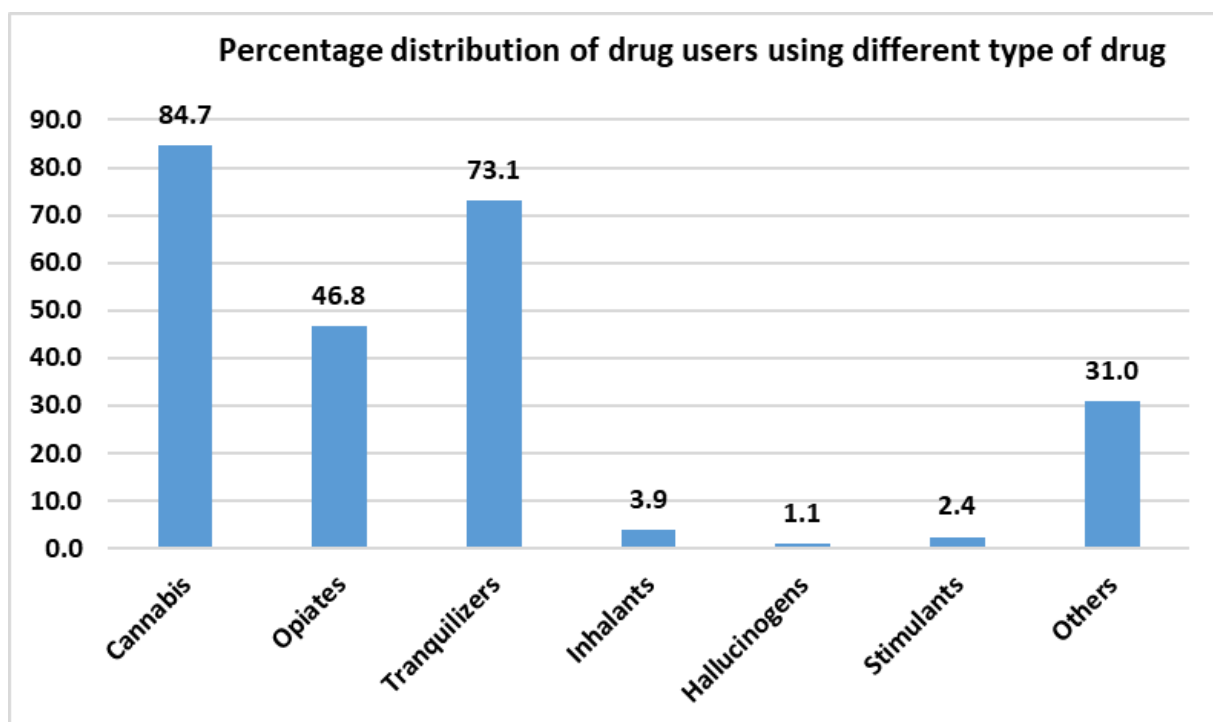


Nepal Drug Users Survey 2076



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Home Affairs

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Nepal Drug Users Survey, 2076

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Message

It is my great pleasure to present the report of Nepal Drug Users Survey (NDUS) 2076 conducted with technical support of Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). This report provides the information regarding the scenario of drug usage in Nepal. Evidences from this survey will help us better understand the situation, challenges and the outcome which will act as an effective tool to develop evidence based and informed interventions.

The abuse of illegal substances has been one of the major problem faced by Nepal for four decades. According to the survey conducted in 2063 B.S., the total number of drug users were 46,309 whereas the number reached 91,534 in the survey of 2069 B.S. The statistics shows that the number of drug users in Nepal have been annually increasing with rate of 11.36 percentage. The present survey reveals that the number reached 1,30,424 and the annual growth rate is 5.06 percentage. We know that youths are backbone of progress and development of nation. As per the survey report majority of drug users (69.5 percent) in Nepal are between the ages of 20-29. The drug usage impacts negatively on social, cultural, economic, academic and physiological development of their lives. In this sense, if youths fall in vicious cycle of drug abuse, this remains as sensible matter for society. However, this is really a serious issue for the nation which needs to be addressed in time.

The scenario of such drug addiction on the one hand has generated challenge to achieve national goal of constructing healthy, civilized, virtuous citizen and crime free society and on the other hand has obstructed to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, we have to pursue fruitful ways to control the growing number of drug users. The concerned ministries, secretariats, departments and offices of the Government of Nepal and non-state actors have to prioritize the issue of narcotic drug control and prevention promoting campaign at individual, community and national level.

Ministry of Home Affairs has adopted a balance approach and promoted implementation of comprehensive, integrated policies and programs to address drug problems. A multi-stakeholder response has been adopted by ministry for supply control and demand reduction initiatives.

Finally, I would like to thank Chief Narcotic Control Officer and Narcotic Drug Control Section of the Ministry, Central Bureau of Statistics, advisors, experts, field staffs and related civil personnel who directly and indirectly involved and cooperated to conduct the Nepal Drug Users Survey and publish this report. I am hopeful that the report will be source of information for all the stakeholders, researchers and students. Eventually, effective coordination and collaboration from all sectors and levels for combating the narcotic drug problems.

Ram Bahadur Thapa "Badal"
Minister



GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS



Singha Durbar
Kathmandu, Nepal

Date:.....

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Foreword

It is my great pleasure to present the awaited report of Nepal Drug Users Survey 2076 conducted by Ministry of Home Affairs with technical support of Central Bureau of Statistics(CBS). The survey provides statistically sound and policy-relevant data on the current number of drug users and pattern of drug usage at both national and provincial level in Nepal. Furthermore, it elaborates the socio-demographic and behavioral characteristics of drug users including their living condition and information of sex, age, education, marital status, occupation status and history of drug usage in household.

I believe that the data presented in this report will be helpful for policy makers, planners, researchers, administrators, development partners and concerned agencies for evidence based decision making and policy formulation for overall drug control strategies such as reduction, prevention and treatment in the country.

I would like to acknowledge the initiatives taken by Joint Secretary Mr. Narayan Prasad Sharma Duwadee for overall leadership to bring the survey into reality. I also like to appreciate the roles of Joint Secretaries Mrs. Indu Ghimire and Mr. Chakra Bahadur Budha of Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Division of the Ministry for their overall leadership during the survey and preparing the report. Likewise, I extend my thanks to Mr. Jhanka Nath Dhakal, Under Secretary who took responsibility to accomplish entire tasks of the survey and paid sincere dedication. I even like to thank Section Officers Mr. Kiran Chandra Subedi, Mr. Ashok Kumar Rai and entire team of Drug Control Section for tireless efforts from operation of survey to preparation of report.

I extend my deep appreciation to Mr. Krishna Tuladhar, Director of CBS for his sincere efforts for successful conduction of the survey and bringing out this report in time and acknowledge Central Bureau of Statistics for providing technical assistance for carrying out this survey. I would also like to extend appreciation to Ms. Binija Dhital Goperma and team of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for their regular advices and support for finalizing this report. I also like to appreciate the support from Narcotic Control Bureau (NCB), Recovering Nepal (RN) and Federation of Drug Demand Reduction (FDDR) Nepal for their continuous and



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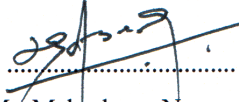
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tireless support, Prof. Dr. Saroj Prasad Ojha and Asst. Prof. Dr. Sagun Ballav Pant, Department of Psychiatry, TU Teaching Hospital for regular advices, Mr. Sabin Shrestha for providing IT Service, Mr. Moho Datta Adhikari, MoHA for editing survey report and all members of steering and technical committee for their valuable guidance throughout the survey process.

Finally, I express my deepest appreciation to field staffs, all respondents and outreach workers who extended their full cooperation for the smooth and successful operation of the survey. I am hopeful that this report will provide strategic directions to find ways of preventing and controlling drug abuse in coming days and will serve as an authentic reference for the academicians, practitioners and those who are interested in this field.

June, 2020

Kathmandu, Nepal


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Mr. Maheshwor Neupane
Secretary

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

B.S. Bikram Sambat (Nepali calender)

CBS Central Bureau of Statistics

ECE Early Childhood Education

HIV Human Immunodeficiency virus

LSD Lysergic Acid Diethylamide

MoHA Ministry of Home Affairs

NDUS Nepal Drug Users Survey

OST Opioid Substitution Therapy

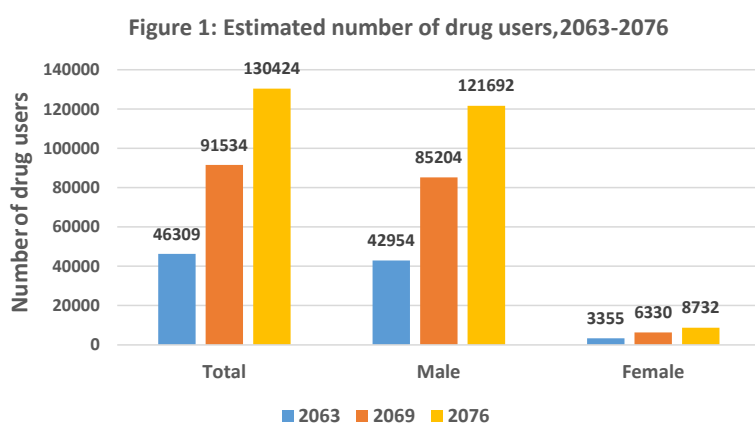
STD Sexual Transmission Diseases

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Nepal conducted the third Nepal Drug Users Survey 2076 (NDUS 2076) with the aim to understand the profiles, substance use patterns and risk behaviors and provide statistically sound and reliable data essential for developing evidence based policies and programs to reduce harmful drugs and their usage in Nepal. This survey was conducted by Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) with technical support of Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and guidance of steering committee and technical committee of experts.

The survey applied an indirect technique of multiplier/benchmark method and interview of 2000 sample of current drug users and is based on demographic and behavioral characteristics.

It is very important to address gender concerns and understand the vulnerabilities of women

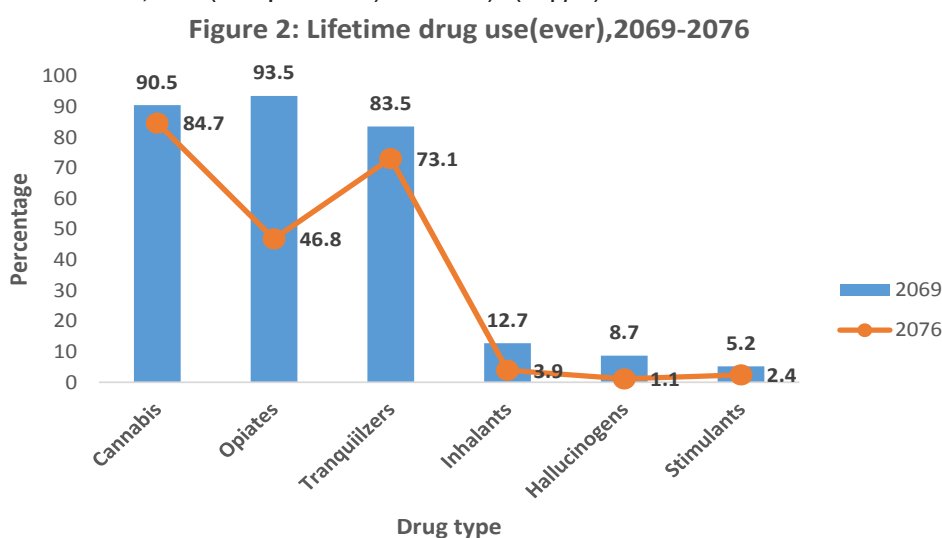


drug users. The study was able to reach 5 percent women respondents out of 2000 interviewees. The low number of female respondents is likely due to the higher level of stigma associated with drug use faced by women.

With the average annual growth of 5.06 percent from 2069 to 2076, current survey estimates that the number of current drug users are 1,30,424 in Nepal. Among them,

1,21,692 (93.3 percent) male and 8,732 (6.7 percent) female). (Fig.1)

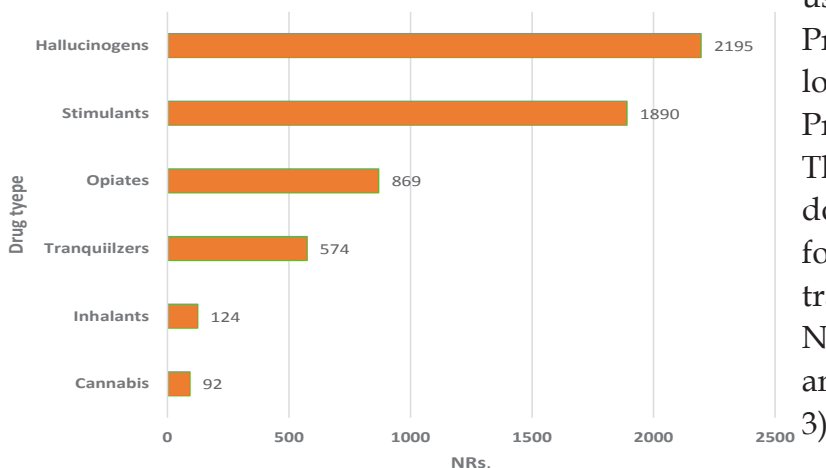
As per survey 1,00,165 (76.2 percent) drug users were below the age of 30 years. Among all 51.1 percent reported as taking drugs at isolated places (51.9 percent of male compared to 35.4 percent of female) and 40.0 percent of drug users claimed that they were not engaged in



any occupation. Overall, greater proportion of female drug users were unemployed (71.7 percent) when compared to males (38.0 per cent) in Nepal.

Cannabis (84.7 percent) was the most commonly used drug followed by tranquilizers (73.1 percent) and opiates (46.8 percent). (Fig 2)

Figure 3: Average cost for drug per dose (NRs.), 2076



The highest proportion of drug users were reported in Bagmati Province (35.6 percent) and the lowest proportion in Karnali Province (1.4 percent).

The average cost for a single dose of cannabis was NRs.92 followed by inhalants NRs.124, tranquilizers NRs.574, opiates NRs.869, stimulants NRs.1890 and hallucinogens NRs.2195. (Fig 3)

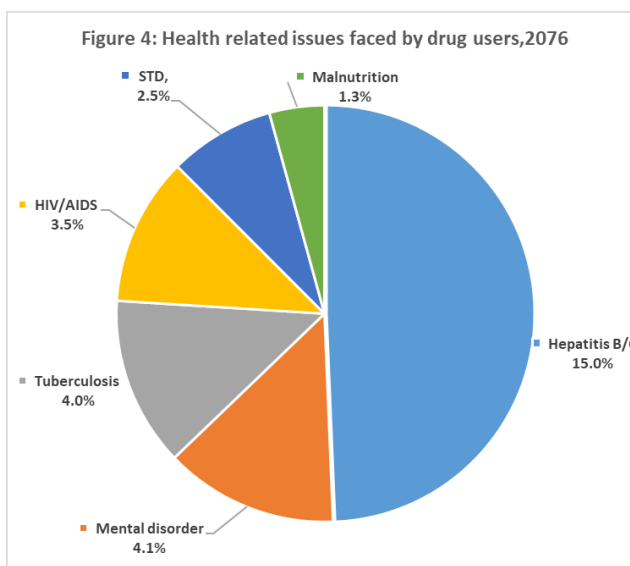
Likewise, injecting is the main mode of drug intake. Among the total drug users, 29.3 percent of drug users were People Who Injected Drug (PWID) and about 5.0 percent of drug users shared needles and syringes with others.

Again, 92.8 percent of total drug users were found as they knew that HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B/C can be transmitted by sharing syringes.(Fig.4)

Peer pressure was the major cause reported for drug intake (89.4 percent) followed by recreation (72.1 percent).

Likewise, 47.2 percent reported that the government should provide employment opportunities and free treatment facilities (36.9 percent) to enhance their life and thereby they quit the drug taking habit.(Fig.5)

Figure 5: Expectation from the government- to improve lives of drug users, 2076



The expectation of the drug users from the government was reported as different ways like 39.2 percent of drug users stated that government should conduct effective screening and inspecting across borders. (Fig.6)

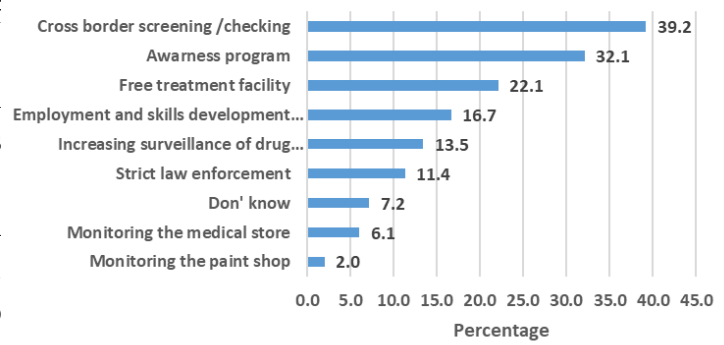
The finding clearly indicates that the drug abuse pattern and magnitude is coinciding the contemporary trends the silver lining is that per annum abuse growth rate has been decreased

as compared to previous survey period. The initiatives taken after 2066 B.S. especially the implementation of drug control strategy seems effective. However, it should be further analyzed scientifically to ascertain the factors responsible for such findings.

The consequence of drug use is crucial for both drug users and society. Collective effort is needed today to control and prevent it. Hence, the result

of this survey is that we need evidence-based and targeted policies and programs and their effective implementation to promote prevention, treatment and care services.

Figure 6 : Expectation from the government - to reduce drug use,2076



Key Findings

Indicator		Value
Estimated number of drug users (excluded cigarettes and alcohol users)	Total	1,30,424
	Male	1,21,692
	Female	8,732
Average annual growth rate (2069-2076)	Total	5.06 percent
Age of drug user	Mean	26.4 years
	Median	25 .0 years
	Standard deviation	6.1 years
Mean age of first drug intake	Inhalants	15 years
	Cannabis	17 years
	Opiates	19 years
	Tranquilizers	20 years
	Stimulants	20 years
	Hallucinogens	22 years
Initiation of first drug use	Cannabis	80.4 percent
	Diazepam	9.4 percent
	Opiates	4.7 percent
	Tramadol	1.9 percent
	Pregabalin	1.9 percent
	Inhalants	1.8 percent
	Hallucinogens	0.5 percent
	Stimulants	0.1 percent
Lifetime drug use (Multiple responses)	Cannabis	84.7 percent
	Tranquilizers	73.1 percent
	Opiates	46.8 percent
	Inhalants	3.9 percent
	Stimulants	2.4 percent
	Hallucinogens	1.1 percent
Average frequency of drugs used per day	Cannabis	4 times
	Opiates	2 times
	Tranquilizers	2 times
	Inhalants	2 times
	Hallucinogens	2 times
	Stimulants	2 times

Indicator		Value
Place of drug intake	Isolated place	51.1 percent
	Home	20.4 percent
	Bush	12.8 percent
	Corridor	7.3 percent
	Under bridge	4.3 percent
	Hotel/Restaurant	2.0 percent
	Pati/Pauwa	1.5 percent
	Other places	0.7 percent
Source of drugs	Friends	67.7 percent
	Mobile drug seller	14.1 percent
	Medical store	8.4 percent
	Other stores	7.2 percent
	ICT	2.5 percent
	Others	0.4 percent
	Mode of drug intake (Multiple responses)	Smoking
Swallowing		79.5 percent
Injecting		69.1 percent
Sniffing		4.8 percent
Average cost for single dose of drug (NRs.)	Cannabis	92 rupees
	Opiates	869 rupees
	Tranquilizers	574 rupees
	Inhalants	124 rupees
	Hallucinogens	2195 rupees
	Stimulants	1890 rupees
Sources of needle and syringes	Institution (Drop in Centres)	64.1 percent
	Medical store	26.0 percent
	Friends	9.9 percent
Mixing drug use	Poly drug	70.9 percent
	Single drug	29.1 percent
Number of years of drug use	Mean	6 years
Reasons for starting drug use (Multiple responses)	Peer pressure	89.4 percent
	Recreation	72.1 percent
	Curiosity	62.5 percent
	Feeling happy	45.6 percent
	Mental stress	30.6 percent
	Family problem	18.9 percent
	Depression	14.9 percent
	Academic problem	8.9 percent

Indicator		Value
Health related issues faced by drug users	Hepatitis B/C	15.0 percent
	Mental disorder	4.1 percent
	Tuberculosis	4.0 percent
	HIV/AIDS	3.5 percent
	STD	2.5 percent
	Malnutrition	1.3 percent
Source of money for buying drug	Family	34.6 percent
	Personal money	33.4 percent
	Friends	15.6 percent
	Household items selling	8.2 percent
	Drug selling	7.2 percent
Drug related crime	Arrested by police	45.7 percent
Violence during the treatment	No violence	89.4 percent
	Physical violence	5.4 percent
	Mental violence	4.5 percent
	Sexual violence	0.0 percent
Educational status of drug user	Illiterate	3.6 percent
	Early childhood education	0.4 percent
	Lower basic (1-5 grade)	10.4 percent
	Upper basic (6-8 grade)	25.7 percent
	Lower secondary (9-10grade)	36.6 percent
	Upper secondary(11-12grade)	19.8 percent
	Higher	3.6 percent
Marital status of drug user	Unmarried	62.7 percent
	Married	34.3 percent
	Widow/Widower	0.4 percent
	Divorced	1.2 percent
	Separated	1.6 percent
Occupational status of drug user	Agriculture	3.0 percent
	Business	15.9 percent
	Industry	0.6 percent
	Service	11.7 percent
	Pension	0.2 percent
	Foreign employed	4.1 percent
	Daily wages	15.6 percent
	Study	8.7 percent
	Unemployed	39.7 percent
	Others	0.6 percent

Indicator		Value
Expectation from the government- to reduce drug use (Multiple responses)	Cross border screening /checking	39.2 percent
	Awareness program	32.1 percent
	Free treatment facility	22.1 percent
	Employment and skills development opportunity	16.7 percent
	Increasing surveillance of drug dealers/vendors	13.5 percent
	Strict law enforcement	11.4 percent
	Monitoring the medical store	6.1 percent
	Monitoring the paint shop	2.0 percent
Expectations from the government- to improve lives of drug users (Multiple responses)	Employment opportunity	47.2 percent
	Free treatment	36.9 percent
	Skilled training opportunity	22.8 percent
	Awareness program	21.1 percent
	Effective supply control	15.0 percent
	Advocacy for change in attitude towards drug use	10.0 percent
	Don't know	7.7 percent

कार्यकारी सारांश

नेपाल सरकार गृह मन्त्रालयले केन्द्रीय तथ्याङ्क विभागको प्राविधिक सहयोगमा वि.सं. २०७६ कार्तिक १३ गते देखि २०७६ मंसिर १५ गते (तदनुसार अक्टोबर ३०, २०१९ देखि डिसेम्बर १, २०१९) सम्म लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ताहरूको सर्वेक्षण २०७६ सञ्चालन गरेको थियो । नेपालमा लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ताहरूको यो तेश्रो सर्वेक्षण हो। यो सर्वेक्षणको उद्देश्य नेपालमा लागू औषध प्रयोगको ढाँचा र जोखिम व्यवहार बुझ्न र यसको प्रयोगबाट उत्पन्न हानिकारक असर कम गर्नका लागि प्रमाणमा आधारित नीति र कार्यक्रमहरू तर्जुमा गर्न तथ्याङ्कीय रूपमा राम्रो र विश्वसनीय तथ्याङ्क प्रदान गर्नु हो । सर्वेक्षणले तथ्याङ्कीय रूपमा महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी दिनुका साथै नेपालमा लागू औषध प्रयोगको पछिल्लो अवस्था चित्रण गर्दछ। सर्वेक्षण अप्रत्यक्ष गुणक/वेन्चमार्क विधिबाट हाल लागू औषध प्रयोग गरिरहेका २००० जना व्यक्तिहरूसँगको अन्तरवार्तामा आधारित छ।

