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April 24<sup>th</sup>, 2019

# Factors affecting safe child feces disposal in Puri, Odisha: Results from a crosssectional study

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By

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Faculty Thesis Advisor: Thomas F. Clasen, J.D., Ph.D.

# An abstract of

A thesis submitted to the Faculty of the Rollins School of Public Health of Emory University

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#### **Abstract**

# Factors affecting safe child feces disposal in Puri, Odisha: Results from a crosssectional study

#### By Shivika Udaipuria

**Background**: Unsafe child feces disposal is persistent, yet most sanitation campaigns overlook this important aspect of sanitation. The very few child feces management interventions that are present, focus on providing/ spreading awareness on tools to safely manage child feces. Children's feces are often thought to be benign when in fact they are more harmful than adult feces. They are considered harmless because they smell less, have lesser visible food particles and are smaller. Safe child feces disposal practices are important to avoid faeco-oral contamination and re-exposure to fecal pathogens as children may practice geophagia or put fomites into their mouths and may defecate in areas that are easily accessible to other children/ adults.

**Methods:** The study uses data from the baseline survey of a cluster randomized controlled trial in Puri. This study aims to explore the factors associated with safe child feces disposal. It explores the prevalence of safe child feces disposal in the study population and child feces management practices while testing behavioral and individual and household demographic factors associated with sanitary stool disposal practices.

**Results:** The prevalence of safe child feces disposal was found to be very low (19%). Majority of safe defecation events were because of the child directly defecating into a latrine. The most common practice to dispose child feces was to throw it in the garbage. Social norms, motivations, risk-perception, age of the child and consistency of latrine use by other members of the household was found to be significantly associated with safe child feces disposal.

**Conclusion:** Sanitary disposal of child stool should not be overlooked and should be an important aspect of sanitation campaigns to ensure that there is no potential source of exposure to fecal pathogens. Child feces disposal is not just a sanitation problem but also a behavioral problem; thus, behavioral determinants should be addressed while designing sanitary child feces disposal interventions.

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LITERATURE REVIEW

### Sanitation and its health impacts

Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) are key components for good health. A hygienic sanitation facility is a basic right of humans rather than mere necessity (1). There is increasing evidence to buttress the role of improved sanitation on reducing the prevalence of diarrhea. An assessment of thirteen randomized controlled trials, quasi-randomized control trials and non-randomized controlled trials from six countries (2), a systematic review and meta regression done to assess the impact of drinking water and sanitation on diarrheal diseases in low and middle income settings (3) and, an updated systematic review of articles published between 1970 and February 2016 showed that improvements in WaSH have the potential to largely reduce the risk of diarrheal diseases (4). Apart from reduced risk of diarrheal diseases, improved sanitation projects reduced risk of neglected tropical diseases (NTD) like soil transmitted helminthic infections, active trachoma and schistosomiasis (5–7). It also shows improvement in cognitive development and school attendance for children (8). Improved sanitation and safe child feces disposal are also associated with a reduced risk of environmental enteropathy and impaired growth (9). A retrospective analysis of data from 145 countries in 2014 concluded that 5.5% deaths (365,000 deaths) in age group under five could be prevented with improved sanitation (10).

# Sustainable and Millennial Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) set in 2015 aims to achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation by 2030 paying special attention to women and girls and those in vulnerable situations (11). Before the SDGs the

Millennial Development Goals (MDGs) were implemented which targeted use of safe sanitation facilities by 77% of the world population (12). However, by 2015, only 39% people globally used safe sanitation services, 29% used basic sanitation services, 2.3 billion people lacked access to even basic sanitation facilities and, 892 million people continued to practice open defecation (13).

Safe sanitation services are improved sanitation facilities which hygienically separate excreta from human contact, these are unshared facilities where the excreta are either treated and disposed in situ, stored temporarily and transported for treatment off site or transported through a sewer with wastewater and treated offsite. When the excreta from improved sanitation facilities are not treated safely they are referred to as basic sanitation facility (14). The SDGs are more expansive as compared to the MDGs (which just focused on access to facilities and halving the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation) (15) in which they focus on achieving sanitation access to all and ending open defection with special emphasis on vulnerable populations (11).

### Focus on India

In 2016, 5.6 million children under five died globally out of which 1.7 million were in the South Asia region itself (16). Diarrhea was the cause of 8.4% of those deaths globally and of 9% of those in the South Asia region (17). The UNICEF for Asia 2018 progress report states that 32% of the South Asia population practiced open defecation until 2015 out of which, 3.7 million lived in urban settings and 330 million lived in rural setting (18). According to the progress on drinking water and sanitation update in 2014, one billion people in the world practice open defecation of which 82% live in just ten countries; India

having the highest number of open defecators in the world (597 million) (19,20). India has shown significant improvement by reducing the proportion to 40% in 2015 (18) but the scenario is still far from good. With a total population of 1.3 billion (21), India has approximately 40% of the population (according to the 2015-2016 National Family and Health Survey) (22) practicing open defecation.

According to a report published in 2016 by the joint efforts of Indian Council of Medical Research, Public Health Foundation of India and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, unsafe water and sanitation is the seventh leading risk responsible for disease burden in India contributing to 5% of total disease burden through diarrheal diseases and other infections; diarrheal diseases were the third leading cause of death among all individual causes of deaths in India (23).

In 1999, the Indian government initiated 'Total Sanitation Campaign' to increase latrine coverage in the country particularly in rural areas. This initiative was replaced by the 'Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan' in 2012 an on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2014, the Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi launched a campaign called 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' which translates to clean India mission, whose main objective is to have an open defecation free India by 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019 (36, 37). The first two campaigns have managed to increase latrine coverage in India; however, the use of these latrines is poor (24–26). A recent article from Research Institute for Compassionate Economics (RICE) that reported on two surveys in Northern India showed that 44% of the rural population (over the age of two) in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh still defecate in open and 23% of rural population (over the age of two) with latrines in these states defecates in open (27). There is no evidence of the focus of the government led sanitation campaigns on safe child feces disposal. Also, despite the

increase in latrine coverage, the prevalence of diarrhea in India has increased from 9.0% according to National Health and Family Survey- 3 (NHFS-3) (28) in 2005-2006 to 9.2% according to NHFS-4 in 2015-2016 (22); indicating that it is possibly more of a sanitation behavior problem as compared to sanitation coverage problem.

## Child Feces Disposal

The WHO/ UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) defines safe child feces disposal practice as practices including child defecation into a latrine or disposal of child fecal matter into either a latrine or burial (29). However, the safety of burial still remains a much discussed topic among experts (30). The safest method of child feces disposal is acknowledged to be helping a child use a toilet/latrine or in case of very young children, to dispose their feces in a toilet or latrine (31).

The impact of poor sanitation and hygiene is often measured on children yet, most sanitation interventions target adults (32) making safe child feces disposal an important yet overlooked facet of safe sanitation. The pathogen load in child feces is greater than that in adult feces because the immune system in children is not fully developed (33), yet child feces is often thought of as benign (34–37). Further children have the highest risk of enteric infections (34,38–40).

Parents often permit infants to practice open defecation in the household yard as they presume infant's stools to be harmless because they are less likely to smell malodorous and contain food residuals (34,35). This unsafe sanitation behavior in turn often opens pathways for further exposure to fecal pathogens among children and in adults (35). Children engage in activities such as geophagia (41) and often tend to put their hands or fomites into their

mouths thus exposing themselves to pathogens (42); extended exposure of children to fecal pathogens may lead to enteropathy which is a disorder of the small intestine characterized by atrophy of the villi, crypt hyperplasia, inflammatory cell infiltrate, increased permeability and malabsorption (43). A JMP report on management of child feces and current disposal practices after evaluation of data from 23 countries states that as compared to a country's general population the feces of children are more likely to be unsafely disposed. Between eleven to sixty four percent of households with improved sanitation, in the countries examined, practiced unsafe disposal (32).

### Prevalence of safe child feces disposal practices in Odisha

The fourth National health Survey of India indicates that a total of 29.4% households in Odisha have access to improved sanitation facilities which constitutes 23% of the rural population and 61% of the urban population; and almost 65% of the households do not use a sanitation facility and instead practice open defecation which is 72% in the rural areas and 28% in the urban areas (44). A study done by Freeman et. al in Odisha in the context of a randomized controlled trial found the prevalence of safe child feces disposal (among children under five years of age) to be low in Odisha. They also found a very modest increase in safe disposal of feces; a change from 1.1% at baseline to 10.4% in the intervention households and 3.1% in the control households (45). A cross sectional study done by Majorin et. al in 2014 on 40 pre-ambulatory and 105 ambulatory children in Odisha found that overall feces of only 10% of pre-ambulatory and 21.9% ambulatory children was safely disposed. Among pre- ambulatory children, defecation on ground (either inside the compound or outside the compound) was the most common practice and only 20% of them used potties or nappies. Among the ambulatory children, 20% defecated in a latrine and

most of them (55%) defecated on the ground in the compound. The study also reported that most of the feces for both ambulatory and pre-ambulatory children was disposed in the garbage (46). Another study on 694 households with 852 children under five found that 22.3% of the households disposed of feces of all children under five for the last defecation in a latrine, 6.5% households disposed feces of some of the children under five in a latrine and 71.25% did not dispose any of the children's feces in the latrines (47). The NHFS- 4 also reported that the prevalence of safe child feces disposal in Odisha was only 12.5%, the lowest in the country (44).

## Identifying the Problem

Recent studies in have tried to identify various factors associated with child feces disposal practices. Factors that have been associated with safe child feces disposal include household wealth, mother's education, any formal education received by the head of the household, latrine ownership, caregiver's age, consistency of adult latrine use, presence of safe child feces management tools, presence of an improved latrine, number of children less than five years of age in the household (32,48–50). Studies in Peru and Burkina Faso suggest that these determinants are themselves influenced by complex networks of psychological and environmental factors such as perceptions of dirtiness, the desire to conform to societal norms, the type and availability of latrines, the presence of nearby hill or rubbish areas, the availability and affordability of resources such as nappies, wrappers or potties, and the availability of time resources for supervision, disposal and toilet etiquette training (51,52). These point to a need for more comprehensive understanding of the barriers to safe child feces disposal (49) to design and create targeted interventions (44).

According to a JMP report over 54% households in India with improved sanitation still unsafely dispose their child's feces and 24% of those with improved sanitation simply leave their children's feces in open (32). Similar findings were observed by another study in rural Odisha after a combined household level piped water and sanitation intervention, which found that many households with access to a toilet did not practice safe child feces disposal (50) These evidences suggest that child feces disposal is not only a problem due to inaccessibility to sanitation but it is also a major behavior change issue; to combat which, there is a necessity to develop targeted behavior change interventions that go beyond access to facilities and focus on making use of available resources. To be able to develop these behavior-change interventions it is important to identify the behavioral determinants that influence the behavior of people associated with safe child feces disposal. This knowledge will in turn help address the specific factors that hinder behavior change associated with safe child feces disposal among populations.

**METHODS** 

#### **Research Question:**

- What behavioral determinants are associated with safe child feces disposal for children under five in Puri, Odisha?
- What are the various factors associated with safe child feces disposal for children under five in Puri, Odisha?

#### Aim:

To determine the factors associated with safe child feces disposal in Puri, Odisha

## **Specific Objectives**

- To assess the prevalence of safe child feces disposal for children under five in Puri,
   Odisha.
- 2. To determine the behavioral risk factors associated with safe child feces disposal
- 3. To determine the association between safe child feces disposal and mother's education level and other household characteristics.

#### **Inclusion Criteria:**

Youngest child under the age of 5 years from households that had a latrine, consented for the survey and had no data required for analysis missing.

### Study Design and Setting

This study used baseline data from a cluster-randomized control trial in Puri district of Odisha (India). The aim of the trial was to assess the effectiveness of low-cost behavior change intervention designed to increase latrine use and safe child feces disposal. Additional details of the trial are mentioned in another paper describing the research protocol (53).

Puri is a coastal district in the State of Odisha in the eastern part of India. It has a population of 1.7 million, which is 4% of the total Odisha population. Of the 1.7 million, 10% are children of up-to six years of age and the proportion of female children among them is 48%. Sixteen percent of the people in Puri live in urban areas and the average literacy rate in the district is 87%. Among the 74% of the population living in rural areas, the literacy rate is 84% (54). As of April 2019; the latrine coverage in Puri District is reported by the Government of India's Swachh Bharat Mission portal dashboard to be 81.6% in Puri (55).

#### **Data Collection**

All the households in the 66 villages included in the trial were censused and those with latrines were asked to participate in the baseline survey. A structured survey tool was used to collect the baseline survey data (Appendix A). The female head of the household was the target respondent for the overall survey. The survey included questions on household and individual level demographics, social interaction, household sanitation and sludge management, water sources and wash facilities, individual latrine use, behavioral determinants of latrine use and child feces disposal and included observations of the household latrine to determine condition and use. For the section on child feces disposal

practices and behavioral determinants the enumerators of the survey specifically sought the primary caregiver of the child to answer questions. The tool was developed in English, translated to Oriya and was back-translated to English to ensure accuracy. They survey was administered in Oriya by fluent Oriya speakers using smartphones programmed with open data kit (ODK) (56).

#### **Study Participants**

To be eligible for inclusion in this study, households needed to have a child under age five, household representative should have completed the survey portion on safe child feces disposal determinants, and households should have no data required for analysis missing. The baseline survey was administered to 3,979 households out of which 935 (23.5%) had a child under five. Of the remaining 935 households only 806 met all the inclusion criteria for the study. Figure 1 shows a diagram depicting how the sample size for analysis was obtained.

#### **Primary Outcome of Interest**

The primary outcome of interest was safe child feces disposal for the last defecation event. The baseline survey collected information on last defecation location of the youngest child and what was done to dispose of the feces, which was used to create a new binary variable that marked the last defecation event as safe or unsafe. To mark child feces disposal practices as safe/unsafe, the JMP definition of safe child feces disposal was used (i.e., defecation into a latrine, disposal of stools in a latrine or buried) (29) and direct defecation in a toilet or disposal of feces into the toilet was considered as safe. For purposes of this study, burial was not considered as safe because safety of burial is still a discussed topic among

experts (30) and since these households have a latrine the most ideal location for child feces disposal would be in the latrine. The options for location of last defecation included: defecating in a latrine/ toilet, in potty, in cloth/nappy/diaper, in pants/clothing, on bed, on ground in latrine cubicle, on ground inside compound, and on ground outside compound. The options for disposal of feces included: put/ rinsed in a toilet/ latrine, buried, left in the open, thrown into the garbage, put/ rinsed into ditch/ drain/ open field, put/rinsed into pond/ other surface water, washed (water ends up somewhere else) and other.

### **Explanatory Variables**

The primary exposures of interest were scores for the following behavioral determinants: action knowledge and knowledge, social norms, beliefs, motivations, and risk perception. These factors were identified through formative research prior to the trial (53). There were 18 questions from the baseline survey that corresponded to these five different behavioral determinants, which were informed by RANAS theory (57) (risks, attitudes, norms, abilities, and self-regulation), Christina Bicchieri's Social Norm Theory (58) and Michie's COM-B theory (59). The answers to these questions were on a four-point Likert scale (1= completely disagree, 2= mildly disagree, 3= mildly agree, 4=completely agree). During the data cleaning phase some of the questions were reversed to maintain the valence. The final scores for each behavioral determinant factor determined by calculating the sum of each response for each question within the factor, and then dividing the sum by the number of questions in the corresponding factors. The scores ranged from 1.0 to 4.0 to align with the response options. Frequency of responses to the questions used to form the behavioral determinants score are provided in Appendix B.

#### Other Covariates of interest:

Additionally, independent variables from the baseline survey such as the age of the child(31,48,50,52,60), highest education level of the female head of the household (48,60), socioeconomic status of the household (48,60), and latrine usage of the members of the household (48) were explanatory factors of interest; all chosen *a priori*.

Socio-economic status. Proxy wealth scores were constructed for all the households who took the baseline survey by constructing a linear index from asset ownership using principal component analysis (PCA) to derive weights (61). These scores were then used to create quintiles to indicate the level of wealth in the entire survey population. The lowest quintile corresponded to the lowest 20% wealth scores (poorest).

Household latrine use. Latrine use by household members was divided into three categories based on whether all members of the household used latrine, none used, or some used.

Female head of household education level. Mothers education level was not available from the baseline survey, but it has been found to be significantly associated with safe child feces disposal (48); thus, we used highest education level of the female head of the household as a proxy determinant of the mothers education level. The highest education level attained by the female head of the household was classified into six levels which were primary (grades 1-5), upper primary (grades 6-8), secondary (grades 9 and 10), upper secondary (grades 11 and 12), and graduate/ postgraduate for any further higher level of education attained and Anganwadi. ICDS or Integrated Child Development Services was started by the Indian government to strengthen the capacity of community for development of children. The

Anganwadi workers are the key functionaries of the ICDS programme. They run the Anganwadi Center which is the first point of contact for community members and mothers for providing health, nutrition, education and other related services to children below six years of age; expectant and nursing mothers and other women (62).

#### Statistical Analysis

The data was analyzed using SAS version 9.4. Descriptive statistics were calculated on the demographic characteristics of the households and on all the covariates of interest.

Clustering at the village level was accounted for by using exchangeable correlation matrix.

All the covariates of interest were chosen *a priori*(45,46,48–50,60). A Bivariate analysis was done to see association of each individual factor with safe child feces disposal after which multivariable logistic regression models were used to understand the association of behavioral determinants (action knowledge score, social norms score, motivations score, risk perceptions, beliefs score), consistency of latrine use by other members of the household, age of the youngest child, and highest education level of the female head of household with safe/unsafe child feces disposal. Both crude odds ratio (cOR) and adjusted odds ratio (aOR) were calculated with a 95% confidence interval.

#### **Ethical Statement:**

The trial was approved by the Emory University (Atlanta), and Xavier University (Bhubaneswar) IRB; after reviewing the study protocol, information sheet and survey tools. The survey was administered only to households that had a latrine and consented for the survey. All households with children under the age of five were requested to have a primary

caregiver of the child answer questions about child feces disposal practices and determinants. If the primary caregiver of the child was different from the person who initially responded to the survey, they were asked for their consent to participate in the survey. The data was deidentified before use and was secured using password protection.

# **RESULTS**

#### Characteristics of study population

Data from 806 households with children less than five years of age were included in the final analysis. Majority of respondents for the survey were the primary caregivers (87.7%), and secondary caregivers (11%) of the child; few were other members of the household (1.2%). Most of the respondents were female (90.3%) and the mean age of respondents was 41.2 (std. 14.6). Twenty percent of the children were 0-11 months of age, 17% were 12-23 months, 24.7% were of 24-35 months, 19.2% were 36-47 months, and 18.6% were 48-59 months of age. Approximately half of the children were females. In 29.9% of the households the female head of the household never attended school and only 2.2% received senior secondary and 2.5% received graduate/postgraduate level of education. Thirty three percent households were in the fifth (richest) quintile of socio-economic status and latrines were being consistently used by all members in 39% of the households and nobody used a latrine in 21.6% of the households. The mean action knowledge score was 3.8(0.6), mean social norms score was 3.1(1.2), mean beliefs score was 3.5(0.8), mean motivation score was 2.7(0.9) and, mean risk perception score was 2.9 (0.6). Other demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the household and the children are presented in Table 1.

#### Child feces management

The prevalence of safe child feces disposal (inclusive of children who defecated in a latrine) was 19% (153/806) among all children under five. Among the non-latrine using children, the disposal was safe only for 6.7% (46/691). A detailed presentation of the outcome by age group and gender category is available in Table 4. Among all the children under five, 14.3% (115/806) defecated in a latrine. Among the non-latrine users 1% (7/691) defecated in a

potty, 9.7% (67/691) in a cloth nappy/ diaper, 0.7% (5/691) in a bedpan, 3.2% (22/691) in pants/ clothing, 3.6% (25/691) on bed, 2.2% (16/691) on ground in latrine cubicle, 58.5% (404/691) on ground inside compound, 19.3% (133/691) on ground outside compound and 1.7% (12/691) at other places. The feces of the children who did not defecate in a latrine were disposed in a latrine for 6.7% (46/691), buried for 1.3% (9/691), left in the open for 7.8% (54/691), thrown into garbage for 56.8% (393/691), put/rinsed into a ditch, drain or open field for 7.7% (53/691), put/ rinsed into pond or other surface water for 8.3% (57/691), washed (water ended up somewhere else) for 9.6% (66/691), and other for 1.9% (13/691). Frequency distribution of feces disposal by site of defecation among all children has been presented in Table 5.

### Bivariate analysis

In the bivariate analysis, the following variables were found to be significantly associated with safe child feces disposal: action knowledge score, social norms score, beliefs score, motivations score, risk perception score, age of the child and consistency of latrine use by other members of the household (Table 2). The odds of safe child feces disposal were 2.7 times more when the female head of the household had attained a graduate, or a postgraduate level of education as compared to never have attended a school (95% CI: 1.0, 7.1). The richest households had 1.7 times greater odds of safe disposal of child feces as compared to the poorest (95% CI: 0.9, 3,3). The results from bivariate analysis are presented in Table 2.

#### Multivariable analysis

All the novel variables (action knowledge score, social norms score, beliefs score, motivations score, risk perception score and other covariates of interest (age of the youngest child under five, consistency of latrine use among other members of the household, highest education attained by the female head of the household and socioeconomic status) were included in the multivariate model and were chosen *a priori* (32,48,50,52,60).

After adjusting for all other covariates in a multivariable model the variables that were found to be significantly associated with safe child feces disposal were the social norms score (aOR: 1.3, 95% CI: 1.1, 1.6), the motivations score (aOR: 1.4, 95% CI: 1.1, 1.9), and the risk perception score (aOR: 1.5, 95% CI: 1.0, 2.2). For each one unit increase in action knowledge score and beliefs score there was 1.4 (95% CI: 0.9, 2.2) times and 1.1 (95% CI: 0.8, 1.6) times increase respectively in the odds of safe child feces disposal however these associations were not found to be statistically significant.

Age of the child and consistent latrine use by all other members of the household were also found to be significantly associated with safe disposal of child feces in the multivariable analysis. Education level of the female head of the household was not found to be significantly associated with safe child feces disposal when adjusting for all other covariates of interest. Detailed results from the multivariable analysis can be found in Table 3.

# **DISCUSSION**

The study describes defecation and child feces disposal practices for 806 children, who were the youngest children below the age of 5 years in their households. This study found low prevalence of safe child feces disposal; most of the child feces were disposed in the garbage. Most of the safe child feces disposal events involved the child directly defecating in a latrine. We found safe child feces disposal practices to be associated with social norms, motivations, risk-perceptions, age of the child and consistency of latrine use by other members of the household.

The prevalence of safe child feces disposal was found to be 19%; over four-fifths of the population practiced unsafe child feces disposal which is similar to findings from other studies in low income settings. A cross-sectional study in Odisha among children under five years found that the feces of only 10% of pre-ambulatory children and 22% of ambulatory children were disposed safely (46). A cross sectional study in Bangladesh among children under three years found low prevalence of safe child feces disposal among their study populations (20%) (60). A research brief by WHO for research done in 26 locations stated that in ten of the 26 locations the prevalence of safe child feces disposal was <20% (32). This indicates that safe child feces disposal is an issue that requires targeted attention.

