal education	8.9	25.3	22.5	41.8	1.5	100.0
Basic education	10.5	26.3	21.0	41.6	0.6	100.0
Secondary education	9.1	23.7	22.4	44.3	0.4	100.0
Higher education	10.1	27.9	26.6	35.2	0.2	100.0
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	10.5	28.7	19.3	39.8	1.8	100.0
Business	10.5	21.5	24.1	43.5	0.4	100.0
Service	10.0	22.3	25.5	42.0	0.1	100.0
Daily wage	14.6	30.7	16.3	37.7	0.8	100.0
Household chores	10.7	27.4	19.3	41.1	1.5	100.0
Not working	7.8	28.4	20.8	39.5	3.5	100.0
Other activities	9.6	27.5	17.8	43.8	1.4	100.0
Economic status						
High	11.0	20.6	19.3	48.4	0.6	100.0
Medium	9.6	25.6	21.3	42.2	1.3	100.0
Low	12.4	30.0	18.8	36.8	1.9	100.0

Table 6.11.8 Barriers to accessing services: distance/geography

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they agree that "Distance/difficult geographical terrain creates barriers to accessing services", among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1111.8) (N=7711)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
Overall	33.2	43.0	10.0	12.0	1.8	100.0
Province						
Province 1	45.1	43.8	4.3	5.9	1.0	100.0
Province 2	16.6	44.9	7.2	26.7	4.5	100.0
Province 3	31.0	40.0	14.6	12.3	2.0	100.0
Province 4	39.9	37.4	6.8	14.2	1.7	100.0
Province 5	27.9	48.4	13.8	9.0	0.9	100.0
Province 6	29.4	42.8	11.8	15.8	0.1	100.0
Province 7	41.9	40.8	13.1	2.7	1.4	100.0
Ecological zone						
Mountain	56.1	27.5	8.9	5.2	2.2	100.0
Hill	39.3	37.4	10.1	12.2	1.1	100.0
Tarai	25.3	49.3	10.1	12.9	2.3	100.0
Urban/rural						
Municipality	29.8	44.5	10.7	12.9	2.2	100.0
Rural Municipality	39.0	40.4	8.9	10.5	1.1	100.0
Sex						
Men	33.7	42.4	10.0	12.7	1.2	100.0
Women	32.6	43.5	10.1	11.3	2.5	100.0
Age group						
18-24	32.8	43.6	11.5	11.5	0.7	100.0
25-39	34.2	41.9	9.8	12.5	1.6	100.0
40-59	32.5	42.9	10.6	12.0	2.0	100.0
60 and above	32.8	45.2	7.6	11.2	3.2	100.0
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	33.0	41.1	13.1	11.7	1.2	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	35.6	40.7	12.2	10.6	0.9	100.0
Newar	34.6	39.9	9.7	14.1	1.6	100.0
Hill Janajati	39.8	40.6	7.6	10.6	1.3	100.0
Tarai Caste	21.1	46.2	7.5	22.3	2.8	100.0
Tarai Janajati	29.5	50.1	9.7	8.2	2.5	100.0
Dalit	29.7	45.7	9.5	12.3	2.7	100.0
Muslim	27.1	39.6	7.7	15.0	10.6	100.0
Education						
No education	32.2	42.6	7.3	13.3	4.6	100.0
No formal education	32.1	43.2	10.6	12.4	1.6	100.0
Basic education	32.7	45.3	10.8	10.4	0.8	100.0
Secondary education	34.8	41.3	11.2	12.4	0.4	100.0
Higher education	35.4	42.0	13.2	9.1	0.3	100.0
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	35.4	41.3	9.4	11.8	2.0	100.0
Business	31.6	42.3	11.7	13.2	1.1	100.0
Service	37.2	38.0	14.0	10.4	0.3	100.0
Daily wage	33.1	45.8	8.6	9.9	2.6	100.0
Household chores	31.0	44.7	8.1	13.8	2.5	100.0
Not working	27.1	49.4	10.0	11.2	2.3	100.0
Other activities	38.1	39.6	10.1	11.2	1.1	100.0
Economic status						
High	19.5	41.3	11.5	22.6	5.1	100.0
Medium	33.6	42.9	10.1	12.0	1.4	100.0
Low	33.0	43.4	9.7	11.2	2.7	100.0

Table 6.12 Confidence to access services without hassle

Percentage distribution of respondents by their level of confidence to be able to access services with any hassle from government offices, among those who said they received services in the past two years in Q1101, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1112) (N=7711)					
	Fully confident	Partially confident	Not confident	DK/CS	Total
Overall	9.0	59.2	30.5	1.3	100.0
Province					
Province 1	8.2	66.8	24.0	0.9	100.0
Province 2	8.9	51.2	38.1	1.8	100.0
Province 3	8.7	57.5	32.1	1.8	100.0
Province 4	11.1	61.3	26.5	1.0	100.0
Province 5	5.5	61.3	32.8	0.4	100.0
Province 6	28.1	53.0	18.7	0.2	100.0
Province 7	8.9	54.1	34.6	2.4	100.0
Ecological zone					
Mountain	9.5	47.8	40.9	1.8	100.0
Hill	13.4	58.5	27.1	1.0	100.0
Tarai	5.8	61.5	31.3	1.4	100.0
Urban/rural					
Municipality	8.2	58.2	32.3	1.3	100.0
Rural Municipality	10.4	61.0	27.4	1.2	100.0
Sex					
Men	9.6	58.6	31.2	0.6	100.0
Women	8.5	59.9	29.8	1.9	100.0
Age group					
18-24	4.8	61.5	33.2	0.5	100.0
25-39	7.7	58.2	33.3	0.8	100.0
40-59	10.0	60.2	28.8	1.0	100.0
60 and above	14.1	56.8	25.2	3.9	100.0
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	8.6	56.6	34.0	0.8	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	11.7	57.2	30.5	0.6	100.0
Newar	8.6	59.9	31.1	0.4	100.0
Hill Janajati	9.5	60.3	28.5	1.7	100.0
Tarai Caste	8.9	55.2	34.6	1.3	100.0
Tarai Janajati	5.0	67.4	26.2	1.4	100.0
Dalit	8.8	59.1	30.4	1.7	100.0
Muslim	6.5	55.3	31.5	6.7	100.0
Education					
No education	12.1	58.4	26.2	3.4	100.0
No formal education	11.0	61.7	26.3	1.0	100.0
Basic education	6.9	60.6	31.9	0.5	100.0
Secondary education	7.2	58.3	34.3	0.2	100.0
Higher education	5.9	54.4	39.8	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activities					
Agriculture	11.6	58.4	28.9	1.1	100.0
Business	8.3	59.3	31.8	0.6	100.0
Service	8.1	56.9	34.9	0.1	100.0
Daily wage	8.2	63.2	28.0	0.6	100.0
Household chores	7.7	60.2	29.8	2.3	100.0
Not working	6.9	60.8	29.7	2.6	100.0
Other activities	10.1	54.3	35.7	0.0	100.0
Economic status					
High	10.6	56.6	31.6	1.2	100.0
Medium	8.2	60.4	30.4	0.9	100.0
Low	10.7	56.6	30.5	2.2	100.0

Table 6.13.A Convenience in receiving services (overall)

Percentage distribution of respondents by how convenient they find it to access the following services (asked to all respondents), Nepal 2017/18 (Q1114) (N=12872)							
	Very easy	Easy	Difficult	Very difficult	Never tried	DK/CS	Total
Admission of a child in a government school	28.8	58.7	3.5	0.5	6.5	2.0	100.0
Medical treatment in a nearby government hospital or health institution	15.2	62.1	14.8	4.8	2.1	1.0	100.0
Obtaining citizenship certificate	11.2	63.5	17.0	5.4	1.0	1.8	100.0
Vital registration (birth, marriage, death, etc.)	20.3	64.8	8.3	2.0	2.7	1.9	100.0
Electricity connection	5.2	47.9	23.8	11.2	9.8	2.2	100.0
Drinking water connection	4.6	36.8	19.1	12.6	25.3	1.7	100.0
Transfer land ownership and access to land records	3.1	40.8	22.3	9.5	20.2	4.1	100.0

Table 6.13.1 Convenience in receiving services: government school admission

Percentage distribution of respondents by how convenient they find it to admit a child into a government school, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1114.1)									
	Very easy	Easy	Difficult	Very difficult	Never tried	DK/CS	Total	Number	
Overall	28.8	58.7	3.5	0.5	6.5	2.0	100.0	12872	
Province									
Province 1	29.4	62.6	3.0	0.3	3.1	1.5	100.0	2498	
Province 2	27.5	57.4	3.3	1.3	9.4	1.2	100.0	2309	
Province 3	26.8	57.3	2.9	0.6	9.7	2.7	100.0	2565	
Province 4	53.1	34.0	2.9	0.6	7.3	2.2	100.0	1309	
Province 5	13.1	74.2	3.9	0.1	7.3	1.5	100.0	2287	
Province 6	42.2	53.8	3.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	707	
Province 7	29.4	57.1	6.0	0.5	2.5	4.5	100.0	1198	
Ecological zone									
Mountain	36.7	54.4	3.0	0.4	3.6	1.9	100.0	1153	
Hill	38.5	48.8	3.0	0.6	7.1	2.0	100.0	4771	
Tarai	20.8	66.3	3.8	0.5	6.6	2.0	100.0	6948	
Urban/rural									
Municipality	26.9	60.2	3.3	0.5	7.1	2.0	100.0	7865	
Rural Municipality	31.7	56.5	3.7	0.6	5.7	1.8	100.0	5007	
Sex									
Men	30.8	59.4	2.9	0.6	5.7	0.7	100.0	6064	
Women	26.9	58.2	4.0	0.5	7.3	3.1	100.0	6808	
Age group									
18-24	27.3	63.4	2.3	0.3	6.2	0.5	100.0	1693	
25-39	29.0	59.1	3.3	0.5	7.4	0.6	100.0	4329	
40-59	29.7	59.2	3.9	0.7	5.1	1.3	100.0	4568	
60 and above	27.4	53.8	3.7	0.4	7.9	6.9	100.0	2282	
Caste/ethnic group									
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	33.2	54.1	2.4	0.3	7.9	2.0	100.0	1835	
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	34.6	55.5	2.9	0.3	5.6	1.2	100.0	2528	
Newar	19.6	68.6	2.4	0.5	5.6	3.3	100.0	441	
Hill Janajati	33.1	55.2	3.1	0.6	6.0	2.1	100.0	3019	
Tarai Caste	28.6	56.7	4.1	1.1	8.4	1.1	100.0	1270	
Tarai Janajati	15.6	71.3	4.7	0.4	5.3	2.7	100.0	1795	
Dalit	25.9	60.6	4.5	0.8	5.8	2.5	100.0	1693	
Muslim	18.7	58.7	3.7	1.0	16.8	1.1	100.0	291	
Education									
No education	26.1	56.2	5.1	0.9	6.9	4.7	100.0	4441	
No formal education	28.9	61.6	3.4	0.6	4.5	1.0	100.0	2229	
Basic education	28.4	61.8	2.7	0.4	6.2	0.4	100.0	2865	
Secondary education	32.7	57.7	1.8	0.2	7.3	0.2	100.0	2799	
Higher education	32.0	56.5	2.2	0.1	9.1	0.1	100.0	537	
Occupation/usual activities									
Agriculture	32.0	57.6	3.8	1.0	4.2	1.4	100.0	3837	
Business	28.7	61.1	2.0	0.3	7.3	0.6	100.0	1236	
Service	35.4	55.1	2.1	0.4	6.9	0.1	100.0	1484	
Daily wage	24.8	64.6	5.0	0.1	4.8	0.6	100.0	1085	
Household chores	25.8	58.5	4.3	0.5	8.1	2.8	100.0	3409	
Not working	23.0	60.4	2.5	0.2	8.3	5.7	100.0	1494	
Other activities	32.0	55.7	2.3	0.0	9.6	0.4	100.0	326	
Economic status									
High	33.4	45.8	1.4	0.0	17.4	2.0	100.0	233	
Medium	29.3	59.2	2.7	0.4	6.6	1.7	100.0	8222	
Low	27.5	58.6	4.9	0.8	5.8	2.4	100.0	4417	

Table 6.13.2 Convenience in receiving services: medical treatment

Percentage distribution of respondents by how convenient they find it to access medical treatment in a nearby government hospital or health institution, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1114.2)								
	Very easy	Easy	Difficult	Very difficult	Never tried	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	15.2	62.1	14.8	4.8	2.1	1.0	100.0	12872
Province								
Province 1	13.5	70.1	10.4	4.2	1.0	0.9	100.0	2498
Province 2	14.5	54.6	18.1	7.0	4.4	1.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	14.0	66.0	12.1	4.0	2.0	1.8	100.0	2565
Province 4	30.2	46.5	11.7	8.0	2.7	1.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	4.8	66.0	23.3	4.0	1.8	0.2	100.0	2287
Province 6	22.4	61.3	13.3	2.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	707
Province 7	21.9	61.2	11.6	2.8	0.8	1.5	100.0	1198
Ecological zone								
Mountain	19.0	54.5	16.1	8.4	0.8	1.2	100.0	1153
Hill	21.0	58.4	12.3	5.1	2.1	1.1	100.0	4771
Tarai	10.6	65.9	16.3	3.9	2.3	1.0	100.0	6948
Urban/rural								
Municipality	15.1	62.3	14.9	4.3	2.3	1.1	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	15.3	61.8	14.7	5.5	1.7	1.0	100.0	5007
Sex								
Men	16.4	60.8	15.2	5.0	2.1	0.5	100.0	6064
Women	14.2	63.2	14.5	4.6	2.1	1.5	100.0	6808
Age group								
18-24	14.0	66.6	13.3	4.3	1.7	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	14.1	63.9	15.3	4.6	1.8	0.3	100.0	4329
40-59	16.3	61.5	14.9	4.6	2.0	0.7	100.0	4568
60 and above	16.1	56.5	14.8	5.8	3.1	3.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group								
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	18.2	61.3	14.2	3.5	1.7	1.2	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	20.8	60.0	13.2	4.2	1.3	0.4	100.0	2528
Newar	10.8	66.2	14.5	2.7	3.1	2.7	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	15.2	61.1	14.0	6.6	1.9	1.2	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	14.1	55.5	18.6	5.7	5.0	1.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	7.4	71.0	15.3	3.3	1.7	1.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	15.2	62.5	15.1	4.8	1.4	1.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	7.7	59.9	20.3	7.4	4.3	0.4	100.0	291
Education								
No education	15.2	58.5	15.5	5.9	2.5	2.5	100.0	4441
No formal education	14.8	63.8	15.2	3.7	1.8	0.7	100.0	2229
Basic education	13.6	64.7	15.7	4.1	1.7	0.2	100.0	2865
Secondary education	17.0	63.8	12.9	4.4	1.8	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	15.9	62.2	12.9	5.8	3.3	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities								
Agriculture	18.4	59.6	14.0	5.5	1.5	1.0	100.0	3837
Business	13.9	66.5	13.3	4.0	1.9	0.3	100.0	1236
Service	17.8	60.3	13.8	6.0	1.8	0.2	100.0	1484
Daily wage	11.9	65.8	17.1	3.3	1.4	0.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	13.0	63.0	16.6	3.8	2.6	0.9	100.0	3409
Not working	12.3	62.1	13.8	5.3	3.1	3.4	100.0	1494
Other activities	18.1	60.1	12.8	5.8	2.7	0.6	100.0	326
Economic status								
High	17.8	48.8	15.8	7.7	9.4	0.4	100.0	233
Medium	15.4	64.0	13.5	4.3	1.9	0.9	100.0	8222
Low	14.7	59.2	17.3	5.5	2.0	1.3	100.0	4417