प्रस्तुत सर्वेक्षणको नतिजाले नेपालमा लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ताहरूको कूल संख्या र लागू औषध प्रयोगको ढाँचा पहिचान गर्दछ। यस सर्वेक्षणले प्रयोगकर्ताहरूको लिंग, उमेर, शिक्षा, प्रयोग गर्ने लागू औषध, लागू औषध प्राप्त गर्ने श्रोत र लागू औषध सेवनको विधि जस्ता विशेषताहरू सहितको अद्यावधिक तथ्याङ्क प्रस्तुत गर्दछ।

नेपालमा वि.सं. २०६३ मा गरिएको सर्वेक्षणमा लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ताहरूको संख्या ४६,३०९ थियो भने २०६९ को सर्वेक्षणमा यो संख्या ९१,५३४ पुगेको थियो। उक्त सर्वेक्षण नतिजा अनुसार औषत वार्षिक ११.३६ प्रतिशतको दरले लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ताहरूको संख्यामा वृद्धि हुने गरेको देखिन्छ। यस सर्वेक्षणको नतिजा अनुसार नेपालमा कूल लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ताहरूको संख्या १,३०,४२४ पुगेको तथा औषत वार्षिक ५.०६ प्रतिशतको दरले प्रयोगकर्ताहरूको संख्यामा वृद्धि भएको देखाएको छ । प्रयोगकर्ताहरूमध्ये पुरुष १,२१,६९२ (९३.३ प्रतिशत) र महिला ८,७३२ (६.७ प्रतिशत) रहेका छन् । त्यसै गरी ५१.१ प्रतिशत प्रयोगकर्ताहरूले एकान्त स्थानमा (५१.९ प्रतिशत पुरुष र ३५.४ प्रतिशत महिला) लागू औषध प्रयोग गर्ने गरेका देखिन्छ। त्यसैगरी ४०.० प्रतिशत प्रयोगकर्ताहरू कुनै पनि पेशामा आबद्ध नरहेको तथ्याङ्कले देखाएको छ। लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ता महिलाहरूको सबैभन्दा ठूलो संख्या (७१.७ प्रतिशत) बेरोजगार रहेको देखिन्छ जुन पुरुष प्रयोगकर्ता (३८.० प्रतिशत) को तुलनामा धेरै रहेको देखिन्छ ।

कुल लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ताहरूमध्ये युवा पुस्ताको संख्या धेरै रहेको देखिन्छ। सर्वेक्षणको नतिजा अनुसार अधिकांश लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ताहरूले उनीहरू बीस वर्ष भन्दा कम उमेरमा नै पहिलो पटक लागू औषधको सेवन सुरु गरेको देखिन्छ। बीस वर्ष भन्दा कम उमेरमा गाँजाजन्य पदार्थ सेवन गर्ने प्रयोगकर्ताहरू ८८.० प्रतिशत, अफिमजन्य पदार्थ सेवन गर्नेहरू ६३.४ प्रतिशत, आनन्ददायक पदार्थ सेवन गर्नेहरू ५२.२ प्रतिशत, सुँधने पदार्थ सेवन गर्नेहरू ९२.३ प्रतिशत, भ्रमात्मक पदार्थ सेवन गर्नेहरू २३.८ प्रतिशत र उत्तेजनात्मक पदार्थ सेवन गर्नेहरू ४५.८ प्रतिशत रहेको देखिन्छ ।

सबैभन्दा बढी प्रयोग गरिने लागू औषधमा गाँजाजन्य पदार्थ (८४.७ प्रतिशत) रहेको छ भने त्यसपछि क्रमशः आनन्ददायक पदार्थ (७३.१ प्रतिशत) तथा अफिमजन्य पदार्थ (४६.८ प्रतिशत) रहेको देखिन्छ। प्रदेशगत रूपमा सबैभन्दा बढी लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ताहरूको संख्या वाग्मती प्रदेश (३५.६ प्रतिशत) र सबैभन्दा कम कर्णाली प्रदेशमा (१.४ प्रतिशत) रहेको छ।

एक पटक गाँजाजन्य पदार्थ सेवन गर्दा प्रयोगकर्ताले औसत रु.९२ खर्च गर्ने गरेको देखिन्छ भने त्यसपछि क्रमशः सुँधने पदार्थका लागि रु.१२४, आनन्ददायक पदार्थका लागि रु.५७४, अफिमजन्य पदार्थका लागि रु. ८६९, उत्तेजनात्मक पदार्थका लागि रु.१,८९० र भ्रमात्मक पदार्थका लागि रु.२,१९५ खर्च गर्ने गरेको देखिन्छ। त्यस्तैगरी प्रयोगकर्ताहरू मध्ये २९.३ प्रतिशतले सुईको माध्यमद्वारा प्रयोग गर्ने गरेका र ५.० प्रतिशतले एक अर्कामा सुई र सिरिन्ज साटासाट गर्ने गरेको देखिन्छ। ९२.८ प्रतिशत प्रयोगकर्ताहरूमा सिरिन्ज आदानप्रदान गर्दा एचआईभी/एड्स, हेपेटाइटिस बी/सी जस्ता सरुवा रोगहरू सरेर जानकारी रहेको देखिन्छ। साथी संगतिको दबाबले लागू औषध प्रयोग गर्नेहरूको संख्या ८९.४ प्रतिशत देखिन्छ भने मनोरञ्जनको लागू औषध प्रयोग गर्नेहरूको संख्या ७२.१ प्रतिशत रहेको देखिन्छ।

त्यसै गरी सर्वेक्षणको नतिजा अनुसार ४७.२ प्रतिशत लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ताहरूले उनीहरूको जीवनस्तरमा सुधार ल्याई लागू औषधको कूलतबाट मुक्त गर्न सरकारले रोजगारीका अवसरहरूमा वृद्धि गर्नुपर्ने र ३६.० प्रतिशतले निःशुल्क उपचार सेवा प्रदान गर्नु पर्ने बताएका छन्। ३९.२ प्रतिशत प्रयोगकर्ताहरूले सरकारसँग लागू औषध दुरुपयोग रोकथाम र नियन्त्रणका लागि सरकारले सीमा नाकामा प्रभावकारी जाँच र निरीक्षण गर्नुपर्ने सुझाएका छन्।

यस सर्वेक्षणको नतिजा अनुसार विगत २०६३ र २०६९ को सर्वेक्षणपश्चात् लागू औषध दुरुपयोग रोकथाम तथा नियन्त्रणका लागि सरकारले अवलम्बन गरेको रणनीति, कार्यक्रम र क्रियाकलापहरूको प्रभावकारीताले नेपालको लागू औषध दुर्व्यसनको ढाँचा र परिमाणमा रहेको वार्षिक वृद्धिदर उल्लेख्य रूपमा घटेको देखाएको छ। यद्यपी यस प्रकारको निष्कर्षको लागि जिम्मेवार अन्य कारक तत्वहरू पत्ता लगाउनका लागि वैज्ञानिक रूपमा थप विश्लेषण गर्नु आवश्यक देखिन्छ।

अतः लागू औषध प्रयोगबाट सिर्जना हुने परिणाम लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ताहरू र समाज दुवैका लागि हानिकारक हुने भएका कारण समाजमा जरो गाडेको लागू औषध दुरुपयोगको रोकथाम र नियन्त्रणका लागि सबैको सामूहिक प्रयास जरुरी हुन्छ। त्यसैगरी लागू औषध दुरुपयोग रोकथाम तथा नियन्त्रण गर्दै उपचार सम्बद्ध सेवा प्रवर्द्धन गर्न प्रमाणमा आधारित एवं लक्षित नीति तथा कार्यक्रमहरू र तिनको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन आवश्यक पर्दछ।

मुख्य नतिजाहरू:

सूचक		मान
अनुमानित लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ताहरूको संख्या (चुरोट र रक्सी सेवन गर्ने बाहेक)	जम्मा	१,३०,४२४
	पुरुष	१,२१,६९२
	महिला	८,७३२
औषत वार्षिक वृद्धिदर (२०६९-२०७६)	जम्मा	५.०६ प्रतिशत
लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ताको उमेर	औषत	२६.४ वर्ष
	मध्यम	२५.० वर्ष
	प्रमाप विचलन	६.१ वर्ष
लागू औषध प्रयोग शुरुवात गर्ने औषत उमेर	सुँधने पदार्थ	१५ वर्ष
	गाँजाजन्य पदार्थ	१७ वर्ष
	अफिमजन्य पदार्थ	१९ वर्ष
	आनन्ददायक पदार्थ	२० वर्ष
	उत्तेजनात्मक पदार्थ	२० वर्ष
	भ्रमात्मक पदार्थ	२२ वर्ष
लागू औषध प्रयोगको सुरुवात गर्ने	गाँजाजन्य पदार्थ	८०.४ प्रतिशत
	डाइजेपाम	९.४ प्रतिशत
	अफिमजन्य पदार्थ	४.७ प्रतिशत
	ट्रामाडोल	१.९ प्रतिशत
	प्रिग्यावलिन	१.९ प्रतिशत
	सुँधने पदार्थ	१.८ प्रतिशत
	भ्रमात्मक पदार्थ	०.५ प्रतिशत
	उत्तेजनात्मक पदार्थ	०.१ प्रतिशत
जीवनभरमा लागू औषध प्रयोग गर्नेको अनुपात (बहुउत्तरमा जवाफ लिइएको)	गाँजाजन्य पदार्थ	८४.७ प्रतिशत
	आनन्ददायक पदार्थ	७३.१ प्रतिशत
	अफिमजन्य पदार्थ	४६.८ प्रतिशत
	सुँधने पदार्थ	३.९ प्रतिशत
	उत्तेजनात्मक पदार्थ	२.४ प्रतिशत
	भ्रमात्मक पदार्थ	१.१ प्रतिशत

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दैनिक लागू औषध प्रयोगको पटक	गाँजाजन्य पदार्थ	४ पटक
	अफिमजन्य पदार्थ	२ पटक
	आनन्ददायक पदार्थ	२ पटक
	सुँघने पदार्थ	२ पटक
	भ्रमात्मक पदार्थ	२ पटक
	उत्तेजनात्मक पदार्थ	२ पटक
लागू औषधको प्रयोग गर्ने स्थान	एकान्त ठाउँ	५१.१ प्रतिशत
	घरमै	२०.४ प्रतिशत
	झाडी	१२.८ प्रतिशत
	कोरिडोर (गल्ली)	७.३ प्रतिशत
	पुल मुनि	४.३ प्रतिशत
	होटल/रेष्टुराँ	२.० प्रतिशत
	पाटी/पौवा	१.५ प्रतिशत
	अन्य स्थान	०.७ प्रतिशत
लागू औषध प्राप्तिको श्रोत	साथीबाट	६७.७ प्रतिशत
	डुलन्ते विक्रेताबाट	१४.१ प्रतिशत
	औषधी पसलबाट	८.४ प्रतिशत
	अन्य पसलबाट	७.२ प्रतिशत
	इन्टरनेटको माध्यमबाट	२.५ प्रतिशत
	अन्य	०.४ प्रतिशत
लागू औषध प्रयोग गर्ने तरिका (बहुउत्तरमा जवाफ लिइएको)	धुँवाँद्वारा	८२.२ प्रतिशत
	मुखद्वारा	७९.५ प्रतिशत
	सुईद्वारा	६९.१ प्रतिशत
	सुँघेर	४.८ प्रतिशत
एकपटक लागू औषध प्रयोग गर्न लाग्ने औषध खर्च (नेरु)	गाँजाजन्य पदार्थ	९२ रुपैयाँ
	अफिमजन्य पदार्थ	८६९ रुपैयाँ
	आनन्ददायी पदार्थ	५७४ रुपैयाँ
	सुँघने पदार्थ	१२४ रुपैयाँ
	भ्रमात्मक पदार्थ	२१९५ रुपैयाँ
	उत्तेजक पदार्थ	१८९० रुपैयाँ

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सुई तथा सिरिञ्ज प्राप्तिको स्रोत	संघ संस्थाबाट	६४.१ प्रतिशत
	औषधी पसलबाट	२६.० प्रतिशत
	साथीबाट	९.९ प्रतिशत
मिसाएर लागू औषधको प्रयोग गर्नेको अनुपात	धेरै मिसाएर	७०.९ प्रतिशत
	एक मात्रै	२९.१ प्रतिशत
लागू औषध प्रयोगको अवधि	औषत वर्ष	६ वर्ष
लागू औषध प्रयोग गर्न शुरू गर्नुका कारण (बहुउत्तरमा जवाफ लिइएको)	साथीसँगको दबाब	८९.४ प्रतिशत
	मनोरञ्जनका लागि	७२.१ प्रतिशत
	उत्सुकता	६२.५ प्रतिशत
	खुसी हुन	४५.६ प्रतिशत
	मानसिक तनाव	३०.६ प्रतिशत
	पारिवारिक समस्या	१८.९ प्रतिशत
	डिप्रेसन	१४.९ प्रतिशत
लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्तामा रहेका स्वास्थ्य समस्या	पढाईमा समस्या	८.९ प्रतिशत
	हेपाटाइटिस B/C	१५.० प्रतिशत
	मानसिक विचलन	४.१ प्रतिशत
	क्षयरोग	४.० प्रतिशत
	एचआइभि/एड्स	३.५ प्रतिशत
	एस.टि.डी	२.५ प्रतिशत
लागू औषध किन्नको लागि रकमको व्यवस्था	कुपोषण	१.३ प्रतिशत
	परिवारबाट	३४.६ प्रतिशत
	आफ्नै पैसाले	३३.४ प्रतिशत
	साथीहरूबाट	१५.६ प्रतिशत
	घरका सामग्री बेचेर	८.२ प्रतिशत
लागू औषध विक्रि वितरण		७.२ प्रतिशत
लागू औषध सम्बन्धी अपराध	पक्राउ	४५.७ प्रतिशत
उपचारको क्रममा भएको हिसाको अनुपात	कुनै हिसा नभएको	८९.४ प्रतिशत
	शारीरिक हिसा	५.४ प्रतिशत
	मानसिक हिसा	४.५ प्रतिशत
	यौनजन्य हिसा	०.० प्रतिशत

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लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ताको शैक्षिक अवस्था	निरक्षर	३.६ प्रतिशत
	प्रारम्भिक बालविकास (ECE)	०.४ प्रतिशत
	निम्न आधारभूत (कक्षा १-५)	१०.४ प्रतिशत
	माथिल्लो आधारभूत (कक्षा ६-८)	२५.७ प्रतिशत
	निम्न माध्यमिक (कक्षा ९-१०)	३६.६ प्रतिशत
	उच्च माध्यमिक (कक्षा ११-१२)	१९.८ प्रतिशत
	उच्च शिक्षा	३.६ प्रतिशत
लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ताको वैवाहिक स्थिति	अविवाहित	६२.७ प्रतिशत
	विवाहित	३४.३ प्रतिशत
	विदुर/विधुवा	०.४ प्रतिशत
	सम्बन्ध विच्छेद	१.२ प्रतिशत
	छुट्टिएका	१.६ प्रतिशत
लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ताको मुख्य पेशा	कृषि	३.० प्रतिशत
	व्यापार	१५.९ प्रतिशत
	उद्योग	०.६ प्रतिशत
	नोकरी	११.७ प्रतिशत
	पेन्सन	०.२ प्रतिशत
	वैदेशिक रोजगारी	४.१ प्रतिशत
	दैनिक ज्यालादारी	१५.६ प्रतिशत
	अध्ययन	८.७ प्रतिशत
	बेरोजगार	३९.७ प्रतिशत
अन्य	०.६ प्रतिशत	
लागू औषध प्रयोग घटाउन सरकारले गर्नु पर्ने कार्य (बहुउत्तरमा जवाफ लिइएको)	सीमा नाकामा चेकजाँच बढाउने	३९.२ प्रतिशत
	सचेतना कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्ने	३२.१ प्रतिशत
	निशुल्क उपचारको व्यवस्था गर्ने	२२.१ प्रतिशत
	सीप विकास तथा रोजगारीको अवसरमा वृद्धि गर्ने	१६.७ प्रतिशत
	थोक विक्रेताको चेकजाँच बढाउने	१३.५ प्रतिशत
	कानूनको कडा कार्यान्वयन	११.४ प्रतिशत
	औषधी पसलको अनुगमन	६.१ प्रतिशत
	रडरोगन पसलको अनुगमन	२.० प्रतिशत

सूचक		मान
लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ताको जीवनमा सुधार ल्याउन उनीहरूको सरकारसँगको अपेक्षा (बहुउत्तरमा जवाफ लिइएको)	रोजगारीमा वृद्धि	४७.२ प्रतिशत
	निशुल्क उपचार	३६.९ प्रतिशत
	सीप विकास तालिमको व्यवस्था	२२.८ प्रतिशत
	सचेतना कार्यक्रम	२१.१ प्रतिशत
	प्रभावकारी आपूर्ति नियन्त्रण	१५.० प्रतिशत
	हेर्ने दृष्टिकोणमा परिवर्तन	१०.० प्रतिशत
	थाहा छैन	७.७ प्रतिशत

Introduction

1.1 Background

Drug abuse is a global problem that is affecting millions of people. Nepal is not an exception. Over the last few years, there has been increasing concern over the usage of drugs in the Nepalese society. The numbers of drug users are increasing day by day. Young boys and girls are engaging in drug use due to variety of reasons. Many young Nepalese have even lost their lives due to drug abuse. Drug use poses serious challenges as it affects not only the health and well-being of the drug user but also the social well-being of the family and community. The increasing number of drug users in Nepal has generated great challenges for both Nepalese society and the nation as a whole.

Drugs such as cannabis and alcohol have traditionally been used in Nepal for centuries. Use of those drugs as part of the cultural norms did not create major social problems during those periods. However, the types of drugs being used have been shifted from cannabis to synthetic opiates and chemical substances in the last few decades. Also, the mode of drug usage has been changed from smoking/ingesting to injecting and that has become one of the major causes of HIV infection. Drug abuse has become multi-dimensional problem in Nepal and, as a result, drug control has become a challenge for the government.

The Nepal drug users survey (NDUS) was conducted in 2076 by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), with technical support from Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). The survey provides statistically sound and reliable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes for reducing harmful drugs and their usage in Nepal.

This survey has also generated information on indicators that are comparable at a provincial level.

1.2 Survey Objectives

The primary objective of the survey is to estimate the total number of drug users in Nepal and to identify pattern and extent of drug usage across the country such as age, sex, education, marital status, occupation, age of first drug intake, frequency/duration of drug use, mode of drug use, expenses made on drug and the expectation of drug users from the government .

Methodology

2.1 Concept and definition of drug users

The practice of consuming intoxicants by human beings is prevalent among almost all communities of the world. In Nepal, consumption of some intoxicants such as marijuana (ganja), bhang, alcohol has been in practice for a long time. During that time, consumption of these substances was limited to a certain section of the population, mainly among holy persons (Jogis), aging persons and a few people who consumed these substances on certain festivals like Shivaratri or Holi for pleasure. There were only a few number of people using such substances at that time. The consumption of intoxicants in the olden days was not a big social or economic problem in Nepal. However, since the last few decades, the types and modes of drug intake have been changed. Beside marijuana or bhang, people have started to take opiates and chemical drugs like heroin, nitrazepam, buprenorphine, etc. Likewise, the mode of drug administration has been changed from smoking or ingesting to injecting, which has become one of the major causes of HIV infection in Nepal.

Drugs considered in this survey include all form of cannabis, synthetic opiates and chemical substances that are treated as illicit drugs by law (e.g. cocaine, heroin, LSD, morphine, buprenorphine, propoxyphene, diazepam, nitrazepam etc.). Those who inhale adhesive substances like dendrites are also considered as drug users. However, people who consume cigarettes and/or alcohol have not been included in this survey.

2.2 Survey method

Usually general population or household survey methods are not recommended to estimate the prevalence of hard-to-reach hidden population, such as commercial sex workers, homeless people, drug users etc. due to a plethora of reasons. Such reasons include the unavailability of a sampling frame. It is very difficult or even impossible, at times, to construct such a frame. Due to the low prevalence rate as compared to the total population, it may require a larger sample size and relatively more resources. More importantly, drug users may not be willing to respond because of the sensitivity of the topic. Such biases usually result in an underestimation of the population size under study. Hence, an alternative approach of the estimation technique has to be used to get the most reliable picture of the real situation. For this survey, we have selected the Multiplier/Benchmark method of the indirect estimation technique, which was also used in the previous two surveys in 2063 and 2069.

The Multiplier/Benchmark method needs two types of data: the multiplier data (primary data) and benchmark data (secondary data).

The benchmark (B) is the data source that captures the number of drug users who are under treatment centers (rehabilitation and OST) in the reference period.

The multiplier (M) is an estimation of the proportion of current drug users who have experienced the event recorded by the benchmark, i.e. the proportion of such drug users who have been in treatment in the rehabilitation centers and OST centers in the reference period. This information is obtained independently of the benchmark data. The inverse of that proportion is the multiplier (M) which is an indirect estimation of the proportion of the total population of the drug users represented in the benchmark data.

The total number of drug users is calculated by multiplying the benchmark by the multiplier (B x M).

Hence, $N = B \times M = B \times (1/p)$

Where,

N is the total number of drug users,

P is the proportion of the drug users who have visited the rehabilitation and OST centers in the reference period.

Benchmark data source: For the benchmark data, a complete listing of all drug users under treatment (excluding those who reported using only cigarettes/tobacco users and alcohol) in all treatment centers operated in Nepal within the reference period (Baishakh 1, 2074 to Chaitra 30, 2074) was collected.

Multiplier data source: For the multiplier data, the sample was designed to provide estimation in both national and provincial levels; Province 1, Province 2, Bagmati Province, Gandaki Province, Province 5, Karnali Province and Sudoorpashchim Province. The drug users were sampled and interviewed from each of the randomly selected drug affected areas within each Province. With the help of the outreach workers from the treatment centers, it was possible to reach the current drug users in the area and have them interviewed.

Estimation of sample size: The sample size for multiplier data was estimated using the formula:

$$n = \frac{z^2 * p(1 - p)}{e^2}$$

Where,

n = the required sample size for the multiplier data

p = estimated proportion of drug users visiting treatment centers = 13%

e = margin of error in estimation = 5% and

z = 95% of level of confidence = 1.95

As above formula, the sample size was ranged from 179 to 431 drug users which was based on complete listing of all drug users under treatment centres for each Province of country. Therefore, the total achieved sample size was 2000.

2.3 Limitations of the survey

It is assumed that drugs are supplied or available mostly in urban areas and that the areas in their vicinity are affected the most. This was an exhaustive study which included only 5 percent women interviewees out of 2000 interviewees. This is more likely due to the higher level of stigma associated with drug use faced by women. Due to these reasons, gender comparison may not be meaningful as the survey was largely dominated by male drug users.

Based on the limited data available from women drug users, the number of women drug users are calculated by looking at the composition of males and females in their respective drug users' groups, sex ratio of drug users in previous surveys and current sex ratio.

2.4 Training and fieldwork

Completion of the training on pre-test questionnaires (online tablet) and field test was followed by four days of training for main data collection fieldwork from 5-7 Kartik, 2076 (October 22 to 24, 2019). Data collection in the field was done on direct online tablet interviews (Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing-CAPI), with drug users using a structured questionnaire. The fieldwork was carried out during one month, from 13 Kartik to 15 Mangsir 2076 (October 30 to December 1, 2019). Data was collected by 37 interviewers, with strict supervision from the Ministry of Home Affairs.

2.5 Data processing and data analysis

Data entry program was done in MYSQL software, with sufficient inbuilt logical checking to ensure quality data. Data tabulation and analysis was used for IBM SPSS version 24.