The most common practice of child feces disposal was throwing it in the garbage, which is also consistent with another study done by Bauza et. al in Odisha (50), but different from a study in Ethiopia which stated that the most common child feces disposal practice was to leave it in the open (48) and another study in Bangladesh where throwing the feces in bushes was the most common practice (60). Disposal of child feces in the garbage is not considered safe (30) and especially in such settings where the garbage is usually disposed in the backyard

of the house (46), where it can potentially contaminate the environment and can create a risk of exposure to fecal pathogens.

Safe child feces disposal took place mainly when children over 24 months of age defecated directly into a latrine. The prevalence of safe child feces disposal among non-latrine users was low among our study population. Similar results were found in other studies done by Majorin et. al in Odisha in 2014 where the feces of 10% pre-ambulatory children and 2% ambulatory children who did not defecate in a latrine was disposed safely (46) and by Freeman et. al while assessing the impact of a sanitation trial in India where at endline only 1% of the households in intervention group and 0.3% households in the control group reported that the feces of children who did not directly defecate in a toilet were being thrown in a toilet (45).

Our study stepped forward from the knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) surveys and tapped deeper into factors that could determine behavior among populations. Among the novel behavioral determinant factors explored in this study, social norms, motivations and, risk perceptions were found to be significantly associated with safe child feces disposal practices; however, the association was not very strong with action knowledge and beliefs. A study in Burkina Faso suggested that there is a possible interplay of knowledge and psychosocial factors such as beliefs priorities, independence and self-efficacy that could determine safe child feces disposal practices but the exact behavioral determinants that can contribute to safe child feces disposal were not identified. (51). Future studies with greater power might be able to find strong and significant associations of the action knowledge and beliefs behavior determinant factors with safe child feces disposal.

Age of the child was found to be significantly associated with safe child feces disposal practices. This is in line with other studies which demonstrate that as the age of the child increases the likelihood of practicing safe child feces disposal increases (32,48,50,52,60). A cross sectional study done by Islam et. al in Bangladesh with children under three reported that safe disposal practices are more likely to be associated with children of age 18-36 months compared to children below eighteen months of age (60). According to a JMP research report on 26 locations; in Haiti among children under twelve months of age 59% reported safe child feces disposal as compared to 72% of those aged four years (32). This finding can be attributed to two potential explanations. Firstly, there is a possibility that children of age three years or older might be able to independently defecate in a latrine (35). Secondly, as children grow their stools are larger, start smelling and are more likely to have visible food particles as compared to that of younger children, which makes them more repelling (35) thus increasing the odds of disposing them. Future research on safe child feces disposal, as sample sizes allow, could focus specifically on children who do not directly defecate in a latrine thus studying actual 'disposal' where the caretakers of the children need to take action to dispose the child feces.

This study revealed that the odds of safe child feces disposal increased with increased consistency of latrine-use by other members of the household. This finding is consistent with findings from other studies in Ethiopia, Bangladesh and Cambodia which show that households where other members practice open defectation are less likely to practice safe child feces disposal (48,60,63). A study done by Bauza et. al in Odisha shows that consistency of latrine use by the mother was strongly associated with safe child feces

disposal (50). Thus, interventions designed to improved toilet use by caregivers could also potentially increase the odds of safe child feces disposal.

High level of education attained by the female head of the household was not associated with safe child feces disposal practices, contrary to what was found by studies in Bangladesh and Ethiopia. Studies in Bangladesh reveal that mothers who have attained at least primary level of education are more likely to understand the causes of childhood illness and these mothers also tend to have better hygiene practices (64) and are more likely to safely dispose their child's stools and protect them from illness (65). These facts are possibly inconsistent with our study findings because of sparse data in some of the education categories in our study; especially in higher education categories. In this research there were eighteen households where the female head of the household had received senior secondary level of education and only three of them (2%) practiced safe child feces disposal. Of the 32 houses where the highest education level attained by the female head of the household was Anganwadi, there were only six (4%) that practiced safe child feces disposal. Findings in this context suggest there may be other more complex factors, such as the behavioral factors identified (social norms, beliefs or awareness of risk), that could be driving child feces disposal practices. For example, a qualitative study in Odisha by Routray et. al in 2015 described that disposal of child feces in a toilet was avoided since a change or wash in clothes was suggested after having entered a latrine or stepping on a squatting pan to dispose child feces (66).

Socio-economic status of the household was not significantly associated with safe child feces disposal practices, which is consistent with findings from a study in Odisha by Bauza et. al in

2018, but contradicts the findings from studies conducted in Ethiopia (2015) and Bangladesh (2018)(48,60). There is evidence in favor of better sanitation practices among richer households (48). This is attributable to the fact that wealthier households have a better standard of living and this could be a strong motivation for safe child feces disposal practices (67). However, this was not what was found in this study; it is likely that socio-economic factors do play a significant role in determining safe child feces disposal practices, but not in this region.

#### Strengths

This study went beyond knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) surveys to explore a broader set of behavioral determinants. This study tapped into the nuances of behavioral determinants and explored factors such as beliefs, social norms, motivations and risk-perception that could in turn affect the attitudes and practices of individuals. Additionally, the study limited recall bias and by using "last defecation" events reported by the respondents as compared to the "usual defecation" events.

#### Limitations

The study had certain weaknesses. Using secondary data from a predesigned survey limited the variables that could have been used in the study. Designing surveys specifically for studying factors associated with child feces disposal practices could possibly capture a greater wealth of information. Since location of last defecation event and disposal of child feces was self-reported there is a possible influence of social desirability bias where an individual is less likely to report poor child feces disposal practices (68,69). Observing child

feces disposal practices and accounting for the difference between observed and reported safe child feces disposal practices could greatly improve the validity of study findings. Including only the youngest child from each household in our study was another limitation; as there could possibly be different disposal practices for different children in the household especially in this study population because 78% of the families were joint families (an extended family typically three or more generations living together as a single household). Thus, there was a possibility that children of similar ages, perhaps cousins living in the same household, had different stool disposal practices, which could not be captured because of the inclusion criteria. Another major limitation of the study is that it did not account for handwashing of children and caregivers after defecation and child feces management. Truly disposing child feces safely is not just the act of disposing the stools in a latrine, but a chain of events including cleaning the defecation location, cleaning tools used to manage child feces, and handwashing (70), which collectively account for a true safe disposal event. Excluding these above-mentioned activities do not make the reported safe child feces disposal entirely safe because there is a possibility of exposure/contamination with dirty hands.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

The findings from this study show a very low prevalence of safe child feces disposal in Puri, Odisha as a result of which households in Puri are likely perpetually exposed to child feces, which can be a cause of enteric infections. Government sanitation campaigns in India have primarily focused on increasing latrine coverage with less focus on increasing the actual *use* of latrines. Moreover, these campaigns do not address safe child feces disposal which is a very crucial practice to ensure the health and hygiene of household members by keeping the environment free of pathogens. As the results of this study indicate, if child feces are not managed hygienically, they could be a potential source of exposure to fecal pathogens and thus could fail the purpose of constructing toilets to reduce the exposure of humans to fecal pathogens.

The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) in India ends on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019, when the Prime Minister of India plans to declare India open defecation free. To consolidate the results of SBM and to ensure sustainability, the Indian government has proposed to launch an 'ODF plus' mission to ensure functionality, maintenance, and cleanliness of public toilets and an 'ODF plus' mission to ensure sanitation sustainability by addressing the complete sanitation value chain including safe containment, processing, and disposal of fecal sludge and septage (71). There is an opportunity for the Indian government could include sanitary disposal of child stools to further strengthen these initiatives.

This study adds to a growing body of evidence that the majority of safe child feces disposal events are because of children over 24 months of age defecating directly into a latrine. Toilet training at an early age could be a good start and should be a separate goal in sanitary child

feces disposal programs. WaSH programs could try and increase the number of children using toilets by designing child friendly toilets which are easy to use for children.

This study found behavioral factors to be associated with sanitary disposal of child feces; specifically, motivations, risk-perceptions and social norms thus, indicating that child feces disposal is not just a sanitation facility problem but also a behavioral problem. Future WaSH programs could use this information and consider addressing these three behavioral factors (motivations, social norms and risk-perceptions) while designing interventions to increase sanitary disposal of child feces.

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# **TABLES**

Table 1: Descriptive statistics of participants and households: N=806

Individual Characteristics:	N (%)
Respondent Sex Female	728 (90.3%)
Respondent Age	41.2 (14.6) *
Youngest Child Female	416(51.6%)
Youngest Child age	
0-11 months	165(20.5%)
12-23 months	137(17.0%)
24-35 months	199(24.7%)
36-47 months	155(19.2%)
48-59 months	150(18.6%)
Education level of the female head of the household	
Never Attended	241(29.9%)
Anganwadi	3(4.0%)
Primary	231(28.7%)
Upper Primary	117(14.5%)
Secondary	147(18.2%)
Senior Secondary	18(2.2%)
Graduate/Post-graduate	20(2.5%)
Household Characteristics:	N (%)
Number of people in Household	6.1(2.2)*
Joint Family†	625(77.5%)
Caste/Tribe	
General	252(31.3%)
Scheduled Caste	96(11.9%)
Other Backward Caste	324(40.2%)
Scheduled Tribe	7(0.9%)
Other	27(3.4%)
Missing	100(12.4%)
Religion	
Hindu	765(94.9%)
Muslim	32(4.0%)
No Religion	4(0.5%)
Other	4(0.5%)
Missing	1(0.1%)
Number of Latrines in the Household	
One	719(89.2%)
Two	76(9.4%)
Three or more	11(1.4%)
SES Quintiles	

Quintile 1 (Poorest)	90(11.2%)
Quintile 2 (Poor)	129(16.0%)
Quintile 3 (Middle)	149(18.5%)
Quintile 4 (Rich)	175(21.7%)
Quintile 5 (Richest)	263(32.6%)
Consistency of Latrine use by other members In the	` ,
Household	
None Use	174(21.6%)
All Use	318(39.5%)
Some Use	314(39.0%)
Behavioral Determinant Scores	Mean (Std)
Action knowledge score	3.8(0.6)
Social Norms Score	3.1(1.2)
Beliefs Score	3.5(0.8)
Motivation Score	2.7(0.9)
Risk Perception Score	2.9(0.6)

<sup>\*</sup> Mean (Std)

<sup>†</sup> An extended family, typically consisting of three or more generations and their spouses, living together as a single household.

Table 2: Bivariate analysis results of factors associated with Safe Child Feces Disposal among children below five in Puri, Odisha

	cOR	95%	<sub>o</sub> CI	P-value
Action knowledge score	1.5	1.0	2.3	0.04
Social Norms score	1.4	1.2	1.7	<.0001
Beliefs score	1.6	1.3	2.2	0.0003
Motivations score	1.6	1.3	2.0	<.0001
Risk Perception score	2.0	1.4	2.7	<.0001
Age of the child				
0-11 months	Ref.			
12-23 months	0.7	0.3	1.9	0.52
24-35 months	2.1	1.0	4.3	0.04
36-47 months	6.8	3.4	13.5	<.0001
48-59 months	8.1	4.1	16.0	<.0001
Education level of the female head of the				
household				
Never attended	Ref.	0.5	2.0	0.64
Anganwadi	1.3	0.5	3.2	0.64
Primary	1.0	0.6	1.7	0.87
Upper Primary	1.3	0.7	2.2	0.43
Secondary	1.8	1.1	3.0	0.02
Senior Secondary	1.1	0.3	3.8	0.93
Graduate/Postgraduate	2.7	1.0	7.1	0.05
Socio Economic Status:				
Quintile 1 (Poorest)	Ref.			
Quintile 2 (Poor)	0.9	0.4	1.8	0.70
Quintile 3 (Middle)	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.97
Quintile 4 (Rich)	1.4	0.7	2.7	0.37
Quintile 5 (Richest)	1.7	0.9	3.3	0.10
Consistency of latrine use by other members of the household				
No Members use	Ref.			
Some Members use	10.7	3.9	41.0	<.0001
All Members use	20.7	6.4	66.8	<.0001

Table 3: Multivariate analysis of the factors associated with Safe Child Feces Disposal

among children below five years of age in Puri, Odisha

	aOR	95%	<sub>o</sub> CI	P-value
Action knowledge score	1.4	0.9	2.2	0.11
Social Norms score	1.4	1.1	1.6	0.11
Beliefs score	1.1	0.8	1.6	0.46
Motivations score	1.4	1.1	1.9	0.02
Risk Perception score	1.5	1.0	2.2	0.07
Age of the child	1.5	1.0	2.2	0.07
0-11 months	Ref.			
12-23 months	0.9	0.3	2.4	0.76
24-35 months	2.3	1.1	4.9	0.04
36-47 months	7.9	3.8	16.4	<.0001
48-59 months	10.0	4.8	20.9	<.0001
Education level of the female head of the				
household				
Never attended	Ref.			
Anganwadi	1.2	0.4	3.7	0.75
Primary	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.49
Upper Primary	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.99
Secondary	1.1	0.6	2.0	0.77
Senior Secondary	0.5	0.1	2.3	0.38
Graduate/Postgraduate	0.9	0.3	2.9	0.88
Socio Economic Status:				
Quintile 1 (Poorest)	Ref.			
Quintile 2 (Poor)	0.8	0.3	1.9	0.56
Quintile 3 (Middle)	0.7	0.3	1.7	0.45
Quintile 4 (Rich)	0.9	0.4	2.0	0.81
Quintile 5 (Richest)	0.9	0.4	1.9	0.72
Consistency of latrine use by other members of				
the household				
No Members use	Ref.			
Some Members use	12.1	3.6	40.7	<.0001
All Members use	19.5	5.7	66.0	<.0001

Table 4: Descriptive statistics on the safe disposal of child feces and defecation in a latrine by age and gender:

	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	
Safe disposal for last				
defecation among all children	N=806	N=390	N=416	p-value
under five				
All ages	153(19.0%)	88(21.2%)	65(16.7%)	0.10
0-11 months	11(6.7%)	6(6.2%)	5(7.3%)	0.77
12-23 months	7(5.1%)	3(4.5%)	4(5.7%)	0.74
24-35 months	26(13.1%)	14(14.6%)	12(11.7%)	0.54
36-47 months	52(33.6%)	34(40.5%)	18(25.4%)	0.05
48-59 months	57(38.0%)	31(43.1%)	26(33.3%)	0.22
Last Defecation in Latrine	N=806	N=390	N=416	
All ages	115(14.3%)	72(62.6%)	43(37.4%)	0.01
0-11 months	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	-
12-23 months	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	-
24-35 months	15(13.0%)	11(15.3%)	4(9.3%)	0.04
36-47 months	48(41.7%)	34(47.2%)	14(32.6%)	0.01
48-59 months	52(45.2%)	27(37.5%)	25(58.1%)	0.48
Safe disposal for last				
defecation event among non-	N=691	N=344	N=347	
latrine users:				
All ages	46(6.7%)	20(5.8%)	26(7.5%)	0.38
0-11 months	11(23.9%)	6(30.0%)	5(19.2%)	0.77
12-23 months	7(15.2%)	3(15.0%)	4(15.4%)	0.74
24-35 months	13(28.3%)	4(20.0%)	9(34.6%)	0.25
36-47 months	5(10.9%)	1(5.0%)	4(15.4%)	0.22
48-59 months	10(21.7%)	6(30.0%)	4(15.4%)	0.35

Table 5: Frequency of feces disposal sites of all children under five who did not defecate in a latrine by site of defecation 115 People last defecated in a latrine.

•					Disposal Practice				
Defecation Location	Put/rinsed into toilet/latrine	Buried	Left in the open	Thrown into garbage	Put/rinsed into drain/ditch/open field	Put/rinsed into pond/other surface water	Washed (water ends up somewhere else)	Other	Total
In potty	2(0.3%)	1	1(0.1%)	2(0.3%)	1	2(0.3%)		,	7(1.0%)
In cloth nappy/ diaper	4(0.6%)		4(0.6%)	11(1.6%)	3(0.4%)	17(2.5%)	26(3.8%)	2(0.3%)	67(9.7%)
In bedpan	2(0.3%)	ı	ı	1(0.1%)	ı	2(0.3%)	1		5(0.7%)
In pants/ clothing	3(0.4%)		4(0.6%)	3(0.4%)		3(0.4%)	9(1.3%)	1	22(3.2%)
On bed	3(0.4%)	ı	1(0.1%)	3(0.4%)	1(0.1%)	4(0.6%)	12(1.7%)	1(0.1%)	25(3.6%)
On ground in latrine cubicle	12(1.7%)	-		1(0.1%)	1(0.1%)		2(0.3%)	1	16(2.2%)
On the ground inside compound	13(1.9%)	4(0.6%)	4(0.6%)	308(44.6%)	38(5.5%)	21(3.0%)	12(1.7%)	4(0.6%)	404(58.5%)
On the ground outside compound	(%6.0)9	5(0.7%)	40(5.8%)	64(9.3%)	8(1.2%)	3(0.4%)	1(0.1%)	(%6.0)9	133(19.3%)
Other Total	1(0.1%) 46(6.7%)	- 9(1.3%)	54(7.8%)	393(56.8%)	2(0.3%) <b>53(7.7%)</b>	5(0.7%) <b>57(8.3%)</b>	4(0.6%) <b>66(9.6%)</b>	- 13(1.9%)	12(1.7%) 691(100%)
	Indicates safe disposal	osal							

# **FIGURES**

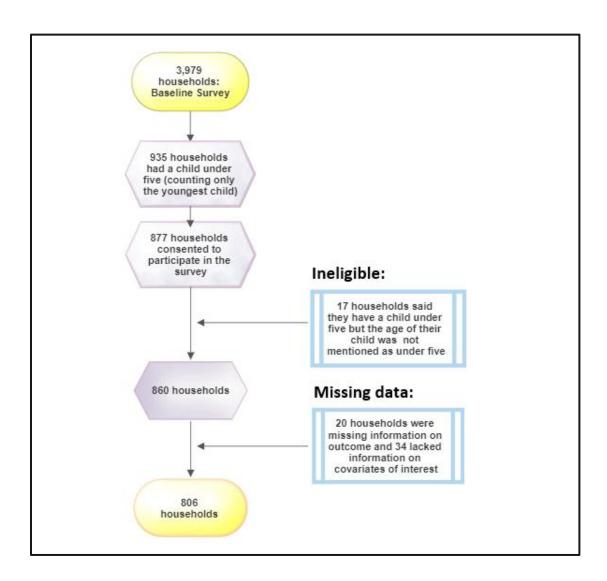


Figure 1: Flowchart of sample households included in the final analysis

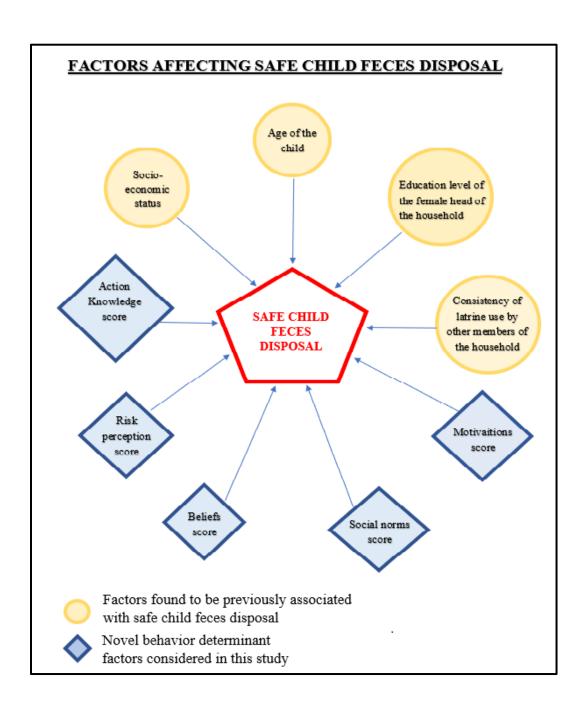


Figure 2: Factors affecting safe child feces disposal

### **APPENDICES**

#### **Appendix A: Baseline Survey**

PART A: CENSUS ELIGIBILITY				
ଲୋକଙ୍କ ସମୟ ବଞ୍ଚେଇବା ପାଇଁ, ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଭାଗ(ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 1-7)ଟିକୁ, ଘରଲୋକଙ୍କ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତ। ଆରୟ କରିବା ଆଗରୁ ପୂରଣ କରିଦିଅନ୍ତୁ।				
Fill in the section below (questions person's time	1-7) before engaging the house	chold in order to save the		
A1.Village ID:	A2. Village Name	A3a. Please enter the current date:		
Enumerator note: 100- 399		_ /  / _ _		
A3b. Please enter the current time:	A4.What is your name?	A5. Household ID		
	☐ 2= Rajani ☐ 3= Rajashree ☐ 4= Anjali ☐ 5= Aparna ☐ 6= Archana ☐ 7= Bagadatta ☐ 8= Parbati ☐ 9= Puspa ☐ 10= Satyajit ☐ 11= Snehaspada ☐ 12= Subhashree ☐ 13= Sujata	Enumerator note: Household ID must be between 1 and 200 and contain 3 digits (ex: 001, 025, etc.).		

