

Nepal 2024-25



Child Discipline

Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

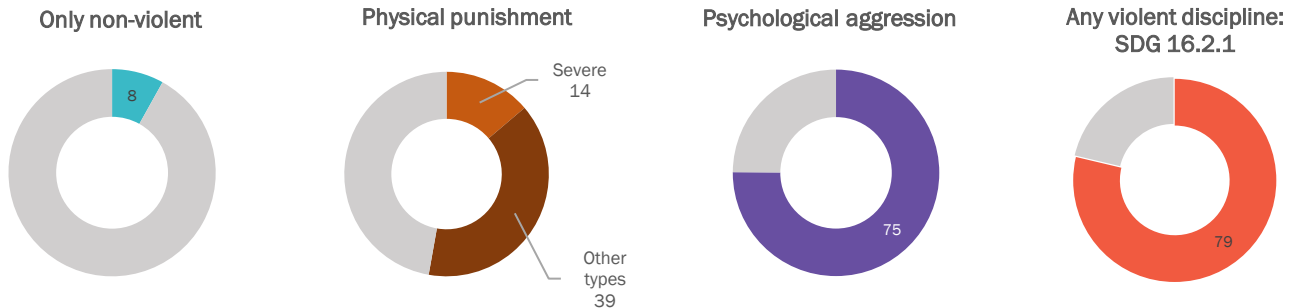
Child Discipline



Government of Nepal
Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
National Statistics Office

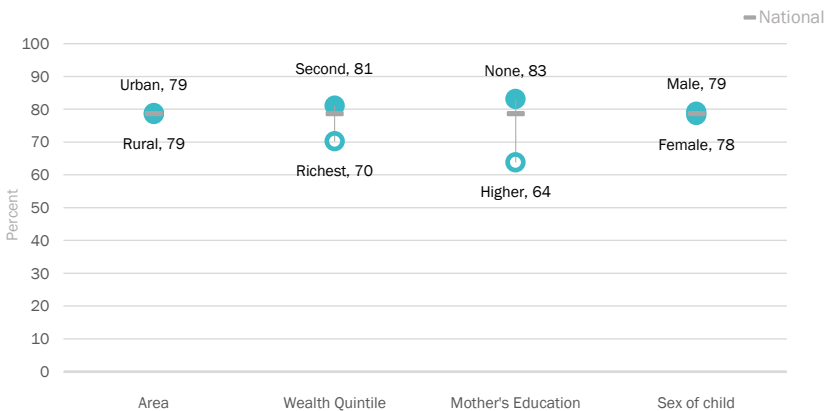


Types of Child Discipline



Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type

Violent Discipline: Inequalities



Percentage of children aged 1 to 14 years who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by background characteristics

Physical punishment: Shaking, hitting or slapping a child on the hand/arm/leg, hitting on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a hard object, spanking or hitting on the bottom with a bare hand, hitting or slapping on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating hard and repeatedly.

Severe physical punishment: Hitting or slapping a child on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating a child hard and repeatedly.

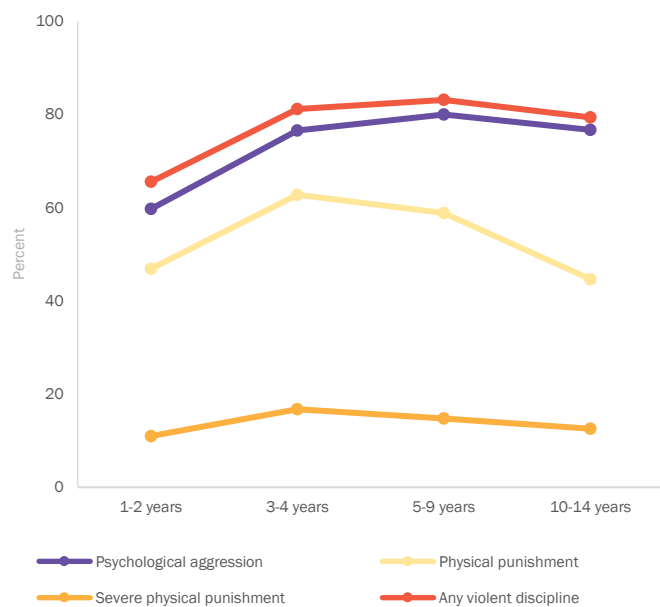
Psychological aggression: Shouting, yelling or screaming at a child, as well as calling a child offensive names such as 'dumb' or 'lazy'.

Violent discipline: Any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression.

