

# Nepal 2019



## Fertility & Family Planning

Multiple Indicator  
Cluster Surveys

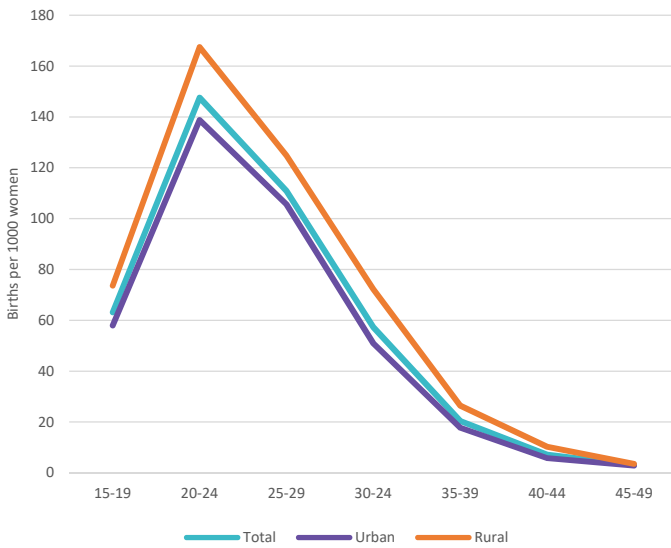
### Fertility



Government of Nepal  
National Planning Commission  
Central Bureau of Statistics

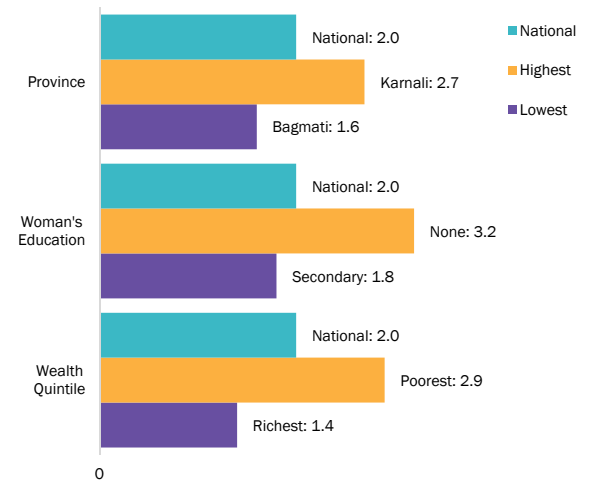


#### Age Specific Fertility Rates



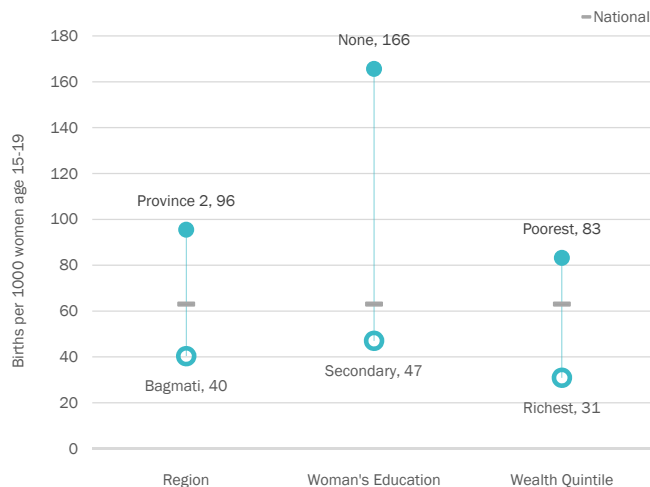
Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of married women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women

#### Total Fertility Rate



The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) calculated for each of the five-year age groups of married women, from age 15 through to age 49

#### Adolescent Birth Rate: SDG indicator 3.7.2

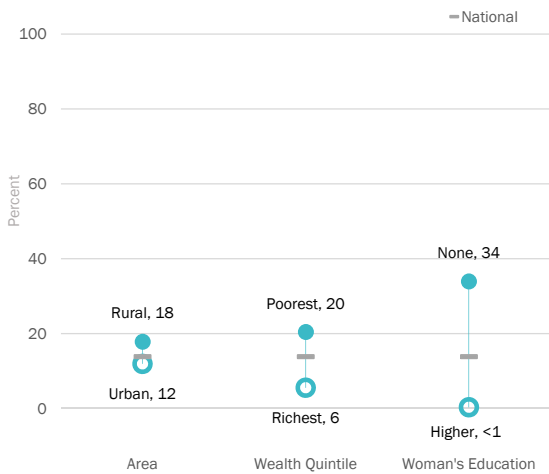


Age-specific fertility rate for married girls aged 15-19 years for the three-year period preceding the survey