14=Sundhaya	
15=Sunita	
16=Swarna	
A6. ଘରଟିଗାଁର କେଉଁଠି (କେଉଁ ଜାଗାରେ) ଅବସ୍ଥିତ (ଏନୁମରେଟ୍ ଙ୍କରଦେଖିକି କରିବେ)	∏1=ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ∕ In the main village
Where is this household legated in the village?	୍ର 2= ଅନ୍ୟ  ସାହି/ପଦାରେ  / In a hamlet
Where is this household located in the village?	🗌 3=ମୁଖ୍ୟଗାଁରେନୁହେଁକିହାମଲେ
Enumeratore note: Enumerator OBSERVE	ଟ୍ରେନୁହେଁ, କିନ୍ତୁଗାଁପରିସରରେ / NOT in the main village OR a hamlet but within the village boundaries
A7. ପ୍ରଶ୍ୱର ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବା ପାଇଁ, ଘରେ କେହି ଅଛନ୍ତି କି?	1=ซี / Yes
Is there someone home to answer questions?	ା 2= ନାଁ, ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଘରେ କେହି ନାହାନ୍ତି, କିନ୍ତୁ ଘରର ପାଇଖାନା ଅଛି କି ନାହିଁ, ଦେଖି ହେଉଛି∕ No – no one at home to answer questions, but possible to see HH DOES have a latrine →END SURVEY
	୍ର 3= ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଘରେ କେହି ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ନାହାନ୍ତି, ଏବଂ ଘରର ପାଇଖାନା ଅଛି କି ନାହିଁ ଦେଖି ହେଉନି∕ No – no one at home to answer questions, and NOT possible to see if HH has a latrine → END SURVEY

A8. Interview Status	1 = Start survey
	2 = Respondent ended survey early → END SURVEY
ତଳେ ଦିଆଯାଇ ଥିବା ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଗୁଡିକ, ଘରର ମୁରବିଙ୍କୁ ପଚାରିବେ । ଯଦି ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଗୟ ବେ	ନଳେ ମୁରବି ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ନାହାନ୍ତି,
ତେବେ ପରିବାରର ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ସଦସ୍ୟ, ଯାହାର ବୟସ 18 ବର୍ଷରୁ ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ ହେଇଥିବ, ତାଙ୍କୁ	ପଚାରିବେ ।
<b>Enumerator NOTE:</b> Ask the questions below to the FEMALE head of	
female head of household is not available then ask a household molder.	ember who is 18 years or
older.	
A9. What is the age of the respondent?	IIII
Enumerator note: Respondet must be 18 years or older.	
A40 M/hat is the any of the ground data?	□4 FI- G60I
A10. What is the sex of the respondent?	□1=Female ମହିଳା
	🗌 2=Male ପୁରୁଷ
A11. How many people live in this household permanently?	II
ଏହି ଘରେ ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ଭାବରେ କେତେ ଜଣ ଲୋକରହନ୍ତି ? ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ମାନେ–ଘରର	
ସଦସ୍ୟ, ବା ଚାକର, ବା ଅନ୍ୟ କେହି, ଯିଏ ଏହି ଘରେ ମୋସରୁ ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ ହେଲା ରହି	
ଆସୁଛନ୍ତି।	
	Maximum of 99 people
	ସର୍ବାଧିକ 99 ଲୋକ
Enumerator note: A permanent member of the household is	•
someone who has been staying in this household for the last six months, including family members, servants, and caretakers.	
Maximum 99 people.	
	_

A12. ଏହା ଏକ ଯୌଥ/ସଂଯୁକ୍ତ ପରିବାର କି ? ମାନେ, ରହୁଥିବା ସବୁ	1= ซั้ / Yes
ସଦସ୍ୟ ଗୋଟେ ଚୂଲିର ରୋଷେଇରେ ଖାଉଥିବେ/ଖାଉଛନ୍ତି?	2= ନାହିଁ / No
Is this a joint family?	
is this a joint family!	
Enumerator note: A joint family is two or more families living	
under the same roof and sharing the same cooking pot.	
0, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 1	
	🔲 1= ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଶ / Brahmin
A13. What is the caste or tribe of the household?	
7.13. What is the easte of the of the household.	🔲 2= ସାଧାରଣ / General
ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଘର କେଉଁ ଜାତି ବା ଜନଜାତିର?	
	∏3= ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜାତି /
	Scheduled Caste
	🔲 4= ଅନ୍ୟ ପଛୁଆ ର୍ବଗ /
Enumerator note: READ response options	Other Backward Caste
	<b></b> 5= ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜନଜାତି /
	&
	Scheduled Tribe
	<b>ା</b> 6= କହିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁନା
	ଆମର କେଉଁ ଜାତି / Do not
	want to indicate caste
	∏77= ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ନୁହେଁ / Not
	applicable
	аррисавіс
	88 = Other (specify)
	୍ର । ୍ର   ୨୨=ଜଣାନାହିଁ / Don't
	know
140 0	
A13a. Because you selected "other." Please specify the	
surname/caste of the household:	
A14. Does the land where your house has been built belong to	
you?	
you:	

	2= ନାହିଁ / No
A15. ଆପଶଙ୍କ ଘରେକେତୋଟି ପାଇଖାନା ଅଛି?	(00 → SKIP A18)
How many latrines does this household have?	710)
Enumerator note: If the participant does not own a latrine then enter "00."	
Maximum of 99 latrines	
ସର୍ବାଧିକ 99 ପାଇଖାନା	
A16.ଅନ୍ୟକେଉଁପରିବାରଆପଣଙ୍କପାଇଖାନାକୁଝାଡାଯିବାପାଇଁବ୍ୟବହାରକରନ୍ତିକି?	1= ซี / Yes
Do you share your latrine(s) with other households?	Als
A17. କେତୋଟି ପରିବାର, ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପାଇଖାନାକୁ ଝାଡା ଯିବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତି?	<del>  →</del> SKIP A19
How many households use your latrine(s)?	
Enumerator note: If the person does not know, enter "-99."	
A18. ଆପଶଙ୍କପରିବାରରସଦସ୍ୟ,	1= ชั่ / Yes <b>→ END</b>
ଅନ୍ୟକେଉଁଘରରପାଇଖାନାକୁଝାଡାଯିବାପାଇଁବ୍ୟବହାରକରନ୍ତିକି?	SURVEY
	2= ନାହିଁ/ No → END
Do members in your household REGULARLY use another	SURVEY
household's latrine?	
Enumerator Note: Now read the consent information sheet form t	
reading it, give the participant a copy of the sheet and ask if they c	consent to the survey.

ଏନୁମରେଟର Note : ଏବେ ଆପଣ ସୂଚୀପତ୍ରକୁ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପଢନ୍ତୁ । ପଢି ସାରିଲା ପରେ, ପ ସୂଚନାକୁ ସିଏ ବୁଝିପାରିଲେ କି ନାହିଁ, ଆଉ ତାଙ୍କୁ ଏକ ସୂଚୀପତ୍ର ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ । ପଚାରନ୍ତୁ, ସିଏ ଏ ରାଜି କି ଅରାଜି ।	ଏହି ସର୍ଭେରେ ଭାଗ ନେବା ପାଇଁ
A19. ସର୍ଭେରେ ଯୋଗ ନେବା ପାଇଁ ସଦସ୍ୟ ଜଣଙ୍କ ରାଜି/ଅନୁମତି ଦେଲେ କି?	1= ହଁ / Yes
Does participant consent to the survey?	ା 2= ନାହିଁ/ No → END SURVEY
Enumerator NOTE: Confirm that you have read the consent form to the participant AND provided the participant a copy of the consent form.	1 = Confirmed
ନିଷ୍ଟିତ କରନ୍ତୁ କି, ଆପଣ ସୂଚୀପତ୍ରଟି ପଢିଛନ୍ତି, ଏବଂ ଅଂଶ ଗ୍ରହଣକାରିଙ୍କୁ, ସୂଚିପତ୍ରଟି ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି ।	**question will be required

PART B: HOUSEHOLD SES& NON-SANITATION QUESTIONS		
ଏନୁମରେଟର୍ ପଢିବେ : ଏବେ, ମୁଁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଘର ଏବଂ ସବୁ ଦିନିଆ ଜୀବନବିଷୟରେ କିଛି ଜାଣିବାକୁ ଚାହିଁବି		
Enumerator READ: Now, I would like to learn more about your household and daily life.		
B1.ଆପଣଙ୍କର କେଉଁ ଧିମ?	ା 1=ହିନ୍ଦୁ / Hindu	
(ଦେଇଥିବା ସମୟ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଉଉରକୁ(ଟିକ୍) କରନ୍ତୁ)	2=ମୁସଲମାନ୍ / Muslim	
What is the religion of the household?	3=ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟିଆନ୍ / Christian	
Enumerator note: Select all that apply. READ the response options.	4= ଶିଖ୍ / Sikh	
	5=ବୌଦ୍ଧ ଧିମ / Buddhist/Neo-buddhist	
	6= ଜୈନ / Jain	
	7= ଜୀଉ ଧିମ / Jewish	
	8= ର୍ପାସୀ ର୍ଧମ / Parsi/Zorastrian	
	9= କିଛି ଧିମ ନାହିଁ / No Religion	
	88= ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ / Other	
B2. ଆପଶଙ୍କରବିପିଏଲ୍ଡାଅନ୍ତୋଦୟକାର୍ଡଅଛିକି?	ା1= ବିପିଏଲ୍ ଖାଲି / BPL	
Do you have a BPL Card, Antodaya Card, and/or ration card?	🔲 2= ଅନ୍ତୋଦୟ ଖାଲି / Antodaya	
	3=Ration card	
Enumerator note: Select all that apply	☐4=None	
	□Don't know	
B3. ମୁଁ ଏବେ ଜିନିଷ ତାଲିକା ପଢି କି ଶୁଣେଇବି।ଘର  ବା  ଘରର	1= ହାତ ଘଡି ବା କାଛ ଘ <b>ଣ</b> ା /	
ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କ ପାଖେ କେଉଁ ଜିନିଷ ଅଛି, ତାହା ମୋତେ କହିବେ?	Watch/clock	
(ଦେଇଥିବା ସମୟ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଉଉରକୁ(ଟିକ୍)କରନ୍ତୁ)		

	🔲 2= ପ୍ରେସରକୁକର୍ / Pressure cooker
Does any member of your household own the following items?	୍ର 3=ଟେଲିଫୋନ୍ ବା ମୋବାଇଲ୍/ Telephone (landline or mobile phone)
Enumerator note: READ the response entires Calast	4=ਉੰਜ਼ / Refrigerator
Enumerator note: READ the response options. Select all that apply. Selection means they have the item.	5=ଚେୟାର୍/ଚୌକି / Chair
	6=ଗାଡି / Mattress
	8=ଟେବୁଲ୍ / Table
	🔲 9=ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରିକ୍ ଫ୍ୟାନ୍ / Electric fan
	୍ରୀ0=ସିଲେଇ ମେସିନ୍ / Sewing machine
	11=ପାଶି ପମ୍ପ / Water pump
	ା 12= ମୋଟର ସାଇକେଲ/ୟୁଟର୍ / Motorcycle∕scooter
	13=ଶଗଡ / Animal drawn carts
	□14=ଧାନ ମେସିନ୍ / Thresher
	🔲 15=ଟ୍ରାକ୍ଟର୍ / Tractor
	17= Electricity
B4. ଘରର ପୁରୁଷ ମୁଖ୍ୟଙ୍କ ବୃତ୍ତି କଣ/ଘରର ପୁରୁଷ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କଣ କାମ କରନ୍ତି?	୍ରୀ=ବେରୋଜଗାର(ରୋଜଗାର କରିଲା ଭଳିଆ କିଛି କାମ କରନ୍ତିନାହିଁ) / Unemployed (no work that earns money)
What is the occupation of the male head of household?	work that earns money) 2= ନିଜସ୍ୱ ରୋଜଗାର(ଯେମିତିକି- ଚାଷ, କୁୟାର, ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ)Self-Employed (Work in home: agriculture, potter, etc.)

Enumerator note: If male head of household is a student and employed, select the primary use of the person's time  B5. ପୁରୁଷ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ସର୍ବୋତମ କେତେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପଢିଛନ୍ତି?	୍ର 3=ଚାକିରି(ଘରଠୁବାହାରେକାମକରନ୍ତି:ଉଦାହରଣ −ଅଫିସ, ଫ୍ୟାକ୍ଟ୍ରି, ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ)/ Employed (Work outside the home: office, labourer, factory, etc.) ୍ର 4=ଛାତ୍ର / Student ୍ର 77=କେବେ ୟୁଲ୍ ଯାଇନାହାଁନ୍ତି / never attended school
What is the highest class that the male head of household completed?	
B6. ସ୍ତୀ ମୁଖ୍ୟଙ୍କ ବୃତ୍ତି କଣ? What is the occupation of the female head of household?	ା 1=ବେରୋଜଗାର(ରୋଜଗାର କରିଲା ଭଳିଆ କିଛି କାମ କରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ) / Unemployed (no work that earns money) ା 2= ନିଜସ୍ୱ ରୋଜଗାର(ଯେମିତିକି- ଚାଷ, କୁୟାର, ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ)Self-Employed (Work in home: agriculture, potter, etc.)

Enumerator note: If female head of household is a student and employed, select the primary use of the person's time.	୍ର =ଚାକିରି(ଘରଠୁବାହାରେକାମକରନ୍ତି:ଉଦାହରଣ –ଅଫିସ, ଫ୍ୟାକ୍ଟ୍ରି, ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ)/ Employed (Work outside the home: office, labourer, factory, etc.) 4=ଛାତ୍ର / Student
B7. ସ୍ତୀମୁଖ୍ୟ, ସର୍ବୋତମକେତେପଢିଛନ୍ତି?	୍ର 77=କେବେଷ୍କୁଲ୍ସାଇନାହାଁନ୍ତି / never attended school
What is the highest class that the female head of household completed?	
B8. ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଘରର, କେହି ଏକ ସଦସ୍ୟ, ଗାଁଠୁ ବାହାରେ ଯାଇକି କାମ କରିଛନ୍ତି/ରହିଥିଲେ କି?	1= ହଁ / Yes 2= ନାହିଁ/ No
Has anyone in your household ever lived or worked outside of this village in an urban area?	

B9. How often do you go to	🗌 1 = Every day  ସବୁ  ଦିନ
A public village gathering, community meeting, or training for an NGO or program? ଗ୍ରାମ ସଭା ବା ଗୋଷି ମିଟିଂ, ବା ଏନଜିଓ କରୁଥିବା କୌଣସି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ମିଟିଂରେ, ଆପଣ 'ପ୍ରାୟ' କେତେ ଯାଆନ୍ତି?	୍ର 2 = Every week at least once କମ୍ ସେ କମ୍, ସପ୍ତାହକୁ ଥରେ
Enumerator note: READ the response options	୍ର 4 = Every month at least once ମାସକୁ କମ୍ ସେ କମ୍ ଥରେ
	🔲 5 = Less than once a month ମାସକୁ ଥରେ ବି ନୁହେଁ
	□ 6 = Never କେବେ ନୁହେଁ
B10. How often do you go to	🗌 1 = Every day  ସବୁ  ଦିନ
A place outside your household to defecate?	2 = Every week at least once କମ୍ ସେ କମ୍, ସପ୍ତାହକୁ ଥରେ
ଘରଠୁ ବାହାର ଜାଗାରେ, ଝାଡା ଯିବା ପାଇଁ, ଆପଶ 'ପ୍ରାୟ' କେତେ ଯାଆନ୍ତି?	୍ର 3 = Every two weeks at least once ଦୁଇ ସପ୍ତାହକୁ କମ୍ ସେ କମ୍ ଥରେ
Enumerator note: READ the response options	୍ର 4 = Every month at least once ମାସକୁ କମ୍ ସେ କମ୍ ଥରେ
	🔲 5 = Less than once a month ମାସକୁ ଥରେ ବି ନୁହେଁ
	□ 6 = Never କେବେ ନୁହେଁ
B11. How often do you go to	🗌 1 = Every day  ସବୁ  ଦିନ
A place outside your household where your household gets water for drinking	2 = Every week at least once କମ୍ ସେ କମ୍, ସପ୍ତାହକୁ ଥରେ
ଘରଠୁ ବାହାରେ ଥିବା ପାଶି ସ୍ରୋତ, ଯେଉଁଠୁ, ଆପଶଙ୍କ ଘରର ପିଇବା ପାଶି ଅଶାଯାଏ, ସେଇଠିକୁ, ଆପଶ 'ପ୍ରାୟ' କେତେ ଯାଆନ୍ତି?	୍ରି 3 = Every two weeks at least once ଦୁଇ ସପ୍ତାହକୁ କମ୍ ସେ କମ୍ ଥରେ

	🗌 4 = Every month at least once ମାସକୁ
Enumerator note: READ the response options	କମ୍ ସେ କମ୍ ଥରେ
	🔲 5 = Less than once a month ମାସକୁ
	ଥରେ ବି ନୁହେଁ
	८०० व तुरुष्ट
	🗌 6 = Never କେବେ ନୁହେଁ
D12 Are year yearly allowed to go to place where	
B12. Are you usually allowed to go to place where you defecate alone or only with someone else?	ା 1 = Allowed to go alone ଏକୁଟିଆ
you delectate alone of only with someone else:	ଯିବାକୁ ସ୍ୱୀକୃତି ମିଳିଥାଏ
	2 = Only allowed to go with someone
ବାହାର ଜାଗାରେ ଝାଡା ଗଲା ବେଳେ, ଆପଶ ଏକା ଯିବାକୁ ଅନୁମତି	else ଅନ୍ୟ ଜଣଙ୍କ 'ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ହିଁ ' ଯିବାକୁ ସ୍ୱୀକୃତି
ମିଳିଥାଏ ନା, ଅନ୍ୟ କେହି ଜଣେ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ଯାଆନ୍ତି?	ମିଳିଥାଏ
Timal VIII, all Folia dioo. Alla ost chars.	
B13. Are you usually allowed to go to where your	🔲 1 = Allowed to go aloneଏକୁଟିଆ ଯିବାକୁ
household gets water for drinking alone, only with someone else, or not at all?	ଛଡା ଯାଇଥାଏ
someone else, or not at an:	
Enumerator note: If participant states they never go	2 = Only allowed to go with someone
to collect water, ask them IF they were to go collect	else ଅନ୍ୟ କେହି ଜଣଙ୍କ 'ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ହିଁ' ଯିବାକୁ
water would they be allowed to go alone, only with	ସ୍ୱୀକୃତି ମିଳିଥାଏ
someone else, or not be allowed to go.	
	∐ 3 = Not allowed to go at all  ଜମା  ଛଡା
ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଘରର ପିଇବା ପାଣି ଅଣାଯାଉଥିବା ଜାଗାକୁ, ଆପଣ	ଯାଏନି
ଏକୁଟିଆ ଯିବାକୁ ସ୍ୱୀକୃତି ମିଳିଥାଏ, ନା କେହି ଜଣଙ୍କ ସାଙ୍ଗେ, ବା ଜମା	
ଛଡା ଯାଏନି?	
	4 = Drinking water source is inside
	my household compound.
B14. What do you do to socialize with others in the	1 = Spend time with friends (for
village, besides your family members?	example, chatting, playing
	games)ସାଙ୍ଗମାନଙ୍କସାଙ୍ଗେସମୟକଟାଏ(ଉଦାହରଣ - ଗପସପ, କିଛିଖେଳଖେଳ୍ର)
	- อเนนน, พ.ผ๐อเพ๐อเพ้)

ଘର ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ଛାଡି ଦେଲେ, ଗାଁର ଅନ୍ୟ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ସାଙ୍ଗେ	2 = Perform puja activities or attend
ମିଳାମିଶା/ସର୍ମ୍ପକ କରିବା ପାଇଁ, କଣ କରନ୍ତି?	cultural groups with
	othersଅନ୍ୟଙ୍କସାଙ୍ଗେପୂଜାପର୍ବାଶିକରୁ
(ଦେଇଥିବା ସମୟ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଉତ୍ତରକୁ(ଟିକ୍)କରନ୍ତୁ)	3 = Attend meetings with others (like
(04 mQ41 4113 614123 61616141(041)41612)	self-help group, village committee, etc.)
	ସ୍ୱୟଂସହାୟକମିଟିଂରେଯୋଗଦିଏ
	4 = Walk to OD sites with others
	ଅନ୍ୟଲୋକଙ୍କସାଙ୍ଗେଝାଡାପଡିଆକୁଚାଲିଯାଏ
	5 = Fetch water with others
Enumerator note: Select all that apply. Probe the	 ଅନ୍ୟଲୋକଙ୍କସାଙ୍ଗେପାଣିସଂଗ୍ରହକରିବାକୁଯାଏ
participant two times with "anything else."	6 = Walk to or work in fields with
participant the times than anything elect	others
	ଅନ୍ୟଲୋକଙ୍କସାଙ୍ଗେ, ଜମିକୁଚାଲିକିଯାଉ
	7 = Work with others
	ଅନ୍ୟଙ୍କସାଙ୍ଗେକାମକରେ
	8 = 8 = 8 = 8 = 8 = 8 = 8 = 8 = 8 = 8 =
	socialize with others in the village
	ଗାଁରଅନ୍ୟଲୋକଙ୍କସାଙ୍ଗେସର୍ମ୍ପକଗଢିବାପାଇଁ,
	ସର୍ମଥନାହିଁ
	88 = Other ଅନ୍ୟ
B15. How do you think using the latrine effects	🔲 1= Socialize moreଅଧିକ ସମ୍ପିକ ବଢେ
socializing with others?	
	🔲 2= Socialize the same/no change କିଛି
ଆପଣ କଣ ଭାବୁଛନ୍ତି, ପାଇଖାନାକୁ ଝାଡା ଗଲେ ଅନ୍ୟ	ଅନ୍ତର ନାହିଁ/ସର୍ମ୍ପକ/କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା ସେମିତି ହିଁ ରୂହେ
ଲୋକଙ୍କ ସାଙ୍ଗେ କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା/ସର୍ମ୍ପକ ଗଢିବାରେ ପ୍ରଭାବ ପଡେ?	2
3 Silvin 4 4 Silvin 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3= Socialize less ସର୍ମ୍ପକବେଶିହେଇପାରେନି
Enumerator note: READ the response options	

## PART C. LATRINE USE OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Enumerator READ:I have seen that some people defecate in the open, and some people use the latrine. Now I want to ask about where you and your family members defecate. / ଏନୁମରେଟର ପଢିବେ: ମୁଁ ଦେଖିଛି କି, କିଛି ଲୋକେ ବାହାରେ ଝାଡା ଯାଆନ୍ତି, ଏବଂ କିଛି ଲୋକେ ପାଇଖାନାରେ କରନ୍ତି। ଆପଣ ଆଉ ପରିବାର ସଦସ୍ୟ କେଉଁଠି ଝାଡା ଯାଆନ୍ତି, ମୁଁ ସେହି ବିଷୟରେ ଏବେ ପଚାରିବି I

**Enumerator NOTE:** Begin Census. Start with Participant - record their name as the first entry and go through the questions. Then record the rest of the household members by going through the household's family tree (for example, recordinging the parents, then brother and sister-in-law, etc.). Make sure to record all household members who are living under the same roof permanently – that is, a person who has been staying in this household for the last six months, including family members, servants, and caretakers. Probe to be sure all children are included.