Table 6.13.3 Convenience in receiving services: citizenship certificate

Percentage distribution of respondents by how convenient they find it to obtain a citizenship certificate, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1114.3)								
	Very easy	Easy	Difficult	Very difficult	Never tried	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	11.2	63.5	17.0	5.4	1.0	1.8	100.0	12872
Province								
Province 1	15.1	68.9	10.3	4.1	0.1	1.4	100.0	2498
Province 2	11.3	44.2	24.8	15.1	2.4	2.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	10.6	73.6	9.2	2.7	1.2	2.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	17.0	56.6	17.9	6.7	0.4	1.4	100.0	1309
Province 5	4.7	66.9	24.8	1.9	0.8	0.8	100.0	2287
Province 6	7.8	63.6	25.7	2.1	0.2	0.6	100.0	707
Province 7	12.4	69.0	12.1	1.8	1.7	3.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone								
Mountain	14.0	60.8	15.1	6.5	1.6	2.0	100.0	1153
Hill	15.0	61.8	16.5	4.2	0.9	1.7	100.0	4771
Tarai	8.2	65.2	17.7	6.0	1.1	1.9	100.0	6948
Urban/rural								
Municipality	11.8	65.3	15.2	4.7	1.1	1.9	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	10.3	60.7	19.9	6.4	1.0	1.7	100.0	5007
Sex								
Men	12.9	63.1	17.2	5.6	0.5	0.7	100.0	6064
Women	9.8	63.9	16.9	5.1	1.5	2.8	100.0	6808
Age group								
18-24	8.8	66.2	19.2	5.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	1693
25-39	10.7	64.9	17.4	5.7	0.7	0.6	100.0	4329
40-59	12.7	63.6	16.2	5.1	1.1	1.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	11.1	58.8	16.1	5.2	2.4	6.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group								
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	14.1	69.3	11.3	2.3	0.9	2.1	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	13.3	68.7	13.9	2.5	0.8	0.8	100.0	2528
Newar	12.6	73.0	6.6	3.4	1.6	2.7	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	11.5	61.1	19.4	5.2	0.8	2.0	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	11.0	47.9	23.2	13.2	2.4	2.3	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	6.3	69.0	17.7	4.3	0.7	2.0	100.0	1795
Dalit	9.4	60.6	19.7	7.0	1.3	2.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	12.3	44.5	24.7	15.6	1.2	1.6	100.0	291
Education								
No education	10.7	57.3	18.6	6.7	2.4	4.2	100.0	4441
No formal education	9.2	68.3	16.6	4.2	0.6	1.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	12.2	64.4	17.7	4.9	0.2	0.6	100.0	2865
Secondary education	12.1	68.3	14.6	4.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	14.8	65.5	14.4	4.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities								
Agriculture	13.5	62.3	16.0	5.8	0.9	1.5	100.0	3837
Business	11.9	68.8	13.0	4.9	0.7	0.7	100.0	1236
Service	14.2	64.9	16.5	3.9	0.4	0.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	10.3	63.1	19.3	6.4	0.3	0.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	8.5	62.4	19.7	5.3	1.6	2.6	100.0	3409
Not working	8.0	64.2	16.7	4.6	1.8	4.6	100.0	1494
Other activities	15.3	61.9	12.4	8.9	0.1	1.4	100.0	326
Economic status								
High	8.9	65.5	12.7	8.7	3.5	0.7	100.0	233
Medium	11.6	66.6	15.0	4.4	0.8	1.6	100.0	8222
Low	10.6	57.6	21.0	7.1	1.4	2.4	100.0	4417

Table 6.13.4 Convenience in receiving services: vital registrations

Percentage distribution of respondents by how convenient they find it to perform vital registrations (birth, marriage, death, etc.), Nepal 2017/18 (Q1114.4)								
	Very easy	Easy	Difficult	Very difficult	Never tried	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	20.3	64.8	8.3	2.0	2.7	1.9	100.0	12872
Province								
Province 1	26.7	66.9	2.9	1.0	0.8	1.7	100.0	2498
Province 2	14.1	58.6	15.1	5.2	4.9	2.1	100.0	2309
Province 3	18.0	67.7	6.2	1.8	3.4	2.8	100.0	2565
Province 4	35.7	52.8	5.9	2.1	1.8	1.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	11.7	70.1	13.3	1.0	3.1	0.7	100.0	2287
Province 6	29.8	65.6	3.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	100.0	707
Province 7	18.0	69.2	6.5	0.8	2.9	2.6	100.0	1198
Ecological zone								
Mountain	22.0	61.0	7.8	4.0	2.4	2.8	100.0	1153
Hill	28.7	59.6	6.2	1.3	2.6	1.7	100.0	4771
Tarai	14.3	69.1	9.8	2.1	2.9	1.8	100.0	6948
Urban/rural								
Municipality	20.0	65.4	8.0	1.8	2.8	2.0	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	20.9	63.9	8.7	2.3	2.6	1.6	100.0	5007
Sex								
Men	22.0	64.7	8.6	2.0	1.9	0.7	100.0	6064
Women	18.8	65.0	7.9	1.9	3.5	2.9	100.0	6808
Age group								
18-24	17.1	68.4	8.9	2.0	3.3	0.3	100.0	1693
25-39	20.4	67.0	8.3	2.1	1.7	0.4	100.0	4329
40-59	21.9	64.2	7.9	2.2	2.5	1.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	19.5	59.3	8.3	1.3	4.7	6.9	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group								
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	25.4	63.7	5.3	1.2	2.2	2.2	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	23.8	66.6	5.3	0.9	1.9	1.4	100.0	2528
Newar	15.5	72.4	4.5	1.4	3.9	2.3	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	23.6	62.3	7.9	1.9	2.3	1.9	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	16.4	59.9	13.8	3.3	5.0	1.6	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	10.7	72.9	10.7	1.5	2.3	1.8	100.0	1795
Dalit	18.9	61.9	10.4	3.4	3.5	2.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	15.7	60.9	10.9	6.2	3.2	3.1	100.0	291
Education								
No education	17.4	60.0	10.1	2.7	5.3	4.6	100.0	4441
No formal education	19.9	69.6	6.7	1.5	1.3	0.9	100.0	2229
Basic education	21.8	65.9	9.0	1.9	1.1	0.3	100.0	2865
Secondary education	23.7	66.6	6.2	1.4	1.8	0.2	100.0	2799
Higher education	20.4	70.3	6.5	1.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities								
Agriculture	23.2	64.1	6.9	2.4	2.0	1.4	100.0	3837
Business	22.1	69.5	5.9	1.3	1.0	0.3	100.0	1236
Service	24.6	64.8	7.5	1.5	1.4	0.2	100.0	1484
Daily wage	19.5	63.3	10.7	3.0	2.8	0.6	100.0	1085
Household chores	16.6	65.2	9.9	1.7	3.9	2.6	100.0	3409
Not working	15.6	64.3	8.7	1.7	4.5	5.2	100.0	1494
Other activities	23.9	60.1	9.4	1.8	2.9	1.8	100.0	326
Economic status								
High	17.9	69.8	6.1	1.5	4.4	0.3	100.0	233
Medium	20.7	67.3	6.8	1.4	2.3	1.5	100.0	8222
Low	19.7	60.1	11.1	3.0	3.5	2.5	100.0	4417

Table 6.13.5 Convenience in receiving services: electricity connection

Percentage distribution of respondents by how convenient they find it to establish an electricity connection, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1114.5)								
	Very easy	Easy	Difficult	Very difficult	Never tried	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	5.2	47.9	23.8	11.2	9.8	2.2	100.0	12872
Province								
Province 1	4.9	56.5	21.3	8.6	7.1	1.5	100.0	2498
Province 2	5.1	38.7	27.8	12.5	13.6	2.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	5.8	53.7	16.5	11.3	9.5	3.1	100.0	2565
Province 4	14.6	57.1	12.7	9.7	4.3	1.6	100.0	1309
Province 5	1.0	43.8	40.1	8.9	4.6	1.6	100.0	2287
Province 6	2.0	25.5	24.7	27.0	20.0	0.7	100.0	707
Province 7	3.9	45.9	17.1	10.6	18.8	3.6	100.0	1198
Ecological zone								
Mountain	4.6	41.5	20.4	16.7	14.6	2.2	100.0	1153
Hill	7.8	43.8	17.6	14.8	14.2	1.8	100.0	4771
Tarai	3.5	51.7	28.6	7.8	6.0	2.4	100.0	6948
Urban/rural								
Municipality	6.0	51.0	24.2	9.0	7.6	2.2	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	3.8	43.0	23.1	14.7	13.4	2.0	100.0	5007
Sex								
Men	5.6	46.8	26.1	12.1	8.5	1.0	100.0	6064
Women	4.8	48.8	21.7	10.4	11.0	3.2	100.0	6808
Age group								
18-24	4.4	46.9	28.3	9.4	9.4	1.5	100.0	1693
25-39	4.3	47.3	25.6	11.8	9.7	1.3	100.0	4329
40-59	6.0	50.3	21.6	11.5	9.2	1.4	100.0	4568
60 and above	5.7	44.8	21.3	10.8	11.7	5.9	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group								
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	7.3	57.4	19.8	6.3	6.5	2.7	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	6.2	45.3	21.0	15.2	10.9	1.4	100.0	2528
Newar	3.8	53.7	18.6	7.1	14.8	1.9	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	5.8	50.1	19.1	13.0	10.1	2.0	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	5.3	41.7	28.9	11.3	11.5	1.3	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	1.5	48.1	33.9	7.9	5.4	3.2	100.0	1795
Dalit	4.4	41.9	27.1	11.4	12.8	2.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	5.0	39.7	24.8	13.4	13.8	3.3	100.0	291
Education								
No education	4.5	41.0	23.1	12.3	15.0	4.2	100.0	4441
No formal education	5.5	51.1	21.9	11.5	9.0	1.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	4.5	50.5	26.5	10.8	6.6	1.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	6.3	53.0	23.7	9.7	6.4	0.9	100.0	2799
Higher education	7.0	50.8	23.1	11.3	6.0	1.9	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities								
Agriculture	6.2	44.2	23.0	12.5	12.9	1.2	100.0	3837
Business	5.6	59.7	22.0	5.7	5.6	1.4	100.0	1236
Service	5.7	51.0	24.8	11.6	6.5	0.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	4.5	42.0	31.2	12.8	8.4	1.1	100.0	1085
Household chores	3.8	49.0	23.1	11.4	9.6	3.2	100.0	3409
Not working	4.9	46.6	22.5	9.8	10.5	5.6	100.0	1494
Other activities	6.9	45.4	22.9	13.4	9.9	1.5	100.0	326
Economic status								
High	5.5	54.0	19.4	13.4	6.2	1.5	100.0	233
Medium	5.7	52.7	22.6	9.3	7.7	1.9	100.0	8222
Low	4.2	38.6	26.2	14.5	13.9	2.6	100.0	4417

Table 6.13.6 Convenience in receiving services: drinking water connection

Percentage distribution of respondents by how convenient they find it to establish a drinking water connection, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1114.6)								
	Very easy	Easy	Difficult	Very difficult	Never tried	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	4.6	36.8	19.1	12.6	25.3	1.7	100.0	12872
Province								
Province 1	4.8	35.6	15.7	11.9	30.9	1.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	2.5	27.3	12.0	3.0	52.2	3.1	100.0	2309
Province 3	5.8	45.1	18.4	18.1	10.9	1.8	100.0	2565
Province 4	14.3	45.9	18.0	16.9	3.6	1.3	100.0	1309
Province 5	0.8	37.0	30.3	13.8	17.0	1.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	1.9	39.4	34.5	21.7	2.2	0.5	100.0	707
Province 7	3.6	27.5	11.9	8.9	45.8	2.3	100.0	1198
Ecological zone								
Mountain	3.8	42.4	28.1	19.8	4.6	1.2	100.0	1153
Hill	7.2	39.5	22.7	20.6	8.9	1.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	2.9	34.0	15.0	6.0	40.0	2.2	100.0	6948
Urban/rural								
Municipality	4.7	39.3	19.2	10.9	24.1	1.8	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	4.4	32.8	18.8	15.3	27.2	1.5	100.0	5007
Sex								
Men	5.1	36.4	19.5	13.0	25.2	0.9	100.0	6064
Women	4.1	37.0	18.7	12.3	25.4	2.4	100.0	6808
Age group								
18-24	4.7	38.3	22.1	11.9	21.7	1.2	100.0	1693
25-39	4.0	38.2	19.5	12.3	25.2	0.8	100.0	4329
40-59	4.9	36.8	18.1	13.6	25.5	1.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	4.9	32.8	17.8	11.8	27.6	5.1	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group								
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	7.2	48.4	18.4	10.7	13.7	1.7	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	5.3	41.4	21.8	16.6	14.1	0.9	100.0	2528
Newar	3.5	46.6	16.5	20.2	10.9	2.1	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	7.0	41.2	21.5	17.8	11.3	1.2	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	1.8	24.0	9.0	3.6	60.0	1.7	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	1.1	27.3	16.3	6.7	45.5	3.1	100.0	1795
Dalit	2.9	29.2	24.7	12.4	28.9	1.8	100.0	1693
Muslim	1.8	20.2	7.0	1.9	65.2	4.0	100.0	291
Education								
No education	3.3	28.7	19.4	12.1	33.0	3.5	100.0	4441
No formal education	4.6	38.2	18.9	14.3	22.9	1.0	100.0	2229
Basic education	4.7	40.9	20.0	13.2	20.8	0.5	100.0	2865
Secondary education	6.4	43.5	17.3	11.7	20.4	0.8	100.0	2799
Higher education	5.3	40.5	21.0	11.8	20.4	1.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities								
Agriculture	5.0	35.0	18.3	14.0	26.7	1.0	100.0	3837
Business	4.8	45.2	17.2	9.7	22.0	1.1	100.0	1236
Service	6.1	41.6	20.0	13.8	18.3	0.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	2.5	29.8	23.3	12.6	31.0	0.9	100.0	1085
Household chores	3.7	36.3	19.3	12.9	25.5	2.3	100.0	3409
Not working	4.6	36.6	19.0	10.3	24.8	4.7	100.0	1494
Other activities	7.9	32.7	15.4	9.6	32.7	1.9	100.0	326
Economic status								
High	5.8	45.2	15.8	4.0	28.2	1.0	100.0	233
Medium	5.2	40.9	17.8	12.3	22.5	1.4	100.0	8222
Low	3.4	28.6	21.7	13.7	30.3	2.3	100.0	4417

Table 6.13.7 Convenience in receiving services: land ownership transfer and records