Demographic characteristics of drug users

This chapter comprises of the demographic characteristics of drug users, findings of the survey which include the estimation of the number of drug users by sex in each Province and at the national level. Moreover, the chapter investigates the drug users' age pattern, education, occupational, marital status and household of drug users in each Province and at a national level among different demographic groups.

3.1 Estimated number of drug users

This drug survey indicates the increase in the number of drug users in Nepal. Table 1 illustrates the estimated number of drug users' population by sex. The survey estimates 1,30,424 drug users in Nepal among, 1,21,692 (93.3 percent) are male and 8,732 (6.7 percent) as female.

Overall, the highest number of the drug users were reported in Bagmati Province: 46,480 (35.6 percent) followed by Province 1: 27,605 (21.2 percent), Province 5: 25,930 (19.9 percent), Province 2: 15,834 (12.1 percent), Gandaki Province: 8,956 (6.9 percent), Sudoorpashchim Province: 3,808 (2.9 percent), and Karnali Province: 1,811 (1.4 percent).

Table 1: Estimated number of drug users			
Estimated number of drug users by sex by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019			
Background characteristics	Male	Female	Total
Total	121692	8732	130424
Province			
Province 1	27013	592	27605
Province 2	15614	220	15834
Bagmati Province	40855	5625	46480
Gandaki Province	7968	988	8956
Province 5	24912	1018	25930
Karnali Province	1768	43	1811
Sudoorpashchim Province	3562	246	3808

3.2 Age patterns of drug users

Table 2 shows the age distribution of drug users. About 1,00,165 drug users were below the age of 30 years. Out of those, the five-year age distribution of drug users i.e. 35.2 percent was aged at between 25-29 years and 34.3 percent was aged at being between 20-24 years age group in Nepal. Provinces with the highest proportion of young drug users aged 25-29 was reported by 40.4 percent in Bagmati Province and it gradually decreased to 18.1 percent in the Sudoorpashchim Province.

Table 2: Age pattern of drug users												
Percentage of drug user by age by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019												
Background characteristics	Age group of drug users (years)											
	Less than 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Mean	Median	Standard deviation
Total	0.2	7.2	34.3	35.2	12.6	6.5	2.7	1.0	0.5	26.4	25.0	6.1
Sex												
Male	0.2	6.9	33.4	35.5	12.9	6.8	2.8	1.1	0.5	26.6	25.0	6.1
Female	0.0	12.1	51.5	29.3	6.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	23.0	3.8
Province												
Province 1	0.0	4.8	42.0	34.7	11.5	4.5	1.4	1.1	0.0	25.7	25.0	5.1
Province 2	0.4	14.4	33.2	30.0	11.2	4.4	1.6	2.4	2.4	26.1	25.0	7.9
Bagmati Province	0.0	3.7	25.5	40.4	13.7	12.5	3.2	0.9	0.0	27.7	27.0	5.8
Gandaki Province	0.0	3.9	43.5	38.2	10.5	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	25.2	25.0	4.1
Province 5	0.0	6.5	25.2	39.6	19.6	6.2	1.6	0.9	0.3	27.2	27.0	5.6
Karnali Province	0.6	5.0	52.0	35.2	5.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	24.1	24.0	4.2
Sudoorpashchim Province	0.6	19.2	24.9	18.1	11.9	9.6	13.0	1.7	1.1	27.8	25.0	8.9

3.3 Educational status of drug users

Table 3 provides the data that 96.5 percent of drug users had ever attended school/college or early childhood education programme while 3.6 percent had never attended. 10.9 percent are currently attending schools/college. Provinces with the highest proportion of attendance in school/college was Karnali Province (18.8 percent), and the lowest in the Province 5 (7.5 percent).

Table 3: Educational status of drug users

Percentage of drug users attended school /college or early childhood programme by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019

Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users who attended school or ECE programme		
	Never attended	Ever attended	Currently attending
Total	3.6	96.5	10.9
Sex			
Male	3.4	96.6	11.1
Female	6.1	93.9	7.5
Province			
Province 1	2.0	98.0	11.4
Province 2	6.0	94.0	9.4
Bagmati Province	2.6	97.4	9.5
Gandaki Province	5.6	94.4	7.8
Province 5	4.7	95.3	7.5
Karnali Province	1.7	98.3	18.8
Sudoorpashchim Province	2.3	97.7	18.5

Also, table 4 provides the information on the distribution of highest level of education of drug users according to province level, sex and age.

Over one-third of drug users (36.6 percent) had completed lower secondary (grade 9-10) and 19.8 percent had completed upper secondary (grade 11-12), while 3.6 percent had completed higher education. Provinces with the highest proportion of drug users who had completed lower secondary education was Karnali Province (50.8 percent), and the lowest in Province 5 (23.4 percent).

Table 4: Highest level of education of drug users

Percentage of drug users who have passed highest level of education or early childhood programme by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019

Background characteristics	Illiterate	Percentage of drug users who have passed highest level of education					
		ECE	Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	Higher
Total	3.6	0.4	10.4	25.7	36.6	19.8	3.6
Sex							
Male	3.4	0.4	10.3	25.8	36.1	20.3	3.7
Female	6.1	1.0	13.1	23.2	45.5	10.1	1.0
Province							
Province 1	2.0	1.4	8.7	29.4	43.4	14.3	0.8
Province 2	6.0	0.4	20.0	31.2	28.4	9.2	4.8
Bagmati Province	2.6	0.0	8.8	26.0	35.5	23.0	4.2
Gandaki Province	5.6	0.0	11.9	22.8	47.0	10.9	1.8
Province 5	4.7	0.6	10.6	33.3	23.4	20.9	6.5
Karnali Province	1.7	0.0	3.4	4.5	50.8	37.4	2.2
Sudoorpashchim Province	2.3	0.0	8.5	22.0	29.9	32.8	4.5
Age of drug users							
Less than 15	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	2.8	0.0	18.8	25.7	41.7	11.1	0.0
20-24	2.8	0.6	7.3	21.8	42.5	20.7	4.4
25-29	3.1	0.3	8.0	27.7	36.6	21.3	3.0
30-34	5.2	0.8	13.5	32.3	24.7	20.3	3.2
35-39	6.2	0.0	17.7	24.6	33.1	14.6	3.8
40-44	5.6	0.0	20.4	27.8	16.7	22.2	7.4
45-49	5.0	0.0	15.0	20.0	35.0	15.0	10.0
50+	11.1	0.0	22.2	0.0	22.2	33.3	11.1

3.4 Marital status of drug users

Table 5 shows nearly two-third drug users (62.7 percent) were unmarried, followed by currently married (34.3 percent), separated (1.5 percent), divorced (1.2 percent) and widow/widower (0.4 percent) in Nepal. The proportion of drug users by marital status was found to have similar trends at the provincial level. The distribution of drug users by type of drug shows the smallest proportion of unmarried drug users used hallucinogens (47.6 percent) while increasing gradually to the largest proportion who used inhalants (78.2 percent).

Table 5: Marital status of drug users						
Percentage of drug users by marital status by background characteristics , Nepal, 2019						
Background characteristics	Percentage of marital status of drug users					
	Unmarried	Married	Widow/Widower	Divorced	Separated	Total
Total	62.7	34.3	0.4	1.2	1.6	100.0
Sex						
Male	63.0	34.5	0.3	0.7	1.5	100.0
Female	56.6	29.3	1.0	10.1	3.0	100.0
Province						
Province 1	61.9	36.4	0.0	0.3	1.4	100.0
Province 2	63.2	35.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0
Bagmati Province	64.7	29.0	0.2	2.6	3.5	100.0
Gandaki Province	69.8	24.9	2.1	1.4	1.8	100.0
Province 5	64.8	34.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
Karnali Province	55.3	41.3	0.0	2.8	0.6	100.0
Sudoorpashchim Province	50.8	48.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
Age of drug users						
Less than 15	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	95.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	87.2	11.5	0.0	0.9	0.4	100.0
25-29	59.5	37.8	0.6	0.9	1.3	100.0
30-34	25.9	66.9	1.2	1.6	4.4	100.0
35-39	21.5	70.8	0.0	3.8	3.8	100.0
40-44	7.4	85.2	0.0	3.7	3.7	100.0
45-49	5.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	100.0
50+	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Type of drug use						
Cannabis	64.1	32.5	0.4	1.3	1.7	100.0
Opiates	57.2	38.4	0.4	1.8	2.1	100.0
Tranquilizers	61.9	34.6	0.4	1.3	1.8	100.0
Inhalants	78.2	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Hallucinogens	47.6	52.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Stimulants	66.7	31.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0
Others	70.6	26.3	0.3	1.0	1.8	100.0

3.5 Occupational status of drug users

Table 6 shows the occupational status of drug users. The table includes information on the drug users according to sex, province, age, education and drug type. Altogether 39.7 percent of drug users have no occupation, followed by business (19.5 percent), daily wage jobs (15.6 percent), service related jobs (11.7 percent), study (8.7 percent), foreign employed (4.1 percent), agriculture (3.0 percent) while 0.6 percent of drug users were involved in industry and other occupation and a few 0.2 percent survived by pension. Provinces with the higher proportion of unemployed drug users (more than 40 percent) were: Province 1, Province 2, Gandaki Province and Province 5. Overall, greater proportion of female drug users were unemployed (71.7 percent) when compared to the males (38.0 percent) in Nepal.

Table 6: Occupational status of drug users										
Percentage of drug users by occupational status by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019										
Background characteristics	Percentage of major occupation of drug users									
	Agriculture	Business	Industry	Service	Pension	Foreign employed	Daily wages	Study	Unemployed	Others
Total	3.0	15.9	0.6	11.7	0.2	4.1	15.6	8.7	39.7	0.6
Sex										
Male	3.1	16.3	0.6	11.8	0.2	4.3	16.3	8.9	38.0	0.5
Female	0.0	8.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	1.0	2.0	5.1	71.7	3.0
Province										
Province 1	0.3	9.8	0.6	9.0	0.0	1.4	24.4	9.8	44.5	0.3
Province 2	7.2	11.6	0.4	9.2	1.2	2.4	10.0	5.6	51.2	1.2
Bagmati Province	1.6	15.8	0.0	21.6	0.2	2.8	12.8	5.8	39.2	0.2
Gandaki Province	2.8	15.8	0.7	9.5	0.0	8.1	14.4	6.7	41.4	0.7
Province 5	3.4	14.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	5.0	22.7	5.9	44.2	0.3
Karnali Province	0.6	30.7	2.8	17.9	0.0	10.1	3.9	16.2	16.2	1.7
Sudoorpashchim Province	7.3	23.2	0.6	7.3	0.0	1.1	13.6	18.6	27.7	0.6
Age of drug users										
Less than 15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	33.3
15-19	1.4	1.4	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.7	9.7	35.4	47.9	0.0
20-24	1.9	6.4	0.3	8.9	0.0	3.4	11.2	16.5	50.5	0.9
25-29	2.7	20.0	1.0	12.1	0.0	5.5	17.6	1.3	39.3	0.4
30-34	5.6	25.1	0.4	16.3	0.0	4.8	23.9	0.4	22.7	0.8
35-39	3.1	26.9	0.0	23.1	0.8	5.4	17.7	0.0	23.1	0.0
40-44	3.7	42.6	1.9	13.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	22.2	0.0
45-49	20.0	35.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50+	11.1	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0
Drug user's education										
Illiterate	9.9	18.3	0.0	12.7	0.0	4.2	29.6	0.0	22.5	2.8
ECE	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	50.0	0.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	2.9	11.5	0.5	12.5	0.5	1.4	33.2	0.5	36.1	1.0
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	3.7	13.2	0.6	8.4	0.0	4.1	24.5	1.8	43.4	0.4
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	2.3	13.0	0.7	11.1	0.0	5.7	11.7	10.2	44.4	0.8
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	1.8	26.8	0.5	14.6	0.3	2.8	1.8	17.4	34.1	0.0
Higher	4.2	15.5	0.0	23.9	2.8	2.8	0.0	28.2	22.5	0.0
Type of drug use										
Cannabis	2.7	15.8	0.6	11.6	0.2	4.4	15.7	8.7	39.9	0.5
Opiates	2.1	19.9	0.5	13.3	0.1	5.1	12.1	6.4	40.1	0.3
Tranquilizers	2.5	17.7	0.6	11.4	0.1	4.4	16.0	9.2	37.6	0.4
Inhalants	5.1	9.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	19.2	21.8	41.0	1.3
Hallucinogens	4.8	28.6	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	4.8	28.6	0.0
Stimulants	2.1	27.1	0.0	20.8	0.0	8.3	0.0	4.2	37.5	0.0
Others	3.1	13.4	0.0	12.8	0.2	2.7	15.2	11.0	40.7	1.0

3.6 Household composition of drug users

Table 7 provides basic information on the households of drug users including at the provincial level. More than two-thirds of drug users (77.3 percent), as reported, belonged to nuclear families, while 22.7 percent belonged to a joint family. Around half (50.3 percent) of households had 4-5 members followed by 6-7 members (27.3 percent), 2-3 members (11.2 percent), 8-9 members (7.7 percent) while a few (0.7 percent) had a single member. The average household size was 5.3 and 25.6 percent of drug users had only a son or daughter. Similarly, the highest proportion of drug users' households had nuclear family (98.9 percent) in Karnali Province and the lowest proportion had a nuclear family (57.6 percent) in Province 5.

Table 7: Household composition of drug users												
Percentage of household family type ,number of household members and mean household size of drug users and percentage of drug users who are only son or daughter by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019												
Background characteristics	Percentage of family type			Percentage of number of household members							Mean household size (persons)	Percentage of drug users who are only son or daughter
	Nuclear	Joint	Total	1	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10+	Total		
Total	77.3	22.7	100.0	0.7	11.2	50.3	27.3	7.7	2.9	100.0	5.3	25.6
Province												
Province 1	71.1	28.9	100.0	0.8	9.0	43.1	35.3	9.8	2.0	100.0	5.5	25.5
Province 2	72.4	27.6	100.0	0.0	9.2	44.0	26.4	10.4	10.0	100.0	6.0	27.6
Bagmati Province	85.6	14.4	100.0	0.7	12.8	46.6	30.2	7.0	2.8	100.0	5.3	20.6
Gandaki Province	77.5	22.5	100.0	0.0	17.5	51.6	24.9	5.6	0.4	100.0	4.9	45.6
Province 5	57.6	42.4	100.0	2.5	13.1	58.6	16.5	7.8	1.6	100.0	4.9	24.3
Karnali Province	98.9	1.1	100.0	0.0	2.2	62.0	35.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	5.2	10.6
Sudoorpashchim Province	89.8	10.2	100.0	0.0	9.6	53.7	20.3	11.9	4.5	100.0	5.5	19.8

3.7 Educational status of parents of drug users

Table 8 shows the educational status of the parents of the drug users. Altogether, 27.8 percent of drug users' fathers had completed lower secondary (grade 9-10) education, compared to 11.8 percent of their mothers. At the provincial level, the highest proportion of fathers completing higher education was reported from Bagmati Province (15.5 percent) compared to 2.8 percent of the mothers who had completed higher education from the same Province.

Table 8: Educational status of parents of drug users								
Percentage of educational status of parents of drug users by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019								
Background characteristics	Total	Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati Province	Gandaki Province	Province 5	Karnali Province	Sudoorpashchim Province
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Father's education								
Illiterate	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0
ECE	20.2	12.0	39.2	14.8	13.0	32.7	1.1	30.5
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	16.3	11.8	20.8	21.6	28.4	11.5	2.2	9.6
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	18.0	17.9	13.2	16.7	29.5	20.2	10.6	12.4
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	27.8	35.6	13.6	21.1	26.3	26.5	57.0	23.2
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	9.0	10.4	8.0	10.2	1.4	5.9	16.2	14.7
Higher	8.6	11.8	5.2	15.5	0.4	2.5	12.8	9.6
Mother's education								
Illiterate	38.9	33.3	64.8	31.8	26.0	46.7	11.2	65.5
ECE	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	26.8	20.2	17.6	28.3	50.9	27.4	24.0	11.9
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	18.5	25.2	6.0	18.8	16.8	16.5	39.1	7.3
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	11.8	17.4	8.4	12.5	5.3	8.1	22.9	9.0
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	2.8	2.0	2.0	5.3	1.1	0.6	2.2	6.2
Higher	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.8	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0

3.8 Drug users' living arrangements

Table 9 presents information on the living arrangements of drug users. More than half (55.1 percent) of drug users lived with both of their parents, while 21.0 percent lived with only mother and 3.6 percent lived with only their father; and followed by husband/wife (7.4 percent), alone (5.3 percent), father and step mother (1.1 percent), mother and step father (0.6 percent), other relative (2.6 percent), friend (1.6 percent) and a few drug users lived in hostel was 0.7 percent. Interestingly, 33.3 percent of drug users aged less than 15 years were living alone. It was highest in Province 5 (10.3 percent) and lowest in the Karnali Province (1.1 percent).

Table 10 provides further details on drug users living with mother while father lives elsewhere.

Table 11 provides further details on drug users living with father while mother lives elsewhere.

Table 9: Drug users' living arrangements												
Percentage of drug users according to living arrangements status by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019												
Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users living with :											
	Both parents	Only Mother	Only Father	Father and step mother	Mother and step father	Husband/Wife	Living together	Alone	Hostel	Friend	Other relative	Others
Total	55.1	21.0	3.6	1.1	0.6	7.4	0.6	5.3	0.7	1.6	2.6	0.7
Sex												
Male	56.0	20.9	3.7	1.1	0.5	7.3	0.3	4.8	0.7	1.4	2.6	0.7
Female	37.4	22.2	1.0	2.0	1.0	9.1	5.1	14.1	0.0	4.0	3.0	1.0
Province												
Province 1	52.7	25.5	4.2	0.8	1.1	5.9	0.3	5.6	0.8	1.1	2.0	0.0
Province 2	52.8	24.0	3.2	1.6	0.8	5.6	0.0	4.4	1.2	2.0	3.2	1.2
Province Bagmati	62.4	19.0	2.8	1.9	0.7	6.5	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.7	2.8	0.5
Province Gandaki	54.0	22.8	2.8	1.1	0.7	5.6	1.1	8.4	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.0
Province 5	46.7	19.3	3.1	0.3	0.0	12.5	0.3	10.3	1.2	2.2	3.1	0.9
Province Karnali	62.6	17.9	6.7	1.1	0.0	6.7	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.1
Province Sudoorpashchim	54.2	15.3	3.4	0.6	0.0	9.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	5.1	4.5	2.3
Age of drug users												
Less than 15	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	60.4	20.8	2.8	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	4.2	2.1	1.4	5.6	0.0
20-24	59.3	22.5	2.8	1.0	0.6	2.5	0.4	5.1	1.5	0.6	2.9	0.9
25-29	59.2	19.3	3.8	1.3	0.3	6.4	0.6	4.5	0.1	2.1	1.8	0.4
30-34	43.4	18.7	6.0	0.8	0.4	17.9	0.0	8.4	0.0	1.6	2.4	0.4
35-39	37.7	23.1	3.1	1.5	0.8	19.2	3.1	5.4	0.0	3.8	1.5	0.8
40-44	33.3	31.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	18.5	0.0	5.6	0.0	1.9	3.7	3.7
45-49	45.0	15.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0
50+	55.6	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 10: Drug users living with mother while father lives elsewhere

Percentage of drug users according to living with mother while father lives elsewhere by background characteristic, Nepal, 2019

Background characteristics	Percentage of father living elsewhere				
	Abroad	Dead	Divorced	Separated	Don't know
Total	7.6	11.1	0.9	1.9	0.1
Province					
Province 1	10.1	13.7	1.1	1.7	0.0
Province 2	9.6	13.6	0.8	0.8	0.0
Bagmati Province	5.1	11.1	1.2	2.1	0.2
Gandaki Province	11.6	6.7	1.8	3.2	0.4
Province 5	6.9	10.0	0.6	1.9	0.0
Karnali Province	6.7	8.9	0.0	2.2	0.0
Sudoorpashchim Province	1.7	13.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Age of drug users					
Less than 15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	8.3	2.1	9.7	2.1	0.0
20-24	11.5	2.5	8.2	0.7	0.0
25-29	7.5	1.8	8.9	1.1	0.3
30-34	2.8	0.4	15.5	0.4	0.0
35-39	0.8	0.8	22.3	0.0	0.0
40-44	0.0	1.9	29.6	0.0	0.0
45-49	0.0	5.0	10.0	5.0	0.0
50+	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0

Table 11: Drug users living with father while mother lives elsewhere

Percentage of drug users according to living with father while mother live elsewhere by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019

Background characteristics	Percentage of mother living elsewhere				
	Abroad	Dead	Divorced	Separated	Eloped
Total	0.7	0.6	2.8	0.1	0.6
Province					
Province 1	1.4	0.3	2.8	0.0	0.6
Province 2	1.2	0.4	3.2	0.0	0.0
Bagmati Province	0.2	1.2	2.8	0.2	0.2
Gandaki Province	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.4
Province 5	0.3	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.3
Karnali Province	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	3.4
Sudoorpashchim Province	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.6
Age of drug users					
Less than 15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
15-19	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.9
25-29	0.6	0.3	3.4	0.1	0.6
30-34	0.8	1.2	4.8	0.0	0.0
35-39	0.0	0.8	3.1	0.0	0.8
40-44	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0
45-49	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
50+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

3.9 Occupational status of household family of drug users

Table 12 exhibits occupational status of the family members of drug users. Altogether 37.5 percent of the household members of drug users were working in business, whereas 20.4 percent in agriculture, 14.9 percent in service, 11.7 percent in foreign employment, 9.3 percent in daily wages, 0.8 percent in industry and 0.6 percent in other field.

Provinces with the highest proportion of households/family members of drug users involved in business was in Bagmati Province (55.2 percent), whereas the lowest was in Province 5 (19.6 percent).

Table 12: Occupational status of household family of drug users									
Percentage of household family by occupational status by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019									
Background characteristics	Percentage of major occupation of household family								
	Agriculture	Business	Industry	Service	Pension	Foreign employed	Daily wages	Others	Total
Total	20.4	37.5	0.8	14.9	5.0	11.7	9.3	0.6	100.0
Province									
Province 1	14.0	28.6	0.8	18.5	8.1	19.9	9.5	0.6	100.0
Province 2	20.4	35.2	0.8	16.4	3.6	10.8	12.0	0.8	100.0
Bagmati Province	10.4	55.2	0.7	20.2	3.7	4.9	4.4	0.5	100.0
Gandaki Province	21.1	36.1	1.1	2.8	9.8	19.3	9.8	0.0	100.0
Province 5	35.2	19.6	0.0	16.2	2.2	12.8	13.4	0.6	100.0
Karnali Province	17.3	54.2	2.2	11.2	1.7	8.4	5.0	0.0	100.0
Sudoorpashchim Province	32.2	33.3	0.0	13.6	4.5	1.7	13.0	1.7	100.0
Father's Education									
Illiterate	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	14.3	100.0
ECE	30.3	24.3	1.0	9.7	1.7	7.7	24.3	1.0	100.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	26.7	39.6	0.0	12.6	3.1	8.0	10.1	0.0	100.0
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	25.1	37.6	0.3	8.9	5.0	14.8	8.4	0.0	100.0
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	16.9	40.2	0.7	14.6	7.6	16.0	3.1	0.9	100.0
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	4.5	48.0	2.8	23.5	7.8	11.2	1.7	0.6	100.0
Higher	2.9	46.2	0.6	36.8	5.3	8.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mother's Education									
Illiterate	29.3	27.5	0.5	12.2	3.9	8.0	17.9	0.8	100.0
ECE	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	22.4	44.9	0.6	10.5	4.5	11.4	5.8	0.0	100.0
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	8.9	41.4	1.6	18.6	6.5	19.2	3.0	0.8	100.0
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	10.2	47.2	0.4	18.7	7.2	14.5	1.3	0.4	100.0
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	3.6	47.3	1.8	36.4	5.5	3.6	1.8	0.0	100.0
Higher	0.0	18.2	0.0	54.5	9.1	13.6	0.0	4.5	100.0

3.10 Availability household facilities

Table 13 shows the distribution of household facilities by drug users. Altogether 88.8 percent of household of drug users reside in their own house whereas 10.7 percent in rented homes and 0.7 percent in the others' arrangements. The highest proportion of household of drug users owned their dwelling was in Karnali Province (96.1 percent) and the lowest in Bagmati Province (84.7 percent).

