

# Nepal 2019



## Child Mortality

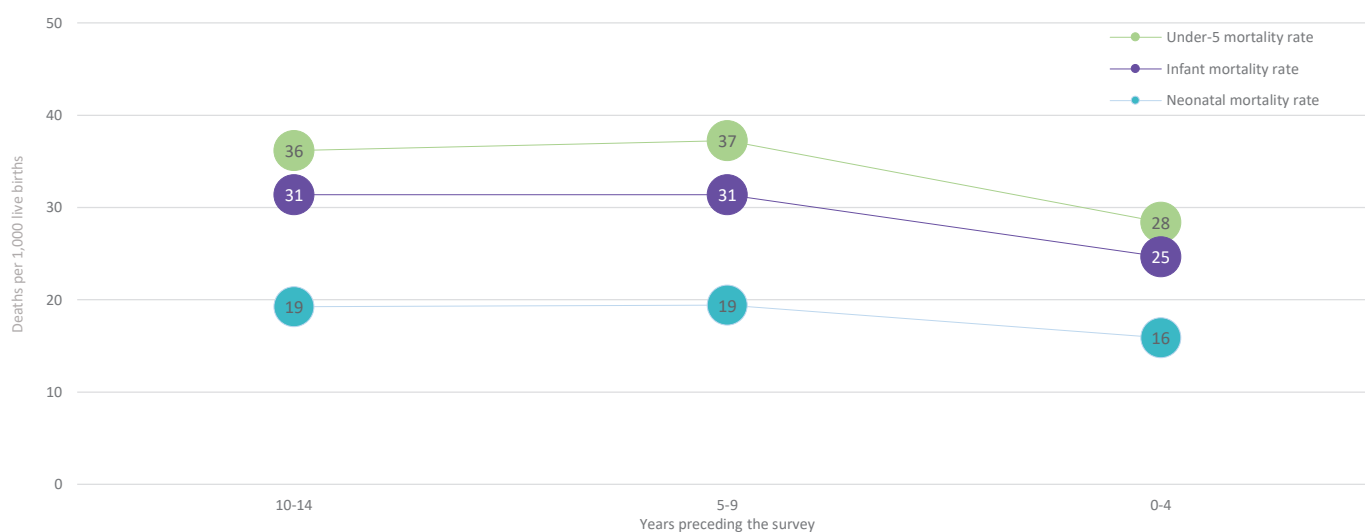
Multiple Indicator  
Cluster Surveys



Government of Nepal  
National Planning Commission  
Central Bureau of Statistics



### Mortality Rates among Children Under-5



Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality rate: SDG 3.2.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate	Infant mortality rate	Child mortality rate	Under-5 mortality rate: SDG 3.2.1
0-4	16	9	25	4	28
5-9	19	12	31	6	37
10-14	19	12	31	5	36

**Neonatal mortality (NN):** probability of dying within the first month of life

**Post-neonatal mortality:** calculated as difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates

**Infant mortality ( ${}_4q_0$ ):** probability of dying between birth and first birthday

**Child mortality ( ${}_4q_1$ ):** probability of dying between the first and fifth birthday

**Under-5 mortality ( ${}_5q_0$ ):** probability of dying between birth and fifth birthday

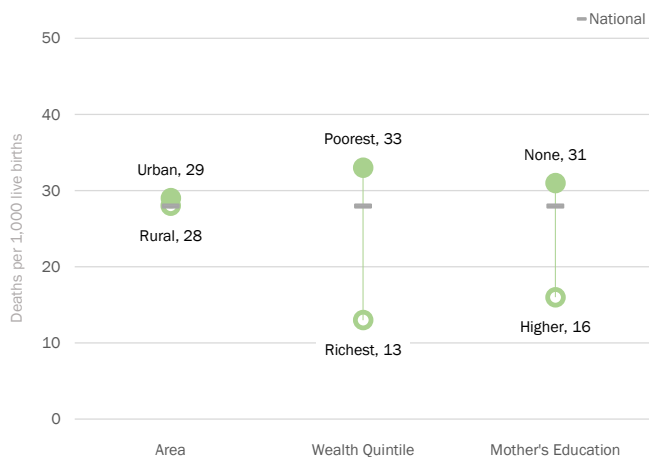
MICS uses a **direct method for estimation of child mortality**. This involves collecting **full birth histories** whereby women age 15-49 are asked for the date of birth of each child born alive, whether the child is still alive and, if not, the age at death.