Percentage distribution of respondents by how convenient they find it to transfer land ownership and to access land records, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1114.7)									
	Very easy	Easy	Difficult	Very difficult	Never tried	DK/CS	Total	Number	
Overall	3.1	40.8	22.3	9.5	20.2	4.1	100.0	12872	
Province									
Province 1	4.0	54.7	14.5	6.0	17.7	3.2	100.0	2498	
Province 2	2.6	37.6	25.9	8.5	19.8	5.6	100.0	2309	
Province 3	2.8	35.9	18.1	15.0	22.6	5.6	100.0	2565	
Province 4	5.6	33.0	23.1	10.7	24.4	3.1	100.0	1309	
Province 5	1.0	42.5	32.0	6.2	16.2	2.0	100.0	2287	
Province 6	2.2	34.9	33.1	5.6	22.6	1.6	100.0	707	
Province 7	4.9	37.3	14.8	13.8	22.9	6.4	100.0	1198	
Ecological zone									
Mountain	2.8	34.4	23.3	12.5	22.9	4.1	100.0	1153	
Hill	4.9	34.2	21.3	11.2	24.2	4.1	100.0	4771	
Tarai	1.9	46.4	22.8	7.7	17.0	4.1	100.0	6948	
Urban/rural									
Municipality	3.1	42.6	22.7	8.5	19.0	4.1	100.0	7865	
Rural Municipality	3.1	37.9	21.7	11.0	22.1	4.1	100.0	5007	
Sex									
Men	3.4	43.3	24.2	11.3	15.4	2.4	100.0	6064	
Women	2.9	38.6	20.6	7.9	24.5	5.6	100.0	6808	
Age group									
18-24	2.0	34.1	23.7	9.5	27.3	3.4	100.0	1693	
25-39	2.6	40.1	22.3	9.6	21.9	3.4	100.0	4329	
40-59	3.8	43.9	22.0	9.8	17.6	2.9	100.0	4568	
60 and above	3.5	40.9	21.8	8.5	16.9	8.5	100.0	2282	
Caste/ethnic group									
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	4.2	48.4	17.6	10.9	15.9	2.9	100.0	1835	
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	4.0	45.8	21.6	9.2	16.9	2.4	100.0	2528	
Newar	1.9	44.8	21.9	9.8	16.3	5.3	100.0	441	
Hill Janajati	3.3	34.7	22.0	9.5	25.8	4.6	100.0	3019	
Tarai Caste	2.9	42.2	27.5	8.1	15.2	4.1	100.0	1270	
Tarai Janajati	0.8	40.5	25.4	10.9	17.7	4.6	100.0	1795	
Dalit	2.8	34.1	22.2	8.0	26.9	6.1	100.0	1693	
Muslim	3.9	41.2	19.6	6.7	23.4	5.2	100.0	291	
Education									
No education	2.7	34.2	21.9	8.4	25.6	7.2	100.0	4441	
No formal education	3.0	44.1	23.2	7.6	18.3	3.8	100.0	2229	
Basic education	3.3	42.3	24.3	10.7	17.4	2.0	100.0	2865	
Secondary education	3.5	46.2	20.1	10.7	17.2	2.3	100.0	2799	
Higher education	3.6	45.6	22.8	13.2	14.2	0.6	100.0	537	
Occupation/usual activities									
Agriculture	3.7	39.9	21.3	10.9	20.9	3.3	100.0	3837	
Business	3.7	50.9	20.1	8.7	14.8	1.9	100.0	1236	
Service	3.2	45.8	23.9	12.8	12.8	1.5	100.0	1484	
Daily wage	2.2	34.8	24.2	10.9	24.7	3.2	100.0	1085	
Household chores	2.5	39.2	22.8	7.3	22.6	5.6	100.0	3409	
Not working	2.6	37.7	22.8	6.3	22.3	8.4	100.0	1494	
Other activities	5.3	40.7	21.2	12.1	17.5	3.1	100.0	326	
Economic status									
High	4.1	56.6	19.7	6.1	12.8	0.7	100.0	233	
Medium	3.4	45.1	21.2	9.3	17.6	3.5	100.0	8222	
Low	2.4	32.1	24.5	10.0	25.5	5.5	100.0	4417	

Table 6.14.A Perceptions of the public service environment (overall)

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they agree with the following statements about the public service environment in Nepal, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1115) (N=12872)						
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total
Service can be received from government offices without any hassle	7.8	37.6	31.6	18.3	4.6	100.0
Proper documentation is not enough to get work done in government offices; bribing is necessary	26.2	36.9	17.1	12.8	7.1	100.0
If one has connections/networks, work is done in any way	52.2	34.0	7.2	3.6	3.0	100.0
Services are provided in government offices within stipulated time	10.3	41.3	29.1	15.1	4.2	100.0
Services are provided in government offices according to specified standards	12.7	45.1	23.2	12.1	6.9	100.0
1115.6 Most of the service recipients can access services on their own (without intermediary)	14.0	42.2	24.5	13.2	6.1	100.0
Government employees receive sufficient salary and facilities	37.5	40.2	7.2	3.4	11.8	100.0
Government offices have sufficient equipment and facilities	23.3	42.5	16.8	9.5	7.9	100.0
Political parties do not interfere government employees to get things done in their favour	10.3	30.4	26.3	19.3	13.6	100.0

Table 6.14.1 Perceptions of the public service environment: receiving services without hassle

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they agree that "Service can be received from government offices without any hassle", Nepal 2017/18 (Q1115.1)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	7.8	37.6	31.6	18.3	4.6	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	7.3	44.6	34.7	11.1	2.3	100.0	2498
Province 2	8.0	42.5	14.4	30.3	4.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	9.9	35.1	24.1	24.3	6.6	100.0	2565
Province 4	8.2	37.1	38.1	12.7	4.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	5.5	31.1	44.8	14.4	4.2	100.0	2287
Province 6	12.2	40.1	34.8	9.3	3.5	100.0	707
Province 7	5.9	30.6	39.6	16.5	7.3	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	7.8	32.8	30.3	21.6	7.6	100.0	1153
Hill	11.7	36.3	31.5	16.1	4.4	100.0	4771
Tarai	5.2	39.4	31.8	19.3	4.3	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	7.1	37.1	32.3	18.9	4.6	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	9.1	38.5	30.3	17.4	4.7	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	8.6	36.9	32.4	20.2	1.8	100.0	6064
Women	7.2	38.3	30.8	16.7	7.1	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	6.1	36.6	35.2	21.4	0.7	100.0	1693
25-39	6.0	37.3	34.9	19.2	2.5	100.0	4329
40-59	8.2	38.1	31.4	18.2	4.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	11.8	38.1	22.7	14.8	12.6	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	8.5	34.9	33.3	21.0	2.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	9.5	37.2	32.9	16.8	3.6	100.0	2528
Newar	7.9	37.0	29.4	19.2	6.5	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	7.7	38.7	32.8	14.7	6.1	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	8.3	41.0	19.3	27.8	3.7	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	4.2	37.0	37.4	16.7	4.8	100.0	1795
Dalit	8.0	37.6	30.0	18.8	5.7	100.0	1693
Muslim	10.9	37.8	26.4	18.5	6.5	100.0	291
Education							
No education	10.0	37.9	24.0	17.1	11.1	100.0	4441
No formal education	7.3	40.7	36.3	13.0	2.7	100.0	2229
Basic education	7.1	35.2	36.8	20.1	0.9	100.0	2865
Secondary education	6.4	38.2	33.9	21.1	0.5	100.0	2799
Higher education	4.3	33.3	34.9	27.3	0.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	9.0	39.3	30.2	17.1	4.3	100.0	3837
Business	7.5	38.8	33.6	19.1	1.0	100.0	1236
Service	7.9	33.3	36.0	22.6	0.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	7.2	38.0	34.0	18.8	2.1	100.0	1085
Household chores	7.0	37.0	31.9	17.5	6.7	100.0	3409
Not working	6.9	37.9	27.0	17.6	10.6	100.0	1494
Other activities	11.4	37.1	28.3	22.0	1.2	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	14.1	44.4	26.1	13.1	2.2	100.0	233
Medium	7.4	38.3	32.2	18.8	3.3	100.0	8222
Low	8.4	36.1	30.6	17.8	7.2	100.0	4417

Table 6.14.2 Perceptions of the public service environment: need for bribing

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they agree that "Proper documentation is not enough to get work done in government offices; bribing is necessary", Nepal 2017/18 (Q1115.2)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	26.2	36.9	17.1	12.8	7.1	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	17.2	43.8	24.7	10.7	3.6	100.0	2498
Province 2	50.8	29.6	6.8	8.1	4.8	100.0	2309
Province 3	25.5	33.5	15.4	15.4	10.1	100.0	2565
Province 4	16.8	33.6	22.0	17.5	10.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	19.0	41.3	16.9	15.9	6.9	100.0	2287
Province 6	15.6	41.0	17.5	17.5	8.4	100.0	707
Province 7	29.1	36.6	19.3	6.5	8.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	26.2	36.4	18.0	11.2	8.2	100.0	1153
Hill	19.2	33.5	20.0	19.2	8.1	100.0	4771
Tarai	30.9	39.3	14.9	8.6	6.2	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	27.6	39.0	15.6	10.8	6.9	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	23.9	33.5	19.4	15.8	7.5	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	29.3	36.3	16.9	14.1	3.5	100.0	6064
Women	23.4	37.4	17.2	11.6	10.3	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	26.3	39.6	16.9	14.0	3.1	100.0	1693
25-39	26.6	39.7	17.0	12.1	4.6	100.0	4329
40-59	26.2	36.6	17.7	12.8	6.6	100.0	4568
60 and above	25.1	30.1	16.0	13.0	15.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	26.2	36.7	19.9	13.5	3.6	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	18.8	37.6	20.5	16.9	6.2	100.0	2528
Newar	20.0	40.4	15.4	15.1	9.1	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	18.4	37.0	20.9	13.6	10.1	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	46.5	29.4	10.2	10.0	3.9	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	32.0	40.2	13.1	7.7	7.0	100.0	1795
Dalit	29.1	37.0	13.5	11.8	8.7	100.0	1693
Muslim	37.9	36.7	8.2	8.6	8.6	100.0	291
Education							
No education	28.7	31.7	14.3	10.8	14.4	100.0	4441
No formal education	19.6	41.8	19.8	13.7	5.2	100.0	2229
Basic education	26.9	37.1	17.7	14.6	3.7	100.0	2865
Secondary education	26.5	40.7	18.2	13.0	1.7	100.0	2799
Higher education	26.8	38.5	19.3	14.5	0.9	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	26.9	35.6	17.7	12.9	6.9	100.0	3837
Business	24.2	39.7	19.5	13.3	3.2	100.0	1236
Service	27.9	36.2	19.7	15.2	1.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	31.6	38.3	14.5	11.3	4.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	25.2	37.6	15.0	12.1	10.1	100.0	3409
Not working	22.6	36.0	17.5	10.8	13.1	100.0	1494
Other activities	25.3	36.9	16.1	18.8	2.8	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	28.1	29.9	20.7	19.4	1.8	100.0	233
Medium	25.0	37.6	18.4	13.3	5.6	100.0	8222
Low	28.3	35.8	14.4	11.4	10.1	100.0	4417

Table 6.14.3 Perceptions of the public service environment: need for connections/networks

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they agree that "If one has connections/networks, work is done in any way", Nepal 2017/18 (Q1115.3)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	52.2	34.0	7.2	3.6	3.0	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	49.9	36.8	9.5	2.7	1.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	55.8	34.1	4.2	2.6	3.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	54.6	30.6	6.3	3.4	5.1	100.0	2565
Province 4	52.2	27.9	11.0	4.7	4.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	50.1	35.7	7.0	4.8	2.5	100.0	2287
Province 6	50.6	36.7	7.1	3.6	2.0	100.0	707
Province 7	49.6	37.1	6.7	4.1	2.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	64.1	25.8	5.4	2.7	2.0	100.0	1153
Hill	52.4	30.9	8.2	5.1	3.5	100.0	4771
Tarai	50.0	37.5	6.9	2.7	2.9	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	52.9	34.5	6.9	2.8	2.9	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	51.1	33.3	7.8	4.7	3.2	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	55.2	32.2	7.2	4.2	1.3	100.0	6064
Women	49.5	35.6	7.2	3.1	4.6	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	51.2	35.7	7.9	3.9	1.4	100.0	1693
25-39	53.1	34.2	7.4	3.6	1.7	100.0	4329
40-59	53.1	34.3	7.0	3.3	2.4	100.0	4568
60 and above	49.2	31.7	6.9	4.0	8.1	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	54.0	32.0	8.8	3.6	1.5	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	53.4	32.0	8.3	4.4	1.9	100.0	2528
Newar	53.0	34.1	5.1	3.7	4.1	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	49.1	36.3	6.8	3.4	4.4	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	54.2	33.8	6.3	3.7	2.1	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	52.3	35.3	6.4	3.0	2.9	100.0	1795
Dalit	52.1	33.5	7.1	3.5	3.9	100.0	1693
Muslim	49.9	36.6	5.1	1.9	6.6	100.0	291
Education							
No education	51.0	33.1	5.7	3.3	6.9	100.0	4441
No formal education	49.4	37.7	7.5	3.8	1.7	100.0	2229
Basic education	54.4	33.4	7.4	3.8	1.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	52.9	34.2	8.7	3.8	0.4	100.0	2799
Higher education	57.8	28.7	9.8	3.2	0.4	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	54.2	32.0	7.2	4.2	2.4	100.0	3837
Business	53.9	35.3	7.4	2.5	0.8	100.0	1236
Service	55.2	32.5	7.8	4.3	0.2	100.0	1484
Daily wage	52.9	37.1	5.5	3.1	1.4	100.0	1085
Household chores	50.8	34.7	7.3	2.9	4.3	100.0	3409
Not working	45.3	35.8	6.9	4.3	7.8	100.0	1494
Other activities	50.5	34.8	10.5	2.7	1.6	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	52.0	35.7	6.0	5.2	1.1	100.0	233
Medium	52.4	33.7	7.8	3.8	2.3	100.0	8222
Low	51.7	34.4	6.2	3.0	4.5	100.0	4417

Table 6.14.4 Perceptions of the public service environment: timely service provision

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they agree that "Services are provided in government offices within the stipulated time", Nepal 2017/18 (Q1115.4)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	10.3	41.3	29.1	15.1	4.2	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	7.2	44.5	36.4	9.3	2.5	100.0	2498
Province 2	15.2	47.0	12.2	20.8	4.9	100.0	2309
Province 3	13.5	36.3	21.2	23.3	5.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	8.7	41.0	34.2	12.4	3.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	7.3	39.2	38.6	12.1	2.8	100.0	2287
Province 6	12.2	38.0	37.5	9.3	3.1	100.0	707
Province 7	7.3	40.6	34.6	10.9	6.6	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	10.0	35.5	28.6	18.9	7.1	100.0	1153
Hill	12.6	38.9	29.0	15.4	4.1	100.0	4771
Tarai	8.8	43.9	29.3	14.2	3.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	9.4	41.1	29.8	15.5	4.2	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	11.7	41.6	28.0	14.5	4.1	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	11.3	39.9	29.4	17.8	1.6	100.0	6064
Women	9.5	42.6	28.8	12.7	6.5	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	7.8	40.9	32.7	17.6	1.0	100.0	1693
25-39	9.2	41.2	32.5	15.1	2.1	100.0	4329
40-59	11.2	41.3	28.7	15.1	3.6	100.0	4568
60 and above	12.6	41.8	20.9	13.1	11.6	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	9.0	39.2	29.4	20.0	2.4	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	10.5	38.0	32.9	15.5	3.1	100.0	2528
Newar	13.8	35.8	27.9	16.0	6.5	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	9.7	41.5	30.9	12.9	5.1	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	13.9	46.6	16.8	19.7	3.1	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	8.1	45.4	31.3	11.3	4.0	100.0	1795
Dalit	11.1	40.5	29.0	13.9	5.5	100.0	1693
Muslim	13.2	45.4	19.2	12.3	9.9	100.0	291
Education							
No education	12.3	41.2	22.7	13.6	10.2	100.0	4441
No formal education	10.2	46.7	31.0	9.9	2.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	9.8	39.4	32.9	17.0	0.9	100.0	2865
Secondary education	8.3	40.0	33.3	18.1	0.2	100.0	2799
Higher education	8.4	35.9	32.0	23.2	0.4	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	11.6	42.6	27.6	14.4	3.8	100.0	3837
Business	10.8	40.5	30.9	16.9	0.9	100.0	1236
Service	8.7	39.2	32.8	19.2	0.2	100.0	1484
Daily wage	9.8	43.1	30.2	14.9	2.0	100.0	1085
Household chores	10.3	40.4	30.1	13.2	6.0	100.0	3409
Not working	8.5	41.2	24.8	15.6	9.8	100.0	1494
Other activities	11.5	42.5	29.2	15.6	1.2	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	13.4	55.7	23.5	5.5	1.8	100.0	233
Medium	10.2	40.2	30.6	15.9	3.2	100.0	8222
Low	10.5	42.7	26.6	14.1	6.1	100.0	4417