Likewise, 90.1 percent of household of drug users owned a television and 84.6 percent owned an electric fan, followed by a wall clock (83.5 percent), motorcycle or scooter (59.4 percent), radio (59.2 percent). Facilities like computer, tablet, washing machine, micro oven and car/jeep/bus were available, but in very limited numbers in the households of drug users. 53.6 percent of drug users have owned a mobile phone. It was highest in the Karnali Province (96.1 percent) and lowest in Province 2 (15.4 percent).

Table 13: Availability of household facilities								
Percentage of household facilities by using drug users by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019								
Background characteristics	Total	Province						
		Province 1	Province 2	Bagmati Province	Gandaki Province	Province 5	Karnali Province	Sudoorpashchim Province
Percentage of ownership of dwelling								
Owned	88.6	88.2	92.0	84.7	85.3	89.7	96.1	89.8
Rented	10.7	10.1	7.6	15.3	14.4	9.0	2.8	10.2
Others	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.0
Percentage of households that own a								
Radio	59.2	52.7	58.4	79.8	55.1	24.6	95.0	56.5
Fixed telephone line	23.5	3.9	21.2	38.5	26.3	8.4	54.7	20.3
Wall clock	83.5	81.5	85.6	93.0	77.2	71.3	87.2	89.3
Television	90.1	91.6	83.6	94.9	94.4	86.9	85.5	87.6
Computer	18.9	5.6	18.8	37.4	22.1	7.2	7.3	28.8
Tablet	22.2	2.8	52.0	40.8	30.5	3.1	3.4	13.6
Electric Fan	84.6	93.8	88.4	75.4	91.2	84.4	69.8	87.6
Microwave Oven	3.2	0.0	0.0	6.0	7.7	1.2	0.6	6.2
Refrigerator	42.0	45.4	14.0	46.2	42.5	42.7	45.3	58.8
Washing machine	4.1	0.6	7.2	7.0	2.5	1.2	0.0	11.9
Bicycle	46.4	47.1	63.2	33.6	22.1	65.4	45.8	57.1
Motorcycle of scooter	59.4	34.7	66.4	72.9	75.8	43.6	83.8	44.1
Car/Jeep/Bus	3.7	1.1	2.8	5.1	2.5	2.2	7.8	6.8
Internet	52.7	21.0	52.8	68.0	60.4	39.3	89.4	54.2
Percentage of drug users owing a								
Mobile phone	53.6	15.4	36.0	73.5	55.1	42.1	96.1	82.5

3.11 Place of drug intake

Table 14 includes information on the distribution of place of drug intake according to province, sex, age, education, type of drug use, type of injection and source of money.

Overall, more than half (51.1 percent) of drug users used drug at isolated places (51.9 percent of male compared to 35.4 percent of female), whereas 20.4 percent at home, 12.8 percent at bush, 7.3 percent in a corridor, 4.3 percent under a bridge, 2.0 percent at hotel/restaurant, 1.5 percent at pati/pauwa and 0.7 percent at others place.

The highest proportion of drug users used at isolated places in Province 1 (66.4 percent) and the lowest proportion in Bagmati Province (32.5 percent).

Table 14: Place of drug intake									
Percentage of drug users who used drug at different location by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019									
Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users who are used drug at different location								Total
	Home	Pati/Pauwa	Under bridge	Bush	Isolated places	Corridor	Hotel /Restaurant	Others	
Total	20.4	1.5	4.3	12.8	51.1	7.3	2.0	0.7	100.0
Sex									
Male	19.0	1.5	4.5	13.3	51.9	7.0	2.1	0.7	100.0
Female	47.5	0.0	1.0	3.0	35.4	13.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Province									
Province 1	12.6	0.0	6.7	13.2	66.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	100.0
Province 2	16.0	1.6	4.4	7.2	59.6	1.6	8.8	0.8	100.0
Bagmati Province	42.0	0.9	6.3	9.7	32.5	6.3	1.9	0.5	100.0
Gandaki Province	22.8	0.4	2.1	13.3	53.0	8.1	0.0	0.4	100.0
Province 5	13.1	2.8	4.0	19.6	52.6	7.5	0.0	0.3	100.0
Karnali Province	5.6	0.0	0.6	16.2	51.4	18.4	5.0	2.8	100.0
Sudoorpashchim Province	14.1	6.2	2.3	10.7	47.5	18.6	0.6	0.0	100.0
Age of drug users									
Less than 15	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	9.0	4.9	2.1	13.2	58.3	6.9	5.6	0.0	100.0
20-24	16.4	0.4	4.5	14.5	54.5	7.9	1.5	0.4	100.0
25-29	22.4	1.1	5.8	11.8	50.4	6.4	1.4	0.6	100.0
30-34	21.9	2.4	2.4	13.1	47.8	8.0	2.8	1.6	100.0
35-39	35.4	1.5	0.8	12.3	40.8	6.2	1.5	1.5	100.0
40-44	25.9	1.9	5.6	11.1	46.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
45-49	20.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	5.0	15.0	0.0	100.0
50+	66.7	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Drug users' education									
Illiterate	26.8	2.8	1.4	4.2	53.5	2.8	0.0	8.5	100.0
ECE	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	62.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	18.3	1.4	3.8	9.6	53.4	7.2	5.8	0.5	100.0

Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	15.8	2.1	4.5	17.1	54.1	5.3	1.2	0.0	100.0
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	21.7	0.5	4.9	13.5	50.7	6.4	1.5	0.7	100.0
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	24.0	2.3	3.5	10.1	46.0	11.6	2.3	0.3	100.0
Higher	22.5	0.0	4.2	7.0	52.1	11.3	2.8	0.0	100.0
Type of drug use									
Cannabis	19.4	1.5	4.6	13.6	50.9	7.4	2.0	0.6	100.0
Opiates	21.0	1.4	3.1	12.9	46.5	12.3	2.2	0.5	100.0
Tranquilizers	19.6	1.4	4.4	13.3	52.2	7.4	1.4	0.4	100.0
Inhalants	23.1	5.1	2.6	6.4	48.7	5.1	7.7	1.3	100.0
Hallucinogens	38.1	0.0	4.8	4.8	28.6	14.3	0.0	9.5	100.0
Stimulants	50.0	0.0	10.4	8.3	25.0	4.2	0.0	2.1	100.0
Others	22.0	1.6	5.2	13.7	48.0	7.4	1.9	0.2	100.0
Type of injection									
New	21.8	0.9	5.3	12.0	51.9	6.0	1.7	0.5	100.0
Old	8.3	0.0	11.1	25.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Don't know	15.4	0.0	0.0	25.6	43.6	15.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sharing injection	8.7	1.4	7.2	11.6	60.9	8.7	1.4	0.0	100.0
Source of money									
Family	22.3	1.3	5.6	13.2	46.4	8.4	2.6	0.3	100.0
Friends	18.6	1.0	6.1	11.2	54.2	5.4	1.6	1.9	100.0
Household items selling	22.1	1.2	9.8	20.2	41.7	4.3	0.6	0.0	100.0
Drug selling	16.8	3.5	2.8	16.8	51.7	6.3	0.7	1.4	100.0
Personal money	20.1	1.5	1.0	10.6	57.0	7.0	2.2	0.4	100.0
Others	8.7	0.0	4.3	8.7	43.5	34.8	0.0	0.0	100.0

Pattern of drug use

This chapter deals with drug use patterns and the extent of drug use in Nepal among different background characteristics. In this survey, there are two categories of drugs: 1) legal drugs like cigarettes/ tobacco product and alcohol (which were not the focus of the survey), and 2) illegal drugs like psychoactive substances (cannabis, opiates, tranquilizers, inhalants, hallucinogens, stimulants etc.). The survey indicates that a large number of people use such types of drugs across the different provinces of the country.

4.1 Lifetime drug use

Table 15 shows the information of lifetime drug users (i.e. people who have used this drug at least once in their lifetime) by background characteristics. Overall, 84.7 percent of drug users had used cannabis at some point in their lifetime, followed by tranquilizers (73.1 percent), opiates (46.8 percent), inhalants (3.9 percent), stimulants (2.4 percent), hallucinogens (1.1 percent) and other types of drug (31.0 percent).

Provincially, the highest proportion of drug users who had used cannabis was reported from Karnali Province (96.1 percent) and the lowest in the Province 1 (71.1 percent). Likewise, proportion of people who used tranquilizers was the highest in the Karnali Province (90.5 percent) and the lowest were from Province 2 (46.8 percent).

The mean age of first inhalant use was aged 15 years, cannabis was 17 years, followed by opiates (19 years), tranquilizers (20 years), stimulants (20 years) and hallucinogens (22 years).

Table 15: Lifetime drug use

Percentage of drug users who had ever used drug by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019

Background characteristics	Percentage of ever drug use*						
	Cannabis	Opiates	Tranquilizers	Inhalants	Hallucinogens	Stimulants	Others
Total	84.7	46.8	73.1	3.9	1.1	2.4	31.0
Sex							
Male	84.8	46.7	72.5	3.9	1.1	2.4	30.8
Female	81.8	48.5	83.8	3.0	0.0	3.0	33.3
Province							
Province 1	71.1	20.4	55.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	16.0
Province 2	86.0	43.6	46.8	3.2	0.4	0.4	40.0
Bagmati Province	95.6	53.8	84.5	5.1	1.6	8.4	57.1
Gandaki Province	86.0	18.2	81.8	6.7	2.1	0.4	37.5
Province 5	80.1	56.7	74.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	14.3
Karnali Province	96.1	96.1	90.5	3.4	1.7	0.0	0.6
Sudoorpashchim Province	78.0	65.0	83.6	11.9	2.3	5.1	35.0
Age of drug users							
Less than 15	66.7	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3
15-19	88.9	41.7	56.3	18.1	0.0	0.7	45.8
20-24	84.7	40.9	71.5	4.7	0.7	1.3	35.0
25-29	86.9	47.9	77.1	1.8	1.4	2.4	28.7
30-34	82.1	55.0	76.1	2.0	1.6	2.4	21.9
35-39	83.8	57.7	75.4	0.8	1.5	10.0	23.8
40-44	70.4	57.4	77.8	0.0	0.0	3.7	24.1
45-49	60.0	50.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0
50+	66.7	44.4	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2
Drug users' education							
Illiterate	83.1	31.0	57.7	1.4	2.8	0.0	25.4
ECE	62.5	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	85.1	49.5	66.8	8.2	1.4	1.9	28.4
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	85.0	44.9	71.6	2.7	1.4	1.2	29.6
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	83.5	47.0	75.5	4.8	0.4	3.0	31.1
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	86.9	52.3	77.0	2.5	1.0	2.8	33.1
Higher	84.5	36.6	71.8	1.4	2.8	7.0	43.7
Occupation							
Agriculture	2.7	2.1	2.5	5.1	4.8	2.1	3.1
Business	15.8	19.9	17.7	9.0	28.6	27.1	13.4
Industry	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Service	11.6	13.3	11.4	1.3	19.0	20.8	12.8
Pension	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Foreign employed	4.4	5.1	4.4	1.3	0.0	8.3	2.7
Daily wages	15.7	12.1	16.0	19.2	14.3	0.0	15.2
Study	8.7	6.4	9.2	21.8	4.8	4.2	11.0
Unemployed	39.9	40.1	37.6	41.0	28.6	37.5	40.7
Others	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0
Arrested for drug offenses	87.1	51.4	78.8	4.1	1.1	3.5	30.3
Mean age at first drug intake	17	19	20	15	22	20	19

Note: *Percentage is based on multiple responses

4.2 Initiation of first drug use

Table 16 shows the drug of initiation into drug use ever, by background characteristics. Among the drug users, cannabis, tranquilizers and opiate drugs were the more commonly used drugs of initiation. In total, more than three-fourths (80.4 percent) reported that they had used cannabis like ganja, as their first drug ever used, followed by tranquilizers like diazepam (9.0 percent) and opiates like opium (4.7 percent), pregabalin (1.9 percent), tramadol (1.9 percent), inhalants (1.8 percent), hallucinogens (0.5 percent) and stimulants (0.1 percent).

The Province with the highest use of cannabis was in the Bagmati Province (91.9 percent) and the lowest was in the Sudoorpashchim Province (67.2 percent). Similarly, 21.0 percent of drug users had used diazepam in Province 1 and 0.6 percent in the Karnali Province. Use of cannabis was reported higher among males (80.5 percent) as compared to female (77.8 percent).

Table 16: Initiation of first drug use								
Percentage of drug users who reported drug of initiation into drug use ever by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019								
Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users who used initiation of first drug use							
	Cannabis	Opiates	Diazepam	Inhalants	Hallucinogens	Stimulants	Pregabalin	Tramadol
Total	80.4	4.7	9.0	1.8	0.5	0.1	1.9	1.9
Sex								
Male	80.5	4.4	9.0	1.9	0.5	0.1	1.8	1.9
Female	77.8	10.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0
Province								
Province 1	69.5	2.5	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.1
Province 2	84.4	0.8	5.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	4.4
Bagmati Province	91.9	1.9	3.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.5
Gandaki Province	79.3	1.4	4.9	6.3	1.8	0.0	2.1	4.2
Province 5	74.1	15.0	9.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3
Karnali Province	94.4	1.1	0.6	2.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sudoorpashchim Province	67.2	11.3	17.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Drug users' education								
Illiterate	77.5	5.6	7.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.4	5.6
ECE	50.0	12.5	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	79.8	4.3	7.2	3.8	0.5	0.0	1.9	2.4
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	82.3	5.6	7.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	2.1	1.0
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	78.7	4.2	10.5	2.9	0.4	0.1	1.4	1.8
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	82.6	3.8	8.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.3
Higher	78.9	5.6	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.4

4.3 Use of cigarettes

In this survey, cigarette refers to leaf tobacco and other tobacco products (bidi, khainee etc). Table 17 presents results on age of first use of cigarettes, frequency of use, as well as cost for cigarettes. Having ever smoked a cigarette was reported by 96.8 percent of the drug users. Data reveals that most of the drug users started usage of cigarette from an early age. Majority (94.0 percent) of those who reported ever use of cigarettes reported using cigarette for the first time in their life before the age of 20 years. More than half (55.6 percent) of the ever cigarette users smoked their first cigarette when they were between aged 15-19 years. Higher proportion of females (78.4 percent) reported this when compared to the males (54.4 percent). The proportion of ever use of cigarette who reported similarly was highest in Karnali Province (87.3 percent) and the lowest in Bagmati Province (42.9 percent).

The majority of ever cigarette users (35.6 percent) had smoked 5-9 cigarettes per day followed by less than 5 cigarettes (31.1 percent), between 10-19 cigarettes (28.4 percent) and 20 or more cigarettes (5.0 percent). The average amount spent for a single cigarette was NRs.11.

Table 17: Age of first use of cigarettes /other tobacco products, frequency of use and cost for cigarette

Percentage of drug users who smoked cigarettes or other tobacco products, age of first used, number of times used per day and cost by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019													
Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users who smoked a cigarette:												Average cost for a single cigarette (NRs.)
	Ever smoked	Age of first used (year)				Number of times used per day				Cost for a single cigarette (NRs.)			
		Less than 15	15-19	20-24	25+	Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Less than 10 rupees	10-19 rupees	20+ rupees	
Total	96.8	38.4	55.6	5.4	0.6	31.1	35.5	28.4	5.0	34.2	51.3	14.5	11
Sex													
Male	96.7	39.6	54.4	5.4	0.6	30.3	35.6	29.2	4.9	34.9	50.7	14.4	11
Female	98.0	15.5	78.4	5.2	1.0	46.4	32.0	14.4	7.2	21.6	61.9	16.5	12
Province													
Province 1	99.2	30.2	54.2	15.0	0.6	2.8	37.3	55.4	4.5	44.1	54.2	1.7	9
Province 2	98.0	49.4	43.7	5.7	1.2	71.8	23.3	4.5	0.4	23.7	62.9	13.5	11
Bagmati Province	99.1	55.5	42.9	1.4	0.2	11.5	47.1	33.5	8.0	35.4	54.1	10.5	10
Gandaki Province	98.6	29.2	69.8	1.1	0.0	33.1	28.5	35.6	2.8	15.7	76.5	7.8	13
Province 5	87.2	37.9	55.4	5.4	1.4	33.9	37.1	18.6	10.4	63.6	27.1	9.3	8
Karnali Province	96.6	12.1	87.3	0.6	0.0	80.9	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	22.0	77.5	20
Sudoorpashchim Province	98.9	39.4	52.0	7.4	1.1	22.3	45.1	27.4	5.1	42.3	49.1	8.6	10
Drug users' education													
Illiterate	88.7	46.0	44.4	9.5	0.0	46.0	30.2	20.6	3.2	42.9	49.2	7.9	10
ECE	100.0	37.5	37.5	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	62.5	25.0	12.5	8
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	99.5	48.8	43.5	6.8	1.0	32.9	31.4	29.5	6.3	43.0	49.3	7.7	10
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	97.3	46.4	47.4	5.2	1.0	27.8	36.2	30.6	5.4	42.8	51.2	6.0	9
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	97.8	34.2	60.8	4.9	0.1	30.6	35.8	28.6	5.0	30.6	52.7	16.8	12
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	95.5	29.9	64.0	5.3	0.8	33.3	36.2	25.7	4.8	24.3	50.8	24.9	13
Higher	88.7	31.7	63.5	3.2	1.6	30.2	44.4	23.8	1.6	25.4	50.8	23.8	13

4.4 Use of alcohol

In this survey, alcohol refers to wine, beer, local wine etc. Table 18 presents results on age of first use of alcohol, frequency of use as well as cost for alcohol. More than two-third (64.8 percent) of the drug users had used alcohol at least once in their lifetime. Almost every four out of five (88.4 percent) of those who ever used alcohol had consumed an alcoholic drink before the age of 20 years. Among the ever alcohol users, 71.4 percent had initiated use between the age of 15-19 years.

When compared, the initiation into alcohol within the age group of 15-19 years was higher among females (73.9 percent) who had ever consumed alcohol than the male of the same age (71.3 percent). Provincially, the highest proportion of ever alcohol users who initiated into its use between the age of 15-19 years were from Karnali Province (97.7 percent) and the lowest from the Sudoorpashchim Province (60.6 percent).

Table 17: Age of first use of alcohol, frequency of use and cost

Percentage of drug users who used alcohol products, age of first used, number of times used per day and cost by background characteristic, Nepal, 2019

Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users who used alcohol:											Average cost for one drink of alcohol (NRs.)
	Ever used	Age of first used				Number of times used per day			Cost for one drink of alcohol (NRs.)			
		Less than 15	15-19	20-24	25+	1	2-3	4+	Less than 100 rupees	100-300 rupees	300+ rupees	
Total	64.8	17.0	71.4	9.8	1.8	64.5	33.5	2.0	31.0	41.4	27.6	202
Sex												
Male	64.5	17.0	71.3	10.0	1.8	64.4	33.7	1.9	32.1	41.0	26.9	200
Female	69.7	17.4	73.9	7.2	1.4	65.2	30.4	4.3	11.6	47.8	40.6	237
Province												
Province 1	47.3	16.0	52.7	29.0	2.4	88.2	11.2	0.6	49.7	42.6	7.7	139
Province 2	54.0	9.6	74.8	10.4	5.2	88.9	8.1	3.0	28.9	57.8	13.3	183
Bagmati Province	66.1	31.2	62.8	4.9	1.1	50.9	45.6	3.5	37.5	48.8	13.7	175
Gandaki Province	76.8	16.0	79.5	4.6	0.0	79.5	19.6	0.9	20.1	34.2	45.7	241
Province 5	49.8	13.8	75.0	8.1	3.1	47.5	51.9	0.6	43.1	29.4	27.5	178
Karnali Province	96.1	1.7	97.7	0.6	0.0	32.6	67.4	0.0	0.6	42.4	57.0	298
Sudoorpashchim Province	87.6	20.0	60.6	16.8	2.6	74.2	20.6	5.2	36.8	33.5	29.7	200
Drug users' education												
Illiterate	54.9	25.6	61.5	10.3	2.6	74.4	17.9	7.7	28.2	48.7	23.1	194
ECE	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	80
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	64.9	18.5	67.4	10.4	3.7	63.0	32.6	4.4	43.0	39.3	17.8	166
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	64.4	20.5	67.7	10.6	1.2	68.6	29.9	1.5	42.9	40.2	16.9	168
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	61.3	15.8	73.7	9.6	0.9	63.7	34.7	1.6	27.6	41.2	31.2	209
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	73.0	13.5	76.1	8.3	2.1	61.6	37.0	1.4	19.4	43.6	37.0	239
Higher	71.8	13.7	68.6	11.8	5.9	56.9	41.2	2.0	17.6	39.2	43.1	245

4.5 Use of cannabis

In this survey, cannabis refers to bhang (cannabis leaf) as well as other forms, such as ganja (marijuana) and charas (hashish), unless otherwise specified. Cannabis drugs are illegal in Nepal. It is found everywhere and can be produced naturally. More than four out of five (84.7 percent) drug users had reported having ever used cannabis.

Table 19 presents results on age of first use of cannabis, frequency of use as well as cost for cannabis. The majority of the ever users of cannabis (73.2 percent) had used it for the first time when they were between aged 15-19 years. It was followed by less than 15 years (14.8 percent), 20-24 years (10.9 percent) and 25 and above years a few (1.1 percent).

The Province with the highest proportion of ever cannabis users who initiated into it between the age of 15-19 years was Karnali (91.3 percent) and the lowest was Province 1 (52.4 percent). Among ever cannabis users, 72.4 percent had used the drug 2-5 times per day, whereas one time users were numbered at 12.3 percent, 6-10 times (12.2 percent) and 11 and more times (3.1 percent). The average cost for a single dose of cannabis spent was NRs.92.

Table 19 : Age of first use of cannabis, frequency of use and cost for cannabis												
Percentage of drug users who used cannabis drug products, age of first used, number of times used per day and cost by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019												
Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users who used a cannabis drug :											Average cost for a single dose of cannabis (NRs.)
	Age of first used				Number of times used per day				Cost for a single dose (NRs.)			
	Less than 15	15-19	20-24	25+	1	2-5	6-10	11+	Less than 50 rupees	50-200 rupees	200+ rupees	
Total	14.8	73.2	10.9	1.1	12.3	72.4	12.2	3.1	20.9	66.3	12.8	92
Sex												
Male	14.9	73.1	10.9	1.1	11.2	73.6	12.4	2.8	21.3	66.3	12.5	91
Female	13.6	76.5	9.9	0.0	34.6	48.1	7.4	9.9	13.6	67.9	18.5	105
Province												
Province 1	13.4	52.4	32.7	1.6	26.4	73.2	0.4	0.0	5.1	81.1	13.8	104
Province 2	7.0	85.1	7.4	0.5	5.1	86.0	8.4	0.5	15.8	69.8	14.4	96
Bagmati Province	25.2	71.6	2.7	0.5	1.2	59.0	30.1	9.7	14.6	68.7	16.7	107
Gandaki Province	5.7	84.1	9.8	0.4	38.0	50.6	10.6	0.8	2.4	83.3	14.3	103
Province 5	16.7	70.8	10.5	1.9	10.1	83.3	5.8	0.8	31.9	54.9	13.2	88
Karnali Province	1.2	91.3	7.0	0.6	0.6	98.8	0.0	0.6	50.0	48.8	1.2	42
Sudoorpashchim Province	28.3	60.9	8.0	2.9	4.3	74.6	15.9	5.1	52.9	39.9	7.2	63
Drug users' education												
Illiterate	22.0	61.0	11.9	5.1	22.0	64.4	6.8	6.8	28.8	55.9	15.3	87
ECE	20.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	124
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	20.9	70.1	7.9	1.1	11.3	72.3	13.6	2.8	22.0	65.0	13.0	87
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	15.6	71.4	12.1	0.9	11.2	74.4	12.4	2.1	21.7	67.0	11.2	90
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	11.8	76.9	11.0	0.3	14.2	72.7	10.6	2.5	18.2	71.0	10.8	91
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	14.2	74.1	10.5	1.2	8.7	72.4	14.5	4.4	23.0	61.0	16.0	93
Higher	18.3	68.3	8.3	5.0	16.7	60.0	15.0	8.3	20.0	58.3	21.7	113

4.6 Use of opiates

In this survey, opiates refer to opium, heroin (including brown-sugar/smack) and pharmaceutical opioids. Among the drug users, 46.8 percent reported ever use of opiates. Higher proportion of females (48.5 percent) reported having ever used opiates than their male (46.7 percent) counterparts.