ଏକୁମରେଟରଙ୍କପାଇଁସୂଚନା : ସେନସସ୍ଆରୟକରନ୍ତୁ I ଉତ୍ତରଦାତାଙ୍କଠୁଆରୟକରନ୍ତୁ-ତାଙ୍କନାମପ୍ରଥମଏଣ୍ଡିହିସାବରେଟିପନ୍ତୁI ତାପରେଉତ୍ତରଦାତାଙ୍କୁପତାରିଘରେରହୁଥିବାସମଞ୍ଜୟବର୍ବଦାରହୁଥିବାପୁରୁଷସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କନାମଲେଖନ୍ତୁ I ତାପରେସମଞ୍ଜୟବର୍ବଦାରହୁଥିବାମହିଳାସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କନାମଲେଖନ୍ତୁ I ପତାରିବୁଝନ୍ତୁସବୁପିଲାମାନଙ୍କନାମଏହିଲିଷ୍ଟରେମିଶାଯାଇଛିକିନାହିଁ I ସଠିକ୍ତରନ୍ତୁକି, ସମଞ୍ଚସଦସ୍ୟ, ଯିଏଏହିଘରେଚିରହ୍ଥାୟୀ-ମାନେ, ସେହିଲୋକେ, ଯିଏଗତ 6ମାସହେଲାଏହିଘରେରହୁଛନ୍ତି-ତାକର, ସେବକ I ସମଞ୍ଚସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କନାମଲେଖିଲାପରେ, ପ୍ରଶ୍ୱପତାରିବେ I

Q NO.	USU AL RESI DEN TS ସାଧା ରଖ ନିବାସି	AGE ବୟସ	SEX ଲିଙ୍ଗ	MOBI LITY ଗତିଶୀ ଳତା	LATRINE USE (household members >= 5 years old) ପାଇଖାନାର ବ୍ୟବହାର	Report Vs. Self- Report (househ old member s >= 5 years old)	if a househol less than follov ଯଦି ଛୁଆ 5 ବ ବାହାରେ ବା ଅନ କରିଛି/s	5, ask the wing: ବର୍ଷରୁ କମ୍ ଏବଂ ଧ୍ୟ କେଉଁଠି ଝାଡା	If person than 5 ai in ope somewho ଯଦି 5 ବ ସଦସ୍ୟ ଜଣୀ ବା ଅନ୍ୟ କେ	nd went en or ere else: ଷିରୁ ଭର୍କ୍ସ ଙ୍କ ବାହାରେ ନଭିଠି ଝାଡା
DATA ENTRY: ID for each participant =	Star ting with the resp ond ent, plea se prov ide first nam e only of	How old is [NA ME] in year s?	Is [NA ME ] mal e or fem ale ?	Can [NA ME] walk with out assis tanc e? (ନାମ) ସାହା ଯ୍ୟ	The last time [NAME] defecated, did [NAME] defecate in the open or use the latrine? [ନାମ] ଗତଥର ଯଉ ଝାଡା ଯାଇଥିଲେ, [ନାମ] ଖୋଲାରେ ଝାଡା ଯାଇଥିଲେ ନା	Is 'latrine use' for this person self- report ed or report ed by someo ne else?	The last time [NAME] defecated, where did [NAME] defecate?  01= On ground outside compoundଘ ର ପରିସର	What was done to dispose of the stool? ପିଲାର ଝାଡାକୁ କେମିତି ନିଷ୍କାସନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା ?	Where did the person go? ସଦସ୍ୟ କଣଙ୍କ କେଉଁଠି ଝାଡ଼ା ଯାଇଥି ଲେ?	What was done to dispos e of the stool? ଝାଡାକୁ ନିଷ୍କାସ ନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ

the	RD A	ଷ ବା	ଚାଲିପା	ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର	ଏହି	ବାହାରେ,	01=	01= On	କଣ
peo	LEADI	ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ?	ରନ୍ତି କି	କରିଥିଲେ?	ସଦସ୍ୟ		Put/rinsed	ground	କରାଯା
ple	NG 0.		?	a aquin.		ଭୂଇଁରେ	into toilet/	outside	
usu					ଙ୍କର		latrine	compou	ଇଥିଲା?
ally					'ପାଇଖା		01041101	ndଭୂଇଁ	
livin				01= Open	ନା		ପାଇଖାନା	ରେ,	
g	(ନାମ)			ଖୋଲାରେ	ବ୍ୟବହା		ରେପକାଯାଇ	ଘର	01=
per man	ର				ର'ସୂଚନା	02= On	ଥିଲା/ପାଣି	ପରିସର	Put/ri
entl	ବୟସ				, ସଦସ୍ୟ	ground inside	ଦ୍ୱାରା ଝାଡାକୁ		nsed
y in	କେତେ			02= Latrine	ନିଜେ	compoundଘ	ପାଇଖାନାରେ	ବାହାରେ	into
this	ବର୍ଷ ?			ପାଇଖାନାରେ			ଧୋଇ		toilet/ latrine
hou					ଦେଇଥି	ର ପରିସର			latrine
se.				00.6	ଲେ ବା	ଭିତରେ,	ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା		ପାଇଖାନା
	ଯଦି			03= Somewhere	ଅନ୍ୟ	ଭୂଇଁରେ		02= On	ରେ
	ବୟସ			else (potty, nappy, etc.)	କେହି			ground	ପକେଇ/
ଉତର	10 ବର୍ଷ			ଅଲଗା କେଉଁଠି	କହିଥ୍		02= Put/rinsed	inside	ପାଇଖା
ଦାତା	ଠାରୁ				ଲ?	03= On	into drain	compou	ନାରେ
ଜି	କମ୍,			(ଛୁଆଙ୍କର ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍		ground in	/ditch	ndଭୂଇଁ	ଝାଡାକୁ
ଠାରୁ	ତେବେ			ପାଇଖାନା – ପୋଟ୍ଟି,		latrine	/open field	ରେ,	ପାଣି
ଆରୟ	ପ୍ରଥମେ			କନା, ଅନ୍ୟାନ)		cubicleପାଇ		ଘର	ଦ୍ୱାରା
କରିକି, ସାଧା	ଏକ 0				01=	ଖାନା ଘରର	ଖୋଲା	ପରିସର	ଧୁଆଯା
ରଣ	ଲେଖ୍				Self- Report	ଚଟାଣରେ	ଜାଗା/ଗାତ/	ଭିତରେ	୍ଦ ଇଥିଲା
ତଃ	ଉତ୍ତର			99= Don't know	ନିଜେ		ଜ୍ରେନ୍ ରେ	0.000	w.Q.III.I
401	ଏୡର			33 20 661.	କହିଥି		ି ( ପକାଯାଇଥିଲା		
ରେସ	କରନ୍ତୁ			ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ	`	04= In potty	,		02=
ର୍ବଦା	1(				ଲେ	ପୋଟ୍ଟିରେ	/ଧୁଆ		Put/ri
ରହୁଥ୍						P. P	ଯାଇଥିଲା	03= On	nsed
ବା					00			ground	into
ଲୋକ					02= Report			in	drain
ମାନ	If age			ENUMERATOR	ed by	05= In cloth	03= Thrown	latrine cubicle	/ditch
ଙ୍କର	is <1			NOTE:	someo	nappy/diap	into	cubicie	/open field
କେବ	year, recor			For every present	ne	er	garbageଅଳି	ପାଇଖା	neia
ଳ	d as			household	elseଅ	କପଡା	ଆ ଗଦାରେ	ନା	ଖୋଲା
ପ୍ରଥମ	00			member that is currently present	ନ୍ୟ	କାପକିନ୍/ଡାଇ	ପକେଇ/ଫୋ	ଘରର	ଜାଗା/
ନାମ	ଯଦି			and participating	କେହି	ପର୍ ରେ	ପାଡି		
ଲେଖ	<sup>ଯ୍ୟ</sup> ବୟସ			in the interview,	କହିଥି	αρί ορι	ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା	ଚଟାଣ	ଗାତ/
କୁ l	1			ask the latrine use	ଲେ			ରେ	ଡ୍ରେନ୍
	ବର୍ଷରୁ			questions to the individual	O.M.C				ରେ
	କମ୍,			her/himself.		06= In	04= Buried		ପକେଇ
	ତେବେ					pants/clothi		04= In cloth	ଥ୍ଲୁ/
	00			ଏନୁମରେଟର ନୋଟ୍		ng	ପୋଡି	nappy/	-
	ଲେଖନ୍ତୁ			: ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିବା		ପ୍ୟାଣ୍ଟ/ପିଦ୍ଧିଥି	ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା	diaper	ଧୋଇ
				ସମୟ ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ,		ବା ଡ୍ରେସ୍ ରେ		F	ଦେଇଥି
				ତାଙ୍କ ପାଇଖାନା		41 25 4 200		କପଡା	ଲୁ
							05=	ନାପକିନ୍/	
							Put/rinsed		

				1
ବ୍ୟବହାର ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ		into pond/	ଡାଇପର୍	
ପଚାରନ୍ତୁ	07= On bed	other	ରେ	
	07- Oll bed	surface		
	ଖଟ ଉପରେ	waterଗାଡିଆ		03=
*For household		/ବା ବାହାରେ	05= In	Throw
members that are		ଥିବାଜଳାଶୟ	pants/cl	n into
NOT participating		,	othing	garbag
in the interview,	08= In	ରେ	~	е
or ar not present,	bedpanବେଡ୍	ପକେଇ/ଧୋ	ପ୍ୟାଣ୍ଡ/	ଅଳିଆ
ask the main	ପ୍ୟାନ୍ ରେ	ଇ ଦେଇଥିଲୁ	ଡ୍ରେସ୍	ଗଦାରେ
respondent or household head		\α.	କପଡା	ପକେଇ
about the			ରେ	/ଫୋପାଡି
defecation		06=		ଦିଆଯାଇଥି
behavior of these	09 = In	Washed	06= On	ଲା
household members.	latrine	(water ends	bed	
members.		up		
		somewhere	ଖଟରେ	04=
e l	88.Other	else)ଧୋଇଥି		Buried
* <u>ଯେଉଁ ସଦସ୍ୟ ଆମ</u>	00.001101	·		ପୋତି
<u>ଗୟ ସମୟରେ</u>	ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି	ଲୁ(ଏହି ପାଣି,	07= In	ଦିଆଯାଇଥି
<u>ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ନାହାନ୍ତି,</u>		ଅନ୍ୟ କେଉଁ	bedpan	ଲା
ସେହି ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କ		ଜାଗାକୁ		
ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର		ବୋହିଯାଏ)	<b>07</b> = bed	
ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ, ମୁଖ୍ୟ	99= Don't	OdJEKNIA)	pan re	05=
ଉତ୍ତରଦାତା ବା ଘରର	know			Put/ri
ମୁରବିଙ୍କୁ ପଚାରିବେ	କାଣି ନାହିଁ			nsed
~ ~	ब्राह्म साज्ञ	07= Left in	88.Othe	into
		open	r	pond/
*=		ଖୋଲାରେ ଛାଡି		other
*For children under 5, ask the		ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା	ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି	surfac
child's mother or				е
main caregiver				water
where the child		00.01	99=	ବାହା
defecated.		88.Other	Don't	_
*5 ବର୍ଷରୁ ଛୋଟ		ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି	know	ରେ
1.5				ଥିବା
ଛୁଆଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ, ଛୁଆର			ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ	ଗାଡିଆ
ମା ବା ପାଳନକର୍ତ୍ତାଙ୍କୁ				ରେ ବା
ଛୁଆ କେଉଁଠି ଝାଡା		99= Don't		
କରିଥିଲା ପଚାରନ୍ତୁ		know		ଜଳାଶ
		କାଣି ନାହିଁ		ୟରେ
				ପକେଇ
				/ଧୋଇ
				ଦେଇଥି
				ଲୁ

		1			I	I			0.0
									06=
									Washe
									d
									(water
									ends
									up
									some
									where
									else)
									CVIION
									ଧୋଇଥି
									ଳୁ(ଏହି
									ପାଣି,
									ଅନ୍ୟ
									କେଉଁ
									ଜାଗାକୁ
									ବୋହି
									ଯାଏ)
									07=
									Left in
									open
									орсп
									ଖୋଲା
									ରେ ଛାଡି
									ଦିଆଯାଇ
									ଥିଲା
									<b>₹</b>
									88.Oth
									er
									ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି
									99=
									Don't
									know
									KIIOW
									ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ
C1	C2	С3	C4	C5	C6	С7	C8	С9	C10

 1=F ମହି ନା	1=F ମହି ଳା   2= M ପୁରୁ	1=F ମହି ଳା 2= M ପୁରୁ	1=F ମହି ଳା   2=   M   ପୁରୁ	1=F ମହି କା   2=   M   ପୁରୁ
 1=Y ଫୁଁ				

୍ର ପ୍ର ବର୍ଷ ଅଧିକ୍ର ପ୍ରଭୁଷ	Continue on as needed
Enumerator READ:Now, I would like to I	WASH FACILITIESଘରର କଳ/ପାଣିସ୍ରୋତ ଓ କଳ ବିଧା learn more about the water used in your chold. ବହାରବିଷୟରେଅଧିକଜାଣିବାକୁଚାହିଁବୁ।
D1.What is the main source of drinking water for your household? ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଘରର ସଦସ୍ୟ ମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ପିଇବା ପାଣିର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ସ୍ରୋତ କଣ ?	1=Public tap ପବ୍ଲିକକଳ/ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଟ୍ୟାପ୍   2=Private tap ଘରୋଇ/ନିକରକଳ   3=Shallow tube well (Popular 6) ଅଞ୍ଚଗଭୀରଟିୱେଲ୍/ନଳକୂପ   4=Deep borehole fitted with a hand pump (India Mark II/III)   ହ୍ୟାଣ୍ଣ୍ୟମ୍ଫଲାଗିଥିବାଗଭୀରବୋରୱେଲ୍/ନଳକୂପ   5=Protected well ସୁରକ୍ଷିତକୂଅ   6=Unprotected well ଅସୁରକ୍ଷିତକୂଅ   7=Protected spring ସୁରକ୍ଷିତଝର   9=Rainwater ବର୍ଷାପାଣି   10=Tanker truckପାଣିଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କର୍   11=Surface water (river/dam/lake/pond/stream/canal)   ଭୂତଳଚ୍ଚଳ(ନଦୀ/ବନ୍ଧ/ହ୍ରଦ/ପୋଖରୀ/ନାଳ/କେନାଲ)

	🔲 12=Bottled water ବୋଡଲପାଣି
	88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ
	99=Don't know ଢାଣିନାହିଁ
D2. Where is this drinking water source	🔲 1=In own dwelling ନିଜରହିବାଜାଗାରେ
located?	☐2=In own
ଏହିପାଣିସ୍ରୋତଟିକେଉଁଠାରେଅଛି?	yard/plot/compoundନିଜକାଗା/ପ୍ଲଟରେ/ଅଗଣାରେ
	3=Outside the household compoundଘର
	ଅଗଣା/ପରିସର ବାହାରେ
D3. Do you have an enclosed bathing area in	1=Yes ହଁ
your household?	
ଆପଶଙ୍କଘରେଗାଧେଇବାପାଇଁଆବଦ୍ଧକୋଠରୀକିଛିଅଛିକି?	
D4. Have you received any money or materials	1=Money ଟଙ୍କା→ SKIP D6
from the government or an NGO to construct a latrine?	🔲 2=Materials ଜିନିଷ
ସରକାର ବା ବେସରକାରୀ ସଂସ୍ଥାଠୁ, ପାଇଖାନା ତିଆରି ପାଇଁ,	🔲 3=Money and Materials ଟଙ୍କା ଓ ଜିନିଷ
କିଛି ଟଙ୍କା ବା ଜିନିଷ, ପାଇଥିଲେ କି?	☐4=Reimbursement pending → SKIP D6
	5=Reimbursement pending and materials
	6=Nothingନାହିଁ <del>-&gt;</del> SKIP D6
D5. Did the government or NGO give you	୍ରୀ=Materials ଜିନିଷ
materials, or did it construct the latrine for you?	🔲 2=Constructed whole latrine ପାଇଖାନାଟି ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ
ସରକାର ବା ବେସରକାରୀ ସଂସ୍ଥା ପାଇଖାନାଟା ସମ୍ପର୍ତ୍ତ	ତିଆରି କରିଥିଲେ
କରିଦେଇଥିଲେ ନା କି କିଛି ଜିନିଷ ଦେଇଥିଲେ, ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ?	3 = Constructed partial latrine

D6. Has the government, an NGO, or a private	🔲 1=Yes ହଁ
organization led any latrine PROMOTION activities in your community?	2=No ਨੀਂ→ SKIP Part E
activities in your community?	12-NO MI 7 SKIP PAILE
	99= Don't know ଜାଶି ନାହିଁ → SKIP Part E
   ସରକାର, ଏନଜିଓବାକୌଣସିଘରୋଇସଂସ୍କା, ଆପଣଙ୍କଗାଁରେ,	
ପାଇଖାନାପ୍ରୋସ୍ଟାହନକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମକରିଛନ୍ତିକି?	
D7. Who led the latrine PROMOTION activities	🔲 1=Governmentସରକାର
for the community?	
	2= NGOଏନକିଓ/ବେସରକାରୀସଂସ୍ଥା
	🔲 3= Private organizationଘରୋଇସଂସ୍ଥା
ପାଇଖାନାପ୍ରୋସ୍ଟାହନକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମଟିକୁ, କିଏନେତୃତ୍ୟନେଇଥିଲେ?	
(ସମୟ ଦେଇଥିବା ଉତ୍ତରକୁ ଟିକ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ)	ା88= Otherଅନ୍ୟକେହି
	99= Don't knowଜାଶିନାହିଁ
Enumerator note: Select all that apply.	
D8. Have members of your household participated in any of these latrine	่ □1=Yesହั
PROMOTION activites?	 
	📗 99= Don't knowଢାଶିନାହିଁ
ଏହିପାଇଖାନାପ୍ରୋସ୍କାହନକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ,	
ଆପଣଙ୍କପରିବାରରକେହିଯୋଗନେଇଥିଲେକି?	

## **PART E: HOUSEHOLD SANITATION**

## (LATRINEHISTORY & SLUDGE MANAGEMENT)

**Enumerator READ:** Thank you for your time so far. Now I would like to ask some questions about your household's latrine(s).

ଏନୁମରେଟର୍ ପଢିବେ: ଆପଣ ଆମକୁ ଦେଇଥିବା ସମୟ ପାଇଁ, ବହୁତ ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ । ଏବେ, ମୁଁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଘରର ପାଇଖାନା ବିଷୟରେ କିଛିଟା ପୃଶ୍ମ ପଚାରିବି ।

**Enumerator NOTE:** Start with the newest latrine first (latrine 1). Answer all questions for each latrine before going on to the next.

ଏନୁମରେଟରଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସୂଚନା : ପ୍ରଥମେ ନୂଆ ପାଇଖାନାଠୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିବେ(ପାଇଖାନା ନଂ-1)। ପାଇଖାନା 1ର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ମ ପଚାରି ସାରିଲା ପରେ, ଅନ୍ୟ ପାଇଖାନା ବିଷୟରେ ପଚାରିବେ ।

Enumerator NOTE: Please confirm the amount of latrines that this household has. This household has \*\${num\_latrines}\* latrines.

a. Latrine 1(Newest)ପାଇଖାନା	b. Latrine 2(Older) ପାଇଖାନା
1(ନୂଆ)	2(ପୁରୁଣା)
1=TSC ଟିଏସସି	1=TSC ଟିଏସସି
, .	
]2=NBA ଏନବିଏ	2=NBA ଏନବିଏ
]3=SBM ଏସବିଏମ୍	3=SBM ଏସବିଏମ୍
4=Self-Financed ନଜ	4=Self-Financed ନକ
ର୍ଚ୍ଚ/ଟଙ୍କାରେ	— ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ/ଟଙ୍କାରେ
88=Other ଅନ୍ୟ	88=Other ଅନ୍ୟ
]99= Don't knowଢାଶିନାହିଁ	99= Don't knowକାଶିନାହିଁ
	1(ନୂଆ) ]1=TSC ଚିଏସସି ]2=NBA ଏନବିଏ ]3=SBM ଏସବିଏମ୍ ]4=Self-Financed ନଜ ନ/ଟଙ୍କାରେ ]88=Other ଅନ୍ୟ

sanitation programs but may		
refer to the subsidy amount.		
,		
TSC = 3500 – 4600Rs subsidy		
NBA = about 9000Rs subsidy		
SBM = 12000Rs subsidyt		
E2. Is this latrine complete?	ា1=Completeସମୂର୍ଷ	1=Completeସମୂର୍ଣ୍ଡ
ଏହି ପାଇଖାନାଟି ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ତିଆରି ସରିଛି କି?	2= In	2= In
12 CIWOIIII0 477 & OCIO 4000 41:	construction/incomplete	construction/incomplete
	construction/incomplete	construction/incomplete
	ତିଆରି ଚାଲିଛି/ଅସମ୍ବୂର୍ଣ୍ତ <del> &gt;</del> SKIP to	ତିଆରି ଚାଲିଛି/ଅସମ୍ବୂର୍ଶ୍→ SKIP to
	E4	E4
	3= Abandoned before	3= Abandoned before
	complete	complete
	ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ ହେବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ପରିତ୍ୟକ୍ତ→ SKIP	ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ ହେବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ପରିତ୍ୟକ୍ତ <del> &gt;</del> SKIP
	ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହେବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ପରିତ୍ୟକ୍ତ→ SKIP to E4	ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ ହେବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ପରିତ୍ୟକ୍ତ <del> →</del> SKIP to E4
		<u> </u>
E3. How long ago was		<u> </u>
E3. How long ago was	to E4	to E4
construction completed on this	to E4	to E4
	to E4	to E4
construction completed on this	to E4	to E4  1= Years ବର୍ଷ  2=Months
construction completed on this latrine? କେତେ ସମୟ ହେବ, ଏହି ପାଇଖାନା	to E4	to E4  1= Years ବର୍ଷ  2=Months
construction completed on this latrine?	to E4	to E4  1= Years ବର୍ଷ  2=Months
construction completed on this latrine? କେତେ ସମୟ ହେବ, ଏହି ପାଇଖାନା	to E4	to E4  1= Years ବର୍ଷ  2=Months
construction completed on this latrine? କେତେ ସମୟ ହେବ, ଏହି ପାଇଖାନା ତିଆରି ଶେଷ/ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ ହୋଇଥିଲା?	to E4	to E4  1= Years ବର୍ଷ  2=Months
construction completed on this latrine? କେତେ ସମୟ ହେବ, ଏହି ପାଇଖାନା ତିଆରି ଶେଷ/ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ ହୋଇଥିଲା? Enumerator note: If the participant	to E4	to E4  1= Years ବର୍ଷ  2=Months
construction completed on this latrine? କେତେ ସମୟ ହେବ, ଏହି ପାଇଖାନା ତିଆରି ଶେଷ/ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ ହୋଇଥିଲା?	to E4	to E4  1= Years ବର୍ଷ  2=Months
construction completed on this latrine? କେତେ ସମୟ ହେବ, ଏହି ପାଇଖାନା ତିଆରି ଶେଷ/ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ ହୋଇଥିଲା? Enumerator note: If the participant	to E4	to E4  1= Years ବର୍ଷ  2=Months
construction completed on this latrine? କେତେ ସମୟ ହେବ, ଏହି ପାଇଖାନା ତିଆରି ଶେଷ/ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ ହୋଇଥିଲା? Enumerator note: If the participant	to E4	to E4  1= Years ବର୍ଷ  2=Months
construction completed on this latrine? କେତେ ସମୟ ହେବ, ଏହି ପାଇଖାନା ତିଆରି ଶେଷ/ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ ହୋଇଥିଲା? Enumerator note: If the participant	to E4	to E4  1= Years ବର୍ଷ  2=Months
construction completed on this latrine? କେତେ ସମୟ ହେବ, ଏହି ପାଇଖାନା ତିଆରି ଶେଷ/ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ ହୋଇଥିଲା?  Enumerator note: If the participant doesn't know, enter -99.  → SKIP to E5	to E4	to E4  1= Years ବର୍ଷ  2=Months ମାସ
construction completed on this latrine? କେତେ ସମୟ ହେବ, ଏହି ପାଇଖାନା ତିଆରି ଶେଷ/ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ ହୋଇଥିଲା? Enumerator note: If the participant doesn't know, enter -99.	to E4	to E4  1= Years ବର୍ଷ  2=Months
construction completed on this latrine? କେତେ ସମୟ ହେବ, ଏହି ପାଇଖାନା ତିଆରି ଶେଷ/ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ ହୋଇଥିଲା?  Enumerator note: If the participant doesn't know, enter -99.  → SKIP to E5	to E4	to E4  1= Years ବର୍ଷ  2=Months ମାସ