Table 6.14.5 Perceptions of the public service environment: specified standards

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they agree that "Services are provided in government offices according to specified standards", Nepal 2017/18 (Q1115.5)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	12.7	45.1	23.2	12.1	6.9	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	13.0	53.6	22.8	6.4	4.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	11.7	45.9	12.3	20.0	10.1	100.0	2309
Province 3	19.0	34.9	20.2	17.3	8.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	11.8	47.6	27.7	7.2	5.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	6.6	45.4	32.4	10.4	5.2	100.0	2287
Province 6	15.8	45.7	26.1	7.9	4.5	100.0	707
Province 7	10.7	44.3	27.6	9.1	8.3	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	14.9	36.2	22.6	16.5	9.8	100.0	1153
Hill	16.2	42.5	22.9	12.0	6.4	100.0	4771
Tarai	9.9	48.4	23.5	11.5	6.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	12.1	44.8	24.1	12.0	7.0	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	13.6	45.6	21.7	12.4	6.7	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	13.9	43.8	24.7	14.6	3.1	100.0	6064
Women	11.6	46.3	21.9	9.9	10.2	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	11.2	44.9	27.2	14.4	2.3	100.0	1693
25-39	11.0	46.3	26.0	12.3	4.4	100.0	4329
40-59	13.5	45.7	21.8	12.3	6.6	100.0	4568
60 and above	15.3	41.8	17.8	9.6	15.5	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	13.8	44.1	24.7	13.5	3.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	13.7	43.9	25.5	12.1	4.7	100.0	2528
Newar	18.0	38.4	21.6	13.6	8.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	13.6	46.8	21.8	9.8	8.1	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	12.7	44.8	16.3	18.6	7.6	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	8.0	48.6	27.8	9.2	6.4	100.0	1795
Dalit	11.9	43.6	22.8	12.7	9.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	12.0	43.7	15.3	11.6	17.4	100.0	291
Education							
No education	13.5	41.5	18.5	11.1	15.5	100.0	4441
No formal education	12.3	51.1	24.0	8.4	4.2	100.0	2229
Basic education	12.1	46.2	26.7	12.7	2.3	100.0	2865
Secondary education	13.1	45.9	25.4	14.7	0.8	100.0	2799
Higher education	8.8	41.1	29.0	19.4	1.8	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	13.9	45.9	21.4	11.9	7.0	100.0	3837
Business	13.9	48.4	23.5	12.5	1.7	100.0	1236
Service	11.6	45.7	26.5	15.4	0.8	100.0	1484
Daily wage	13.6	43.7	24.4	13.4	4.8	100.0	1085
Household chores	11.5	44.6	23.6	10.5	9.8	100.0	3409
Not working	11.0	42.3	22.4	11.9	12.4	100.0	1494
Other activities	14.7	43.9	24.6	13.4	3.5	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	11.5	56.2	21.8	5.0	5.4	100.0	233
Medium	13.0	45.5	24.2	12.3	5.1	100.0	8222
Low	12.1	43.8	21.5	12.2	10.3	100.0	4417

Table 6.14.6 Perceptions of the public service environment: need for intermediaries

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they agree that "Most service recipients can access services on their own, without an intermediary", Nepal 2017/18 (Q1115.6)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	14.0	42.2	24.5	13.2	6.1	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	7.5	36.5	34.6	18.7	2.7	100.0	2498
Province 2	19.3	47.7	13.4	14.2	5.5	100.0	2309
Province 3	17.8	41.3	15.8	17.4	7.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	12.9	34.2	35.1	13.8	4.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	13.2	44.7	28.8	6.9	6.4	100.0	2287
Province 6	11.8	39.2	31.7	9.1	8.1	100.0	707
Province 7	13.7	51.2	19.6	4.2	11.4	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	16.0	33.8	20.3	19.3	10.7	100.0	1153
Hill	16.7	38.4	23.2	15.0	6.7	100.0	4771
Tarai	11.9	46.2	26.1	10.9	4.9	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	13.2	43.1	24.8	13.4	5.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	15.3	40.9	24.0	12.8	7.0	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	16.9	42.6	24.1	13.9	2.5	100.0	6064
Women	11.5	41.9	24.9	12.5	9.3	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	14.5	46.0	24.3	13.3	2.0	100.0	1693
25-39	14.5	44.3	25.4	12.2	3.7	100.0	4329
40-59	13.9	41.3	25.8	13.6	5.4	100.0	4568
60 and above	13.2	37.1	20.5	14.1	15.1	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	15.4	44.3	21.8	15.1	3.5	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	13.4	42.5	24.3	14.1	5.7	100.0	2528
Newar	15.3	36.4	24.0	16.1	8.2	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	13.9	40.5	24.3	14.1	7.2	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	18.9	43.9	19.2	14.5	3.5	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	10.0	44.4	31.9	7.4	6.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	13.3	40.3	25.7	12.7	8.1	100.0	1693
Muslim	19.6	42.4	16.9	11.7	9.5	100.0	291
Education							
No education	12.5	38.4	21.1	14.4	13.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	13.2	43.9	28.7	10.3	3.9	100.0	2229
Basic education	14.0	43.8	27.1	12.9	2.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	16.5	44.2	24.9	13.6	0.8	100.0	2799
Higher education	17.8	47.8	19.6	14.0	0.7	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	15.2	42.2	22.3	14.5	5.8	100.0	3837
Business	17.1	44.8	22.6	13.6	1.8	100.0	1236
Service	16.9	44.5	24.6	13.3	0.7	100.0	1484
Daily wage	14.0	42.3	27.2	12.2	4.3	100.0	1085
Household chores	10.9	40.0	28.5	12.3	8.3	100.0	3409
Not working	11.4	42.2	21.6	11.7	13.0	100.0	1494
Other activities	20.4	44.7	19.9	13.5	1.6	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	32.0	32.4	24.5	7.7	3.4	100.0	233
Medium	14.6	43.7	24.5	12.9	4.4	100.0	8222
Low	12.2	40.0	24.6	13.9	9.3	100.0	4417

Table 6.14.7 Perceptions of the public service environment: salary and facilities of government offices

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they agree that "Government employees receive sufficient salary and facilities", Nepal 2017/18 (Q1115.7)								
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number	
Overall	37.5	40.2	7.2	3.4	11.8	100.0	12872	
Province								
Province 1	22.0	59.0	10.6	2.1	6.4	100.0	2498	
Province 2	50.0	28.4	2.9	2.1	16.6	100.0	2309	
Province 3	46.9	28.0	8.3	5.8	11.0	100.0	2565	
Province 4	34.3	43.7	8.3	3.1	10.6	100.0	1309	
Province 5	32.6	49.0	5.7	2.8	10.0	100.0	2287	
Province 6	44.0	41.1	7.4	1.4	6.2	100.0	707	
Province 7	34.7	28.4	7.7	5.9	23.4	100.0	1198	
Ecological zone								
Mountain	36.2	31.3	11.1	4.3	17.0	100.0	1153	
Hill	42.2	36.6	7.2	3.4	10.6	100.0	4771	
Tarai	34.5	44.1	6.6	3.2	11.7	100.0	6948	
Urban/rural								
Municipality	37.7	40.0	7.3	3.7	11.3	100.0	7865	
Rural Municipality	37.2	40.5	7.0	2.9	12.4	100.0	5007	
Sex								
Men	40.3	39.4	7.9	4.7	7.7	100.0	6064	
Women	35.0	40.9	6.6	2.1	15.4	100.0	6808	
Age group								
18-24	37.1	44.4	9.1	3.4	5.9	100.0	1693	
25-39	39.1	39.6	8.0	3.7	9.6	100.0	4329	
40-59	37.4	40.7	6.4	3.8	11.7	100.0	4568	
60 and above	35.0	37.1	5.9	1.8	20.3	100.0	2282	
Caste/ethnic group								
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	38.0	38.0	11.4	6.1	6.5	100.0	1835	
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	36.9	40.1	9.4	4.3	9.4	100.0	2528	
Newar	39.4	36.7	8.3	6.0	9.7	100.0	441	
Hill Janajati	34.5	43.6	7.8	1.9	12.3	100.0	3019	
Tarai Caste	46.3	32.8	4.1	3.3	13.5	100.0	1270	
Tarai Janajati	33.4	46.1	4.4	2.3	13.7	100.0	1795	
Dalit	40.0	38.2	4.4	2.3	15.1	100.0	1693	
Muslim	40.2	32.0	2.0	2.5	23.2	100.0	291	
Education								
No education	38.1	35.0	4.0	1.2	21.6	100.0	4441	
No formal education	37.8	45.1	5.0	2.3	9.9	100.0	2229	
Basic education	38.4	43.3	7.4	3.4	7.5	100.0	2865	
Secondary education	36.0	42.8	11.8	5.6	3.8	100.0	2799	
Higher education	34.0	32.2	17.7	13.5	2.4	100.0	537	
Occupation/usual activities								
Agriculture	41.9	37.4	5.5	1.9	13.2	100.0	3837	
Business	38.6	44.5	7.1	4.4	5.5	100.0	1236	
Service	31.1	40.0	14.5	11.6	2.7	100.0	1484	
Daily wage	42.8	40.2	4.2	2.2	10.5	100.0	1085	
Household chores	35.9	40.4	6.4	1.7	15.6	100.0	3409	
Not working	31.1	44.0	7.9	2.3	14.7	100.0	1494	
Other activities	38.9	37.1	8.6	5.9	9.5	100.0	326	
Economic status								
High	41.6	38.5	8.5	4.9	6.4	100.0	233	
Medium	36.2	41.7	8.7	4.0	9.4	100.0	8222	
Low	39.7	37.5	4.3	2.1	16.5	100.0	4417	

Table 6.14.8 Perceptions of the public service environment: equipment and facilities of government offices

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they agree that "Government offices have sufficient equipment and facilities", Nepal 2017/18 (Q1115.8)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	23.3	42.5	16.8	9.5	7.9	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	12.7	55.2	19.6	7.4	5.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	26.1	42.0	11.3	9.6	11.0	100.0	2309
Province 3	37.2	29.8	14.5	11.1	7.4	100.0	2565
Province 4	17.4	43.3	20.5	10.9	7.9	100.0	1309
Province 5	19.0	49.1	17.0	8.3	6.7	100.0	2287
Province 6	20.1	46.9	22.2	5.8	5.0	100.0	707
Province 7	27.3	27.9	18.6	13.2	13.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	24.6	33.0	20.5	11.5	10.5	100.0	1153
Hill	26.8	37.4	17.5	11.0	7.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	20.8	47.5	15.7	8.2	7.9	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	23.4	42.5	17.3	9.3	7.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	23.3	42.4	16.0	9.8	8.6	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	25.0	40.2	18.4	11.8	4.6	100.0	6064
Women	21.9	44.5	15.3	7.5	10.9	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	22.8	43.8	19.0	10.7	3.7	100.0	1693
25-39	22.5	42.7	18.9	10.7	5.3	100.0	4329
40-59	24.0	43.9	15.3	9.6	7.2	100.0	4568
60 and above	24.0	38.2	14.2	6.1	17.5	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	25.1	37.3	19.6	13.5	4.4	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	23.1	39.2	21.5	10.7	5.6	100.0	2528
Newar	32.4	36.7	13.5	9.1	8.3	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	21.2	44.5	17.3	8.6	8.4	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	23.0	44.4	14.5	9.6	8.5	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	23.4	48.1	12.2	5.7	10.6	100.0	1795
Dalit	25.0	43.4	14.2	7.7	9.7	100.0	1693
Muslim	14.2	42.2	11.0	17.6	15.1	100.0	291
Education							
No education	25.6	39.9	11.6	6.4	16.6	100.0	4441
No formal education	23.6	49.6	15.2	6.3	5.4	100.0	2229
Basic education	24.1	43.9	19.1	9.1	3.8	100.0	2865
Secondary education	19.6	41.4	22.0	15.4	1.6	100.0	2799
Higher education	19.5	32.3	26.9	20.4	0.9	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	26.5	39.9	16.2	9.9	7.5	100.0	3837
Business	23.5	44.6	17.7	11.4	2.7	100.0	1236
Service	18.3	36.4	24.2	20.1	0.9	100.0	1484
Daily wage	26.7	49.1	10.6	6.7	6.8	100.0	1085
Household chores	22.3	45.5	15.4	5.2	11.7	100.0	3409
Not working	20.6	43.1	16.1	7.1	13.1	100.0	1494
Other activities	20.6	35.9	25.3	13.6	4.6	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	14.6	48.4	23.0	8.3	5.7	100.0	233
Medium	22.7	42.5	18.3	10.3	6.2	100.0	8222
Low	25.1	42.1	13.6	8.0	11.2	100.0	4417

Table 6.14.9 Perceptions of the public service environment: political party interference

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they agree that "Political parties do not interfere with government employees to get things done in their favour", Nepal 2017/18 (Q1115.9)							
	Strongly agree	Agree to some extent	Disagree to some extent	Strongly disagree	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	10.3	30.4	26.3	19.3	13.6	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	6.7	31.7	37.5	16.0	8.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	14.5	42.4	6.6	19.1	17.4	100.0	2309
Province 3	15.3	22.7	19.3	28.7	13.9	100.0	2565
Province 4	8.5	24.7	34.2	22.1	10.6	100.0	1309
Province 5	6.5	32.0	35.3	12.7	13.5	100.0	2287
Province 6	12.0	28.7	32.5	12.5	14.3	100.0	707
Province 7	7.5	25.3	26.9	20.0	20.3	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	9.9	21.9	25.5	23.0	19.7	100.0	1153
Hill	12.3	24.9	28.4	20.3	14.1	100.0	4771
Tarai	9.0	35.6	25.1	18.0	12.3	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	9.8	30.8	26.8	19.3	13.2	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	11.1	29.8	25.6	19.2	14.3	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	12.0	29.5	27.6	23.7	7.3	100.0	6064
Women	8.8	31.2	25.3	15.4	19.3	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	8.6	32.1	29.2	23.3	6.8	100.0	1693
25-39	10.0	31.3	28.3	20.3	10.1	100.0	4329
40-59	10.8	30.6	26.4	19.0	13.2	100.0	4568
60 and above	11.2	27.1	20.4	15.0	26.3	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	10.3	26.9	27.4	28.2	7.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	10.9	26.9	30.1	20.2	11.9	100.0	2528
Newar	11.4	23.5	26.2	21.6	17.2	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	9.3	28.1	31.0	16.7	14.9	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	13.0	39.6	12.4	22.1	12.8	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	8.0	34.9	27.6	15.2	14.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	11.1	32.7	23.3	15.1	17.8	100.0	1693
Muslim	11.3	36.9	10.4	16.1	25.4	100.0	291
Education							
No education	10.8	30.9	17.7	13.4	27.2	100.0	4441
No formal education	9.9	32.4	31.7	15.6	10.5	100.0	2229
Basic education	10.2	31.4	29.8	20.9	7.6	100.0	2865
Secondary education	10.3	28.6	31.6	26.4	3.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	8.2	22.4	29.8	37.7	2.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	10.9	31.1	25.5	18.5	14.0	100.0	3837
Business	10.6	30.9	29.9	22.7	5.9	100.0	1236
Service	8.6	25.5	32.4	30.0	3.4	100.0	1484
Daily wage	11.4	34.0	26.5	18.0	10.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	10.5	30.9	25.2	14.0	19.4	100.0	3409
Not working	8.9	29.5	23.1	18.2	20.2	100.0	1494
Other activities	11.3	29.7	21.9	30.7	6.4	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	7.7	36.7	28.8	21.8	5.0	100.0	233
Medium	10.4	30.0	28.3	20.9	10.4	100.0	8222
Low	10.4	30.8	22.5	16.2	20.1	100.0	4417