Table 20 presents results on age of first use of opiates, frequency of use as well as cost for opiates. Overall, 60.9 percent of those who had ever used opiates had initiated into it when they were between aged 15-19 years, followed by those between 20-24 years (31.1 percent), 25 years and above (5.6 percent) and below 15 years or children (2.5 percent). The Provinces with higher proportion of young users of 15-19 years of age (more than 50.0 percent) of opiates use were: Province 1, Province 2, Bagmati Province, Gandaki Province and Province 5. The average cost for a single dose of opiates spent was NRs.869.

Table 20: Age of first use of opiates, frequency of use and cost for opiates

Percentage of drug users who used opiates drug, age of first used, number of times per day and cost by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019

Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users who used an opiates drug :										Average cost for a single dose of opiates (NRs.)
	Age of first used				Number of times used per day			Cost for a single dose (NRs.)			
	Less than 15	15-19	20-24	25+	1	2-5	6+	Less than 500 rupees	500-1000 rupees	1000+ rupees	
Total	2.5	60.9	31.1	5.6	17.1	81.4	1.5	16.7	56.6	26.7	869
Sex											
Male	2.5	60.4	31.2	5.9	16.9	81.6	1.5	17.1	56.8	26.0	858
Female	2.1	68.8	29.2	0.0	20.8	77.1	2.1	8.3	52.1	39.6	1078
Province											
Province 1	2.7	71.2	24.7	1.4	57.5	41.1	1.4	6.8	90.4	2.7	532
Province 2	0.0	54.1	45.9	0.0	7.3	92.7	0.0	21.1	64.2	14.7	728
Bagmati Province	2.2	67.7	28.9	1.3	16.8	81.0	2.2	9.1	66.8	24.1	847
Gandaki Province	0.0	51.9	48.1	0.0	25.0	71.2	3.8	9.6	76.9	13.5	740
Province 5	5.5	57.1	26.4	11.0	7.1	92.3	0.5	40.7	57.1	2.2	590
Karnali Province	0.0	69.8	29.1	1.2	12.8	87.2	0.0	0.6	8.1	91.3	1599
Sudoorpashchim Province	5.2	43.5	28.7	22.6	20.0	75.7	4.3	23.5	69.6	7.0	669
Drug users' education											
Illiterate	13.6	54.5	9.1	22.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	9.1	68.2	22.7	855
ECE	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	500
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	4.9	43.7	40.8	10.7	18.4	80.6	1.0	21.4	67.0	11.7	695
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	2.2	61.5	32.5	3.9	19.5	78.8	1.7	22.5	63.2	14.3	687
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	2.3	65.7	27.6	4.4	17.4	81.1	1.5	15.4	52.3	32.3	936
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	1.0	61.8	32.9	4.3	15.5	83.6	1.0	11.6	48.8	39.6	1037
Higher	0.0	57.7	30.8	11.5	11.5	80.8	7.7	11.5	61.5	26.9	987

4.7 Use of tranquilizers

In this survey, tranquilizers refers to diazepam, nitrazepam, dormin, nitrosun, alprazolam. Almost three out of four (73.1 percent) drug users reported having ever used tranquilizers. Higher proportion of females (83.8 percent) reported having ever used tranquilizers than their male counterparts (72.5 percent).

Table 21 presents results on age of first use of tranquilizers, frequency of use as well as cost for tranquilizers. Altogether, 48.8 percent of the ever tranquilizer users had used it for the first time between the age of 15-19 years. It was followed by those who initiated between aged 20-24 years (41.2 percent), 25 years and above (5.7 percent) and less than 15 years or children (3.4 percent). Province with the highest proportion of young users between aged 15-19 years reported from Bagmati Province (64.0 percent) and the lowest in Province 1 (35.7 percent). The average cost for a single dose of tranquilizers was NR. 574. Among drug users, 58.8 percent of users used tranquilizers 2-5 times per day.

Table 21: Age of first use of tranquilizers, frequency and cost

Percentage of drug users who used tranquilizers drug, age of first used, number of times used per day and cost by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019

Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users who used a tranquilizers drug:											Average cost for a single dose of tranquilizers (NRs.)
	Age of first used				Number of times used per day			Cost for a single dose (NRs.)				
	Less than 15	15-19	20-24	25+	1	2-5	6+	Less than 500 rupees	500-1000 rupees	1000-1500 rupees	1500+ rupees	
Total	3.4	48.8	42.1	5.7	40.9	58.8	0.3	55.4	21.6	17.5	5.6	574
Sex												
Male	3.5	48.0	43.0	5.6	39.7	60.0	0.3	57.3	21.5	16.1	5.2	551
Female	1.2	62.7	27.7	8.4	61.4	38.6	0.0	24.1	22.9	39.8	13.3	946
Province												
Province 1	1.5	35.7	54.3	8.5	55.3	44.7	0.0	70.4	28.6	1.0	0.0	352
Province 2	0.9	24.8	65.8	8.5	41.0	59.0	0.0	62.4	29.1	7.7	0.9	440
Bagmati Province	2.5	64.0	30.2	3.3	26.6	72.8	0.5	27.7	32.1	25.5	14.6	829
Gandaki Province	0.0	36.1	54.9	9.0	72.1	27.9	0.0	2.6	24.5	62.2	10.7	1144
Province 5	6.3	47.5	39.5	6.7	42.9	57.1	0.0	82.8	15.5	0.8	0.8	343
Karnali Province	0.0	58.6	40.1	1.2	11.7	88.3	0.0	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	213
Sudoorpashchim Province	14.2	59.5	22.3	4.1	36.5	62.2	1.4	89.9	6.8	2.7	0.7	219
Drug users' education												
Illiterate	7.3	53.7	29.3	9.8	51.2	46.3	2.4	36.6	22.0	34.1	7.3	728
ECE	0.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	213
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	2.2	48.2	39.6	10.1	43.9	56.1	0.0	55.4	19.4	16.5	8.6	619
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	4.3	45.4	45.4	4.9	39.7	60.1	0.3	52.4	23.6	18.2	5.7	611
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	3.4	49.7	40.9	6.0	41.6	58.0	0.4	56.8	19.0	19.0	5.2	562
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	2.6	50.5	43.3	3.6	36.7	63.3	0.0	59.0	23.3	13.4	4.3	513
Higher	0.0	52.9	41.2	5.9	54.9	45.1	0.0	51.0	31.4	9.8	7.8	582

4.8 Use of inhalants

In this survey, inhalants refer to dendrite, paint-thinner, varnish, petrol etc. Among all the drug users 3.9 reported having ever used any inhalant. The corresponding number for male and female were 3.9 percent and 3.0 percent respectively.

Table 22 presents results on age of first use of inhalants, frequency of use as well as cost for inhalants. Overall, at the national level, 56.4 percent of those who reported ever use of inhalants reported initiation into it between the age of 15-19 years, followed by children below 15 years (35.9 percent) and adults age of 20-24 years (7.7 percent). Province with the higher proportion of young users who reported having ever used inhalants aged 15-19 years (more than 50.0 percent) were in Province 1, Province 2, Bagmati Province and Gandaki Province. The average cost for inhalants was NR. 124 per single dose. Among the ever inhalant users 69.2 percent reported using inhalants 2-4 times per day. 100.0 percent of females reporting ever use of inhalants initiated within the age of 15-19 years compared to almost half (54.7 percent) among the males who reported ever using the same age group.

Table 22: Age of first use of inhalants, frequency and cost

Percentage of drug users who used inhalants drug, age of first used, number of times used per day and cost by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019

Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users who used inhalants drug:										Average cost for a single dose of inhalants (NRs.)
	Age of first used				Number of times used per day			Cost for a single dose (NRs.)			
	Less than 15	15-19	20-24	25+	1	2-4	5+	Less than 50 rupees	50-100 rupees	100+ rupees	
Total	35.9	56.4	7.7	0.0	26.9	69.2	3.8	12.8	25.6	61.5	124
Sex											
Male	37.3	54.7	8.0	0.0	28.0	69.3	2.7	13.3	26.7	60.0	125
Female	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
Province											
Province 1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	30
Province 2	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	87.5	144
Bagmati Province	27.3	59.1	13.6	0.0	36.4	54.5	9.1	13.6	22.7	63.6	105
Gandaki Province	26.3	73.7	0.0	0.0	15.8	84.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	203
Province 5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50
Karnali Province	50.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	16.7	75
Sudorpashchim Province	52.4	38.1	9.5	0.0	38.1	57.1	4.8	28.6	38.1	33.3	86
Drug users' education											
Illiterate	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	180
ECE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	47.1	52.9	0.0	0.0	29.4	70.6	0.0	17.6	23.5	58.8	106
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	42.9	50.0	7.1	0.0	50.0	42.9	7.1	35.7	14.3	50.0	88
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	40.0	57.1	2.9	0.0	17.1	77.1	5.7	2.9	28.6	68.6	151
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	0.0	70.0	30.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	10.0	30.0	60.0	110
Higher	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	50

4.9 Use of hallucinogens

In this survey, hallucinogens refer to LSD, DMT (N,N-Dimethyltryptamine), ketamine etc. Among the drug users 1.1 percent reported having ever used any hallucinogen.

Table 23 presents results on age of first use of hallucinogens, frequency of use as well as cost for hallucinogens. Among the ever users, 47.6 percent had used hallucinogens at first time when they were between aged 20-24 years followed by aged 25 years and above (28.6 percent) and age of 15-19 years (23.8 percent). Province with the highest proportion of drug users of aged 20-24 years was in Province 2 (100.0 percent) and the lowest in Gandaki Province. However, in Province 1 and Province 5 people using this drug were not found. The average cost for a single dose of hallucinogens was NRs.2,195. Among the drug users, only males had used this type of drug.

Table 23: Age of first use of hallucinogens, frequency and cost											
Percentage of drug users who used hallucinogens drug, age of first used , number of times used per day and cost by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019											
Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users who used a hallucinogens drug:										Average cost for a single dose of hallucinogens (NRs.)
	Age of first used				Number of times used per day			Cost for a single dose (NRs.)			
	Less than 15	15-19	20-24	25+	1	2	3+	Less than 1000 rupees	1000-2000 rupees	2000+ rupees	
Total	0.0	23.8	47.6	28.6	57.1	23.8	19.0	9.5	14.3	76.2	2195
Sex											
Male	0.0	23.8	47.6	28.6	57.1	23.8	19.0	9.5	14.3	76.2	2195
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Province											
Province 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Province 2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	800
Bagmati Province	0.0	42.9	42.9	14.3	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	85.7	2786
Gandaki Province	0.0	16.7	33.3	50.0	16.7	33.3	50.0	16.7	16.7	66.7	1717
Province 5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karnali Province	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	33.3	66.7	1833
Sudoorpashchim Province	0.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2500
Drug users' education											
Illiterate	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2000
ECE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	1933
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	0.0	42.9	14.3	42.9	57.1	28.6	14.3	14.3	28.6	57.1	1900
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	2000
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3000
Higher	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2500

4.10 Use of stimulants

In this survey, stimulants refer to cocaine, amphetamines etc. Among the drug users 2.4 percent had ever used any stimulants. The corresponding numbers for female and male were 3.0 percent and 2.4 percent respectively.

Table 24 present results on age of first use of stimulants, frequency of use as well as cost for stimulants. Overall, at national level, 50.0 percent of those who had ever used stimulants had used their first dose between the age of 20-24 years, followed by adolescents aged 15-19 years (45.8 percent) and of 25 years and above (4.2 percent). Province with the higher proportion of young users of aged 20-24 years (more than 75.0 percent) were in Province 2, Gandaki Province, Province 5 and Sudoorpashchim Province. The average cost for stimulant drug was NR. 1,890 per single dose. Among drug users, 47.9 percent of drug users had used stimulants 2 times per day. Initiation into stimulants was reported to be higher among males aged 20-24 years (51.1 percent) as compared to female (33.3 percent) of the same age.

Table 24: Age of first use of stimulants, frequency and cost											
Percentage of drug users who used stimulants drug, age of first used, number of times used per day and cost by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019											
Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users who used a stimulants drug:										Average cost for a single dose of stimulants (NRs.)
	Age of first used				Number of times used per day			Cost for a single dose (NRs.)			
	Less than 15	15-19	20-24	25+	1	2	3+	Less than 1000 rupees	1000-2000 rupees	2000+ rupees	
Total	0.0	45.8	50.0	4.2	35.4	47.9	16.7	33.3	8.3	58.3	1890
Sex											
Male	0.0	44.4	51.1	4.4	33.3	51.1	15.6	33.3	8.9	57.8	1887
Female	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	66.7	1933
Province											
Province 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Province 2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1000
Bagmati Province	0.0	55.6	38.9	5.6	30.6	55.6	13.9	33.3	5.6	61.1	1847
Gandaki Province	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5000
Province 5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3000
Karnali Province	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sudoorpashchim Province	0.0	22.2	77.8	0.0	55.6	11.1	33.3	44.4	11.1	44.4	1689
Drug users' education											
Illiterate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ECE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	1550
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	0.0	83.3	0.0	16.7	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	2167
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	22.7	54.5	22.7	31.8	9.1	59.1	1723
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	0.0	45.5	54.5	0.0	27.3	45.5	27.3	36.4	0.0	63.6	1918
Higher	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	60.0	2500

4.11 Use of Other type of drugs

In this survey, other type of drugs refer to pregabalin, kertab D, gabapentin, tramadol etc. Among the drug users 31.0 percent had ever used any other types of drug.

Table 25 presents results on age of first use of other types of drugs, frequency of use as well as cost for others type of drugs. Overall, at the national level, 70.0 percent of drug users aged 15-19 years had used other type of drugs at first time followed by of 20-24 years (19.5 percent), 25 and above years (6.3 percent) and below aged 15 years or children (4.2 percent). Province 1, Bagmati Province, Gandaki Province and Province 5 were higher proportion of young users aged 15-19 years (more than 60.0 percent) used others type of drug use. The average cost for other types of drug was 220 rupees per single dose.

Table 25 Age of first use of others, frequency and cost											
Percentage of drug users who used others drug ,age of first used ,number of times used per day and cost by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019											
Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users who used others drug:										Average cost for a single dose of others drug (NRs.)
	Age of first used				Number of times used per day			Cost for a single dose of others drug (NRs.)			
	Less than 15	15-19	20-24	25+	1	2	3+	Less than 300 rupees	300-600 rupees	600+ rupees	
Total	4.2	70.0	19.5	6.3	49.8	35.9	14.4	72.2	24.7	3.1	220
Sex											
Male	4.3	69.5	19.6	6.7	50.2	35.5	14.3	72.4	24.7	2.9	217
Female	3.0	78.8	18.2	0.0	42.4	42.4	15.2	69.7	24.2	6.1	285
Province											
Province 1	10.5	66.7	15.8	7.0	78.9	17.5	3.5	54.4	43.9	1.8	256
Province 2	2.0	55.0	34.0	9.0	72.0	19.0	9.0	77.0	21.0	2.0	171
Bagmati Province	3.3	79.7	12.6	4.5	32.5	43.5	24.0	69.1	27.2	3.7	250
Gandaki Province	1.9	79.4	15.9	2.8	50.5	40.2	9.3	89.7	4.7	5.6	166
Province 5	4.3	60.9	30.4	4.3	45.7	43.5	10.9	30.4	67.4	2.2	337
Karnali Province	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	300
Sudoorpashchim Province	9.7	50.0	24.2	16.1	58.1	37.1	4.8	95.2	4.8	0.0	157
Drug users' education											
Illiterate	0.0	66.7	16.7	16.7	61.1	22.2	16.7	55.6	38.9	5.6	324
ECE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	6.8	66.1	15.3	11.9	49.2	37.3	13.6	91.5	6.8	1.7	156
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	5.9	67.8	21.1	5.3	49.3	40.1	10.5	77.0	19.1	3.9	187
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	3.5	77.2	14.5	4.8	48.2	36.0	15.8	77.2	18.9	3.9	227
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	3.1	64.1	28.2	4.6	49.6	35.9	14.5	59.5	38.9	1.5	241
Higher	3.2	61.3	22.6	12.9	58.1	19.4	22.6	38.7	61.3	0.0	308

4.12 Learn to consume drugs

Table 26 presents the drug users' learning to consume drugs by background characteristics. In total, most drug users learned to consume drugs from friends (96.0 percent), whereas 1.5 percent learned from the internet, 1.3 percent from their family, a few (0.7 percent) from movies, and 0.5 percent from other forms of media.

A slightly higher proportion of drug users learned from friends in Bagmati Province (98.1 percent) compared to 93.3 percent in Gandaki Province.

Table 26: Learn to consume drug						
Percentage of drug users learned to consume drugs by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019						
Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users who learned to consume drugs from:					
	Friends	Family	Movies	Internet	Others	Total
Total	96.0	1.3	0.7	1.5	0.5	100.0
Sex						
Male	96.1	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.5	100.0
Female	93.9	4.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
Province						
Province 1	96.4	1.1	0.3	2.2	0.0	100.0
Province 2	96.8	0.0	1.6	0.4	1.2	100.0
Bagmati Province	98.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	100.0
Gandaki Province	93.3	3.5	0.7	2.1	0.4	100.0
Province 5	96.0	1.9	0.9	1.2	0.0	100.0
Karnali Province	94.4	0.6	0.6	3.4	1.1	100.0
Sudoorpashchim Province	94.9	2.3	0.6	1.1	1.1	100.0
Age of drug users						
Less than 15	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	93.8	4.2	0.7	1.4	0.0	100.0
20-24	97.1	0.6	0.1	1.9	0.3	100.0
25-29	95.6	1.6	1.1	1.3	0.4	100.0
30-34	95.2	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.8	100.0
35-39	96.9	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.0	100.0
40-44	98.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0
45-49	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	100.0
50+	77.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	100.0
Drug users' education						
Illiterate	91.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	100.0
ECE	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	93.8	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	100.0
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	96.1	1.4	0.8	1.8	0.0	100.0
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	96.6	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.7	100.0
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	96.5	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.5	100.0
Higher	97.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	100.0
Occupation						
Agriculture	86.4	1.7	5.1	3.4	3.4	100.0
Business	95.3	2.2	0.0	1.6	0.9	100.0
Industry	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Service	97.0	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.4	100.0
Pension	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Foreign employed	96.3	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	100.0
Daily wages	96.5	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	100.0
Study	97.1	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.0	100.0
Unemployed	96.3	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.1	100.0
Others	83.3	8.3	0.0	8.3	0.0	100.0
Source of money						
Family	95.4	1.7	0.7	1.7	0.4	100.0
Friends	96.5	0.3	0.6	2.6	0.0	100.0
Household items selling	96.9	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Drug selling	95.1	0.0	1.4	3.5	0.0	100.0
Personal money	96.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.0	100.0
Others	91.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

4.13 Source of drugs

Table 27 shows the source of drugs by background characteristics. Users were getting drugs from more than one sources. The majority of them (67.7 percent) reported that they were getting drugs through drug user' friends, followed by 14.1 percent through mobile drug sellers, 8.4 percent through medical stores, 7.2 percent through other stores, 2.5 percent through ICT and a few 0.4 percent through other sources.

Table 27: Source of drugs							
Percentage of drug users by sources of drugs by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019							
Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users getting different sources from						
	Friends	Mobile drug seller	Medical store	Other store	ICT	Others	Total
Total	67.6	14.1	8.4	7.2	2.5	0.4	100.0
Sex							
Male	67.2	13.9	8.6	7.5	2.5	0.3	100.0
Female	73.7	16.2	5.1	2.0	2.0	1.0	100.0
Province							
Province 1	55.5	10.6	4.2	28.0	0.8	0.8	100.0
Province 2	65.2	7.6	17.6	7.6	2.0	0.0	100.0
Bagmati Province	64.3	24.1	7.4	1.6	2.1	0.5	100.0
Gandaki Province	74.4	14.7	8.1	1.4	1.1	0.4	100.0
Province 5	68.5	17.1	7.2	0.9	5.9	0.3	100.0
Karnali Province	97.8	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sudoorpashchim Province	59.9	12.4	16.9	5.1	5.6	0.0	100.0
Age of drug users							
Less than 15	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	64.6	13.2	11.8	8.3	2.1	0.0	100.0
20-24	70.5	12.4	7.9	6.6	1.9	0.7	100.0
25-29	73.3	12.5	7.0	5.3	2.0	0.0	100.0
30-34	57.4	15.5	10.4	10.8	5.2	0.8	100.0
35-39	56.9	26.2	6.2	8.5	2.3	0.0	100.0
40-44	46.3	24.1	18.5	7.4	3.7	0.0	100.0
45-49	50.0	10.0	15.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50+	44.4	11.1	11.1	22.2	11.1	0.0	100.0
Drug users' education							
illiterate	60.6	9.9	15.5	12.7	0.0	1.4	100.0
ECE	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	56.7	16.3	10.1	13.5	3.4	0.0	100.0
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	67.9	14.6	6.0	7.4	3.3	0.8	100.0
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	71.9	12.4	7.1	6.1	2.2	0.3	100.0
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	67.9	14.6	10.6	5.3	1.5	0.0	100.0
Higher	54.9	21.1	15.5	4.2	4.2	0.0	100.0

4.14 Mode of drug intake

Table 28 displays the drug users by their mode of drug intake by background characteristics. 82.2 percent, of the drug users reported taking drugs by smoking, 79.5 percent reported swallowing, 69.1 percent injecting and 4.8 percent through the sniffing. Proportionately more females (78.8 percent) reported injecting than the males (68.6 percent). There was some provincial variation, ranging from 93.3 percent reporting injecting drugs in the Gandaki Province to 31.1 percent using the same mode in the Sudoorpashchim Province.