Adolescent Birth rate SDG 3.7.2 indicator is under target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

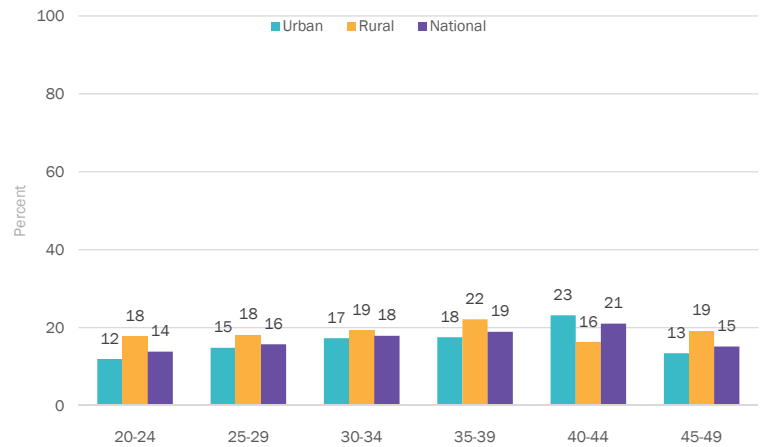
Reducing adolescent fertility and addressing the multiple factors underlying it are essential for improving sexual and reproductive health and the social and economic well-being of adolescents. Preventing births very early in a woman's life is an important measure to improve maternal health and reduce infant mortality.

## Early Child Bearing - by Age 18



Percentage of married women aged 20-24 years who have had a live birth before the of age 18, by background characteristics

## Trends in Early Child Bearing - by Age 18

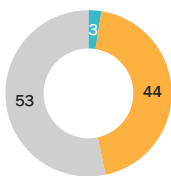


Percentage of married women aged 20-49 years who have had a live birth before the age of 18

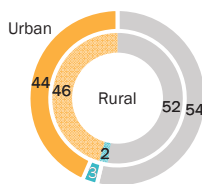
## Family Planning

### Method of Family Planning by Various Characteristics

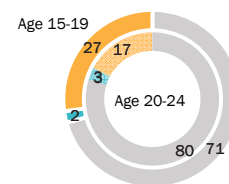
Type of method\*



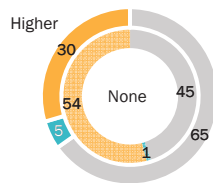
By Area



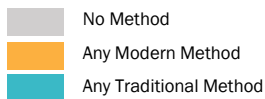
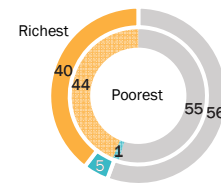
By Age



By Woman's Education



By Wealth Quintile

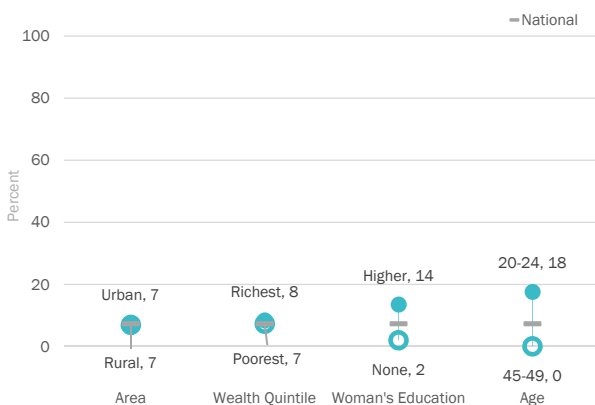


Percentage of married women aged 15-49 years who are using a contraceptive method

\*Modern Methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pills, male condom, Female condom, diaphragm, foam, jelly and contraceptive patch  
Traditional methods refer to periodic abstinence and withdrawal