Table 6.15 Satisfaction with government services

Percentage distribution of respondents by their level of satisfaction with the government services they receive, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1116)								
	Fully satisfied	Satisfied to some extent	Dissatisfied to some extent	Fully dissatisfied	Not accessed services	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	15.1	65.0	12.0	4.8	1.9	1.2	100.0	12872
Province								
Province 1	13.0	73.1	8.6	3.9	0.7	0.8	100.0	2498
Province 2	15.9	50.9	17.5	12.0	2.4	1.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	19.2	59.2	13.3	3.2	2.7	2.4	100.0	2565
Province 4	10.7	76.0	7.7	2.6	1.5	1.5	100.0	1309
Province 5	10.6	73.5	9.8	3.0	2.4	0.7	100.0	2287
Province 6	25.8	54.3	15.4	2.6	0.8	1.1	100.0	707
Province 7	16.7	65.3	12.6	3.2	1.7	0.5	100.0	1198
Ecological zone								
Mountain	14.6	61.7	11.3	7.2	3.6	1.6	100.0	1153
Hill	20.2	63.0	10.7	3.0	1.9	1.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	11.8	66.9	13.0	5.6	1.6	1.1	100.0	6948
Urban/rural								
Municipality	14.6	64.7	12.5	5.1	1.7	1.3	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	15.9	65.4	11.3	4.2	2.1	1.1	100.0	5007
Sex								
Men	16.4	64.0	12.8	5.3	1.1	0.5	100.0	6064
Women	14.0	65.8	11.3	4.3	2.6	1.9	100.0	6808
Age group								
18-24	12.7	68.9	13.0	3.9	1.4	0.2	100.0	1693
25-39	13.9	66.8	12.9	4.9	1.0	0.5	100.0	4329
40-59	15.3	64.9	11.4	5.4	2.3	0.7	100.0	4568
60 and above	19.0	58.7	10.8	4.0	3.0	4.6	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group								
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	14.8	67.1	11.6	3.7	1.4	1.4	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	17.4	65.0	12.3	3.3	1.4	0.6	100.0	2528
Newar	18.7	63.0	9.7	4.3	2.0	2.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	15.1	65.9	11.1	3.8	2.4	1.6	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	13.6	58.7	15.1	10.0	1.3	1.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	14.3	69.0	10.8	3.4	1.8	0.8	100.0	1795
Dalit	13.7	63.0	12.7	6.9	2.4	1.3	100.0	1693
Muslim	12.9	58.2	15.5	7.8	3.0	2.7	100.0	291
Education								
No education	16.4	58.9	11.7	6.1	3.6	3.2	100.0	4441
No formal education	13.8	70.1	11.2	3.3	1.4	0.3	100.0	2229
Basic education	15.8	67.6	11.9	3.4	1.0	0.3	100.0	2865
Secondary education	14.1	68.0	12.7	4.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	12.5	63.7	14.5	7.4	1.6	0.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities								
Agriculture	18.2	63.6	10.9	4.2	1.9	1.2	100.0	3837
Business	14.5	67.3	12.5	4.3	1.3	0.1	100.0	1236
Service	15.2	65.5	13.5	5.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	16.2	63.3	11.8	6.5	1.8	0.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	13.0	66.2	12.1	5.1	2.2	1.5	100.0	3409
Not working	11.3	65.0	12.4	4.4	3.1	3.9	100.0	1494
Other activities	18.0	62.6	14.1	3.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	326
Economic status								
High	21.1	60.2	14.6	2.2	1.6	0.3	100.0	233
Medium	15.3	67.2	11.2	3.8	1.5	1.1	100.0	8222
Low	14.6	61.1	13.4	6.8	2.6	1.6	100.0	4417

Table 6.16.A Anticipated improvements to public services (overall)

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they believe that the following services will improve within five years, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1113) (N=12872)						
	Improve significantly	Improve slightly	No improvement	Deteriorate	DK/CS	Total
Health services provided by government health institutions (health posts, hospitals, etc.)	12.5	76.8	5.9	0.4	4.3	100.0
Educational quality in government schools and colleges	12.5	74.5	7.6	0.8	4.6	100.0
General administration services (citizenship, passport, vital registration, etc.)	14.8	74.7	4.7	0.3	5.4	100.0
Land administration (land revenue, survey, ownership transfer, etc.)	9.6	72.1	8.5	1.4	8.3	100.0
Behavior of government employees towards service recipients	9.9	75.1	8.7	0.5	5.8	100.0

Table 6.16.1 Anticipated improvements to health services

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they believe that health services provided by government health institutions (health posts, hospitals, etc.) will improve within five years, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1113.1)							
	Improve significantly	Improve slightly	No improvement	Deteriorate	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	12.5	76.8	5.9	0.4	4.3	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	12.3	79.5	6.0	0.1	2.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	12.5	68.7	7.9	0.6	10.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	13.6	76.7	5.4	1.0	3.3	100.0	2565
Province 4	13.2	81.0	3.7	0.1	2.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	6.9	82.6	7.6	0.3	2.6	100.0	2287
Province 6	14.7	81.0	3.2	0.1	1.0	100.0	707
Province 7	19.6	68.7	3.9	0.3	7.6	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	20.8	68.6	7.3	0.3	3.1	100.0	1153
Hill	15.9	75.5	5.0	0.5	3.0	100.0	4771
Tarai	8.8	79.0	6.3	0.4	5.4	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	11.4	77.0	6.7	0.4	4.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	14.3	76.4	4.7	0.4	4.1	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	13.4	76.9	6.3	0.5	3.0	100.0	6064
Women	11.7	76.7	5.6	0.3	5.5	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	11.1	82.0	4.8	0.5	1.5	100.0	1693
25-39	12.0	77.8	6.4	0.5	3.3	100.0	4329
40-59	12.8	77.2	5.6	0.4	4.0	100.0	4568
60 and above	14.1	70.3	6.4	0.3	8.9	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	13.1	79.0	4.7	0.4	2.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	16.8	74.5	5.6	0.8	2.4	100.0	2528
Newar	11.9	77.9	5.3	0.5	4.3	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	12.7	78.5	5.7	0.3	2.9	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	11.8	70.3	7.8	0.7	9.4	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	7.7	81.2	5.5	0.1	5.6	100.0	1795
Dalit	12.0	75.4	7.3	0.3	5.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	8.2	73.3	6.2	0.2	12.1	100.0	291
Education							
No education	12.8	71.7	6.3	0.2	8.9	100.0	4441
No formal education	13.6	77.5	5.5	0.4	3.0	100.0	2229
Basic education	11.2	79.8	6.6	0.3	2.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	12.5	80.6	4.8	0.8	1.2	100.0	2799
Higher education	12.9	79.6	6.7	0.3	0.6	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	15.0	75.0	5.4	0.3	4.3	100.0	3837
Business	11.8	79.4	6.3	1.0	1.6	100.0	1236
Service	14.3	78.7	5.2	0.4	1.4	100.0	1484
Daily wage	12.1	78.7	6.1	0.4	2.7	100.0	1085
Household chores	9.3	78.2	6.2	0.3	6.0	100.0	3409
Not working	12.0	73.5	6.7	0.4	7.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	15.7	73.2	6.9	1.1	3.1	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	25.0	63.8	6.8	0.7	3.7	100.0	233
Medium	12.2	78.9	5.2	0.4	3.3	100.0	8222
Low	12.4	73.6	7.3	0.4	6.3	100.0	4417

Table 6.16.2 Anticipated improvements to quality of education

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they believe that educational quality in government schools and colleges will improve within five years, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1113.2)							
	Improve significantly	Improve slightly	No improvement	Deteriorate	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	12.5	74.5	7.6	0.8	4.6	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	11.8	77.2	7.4	1.6	2.0	100.0	2498
Province 2	14.4	66.9	7.2	0.9	10.6	100.0	2309
Province 3	12.3	75.0	8.0	1.0	3.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	13.2	79.1	5.3	0.5	1.9	100.0	1309
Province 5	7.2	77.9	11.6	0.2	3.1	100.0	2287
Province 6	13.0	81.9	4.0	0.1	1.0	100.0	707
Province 7	19.9	66.8	4.3	0.8	8.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	19.9	67.1	7.9	2.0	3.1	100.0	1153
Hill	15.3	74.1	6.8	0.9	2.9	100.0	4771
Tarai	9.4	76.0	8.1	0.6	6.0	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	11.4	75.0	8.1	0.9	4.6	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	14.2	73.8	6.7	0.8	4.5	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	13.6	73.8	8.5	1.0	3.0	100.0	6064
Women	11.5	75.1	6.8	0.7	6.0	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	11.6	78.1	7.7	0.9	1.7	100.0	1693
25-39	11.3	75.9	8.8	0.9	3.1	100.0	4329
40-59	12.8	74.7	7.4	0.9	4.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	14.7	68.8	5.5	0.5	10.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	12.5	76.7	7.5	0.9	2.3	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	16.4	71.4	9.0	1.0	2.3	100.0	2528
Newar	8.9	77.8	6.4	1.7	5.2	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	12.6	76.4	7.0	0.9	3.1	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	13.5	68.7	7.9	0.9	8.9	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	7.2	79.6	6.4	0.5	6.3	100.0	1795
Dalit	12.9	72.2	8.2	0.5	6.2	100.0	1693
Muslim	8.5	71.3	4.7	0.8	14.6	100.0	291
Education							
No education	13.2	70.3	6.1	0.7	9.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	12.9	77.2	6.4	0.7	2.8	100.0	2229
Basic education	11.6	77.2	8.7	0.5	2.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	12.0	77.2	8.3	1.3	1.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	12.7	70.0	15.1	1.2	0.9	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	15.2	72.9	6.8	1.0	4.0	100.0	3837
Business	11.5	77.3	8.7	1.1	1.4	100.0	1236
Service	13.7	74.5	9.4	1.1	1.3	100.0	1484
Daily wage	12.7	75.8	7.7	0.7	3.1	100.0	1085
Household chores	9.1	76.5	7.3	0.5	6.6	100.0	3409
Not working	11.6	72.2	7.0	0.6	8.5	100.0	1494
Other activities	18.2	68.1	8.6	1.1	4.1	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	19.9	67.7	7.8	0.8	3.8	100.0	233
Medium	12.0	76.1	7.5	0.8	3.6	100.0	8222
Low	13.1	71.9	7.7	0.8	6.4	100.0	4417

Table 6.16.3 Anticipated improvements to general administration services

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they believe that general administration services (citizenship, passport, vital registration, etc.) will improve within five years, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1113.3)							
	Improve significantly	Improve slightly	No improvement	Deteriorate	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	14.8	74.7	4.7	0.3	5.4	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	15.3	78.2	3.8	0.2	2.5	100.0	2498
Province 2	12.5	67.8	7.7	0.7	11.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	18.3	72.1	4.5	0.4	4.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	17.2	77.3	2.4	0.3	2.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	7.3	81.7	6.6	0.2	4.3	100.0	2287
Province 6	17.4	79.6	1.4	0.1	1.5	100.0	707
Province 7	20.6	67.6	2.5	0.1	9.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	21.4	68.1	5.3	0.5	4.8	100.0	1153
Hill	17.6	74.5	3.8	0.3	3.8	100.0	4771
Tarai	11.7	76.0	5.3	0.3	6.6	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	14.2	74.8	5.2	0.3	5.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	15.7	74.6	4.0	0.4	5.3	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	16.6	74.0	5.4	0.4	3.6	100.0	6064
Women	13.2	75.3	4.1	0.3	7.1	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	13.8	78.6	5.2	0.4	2.1	100.0	1693
25-39	13.7	76.9	5.0	0.3	4.0	100.0	4329
40-59	15.9	74.5	4.7	0.3	4.6	100.0	4568
60 and above	15.3	68.3	3.9	0.4	12.2	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	18.4	74.6	4.0	0.4	2.6	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	18.4	74.1	3.9	0.4	3.1	100.0	2528
Newar	12.5	75.6	3.3	0.4	8.2	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	15.2	76.2	4.1	0.3	4.2	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	12.4	70.5	7.2	0.5	9.4	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	9.2	79.3	4.3	0.2	7.0	100.0	1795
Dalit	13.6	72.4	6.6	0.2	7.2	100.0	1693
Muslim	10.4	68.3	6.1	0.5	14.7	100.0	291
Education							
No education	14.0	69.9	4.6	0.4	11.2	100.0	4441
No formal education	14.6	77.1	4.2	0.3	3.8	100.0	2229
Basic education	13.3	78.4	5.5	0.2	2.6	100.0	2865
Secondary education	17.1	76.7	4.5	0.5	1.3	100.0	2799
Higher education	17.1	75.8	5.7	0.5	0.9	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	17.3	73.6	4.1	0.3	4.7	100.0	3837
Business	16.9	74.8	4.9	0.5	2.9	100.0	1236
Service	19.7	74.6	4.1	0.3	1.4	100.0	1484
Daily wage	13.6	77.4	5.4	0.1	3.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	10.4	76.7	5.1	0.3	7.6	100.0	3409
Not working	11.6	72.4	5.1	0.5	10.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	17.7	69.9	8.0	0.8	3.6	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	20.4	69.6	5.4	0.4	4.2	100.0	233
Medium	15.2	76.5	4.1	0.3	3.9	100.0	8222
Low	13.7	71.7	5.9	0.4	8.3	100.0	4417