କେତେ ସମୟ ହେବ, ଆପଶ ପାଇଖାନା	2=Months	2=Months
ତିଆରି ଆରୟ କରିଥିଲେ?	ମାସ	ମାସ
o on or one or a stage min		
Enumerator note: If the participant		
doesn't know, enter -99.		
E5. Is this latrine CURRENTLY	1=Yes ซั <del>→</del> SKIP to E7	1=Yes ହଁ <del>→</del> SKIP to E7
used for defecation?	1-163 & / SKIF to L/	1-163 & / SKIF to L/
used for defecation:	2=Noନାହିଁ	2=No ନାହିଁ
ଏହି ପାଇଖାନାଟି, ଝାଡା ଯିବା ପାଇଁ		
ବ୍ୟବହାର ହେଉଛି କି?		
व्यवसाल ठमला माः		
TC If not word for defeating		
E6. If not used for defecation,	1-No useବ୍ୟବହାର ହେଉନି	1-No useବ୍ୟବହାର ହେଉନି
what is the latrine currently used	2=Storageଢିନିଷ ରଖାଯାଉଛି	2=Storageଜିନିଷ ରଖାଯାଉଛି
for?		
ଯଦି ପାଇଖାନାଟି ଝାଡା ଯିବା ପାଇଁ	88=Other ଅନ୍ୟ	88=Other ଅନ୍ୟ
ବ୍ୟବହାର ହେଉନି, ତେବେ ପାଇଖାନାଟି,		
ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ କେଉଁଥି ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହାର ହେଉଛି?		
→ SKIP to E9		
7 Skii to Es		
57 What is the cost of	1-Dublic ton	1=Public tap
E7. What is the main source of	□1=Public tap ପବ୍ଲିକକଳ/ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଟ୍ୟାପ୍	୍ରୀ=Public tap ପବ୍ଲିକକଳ/ସର୍ବସାଧାରଣଟ୍ୟାପ୍
water for latrine use?	- m	- m
ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବା ପାଇଁ, ଜଳର,	2=Private tap	2=Private tap
ମୁଖ୍ୟ ସ୍ରୋତଟି କଣ?	ଘରୋଇ/ନିଜରକଳ	ଘରୋଇ/ନିଜରକଳ
्राणा उदावर पाजाः	3=Shallow tube well	3=Shallow tube well
	(Popular 6)	(Popular 6)
	ଅଳ୍ପଗଭୀରଟିୱେଲ୍/ନଳକୂପ	ଅଳ୍ପଗଭୀରଟିୱେଲ୍/ନଳକୂପ

	4=Deep borehole fitted with	4=Deep borehole fitted
	a hand pump (India Mark II/III)	with a hand pump (India Mark
		11/111)
	ହ୍ୟାଣ୍ଣ୍ଣମ୍ପଲାଗିଥିବାଗଭୀରବୋରୱେଲ୍/ନ	
	ଳକୂପ	ହ୍ୟାଣ୍ଣ୍ମମ୍ପଲାଗିଥିବାଗଭୀରବୋରୱେଲ୍/ନ
	~	ଳକୂପ
	🔲 5=Protected well ସୁରକ୍ଷିତକୂଅ	
		🔲 5=Protected well ସୁରକ୍ଷିତକୂଅ
	6=Unprotected well	
	ଅସୁରକ୍ଷିତକୂଅ	6=Unprotected well
	7-Dratastad spring	ଅସୁରକ୍ଷିତକୂଅ
	7=Protected spring	7=Protected spring
	ସୁରକ୍ଷିତଝର	ସୁରକ୍ଷିତଝର
	8=Unprotected spring	યુળશ્રાહેલ
	ଅସୁରକ୍ଷିତଝର	8=Unprotected spring
	a good a do	ଅସୁରକ୍ଷିତଝର
	🔲 9=Rainwater ବର୍ଷାପାଶି	
		🔲 9=Rainwater ବର୍ଷାପାଣି
	🔲 10=Tanker truckପାଶିଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କର୍	
		🔲 10=Tanker truckପାଣିଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କର୍
	11=Surface water	_
	(river/dam/lake/pond/stream/	11=Surface water
	canal)	(river/dam/lake/pond/stream
	ଭୂତଳଜଳ(ନଦୀ/ବନ୍ଧ/ହ୍ରଦ/ପୋଖରୀ/ନାଳ	/canal)
	/କେନାଲ)	ଭୃତଳଚ୍ଚଳ(ନଦୀ/ବନ୍ଧ/ହ୍ରଦ/ପୋଖରୀ/ନା
	/ (ज्यासामार)	ଳ/କେନାଲ)
	🔲 12=Bottled water ବୋଡଲପାଣି	in/Oqidilin/
		12=Bottled water
	□88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ	 ବୋତଲପାଣି
	∏99=Don't know ଜାଶିନାହିଁ	□88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ
		99=Don't know ଜାଣିନାହିଁ
E8. Where is this water source	1=In own dwelling	1=In own dwelling
for the latrine located?	୍ରା 1-iii own aweiiiig ନିଜରହିବାଜାଗାରେ	ନିଜରହିବାଜାଗାରେ
Tor the latime locateur		
ଏହିପାଣିସ୍ରୋତଟିକେଉଁଠାରେଅଛି?	2=In own	2=In own
3.2.2.2.3.2.2.3.0.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00	 yard/plot/compoundନିଜଜାଗା/ଡିହ	 yard/plot/compoundନିକକାଗା/ଡିହ
	ରେ/ଅଗଣାରେ	ରେ/ଅଗଣାରେ
	3=Outside the household	3=Outside the household
	compoundଘରର ପରିସର ବାହାରେ	compoundଘରର ପରିସର ବାହାରେ

E9. Does the latrine have one pit,	୍ରୀ= 1 Pit ଗୋଟେ ପିଟ୍	୍ରୀ= 1 Pit ଗୋଟେ ପିଟ୍
two pits, or a septic tank?	2= 2 Pits ଦୁଇଟି ପିଟ୍	2= 2 Pits ଦୁଇଟି ପିଟ୍
ପାଇଖାନାର ଗୋଟେ, ବା ଦୁଇଟା ଟାଙ୍କି ବା ସେପ୍ତିକ୍ ଟାଙ୍କି?	୍ର 3=Septic Tank ସେପ୍ଟିକ୍ ଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କ	3=Septic Tank ସେପ୍ଟିକ୍ ଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କ
<b>6</b> (	4=No pit or tankପିଟ୍ /ଟାଙ୍କି ନାହିଁ	4=No pit or tankପିଟ୍ /ଟାଙ୍କି
	→ SKIP to Part F	 ନାହିଁ → SKIP to Part F
	99= Don't knowଢାଣିନାହିଁ	99= Don't knowଢାଶିନାହିଁ
E10. How big is the pit?	1.1Lengthଲମ୍ବା:	1.1Lengthଲମ୍ବା:
ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କିର ସାଇଜ୍ କଣ?	feet	feet
CIMOITI OTHER CIMOS TOST	1.2 Width/ diameterଚଉଡା/ବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଦ୍ଧ:	1.2 Width/
	feet	diameterଚଉଡା/ବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଦ୍ଧ: feet
(Pit 1/ Septic)(ଟାଙ୍କି 1/ସେପ୍ଲିକ୍)	1.3Depthଗଭୀରତା:	
( · · · - / · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	feet	1.3Depthଗଭୀରତା: feet
	1.4 Number of Ringsକେତୋଟି ରିଙ୍ଗ:	
[Instructions: For pits that are cylindrical, either record the number of rings if rings have been used, or record the diameter and depth.]	rings	1.4 Number of Ringsକେତୋଟି ରିଙ୍ଗ: rings
ସୂଚନା : ଯେଉଁପାଇଖାନାଟାଙ୍କିଗୋଳିଆ, ଆଉଯଦିନନ୍ଦ(ରିଙ୍ଗସ୍)ରେତିଆରିହେଇଛି, ତେବେକେତୋଟିନନ୍ଦଅଛିତାକୁଲେଖନ୍ତୁ, ବାଡାଇମିଟଆଁଉଗଭୀରତାଲେଖନ୍ତୁ । ଯଦିସେପ୍ଟିଭ୍ଲାଙ୍କି, ତେବେଟାଙ୍କିରଲମ୍ବା, ଚଉଡା, ଗଭୀରତାଲେଖନ୍ତୁ ।		
E11. How big is the pit? ଟାଙ୍କି ଟିର	2.1Lengthଲମ୍ବା::	2.1Lengthଲମ୍ବା::
ମାପ/ସାଇକ୍ କଣ?	feet	feet
(Pit 2)(ଟାଙ୍କି 2)	2.2 Width/ diameterଚଉଡା/ବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଦ୍ଧ: feet	2.2 Width/ diameterଚଉଡା/ବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଦ୍ଧ: feet
	2.3Depth ଗଭୀରତା: feet	2.3Depth ଗଭୀରତା: feet

	2.4 Number of Rings କେତୋଟି	2.4 Number of Rings କେତୋଟି
	ରିଙ୍ଗ: rings	ରିଙ୍ଗ: rings
E12. Have you done any	1=Yesହଁ	1=Yesହଁ
adjustments to the construction	ี 2=Noคื่ → SKIP to E14	2=Noନାଁ→ SKIP to E14
of your latrine to prevent the pit	2=NOM1-7 SKIP to E14	
from filling up quickly?	☐d.=Don't Know→ SKIP to E14	☐d.=Don't Know→ SKIP to E14
ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କିଟି ଯେମିତି ଜଲଦି ଭର୍ତ୍ତି		
ନ ହେଇଯାଉ, ସେଥିପାଇଁ ପାଇଖାନା		
ତିଆରି ବେଳେ କିଛି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ		
କରିଥିଲେ କି?		
E13. What changes have you	1=Build a bigger tank/pit	1=Build a bigger tank
made?	ବଡ ଟାଙ୍କି ଟି ତିଆରି କରାଯାଇଛି	 ବଡ ଟାଙ୍କି ଟି ତିଆରି କରାଯାଇଛି
	ନ୍ୟ ନାଇଁ ନ ନୁସାମ ଜ୍ୟାମାନୀଞ୍ଚ	ନ୍ୟ, ନାଇଂ, ନ, ନ୍ୟାମ ଅନ୍ୟାମାନ୍ୟକ୍ଷ
କଣ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିଥିଲେ ଆପଣ?	2=Build a second tank/pit	2=Build a second tank
	ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ଟାଙ୍କି ତିଆରି କରାଯାଇଛି	ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ଟାଙ୍କି ତିଆରି କରାଯାଇଛି
Enumerator note: Select all that	3=Build a septic tank	3=Build a septic tank
apply	ସେପ୍ଟିକ୍ ଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କ ତିଆରି କରାଯାଇଛି	ସେପ୍ଟିକ୍ ଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କ ତିଆରି କରାଯାଇଛି
ଦେଇଥିବା ସମୟ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଉଉରକୁ ଟିକ୍	4=Set a double pipe	4=Set a double pipe
କରନ୍ତୁ	connection for future building of	connection for future building
	a second tank/pit	of a second tank
	ଭବିଷ୍ୟତରେ ଦୁଇଟା ଟାଙ୍କି ବନେଇବା ପାଇଁ	ଭବିଷ୍ୟତରେ ଦୁଇଟା ଟାଙ୍କି ବନେଇବା
	ପାଇପ୍ କନେକ୍ସନ୍ ସୁବିଧା କରିଛୁ	ପାଇଁ ପାଇପ୍ କନେକ୍ସନ୍ ସୁବିଧା କରିଛୁ
	5=Build a gate in the tank/pit	5=Build a gate in the pit tank
	to be able to open and empty the latrine regularly	to be able to open and empty the latrine regularly
	the latific regulatly	the latilite regularly

	ଟାଙ୍କିରେ ଗୋଟେ ଗେଟ୍ ତିଆରି ହେଇଛି, ଯାହା ଖୋଲିକି, ଟାଙ୍କି ନିୟମିତ ସଫା କରିହେବ  6=No sealing of rings ଟାଙ୍କି ନନ୍ଦ(ରିଙ୍ଗ) ଗୁଡାକୁ ସିଲିଂ କରାଯାଇନି  88=Other	ଟାଙ୍କିରେ ଗୋଟେ ଗେଟ୍ ତିଆରି ହେଇଛି, ଯାହା ଖୋଲିକି, ଟାଙ୍କି ନିୟମିତ ସଫା କରିହେବ 6=No sealing of rings ଟାଙ୍କି ନନ୍ଦ(ରିଙ୍ଗ) ଗୁଡାକୁ ସିଲିଂ କରାଯାଇନି
	ଅନ୍ୟ	ଅନ୍ୟ
E14. Has the pit of your latrine ever filled up because of fecal waste? ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କି, ଝାଡା/ମଳ ଯୋଗୁଁ କେବେ ଭର୍ଭି ହେଇଥିଲା କି?	ା 1=Yesହଁ ା 2=Noନାହିଁ→ SKIP to E26	ା 1=Yesହଁ ା 2=Noନାହିଁ→ SKIP to E26
E15. How many times did the pit of your latrine fill up because of fecal waste?	times ଥର	times ଥର
ଝାଡା/ମଳ ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ହେଇଯିବା କାରଶରୁ, "କେତେଥର" ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କିଟି ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ହେଇଯାଇଥିଲା?		
Enumerator note. If the participant doesn't know, enter - 99.		
E16. What did you do with the pit after it filled up?	ା 1=Emptied ଭଝାଳି ଥିଲୁ→ E17 (otherwise, skip to E26)	ା 1=Emptied ଭଝାଳି ଥିଲୁ → E17 (otherwise, skip to E26)

ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କି ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ହେଲା ପରେ, ଆପଶ		
୍ ଟାଙ୍କିକୁ କଣ କରିଥିଲେ?		
ાં વાં વાં વાં વાં વાં વાં વાં વાં વાં વ	2= Built a new pit	2= Built a new pit
	ନୂଆ ଟାଙ୍କି ଟିଏ ତିଆରି କରିଥିଲୁ	ନୂଆ ଟାଙ୍କି ଟିଏ ତିଆରି କରିଥ୍ଲୁ
Enumerator note: Select all that apply.	3= Switched to using second pit	3= Switched to using second
ଦେଇଥିବା ସମୟ ଉତ୍ତରକୁ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଟିକ୍	ହିତୀୟ ଟାଙ୍କିକୁ ବ୍ୟବହାର ଆରୟ କରିଥିଲୁ	ହିତୀୟ ଟାଙ୍କିକୁ ବ୍ୟବହାର ଆରୟ କରିଥିଲୁ
କରନ୍ତୁ	4=Everyone stopped using the latrine altogether	4=Everyone stopped using the latrine altogether
	ସମସ୍ତେ ଏକା ସାଙ୍ଗେ ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବା ବନ୍ଦ କରିଦେଇଥିଲେ	ସମସ୍ତେ ଏକା ସାଙ୍ଗେ ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବା ବନ୍ଦ କରିଦେଇଥିଲେ
	5=Restricted use to a select few members family members	5=Restricted use to a select few members family members
	ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର କିଛିଟା ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ ସୀମିତ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା	ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର କିଛିଟା ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ ସୀମିତ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା
	99= Don't knowଜାଣିନାହିଁ	99= Don't knowକାଶିନାହିଁ
E17. How many times has the latrine pit/tank been emptied?	timesଥର	timesଥର
ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କିକୁ କେତେଥର		
ସଫା/ଖାଲି/ଉଝାଳିଲେଣି?		
보건 1/ 정1m(/ 정(소1m,0m(전) :		
Enumerator note: Maximum of		
99 times. If the participant		
doesn't know, then enter -99.		
<b>Enumerator READ:</b> For the next se	t of questions, please think a	bout the LAST time that
you had the latrine pit/tank emptie	ed.	
ଏନୁମରେଟରଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସ୍ୱଚନା : ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ପ୍ରଶ୍	ଶ୍ମ ପାଇଁ, ଆପଶ" ଗତଥର ଟାଙ୍କିକ କେ	ନଉଁ ପ୍ରକାରରେ ସଫା
<u>କରିଥିଲେ",</u> ତାକୁ ଧାନରେ ରଖି, ଉତ୍ତର ଦେତ	~	

E18. When was it last emptied?	1 =years ago	years ago
ଶେଷଥର ଟାଙ୍କିଟି କେବେ	ବର୍ଷ ଆଗରୁ	ବର୍ଷ ଆଗରୁ
ଉଝୁଳା/ସଫା/ଖାଲି କରାଯାଇଥିଲା?	2= months ago	2= months ago
	ମାସ ଆଗରୁ	ମାସ ଆଗରୁ
Enumerator note: If the participant doesn't know, enter - 99.		
E19. Who emptied the latrine	1= You or family members	1= You or family members
pit/tank?	ଆପଣ ବା ଘରର ସଦସ୍ୟ	ଆପଣ ବା ଘରର ସଦସ୍ୟ
ଟାଙ୍କି, କିଏ ଉଝୁଳା/ଖାଲି/ସଫା କରିଥିଲେ?	2= Municipality	2= Municipality
	ପୌରପାଳିକା/ମ୍ୟୁନିସପାଲିଟି	ପୌରପାଳିକା/ମ୍ୟୁନିସପାଲିଟି
	3= Private professional scavengers	3= Private professional scavengers
	ଘରୋଇ ମେହନ୍ତର	ଘରୋଇ ମେହନ୍ତର
	4= Scavengers from lower caste	4= Scavengers from lower caste
	ନିଚ ଜାତିର ମେହନ୍ତର	ନିଚ ଜାତିର ମେହନ୍ତର
	88= Other	88= Other
	ଅନ୍ୟ	ଅନ୍ୟ
	99= Don't knowଢାଣିନାହିଁ	99= Don't knowଢାଶିନାହିଁ
E20.How was it emptied?	1= Hired someone to manually empty	1= Hired someone to manually empty
ଟାଙ୍କିକୁ କେମିତି ଉଝୁଳା/ସଫା/ଖାଲି	ହାତରେ ସଫା କରି/ଖାଲି କରିବା ପାଇଁ	ହାତରେ ସଫା କରି/ଖାଲି କରିବା ପାଇଁ
କରାଯାଇଥିଲା?	ଭତାରେ ଜଣଙ୍କୁ ଆଣିଥିଲୁ	ଭତାରେ ଜଣଙ୍କୁ ଆଣିଥିଲୁ
	2= Hired tanker to empty	2= Hired tanker to empty

	ଟାଙ୍କି ଖାଲି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଭଡା ଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କର ଆଶିଥିଲୁ 3= Someone in family manually emptied→ SKIP E22 ଘରର ଏକ ସଦସ୍ୟ ହାତରେ ଟାଙ୍କି ଖାଲି କରିଥିଲେ 88= Otherଅନ୍ୟ→ SKIP E22 99= Don't knowକାଶିନାହିଁ	ଟାଙ୍କି ଖାଲି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଭଡ଼ା ଟ୍ୟାଙ୍କର ଆଣିଥିଲୁ
E21. How much did you pay the person you hired for pit emptying last time? ଶେଷଥର ଯେବେ ଟାଙ୍କି ସଫା/ଖାଲି କରିଥିଲେ, ଭଡାରେ ଆସିଥିବା ସେହି ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ, କେତେ ଟଙ୍କା ଦେଇଥିଲେ? Enumerator note: Enter amount in Rupees. If the participant doesn't know, enter -99.	Rsଟଙ୍କା	RSଟଙ୍କା
E22. Did the person who emptied the pit, use any personal protection during the process? ଟାଙ୍କ ସଫା କରିଲା ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାରେ, ଲୋକ କଶକ, ନିକର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ, କିଛି ପଦକ୍ଷେପ/ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିଥିଲେ କି?	ା 1=Yes ହଁ ା 2=No ନାଁ→ SKIP E24 ା 99= Don't know କାଶି ନାହିଁ→ SKIP E24	ା 1=Yes ହଁ ା 2=Noନାଁ → SKIP E24 ା 99= Don't knowଢାଶିନାହିଁ → SKIP E24

E23. What type of protection	1=Gloves	1=Gloves
was used by the person who emptied the pit?	ଗ୍ଲୋଭସ୍	ଗ୍ଲୋଭସ୍
	2= Boots	2= Boots
ଟାଙ୍କି ସଫା କରିଥିବା ଲୋକ, କେଉଁ ସବୁ	କୋତା	କ୍ଟୋତା
ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନେଇଥିଲେ?	3= Special clothes/dressing	3= Special clothes/dressing
	ଖାସ୍ ଡ୍ରେସ୍	ଖାସ୍ ତ୍ରେସ୍
Enumerator note: READ the response options. Select all that	4= Special glasses or eyes protection	4= Special glasses or eyes protection
apply.	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧିଷ୍ଟ ଚଷମା ବା ଆଖି ସୁରକ୍ଷା	ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧିଷ୍ଟ ଚଷମା ବା ଆଖି ସୁରକ୍ଷା
ଦେଇଥିବା ସମୟ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଉଉରକୁ, ଟିକ୍	5=Special mouth covering	5=Special mouth covering
କରନ୍ତୁ	ମୁଁହ ଘୋଡେଇଥିଲେ	ମୁଁହ ଘୋଡେଇଥିଲେ
	77=None	77=None
	କିଛି ନାହିଁ	କିଛି ନାହିଁ
	99= Don't know	99= Don't know
	କାଶି ନାହିଁ	ତ୍ତାଣି ନାହିଁ
E24. Were any of the following	1=Consumed alcohol	1=Consumed alcohol
done by the pit emptier?	ମଦ/ନଶା କରିଥିଲେ ବା ପିଇଥିଲେ	ମଦ/ନଶା କରିଥିଲେ ବା ପିଇଥିଲେ
ଟାଙ୍କି ଉଝୁଳିବା ଲୋକ, ଏହା ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କିଛି କରିଥିଲେ କି?	2=Poured disinfectant into the pit	2=Poured disinfectant into the pit
	ଟାଙ୍କିରେ ଔଷଧ ପକେଇଥିଲେ	ଟାଙ୍କିରେ ଔଷଧ ପକେଇଥିଲେ
Enumerator note: READ the response options. Select all that	3=Poured kerosene into the pit	3=Poured kerosene into the pit
apply.	ଟାଙ୍କିରେ କିରୋସିନ୍ ପକେଇଥିଲେ	ଟାଙ୍କିରେ କିରୋସିନ୍ ପକେଇଥିଲେ
ଦେଇଥିବା ସମୟ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଉତ୍ତରକୁ, ଟିକ୍	4=Covered faces and nose	4=Covered faces and nose
କରନ୍ତୁ	ମୁଁହ ଓ ନାକ ଘୋଡେଇ ଥଲେ	ମୁଁହ ଓ ନାକ ଘୋଡେଇ ଥଲେ

	5=Covered body in oil	5=Covered body in oil
	ଦେହରେ ତେଲ ଲଗେଇଥିଲେ	ଦେହରେ ତେଲ ଲଗେଇଥିଲେ
	88 = Other	88 = Other
	ଅନ୍ୟ	ଅନ୍ୟ
	77=None	77=None
	କିଛି ନାହିଁ	କିଛି ନାହିଁ
	99 = Don't know	99 = Don't know
	ଜାଶି ନାହିଁ	ଜାଶି ନାହିଁ
E25. Where was the pit's sludge	1=In the cultivation fields	1=In the cultivation fields
disposed?	ଚାଷ ଜମିରେ ପକେଇଥିଲୁ	ଚାଷ ଜମିରେ ପକେଇଥିଲୁ
ଟାଙ୍କିରୁ ବାହାରିଥିବା ମଇଳାକୁ କେଉଁଠି	2=Buried the sludge in a hole	2=Buried the sludge in a
ନିଷାସନ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା?	ଏକ ଗାତରେ ମଇଳାକୁ ପୋଡି ଦେଇଥିଲେ	hole ଏକ ଗାତରେ ମଇଳାକୁ ପୋଡି
	3=Left sludge in the open	ଦେଇଥିଲେ
Enumerator note: Select all that	ମଳିଆକୁ ଖୋଲାରେ ଛଡା ଯାଇଥିଲା	3=Left sludge in the open
apply.	4= Municipality/private	ମଳିଆକୁ ଖୋଲାରେ ଛଡା ଯାଇଥିଲା
ସମୟ ଉତ୍ତରକୁ ଟିକ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ	ୁ ମ୍ୟୁନିସପାଲିଟି/ଘରୋଇ ସେବା	4= Municipality/private service took it
	ନେଇଯାଇଥିଲେ	ମ୍ୟୁନିସପାଲିଟି/ଘରୋଇ ସେବା
	88=Other	ନେଇଯାଇଥିଲେ
	ଅନ୍ୟ	88=Other
	99=Don't know	ଅନ୍ୟ
	ଜାଶି ନାହିଁ	99=Don't know
		ତାଣି ନାହିଁ

E26. How many times did the pit of your latrine fill up because of rainfall?	timesଥର	timesଥର
ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କିଟି, ବର୍ଷା ଯୋଗୁ, କେତେଥର ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ହେଇଯାଇଥିଲା?		
Enumerator note: Maximum of 99 times.		
ସର୍ବାଧିକ 99 ପାଇଖାନା		

## PART F: BEHAVIORAL DETERMINANTS- LATRINE USE

Enumerator NOTE: Please check your tracking sheet if the household is selected for Section F. If the household is selected and the respondent is the same sex as the tracking sheet, check with the respondent that they are ok with continuing. If not, then seek another household member to survey.