Table 28: Mode of drug intake				
Percentage of drug users by their mode of drug intake, Nepal, 2019				
Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users using different mode of drug intake by* :			
	Swallowing	Smoking	Sniffing	Injecting
Total	79.5	82.2	4.8	69.1
Sex				
Male	79.2	81.9	4.5	68.6
Female	83.8	88.9	9.1	78.8
Province				
Province 1	54.2	60.1	0.3	63.5
Province 2	80.4	66.0	0.4	48.4
Bagmati Province	94.9	91.6	13.5	80.5
Gandaki Province	77.5	83.5	2.8	93.3
Province 5	68.8	94.4	0.0	62.6
Karnali Province	98.3	97.8	4.5	92.2
Sudoorpashchim Province	94.9	87.0	10.7	31.1
Age of drug users				
Less than 15	100.0	66.7	33.3	0.0
15-19	87.5	82.6	9.0	25.0
20-24	80.4	81.0	4.5	64.8
25-29	77.8	84.8	2.7	79.5
30-34	72.9	82.5	6.0	73.3
35-39	80.0	80.8	7.7	76.9
40-44	92.6	75.9	9.3	79.6
45-49	85.0	70.0	5.0	60.0
50+	88.9	55.6	0.0	33.3
Drug users' education				
Illiterate	81.7	73.2	2.8	62.0
ECE	75.0	62.5	0.0	62.5
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	75.5	81.7	8.2	66.3
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	72.7	85.2	4.7	69.0
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	79.1	80.6	4.1	71.9
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	88.6	84.3	4.5	67.7
Higher	91.5	78.9	5.6	64.8

Note: *Percentage is based on multiple responses

4.15 Source of getting needles and syringes, sharing and knowledge about disease, type and duration of use of injection

Table 29 provides the sources of getting their needles and syringes, sharing knowledge about diseases and the types and duration of use of injections. Altogether, more than half (64.1 percent) of drug users reported that they got their needles and syringes from institutions like drop-in centers, while 26.0 percent of them obtained needles and syringes from medical store and very few (9.9 percent) got from their friends. Greater proportions of females (69.0 percent) were getting their needles and syringes from institutions than their male (63.8 percent) counterparts. Provinces with the highest proportion of drug users getting from their needles and syringes from institution was in the Province 1 (76.2 percent) and the lowest in the Province 2 (33.1 percent).

The younger drug users between aged 15-19 years were more likely to get their needles and syringes from institutions than the older ones aged 50 and above years. Overall, at the national level, about 5.0 percent of drug users had shared needles and syringes and 92.8 percent had known that HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B/C can be transmitted by sharing syringes. Altogether, 94.6 percent of the drug users used new needles and syringes, whereas 2.6 percent reported using old ones. Among all, 64.1 percent of the drug users had injected drugs for less than 5 years, followed by those who had injected for 6-10 years (23.8 percent), 11-15 years (7.7 percent) and 16 years or more (4.3 percent).

Table 29: Source of getting needles and syringes, sharing and knowledge about disease, type and duration of using injecting drugs

Percentage of source of getting needles and syringes, sharing syringe, knowledge about disease, use of drugs through injection and number of years of injecting drugs, Nepal, 2019

Background characteristics	Percentage of source of getting needles and syringes			Percentage sharing needles and syringes	Percentage who had known that HIV/AIDS/Hepatitis B/C can be transmitted by sharing needles and syringes	Percentage of type of syringes used			Number of years injecting drug used						
	Institution	Friends	Medical store			Total	New	Old	Don't know	Total	0-5	6-10	11-15	16+	Total
Total	64.1	9.9	26.0	100.0	5.0	92.8	94.6	2.6	2.8	100.0	64.1	23.8	7.7	4.3	100.0
Sex															
Male	63.8	9.0	27.2	100.0	4.9	92.6	94.6	2.8	2.7	100.0	63.0	24.4	8.1	4.5	100.0
Female	69.2	25.6	5.1	100.0	6.4	96.2	94.9	0.0	5.1	100.0	83.3	14.1	1.3	1.3	100.0
Province															
Province 1	76.2	3.1	20.7	100.0	1.8	85.5	89.9	9.7	0.4	100.0	69.6	22.9	5.7	1.8	100.0
Province 2	33.1	5.8	61.2	100.0	2.5	93.4	99.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	81.0	17.4	0.0	1.7	100.0
Bagmati Province	73.5	7.2	19.3	100.0	3.5	91.9	96.5	2.0	1.4	100.0	44.4	33.4	14.1	8.1	100.0
Gandaki Province	51.5	22.9	25.6	100.0	11.3	93.2	89.1	0.8	10.2	100.0	84.2	13.5	1.5	0.8	100.0
Province 5	62.2	13.4	24.4	100.0	7.0	96.5	98.0	1.5	0.5	100.0	47.8	36.3	13.9	2.0	100.0
Karnali Province	72.7	3.6	23.6	100.0	0.6	98.2	98.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	85.5	12.7	1.2	0.6	100.0
Sudoorpashchim Province	65.5	7.3	27.3	100.0	9.1	96.4	92.7	3.6	3.6	100.0	27.3	18.2	20.0	34.5	100.0
Age of drug users															
Less than 15	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	44.4	25.0	30.6	100.0	16.7	83.3	85.7	2.9	11.4	100.0	97.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0
20-24	59.7	14.0	26.4	100.0	4.5	91.7	93.2	2.9	3.8	100.0	90.8	8.3	0.5	0.5	100.0

25-29	65.4	8.6	26.1	100.0	4.1	94.1	95.4	2.1	2.5	100.0	64.5	31.6	3.8	0.2	100.0
30-34	69.0	5.4	25.5	100.0	2.7	95.7	98.9	0.5	0.5	100.0	30.4	46.2	20.7	2.7	100.0
35-39	71.0	6.0	23.0	100.0	6.0	92.0	93.0	5.0	2.0	100.0	17.0	22.0	32.0	29.0	100.0
40-44	76.7	4.7	18.6	100.0	14.0	88.4	93.0	4.7	2.3	100.0	23.3	14.0	25.6	37.2	100.0
45-49	58.3	0.0	41.7	100.0	25.0	91.7	83.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	16.7	16.7	25.0	41.7	100.0
50+	33.3	0.0	66.7	100.0	0.0	66.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0
Drug users' education															
Illiterate	65.9	6.8	27.3	100.0	15.9	81.8	86.4	11.4	2.3	100.0	54.5	29.5	11.4	4.5	100.0
ECE	20.0	0.0	80.0	100.0	0.0	80.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	100.0	80.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	65.2	12.3	22.5	100.0	10.9	89.9	89.9	2.9	7.2	100.0	61.6	22.5	8.7	7.2	100.0
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	66.5	9.6	23.9	100.0	5.9	92.4	93.5	3.1	3.4	100.0	57.5	27.9	9.0	5.6	100.0
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	62.5	9.9	27.6	100.0	3.6	91.6	95.4	2.5	2.1	100.0	69.2	21.7	6.5	2.7	100.0
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	66.0	9.0	25.0	100.0	2.2	98.5	98.1	0.4	1.5	100.0	64.9	23.1	7.1	4.9	100.0
Higher	52.2	15.2	32.6	100.0	2.2	97.8	97.8	0.0	2.2	100.0	67.4	21.7	8.7	2.2	100.0

4.16 Use of single or poly drug

Table 30 exhibits the users who reported single or poly drug intake by background characteristics. In this survey, more than two-thirds (70.9 percent) of drug users were poly drug users, i.e. who have used more than one type of drug. In total, 76.8 percent of the drug users had used cocktail (mixture) of buprenorphine, diazepam and phenargan, followed by 65.4 percent who had used diazepam only, 64.5 percent reported using phenargan and avil (anti-allergic), 43.0 percent used only buprenorphine, 37.2 percent had used tramadol, 13.8 percent used heroin, a few (7.3 percent) used methadone and 2.0 percent used others types of drugs.

Table 30: Used of single or poly drug										
Percentage of drug users by using single or poly drug intake by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019										
Background characteristics	Percentage of drug user who used		Percentage of drug users who used poly drug*							
	Single drug	Poly drug	Heroin	Buprenorphine	Diazepam	Buprenorphine diazepam and phenargam	Phenargan and avil (Anit-allergic)	Tramadol	Methadone	Others
Total	29.2	70.9	13.8	43.0	65.4	76.8	64.5	37.2	7.3	2.0
Sex										
Male	29.6	70.4	13.7	44.2	66.5	75.9	65.7	37.6	7.5	1.8
Female	20.2	79.8	15.2	22.8	48.1	92.4	43.0	31.6	3.8	6.3
Province										
Province 1	23.8	76.2	14.3	61.0	62.1	41.2	58.5	33.1	4.8	0.7
Province 2	52.4	47.6	1.7	11.7	67.5	94.2	65.8	5.0	0.8	2.5
Bagmati Province	18.1	81.9	27.8	50.7	81.6	89.5	86.1	59.2	6.5	4.0
Gandaki Province	4.9	95.1	0.0	0.4	20.3	95.6	28.4	32.1	21.4	2.6
Province 5	42.7	57.3	0.5	67.4	82.1	75.0	70.7	8.2	3.3	1.1
Karnali Province	11.7	88.3	35.4	57.6	88.6	62.0	86.1	70.9	1.3	0.0
Sudoorpashchim Province	66.1	33.9	0.0	58.3	73.3	88.3	48.3	15.0	0.0	1.7
Age of drug users										
Less than 15	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	71.5	28.5	26.2	19.0	45.2	64.3	50.0	50.0	2.4	0.0
20-24	30.9	69.1	11.2	42.1	58.6	68.1	56.7	49.3	8.7	3.4
25-29	19.5	80.5	12.3	42.9	70.4	79.2	68.4	34.7	6.2	0.9
30-34	27.5	72.5	14.8	41.8	69.8	85.7	74.7	25.8	6.6	1.6
35-39	26.2	73.8	26.0	52.1	64.6	90.6	67.7	19.8	10.4	2.1
40-44	22.2	77.8	21.4	64.3	78.6	88.1	66.7	16.7	7.1	2.4
45-49	40.0	60.0	8.3	33.3	58.3	75.0	58.3	16.7	0.0	16.7
50+	66.7	33.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
Drug users' education										
Illiterate	40.8	59.2	14.3	38.1	47.6	73.8	42.9	31.0	28.6	0.0
ECE	37.5	62.5	0.0	100.0	80.0	20.0	80.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	34.1	65.9	9.5	32.1	60.6	90.5	63.5	25.5	2.9	0.7
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	29.8	70.2	9.7	47.1	70.9	85.0	70.1	29.9	6.9	1.1
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	24.0	76.0	14.2	42.4	64.8	72.9	62.5	42.4	8.4	2.3
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	31.1	68.9	20.9	44.3	65.9	71.1	66.7	45.4	5.1	2.9
Higher	39.4	60.6	14.0	41.9	55.8	60.5	51.2	23.3	2.3	7.0

Note: *Percentage is based on multiple responses

4.17 Number of years of drug intake

Table 31 shows the drug users who used drugs regularly drug by background characteristics. Among total number of drug users, 35.2 percent reported using drugs for the past 3-5 years. This proportion was a slightly higher amongst females (38.4 percent), compared to the males (35.0 percent). The average number of years of drug use was 6 years. More than half (58.2 percent) drug users had used for 0-5 years, one in five (20.6 percent) reported using for 6-8 years, almost one in every ten (9.9 percent) reported using for 9-11 years and 11.4 percent had used for 12 or more years.

The highest proportion of drug users who had taken drugs in the last 3-5 years was found in Province 5 (53.3 percent) and the lowest proportion in Sudoorpashchim Province (28.8 percent).

Table 31: Number of years drug use							
Percentage of drug users who used drugs regularly in years by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019							
Background characteristics	Percentage of number of years used drug (years)						Average year of drug use
	0-2	3-5	6-8	9-11	12+	Total	
Total	23.0	35.2	20.6	9.9	11.4	100.0	6
Sex							
Male	22.7	35.0	20.5	10.2	11.6	100.0	6
Female	27.3	38.4	23.2	5.1	6.1	100.0	5
Province							
Province 1	42.6	29.1	12.0	7.6	8.7	100.0	4
Province 2	22.8	32.4	20.0	13.6	11.2	100.0	6
Bagmati Province	10.7	31.6	24.8	15.1	17.9	100.0	7
Gandaki Province	26.7	33.3	26.3	8.4	5.3	100.0	5
Province 5	23.7	53.3	11.2	4.7	7.2	100.0	5
Karnali Province	9.5	36.9	37.4	11.7	4.5	100.0	6
Sudoorpashchim Province	19.8	28.8	19.2	6.8	25.4	100.0	8
Age of drug users							
Less than 15	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2
15-19	48.6	47.2	2.8	0.7	0.7	100.0	3
20-24	29.5	48.3	18.0	2.9	1.3	100.0	4
25-29	15.9	30.8	32.5	15.9	4.8	100.0	6
30-34	16.3	21.9	14.3	20.7	26.7	100.0	8
35-39	15.4	18.5	10.8	8.5	46.9	100.0	10
40-44	14.8	7.4	5.6	3.7	68.5	100.0	15
45-49	15.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	65.0	100.0	17
50+	11.1	22.2	11.1	0.0	55.6	100.0	13
Drug users' education							
Illiterate	35.2	23.9	16.9	7.0	16.9	100.0	6
ECE	50.0	37.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	21.2	29.8	21.2	9.6	18.3	100.0	7
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	23.0	35.0	19.3	12.5	10.3	100.0	6
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	24.5	35.7	22.1	9.2	8.6	100.0	6
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	17.9	38.6	21.0	10.1	12.4	100.0	6
Higher	25.4	39.4	15.5	2.8	16.9	100.0	6

4.18 Reasons for starting drug use

Table 32 shows the main reasons for starting drug use by background characteristics. Peer pressure was the major cause reported for drug intake (89.4 percent), followed by recreation (72.1 percent), curiosity (62.5 percent), feeling happy (45.6 percent), mental stress (30.6 percent), family problems (18.9 percent), depression (14.9 percent), and academic problems (8.9 percent). Proportionately greater female drug users reported curiosity (female- 73.7 percent vs male 61.9 percent), family problems (34.3 percent vs 18.1 percent), recreation (86.9 percent vs 71.3 percent), mental stress (37.4 percent vs 30.2 percent) and feeling happy (77.8 percent vs 43.9 percent).

Table 32: Reasons for starting drugs use

Percentage of drug users by different reasons for starting drugs use by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019

Background characteristics	Percentage of reason for starting drugs use by*:							
	Curiosity	Peer pressure	Academic problem	Family problem	Depression	Recreation	Mental stress	Feeling happy
Total	62.5	89.4	8.9	18.9	14.9	72.1	30.6	45.6
Sex								
Male	61.9	89.4	9.1	18.1	14.9	71.3	30.2	43.9
Female	73.7	90.9	4.0	34.3	14.1	86.9	37.4	77.8
Province								
Province 1	67.2	87.1	15.1	16.8	11.8	83.5	32.8	41.2
Province 2	65.9	94.0	1.2	9.2	8.0	58.6	15.3	21.7
Bagmati Province	81.7	91.6	14.4	35.7	22.3	87.7	26.5	64.0
Gandaki Province	79.3	85.3	8.4	16.8	22.5	83.5	41.4	71.2
Province 5	6.9	91.6	7.8	16.5	11.8	72.9	53.0	48.3
Karnali Province	95.5	94.4	1.7	9.5	6.7	17.9	11.7	12.3
Sudoorpashchim Province	41.8	80.2	3.4	13.0	14.1	65.0	18.6	30.5
Age of drug users								
Less than 15	33.3	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
15-19	45.8	86.1	4.2	7.6	6.9	66.7	16.7	27.8
20-24	64.8	90.7	10.9	12.4	13.4	73.6	23.9	40.6
25-29	66.9	91.6	8.1	21.6	14.3	72.2	33.0	47.9
30-34	58.0	83.6	7.2	26.0	19.2	71.2	38.4	52.0
35-39	61.5	90.8	13.1	34.6	26.2	74.6	48.5	63.8
40-44	55.6	87.0	5.6	24.1	16.7	74.1	38.9	51.9
45-49	45.0	75.0	5.0	20.0	10.0	70.0	40.0	50.0
50+	33.3	77.8	0.0	22.2	11.1	33.3	33.3	55.6
Drug users' education								
Illiterate	37.1	82.9	2.9	24.3	12.9	57.1	40.0	51.4
ECE	62.5	87.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	100.0	25.0	62.5
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	63.0	91.8	3.4	20.2	16.8	74.5	32.7	46.2
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	63.4	89.3	8.0	21.0	15.0	79.2	32.9	48.8
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	66.1	88.0	10.8	18.4	13.5	71.9	27.7	45.2
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	61.9	91.4	9.1	16.4	16.2	64.6	30.1	41.9
Higher	45.1	94.4	16.9	15.5	16.9	69.0	31.0	36.6

Note: *Percentage is based on multiple responses

4.19 History of drug use in the family

Table 33 provides the information about other household members who used drugs by background characteristics. Among the drug users, 8.8 percent reported that there were other members in their family who also used drugs. There was some provincial variation, ranging from 1.1 percent in the Karnali Province to 16.5 percent in the Bagmati Province. Almost three-fourth (74.4 percent) of those who reported having other family members who also used drugs reported that one member used drugs, while 23.3 percent reported that two members used and 2.3 percent reported that three or more members used drugs in their families.

Table 33: History of drug use in the family

Percentage of drug use in the family by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019					
Background characteristics	Percentage of anyone else household members used drug	Percentage of number of anyone else in household members			
		1	2	3+	Total
Total	8.8	74.4	23.3	2.3	100.0
Province					
Province 1	2.8	90.0	10.0	0.0	100.0
Province 2	8.8	52.4	42.9	4.8	100.0
Bagmati Province	16.5	67.6	32.4	0.0	100.0
Gandaki Province	10.5	90.0	10.0	0.0	100.0
Province 5	4.7	80.0	13.3	6.7	100.0
Karnali Province	1.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sudoorpashchim Province	14.7	81.5	11.1	7.4	100.0

4.20 Health related issues faced by drug users

Table 34 shows drug users with other concurrent illnesses' by background characteristics. In total, 15.0 percent of the drug users have hepatitis B/C, followed by some sort of mental disorder (4.1 percent), tuberculosis (4.0 percent), HIV/AIDS (3.5 percent), a type of STD (2.5 percent) and a few, 0.9, percent of other drug related diseases. More than two third of the drug users (68.7 percent) they did not know if they had any diseases. Highest proportion of drug users from Karnali Province (94.1 percent) did not know if they had any diseases and the lowest proportion reporting similarly were from Province 1 (61.6 percent).

Table 34: Health related issues faced by drug users

Percentage of drug user with knowledge about other concurrent illness by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019

Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users with knowledge about other concurrent illness:								
	HIV/AIDS	STD	Hepatitis B/C	Mental disorder	Tuberculosis	Malnutrition	Don't know	Other	Total
Total	3.5	2.5	15.0	4.1	4.0	1.3	68.7	0.9	100.0
Province									
Province 1	4.8	0.4	29.3	0.4	1.7	0.9	61.6	0.9	100.0
Province 2	0.6	2.4	14.2	4.7	3.6	0.6	72.8	1.2	100.0
Bagmati Province	6.5	2.2	19.6	2.9	3.6	0.7	64.0	0.5	100.0
Gandaki Province	2.5	3.2	12.6	7.6	4.7	1.4	66.8	1.1	100.0
Province 5	3.1	3.1	4.4	6.3	6.3	5.6	69.4	1.9	100.0
Karnali Province	0.0	2.4	1.8	0.6	1.2	0.0	94.1	0.0	100.0
Sudoorpashchim Province	2.3	4.7	12.3	7.0	8.2	1.2	62.6	1.8	100.0

4.21 Source of money for buying drugs

Table 35 presents the information on the main sources of money to buy drugs by background characteristics. A little over one third of the drug users (34.6 percent) reported their family as source of buying drugs, followed by another one third (33.4 percent) buying drugs from personal money, 15.6 percent from friends, 8.2 percent from selling household items, 7.2 percent from selling drugs, and 1.2 percent from other sources. Greater proportion of females reported friends (23.2 percent) as their main source of money than the males (15.2 percent). The Province reporting selling drugs as the main source of money for buying drugs was Province 5 (13.4 percent) and the lowest was from Province 2 (2.5 percent).

Table 35: Source of money for buying drugs							
Percentage of source of money for buying drug by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019							
Background characteristics	Percentage of source of money for buying drugs from :						
	Family	Friends	Household items selling	Drug selling	Personal money	Others	Total
Total	34.6	15.6	8.2	7.2	33.4	1.2	100.0
Sex							
Male	34.8	15.2	8.5	7.1	33.2	1.2	100.0
Female	30.3	23.2	2.0	8.1	35.4	1.0	100.0
Province							
Province 1	20.2	35.3	13.4	2.5	28.6	0.0	100.0
Province 2	62.8	0.8	0.4	3.2	32.8	0.0	100.0
Bagmati Province	44.3	13.9	6.3	6.7	28.1	0.7	100.0
Gandaki Province	26.7	15.8	2.5	11.2	42.5	1.4	100.0
Province 5	29.6	5.0	17.4	13.4	34.0	0.6	100.0
Karnali Province	22.9	25.7	0.6	5.0	38.0	7.8	100.0
Sudoorpashchim Province	33.9	9.6	13.0	7.3	36.2	0.0	100.0
Age of drug users							
Less than 15	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	100.0
15-19	63.2	11.1	9.7	3.5	11.1	1.4	100.0
20-24	39.3	17.8	9.9	6.6	24.2	2.2	100.0
25-29	33.5	17.2	7.4	6.4	34.9	0.6	100.0
30-34	22.7	11.2	3.2	12.7	50.2	0.0	100.0
35-39	20.0	13.1	9.2	10.0	46.9	0.8	100.0
40-44	18.5	9.3	13.0	5.6	53.7	0.0	100.0
45-49	10.0	15.0	5.0	0.0	70.0	0.0	100.0
50+	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	88.9	0.0	100.0
Drug users' education							
Illiterate	8.5	19.7	9.9	15.5	46.5	0.0	100.0
ECE	37.5	37.5	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	100.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	29.3	12.0	3.8	7.2	46.2	1.4	100.0
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	32.7	13.8	9.3	9.7	34.0	0.4	100.0
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	36.9	19.7	7.8	7.2	27.0	1.4	100.0
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	38.1	13.1	8.6	3.5	35.1	1.5	100.0
Higher	46.5	4.2	11.3	0.0	35.2	2.8	100.0

4.22 Incarceration/Drug related crime

Table 36 shows percentage of drug users who were arrested by the police for drug use or related crimes, as well as number of times arrested, and action taken by the police. In total, 45.7 percent of drug users were ever arrested by the police. Higher proportion of female (54.5 percent) drug users were arrested, compared to the male (45.2 percent). While, 96.9 percent of drug users were arrested at least once, 2.7 percent were arrested 2-3 times and 0.3 percent 4 and more times.

The highest proportion of drug users arrested were from Gandaki Province (68.8 percent) and the lowest were from the Karnali Province (14.0 percent). On the basis of education level, 62.7 percent of drug users with early childhood education (ECE) were arrested more than those with other levels of educational achievement.

Upon being arrested, 43.3 percent were handed over to their families, 23.4 percent were sent to drug treatment centres and 32.0 percent were charged with drug related offences. Greater proportion of females (35.2 percent) were sent to drug treatment centres than the males (22.7 percent). All drug users (100.0 percent) less than 15 years of age who were arrested were charged with drug related cases.