Table 6.16.4 Anticipated improvements land administration

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they believe that land administration (land revenue, survey, ownership transfer, etc.) will improve within five years, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1113.4)							
	Improve significantly	Improve slightly	No improvement	Deteriorate	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	9.6	72.1	8.5	1.4	8.3	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	11.6	76.5	6.2	1.7	3.9	100.0	2498
Province 2	8.0	65.5	12.0	1.0	13.5	100.0	2309
Province 3	9.5	66.9	10.1	3.1	10.4	100.0	2565
Province 4	9.2	79.1	4.3	0.7	6.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	4.1	77.6	11.6	0.8	5.9	100.0	2287
Province 6	10.2	82.7	3.8	0.2	3.0	100.0	707
Province 7	19.2	62.6	5.1	0.8	12.3	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	14.2	64.7	9.5	2.4	9.3	100.0	1153
Hill	12.5	70.0	7.4	1.8	8.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	6.9	74.9	9.1	1.0	8.1	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	9.0	72.5	9.1	1.6	7.8	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	10.5	71.6	7.6	1.1	9.1	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	10.2	71.9	10.6	1.7	5.6	100.0	6064
Women	9.0	72.4	6.7	1.2	10.7	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	8.2	75.6	9.5	1.3	5.4	100.0	1693
25-39	8.7	74.8	8.5	1.5	6.6	100.0	4329
40-59	10.5	72.3	8.6	1.6	7.0	100.0	4568
60 and above	10.7	64.3	7.7	1.0	16.4	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	12.3	71.9	8.4	2.6	4.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	13.1	71.4	8.2	2.0	5.3	100.0	2528
Newar	7.5	67.1	9.8	2.9	12.7	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	9.9	73.8	7.0	1.2	8.2	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	7.2	67.3	13.3	0.9	11.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	5.8	77.0	7.8	0.7	8.7	100.0	1795
Dalit	8.4	70.7	9.0	0.6	11.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	3.8	70.4	7.4	0.8	17.7	100.0	291
Education							
No education	10.4	66.4	7.3	0.8	15.1	100.0	4441
No formal education	9.7	74.6	7.2	0.8	7.7	100.0	2229
Basic education	8.5	75.7	9.9	1.6	4.3	100.0	2865
Secondary education	9.3	76.0	9.2	2.2	3.3	100.0	2799
Higher education	10.3	70.1	13.6	4.4	1.6	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	12.6	70.3	8.2	1.2	7.7	100.0	3837
Business	10.3	74.5	8.9	1.9	4.4	100.0	1236
Service	10.1	74.6	10.1	2.3	2.9	100.0	1484
Daily wage	7.4	75.3	9.1	1.1	7.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	6.6	73.8	7.5	1.3	10.7	100.0	3409
Not working	8.7	67.9	8.7	1.1	13.6	100.0	1494
Other activities	12.4	65.6	11.2	2.4	8.4	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	15.1	69.9	9.0	1.5	4.5	100.0	233
Medium	9.5	74.1	8.2	1.6	6.5	100.0	8222
Low	9.5	68.7	9.0	1.0	11.8	100.0	4417

Table 6.16.5 Anticipated improvements behaviour of government employees

Percentage distribution of respondents by the extent to which they believe that the behaviour of government employees towards service recipients will improve within five years, Nepal 2017/18 (Q1113.5)							
	Improve significantly	Improve slightly	No improvement	Deteriorate	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	9.9	75.1	8.7	0.5	5.8	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	10.0	78.1	8.0	0.5	3.3	100.0	2498
Province 2	9.2	70.6	8.3	0.5	11.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	9.8	73.8	9.6	1.0	5.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	10.2	80.7	5.7	0.1	3.3	100.0	1309
Province 5	5.5	76.5	13.8	0.4	3.8	100.0	2287
Province 6	10.6	82.3	5.4	0.1	1.5	100.0	707
Province 7	18.2	67.0	4.9	0.1	9.8	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	15.1	65.8	11.7	1.1	6.2	100.0	1153
Hill	13.0	73.2	8.5	0.6	4.7	100.0	4771
Tarai	6.8	77.9	8.4	0.3	6.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	8.8	76.1	8.9	0.5	5.7	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	11.5	73.6	8.5	0.5	6.0	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	11.1	74.5	9.9	0.6	4.0	100.0	6064
Women	8.8	75.6	7.7	0.4	7.5	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	8.8	76.3	11.3	0.8	2.8	100.0	1693
25-39	8.6	76.8	9.5	0.4	4.7	100.0	4329
40-59	10.1	76.6	8.0	0.5	4.8	100.0	4568
60 and above	12.5	68.0	6.7	0.5	12.3	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	10.7	75.8	9.6	0.8	2.9	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	12.5	74.3	9.4	0.6	3.2	100.0	2528
Newar	6.4	73.1	9.0	1.0	10.5	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	11.0	75.1	8.6	0.3	4.9	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	9.0	73.8	7.3	0.7	9.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	5.2	78.8	8.2	0.1	7.7	100.0	1795
Dalit	9.8	74.2	8.6	0.4	7.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	7.3	68.2	8.6	0.2	15.6	100.0	291
Education							
No education	10.8	70.0	7.2	0.4	11.5	100.0	4441
No formal education	11.0	77.3	7.0	0.3	4.4	100.0	2229
Basic education	8.6	77.6	10.3	0.5	3.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	8.7	79.1	9.7	0.7	1.8	100.0	2799
Higher education	9.8	73.8	14.9	0.7	0.8	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	12.9	72.5	8.3	0.3	6.0	100.0	3837
Business	9.3	78.3	8.8	0.9	2.7	100.0	1236
Service	10.0	78.3	10.0	0.4	1.2	100.0	1484
Daily wage	8.2	77.7	9.5	0.6	3.9	100.0	1085
Household chores	6.8	77.5	7.9	0.4	7.5	100.0	3409
Not working	9.3	70.2	9.1	0.8	10.6	100.0	1494
Other activities	14.2	68.5	12.8	0.3	4.2	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	13.2	72.2	9.5	0.8	4.2	100.0	233
Medium	9.4	77.1	8.5	0.5	4.5	100.0	8222
Low	10.6	71.5	9.2	0.5	8.3	100.0	4417

ANNEX 7

Date Tables for Chapter 7

Table 7.1 Perceived direction of the country

Percentage distribution of people who feel Nepal is heading in the right or wrong direction, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1401)					
	Right direction	Wrong direction	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	79.4	16.0	4.6	100.0	12872
Province					
Province 1	84.4	13.2	2.3	100.0	2498
Province 2	69.5	23.8	6.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	77.4	17.1	5.5	100.0	2565
Province 4	89.9	7.4	2.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	76.1	20.1	3.8	100.0	2287
Province 6	88.7	7.3	3.9	100.0	707
Province 7	81.5	11.5	7.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	76.6	18.2	5.2	100.0	1153
Hill	82.4	12.9	4.7	100.0	4771
Tarai	77.8	17.8	4.4	100.0	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	77.4	17.7	4.9	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	82.4	13.4	4.2	100.0	5007
Sex					
Men	78.1	18.7	3.1	100.0	6064
Women	80.5	13.6	5.9	100.0	6808
Age group					
18-24	79.4	17.8	2.8	100.0	1693
25-39	79.7	16.9	3.4	100.0	4329
40-59	79.8	16.1	4.1	100.0	4568
60 and above	78.0	13.0	9.0	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	77.7	19.5	2.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	77.8	19.0	3.1	100.0	2528
Newar	72.8	17.6	9.6	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	85.1	10.6	4.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	73.0	22.3	4.7	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	80.7	13.4	5.9	100.0	1795
Dalit	79.3	14.6	6.1	100.0	1693
Muslim	74.3	18.8	6.9	100.0	291
Education					
No education	78.4	12.9	8.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	84.6	12.7	2.8	100.0	2229
Basic education	80.0	17.4	2.6	100.0	2865
Secondary education	77.8	20.2	2.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	71.4	26.9	1.8	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities					
Agriculture	81.0	14.7	4.3	100.0	3837
Business	79.7	17.9	2.3	100.0	1236
Service	77.9	20.5	1.6	100.0	1484
Daily wage	79.9	16.0	4.1	100.0	1085
Household chores	78.9	14.7	6.4	100.0	3409
Not working	77.8	15.7	6.5	100.0	1494
Other activities	76.4	19.7	3.8	100.0	326
Economic status					
High	69.6	28.6	1.8	100.0	233
Medium	79.9	16.3	3.9	100.0	8222
Low	79.0	14.9	6.1	100.0	4417

Table 7.2 Reasons why people feel that Nepal is heading in the wrong direction

Percentage distribution of people by the reasons they give for feeling that Nepal is heading in the wrong direction – unprompted, multiple answers possible, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1402) (N=2064)											
	The country's development is not taking place as expected	Political leaders are not doing well	Government policies are not appropriate	Social backwardness exists	People do not want to change	Policies and economic development do not match	Political instability	External interference	Does not matter to people like me	DK/CS	Total
Overall	60.7	66.7	23.5	6.9	3.4	15.7	45.4	17.4	0.8	1.2	100.0
Province											
Province 1	65.3	74.1	16.6	9.7	5.1	21.5	47.8	29.6	0.5	0.2	100.0
Province 2	62.4	55.0	19.5	5.0	1.9	13.9	29.5	0.6	0.5	3.3	100.0
Province 3	51.6	68.9	26.3	9.2	2.9	19.0	46.2	13.9	0.7	0.3	100.0
Province 4	70.9	74.3	29.8	8.4	8.7	21.9	51.8	10.5	1.0	0.0	100.0
Province 5	62.8	69.8	26.1	3.8	2.1	8.3	55.6	31.9	0.4	0.7	100.0
Province 6	48.9	68.8	19.3	7.2	2.6	13.1	56.7	12.3	2.1	1.2	100.0
Province 7	62.6	72.2	34.7	9.3	7.8	19.7	58.2	23.8	3.1	0.1	100.0
Ecological zone											
Mountain	61.8	64.9	31.9	15.0	8.4	30.1	44.2	31.6	1.1	0.3	100.0
Hill	53.1	70.8	20.8	7.2	3.3	19.1	49.4	18.7	1.4	0.5	100.0
Tarai	64.3	65.0	23.4	5.3	2.7	11.6	43.7	14.3	0.4	1.6	100.0
Urban/rural											
Municipality	61.6	66.4	24.7	7.3	3.5	16.8	45.3	19.6	0.7	0.9	100.0
Rural Municipality	58.9	67.3	20.9	6.0	3.3	13.5	45.7	12.8	1.0	1.8	100.0
Sex											
Men	57.6	70.1	27.2	6.6	3.5	17.7	52.2	19.0	0.4	0.3	100.0
Women	64.5	62.5	18.8	7.3	3.3	13.2	37.1	15.3	1.2	2.2	100.0
Age group											
18-24	71.8	68.0	22.9	8.8	5.8	16.1	50.0	26.6	0.3	1.1	100.0
25-39	58.9	66.8	22.2	7.4	3.9	14.4	47.4	14.8	0.7	1.2	100.0
40-59	58.8	67.7	22.4	7.2	2.5	16.0	43.5	16.5	1.1	0.8	100.0
60 and above	58.7	62.8	29.7	2.9	2.2	18.0	40.9	16.4	0.7	2.1	100.0

	The country's development is not taking place as expected	Political leaders are not doing well	Government policies are not appropriate	Social backwardness exists	People do not want to change	Policies and economic development do not match	Political instability	External interference	Does not matter to people like me	DK/CS	Total
Caste/ethnic group											
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	61.2	65.7	29.9	7.1	3.5	19.7	54.0	30.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	62.0	71.3	26.1	6.9	5.1	18.2	57.1	26.6	0.6	0.1	100.0
Newar	61.1	74.2	32.3	3.4	3.2	13.9	44.6	27.9	0.0	1.8	100.0
Hill Janajati	55.6	72.1	19.4	9.7	4.5	18.0	44.6	17.5	1.5	0.4	100.0
Tarai Caste	63.0	58.7	23.3	4.2	2.3	15.4	38.7	2.3	1.0	0.8	100.0
Tarai Janajati	66.1	67.6	18.3	5.1	2.9	10.5	38.6	6.2	0.0	3.4	100.0
Dalit	59.5	60.2	17.3	9.5	1.4	8.9	27.9	8.5	2.1	1.9	100.0
Muslim	45.4	56.5	20.3	3.3	0.0	12.0	37.8	1.1	0.0	10.2	100.0
Education											
No education	61.6	59.6	17.5	6.3	1.3	10.8	28.6	8.2	1.7	2.9	100.0
No formal education	65.5	69.7	26.2	5.5	3.0	13.9	36.3	10.5	1.5	1.9	100.0
Basic education	59.8	70.9	20.2	7.2	5.1	15.0	52.4	19.4	0.2	0.1	100.0
Secondary education	60.5	70.0	27.8	7.3	3.6	21.1	53.5	25.1	0.2	0.3	100.0
Higher education	52.0	61.2	36.2	9.0	6.2	20.4	75.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Occupation/usual activities											
Agriculture	60.3	68.4	26.7	6.3	4.3	18.7	43.7	14.4	0.9	0.6	100.0
Business	64.6	79.2	22.6	6.9	3.6	15.1	51.8	23.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Service	52.3	65.6	30.3	6.8	4.4	15.4	61.0	27.8	0.2	0.0	100.0
Daily wage	60.3	69.1	23.6	10.5	2.3	13.3	40.5	7.3	1.4	1.5	100.0
Household chores	62.9	57.7	15.8	6.1	2.0	12.2	34.7	11.6	1.3	3.1	100.0
Not working	63.4	69.2	24.5	7.0	4.1	17.9	48.5	24.0	0.6	1.2	100.0
Other activities	65.1	68.8	21.6	8.4	3.0	19.8	52.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Economic status											
High	42.4	59.4	27.7	1.9	5.3	21.3	71.1	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Medium	61.9	68.2	24.0	7.3	3.3	15.5	50.2	20.9	0.5	0.4	100.0
Low	60.1	64.4	21.9	6.6	3.6	15.7	33.3	11.1	1.5	2.8	100.0

Table 7.3.A Assessment of Nepal's current situation (overall)

Percentage distribution of people by how they rate different aspects of Nepal's current situation, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1403) (N=12872)						
	Very good	Good	Bad	Very bad	DK/CS	Total
Present economic condition	1.4	62.9	27.6	4.2	4.0	100.0
Own standard of living	2.0	78.0	17.9	1.7	0.4	100.0
Political situation	0.7	59.5	29.0	4.2	6.7	100.0
People's trust in political parties	1.4	64.1	25.6	3.2	5.7	100.0
People's trust in the government	2.9	70.2	19.8	2.5	4.5	100.0

Table 7.3.B Assessment of Nepal's current situation as 'bad'

Percentage of people who assess given aspects of Nepal's current situation as bad ('very bad' and 'bad' answers combined), Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1403) (N=12872)						
	Present economic condition of Nepal	Own standard of living	Political situation of Nepal	Trust in political parties	Trust in the government	
Overall	32.0	20.0	33.0	29.0	22.0	
Province						
Province 1	39.0	22.0	35.0	28.0	21.0	
Province 2	39.0	22.0	39.0	37.0	34.0	
Province 3	31.0	20.0	33.0	29.0	25.0	
Province 4	24.0	13.0	21.0	22.0	13.0	
Province 5	28.0	18.0	40.0	31.0	22.0	
Province 6	34.0	24.0	30.0	25.0	9.0	
Province 7	21.0	17.0	23.0	21.0	18.0	
Ecological zone						
Mountain	28.0	23.0	30.0	29.0	22.0	
Hill	31.0	21.0	29.0	26.0	18.0	
Tarai	33.0	18.0	36.0	31.0	25.0	
Urban/rural						
Municipality	34.0	19.0	36.0	31.0	24.0	
Rural Municipality	29.0	20.0	29.0	26.0	19.0	
Sex						
Men	36.0	20.0	39.0	33.0	26.0	
Women	28.0	19.0	28.0	25.0	19.0	
Age group						
18-24	35.0	13.0	40.0	35.0	26.0	
25-39	33.0	18.0	36.0	32.0	25.0	
40-59	32.0	22.0	32.0	27.0	21.0	
60 and above	25.0	23.0	25.0	22.0	17.0	
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	38.0	13.0	40.0	33.0	28.0	
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	35.0	18.0	35.0	31.0	22.0	
Newar	33.0	15.0	32.0	31.0	26.0	
Hill Janajati	30.0	21.0	29.0	25.0	18.0	
Tarai Caste	38.0	19.0	38.0	34.0	30.0	
Tarai Janajati	23.0	16.0	30.0	25.0	19.0	
Dalit	28.0	32.0	31.0	27.0	21.0	
Muslim	34.0	25.0	33.0	27.0	23.0	
Education						
No education	24.0	27.0	24.0	22.0	17.0	
No formal education	29.0	21.0	29.0	25.0	18.0	
Basic education	34.0	15.0	37.0	30.0	22.0	
Secondary education	41.0	13.0	45.0	39.0	31.0	
Higher education	43.0	13.0	47.0	44.0	40.0	
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	29.0	20.0	28.0	24.0	19.0	
Business	34.0	11.0	40.0	33.0	25.0	
Service	42.0	11.0	45.0	39.0	31.0	
Daily wage	30.0	31.0	37.0	30.0	21.0	
Household chores	30.0	21.0	30.0	27.0	20.0	
Not working	32.0	24.0	34.0	30.0	24.0	
Other activities	36.0	16.0	42.0	37.0	32.0	
Economic status						
High	28.0	4.0	43.0	43.0	38.0	
Medium	33.0	11.0	34.0	29.0	23.0	
Low	30.0	36.0	31.0	28.0	21.0	