•	
Will this person take"Section F - behavioral determinants" survey?	□ 1 = Yes - respondent     is the same sex as     requested on household     tracking sheet      □ 2 = Yes - respondent is opposite     sex as requested on household     tracking sheet      □ 3 = No - household not selected      □ 4 = No - household selected but     no one is will to take this part of the     survey → Enumerator Note: Notify     your supervisor that you could not     complete Part F.
What is the name of this household member who will	*select name from generated list
take the survey?	based on household census from
	Part C
Does {NAME} consent to take the survey?	1= Yes – already gave consent
	2= Yes – NEW consent
	☐3= No → SKIP to Part G
Enumerator NOTE: Confirm that you have read the	1 = Confirmed
consent form to the participant AND provided the	
participant a copy of the consent form.	
	**question will be required

ନିଷ୍ଟିତ କରନ୍ତୁ କି, ଆପଣ ସୂଚୀପତ୍ରଟି ପଢିଛନ୍ତି, ଏବଂ ଅଂଶ	
ଗ୍ରହଣକାରିଙ୍କୁ, ସୂଚିପତ୍ରଟି ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି ।	
Enumerator READ: / would like to ask you some qu ପଢନ୍ତୁ: ମୁଁଆପଣଙ୍କୁପାଇଖାନାବ୍ୟବହାରସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେକିଛିପ୍ରଶ୍ମପଚାରିବି	
F1. Who is supposed to use a latrine?	1= Married women
	2= New daughter-in-laws
Enumerator note: Select all that apply.	3= Unmarried women/girls
	4= Elderly
	5= Disabled
	6= Sick
	7= Young people
	8= Everyone
	77= No one
	88= Other
<b>F2.</b> Since the time your latrine was built, have you always, occasionally, or never used your latrine when defecating?	ା 1= ALWAYS ସର୍ବଦା/ସବୁବେଳେ → SKIP F2
ଘରେଥିବାପାଇଖାନାଟିକୁଆପଣକେବେବ୍ୟବହାରକରନ୍ତି?	2 = Occasionally
<b>ळळळ्</b> यायाळळाताच बुटायठाठबाठच च १च श्राठाबाठाङ:	3 = NEVER କେବେ ନୁହେଁ → SKIP F2
Enumerator note: READ the response options.	
F2a. During which situations do you occasionally use the latrin	ne? 1 = No specific situation
Enumerator note: READ the response options. Select all that apply.	2 = rainy season କେବେ କେବେ ବର୍ଷା ଦିନରେ
	୍ର = night-timeରାଡିରେ କେବେ କେବେ

	4 = emergencies (for example, illness)କେବେ କେବେ :ସଂକଟରେଥିଲେ
	(ଉଦାହରଣ– ଦେହ ଖରାପ ଥିଲେ)
	88 = Other ଅନ୍ୟ
<b>F3.</b> What are the shortcomings of your latrine, if any?	୍ରୀ = unfinished construction ତିଆରିସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣହେଇନି
ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପାଇଖାନାରେ କଣ ସବୁ ଅଭାବ ଅଛି?	<u>ผูตเพสน์สอสตน</u>
	2 = no door
	3 = door is broken
Enumerator note: Select all that apply.	4 = no pan
	5 = pan is broken
	6 = no roof
	7 = roof is broken
	8 = walls are too low
	9 = no pipe connecting pan to pit
	10 = pipe connecting pan to pit is broken
	🔲 11= problems with water ପାଶି ନାହିଁ
	🔲 12 = no lights ଲାଇଟ୍ ନାହିଁ
	🔲 13 = no bucket ବାଲ୍ଟି ନାହିଁ
	14 = no tiles ଟାଇଲ୍ ବସି ନାହିଁ
	15 = pit is too small ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କି ବହୁତ ଛୋଟ
	16 = no cleaning supplies ପାଇଖାନା ସଫା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଜିନିଷ ନାହିଁ

	17 = no ventilation pipe ଟାଙ୍କିରେ ଗ୍ୟାସ୍ ପାଇପ୍ ବସା ଯାଇ ନାହିଁ
	🔲 18 = no skylight ୟାଏଲାଇଟ୍ ନାହିଁ
	77 = None କିଛି ନାହିଁ
	88 = Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ
<b>F4.</b> What are the advantages of defecating in the open, if any?	1 = I/my family will be healthy (no diseases or germs, etc.)
######################################	ମୁଁଆଉମୋପରିବାରସୁସ୍ଥରହିବେ
ଝାଡାପାଇଁସବୁବେଳେପାଇଖାନାବ୍ୟବହାରକରିଲେ, କଣସବୁଲାଭହୁଏ?	2 = I/my family will be clean ସଫାରହିବେ
	3 = Able to have water for cleansing afterwards
Forms washing makes Colored all short and to Doole a the growtist and to the	
Enumerator note: Select all that apply. Probe the participant two times with "anything else."	4 = Chance to get fresh air
(ଦେଇଥିବା ଉତ୍ତରକୁ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଅପସନ୍ ରେ ଟିକ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ)	5 = Chance to socialize
	6 = Chance to exercise
	7 = Gives more privacy ଅଧିକଗୁପ୍ତତାଦିଏ
	8= More comfortable ବ୍ୟବହାରକରିବାପାଇଁଅଧିକଆରାମଦାୟକ
	9 = do not feel disgust
	🔲 10 = no bad smell ଦୁିଗନ୍ଧହେବନାହିଁ
	11= save time ସମୟ ବଞ୍ଚିଥାଏ
	77 = None କିଛି ନାହିଁ
	88= Other ଅନ୍ୟ
	-99= Don't Know

<b>F5.</b> How might open defecation impact you and/or your family?	୍ରୀ = Risk of diseases ରୋଗର ଭୟ ୍ରିଥ = Contaminates food ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଦୃଷିତ
ଖୋଲାରେଝାଡାଯିବା ଦ୍ୱାରା, ଆପଣଙ୍କ <b>ବା ଆପଣଙ୍କର ପରିବାର ଉ</b>	ହେଇଥାଏ ୍ରି = Contaminates waterପାଶିଦୃଷ୍ଠିତହେଇଥାଏ
ପରେକିପ୍ରଭାବପଡିପାରେ?	4 = Contaminates environment/fields
Enumerator note: Select all that apply.	ବାତାବରଣ/ଜମିସଂକ୍ରମଣହେଇଯାଏ
(ଦେଇଥିବା ଉତ୍ତରକୁ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଅପସନ୍ ରେ ଟିକ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ)	77 = No impact କିଛିପ୍ରଭାବପକାଏନି
	88 = Otherଅନ୍ୟାନ
F6.What are the advantages of ALWAYS using a latrine for	1 = I/my family will be healthy
defecation, if any?	(no diseases or germs, etc.) ମୁଁଆଉମୋପରିବାରସୁସ୍ଥରହିବେ
ଝାଡାପାଇଁସବୁବେଳେପାଇଖାନାବ୍ୟବହାରକରିଲେ, କଣସବୁଲାଭହୁଏ?	2 = I/my family will be clean ସଫାରହିବେ
	3 = Gives more privacy ଅଧିକଗୁପ୍ତତାଦିଏ
Enumerator note: Select all that apply. Probe the participant two times with "anything else."	4 = More comfortable to use ବ୍ୟବହାରକରିବାପାଇଁଅଧିକଆରାମଦାୟକ
(ଦେଇଥିବା ଉତ୍ତରକୁ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଅପସନ୍ ରେ ଟିକ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ)	5 = do not feel disgust
	6 = no bad smell ଦୁੰଗନ୍ଧହେବନାହିଁ
	7 = save money ଟଙ୍କା/ଧନ ବଞ୍ଚିଥାଏ

	8 = save time ସମୟ ବଞ୍ଚିଥାଏ
	9= Provides safety from animals
	and plants (for example, snakes,
	insects, thorns) ଗଛଓଜନ୍ତୁଙ୍କଠାରୁବଞ୍ଚିଥାଉ (ଉଦାହରଣ – ସାପ, ପୋକ, କଣ୍ଟା)
	10 = Provides safety from
	harassment/assaultଅପଦୟ/ପୀତାରୁସୁର କ୍ଷାଦେଇଥାଏ
	11 = gives status/prestige
	ଗୌରବ/ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ଦେଇଥାଏ
	🔲 12 = gives dignity ମର୍ଯ୍ୟଦା ଦେଇଥାଏ
	13 = village will be beautiful
	ଗ୍ରାମକୁସୁନ୍ଦରକରିଥାଏ
	14 = village will be clean ଗ୍ରାମକୁ
	ସଫା ରଖ୍ଥାଏ
	15 = village will be healthy (no
	diseases or germs, etc.) ଗ୍ରାମଟି ସୁઘ
	ରହିବ
	77 = None କିଛି ନାହିଁ
	88= Other ଅନ୍ୟ
	99= Don't Know
<b>F7.</b> Among the MEN in this village, what percentage do you think ALWAYS use a latrine for defecation?	
	·
ଗାଁର ପୁରୁଷଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ, କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ପୁରୁଷ, ପାଇଖାନାରେ	
ସବୁବେଳେ ଝାଡା ଯାଆନ୍ତି?	

Enumerator note: The village means the whole village, including all the hamlets. If the participant says no one – enter "0". If the participant says everyone – enter "100". If the participant doesn't know, enter -99.	
<b>F8.</b> Among the WOMEN in this village, what percentage do you think ALWAYS use a latrine for defecation?	
ଗ୍ରାମର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ, କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ, ଝାଡା ଯିବା ପାଇଁ, ପାଇଖାନା ସବୁବେଳେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତି?	
Enumerator note: The village means the whole village, including all the hamlets. If the participant says no one – enter "0". If the participant says everyone – enter "100". If the participant doesn't know, enter -99.	
F9. Among your neighbors, how many do you think always use a latrine for defecation?	1 = AII
	2 = Most
	3 = Some
	4 = None
	d. = Don't know
F10. Among your family members and friends who live in this	1 = All
village, how many do you think always use a latrine for defecation?	2 = Most
	3 = Some
	4 = None

	d. = Don't know
F11. How strongly or not strongly do you intend to always use a	
latrine for defecation.	
	1 = not at all strongly
ଝାଡା ଯିବା ପାଇଁ, ସବୁବେଳେ <u>ପାଇଖାନା</u> ବ୍ୟବହାରକରିବାକୁ,ମୋରଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟଅଛି <b>l</b>	
	2 = somewhat strongly
	3= strongly
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and READ the	
response options	4= very strongly
F12 How committed as not committed are you to always using a	
<b>F12.</b> How committed or not committed are you to always using a latrine for defecation.	1=not at all committed
define for defectation.	
ସବୁବେଳେ ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବାକୁ, ମୁଁ ପ୍ରତିଜ୍ଞା କରିଛି l	2=somewhat committed
	3= committed
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and READ the	4= very committed
response options	
F42 Have a spiritual to a spiritual	
<b>F13.</b> How confident or not confident are you that you can always use a latrine for defecation.	
use a latilite for defectation.	1= not at all confident
ମୋରବିଶ୍ୱାସଯେ,□ମୁଁଝାଡାଯିବାପାଇଁ, ସବୁବେଳେପାଇଖାନାବ୍ୟବହାରକରିପାରିବି I	
	2=somewhat confident
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and READ the	3=confident
response options	4= very confident
' '	
F14.How confident or not confident are you that lyoucan	
address challenges that you may face when trying to use a	1=not at all confident
latrine for defecation.	
	2=somewhat confident
ଯଦିଝାଡାଯିବାପାଇଁପାଇଖାନାବ୍ୟବହାରକରିବାରେକିଛିବାଧା/ଅସୁବିଧାର ମୁଁ	
ସନ୍ଧୁଖୀନ ହୁଏ,ତାର ସମାଧାନମୁଁକରିପାରିବି ବୋଲିମୋରଭରସାଅଛି I □	3=confident
	4= very confident
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and READ the	4= very confident
response options	
<b>Enumerator READ:</b> The next set of questions will be sto	atements. For each statement.
I'm going to ask if you agree or disagree to the statement by using this card. After you	
make your decision, I will then ask if you completely or mildly agree/disagree. I am	
make your decision, I will then ask if you completely or	illialy agree/alsagree. I am

interested in your opinion. There is no right or wrong answer so please answer with	
your true opinion.	
Before we start, I will ask you two practice statements so you can become familiar with this agree/disagree card.	
<b>F_P1.</b> A motorcycle has four wheels.	🔲 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୂର୍ଗଅରାଜି)
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use	🔲 2=mildly disagree( ଆ°ଶିକଅରାଟ୍ରି)
the agree/disagree card.	🔲 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆ°ରିକରାକି</i> )
	4= completely agree( ସଂପୂର୍ଗଭାବେରାଜି)
F_P2.Orange is the most beautiful color.	🔲 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୂର୍ଗଥରାକି)
Formation Ass Board Management (FVA CT) Variables	🔲 2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card.	୍ର 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାକି</i> )
	🔲 4= completely agree( ସଂପୂର୍ଗଭାବେରାଟ୍ଟି)
<b>F15.</b> I am <b>happy</b> with the current condition of my household's latrine.	🔲 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୂର୍ବଅରାଜି)
ମୋ ପାଇଖାନାର ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ	🔲 2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use	3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାଢି</i> )
the agree/disagree card.	🔲 4= completely agree( ସଂପୂର୍ଗଭାବେରାଜି)
<b>F16.</b> I have everything I need to use my household's latrine.	🔲 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୂର୍ବଅରାଜି)
ଘରରପାଇଖାନାବ୍ୟବହାରକରିବାପାଇଁସବୁଦରକାରି ଜିନିଷ,	🔲 2=mildly disagree( ଆ°ଶିକଅରାଜି)
ମୋପାଖରେଅଛି I ାପାଇଖାନାବ୍ୟବହାରକରିବାପାଇଁଦରକାରିଜିନିଷ, ମୋପାଖରେଅଛି	୍ର 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆ°ଶିକରାଢି</i> )
	🔲 4= completely agree( ସଂପୂର୍ଗଭାବେରାଟ୍ରି)

Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use	
the agree/disagree card.	
F17. Latrine use does not suit my daily	
routines/occupation.	🔲 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୂର୍ବଅରାଜି)
ନିତିଦିନିଆ କାମ ବା ମୋ ପେଶାକୁ, ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାରଟି ଖାପ ଖାଉନି	2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକ୍ରି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card.	3=mildly agree( <i>ଆ'ଶିକରାଢି</i> ) 4= completely agree( <i>ସଂପୂର୍ଶଭାବେରାଢି</i> )
F18. I believe that households will not receive the	🔲 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୂର୍ଗଥରାଟି)
government subsidy for their latrine if they use the latrine before it is inspected by an official.	2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକି</i> )
	୍ର 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାଜି</i> )
	🔲 4= completely agree( ସଂପୂର୍ଗଭାବେରାଜି)
F19.I know how to use a latrine.	
ପାଇଖାନା କେମିତି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ, ମୁଁ ଜାଣେ l	🔲 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୂର୍ବଅରାଜି)
	2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use	3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାଜି</i> )
the agree/disagree card.	4= completely agree( ସଂପୂର୍ଗଭାବେରାଜି)
F20.I know what to do when my latrine's pit becomes full.	
ଯେବେ ମୋ ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କିଟି ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ହେଇଯିବ, ମୁଁ ଜାଣେ, କଣ କରାଯିବ	🔲 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୁର୍ଶଅରାଟ୍ରି)
	🔲 2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଟ୍ରି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use	୍ର 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆ°ଶିକରାଜି</i> )
the agree/disagree card.	4= completely agree( <i>ସଂପୂର୍ଶଭାବେରାକି</i> )
<b>F21.</b> I am physically able to use my household's latrine, such as walking to latrine and squatting.	🔲 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୂର୍ବଅରାଜି)

ଘରର ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବା ପାଇଁ ମୁଁ ଶାରୀରିକ ଭାବେ ସକ୍ଷମ,	🔲 2=mildly disagree( ଆଂଶିକଅରାଟ୍ରି)
ଯେପରିକି-ପାଇଖାନାକୁ ଚାଲିକି ଯାଇପାରିବି ଏବଂ ପାଇଖାନାରେ ବସାବସି	
କରିହେବ	3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାଟ୍ରି</i> )
	🔲 4= completely agree( ସଂପୂର୍ଗଭାବେରାକି)
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use	
the agree/disagree card.	
<b>F22.</b> If my latrine's pit becomes full, I have a plan in place.	
	□ 1=completely disagree( <i>ସଂପୁର୍ଗଅରାଳି</i> ) →
	SKIP to F21
ପାଇଖାନାଗାତଯଦି ଭରି/ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ହେଇଯାଏ, ତା ପାଇଁ,ମୋପାଖରେ ଏକ	2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i> )→ SKIP
ଉପାୟଅଛି	to F21
	10121
	🔲 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆ°ଶିକରାଟ୍ରି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use	
the agree/disagree card.	🔲 4= completely agree( ସଂପୂର୍ଗଭାବେରାଟ୍ରି)
<b>F23.</b> People should always use a latrine for defecation.	
	🔲 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୁର୍ଶଅରାଜି)
ଝାଡାଯିବାପାଇଁ, ଲୋକେସର୍ବଦାପାଇଖାନାବ୍ୟବହାରକରିବାଉଚିତ୍l	
	🔲 2=mildly disagree( ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି)
	T- "" (mys cos cos
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use	🔲 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାଜି</i> )
the agree/disagree card.	4= completely agree( ସଂପୂର୍ଗଭାବେରାଟ୍ରି)
<b>F24.</b> Latrines are meant for use only in emergencies and	
critical times, such as during rainy season and at night.	🔲 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୁର୍ଗଅରାଜି)
ପାଇଖାନାକୁ, ଅସୁବିଧା ବା ସଙ୍କଟ ସମୟ ଯେପରିକି- ବର୍ଷା ଦିନ ମାନଙ୍କରେ	
ଆଉ ରାତି ସମୟରେ ହି ଖାଲି, ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବା କଥା l	2=mildly disagree( ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି)
	🔲 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆ°ଶିକରାଟ୍ରି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use	
the agree/disagree card.	🔲 4= completely agree( ସଂପୂର୍ଗଭାବେରାଟ୍ରି)

<b>F25.</b> People should defecate in the open.	
ଲୋକମାନେ ବାହାରେ ଝାଡା ଯିବା କଥା l	🔲 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୁର୍ଗଅରାଜି)
जातामाराग्याचा वाष्ट्राच्या वाष्ट्रा वाष्ट्रा वाष्ट्रा ।	2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i> )
	Z=imidiy disagree(ar digradia)
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use	🔲 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆ°ଶିକରାଜି</i> )
the agree/disagree card.	
	🔲 4= completely agree( ସଂପୂର୍ବଭାବେରାଜି)
F26.People of this village do not object to open	
defecation.	🔲 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୁର୍ଶଅରାଜି)
ବାହାରେ ଝାଡା ଗଲେ, ଗାଁ ଲୋକେ କିଛି ଆପତ୍ତି କରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ	_
	🔲 2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i> )
	୍ର 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆ°ଶିକରାକି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use	
the agree/disagree card.	🔲 4= completely agree( ସଂପୂର୍ଗଭାବେରାଜି)
<b>F27.My neighbors</b> expect me to always use a latrine for defecation.	
	🔲 1=completely disagree( ସଂପ୍ରର୍ଗଅରାଜି)
ଏହି ଗାଁ ଲୋକେ, ମୋ ଠୁ ଆଶା କରନ୍ତି କି, ମୁଁ ଝାଡା ଯିବା ପାଇଁ, ସର୍ବଦା	
ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରେ l	🔲 2=mildly disagree( ଆଂଶିକଅରାଟି)
	3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାଟ୍ରି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use	🔲 4= completely agree( ସଂପୂର୍ଗଭାବେରାଟ୍ରି)
the agree/disagree card.	
F28.My family members and friends who live in this	
village, expect me to always use a latrine for defecation.	
ଏହି ଗାଁ ଲୋକେ, ମୋ ଠୁ ଆଶା କରନ୍ତି କି, ମୁଁ ଝାଡା ଯିବା ପାଇଁ, ସର୍ବଦା	🔲 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୂର୍ବଅରାଜି)
ପାଇଖାନା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରେ l	🔲 2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆ°ଶିକଅରାଜି</i> )
	3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାକି</i> )
Summer to Bright to the System of	
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card.	🔲 4= completely agree( ସଂପୂର୍ଶଭାବେରାଟ୍ରି)