Table 36: Incarceration/ Drug related crime

Percentage of arrested for use of drug offenses, number of times arrested and action taken by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019

Background characteristics	Percentage of arrested for use of drug offenses							
	Arrested	Number of times arrested			Action taken by police			
		1	2-3	4+	Hand over to family	Sent to treatment centre	Drug case file	Other
Total	45.7	96.9	2.7	0.3	43.3	23.4	32.0	1.3
Sex								
Male	45.2	96.9	2.8	0.3	43.8	22.7	32.5	1.0
Female	54.5	98.1	1.9	0.0	35.2	35.2	24.1	5.6
Province								
Province 1	32.8	98.3	0.9	0.9	52.2	24.3	21.7	1.7
Province 2	30.4	97.4	2.6	0.0	32.9	5.3	61.8	0.0
Bagmati Province	59.4	91.4	7.8	0.8	52.7	12.1	34.4	0.8
Gandaki Province	68.8	99.5	0.5	0.0	20.8	56.9	20.8	1.5
Province 5	54.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	56.5	14.7	28.8	0.0
Karnali Province	14.0	96.0	4.0	0.0	28.0	44.0	24.0	4.0
Sudoorpashchim Province	38.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	40.3	3.0	50.7	6.0
Age of drug users								
Less than 15	33.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
15-19	25.7	97.3	0.0	2.7	59.5	10.8	24.3	5.4
20-24	34.0	98.7	0.9	0.4	46.4	31.3	20.2	2.1
25-29	52.8	96.2	3.5	0.3	48.1	21.8	29.8	0.3
30-34	58.6	97.3	2.7	0.0	32.7	25.9	40.8	0.7
35-39	62.3	93.8	6.2	0.0	29.6	18.5	49.4	2.5
40-44	57.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	32.3	6.5	58.1	3.2
45-49	45.0	88.9	11.1	0.0	33.3	11.1	55.6	0.0
50+	22.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Drug users' education								
Illiterate	53.5	94.7	5.3	0.0	42.1	26.3	31.6	0.0
ECE	62.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	56.7	98.3	1.7	0.0	30.3	16.8	49.6	3.4
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	53.9	98.9	0.7	0.4	44.6	19.9	34.1	1.4
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	40.3	97.3	2.4	0.3	40.0	29.8	29.2	1.0
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	39.1	92.3	7.1	0.6	54.8	19.4	25.2	0.6
Higher	35.2	96.0	4.0	0.0	56.0	40.0	4.0	0.0

Treatment behavior

This chapter deals with voice of drug users and the behavior of treatment centers such as rehabilitation and OST. The consequence of drug use is crucial to society at large, as are the perception and expectations of drug users from the government and the society itself.

5.1 Reason for quitting drugs

Table 37 provides the information on the reasons as to why drug users tried to quit taking drugs. There are several reasons for trying to quit drugs. 63.2 percent of drug users had tried to quit their drug habits at least once in their life time. Altogether, 56.1 percent of drug users reported that they had tried to stop using drugs due to family pressure, followed by financial crisis (36.5 percent), sickness and/or weakness (22.7 percent), career (16.0 percent), not a good thing (9.5 percent), health problems (6.2 percent), arrested by police (5.9 percent), and a few 1.3 percent of drug users reported no easily available drug timely.

Greater proportion of females (88.9 percent) had ever stopped using drugs when compared to the males (61.8 percent).

The Province with the highest proportion of drug users who had ever tried to stop in their life was in Gandaki Province (93.0 percent) and the lowest proportion was Karnali Province (25.1 percent).

Table 37: Reason for quitting drugs

Percentage of drug users who ever tried to stop using drug, Nepal, 2019

Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users who tried to stop using drugs								
	Ever stop	Reasons for quitting using drugs *							
		Family pressure	Financial crisis	Health problem	Sick and weakness	Career	No easily available drug	Arrested	Not a good thing
Total	63.2	56.1	36.5	6.2	22.7	16.0	1.3	5.9	9.5
Sex									
Male	61.8	55.3	36.9	6.0	23.3	16.1	1.4	6.1	9.3
Female	88.9	67.0	30.7	8.0	14.8	14.8	0.0	3.4	12.5
Province									
Province 1	63.0	57.3	60.4	3.1	8.0	17.3	0.4	7.6	5.8
Province 2	52.0	43.8	9.2	3.8	54.6	10.8	0.8	0.8	5.4
Bagmati Province	82.4	42.0	40.8	10.7	27.6	20.8	0.6	4.5	10.4
Gandaki Province	93.0	81.1	28.7	3.4	17.4	10.9	4.2	13.6	4.5
Province 5	35.8	63.5	51.3	0.9	7.8	11.3	0.0	0.0	7.0
Karnali Province	25.1	40.9	4.5	13.6	25.0	11.4	0.0	2.3	18.2
Sudoorpashchim Province	72.3	52.3	23.4	9.4	25.8	21.9	1.6	3.1	27.3
Age of drug users									
Less than 15	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	38.2	52.7	23.6	10.9	14.5	29.1	1.8	9.1	12.7
20-24	56.8	61.2	39.3	4.4	13.9	17.7	2.3	4.1	9.5
25-29	64.5	53.5	35.7	7.5	22.5	14.8	0.7	7.0	8.1
30-34	74.5	56.7	38.0	3.2	29.4	12.8	1.1	7.0	7.0
35-39	81.5	55.7	36.8	7.5	35.8	13.2	0.0	6.6	13.2
40-44	87.0	47.8	37.0	10.9	41.3	13.0	4.3	4.3	21.7
45-49	90.0	50.0	22.2	11.1	44.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	5.6
50+	66.7	33.3	16.7	0.0	16.7	50.0	0.0	0.0	16.7
Drug users' education									
Illiterate	64.8	67.4	34.8	2.2	15.2	17.4	2.2	2.2	8.7
ECE	50.0	75.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	68.3	57.7	28.2	7.0	28.9	12.7	1.4	8.5	9.2
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	64.6	52.7	37.0	6.9	25.3	12.3	1.2	4.8	9.0
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	64.2	57.1	38.2	4.9	19.0	17.5	1.9	8.1	9.6
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	57.6	55.3	38.2	8.8	22.8	20.2	0.4	2.6	9.2
Higher	57.7	56.1	29.3	2.4	29.3	17.1	0.0	2.4	17.1

Note: Percentage is based on multiple responses.

5.2 Method used to quit drug use

Table 38 shows the methods used to quit drug use. Among those who had ever tried to quit drugs, 46.0 percent had tried to quit through self-control, whereas 44.4 percent had tried to quit drugs for at least once via admission into rehabilitation centers. Following these, 5.1 percent reported to OST, 2.9 percent have tried to quit through admission into hospitals or through the help/concerns of a doctor and 1.7 percent reported using other methods. 94.1 percent of drug users reported 1-5 times previous quit attempts while, 4.8 percent reported 6-10 attempts, 0.7 percent reported 11-15 attempts and very few, 0.3 percent reported 16 or more previous attempts to quit. Greater proportion of males (45.2 percent) have tried quitting through rehabilitation centre than the females (34.1) who had ever tried to quit drugs. All respondent below the age of 15 years who had ever tried to quit drugs have tried through self control.

Provinces with the higher proportion of drug users (more than 50.0 percent) who had tried to quite by him/herself were Province 1, Province 2, Karnali Province and Sudoorpashchim Province.

Table 38: Method used to quit drug use

Percentage of drug users by using method to quit drug use by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019

Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users by using										
	Method used to quit drug use						Number of previous drug quitting attempts				
	Rehabilitation centre	Hospital/ Doctor	OST	Self	Others	Total	1-5	6-10	11-15	16+	Total
Total	44.4	2.9	5.1	46.0	1.7	100.0	94.1	4.8	0.7	0.3	100.0
Sex											
Male	45.2	2.6	5.0	45.7	1.4	100.0	93.8	5.1	0.8	0.3	100.0
Female	34.1	5.7	5.7	50.0	4.5	100.0	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Province											
Province 1	36.4	0.4	4.9	57.3	0.9	100.0	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Province 2	40.8	3.8	0.0	55.4	0.0	100.0	93.8	4.6	1.5	0.0	100.0
Bagmati Province	37.5	2.3	14.4	44.5	1.4	100.0	91.8	7.6	0.6	0.0	100.0
Gandaki Province	58.9	4.5	0.4	31.3	4.9	100.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Province 5	60.9	0.0	0.9	38.3	0.0	100.0	95.7	3.5	0.9	0.0	100.0
Karnali Province	26.7	8.9	0.0	62.2	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sudoorpashchim Province	43.0	4.7	0.0	52.3	0.0	100.0	78.9	14.8	3.1	3.1	100.0
Age of drug users											
Less than 15	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	23.6	3.6	0.0	69.1	3.6	100.0	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	39.3	3.3	2.6	53.0	1.8	100.0	97.4	2.1	0.0	0.5	100.0
25-29	45.6	3.5	6.6	42.3	2.0	100.0	97.1	2.6	0.2	0.0	100.0
30-34	55.6	1.6	7.0	34.8	1.1	100.0	93.6	5.9	0.5	0.0	100.0
35-39	44.3	1.9	6.6	46.2	0.9	100.0	86.8	12.3	0.9	0.0	100.0
40-44	57.4	0.0	8.5	34.0	0.0	100.0	68.1	23.4	6.4	2.1	100.0
45-49	44.4	0.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	100.0	72.2	16.7	11.1	0.0	100.0
50+	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	100.0	50.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	100.0
Drug users' education											
Illiterate	41.3	2.2	4.3	47.8	4.3	100.0	93.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
ECE	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	47.2	2.1	4.9	44.4	1.4	100.0	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	44.3	3.3	4.8	46.1	1.5	100.0	94.0	5.4	0.6	0.0	100.0
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	43.0	2.8	5.3	46.6	2.3	100.0	96.0	3.0	0.9	0.2	100.0
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	45.6	2.6	5.3	46.1	0.4	100.0	90.4	7.0	1.3	1.3	100.0
Higher	48.8	4.9	4.9	41.5	0.0	100.0	90.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	100.0

5.3 Treatment centers visited in the reference year

Table 39 provides that information on treatment centers visited in the reference year (Baishakh 1, 2074 to Chaitra 30, 2074). In total, 11.0 percent of the drug users had visited treatment centers in the given year. Among those who had visited treatment centers in the reference period, 75.5 percent had visited once, 20.5 percent had visited twice and 4.1 percent had visited three or more times. Greater proportion of females (27.3 percent) had visited treatment centers than their male (10.2 percent) counterparts.

The Province with the highest proportion of drug users who visited treatment centers was Gandaki Province (23.2 percent) and the lowest was Sudoorpashchim Province (4.5 percent), in the reference year (Baishakh 1, 2074 to Chaitra 30, 2074). Overall, the highest proportion of drug users aged 35-39 years (18.2 percent) visited treatment centers, and the lowest proportion of drug users who visited were aged 15-19 years (2.8 percent) in the reference period.

Table 39: Treatment centres visited in the reference year (12 months)						
Percentage of drug users visited in the reference year (12 months) by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019						
Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users who visited in treatment centre					
	Visited in the reference year			Number of visited		
	Yes	No	Total	1	2	3+
Total	11.0	89.0	100.0	75.5	20.5	4.1
Sex						
Male	10.2	89.8	100.0	74.6	20.7	4.7
Female	27.3	72.7	100.0	81.5	18.5	0.0
Province						
Province 1	10.1	89.9	100.0	77.8	22.2	0.0
Province 2	4.8	95.2	100.0	50.0	41.7	8.3
Bagmati Province	11.4	88.6	100.0	59.2	28.6	12.2
Gandaki Province	23.2	76.8	100.0	80.3	18.2	1.5
Province 5	7.8	92.2	100.0	88.0	12.0	0.0
Karnali Province	13.4	86.6	100.0	91.7	8.3	0.0
Sudoorpashchim Province	4.5	95.5	100.0	75.0	12.5	12.5
Age of drug users						
Less than 15	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	2.8	97.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
20-24	10.4	89.6	100.0	81.7	18.3	0.0
25-29	11.5	88.5	100.0	82.7	16.0	1.2
30-34	12.4	87.6	100.0	64.5	25.8	9.7
35-39	18.5	81.5	100.0	45.8	33.3	20.8
40-44	14.8	85.2	100.0	62.5	37.5	0.0
45-49	5.0	95.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
50+	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Drug users' education						
Illiterate	15.5	84.5	100.0	72.7	27.3	0.0
ECE	37.5	62.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	9.1	90.9	100.0	73.7	21.1	5.3
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	9.1	90.9	100.0	70.2	27.7	2.1
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	12.0	88.0	100.0	79.5	17.0	3.4
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	11.1	88.9	100.0	72.7	20.5	6.8
Higher	11.3	88.7	100.0	75.0	12.5	12.5

5.4 Expenditure on drug treatment during the last treatment (rehabilitation centres)

Table 40 shows the expenditure on drug treatment during last treatment. Among those who had taken treatment at rehabilitation centers 27.4 percent had paid less than 10,000 rupees per month for their last treatment, followed by 22.7 percent who reported spending between 10,000-50,000 rupees per month, 3.9 percent received treatment for free, 1.0 percent paid between 50,000-1,00,000 rupees per month 0.4 percent reported spending 1,00,000 or more rupees per month. Among those who had received treatment 44.7 percent did not know their treatment cost per month. There was some provincial variation found in different treatment fee in last treatments of the drug users in the study.

Table 40: Expenditure on drug treatment during the last treatment							
Percentage of expenditure on drug treatment during the last treatment by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019							
Background characteristics	Percentage of expenditure on drug use treatment in last treatment per month (NRs.)						Total
	Free	Less than 10,000	10,000 - 50,000	50,000- 1,00,000	1,00,000 and more	Don't know	
Total	3.9	27.4	22.7	1.0	0.4	44.7	100.0
Sex							
Male	3.8	27.2	23.1	1.1	0.4	44.3	100.0
Female	4.0	29.3	15.2	0.0	0.0	51.5	100.0
Province							
Province 1	5.0	30.0	20.4	0.3	0.3	44.0	100.0
Province 2	4.8	26.8	14.8	0.0	0.0	53.6	100.0
Bagmati Province	5.3	22.0	30.2	1.4	0.0	41.1	100.0
Gandaki Province	1.8	50.9	11.2	1.1	0.4	34.7	100.0
Province 5	1.6	13.7	21.5	0.6	0.3	62.3	100.0
Karnali Province	5.0	35.2	41.3	0.6	0.6	17.3	100.0
Sudoorpashchim Province	2.8	14.7	22.0	4.0	2.3	54.2	100.0
Age of drug users							
Less than 15	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	100.0
15-19	3.5	20.8	22.9	0.0	0.0	52.8	100.0
20-24	3.1	29.2	20.4	0.7	0.6	46.0	100.0
25-29	4.1	29.4	21.9	1.4	0.1	43.0	100.0
30-34	3.2	23.9	25.9	1.6	0.0	45.4	100.0
35-39	7.7	23.1	29.2	0.8	0.0	39.2	100.0
40-44	7.4	13.0	33.3	0.0	5.6	40.7	100.0
45-49	0.0	35.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0
50+	0.0	55.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0
Drug users' education							
Illiterate	4.2	25.4	23.9	0.0	0.0	46.5	100.0
ECE	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	100.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	6.3	30.3	18.3	0.0	1.0	44.2	100.0
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	4.5	24.7	18.1	0.6	0.2	51.9	100.0
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	3.8	31.7	23.5	1.0	0.3	39.8	100.0
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	2.3	22.5	31.3	2.3	0.5	41.2	100.0
Higher	1.4	21.1	14.1	1.4	1.4	60.6	100.0

5.5 Client satisfaction with treatment

Table 41 shows the proportion of drug users who were satisfied with their current treatment method and their reactions to the service providers. Among those who had received treatment, 70.4 percent reported that they were satisfied with their current treatment methods.

Greater proportion of males (70.9 percent) reported satisfaction with the current treatment method than the females (59.6 percent) who had received drug treatment.

One third (33.8 percent) of those who had received treatment, said that treatment was expensive, while 12.7 percent said that the current treatment method was not suitable, and 6.6 percent reported that the method was not evidence based. Provinces with the highest proportion reporting satisfaction with the current treatment method were from Sudoorpashchim Province (81.9 percent) and the lowest in Bagmati Province (54.8 percent).

Table 41: Client satisfaction with treatment							
Percentage of drug users who are satisfied with the current treatment method and reactions to service providers, Nepal, 2019							
Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users who are satisfied with the current treatment method	Percentage of different reaction to service providers					
		Not suitable treatment method	More expensive treatment	No evidence base	No reaction	Don't know	Total
Total	70.4	12.7	33.8	6.6	33.6	23.4	100.0
Sex							
Male	70.9	12.8	33.4	6.8	33.8	23.3	100.0
Female	59.6	11.1	41.4	3.0	29.3	25.3	100.0
Province							
Province 1	73.7	6.2	13.7	2.5	36.4	46.2	100.0
Province 2	80.0	12.4	45.2	9.6	32.4	8.0	100.0
Bagmati Province	54.8	20.2	43.9	6.0	23.7	25.5	100.0
Gandaki Province	62.1	10.9	30.9	3.5	46.7	14.0	100.0
Province 5	81.0	9.7	28.0	8.7	36.1	25.9	100.0
Karnali Province	70.4	17.3	35.8	9.5	34.6	15.1	100.0
Sudoorpashchim Province	81.9	11.9	46.3	10.2	27.1	13.0	100.0
Age of drug users							
Less than 15	66.7	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	100.0
15-19	71.5	16.0	46.5	12.5	28.5	10.4	100.0
20-24	69.6	12.4	30.5	7.0	31.2	28.6	100.0
25-29	70.2	11.1	32.0	4.7	36.6	23.9	100.0
30-34	75.7	13.1	37.1	4.8	37.8	19.5	100.0
35-39	63.1	14.6	41.5	8.5	27.7	22.3	100.0
40-44	66.7	24.1	29.6	11.1	31.5	14.8	100.0
45-49	75.0	10.0	35.0	10.0	35.0	10.0	100.0
50+	88.9	11.1	33.3	11.1	44.4	0.0	100.0
Drug users' education							
Illiterate	66.2	11.3	39.4	2.8	35.2	19.7	100.0
ECE	75.0	12.5	37.5	0.0	25.0	37.5	100.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	74.0	11.5	37.5	9.6	37.5	13.0	100.0
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	72.2	13.8	35.8	7.6	31.5	22.4	100.0
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	67.6	11.9	33.1	5.7	33.7	24.7	100.0
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	70.5	14.9	31.8	6.6	32.1	26.5	100.0
Higher	77.5	5.6	19.7	4.2	43.7	32.4	100.0

5.6 Violence during the treatment

Table 42 provides the data regarding violence during the treatment. Among those who received treatment 89.4 percent of drug users reported no violence during the treatment. However, 5.4 percent experienced physical violence, 4.5 percent mental violence, 0.8 percent experience other types of violence. None reported sexual violence during treatment. During the treatment, 8.1 percent of female drug users reported experiencing mental violence, while 5.4 percent of male drug users reported physical violence. The Province with the highest proportion of reported physical violence was the Bagmati Province (18.1 percent).

Table 42: Violence during the treatment

Percentage of drug users who had done any violence during the treatment, Nepal, 2019					
Background characteristics	Percentage of violence during the treatment				
	No violence	Physical violence	Mental violence	Sexual violence	Others
Total	89.4	5.4	4.5	0.0	0.8
Sex					
Male	89.5	5.4	4.3	0.0	0.7
Female	86.9	4.0	8.1	0.0	1.0
Province					
Province 1	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Province 2	98.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.4
Bagmati Province	69.6	18.1	11.6	0.0	0.7
Gandaki Province	79.6	5.3	11.9	0.0	3.2
Province 5	96.0	2.5	1.2	0.0	0.3
Karnali Province	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Sudoorpashchim Province	98.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Age of drug users					
Less than 15	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	97.2	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.0
20-24	92.1	2.2	5.1	0.0	0.6
25-29	87.1	7.5	4.1	0.0	1.3
30-34	86.5	6.8	6.0	0.0	0.8
35-39	84.6	9.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
40-44	87.0	9.3	3.7	0.0	0.0
45-49	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Drug users' education					
Illiterate	87.3	5.6	7.0	0.0	0.0
ECE	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	93.8	2.4	1.9	0.0	1.9
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	91.4	5.4	2.9	0.0	0.2
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	89.3	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.8
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	85.4	7.6	6.3	0.0	0.8
Higher	85.9	5.6	7.0	0.0	1.4

5.7 Expectation from the government- to reduce drug use

Table 43 indicated the expectation of the drug users from the government. Multiple responses accumulate in different ways, like 39.2 percent of drug users reported that government should be screening and inspecting across borders, followed by conducting awareness programs (32.1 percent), providing free treatment facilities (22.1 percent), providing employment and skills development opportunities (16.7 percent), increasing surveillance of drug dealers/vendors (13.5 percent), strict law enforcement (11.4 percent), monitoring medical stores (6.1 percent) and monitoring paint shops (2.0 percent). Provinces with high proportion of drug users (more than 30.0 percent) who suggested checking or screening across borders were; Province 1, Province 2, Bagmati Province, Province 5 and Sudoorpashchim Province.

Table 43: Expectation from the government- to reduce drug use

Percentage of expectation from government - to reduce drug use by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019

Background characteristics	Percentage of expectation from government -to reduce drug use*								
	Monitoring the paint shop	Monitoring the medical store	Strict law enforcement	Awareness program	Increasing surveillance of drug dealers /vendors	Cross border screening /checking	Employment and skills development opportunity	Free treatment facility	Don't know
Total	2.0	6.1	11.4	32.1	13.5	39.2	16.7	22.1	7.2
Sex									
Male	2.1	6.4	11.4	31.9	13.7	39.3	16.5	21.1	7.3
Female	1.0	0.0	10.1	36.4	8.1	37.4	20.2	41.4	5.1
Province									
Province 1	3.4	10.4	9.2	19.6	12.0	33.6	10.4	13.7	13.4
Province 2	1.2	2.0	6.8	15.2	15.6	47.6	14.8	7.2	14.0
Bagmati Province	1.4	5.8	11.1	41.1	18.1	46.4	16.0	28.3	1.6
Gandaki Province	0.0	0.7	18.6	42.5	9.1	28.8	3.5	44.9	4.2
Province 5	4.4	10.6	6.2	39.3	10.6	46.7	44.9	18.1	3.1
Karnali Province	1.1	5.0	19.0	26.3	10.1	25.7	7.3	11.7	2.2
Sudoorpashchim Province	1.7	5.1	12.4	35.6	17.5	37.9	13.0	26.0	15.8
Age of drug users									
Less than 15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3
15-19	0.7	2.8	11.1	32.6	18.1	35.4	19.4	13.2	17.4
20-24	1.9	6.3	11.8	29.5	12.6	36.5	15.5	21.0	8.9
25-29	1.7	6.7	10.7	35.1	13.1	39.2	15.6	21.9	5.5
30-34	4.4	6.8	11.2	31.1	14.3	42.2	15.1	21.9	5.2
35-39	1.5	5.4	10.0	35.4	11.5	46.9	24.6	33.1	2.3
40-44	1.9	1.9	20.4	25.9	13.0	48.1	22.2	35.2	1.9
45-49	0.0	5.0	10.0	30.0	20.0	40.0	30.0	30.0	5.0
50+	0.0	11.1	11.1	22.2	22.2	55.6	11.1	22.2	0.0
Drug users' education									
Illiterate	1.4	8.5	11.3	19.7	4.2	33.8	29.6	28.2	9.9
ECE	12.5	12.5	0.0	37.5	0.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	25.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	1.9	2.9	12.0	29.3	14.9	51.0	17.8	20.2	5.8
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	2.7	5.3	10.3	29.8	14.6	41.8	14.8	20.0	7.4
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	1.8	6.1	12.2	32.0	11.5	34.8	13.8	24.6	8.1
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	1.5	7.8	11.6	35.9	16.7	38.9	18.4	20.2	5.6
Higher	1.4	7.0	8.5	49.3	14.1	40.8	33.8	22.5	5.6

Note : * Percentage is based on multiple responses

5.8 Expectations from the government-to improve lives of drug user

Table 44 show drug users were asked: what can the government do to help improve their lives? Multiple responses were given by them. Majority of them (47.2 percent) reported that the government should provide employment opportunities for the drug users. Following this, 36.9 percent reported free treatment facilities, 22.8 reported skilled training opportunities, 21.1 percent reported awareness programs, while 15.0 percent reported that government can conduct effective supply control, 10.0 percent suggested advocating for change in the attitude towards drug use and 7.7 percent replied that they do not have any suggestions. Provinces with the highest proportion (more than 33.0 percent) of drug users who said that government can provide employment opportunities were; Province 1, Province 2, Bagmati Province, Gandaki Province, Karnali Province and Sudoorpashchim Province.