Table 7.3.1 Perceptions of the present economic condition of Nepal

Percentage distribution of people by how they rate the present economic situation in Nepal, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1403.1)							
	Very good	Good	Bad	Very bad	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	1.4	62.9	27.6	4.2	4.0	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	1.5	58.7	34.1	4.5	1.2	100.0	2498
Province 2	2.0	54.8	31.8	6.7	4.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	1.4	62.0	26.5	5.0	5.3	100.0	2565
Province 4	1.7	71.5	20.7	2.9	3.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	0.5	67.0	25.5	2.0	4.9	100.0	2287
Province 6	0.5	62.8	31.7	2.4	2.7	100.0	707
Province 7	1.4	71.8	17.1	3.9	5.8	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	1.4	65.9	21.7	6.3	4.7	100.0	1153
Hill	1.4	63.1	26.4	4.9	4.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	1.3	62.2	29.4	3.4	3.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	1.5	61.1	29.3	4.3	3.9	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	1.2	65.7	24.9	4.2	4.1	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	1.4	60.8	29.5	6.2	2.0	100.0	6064
Women	1.3	64.7	25.8	2.4	5.8	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	0.7	62.4	31.8	3.0	2.1	100.0	1693
25-39	1.0	63.2	29.4	4.1	2.3	100.0	4329
40-59	1.4	62.6	27.3	5.0	3.7	100.0	4568
60 and above	2.4	63.1	21.6	3.8	9.1	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	1.2	58.5	33.0	4.8	2.4	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	0.8	61.1	29.7	5.0	3.5	100.0	2528
Newar	1.0	57.6	30.1	2.9	8.3	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	1.5	65.1	25.8	4.0	3.6	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	1.5	57.2	30.3	7.7	3.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	1.5	70.6	21.5	1.8	4.5	100.0	1795
Dalit	2.0	63.8	24.8	3.4	6.0	100.0	1693
Muslim	0.0	61.9	31.1	2.6	4.4	100.0	291
Education							
No education	2.3	64.6	20.9	3.6	8.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	1.2	66.8	26.5	2.8	2.6	100.0	2229
Basic education	0.7	63.9	29.0	4.6	1.9	100.0	2865
Secondary education	0.6	57.4	35.9	5.5	0.6	100.0	2799
Higher education	1.2	55.4	36.1	7.1	0.1	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	1.7	65.9	23.9	4.9	3.6	100.0	3837
Business	1.1	63.4	29.8	4.6	1.1	100.0	1236
Service	0.7	56.7	36.2	5.6	0.7	100.0	1484
Daily wage	2.1	65.0	26.5	3.6	2.8	100.0	1085
Household chores	1.1	62.9	27.4	2.4	6.1	100.0	3409
Not working	1.4	59.6	27.9	4.1	7.0	100.0	1494
Other activities	1.3	59.9	26.3	10.0	2.5	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	2.3	68.3	19.4	8.3	1.6	100.0	233
Medium	1.2	63.1	28.9	3.8	3.1	100.0	8222
Low	1.7	62.2	25.5	4.9	5.8	100.0	4417

Table 7.3.2 Self-perceptions of the respondents' standard of living

Percentage distribution of people by how they rate their own standard of living, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1403.2)							
	Very good	Good	Bad	Very bad	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	2.0	78.0	17.9	1.7	0.4	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	1.1	77.2	19.8	1.8	0.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	5.2	72.3	20.6	1.5	0.4	100.0	2309
Province 3	1.2	78.1	17.4	2.4	0.9	100.0	2565
Province 4	1.3	85.2	11.3	1.9	0.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	0.8	80.7	17.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	0.5	75.6	22.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	707
Province 7	3.3	78.8	15.7	1.2	1.0	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	1.3	75.2	19.1	4.1	0.3	100.0	1153
Hill	1.4	77.5	18.9	2.0	0.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	2.5	78.8	17.1	1.1	0.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	2.3	78.1	17.8	1.3	0.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	1.4	77.8	18.0	2.3	0.4	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	2.3	77.7	18.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	6064
Women	1.7	78.3	17.6	1.9	0.6	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	1.8	85.3	12.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	1693
25-39	1.8	80.0	16.7	1.5	0.1	100.0	4329
40-59	2.0	76.0	20.1	1.7	0.3	100.0	4568
60 and above	2.5	72.9	20.4	2.7	1.5	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	2.1	84.1	11.9	1.0	0.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	1.3	81.0	16.2	1.4	0.1	100.0	2528
Newar	1.4	83.4	14.5	0.4	0.3	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	1.1	77.3	19.2	2.0	0.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	4.8	76.0	18.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	2.4	81.0	15.5	0.5	0.6	100.0	1795
Dalit	2.0	66.0	27.5	4.1	0.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	2.3	72.5	21.1	4.1	0.0	100.0	291
Education							
No education	2.0	69.9	23.9	3.1	1.0	100.0	4441
No formal education	1.6	77.7	19.1	1.4	0.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	2.1	82.5	14.6	0.8	0.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	2.0	85.3	12.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	2799
Higher education	2.4	84.5	12.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	2.1	77.6	18.5	1.5	0.3	100.0	3837
Business	2.7	86.0	11.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1236
Service	2.3	86.4	10.4	0.8	0.2	100.0	1484
Daily wage	1.8	67.2	27.1	3.8	0.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	1.6	77.1	18.9	1.9	0.4	100.0	3409
Not working	1.7	73.1	21.4	2.4	1.4	100.0	1494
Other activities	2.2	82.2	14.3	1.3	0.0	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	8.2	87.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	233
Medium	2.1	86.4	10.7	0.5	0.3	100.0	8222
Low	1.5	61.9	32.1	4.1	0.5	100.0	4417

Table 7.3.3 Perceptions of the political situation of Nepal

Percentage distribution of people by how they rate the political situation in Nepal, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1403.3)							
	Very good	Good	Bad	Very bad	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	0.7	59.5	29.0	4.2	6.7	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	1.1	59.2	31.2	4.0	4.5	100.0	2498
Province 2	0.9	49.2	32.5	6.2	11.3	100.0	2309
Province 3	0.6	59.2	27.5	5.2	7.5	100.0	2565
Province 4	0.5	73.5	19.0	1.6	5.3	100.0	1309
Province 5	0.3	55.6	35.1	4.5	4.5	100.0	2287
Province 6	0.1	66.4	28.6	1.4	3.5	100.0	707
Province 7	1.0	68.2	20.5	2.3	7.9	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	0.5	59.7	24.2	5.8	9.8	100.0	1153
Hill	0.8	63.2	25.5	3.8	6.7	100.0	4771
Tarai	0.6	56.8	32.2	4.2	6.1	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	0.8	57.2	31.3	4.3	6.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	0.6	63.0	25.4	4.0	7.0	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	0.8	57.1	33.3	5.9	3.0	100.0	6064
Women	0.6	61.5	25.3	2.6	10.0	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	0.3	55.9	35.1	5.2	3.4	100.0	1693
25-39	0.4	58.7	31.1	4.5	5.3	100.0	4329
40-59	0.7	60.9	28.4	3.7	6.2	100.0	4568
60 and above	1.4	60.6	21.7	3.6	12.7	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	0.6	56.7	35.4	4.4	2.8	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	0.6	60.0	30.0	5.2	4.2	100.0	2528
Newar	0.3	56.3	26.6	5.6	11.3	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	0.9	63.2	25.2	3.5	7.2	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	0.6	53.4	31.6	6.7	7.7	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	0.9	62.4	27.2	2.4	7.1	100.0	1795
Dalit	0.8	58.6	27.9	3.2	9.5	100.0	1693
Muslim	0.7	51.5	29.8	3.0	15.0	100.0	291
Education							
No education	1.1	60.9	21.7	2.7	13.6	100.0	4441
No formal education	0.6	66.1	25.8	2.7	4.8	100.0	2229
Basic education	0.5	59.8	32.9	3.6	3.2	100.0	2865
Secondary education	0.2	53.2	37.5	7.2	1.8	100.0	2799
Higher education	1.0	50.9	37.9	9.4	0.8	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	0.9	64.4	23.9	3.8	7.1	100.0	3837
Business	0.6	57.1	35.7	4.0	2.6	100.0	1236
Service	0.6	52.9	36.6	7.9	2.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	0.5	58.4	33.3	3.6	4.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	0.7	59.7	27.2	2.6	9.7	100.0	3409
Not working	0.6	56.7	28.9	4.7	9.0	100.0	1494
Other activities	0.0	54.0	35.1	7.1	3.8	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	0.0	54.0	32.1	10.9	3.0	100.0	233
Medium	0.7	60.4	29.8	4.1	5.1	100.0	8222
Low	0.7	58.0	27.5	4.0	9.8	100.0	4417

Table 7.3.4 Perceptions of people's trust in political parties

Percentage distribution of people by how they rate the level of trust in political parties, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1403.4)							
	Very good	Good	Bad	Very bad	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	1.4	64.1	25.6	3.2	5.7	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	3.3	66.6	23.7	4.0	2.5	100.0	2498
Province 2	1.6	50.4	32.4	4.4	11.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	1.0	63.8	24.0	5.4	5.8	100.0	2565
Province 4	0.8	73.2	20.3	1.4	4.3	100.0	1309
Province 5	0.3	64.0	29.3	1.7	4.7	100.0	2287
Province 6	0.5	71.9	24.1	0.6	2.9	100.0	707
Province 7	0.9	71.8	19.9	1.4	6.1	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	0.8	63.1	23.3	6.0	6.7	100.0	1153
Hill	2.0	66.9	22.9	3.5	4.7	100.0	4771
Tarai	1.0	62.4	27.9	2.6	6.1	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	1.3	62.5	27.7	3.0	5.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	1.4	66.6	22.4	3.6	6.0	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	1.5	62.6	29.3	4.2	2.4	100.0	6064
Women	1.2	65.4	22.4	2.4	8.5	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	1.5	61.1	31.3	3.7	2.3	100.0	1693
25-39	0.7	63.3	28.0	3.8	4.2	100.0	4329
40-59	1.7	66.0	24.7	2.7	5.0	100.0	4568
60 and above	1.8	64.2	18.9	2.9	12.2	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	1.1	63.0	28.8	4.6	2.5	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	1.6	64.3	27.4	3.4	3.3	100.0	2528
Newar	2.4	59.0	26.0	5.5	7.1	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	1.5	68.2	22.2	2.9	5.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	1.6	56.9	30.0	4.3	7.2	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	0.9	66.2	24.0	1.4	7.5	100.0	1795
Dalit	1.2	63.4	24.3	3.0	8.1	100.0	1693
Muslim	2.1	56.5	24.7	2.0	14.7	100.0	291
Education							
No education	1.5	64.3	18.9	2.9	12.5	100.0	4441
No formal education	1.6	69.9	23.3	1.5	3.6	100.0	2229
Basic education	0.8	67.3	27.7	2.3	1.9	100.0	2865
Secondary education	1.4	58.0	33.8	5.6	1.2	100.0	2799
Higher education	1.9	52.9	37.9	6.1	1.2	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	1.8	68.8	20.9	3.4	5.2	100.0	3837
Business	1.2	64.1	30.5	2.8	1.4	100.0	1236
Service	1.5	58.6	32.6	6.2	1.1	100.0	1484
Daily wage	1.1	65.5	27.1	2.8	3.5	100.0	1085
Household chores	1.0	63.2	25.0	1.7	9.0	100.0	3409
Not working	1.2	59.7	26.1	3.8	9.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	1.2	58.9	32.2	5.1	2.7	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	0.7	51.7	37.2	6.1	4.3	100.0	233
Medium	1.3	65.4	26.1	3.1	4.1	100.0	8222
Low	1.4	62.4	24.2	3.4	8.6	100.0	4417

Table 7.3.5 Perceptions of people's trust in government

Percentage distribution of people by how they rate the level of trust in government, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1403.5)							
	Very good	Good	Bad	Very bad	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	2.9	70.2	19.8	2.5	4.5	100.0	12872
Province							
Province 1	5.7	71.7	18.3	2.3	2.1	100.0	2498
Province 2	5.1	53.0	29.6	4.1	8.2	100.0	2309
Province 3	1.8	69.0	20.5	4.0	4.7	100.0	2565
Province 4	0.8	83.6	11.5	1.1	3.0	100.0	1309
Province 5	0.8	73.6	20.5	1.6	3.6	100.0	2287
Province 6	1.2	86.7	8.6	0.7	2.8	100.0	707
Province 7	3.0	72.5	17.3	1.1	6.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone							
Mountain	0.8	71.1	16.8	5.5	5.8	100.0	1153
Hill	4.1	74.1	16.0	2.3	3.4	100.0	4771
Tarai	2.5	67.4	23.0	2.2	5.0	100.0	6948
Urban/rural							
Municipality	3.0	68.1	22.1	2.2	4.5	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	2.8	73.6	16.3	3.0	4.4	100.0	5007
Sex							
Men	3.3	68.6	22.7	3.5	2.0	100.0	6064
Women	2.6	71.7	17.3	1.6	6.7	100.0	6808
Age group							
18-24	2.3	69.9	23.3	2.6	1.9	100.0	1693
25-39	2.4	69.8	22.1	2.6	3.1	100.0	4329
40-59	3.1	71.5	18.7	2.6	4.0	100.0	4568
60 and above	4.1	68.7	15.2	2.0	9.9	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group							
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	2.1	67.5	25.4	3.0	2.0	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	2.5	72.8	19.3	2.8	2.6	100.0	2528
Newar	3.8	63.4	21.6	4.1	7.1	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	3.0	75.3	15.9	2.0	3.8	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	5.4	58.7	26.2	4.1	5.7	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	1.5	73.2	17.7	1.2	6.4	100.0	1795
Dalit	3.3	69.2	18.6	2.3	6.5	100.0	1693
Muslim	5.7	60.7	20.4	2.8	10.4	100.0	291
Education							
No education	4.0	68.7	15.3	2.1	9.9	100.0	4441
No formal education	3.2	75.7	16.8	1.2	3.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	2.2	74.3	19.6	2.3	1.5	100.0	2865
Secondary education	2.0	66.4	27.0	3.7	0.8	100.0	2799
Higher education	1.5	58.3	33.8	6.1	0.4	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities							
Agriculture	4.1	74.1	16.3	2.4	3.2	100.0	3837
Business	1.7	72.0	22.2	2.5	1.6	100.0	1236
Service	1.8	66.6	26.9	4.2	0.6	100.0	1484
Daily wage	2.9	72.7	18.3	3.0	3.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	2.3	69.4	19.1	1.4	7.9	100.0	3409
Not working	3.3	64.7	21.6	2.7	7.7	100.0	1494
Other activities	4.7	61.4	26.0	5.6	2.4	100.0	326
Economic status							
High	1.6	57.4	33.2	4.5	3.2	100.0	233
Medium	2.6	71.3	20.6	2.2	3.3	100.0	8222
Low	3.6	69.0	17.7	2.9	6.8	100.0	4417