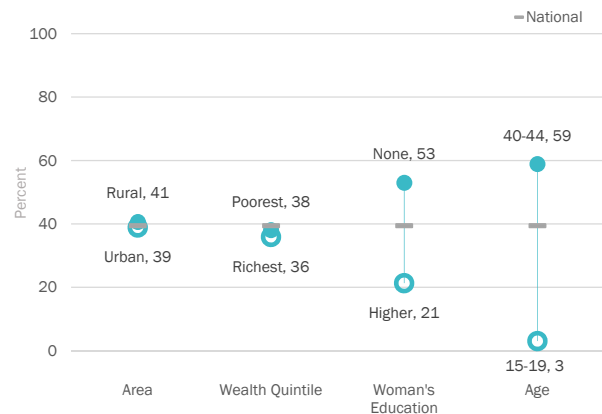
## Met Need for Family Planning

### Met Need for Family Planning - Spacing



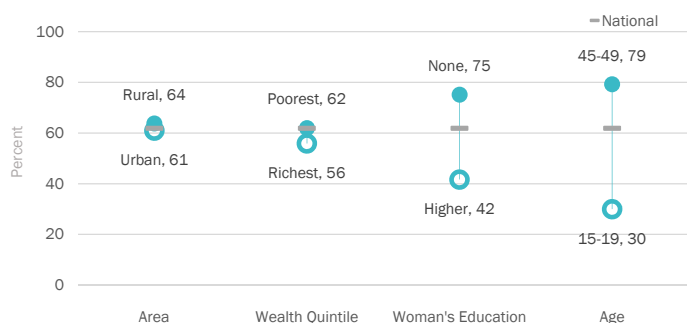
Percentage of married women aged 15-49 years with a met need for family planning for spacing, by background characteristics

### Met Need for Family Planning - Limiting



Percentage of married women aged 15-49 years with a met need for family planning for limiting, by background characteristics

## Percentage of Demand for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods - SDG Indicator 3.7.1



The proportion of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDG indicator 3.7.1) is useful in assessing overall levels of coverage for family planning programmes and services. Access to and use of an effective means to prevent pregnancy helps enable women and their partners to exercise their rights to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so. Meeting demand for family planning with modern methods also contributes to maternal and child health by preventing unintended pregnancies and closely spaced pregnancies, which are at higher risk for poor obstetrical outcomes.

## Provincial Data on Fertility & Family Planning

Province	Adolescent Birth Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Child bearing before 18	Contraception Use of modern method among married / in-union women	Contraception Use of any method among married / in-union women	Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods among married / in-union women
<b>National</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>61.9</b>
Province 1	61	2.0	11.9	44.3	48.0	62.1
Province 2	96	2.7	19.4	46.9	47.2	66.2
Bagmati Province	40	1.6	7.9	45.2	48.7	61.2
Gandaki Province	58	1.8	17.7	32.5	35.6	49.4
Lumbini Province	57	1.9	12.6	45.6	47.3	63.4
Karnali Province	81	2.7	24.1	45.7	46.1	62.3
Sudoorpashchim Province	60	2.4	14.0	43.3	48.0	62.4

## Key Messages

- Births amongst married girls aged 15-19 years is much higher for girls who have no education (166 per 1,000 live births) compared to married girls who have a secondary education (47 per 1,000 live births). Married girls at the ages of 15-19 from the poorest households are also far more likely to give birth (83 per 1,000 live births) than are married girls from the richest households (31 per 1,000 live births).
- Data from NMICS 2019 indicate that education level of women aged 15-19 significantly impacts adolescent fertility, suggesting that increased access to education for adolescent girls could significantly reduce adolescent fertility, and thus ensure the wellbeing of adolescents. Moreover, adolescent girls who have already given birth may be deprived of education and should be prioritized.
- Women from the poorest households are three times as likely to have a live birth before the age of 18 (20%) than women from the richest households (6%). Nine percent (9%) of women aged 20-24 years with a higher educational attainment level had a live birth before 18 years of age, compared to 34% of women 20-24 years with no education.
- Province 2 has the highest adolescent birth rate in Nepal, at 96 births per 1,000 live births.

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 Fertility and Family Planning. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TM.1.1, TM.2.1, TM.2.2W, TM.2.3W, TM.3.1 and TM.3.3 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](https://mics.unicef.org/surveys).