<b>F29.</b> I feel a sense of pride in my village when people use	
their latrine for defecation.	🔲 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୁର୍ଗଅରାଜି)
ଯେଉଁଗାଁରେସବୁଲୋକେପାଇଖାନାରେଝାଡାଯାଆନ୍ତି, ମୁଁତାଙ୍କୁସନ୍ନାନଦିଏ l	2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i> )
	3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାଜି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use	
the agree/disagree card.	🔲 4= completely agree( ସଂପ୍ରର୍ଶଭାବେରାଜି)
E20 It is important to me that everyone always uses a	
<b>F30.</b> It is important to me that everyone always uses a latrine for defecation so that our village can be clean and	
beautiful.	
beddell di.	
	🔲 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୂର୍ବଅରାଜି)
ମୋ ପାଇଁ ଏହା ମହତ୍ୱ କି, ସମୟେ ପାଇଖାନାରେ ସର୍ବଦା ଝାଡା	🔲 2=mildly disagree( ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି)
ଗଲେ, ଆମ ଗାଁ ସଫା ଓ ସୁନ୍ଦର ରହିବ l	
	3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାକି</i> )
	🔲 4= completely agree( ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାଜି)
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use	
the agree/disagree card.	
F31. In this village, households that use their latrine are	
very well respected.	
	🔲 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୂର୍ଣଅରାଜି)
ଯଦି,	
ମୋଘରରସମୟେସଦସ୍ୟ <b>ସବୁବେଳେ</b> ଝାଡାପାଇଁପାଇଖାନାବ୍ୟବହାରକରନ୍ତି,	🔲 2=mildly disagree( ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି)
୍ରିଆଲୋକେ , ଆମପରିବାର ବିଷୟରେ ଭଲ କଥା କହିବେ	
51.51.51.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.11.1	୍ର 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାକ୍ରି</i> )
	🔲 4= completely agree( ସଂପୂର୍ଗଭାବେରାଟ୍ରି)
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use	_
the agree/disagree card.	
F32. Households lose their dignity by defecating in the	
<b>F32.</b> Households lose their dignity by defecating in the open.	ା 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୁର୍ଶଅରାଜି)
open.	
	ା 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୂର୍ଣଅରାକି) ା ପ୍ର=mildly disagree( ଆଂଶିକଅରାକି)

	୍ର 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାକି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card.	4= completely agree( ସଂପୁର୍ଗଭାବେରାଟି)
F33. If I practice open defecation, I fear I will be criticized.	🔲 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୂର୍ଗଅରାଟ୍ଟି)
	2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକି</i> )
	୍ର 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାଟ୍ରି</i> )
	4= completely agree( ସଂପୂର୍ବଭାବେରାଜି)
F34.I never had any health problems defecating in the	
open.	
	🔲 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୂର୍ବଅରାଜି)
ପଡିଆରେଝାଡାବସିବାଦ୍ୱାରାମୋରକୌଣସିସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟଜନିତସମସ୍ୟାକେବେ ବି ହେଇନି l	2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକି</i> )
्र <u>०</u> म्राज्याता	୍ର 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାର୍ଚ୍ଚି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card.	4= completely agree( ସଂପୁର୍ଗଭାବେରାଜି)
F35.If other people in the village defecate in the open, I am likely to get sick.	
	🔲 1=completely disagree( ସଂପୂର୍ଗଅରାଜି)
ଯଦିଗ୍ରାମରଅନ୍ୟଲୋକମାନେଖୋଲା r ଝାଡାବସଡିତାହେଲେମୁଁଅସୁସ୍ଥ(ଦେହ ଖରାପ)ହେଇପାରେ	2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i> )
	୍ର 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାକି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card.	୍ର 4= completely agree( ସଂପୁର୍ଗଭାବେରାଟ୍ରି)
F36.My future will be dark if I get sick from defecating in the open.	1=completely disagree( <i>ସଂପୁର୍ଗଅରାକି</i> ) 2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକି</i> )

ମୋ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ଅନ୍ଧକାର ହେଇଯିବ, ଯଦି ମୁଁ ବାହାରେ ଝାଡା ଯାଇ ଅସୁସ୍ଥ	🔲 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାକି</i> )
ହୋଇପଡେ l	T. Consorration (Consorration)
	🔲 4= completely agree( ସଂପୁର୍ଗଭାବେରାଜି)
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use	
the agree/disagree card.	
the agree/disagree card.	

PART G: BEHAVIORAL DETERMINANTS – CHILD FECES DISPOSAL		
Does the household have a child less than 5 years old?	1= Yes  2= No → SKIP to Part H	
Will the person take the child feces disposal survey?	<ul> <li>1 = Yes – respondent is primary caregiver</li> <li>2 = Yes – respondent is secondary caregiver</li> <li>3 = Yes – respondent is other household member</li> <li>4 = No – household does not have child &lt; 5 years old → SKIP to Part H</li> <li>5 = No – no one in the household is willing to take the survey → SKIP to Part H</li> </ul>	
What is the name of this household member who will take the survey?	*select name from generated list based on household census from Part C	
Does {NAME} consent to take the survey?	☐ 1= Yes — already gave consent ☐ 2= Yes — NEW consent ☐ 3= No → SKIP to Part H	
Enumerator NOTE: Confirm that you have read to consent form to the participant AND provided to participant a copy of the consent form.	**question will be required	
ନିଷ୍ଟିତ କରନ୍ତୁ କି, ଆପଣ ସୂଚୀପତ୍ରଟି ପଢିଛନ୍ତି, ଏବଂ ଅଂଶ ଗ୍ରହଣ ସୂଚିପତ୍ରଟି ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି ।	ଶକାରଙ୍କୁ,	

Enumerator READ: I would like to ask you some questions about the disposal of children's feces. I will ask you questions about your youngest child ONLY, so please think of this child when you answer the questions. I will also ask you questions about other people's children in this village who are less than 5 years old and do not use a latrine for defecation.  ଏନୁମରେଟର୍ ପଢିବେ: ମୁଁ ନୁଆଙ୍କ ଝାଡା ନିଷାସନ ବିଷୟରେ କିଛି ଟି ପ୍ରଶ୍ମ ପଚାରିବି । ମୁଁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସବୁଠୁ 'ସାନ/ କନିଷ	
ନ୍ଧୁଆ ବିଷୟରେ ହି ପଚାରିକ <b>ା ସୋଥିପାଇଁ, ଉତ୍ତର ଦେଲା ବେଳେ, ସେହି ସାନ ନ୍ଧୁଆକୁ</b>	ନ୍ଧୁ ଧାନରେ ରଖି, ମୋତେ ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବୋ
G1. What is the name of your youngest child?	*select name from generated list based on household census from Part C
G2. Where does [NAME] usually defecate?	01= On ground outside compound ଘରଠୁ ବାହାରେ, ପଡିଆରେ
ଆପଣଙ୍କ ନ୍ଧୁଆଟି, ପ୍ରାୟତଃ କେଉଁଠି ଝାଡା କରେ?	ା 02= On ground inside compound ଘର ଅଗଣା ଭିତରେ, ଭୂଇଁରେ ା 03= On ground in latrine cubicle ପାଇଖାନା ଘରର ଚଟାଣରେ ା 04= In potty → SKIP G6 ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ପାଇଖାନାରେ ା 05= In cloth nappy/diaper→ SKIP G6 କନା ନାପକିନ୍/ଡାଇପର୍ ରେ ା 06= In pants/clothing ପ୍ୟାଞ୍/କପଡାରେ → SKIP G6 ା 07= On bed ଖଟରେ ା 08= In the latrine ପାଇଖାନାରେ → SKIP G11 ା 88.Other ଅନ୍ୟ

	99= Don't know ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ
G3. What does your child usually defecate on?	🔲 1= on ground directly ସିଧା ଭୂଇଁରେ
	2=on waste newspaper/ paper
ଆପଶଙ୍କ ଛୁଆ, କାହା ଉପରେ ଝାଡା କରେ?	ପୁରୁଣା ଖବର କାଗଜ/କାଗଜ
	🔲 3=on polythene bagsକରି ଉପରେ
	🔲 4=on cloth କପଡାରେ
	∐88=on Other ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି ଉପରେ
	∐99=Don't know ଢାଣି ନାହିଁ
<b>G4.</b> What do you usually do with your child's feces	1=Put/rinsed into toilet/ latrine
	alogioico acoo coo/giolo
_	ପାଇଖାନାରେ ପକେଇ ଦେଉ/ଝାଡାକୁ ପାଇଖାନାରେ ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ
ଛୁଆରଝାଡାକୁଆପଣପ୍ରାୟକଶକରନ୍ତି?	
	2=Put/rinsed into drain /ditch /open field
	ଡ୍ରେନ୍/ଗାତ/ଖୋଲା ପଡିଆରେ ପକେଇ
	ଦେଉ/ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ
	3=Thrown into garbage
	ଖତ ଗଦାକୁ ଫୋପାଡି ଦେଉ
	☐4=Buried
	Poti deu ପୋତି ଦେଉ
	□5=Put/rinsed into pond/ other surface water gadia ba ଜଳାଶୟରେ ପକେଇ ଦେଉ/ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ
	6=Washed (water ends up somewhere else)
	ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ(ପାଣି ଅନ୍ୟ ଜାଗାକୁ ବହିଯାଏ)

	88= Other ଅନ୍ୟ
	∏99= Don't know ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ
C5 Mbs. was distant	1
<b>G5.</b> What materials do you usually use to manage your child's feces?	ା 1=waste newspaper / paperପୁରୁଣାକାଗଜ∕ଖାଲିକାଗଜ
ଛୁଆରଝାଡାକୁଉଠେଇବା, ନିଷ୍କାସନକରିବାପାଇଁ, କେଉଁସବୁଜିନିଷପ୍ରାୟତଃବ୍ୟବହାରକରନ୍ତି?	🔲 2=polythene bags ପଲଥିନ୍ କରି
	∐3=cloth କନା
Enumerator note: Select all that apply.	🔲 4=hoe କୋଦାଳ
(ଦେଇଥିବାସମଞଜପଯୁକ୍ତଭଭରକୁ(ଟିକ୍) କରନ୍ତୁ)	∐5=spade ବେଲଚା
(conf. conf.	ର=straw କୁଟା
	🔲 7=ashes ପାଉଁଶ
	🔲 8=nappies କନା ନାପକିନ୍
	□9=potties ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ପାଇଖାନା
	🔲 10=scoops (small, plastic/metal hoe)  ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ର ମଳିଆ ଗୋଟେଇବା ପାଇଁ
	🔲 11= wash away with waterପାଣିଦ୍ୱାରାଧୋଇଦେଉ
	ା 12= don't ever pick up କେବେ ବି ଉଠଉନା
	88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ
	∐99=Don't know  କାଶି ନାହିଁ

<b>G6.</b> What do you do with the material after using it to manage your	1= Store inside the house (not
child's feces?	cleaned)ଘରଭିତରେରଖିଦେଉ(ସଫାକରାଯାଏ
	ନା)→ SKIP G10
ଛୁଆରଝାଡାପାଇଁବ୍ୟବହାରକରିଥିବାପଲିଥିନ୍ନୁଆପଶକଶକରନ୍ତି?	୍ର 2=Store outside the house (not cleaned)ଘରବାହାରେରଖିଦେଉ(ସଫାକରାଯାଏ
	ନା)→ SKIP G10
Programming note: Questions repeats for each material selected in G7.	☐3=Throw onto garbage pile → SKIP G10
	ଖତ ଗଦାକୁ ପକେଇ/ଫୋପାଡି ଦେଉ
	୍ରା 4=Wash with water  ପାଣି  ସହିତ ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ
	୍ରୀ5=Wash with water and soap ସାବୁନ୍ ଆଉ ପାଣି ସାଙ୍ଗେ ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ
	∐6=Wash with ash ପାଉଁଶରେ ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ <b>→ SKIP G10</b>
	∐88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ
G7. Where do you put the water used for washing?	🔲 1=In latrine ପାଇଖାନାରେ
	🔲 2=In pond ଗଡିଆରେ
ଝାଡାଧୁଆପାଶି/ପାଉଁଶକୁ, ଆପଣକେଉଁଠିପକାନ୍ତି/ନିଷ୍କାସନକରନ୍ତି?	୍ର 3=On ground of household compound ଘର ଅଗଣାର ଚଟାଣରେ
	୍ରା 4=On ground outside of household compound ଘରଠୁ ବାହାରେ, ଭୂଇଁରେ
	5=In canalକେନାଲରେ
	6=Into other water source ଅନ୍ୟ
	ଚ୍ଚଳାଶୟରେ 
	∏7=Onto garbage pile ଅଳିଆ ଗଦାରେ
	88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ
<b>G8.</b> Do you wash your hands after you manage your child's feces?	୍ରୀ= Yes ହଁ

	2= No ลั่i→ SKIP G10
ଛୁଆରଝାଡାକୁନିଷ୍କାସନ(ଫୋପାଡି/ସଫା)କଲାପରେ, ଆପଣହୋତଧୁଅନ୍ତିକି?	
<b>G9.</b> What do you wash your hands with?	🔲 1 = Water ପାଶି
ଆପଶ ହାତକୁ କେଉଁଥିରେ ଧୁଅନ୍ତି?	୍ରାଥ = water and soap/detergent ପାଶି ଆଉ ସାବୁନ୍/ଲୁଗା ସଫା ପାଉଡର୍
Environmentary material Colored all these papels	୍ର 3 = ash ପାଉଁଶ ୍ର 4 = mud mixture
Enumerator note: Select all that apply	
<b>G10.</b> Who taught you what to do with your child's feces after	1=Mother-in-law /
defecation?	Motherଶାଶୁ/ମାଆ/ବୋଭ
	2=Sister-in-law /
ଛୁଆର ଝାଡାକୁ କଣ କରାଯିବା କଥା, କେହି କେବେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଶିଖେଇ ଥିଲେ କି?	Sisterଯା/ନଶନ୍ଦ/ଭଉଶୀ
	3=Other family member /
	relativesଅନ୍ୟପରିବାରଲୋକ/ବନ୍ଧୁବାନ୍ଧବ
Enumerator note: Select all that apply	4=Neighbour ପଡିଶାଘର
	5=Anganwadi worker / ASHA workerଅଙ୍ଗନୱାଡିକର୍ମୀ/ଆଶାକର୍ମୀ
	6=School teacherୟୁଲଶିକ୍ଷକ
	7=Doctor/ health servicesଡାକ୍ତର/ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟସେବା
	8=Women's self-help groupମହିଳାସ୍ୱୟଂସହାୟକଗୋଷ୍ଟି
	9=NGO program / campaignଏନଚିଓହାରାକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ/ଅଭିଯାନ
	ା 10=Saw on TV / heard on radio / other mediaଚିଭି/ରେଡିଓବାଅନ୍ୟଗଣମାଧ୍ୟମହାରା
	11=No one କେହି ନୁହେଁ

	88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ
	99=Don't know ଜାଶି ନାହିଁ
<b>G11.</b> Have you heard of potties?	
ଛୁଆଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ପାଇଖାନା(ପୋଟ୍ଟି) ବିଷୟରେ ଶୁଣିଛନ୍ତି କି?	
	∏1=Yes ହଁ
	2=No ନାହିଁ→ SKIP to G13
G12. Where did you learn about potties?	1=Seen at market
୍ବାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ପାଇଖାନା(ପୋଟ୍ଟି) ବିଷୟରେ ଆପଣ କେଉଁଠୁ ଜାଣିଲେ?	ବଜାର/ମାର୍କେଟରେଦେଖିଛୁ
	2=Saw on TV / heard on radio
	/ other media
Enumerator note: Select all that apply	ଟିଭି/ରେଡିଓବାଅନ୍ୟଗଣମାଧ୍ୟମଦ୍ୱାରା
	3=Mother-in-law / Mother
	ଶାଶୂ/ମାଆ/ବୋଭ
	4=Sister-in-law / Sister
	ଯା/ନଶନ୍ଦ/ଭଉଶୀ
	5=Other family member /
	relativesଅନ୍ୟପରିବାରଲୋକ/ବନ୍ଧୁବାନ୍ଧବ
	6=Neighbour ପଡିଶାଘର
	7=Anganwadi worker / ASHA
	workerଅଙ୍ଗନୱାଡିକର୍ମୀ/ଆଶାକର୍ମୀ
	8=School teacher ସ୍କୁଲଶିକ୍ଷକ
	9=Doctor/ health services ଡାକ୍ତର/ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟସେବା
	10=Women's self-help group
	ମହିଳାସ୍ୱୟଂସହାୟକଗୋଷ୍ଟି

	11=NGO program / campaignଏନଜିଓହାରାକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ/ଅଭିଯାନ
	88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ
	99=Don't know ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ
<b>G13.</b> Have you heard of using scoops (small, plastic/metal hoe) for picking up and disposing of children's feces?	
ଛୁଆର ଝାଡାକୁ ଗୋଟେଇବା ପାଇଁ, ବା ଝାଡାକୁ ନିଷ୍କାସନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ, "ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ବେଲଚା" ବିଷୟରେ ଶୁଣିଛନ୍ତି କି?	□1=Yes ହଁ
	2=No คั่i→ SKIP to G15
<b>G14.</b> Where did you learn about using scoops for picking up and disposing of children's feces?	୍ରୀ=Seen at market ବଜାର/ମାର୍କେଟରେଦେଖିଛୁ
	2=Saw on TV / heard on radio
ଝାଡା ଉଠେଇବା ପାଇଁ "ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ବେଲଚା" ବିଷୟରେ, ଆପଶ କେଉଁଠି ଶିଖିଥିଲେ?	/ other media ଟିଭି/ରେଡିଓବାଅନ୍ୟଗଣମାଧ୍ୟମଦ୍ୱାରା
Enumerator note: Select all that apply	3=Mother-in-law / Mother ଶାଶୂ/ମାଆ/ବୋଢ
	4=Sister-in-law / Sister ଯା/ନଶନ୍ଦ/ଭଉଶୀ
	5=Other family member / relativesଅନ୍ୟପରିବାରଲୋକ/ବନ୍ଧୁବାନ୍ଧବ
	6=Neighbour ପଡିଶାଘର
	7=Anganwadi worker / ASHA workerଅଙ୍ଗନୱାଡିକର୍ମୀ/ଆଶାକର୍ମୀ
	8=School teacher ୟୁଲଶିକ୍ଷକ
	9=Doctor/ health services ଡାକ୍ତର/ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟସେବା

	10=Women's self-help group
	ମହିଳାସ୍ୱୟଂସହାୟକଗୋଷ୍ଟି
	11=NGO program /
	campaignଏନଜିଓଦ୍ୱାରାକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ/ଅଭିଯାନ
	88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ
	99=Don't know ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ
<b>G15.</b> What do you think is the healthiest thing to do with children's	1=Put/rinsed into toilet/ latrine
feces?	,
	ପାଇଖାନାରେ ପକେଇ ଦେଉ/ଝାଡାକୁ
	ପାଇଖାନାରେ ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ
	G. W. G. M. G. G. G. M. G.
ଆପଣକଣଭାବୁଛନ୍ତି, ଛୁଆଙ୍କଝାଡାକୁସୁସ୍ଥଉପାୟରେକେମିତିନିଷାସନକରାଯିବାକଥା?	2=Put/rinsed into drain /ditch
	/open field
	ତ୍ରେନ୍/ଗାତ/ଖୋଲା ପଡିଆରେ ପକେଇ
	ଦେଉ/ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ
	☐3=Thrown into garbage
	ଖତ ଗଦାକୁ ଫୋପାଡି ଦେଉ
	☐4=Buried
	ପୋତି ଦେଉ
	☐5=Put/rinsed into pond/ other surface water gadia ba
	ଚ୍ଚଳାଶୟରେ ପକେଇ ଦେଉ/ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ
	6=Washed (water ends up somewhere else)
	ଧୋଇ ଦେଉ (ପାଣି ଅନ୍ୟ ଜାଗାକୁ ବହିଯାଏ)
	∏7=Left in open ଖୋଲାରେ ଛାଡି ଦେଉ
	88= Other ଅନ୍ୟ
	99= Don't know ଜାଶି ନାହିଁ
<b>G16.</b> Have you heard of disposing children's feces into the latrine?	1=Yes ହଁ
2 2 2 7 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	

ନ୍ଧୁଆଙ୍କ ଝାଡାକୁ ପାଇଖାନାରେ ଫୋପାଡିବା/ନିଷାସନ ବିଷୟରେ କେବେ ଶୁଣିଛନ୍ତି କି?	2=No ค่ัi→ SKIP to G22
<b>G17.</b> Where did you learn about disposing of children's feces into the	1=Seen at market
latrine?	 ବଜାର/ମାର୍କେଟରେଦେଖିଛୁ
	2=Saw on TV / heard on radio
ଝାଡା ଉଠେଇବା ପାଇଁ "ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ବେଲଚା" ବିଷୟରେ, ଆପଶ କେଉଁଠି ଶିଖିଥିଲେ?	/ other media
m. • (1)	ଟିଭି/ରେଡିଓବାଅନ୍ୟଗଣମାଧ୍ୟମଦ୍ୱାରା
	3=Mother-in-law / Mother
Enumerator note: Select all that apply	ଶାଶୂ/ମାଆ/ବୋଉ
	14-Sister in low / Sister
	4=Sister-in-law / Sister
	ଯା/ନଶନ୍ଦ/ଭଉଶୀ
	5=Other family member /
	relativesଅନ୍ୟପରିବାରଲୋକ/ବନ୍ଧୁବାନ୍ଧବ
	Total vood in a day to day and a
	6=Neighbour ପଡିଶାଘର
	7=Anganwadi worker / ASHA
	workerଅଙ୍ଗନୱାଡିକର୍ମୀ/ଆଶାକର୍ମୀ
	Werker a with a rand a rin a rand a rin
	8=School teacher ୟୁଲଶିକ୍ଷକ
	9=Doctor/ health services
	୍ରା ଡାକ୍ତର/ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟସେବା
	10=Women's self-help group
	ମହିଳାସ୍ୱୟଂସହାୟକଗୋଷ୍ଟି
	11=NGO program /
	campaignଏନଜିଓଦ୍ୱାରାକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ/ଅଭିଯାନ
	88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ
	99=Don't know ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ
<b>G18.</b> Have you ever disposed of your child's feces into a latrine?	∏1=Yes ହଁ
ଛୁଆଙ୍କ ଝାଡାକୁ କେବେ ବି, ପାଇଖାନାରେ ନିଷ୍କାସନ କରିଛନ୍ତି କି	2=No คั่i→ SKIP to G22