Table 44: Expectation from the government- to improve lives of drug user

Percentage of expectation from government-to improve lives of the drug user by background characteristics, Nepal, 2019								
Background characteristics	Percentage of drug users who received help or treatment from government agency in last year	Percentage of expectation from government -to improve lives of the drug user*						
		Effective supply control	Skilled training opportunity	Advocacy for change in attitude towards drug use	Free treatment	Employment opportunity	Awareness program	Don't know
Total	3.3	15.0	22.8	10.0	36.9	47.2	21.1	7.7
Sex								
Male	3.1	15.2	22.1	9.6	37.1	46.6	21.4	7.8
Female	8.1	10.1	36.4	17.2	31.3	57.6	14.1	5.1
Province								
Province 1	0.6	14.6	3.4	8.4	33.6	34.7	9.0	16.8
Province 2	0.0	4.4	11.2	3.6	27.2	58.4	10.0	8.8
Bagmati Province	8.6	5.1	47.8	16.7	39.4	52.4	25.3	1.4
Gandaki Province	0.7	7.7	44.9	3.5	43.9	54.4	14.0	4.6
Province 5	7.8	50.2	16.8	7.5	50.2	26.8	42.4	6.2
Karnali Province	0.0	5.6	6.7	11.2	15.6	59.2	17.9	7.8
Sudoorpashchim Province	0.0	11.9	9.0	19.8	36.7	56.5	26.6	10.2
Age of drug users								
Less than 15	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3
15-19	0.0	20.8	15.3	9.0	26.4	53.5	26.4	12.5
20-24	1.0	12.8	19.4	8.8	32.7	49.9	19.0	11.2
25-29	2.7	14.8	25.0	10.2	40.6	44.7	19.9	5.4
30-34	8.8	15.1	24.3	10.0	46.2	41.0	23.9	4.4
35-39	10.0	16.9	33.1	13.1	37.7	50.0	20.8	3.8
40-44	7.4	16.7	29.6	14.8	27.8	51.9	35.2	0.0
45-49	5.0	25.0	20.0	10.0	35.0	35.0	25.0	10.0
50+	0.0	33.3	11.1	22.2	22.2	44.4	22.2	11.1
Drug users' education								
Illiterate	5.6	23.9	29.6	5.6	26.8	50.7	19.7	7.0
ECE	0.0	25.0	0.0	12.5	37.5	37.5	0.0	0.0
Lower Basic (Gr 1-5)	3.4	15.4	26.4	5.8	38.9	53.4	18.8	4.8
Upper Basic (Gr 6-8)	5.3	13.0	24.3	7.0	39.1	44.0	16.9	7.6
Lower Secondary (Gr 9-10)	2.3	13.0	23.8	11.7	34.2	45.5	17.9	9.4
Upper Secondary (Gr 11-12)	2.5	15.7	17.4	13.9	38.6	51.3	31.1	6.6
Higher	1.4	33.8	16.9	8.5	42.3	43.7	38.0	5.6

Note : * Percentage is based on multiple responses

List of personnel involved in the survey

NDUS 2076 Steering Committee

Joint Secretary, Policy Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Division; Ministry of Home Affairs	Coordinator
Director, Central Bureau of Statistics	Member
Under Secretary, Policy Planning and Monitoring Section MoHA	Member
Representative, National Center for AIDS and STD Control	Member
Representative, Narcotic Control Bureau	Member
Representative, Department of Drug Administration	Member
Representative, United Nation Office on Drug and Crime, Nepal	Member
Representative, Federation of Drug Demand Reduction	Member
Under Secretary, Narcotic Drug Control Section, MoHA	Member-Secretary

NDUS 2076 Technical Committee

Duputy Director General, Social Statistics Division, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)	Coordinator
Under Secretary, Narcotic Drug Control Section, MoHA	Member
Representative, National Center for AIDS and STD Control	Member
Representative, Narcotic Control Bureau	Member
Director, Social Statistics Section, CBS	Member
Statistics Officer, Social Statistics Section, CBS	Member
Director, Social Statistics Section, CBS	Member-Secretary

NDUS 2076 Working Group

Under Secretary, Narcotic Drug Control Section, MoHA	Coordinator
Director, Social Statistics Section, CBS	Member
Section Officer, Drug Control Section, MoHA	Member
Section Officer, Drug Control Section, MoHA	Member

NDUS 2076 Questionnaires

A) Listing Form:

Listing Form for the Rehabilitation Centers and OST

[Listing of individual who were treated in the Rehabilitation Centers and OST]

Name of the Rehabilitation Center/OST:.....

Address:

Reference year: 1 Baishakh, 2074 to 30 Chaitra, 2074

S.No.	Name of person	Permanent Address	Temporary Address	Sex	Date of Birth	Age	Admission date [Year/Month/Day]
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							

B) Main questionnaires:

प्रश्नावली फाराम क्र.सं:.....

**लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ता सर्वेक्षण २०७६
(Nepal Drug Users Survey 2076)**

नमस्कार । मेरो नाम (गणकको नाम) हो । नेपाल सरकार गृह मन्त्रालय तथा केन्द्रीय तथ्याङ्क विभागको सहकार्यमा अहिले देशमा भइरहेको लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ताको बारेमा सर्वेक्षण गर्दैछौं । म तपाईंसँग लागू औषध सेवन तथा अन्य विषयमा कुरा गर्न चाहन्छु । यस अन्तर्वार्ताको लागि करिब २५ मिनेट लाग्नेछ । यस प्रश्नावलीमा तपाईंले दिएका व्यक्तिगत विवरणहरू तथ्याङ्क ऐन, २०१५ बमोजिम गोप्य रहनेछन् । यी विवरण सामूहिक तथ्याङ्कीय प्रयोजनका लागि मात्र प्रयोग गरिनेछ । यदि तपाईं कुनै प्रश्नको उत्तर दिन चाहनु हुन्न भने वा अन्तर्वार्ता रोक्न चाहनुहुन्छ भने कृपया मलाई जानकारी गराउनुहोस् । के, अब म अन्तर्वार्ता शुरु गर्नसक्छु ?

हुन्छ, स्वीकृति छ.....1

हुन्न, स्वीकृति छैन.....2

खण्ड १: लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ताको परिचयात्मक विवरण					ID
1.उत्तरदाताको नाम थर :					

2.प्रदेश : _____ कोड					
नम्बर.....					_____
3. जिल्ला : _____ कोड					
नम्बर.....					_____
4. गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिका : _____ कोड					
नम्बर.....					_____
5.वडा नं. :.....					_____
6. गाउँ/टोल/बस्तीको नाम : _____					
7. उत्तरदाताको सर्म्पक फोन : _____					
गणकको नाम : _____ सही : _____ संकलन मिति : _____					
सुपरिवेक्षकको नाम : _____ सही : _____ संकलन मिति : _____					

खण्ड २ : लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ताको पृष्ठभूमि		DB
DB1. तपाईंको लिंग कुन हो ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)	पुरुष.....1 महिला.....2	
DB2. तपाईंको जन्म कुन साल, महिना र दिनमा भएको थियो ?	(साल/महिना/गते)___/___/___	
DB3. तपाईं कति वर्ष पूरा हुनु भयो ?	उमेर (पूरा गरेको वर्ष).....	
DB4. तपाईंको मातृभाषा के हो? (मातृभाषाको नाम र उपयुक्त कोड लेख्नुहोस् ।)	मातृभाषा_____कोड_____	
DB5. तपाईंको जात/जाति के हो ? (जातजातिको नाम र उपयुक्त कोड लेख्नुहोस् ।)	जात/जाति._____कोड _____	
DB6. तपाईं कुन धर्म मान्नुहुन्छ ? (धर्मको नाम र उपयुक्त कोड लेख्नुहोस् ।)	धर्म. _____कोड _____ धर्म नमान्ने998 अन्य (खुलाउने). _____ 996	
DB7. तपाईं कहिल्यै कुनै स्कूल/कलेजमा अध्ययन गर्नु भएको थियो ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)	थियो.....1 थिएन.....2	2→DB11
DB8. हाल तपाईं स्कूल/कलेजमा अध्ययनरत हुनुहुन्छ ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)	छु1 छैन2	
DB9. तपाईंले उर्तीण गरेको माथिल्लो शैक्षिक कक्षा/तह कुन हो ? (उपयुक्त शैक्षिक कक्षाको कोड लेख्नुहोस् ।) नर्सरी/एल.के.जी./यु.के.जी=00 कक्षा १ देखि कक्षा १०=01-10 (कक्षा १ देखि १० सम्म भएमा सम्बन्धित कक्षा नै लेख्नुहोस्) S.L.C./S.E.E वा सो सरह=11 +2 वा सो सरह=12 स्नातक सो सरह=13 स्नातकोत्तरवा सोभन्दा माथि=14 अनौपचारिक शिक्षा=91	उर्तीण गरेको कक्षा.....	
DB10. तपाईंले उर्तीण गरेको माथिल्लो शैक्षिक कक्षा/तहको श्रेणी कुन हो ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)	प्रथम श्रेणी वा सोभन्दा माथि.....1 द्वितीय श्रेणी.....2 तृतीय श्रेणी.....3 थाहा छैन.....4	

<p>DB11. तपाईंको वैवाहिक स्थिति के हो ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>विवाह नभएको.....1 एक विवाह2 बहुविवाह3 पुनर्विवाह4 विधुर/विधवा5 पारपाचुके..... 6 छुट्टिएको7</p>	
<p>DB12. तपाईंको मुख्य पेशा/व्यवसाय के हो ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>कृषि.....1 ब्यापार.....2 उद्योग.....3 नोकरी.....4 पेन्सन.....5 बैदेशिक रोजगार.....6 दैनिक ज्यालादारी.....7 अध्ययन.....8 बेरोजगारी.....9 अन्य (खुलाउने).....10</p>	

खण्ड ३ : पारिवारिक विवरण		HH
HH1. तपाईंको परिवार कस्तो किसिमको हो ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)	एकल.....1 संयुक्त.....2	
HH2. तपाईंको परिवारमा अक्सर बसोबास गर्ने कति जना सदस्य हुनुहुन्छ ?	सदस्य संख्या _____	
HH3. तपाईं आफ्नो आमा बाबुको एक मात्र छोरा वा छोरी हो ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)	हो.....1 होइन.....2 कति औं सन्तान _____	
HH4. तपाईं को सँग बस्नुभएको छ ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।))	जन्म दिने आमाबाबु दुवैसँग.....1 जन्म दिने आमासँग.....2 जन्म दिने बाबुसँग.....3 जन्म दिने बुबा र सौतेनी आमासँग.....4 जन्म दिने आमा र सौतेनी बुवासँग.....5 श्रीमान्/श्रीमती.....6 लिभिङ्ग टुगेदर.....7 एकलै बस्छु.....8 होस्टेलमा बस्छु.....9 साथीसँग बस्छु.....10 अन्य नातेदार.....11 अन्य (खुलाउने).....12	1→HH7 2→HH5 3→HH6 4→HH6 5→HH5
HH5. तपाईं जन्म दिने आमासँग बस्नुहुन्छ भन्ने बाबु कहाँ हुनुहुन्छ ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)	विदेश.....1 छुट्टिएर बसेको.....2 मृत्यु भैसकेको.....3 बाबुसँग सम्बन्ध विच्छेद भएको.....4 थाहा छैन.....5	
HH6. तपाईं जन्म दिने बाबुसँग बस्नुहुन्छ भन्ने आमा कहाँ हुनुहुन्छ ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)	विदेश.....1 छुट्टिएर सेको.....2 मृत्यु भैसकेको.....3 आमासँग सम्बन्ध विच्छेद.....4 अर्केसँग विवाह.....5 थाहा छैन.....6	
HH7. तपाईंको बाबु आमाले उर्तीण गरेको सबैभन्दा माथिल्लो शैक्षिक कक्षा/तह कति हो ? (उपयुक्त शैक्षिक तहको कोड लेख्नुहोस् ।) नर्सरी / एल.के.जी. / यु.के.जी=00 कक्षा १ देखि कक्षा १०=01-10 (कक्षा १ देखि १० सम्म भएमा सम्बन्धित कक्षा नै लेख्नुहोस्) S.L.C./S.E.E.वा सो सरह = 11	बाबुले उर्तीण गरेको कक्षा..... आमाले उर्तीण गरेको कक्षा.....	

<p>HH12. तपाईंको आफ्नो मोबाइल छ ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>छ.....1 छैन.....2</p>	
<p>HH13. तपाईं परिवारका सदस्यहरूसँग कतिको खुसी हुनुहुन्छ ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>ज्यादै खुसी.....1 केही हदसम्म खुसी.....2 खुसी पनि छैन बेखुसी पनि छैन.....3 केही हदसम्म बेखुसी.....4 ज्यादै बेखुसी.....5</p>	
<p>HH14. तपाईं अक्सर लागू औषध कहाँ बसी सेवन गर्नुहुन्छ ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहा</p>	<p>आफ्नै घरमा.....1 मन्दिर/पौवा.....2 पुलमुनि.....3 वनपाखा.....4 एकान्त स्थान.....5 गल्ली.....6 होटल/रेष्टुरेण्ट.....7 अन्य8</p>	

खण्ड ४ : लागू औषधको प्रयोग सम्बन्धी विवरण

DU

DU1. कोड नं.	DU2.विवरणको नाम	DU3. तपाईले (विवरणको नाम) सेवन गर्नु भएको छ ? छ.....1 छैन.....2 → अर्को कोड नम्बरमा जानुहोस् !	DU4. पहिलो पटक सेवन गर्दा तपाईको उमेर कति वर्ष पूरा भएको थियो ? उमेर (पूरा गरेको वर्ष)	DU5. दिनमा सरदर कति पटक तपाईले सेवन गर्नुहुन्छ ? (पटक संख्या)	DU6. एक पटक सेवन गर्न तपाईले सरदर कति पैसा खर्च गर्नुहुन्छ ? (रुपैया)
1	सुतिजन्य पदार्थ (चुरोट / बिडी / खैनी)				
2	मदिराजन्य पदार्थ (रक्सी / बियर / जाँड)				
3	गाँजाजन्य पदार्थ (गाँजा / भाङ्ग / चरेस)				
4	अफिमजन्य पदार्थ (अफिम)				
5	Tranquilizers (diazepam, nitrazepa, dormin, nitrosun, alprazolam)				
6	Inhalants (dendrite, painthinner, varnish, petrol etc)				
7	Hallucinogens (LSD, DMT ketamine, etc)				
8	Stimulants (Cocaine, amphetamines etc)				
9	Others (pregabalin, kertab D, gabapentin, tramadol,... etc)				

<p>DU7. तपाईले पहिलो पटक लागू औषध के सेवन गर्नुभयो ? (उपयुक्त कोड लेख्नुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>गाजाँजन्य पदार्थ.....1 अफिमजन्य पदार्थ.....2 Tranquilizers.....3 Inhalants.....4 Hallucinogens.....5 Stimulants.....6 अन्य (खुलाउने) _____ 7</p>	
<p>DU8. तपाईले लागू औषध सेवन गर्न कसरी सिक्नु भयो ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>साथी.....1 परिवार.....2 सिनेमा.....3 इन्टरनेट.....4 अन्य (खुलाउने) _____ 5</p>	
<p>DU9. तपाईले लागू औषध कसरी प्राप्त गर्नुहुन्छ ? (बहुउत्तर सम्भव छ, उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>लागू औषध प्रयोग गर्ने साथी भाइको माध्यमबाट.....1 डुलन्ते विक्रेताबाट.....2 औषधी पसलबाट.....3 अन्य पसलबाट.....4 अन्य (खुलाउने) _____ 5</p>	
<p>DU10. तपाईले लागू औषध कसरी प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ ? (बहुउत्तर सम्भव छ, उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>मुखबाट.....1 धुँवाबाट.....2 सुँच्ने.....3 सुईबाट.....4 अन्य 5</p>	<p>1→DU16 2→DU16 3→DU16 5→DU16</p>
<p>DU11. अक्सर सुई कहाँबाट प्राप्त गर्नुहुन्छ ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>संघ संस्थाबाट.....1 साथी भाईसँगबाट.....2 औषधी पसलबाट3 अन्य देशबाट खरिद गर्ने (नाम खुलाउने) _____ 4 अन्य (खुलाउने) _____ 5</p>	
<p>DU12. साथी भाईबीच सुई साटासाट गर्नुहुन्छ ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>गर्दछौं.....1 गर्दैनौं.....2</p>	
<p>DU13. सुई साटासाटबाट HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B/C जस्ता रोग लाग्छ, भन्ने थाहा थियो ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>थियो.....1 थिएन.....2 थाहा छैन.....3</p>	
<p>DU14. तपाईले प्रयोग गर्ने सुई कस्तो हो ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>नयाँ.....1 पुरानो.....2 थाहा छैन.....3</p>	

<p>DU15. तपाईले एकै किसिमको वा एकभन्दा बढी किसिमको लागू औषध प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>एकै किसिमको मात्र.....1 एकभन्दा बढी.....2</p>	<p>1→DU17</p>
<p>DU16. यदि एक भन्दा बढी भए के के पदार्थ मिसाई प्रयोग गर्नुहुन्छ ? (बहुउत्तर सम्भव छ, उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>Heroine.....1 Buprenorphine2 Diazepam3 Buprenorphine,diazepam and phenargan.....4 Phenargan and avil.....5 Tramadol 6 Methadone.....7 अन्य (खुलाउने) _____ 8</p>	
<p>DU17. तपाईले जम्मा जम्मी कति वर्ष सुईको प्रयोग गरी लागू औषध लिनुभयो ?</p>	<p>वर्ष..... _____</p>	
<p>DU18. तपाईले नियमित रूपमा लागूऔषध सेवन गर्न थालेको कति वर्ष भयो ?</p>	<p>वर्ष..... _____</p>	
<p>DU19. तपाईले लागू औषध प्रयोग गर्नुको कारण के के हुन् ? (बहुउत्तर सम्भव छ, उपयुक्तमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>कौतुहलता/उत्सुकता.....1 साथीभाइको लहलहै2 साथीभाइको दबाव3 पढाइको बोझबाट हल्का हुन.....4 पारिवारिक समस्या5 निराशाका कारण6 मनोरञ्जनको लागि.....7 पिडा तनाव भुल्न8 सुख महसुस गर्न9 अन्य (खुलाउने) _____ 10</p>	
<p>DU20. तपाईको परिवारमा लागू औषध प्रयोग गर्ने अरु पनि कोही हुनुहुन्छ ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।) यदि छ भन्ने जम्मा सदस्य संख्या पनि लेख्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>छन्..... 1 जम्मा सदस्य संख्या :..... _____ नाता (खुलाउने) _____ छैनन्.....2</p>	
<p>DU21. तपाई सहित तपाईको समूहमा लागू औषध सेवन गर्ने कति जना हुनुहुन्छ ?</p>	<p>जम्मा..... _____ पुरुष..... _____ महिला..... _____</p>	

<p>DU22. तपाईको समूह भित्रका कुनै साथीलाई उल्लेखित रोगहरूमध्ये कुनै रोग लागेको छ ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>एच आइ भि एड्स1 एस टि डि2 हेपाटाइटिस.....3 मानसिक विचलन4 क्षयरोग.....5 कुपोषण.....6 थाहा छैन.....7 अन्य (खुलाउने)_____8</p>	
<p>DU23. तपाईले लागू औषध किन्नु रकमको व्यवस्था कहाँबाट गर्नहुन्छ ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>परिवारबाट.....1 साथीबाट.....2 घरको सामान बेचेर.....3 लागू औषध बेचेर.....4 आफ्नै निजी खर्चबाट.....5 अन्य (खुलाउने)_____6</p>	
<p>DU24. तपाई लागू औषध सम्बन्धी अपराधमा पक्राउ पर्नु भएको छ ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।) यदि छ भन्ने पटक संख्या पनि लेख्नुहोस् ।</p>	<p>छ.....1 पटक संख्या:.....__ __ छैन.....2</p>	
<p>DU25. लागू औषध सम्बन्धी अपराधमा पक्राउ पर्नु भएको भए तपाईलाई के गरियो ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>बाबु आमाको जिम्मा लगाइयो1 उपचार केन्द्रमा लगियो.....2 मुद्दा चलाइयो.....3 अन्य4</p>	

खण्ड ५ : उपचार सम्बन्धी विवरण		TR
<p>TR1. के तपाईले लागू औषध प्रयोग गर्न छोड्ने प्रयास गर्नु भएको थियो ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>थियो.....1 थिएन.....2 किन ? १ २ ३</p>	2→TR4
<p>TR2. तपाईले कुन माध्यमबाट छोड्ने प्रयास गर्नुभएको थियो ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>पुनर्स्थापन केन्द्र.....1 अस्पताल/डाक्टर.....2 मौखिक प्रतिस्थापन थेरापी3 आपनै आत्मबल4 अन्य (खुलाउने) _____ 5</p>	
<p>TR3. तपाईले कति पटक छोड्ने प्रयास गर्नुभएको थियो ?</p>	<p>पटक संख्या.....__ __</p>	
<p>TR4. तपाई २०७४ वैशाख १ देखि २०७४ चैत्र मसान्तसम्म कुनै उपचार केन्द्रमा उपचार गराउन जानुभएको थियो ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>थियो.....1 थिएन.....2</p>	2→TR7
<p>TR5. तपाई उक्त अवधिभित्र उपचारको लागि कहाँ जानुभएको थियो ?</p>	<p>१.पुनर्स्थापन केन्द्र /अस्पताल/ मौखिक प्रतिस्थापन थेरापी नाम र ठेगाना २. पुनर्स्थापन केन्द्र /अस्पताल/मौखिक प्रतिस्थापन थेरापी नाम र ठेगाना ३. पुनर्स्थापन केन्द्र /अस्पताल/मौखिक प्रतिस्थापन थेरापी नाम र ठेगाना</p>	
<p>TR6. तपाईले उक्त अवधिभित्र कति पटक उपचार केन्द्रमा उपचार गराउनु भयो ?</p>	<p>पटक संख्या.....__ __</p>	
<p>TR8. तपाई हाल गरिरहेको उपचारका विधिसँग सन्तुष्ट हुनुहुन्छ ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>छ.....1 छैन.....2</p>	
<p>TR9. सेवा प्रदायकहरुको बारेमा तपाईको प्रतिक्रियाहरु के छ ? (बहुउत्तर सम्भव छ)</p>	<p>उपयुक्त उपचार विधि नभएको.....1 महँगो उपचार.....2 प्रमाणमा आधारित नभएको.....3 कुनै पनि गुनासो र प्रतिक्रिया छैन.....4 थाहा छैन5 अन्य (खुलाउने)_____ 6</p>	

<p>TR10. तपाईंलाई उपचार क्रममा कुनै प्रकारको हिंसा भएको थियो ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>थियो.....1 थिएन.....2</p>	<p>2→TR12</p>
<p>TR11. तपाईंलाई उपचार क्रममा कस्तो प्रकारको हिंसा भएको थियो छ ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>शारीरिक.....1 मानसिक.....2 यौनजन्य दुर्व्यवहार3 अन्य (खुलाउने).....4</p>	
<p>TR12. तपाईंले गत १ वर्षमा कुनै सरकारी निकायबाट सहयोग वा उपचार पाउनु भएको छ ? (उपयुक्त कोडमा गोलो घेरा लगाउनुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>छ.....1 छैन.....2 यस विषयमा जानकारी भएन3</p>	
<p>TR13. तपाईंको विचारमा लागू औषधको प्रयोग कम गराउन सरकारले कस्तो कदम चाल्नु पर्ने देख्नुहुन्छ ? (बढीमा ३ वटा उत्तर लेख्नुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>१. _____ २. _____ ३. _____</p>	
<p>TR14. तपाईंको विचारमा लागू औषध प्रयोगकर्ताहरूको जीवनमा आमूल ल्याउन सरकारले के गर्नु पर्ला ? (बढीमा ३ वटा उत्तर लेख्नुहोस् ।)</p>	<p>१. _____ २. _____ ३. _____</p>	