Key Messages

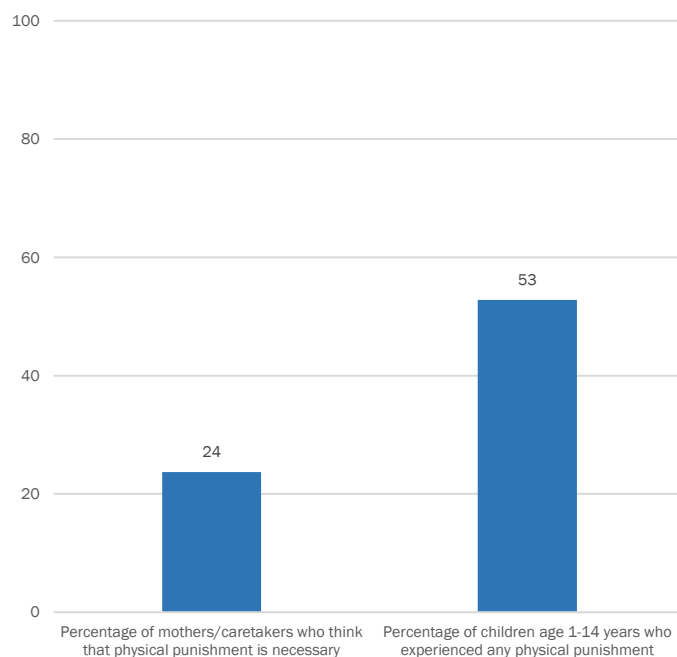
- Overall, 79% of children aged 1-14 years have experienced at least one form of physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month. These data are alarming and indicate an urgent need to protect children from such violence. Only 8% of children have experienced non-violent discipline.
- Among children who have faced violent discipline, 75% have experienced psychological aggression and 53% have experienced physical punishment, with 14% experiencing severe physical punishment.
- The difference between children experiencing violence in the poorest and richest households is (70% and 79% respectively). Education attainments of mothers/caretakers seem to play an influential role as 83% of children whose mothers/caretakers have no education experience violence in comparison to 64% of children with mothers /caretakers who have higher educational attainment.
- Age patterns suggest that violent discipline increases among children between the ages of 1 to 9 experience more, yet it decreases to some degree as children become older.
- While only 24% of mothers/caregivers believed that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing, 53% of children experienced any physical punishment.
- Mothers/caretakers with higher levels of education (10%) and from the richest households (14%) are less likely to believe that physical punishment is necessary in raising a child than are mothers with no education (29%) and from the poorest households (28%).

Violent Discipline: Age Patterns

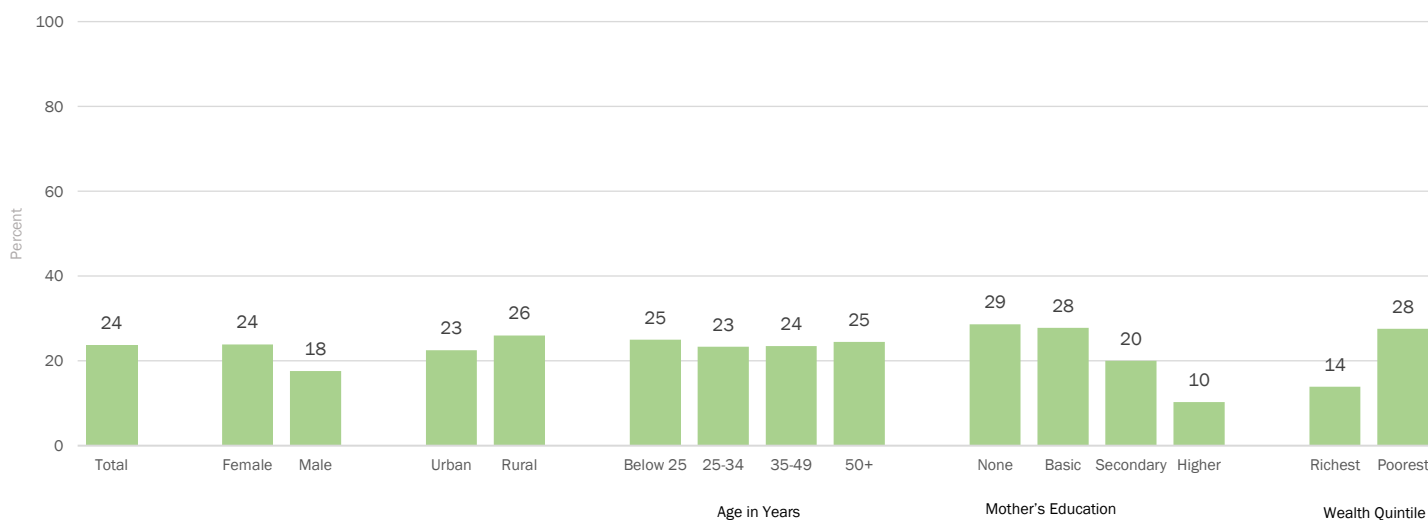


Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by type and by age

Physical Punishment: Attitudes & Experiences



Attitudes to Physical Punishment



Percentage of mothers/caretakers who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise or educate children, by their background characteristics

The Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2024-25 by the National Statistics Office as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF and Government of Nepal provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Nepal MICS 2024-25 related to Child Discipline. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.