

Nepal - Barriers to Family Planning Use in Eastern Nepal: Results from a Mixed Methods Study 2016

Ministry of Health (MOH) - Government of Nepal

Report generated on: May 23, 2018

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

This study was designed as a mixed methods follow-up study to the 2016 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS). The 2016 NDHS is a nationally representative survey of 12,862 women age 15-49 and 4,063 men age 15-49 residing in 11,040 interviewed households.

Out of 44 eligible clusters in the Terai and Hill areas of Province 1 (most of the former Eastern Region), 17 were ultimately selected for the follow-up study. These clusters were chosen based primarily on timing of the NDHS fieldwork in the area, with a desire for geographic diversity and urban-rural representativeness within each altitudinal belt balanced against logistical practicality: during the monsoon season, roads changed quickly and a cluster that DHS had just completed was not always accessible for follow-up.

Initially, a total of 10 urban and 7 rural clusters were sampled; 11 clusters were in the Terai and 6 were in the Hill region. This produced a cluster composition that was largely consistent with the overall composition of eligible clusters in the region, although slightly more representative of urban and Terai areas. Importantly, during NDHS fieldwork, some rural clusters in Nepal were officially reclassified as urban. This classification affected three of the rural clusters selected for this study, which are now considered urban under the new designation. As a result, 13 of the 17 selected study clusters are classified as urban, which is similar to the revised cluster composition of the 44 eligible clusters.

Response Rate

Response rate was 194 of 215, or 90.2%.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2016-09	2016-07	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

The study design used computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) in both the NDHS and the follow-up. Because the NDHS used CAPI, it was possible for the program to determine which women were eligible for follow-up immediately after the cluster was closed and securely transfer relevant data from the NDHS to computer tablets for the follow-up study.

A single field team of three female interviewers conducted the entire follow-up study over the course of 3 months. The follow-up interviewers met with the NDHS team to receive maps and guidance on household numbering and to transfer selected DHS data entry from eligible respondents. Follow-up interviewers or a supervisor typically met the NDHS teams while in the field to walk the cluster and view the household map, and then returned to the cluster immediately after the NDHS team completed to receive preliminary data about selected respondents via Bluetooth. In three clusters the follow-up team was not able to meet the NDHS team prior to their departure, and data from the NDHS were transmitted remotely to the follow-up interviewers via the Internet File Streaming System (IFSS) system.

Interviews were conducted using a CAPI program implemented in Windows tablet computers. The CAPI program used exported NDHS data to enable interviewers to relocate respondents and reconfirm their identity through repeated questions about background characteristics. Upon respondents' consent, interviewers also used an audio recorder to capture responses to open-ended questions. The study benefited from a multi-modal design: responses to closed-ended questions could be used to confirm consistency with NDHS and to provide supplemental information about barriers to family planning, while responses to openended questions could shed light on the intended meaning behind those responses.

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
New ERA		

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available

Related Materials

Questionnaires

2016 NHDS Follow-on Study/ Barriers to Family Planning Use in Eastern Nepal Questionnaire

Title 2016 NHDS Follow-on Study/ Barriers to Family Planning Use in Eastern Nepal Questionnaire
Author(s) Ministry of Health
Country Nepal
Language English
Filename Nepal_2016_DHS-QRS_questionnaire_OD70.pdf

Reports

Barriers to Family Planning Use in Eastern Nepal: Results from a Mixed Methods Study, Report

Title Barriers to Family Planning Use in Eastern Nepal: Results from a Mixed Methods Study, Report
subtitle DHS Qualitative Research Studies No. 21
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Date 2018-05-01
Country Nepal
Language English

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Filename <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/QRS21/QRS21.pdf>