## Key Messages

- In the five years preceding this MICS, the under-five mortality rate, infant mortality rate and neonatal mortality rate have all declined in Nepal. These declines represent important progress for Nepal in terms decreasing rates of child mortality. In the five years prior to NMICS 2019, the under-five mortality rate declined to 28 deaths per 1,000 live births, which is a reduction from 37 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- In the five years prior to NMICS 2019, the infant mortality rate declined to 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, from 31 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Data from NMICS 2019 also indicate a decrease in neonatal mortality in the five years preceding the survey, which is down to 16 deaths per 1,000 live births from 19 deaths per 1,000 live births five years ago.
- In Nepal, 33% of children born into the poorest households will not survive to their fifth birthday compared to 13% of children from the richest households. Moreover, 31% of children whose mothers/caretakers have no education will die before the age of five in comparison 16% of children whose mothers/caretakers have higher educational attainments.
- Under five mortality is heavily impacted by demographic risk factors. Male children, children born to older mothers (>40 years), and children who are born less than two years after the birth of another child are far more likely to die before their fifth birthdays (32%, 40% and 41% respectively) than are female children, children born to women 20-34 years and children who are born four or more years after another child (25%, 26% and 25% respectively).
- Under five mortality in Nepal is also impacted by region of residence. Children born in Bagmati Province are less than half as likely (9%) to die during the first month of life (neonatal mortality) than are children born in Sudoorpaschim Province (25%). In Province 2 and Bagmati Province 19% of children will die before their fifth birthday (under-5 mortality) compared to 39% in Sudoorpaschim province and 40% in Province 5.

# Child Mortality Disparities

## Under-5 mortality rate by socio-economic characteristics & area



## Under-5 mortality rate by demographic risk factors



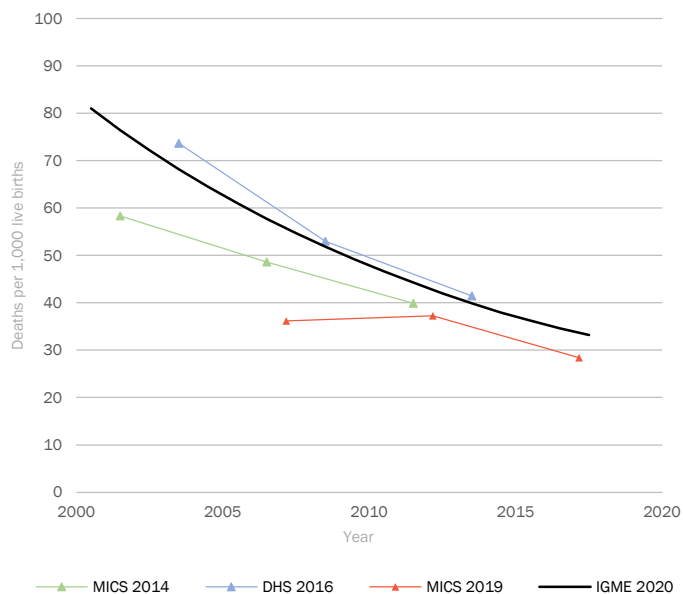
Under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by socio-economic characteristics, area and demographic risk factors

## Neonatal & under-5 mortality rates by province

Province	Neonatal mortality	Under-5 mortality
<b>National</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>
Province 1	20	32
Province 2	10	19
Bagmati Province	9	19
Gandaki Province	18	30
Lumbini Province	22	40
Karnali Province	11	30
Sudoorpaschim Province	25	39

Neonatal mortality and under-5 mortality rates (deaths per 1,000 live births) for the five-year period preceding the survey, by region

## Trends in under-5 mortality rates



The source data used in the above graph is taken from the survey findings report of MICS 2019 and the IGME 2020 data downloaded from the UN IGME web portal.

Child mortality source data and child mortality estimates are published on [www.childmortality.org](http://www.childmortality.org), the web portal of the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME). Data from the same source may differ between a report and UN IGME web portal as UN IGME recalculates estimates using smaller intervals, longer reference periods and/or calendar years (if data are available).

UN IGME are estimates based on available survey, census and/or vital registration data. These may include both direct and indirect calculation methods. In order to reconcile differences between data sources, a smooth trend line is fit through the different data sources. The present trend line excludes the, at the time, unpublished MICS 2019 data.

The Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2019 by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF and Government of Nepal provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Nepal MICS 2019 related to Child Mortality. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables CS.1, CS.2, and CS.3 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on [mics.unicef.org/surveys](http://mics.unicef.org/surveys).