Table 7.4.A Expected changes to the current situation (overall)

Percentage distribution of people who believe there will be positive/negative or no changes to the present economic and political situation of the country, their living standards and trust in parties and government over the next five years (Q1404) (N=12872)					
	Improve	No change	Deteriorate	DK/CS	Total
Economic condition	85.0	7.7	1.9	5.4	100.0
Own standard of living	83.1	10.8	2.0	4.1	100.0
Political situation	79.5	10.6	2.8	7.2	100.0
People's trust in political parties	78.8	11.6	2.4	7.2	100.0
People's trust in the government	82.8	8.9	1.9	6.4	100.0

Table 7.4.1 Expectations for the economic condition of Nepal

Percentage distribution of people who believe there will be positive/negative or no changes to the present economic condition of Nepal, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1404.1)						
	Improve	No change	Deteriorate	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	85.0	7.7	1.9	5.4	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	85.9	9.0	1.8	3.3	100.0	2498
Province 2	80.1	7.4	2.0	10.5	100.0	2309
Province 3	82.8	9.5	2.5	5.2	100.0	2565
Province 4	90.2	5.3	1.3	3.2	100.0	1309
Province 5	86.2	8.5	2.3	3.0	100.0	2287
Province 6	94.8	2.8	0.1	2.3	100.0	707
Province 7	83.7	6.1	1.5	8.7	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	82.0	8.4	2.2	7.4	100.0	1153
Hill	86.2	7.5	1.9	4.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	84.7	7.8	1.8	5.7	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	84.0	8.5	2.2	5.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	86.6	6.5	1.4	5.4	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	85.6	8.0	2.6	3.8	100.0	6064
Women	84.5	7.5	1.3	6.8	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	87.2	8.8	1.6	2.4	100.0	1693
25-39	86.5	8.0	1.7	3.8	100.0	4329
40-59	85.1	7.5	2.2	5.2	100.0	4568
60 and above	80.5	6.8	1.9	10.8	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	85.3	8.8	2.6	3.2	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	86.1	7.7	2.5	3.7	100.0	2528
Newar	80.3	10.8	2.6	6.3	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	86.1	7.8	1.6	4.5	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	83.3	6.1	2.0	8.5	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	85.1	7.3	1.1	6.5	100.0	1795
Dalit	83.8	8.0	1.4	6.8	100.0	1693
Muslim	84.2	3.7	0.6	11.5	100.0	291
Education						
No education	81.0	7.1	1.3	10.6	100.0	4441
No formal education	87.6	7.6	1.6	3.1	100.0	2229
Basic education	87.8	7.8	1.6	2.8	100.0	2865
Secondary education	86.1	8.8	3.0	2.1	100.0	2799
Higher education	87.3	7.7	3.8	1.1	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	85.6	6.7	2.0	5.7	100.0	3837
Business	86.6	9.3	2.2	1.8	100.0	1236
Service	86.8	8.1	3.1	2.0	100.0	1484
Daily wage	86.1	9.2	1.2	3.6	100.0	1085
Household chores	83.8	7.6	1.3	7.2	100.0	3409
Not working	82.1	8.2	1.4	8.3	100.0	1494
Other activities	86.7	5.9	4.1	3.4	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	88.9	6.8	1.0	3.3	100.0	233
Medium	85.8	7.8	2.1	4.3	100.0	8222
Low	83.4	7.7	1.5	7.4	100.0	4417

Table 7.4.2 Expectations for respondents' own standard of living

Percentage distribution of people who believe there will be positive/negative or no changes to their present standard of living, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1404.2)						
	Improve	No change	Deteriorate	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	83.1	10.8	2.0	4.1	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	81.5	11.5	3.1	3.9	100.0	2498
Province 2	83.4	7.7	1.1	7.8	100.0	2309
Province 3	82.0	11.5	3.0	3.6	100.0	2565
Province 4	85.7	10.6	1.9	1.7	100.0	1309
Province 5	82.5	15.3	0.7	1.5	100.0	2287
Province 6	92.8	5.5	0.7	1.0	100.0	707
Province 7	81.2	8.8	2.5	7.5	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	77.1	12.8	3.7	6.4	100.0	1153
Hill	82.2	12.5	2.5	2.9	100.0	4771
Tarai	84.8	9.3	1.3	4.5	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	82.9	10.8	2.0	4.3	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	83.5	10.8	2.0	3.7	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	84.3	10.6	1.9	3.2	100.0	6064
Women	82.1	11.1	2.0	4.9	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	91.8	5.8	0.4	2.0	100.0	1693
25-39	87.6	8.9	0.7	2.8	100.0	4329
40-59	81.9	12.0	2.2	3.9	100.0	4568
60 and above	70.6	15.8	5.1	8.5	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	84.3	11.4	2.0	2.4	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	84.0	10.5	2.2	3.2	100.0	2528
Newar	78.1	14.3	3.2	4.4	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	81.3	12.6	2.7	3.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	86.3	6.7	0.7	6.3	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	84.8	9.5	1.0	4.7	100.0	1795
Dalit	80.8	11.9	2.2	5.2	100.0	1693
Muslim	84.0	5.8	0.4	9.8	100.0	291
Education						
No education	74.9	13.6	3.9	7.7	100.0	4441
No formal education	84.0	12.0	1.3	2.7	100.0	2229
Basic education	87.8	8.9	0.9	2.4	100.0	2865
Secondary education	89.5	7.8	0.9	1.8	100.0	2799
Higher education	89.7	8.8	0.5	1.0	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	83.1	10.8	2.1	4.0	100.0	3837
Business	90.6	7.6	0.4	1.4	100.0	1236
Service	88.7	9.0	1.2	1.2	100.0	1484
Daily wage	81.6	12.7	1.9	3.8	100.0	1085
Household chores	81.0	12.3	1.8	4.9	100.0	3409
Not working	75.8	12.0	4.5	7.7	100.0	1494
Other activities	90.8	4.7	0.8	3.7	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	89.4	8.0	1.4	1.1	100.0	233
Medium	86.5	9.0	1.3	3.3	100.0	8222
Low	76.6	14.4	3.2	5.8	100.0	4417

Table 7.4.3 Expectations for the political situation of Nepal

Percentage distribution of people who believe there will be positive/negative or no changes to the present political situation of Nepal, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1404.3)					
	Improve	No change	Deteriorate	DK/CS	Number
Overall	79.5	10.6	2.8	7.2	12872
Province					
Province 1	80.7	11.8	2.3	5.2	2498
Province 2	72.5	8.9	3.7	14.9	2309
Province 3	78.3	11.9	3.0	6.8	2565
Province 4	87.0	7.6	1.2	4.2	1309
Province 5	77.7	14.7	4.5	3.2	2287
Province 6	91.4	5.4	0.3	2.9	707
Province 7	81.1	7.0	1.2	10.8	1198
Ecological zone					
Mountain	73.2	13.2	3.2	10.4	1153
Hill	81.5	10.6	2.4	5.5	4771
Tarai	79.1	10.1	3.0	7.8	6948
Urban/rural					
Municipality	78.3	11.5	3.2	7.0	7865
Rural Municipality	81.3	9.1	2.1	7.5	5007
Sex					
Men	80.1	11.4	3.6	4.9	6064
Women	78.9	9.8	2.1	9.2	6808
Age group					
18-24	81.8	11.3	2.9	3.9	1693
25-39	79.3	11.8	3.0	5.9	4329
40-59	80.5	10.1	2.6	6.8	4568
60 and above	75.9	8.7	2.5	13.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group					
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	80.3	12.6	3.5	3.5	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	80.8	11.2	3.8	4.1	2528
Newar	75.7	10.4	4.0	9.9	441
Hill Janajati	81.1	10.8	1.7	6.4	3019
Tarai Caste	76.8	7.3	4.1	11.8	1270
Tarai Janajati	79.9	10.2	1.4	8.5	1795
Dalit	77.5	10.3	2.7	9.6	1693
Muslim	71.5	8.2	1.1	19.2	291
Education					
No education	75.1	9.1	2.2	13.6	4441
No formal education	83.4	9.9	1.8	4.8	2229
Basic education	81.5	12.2	2.1	4.2	2865
Secondary education	80.9	11.7	4.4	3.0	2799
Higher education	81.3	10.5	6.3	1.9	537
Occupation/usual activities					
Agriculture	80.7	9.1	2.5	7.7	3837
Business	84.9	9.6	2.4	3.1	1236
Service	81.1	11.2	5.1	2.6	1484
Daily wage	78.1	12.8	3.1	6.0	1085
Household chores	77.3	11.5	2.2	9.0	3409
Not working	75.4	11.3	2.2	11.1	1494
Other activities	82.6	8.0	4.3	5.1	326
Economic status					
High	79.0	10.0	8.0	3.1	233
Medium	81.0	10.3	3.0	5.6	8222
Low	76.6	11.1	2.0	10.3	4417

Table 7.4.4 Expectations for people's trust in political parties

Percentage distribution of people who believe there will be positive/negative or no changes to the level of trust in political parties, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1404.4)						
	Improve	No change	Deteriorate	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	78.8	11.6	2.4	7.2	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	80.3	12.7	2.2	4.8	100.0	2498
Province 2	70.0	11.5	2.8	15.7	100.0	2309
Province 3	77.9	12.9	2.9	6.3	100.0	2565
Province 4	86.1	8.3	1.2	4.4	100.0	1309
Province 5	77.9	15.1	3.2	3.8	100.0	2287
Province 6	91.0	5.8	0.2	2.9	100.0	707
Province 7	80.9	7.4	1.4	10.2	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	72.7	13.8	3.5	10.0	100.0	1153
Hill	81.5	11.1	2.3	5.2	100.0	4771
Tarai	77.9	11.7	2.2	8.2	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	77.4	12.8	2.7	7.1	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	80.9	9.9	1.8	7.5	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	79.8	12.2	3.0	4.9	100.0	6064
Women	77.8	11.1	1.8	9.3	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	81.2	12.7	2.8	3.3	100.0	1693
25-39	79.2	12.9	2.4	5.5	100.0	4329
40-59	79.2	11.1	2.2	7.4	100.0	4568
60 and above	75.3	9.6	2.1	13.0	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	80.5	13.6	2.8	3.1	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	80.5	12.0	3.2	4.3	100.0	2528
Newar	72.6	14.9	2.7	9.7	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	80.4	11.3	2.0	6.4	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	74.6	9.1	3.3	13.0	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	79.6	11.0	0.9	8.5	100.0	1795
Dalit	76.7	11.6	2.4	9.4	100.0	1693
Muslim	70.6	9.4	0.9	19.1	100.0	291
Education						
No education	73.9	9.9	2.1	14.0	100.0	4441
No formal education	82.5	11.6	1.3	4.6	100.0	2229
Basic education	81.4	12.9	1.6	4.1	100.0	2865
Secondary education	80.8	12.7	3.8	2.7	100.0	2799
Higher education	79.2	13.2	5.5	2.1	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	80.6	9.6	2.4	7.5	100.0	3837
Business	82.5	11.7	2.6	3.3	100.0	1236
Service	81.3	12.9	3.4	2.4	100.0	1484
Daily wage	75.2	16.3	2.3	6.2	100.0	1085
Household chores	76.2	12.5	1.8	9.5	100.0	3409
Not working	76.7	10.3	2.2	10.8	100.0	1494
Other activities	79.8	11.5	3.6	5.1	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	75.3	17.4	3.7	3.5	100.0	233
Medium	80.3	11.4	2.6	5.7	100.0	8222
Low	76.1	11.8	1.8	10.3	100.0	4417

Table 7.4.5 Expectations for people's trust in the government

Percentage distribution of people who believe there will be positive/negative or no changes to the level of trust in the government, Nepal, 2017/18 (Q1404.5)						
	Improve	No change	Deteriorate	DK/CS	Total	Number
Overall	82.8	8.9	1.9	6.4	100.0	12872
Province						
Province 1	84.9	9.1	1.4	4.6	100.0	2498
Province 2	74.1	9.8	2.7	13.4	100.0	2309
Province 3	81.4	10.8	2.6	5.2	100.0	2565
Province 4	89.7	6.0	0.9	3.4	100.0	1309
Province 5	83.6	10.4	2.3	3.7	100.0	2287
Province 6	94.4	2.9	0.1	2.6	100.0	707
Province 7	82.4	6.8	1.1	9.8	100.0	1198
Ecological zone						
Mountain	77.1	11.2	2.7	9.1	100.0	1153
Hill	85.9	8.2	1.6	4.3	100.0	4771
Tarai	81.6	9.0	1.9	7.4	100.0	6948
Urban/rural						
Municipality	81.4	10.1	2.2	6.4	100.0	7865
Rural Municipality	85.1	7.1	1.3	6.5	100.0	5007
Sex						
Men	83.6	9.5	2.5	4.4	100.0	6064
Women	82.1	8.4	1.3	8.2	100.0	6808
Age group						
18-24	85.2	9.8	1.8	3.1	100.0	1693
25-39	83.7	9.6	1.8	4.9	100.0	4329
40-59	82.9	8.6	2.1	6.4	100.0	4568
60 and above	79.2	7.5	1.7	11.6	100.0	2282
Caste/ethnic group						
Hill Brahmin, Sanyasi	83.5	11.1	2.0	3.4	100.0	1835
Hill Chhetri, Thakuri	84.6	8.5	3.0	3.9	100.0	2528
Newar	82.8	8.3	2.2	6.7	100.0	441
Hill Janajati	84.1	9.6	1.0	5.3	100.0	3019
Tarai Caste	77.6	8.2	2.9	11.3	100.0	1270
Tarai Janajati	83.9	7.2	0.9	8.0	100.0	1795
Dalit	80.8	9.1	2.0	8.1	100.0	1693
Muslim	77.3	4.9	0.8	16.9	100.0	291
Education						
No education	78.5	8.0	1.6	11.9	100.0	4441
No formal education	85.8	8.7	1.2	4.3	100.0	2229
Basic education	86.0	8.7	1.3	4.0	100.0	2865
Secondary education	84.2	10.4	2.7	2.6	100.0	2799
Higher education	81.2	11.0	5.5	2.3	100.0	537
Occupation/usual activities						
Agriculture	84.9	7.4	1.5	6.2	100.0	3837
Business	86.7	8.6	1.9	2.8	100.0	1236
Service	83.9	11.0	2.7	2.4	100.0	1484
Daily wage	81.2	11.3	1.9	5.6	100.0	1085
Household chores	80.3	8.9	2.0	8.7	100.0	3409
Not working	80.0	9.0	1.6	9.4	100.0	1494
Other activities	82.3	9.6	2.3	5.8	100.0	326
Economic status						
High	76.9	13.3	5.2	4.7	100.0	233
Medium	84.1	8.9	2.1	5.0	100.0	8222
Low	80.8	8.7	1.3	9.2	100.0	4417

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