<b>G19.</b> How often do you dispose of your child's feces into latrine?	□1=Always ସବୁବେଳେ
Enumerator note: READ the response options.	□2=Sometimes କେବେ କେବେ
	□3=Rarely ବହୁତ କମ୍
ପ୍ରାୟ କେତେ ଆପଣ ଛୁଆର ଝାଡାକୁ ପାଇଖାନାରେ ପକାନ୍ତି/ନିଷ୍କାସନ କରନ୍ତି?	
<b>G20.</b> Who taught you how to dispose of your child's feces into a latrine?	□1=Mother-in-law / Mother ଶାଶୁ/ମାଆ/ବୋଭ
ପାଇଖାନାରେ ଛୁଆର ଝାଡାକୁ ନିଷାସନ 'କେମିତି' କରିବା କଥା, ଅପଶଙ୍କୁ କିଏ	2=Sister-in-law / Sister ଯା/ନଶନ୍ଦ/ଭଉଶୀ
ଶିଖେଇଥିଲେ?	3=Other family member / relativesଅନ୍ୟପରିବାରଲୋକ/ବନ୍ଧୁବାନ୍ଧବ
Enumerator note: Select all that apply	4=Neighbour ପଡିଶାଘର
	5=Anganwadi worker / ASHA workerଅଙ୍ଗନୱାଡିକର୍ମୀ/ଆଶାକର୍ମୀ
	6=School teacher ୟୁଲଶିକ୍ଷକ
	7=Doctor/ health services ଡାକ୍ତର/ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟସେବା
	8=Women's self-help group ମହିଳାସ୍ୱୟଂସହାୟକଗୋଷ୍ଟି
	9=NGO program / campaignଏନଟିଓହାରାକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ/ଅଭିଯାନ
	□10=Saw on TV / heard on radio / other media ଟିଭି/ରେଡିଓବାଅନ୍ୟଗଣମାଧ୍ୟମଦ୍ୱାରା
	□11=No one କେହି ନୁହେଁ
	88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ
	∏99=Don′t know ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ

<b>G21.</b> What materials did you use to pick up AND dispose of your child's feces into a latrine?	ା 1=waste newspaper  ପୁରୁଣା ଖବରକାଗଜ
କେଉଁ ଜିନିଷ ଦ୍ୱାରା, ଛୁଆର ଝାଡାକୁ ଉଠେଇକି, ପାଇଖାନାରେ ନିଷ୍କାସନ କରିବା	🔲 2=polythene bags ପଲିଥିନ୍ ଜରି
ପାଇଁ, ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିଥିଲେ?	□3=clothକନା
Enumerator note: Select all that apply	4=hoe କୋଦାଳ
Enumerator note. Select an that apply	5=spade ବେଲଚା
	🔲 6=bucket ବାଲ୍ଟି
	∏7= straw କୁଟା
	🔲 8= ashes ପାଉଁଶ
	🔲 9= nappies କନା ନାପକିନ୍
	🔲 10= potties ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ପାଇଖାନା
	ା 11= scoops (small, plastic hoe) ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ର ମଇଳା ଗୋଟେଇବା ପାଇଁ
	88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ
	∐99=Don′t know ଜାଣି ନାହୁଁ
<b>G22.</b> What are the advantages of disposing of children's feces into a garbage pile or leaving it in the open, if any?	🔲 1=Prevents disease ରୋଗ ହୁଏନି
	2=Household compound is cleaner ଘରଅଗଣାଟିସଫାଥାଏ
ଅଳିଆଗଦାବାଖୋଲାରେଝାଡାପକେଇବାରେ, କଶସବୁସୁବିଧା/ଉପକାରିତା?	3=Village environment is
	cleaner ଗାଁପରିବେଶଟିସଫାରହିଥାଏ
Enumerator note: Select all that apply. Probe the participant two times with "anything else."	୍ର 4=Do not walk in child's feces ଛୁଆ ଝାଡାକୁ ମାଡୁ ନାହିଁ
	5=Easy ସହଜ ହେଇଥାଏ
	6=Saves times ବେଶିସମୟନେଇନଥାଏ

	୍ର 7=No bad smell ଦୁʻଗନ୍ଧ ହେଉନି  8=Uses less water / no water କମ୍ପାଣିବ୍ୟବହାରହେଉ/ପାଣିଦରକାରହୁଏନା  9=None  88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ  99=Don't know ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ
G23. What percentage of people in this village do you think dispose of their children's feces into a latrine?  Enumerator note: The village means the whole village, including all	1111
the hamlets. If the participant says no one – enter "0". If the participant says everyone – enter "100". If the participant doesn't know, enter -99	
<b>G24.</b> Among your neighbors, how many do you think dispose of their children's feces into a latrine?	1 = All 2 = Most 3 = Some 4 = None d. = Don't know
G25. Among your family members and friends who live in this village, how many do you think dispose of their children's feces into a latrine?	1 = All 2 = Most 3 = Some 4 = None d. = Don't know
<b>G26.</b> What are the advantages of disposing of children's feces into a latrine, if any?	ା 1=Prevents disease ରୋଗ ହୁଏନି ା 2=Household compound is cleaner ଘରଅଗଣାଟିସଫାଥାଏ

		3=Village environment is
		cleaner ଗାଁପରିବେଶଟିସଫାରହିଥାଏ
ପିଲାଙ୍କର ଝାଡାକୁ ପାଇଖାନାରେ ନିଷ୍କାସନ କରିଲେ, କଣ ସବୁ ଫାଇଦା ହୁଏ?		
		4=Do not walk in child's feces
		ଛୁଆ ଝାଡାକୁ ମାଡୁ ନାହିଁ
Enumerator note: Select all that apply. <b>Probe the participant to times with "anything else."</b>	wo	5=Easy ସହଜ ହେଇଥାଏ
		6=Saves times
		ବେଶିସମୟନେଇନଥାଏ
		7=No bad smell ଦୁੰଗନ୍ଧ ହେଉନି
		8=Uses less water / no water
		 କମ୍ପାଣିବ୍ୟବହାରହେଉ/ପାଣିଦରକାରହୁଏନା
		77=None
		88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ
		99=Don't know ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ
Enumerator READ: The next set of questions will be	stater	ments. For each statement, I'm
going to ask if you agree or disagree to the stateme		
your decision, I will then ask if you completely or mi		• ,
in your opinion. There is no right or wrong answer s	, ,	
opinion.	-	2 3.1.2.1.2.1
Defense and the West of the constitutions		
Before we start, I will ask you two practice statemen	nts so y	ou can become familiar with
this agree/disagree card.		
G R1 A materiale has four wheels		( 0°0 5°90)
<b>G_P1.</b> A motorcycle has four wheels.	1=0	completely disagree( ସଂପୁର୍ଗଅରାଜି)
	2=r	mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the		illuly disagree(ar wwadiw)
agree/disagree card.	3=r	mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାକି</i> )
agree/disagree card.		
		mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାକି</i> )
agree/disagree card. <b>G_P2.</b> Orange is the most beautiful color.	4=	mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାକି</i> )
	4=	nildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାଟ୍ରି</i> ) completely agree( <i>ସଂପୁର୍ଶଭାବେରାଟ୍ରି</i> )

2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆ°ର୍ଶିକଅରାଟ୍ରି</i> )
୍ର 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାକ୍ରି</i> )
4= completely agree( ସଂପୂର୍ଶଭାବେରାଜି)
1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ତ୍ତ <i>ଅରାଜି</i> )
🔲 2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i> )
3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାଟ୍ରି</i> )
🔲 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ <i>ର/ଜି</i> )
🔲 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ତ୍ତ <i>ଅରାଜି</i> )
2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i> )
୍ର 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାଜି</i> )
🔲 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ତ୍ତ <i>ରାକ୍ରି</i> )
🔲 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପର୍ଷ <i>ଅରାଜି</i> )
2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକି</i> )
୍ର 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାଜି</i> )
4= completely agree(বপূর্ব্ড <i>ରାଜି</i> )

Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card.	
<b>G31.</b> Children's feces should be disposed in latrines.	
ପିଲାଙ୍କ ଝାଡାକୁ ପାଇଖାନାରେ ନିଷାସନ କରିବା ଉଚିତ୍ । Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the	ା 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ତ୍ତ ଅରାଜି)  □ 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି)  □ 3=mildly agree(ଆଂଶିକରାଜି)
agree/disagree card.	4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ୍ଣ <i>ରାଜି</i> )
<b>G32. My neighbors</b> expect me to put my children's feces into a latrine.	
ଏହିଗାଁରଲୋକେ, ମୋଠୁଆଶାକରନ୍ତିକି, ମୁଁମୋପିଲାରଝାଡାକୁମେଲାରେବାଅଳିଆଗଦାରେପକାଏ Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card.	ା 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ତ୍ତ ଅରାଜି)  □ 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି)  □ 3=mildly agree(ଆଂଶିକରାଜି)  □ 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ ରାଜି)
<b>G33.</b> My family members and friends who live in this village expect me to dispose of my children's feces into a latrine.	🔲 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ତ୍ତ <i>ଅରାକି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card.	2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) 3=mildly agree(ଆଂଶିକରାଜି) 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ <i>ରାଜି</i> )

ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀମୋ ଠୁଆଶାକରନ୍ତିକି,	
ମୁଁମୋପିଲାଙ୍କଝାଡାପାଇଖାନାରେନିୟାଷନକରେ 🗆	
<b>G34.</b> I am satisfied with the <i>current</i> way I dispose of my children's feces.	
ଏବେ ମୁଁ ଯେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାରରେ, ଛୁଆର ଝାଡାକୁ ଫୋପାଡୁଛି/ନିଷ୍କାସନ କରୁଛି, ମୁଁ ସେଥିରେ ସନ୍ତୁଷ୍ଟ Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card.	ା 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ ଅରାଜି)  □ 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି)  □ 3=mildly agree(ଆଂଶିକରାଜି)  □ 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ ରାଜି)
G35. I think it is disgusting to dispose of children's	
feces into a latrine. ମୁଁଭାବେ, ଛୁଆରଝାଡାକୁପାଇଖାନାରେପକେଇବାଘୃଣାରକିନିଷ Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card.	ା 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ ଅରାଜି) ା 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି) ା 3=mildly agree(ଆଂଶିକରାଜି) ା 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ ରାଜି)
<b>G36.</b> Seeing my children's feces in my household compound makes me feel disgust.	
ଛୁଆର ଝାଡାକୁ, ମୋ ଘର ଅଗଣାରେ ଦେଖିଲେ, ମୋତେ ଘୃଣା ଲାଗେ	ା 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ <i>ଅରାକି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card.	3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାକି</i> ) 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ <i>ରାକି</i> )

<b>G37.</b> It is too time consuming to dispose of my children's feces into a latrine.	
ମୋ ଛୁଆର ଝାଡାକୁ, ପାଇଖାନାରେ ପକେଇବା, ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ସମୟ ନେଇଥାଏ Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the	ା 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ତ୍ତ ଅରାଜି)  2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି)  3=mildly agree(ଆଂଶିକରାଜି)  4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ତ୍ତ ରାଜି)
agree/disagree card.	
G38. It is more difficult for me to dispose of my	
children's feces into a latrine than disposing in a	
garbage pile or leaving in the open.	🔲 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ତ୍ତ <i>ଅରାକି</i> )
ମୋଛୁଆରଝାଡାକୁପଡିଆଅପେକ୍ଷାପାଇଖାନାରେପକେଇବା/ନିଷ୍କାସନକ	
ରିବା, ମୋତେଅଧିକକଷ୍ଟଲାଗେ□	🔲 2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଟ୍ରି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the	୍ର 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାଜି</i> )
agree/disagree card.	4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ <i>ରାଜି</i> )
<b>G39.</b> Mothers who dispose of their children's feces	
into the garbage pile or leave in the open are taking better care of their children than mothers who dispose	
of their children's feces into a latrine	
	🔲 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ତ୍ତ <i>ଅରାଜି</i> )
ଯେଉଁ ମାଆ, ତାଙ୍କ ଛୁଆର ଝାଡାକୁ ଅଳିଆ ଗଦାରେ ପକେଇଥାନ୍ତି, ସେମାନେ ଛୁଆର ଭଲ ଯଦ୍କ ନିଅନ୍ତି, ଅନ୍ୟ ମାଆ ଙ୍କ ଅପେକ୍ଷା, ଯିଏ ତାଙ୍କ	🔲 2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i> )
ଛୁଆର ଝାଡାକୁ ପାଇଖାନାରେ ନିଷ୍କାସନ କରନ୍ତି	୍ର 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାଟ୍ରି</i> )
	🔲 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ <i>ର/କି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card.	
<b>G40.</b> Children's feces are less harmful than adult feces.	1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ତ୍ତ <i>ଅରାଜି</i> )

	🔲 2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଟ୍ରି</i> )
ଛୁଆଙ୍କ ଝାଡା, ବଡ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଝାଡା ଅପେକ୍ଷା କମ୍ ହାନିକାରକ	3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାକି</i> )
	🔲 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ତ୍ତି <i>ରାଜି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card.	
<b>G41.</b> I believe that diseases can be transmitted by child feces.	
	🔲 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ <i>ଅରାକି</i> )
ମୁଁ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରେ କି, ଛୁଆଙ୍କ ଝାଡା ଦ୍ୱାରା ରୋଗ ବ୍ୟାପି ପାରେ	2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଟ୍ରି</i> )
	3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାଜି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card.	 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ <i>ରାଜି</i> )
agree, alsagree cara.	
<b>G42.</b> Disposing of children's feces into the garbage pile	
or leaving the feces in the open is just as safe as	
or leaving the feces in the open is just as safe as disposing into the latrine.	
	ୀ=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପର୍ଷ୍ଣ <i>ଅରାକ୍ରି</i> )
	🔲 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ମୂର୍ଷ <i>ଅରାକି</i> )
disposing into the latrine.	ା 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ତ୍ତ ଅରାଜି) ା 2=mildly disagree(ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି)
disposing into the latrine. ଜୁଆଙ୍କଝାଡାକୁପାଇଖାନାରେପକେଇବାଯେମିତିସୁରକ୍ଷିତ,	_
disposing into the latrine. ଜୁଆଙ୍କଝାଡାକୁପାଇଖାନାରେପକେଇବାଯେମିତିସୁରକ୍ଷିତ,	2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆ°ଶିକଅରାକି</i> )
disposing into the latrine. ଛୁଆଙ୍କଝାଡାକୁପାଇଖାନାରେପକେଇବାଯେମିତିସୁରକ୍ଷିତ, ଅଳିଆଗଦାରେପକେଇବା, ସମାନସୁରକ୍ଷିତ   Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the	2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଟ୍ରି</i> ) 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାଟ୍ରି</i> )
disposing into the latrine. ଛୁଆଙ୍କଝାଡାକୁପାଇଖାନାରେପକେଇବାଯେମିତିସୁରକ୍ଷିତ, ଅଳିଆଗଦାରେପକେଇବା, ସମାନସୁରକ୍ଷିତ   Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the	2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଟ୍ରି</i> ) 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାଟ୍ରି</i> )

<b>G43.</b> If a child only has breastmilk, his/her feces is not	
harmful.	
	🔲 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପର୍ତ୍ତ <i>ଅରାଜି</i> )
ଯଦି ଛୁଆ ମାଆ ଠୁ	🔲 2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i> )
ฎงม	୍ର 3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାଜି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card.	🔲 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ତ୍ତ <i>ରାକ୍ରି</i> )
<b>G44.</b> I believe that children in this village will grow into healthy adults if people practice open defecation.	
	🔲 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ତ୍ତ <i>ଅରାଜି</i> )
ଏହି ଗାଁର ଛୁଆମାନେ ସୁସ୍ଥ ମଣିଷ ଗଢି ହେଇ ଯିବେ, ଯଦି ଲୋକେ ପଡିଆରେ ଝାଡା ଯିବା ଜାରି ରଖନ୍ତି	2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାକି</i> )
지유(기원의 전1원) 점점 회원 원원류	୍ର 3=mildly agree( ଆଂଶିକରାଜି)
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card.	୍ରି 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ <i>ରାଜି</i> )
<b>G45.</b> I believe that women in this village may have babies early (before their due date) if people in this village practice open defecation.	
	🔲 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ତ୍ତ <i>ଅରାଜି</i> )
ମୁଁ ବିଶୱାସ କରେ କି, ଯଦି ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ଖୋଲାରେ ଝାଡା କରନ୍ତି, ତେବେ ଗ୍ରାମର ମହିଳାମାନଙ୍କର ଅକାଳ ପ୍ରସବ ହୋଇପାରେ(ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ ସମୟ	🔲 2=mildly disagree( ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି)
ପୂର୍ବରୁ)	୍ର 3=mildly agree( ଆଂଶିକରାଜି)
	🔲 4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ <i>ରାଜି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card.	

<b>G46.</b> I believe that women in this village may have babies at unhealthy birth weights if people in this	
village practice open defecation.	
	🔲 1=completely disagree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଷ <i>ଅରାକି</i> )
ମୁଁ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରେ କି, ଗ୍ରାମବାସି ଖୋଲାରେ ଝାଡା ଗଲେ, ଏହି ଗ୍ରାମରେ	🔲 2=mildly disagree( <i>ଆଂଶିକଅରାଜି</i> )
ଅସୁସ୍ଥ ଓ କମ୍ ଓଜନର ଶିଶୁ ପ୍ରସବ ହେବ	3=mildly agree( <i>ଆଂଶିକରାଜି</i> )
Enumerator note: Read the statements EXACTLY and use the agree/disagree card.	4= completely agree(ସମ୍ପୂର୍ତ୍ତ <i>ରାକି</i> )

PART H: LATRINE SPOT CHECKS			
Enumerator NOTE: Observe the following for ALL latrines that the household owns.  Please confirm the amount of latrines that this household has: This household has *\${num_latrines}* latrines.			
H1. Where is the latrine located? ପାଇଖାନା ଟି କେଉଁଠି ଅବସ୍ଥିତ?	ା 1= Inside the house ଘର ଭିତରେ  2= Within 100 feet of the house ଘରର 30 ମିଟର ଭିତରେ  3=Greater than 100 feet away from the house ଘରଠୁ 30 ମିଟର ରୁ ଦୂରରେ   4=In a different plot ଭିନ୍ନ ଏକ ଜମିରେ	ା 1= Inside the houseଘର ଭିତରେ  2= Within 100 feet of the house ଘରର 30 ମିଟର ଭିତରେ  3=Greater than 100 feet away from the house ଘରଠୁ 30 ମିଟର ରୁ ଦୂରରେ  4=In a different plotଭିନ୍ନ ଏକ ଜମିରେ	
H2. What is the type of latrine facility? ପାଇଖାନାର ପ୍ରକାର ଟି କଣ?	1=Flush to piped sewer system  2=Flush to septic tank  3=Flush to pit (latrine)  4=Flush to somewhere else  5=Flush to unknown place  6=VIP  7=Pit latrine with slab  8=Pit latrine without slab/open pit  9 = Latrine in construction  88= Other  d. = Don't know	1=Flush to piped sewer system  2=Flush to septic tank  3=Flush to pit (latrine)  4=Flush to somewhere else  5=Flush to unknown place  6=VIP  7=Pit latrine with slab  8=Pit latrine without slab/open pit  9 = Latrine in construction  88= Other  d. = Don't know	

H3. Does the latrine have a	1=Yes ହଁ	1=Yes ହଁ
roof? ପାଇଖାନାର ଛାତ ଅଛି କି?		
	2=No ନାହିଁ	2=No ନାହିଁ
H4. Are the walls of the	1=Yes ହଁ	1=Yes ହ
cubicle >5 feet high?		
cubicie > 5 rece mgm.	2=No ନାହିଁ	2=No ନାହିଁ
ପାଇଖାନାର କାଛ 5ଫୁଟ୍ ରୁ ଅଧ୍କ ଉଚ୍ଚ		
କି?		
H5. What is the door made of?	🔲 0=No door କବାଟ ନାହିଁ	🔲 0=No door କବାଟ ନାହିଁ
କବାଟ ଟି କେଉଁଥିରେ ତିଆରି?	1=Curtain/cloth/plastic	1=Curtain/cloth/plastic
	ପରଦା/କନା/ପୁାଷ୍ଟିକ୍	ପରଦା/କନା/ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍
	m. ·	m. • (
	2=Bamboo/coconut mat	2=Bamboo/coconut mat ବାଉଁଶ/ନଡିଆ
	ବାଭଁଶ/ନଡିଆ ପତ୍ରର ତାଟି	ପତ୍ରର ତାଟି
	3= Tin sheet   ଦୟା  କବାଟ	3= Tin sheet ଦୟା କବାଟ
	4=wooden /Plastic door	4=wooden /Plastic door
	କାଠ/ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ କବାଟ	କାଠ/ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ କବାଟ
	88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ:	88=Other ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ:
H6. Does the pit have a slab	1=Yes ซั	1=Yes ହଁ
cover?		
	2=No ନାଁ	2=No ନାଁ
ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କିର ସ୍ଲାବ୍/ଘୋଡଣି ଅଛି		
?	3 = No pit or tank	3 = No pit or tank
	97=Not Visible ଘୋଡଣି ଦିଶୁ	97=Not Visible ଘୋଡଣି ଦିଶୁ ନାହିଁ
	ନାହିଁ	
H7. Is there a Y connection	1=Yes ชั	1=Yes ହଁ
pipe?	TIT=LER A	
pipe:	2=No ନାଁ	2=No ନାଁ
Y କନେକ୍ସନ୍ ପାଇପ୍ ଅଛି କି?		
	77=NA (Pit latrine) NA (ପିଟ୍	77=NA (Pit latrine) NA (ପିଟ୍
	ପାଇଖାନା)	ପାଇଖାନା)
	97=Not Visible ଦେଖା ଯାଉନି	97=Not Visible ଦେଖା ଯାଉନି
H8. Is the connection between	1=Yes – intact ହଁ – ଠିକ୍ ଅଛି	1=Yes – intact ହଁ – ଠିକ୍ ଅଛି
pan and pit intact?	TT=162 - IIIIacr & - Od CIB	
pan and pit intact:		

ପ୍ୟାନ୍ ଓ ପିଟ୍ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କନେକ୍ସନ୍ ଠିକ୍	2=No – broken ନାଁ – ଭଙ୍ଗା	2=No – broken ନାଁ – ଭଙ୍ଗା
ଅଛି ତ?	3=No – missing ନାଁ – କମା ନାହିଁ	3=No – missing ନାଁ – ଜମା ନାହିଁ
Programming note: If H6 = 3 then SKIP H8.	77=NA (Pit latrine) NA (ପିଟ୍ ପାଇଖାନା) 97=Not Visible ଦେଖା ଯାଉନି	77=NA (Pit latrine) NA (ପିଟ୍ ପାଇଖାନା) 97=Not Visible ଦେଖା ଯାଉନି
H9. Is the pit being used for garbage?	1=Yes – slab missing and see garbage inside pit	1=Yes – slab missing and see garbage inside pit
ପାଇଖାନା ଟାଙ୍କିରେ ଅନ୍ୟ ମଇଳା ପକେଇବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଉଛି କି?	ହଁ – ଟାଙ୍କି ଘୋଡଣି ନାହିଁ ଏବଂ ଟାଙ୍କି ଭିତରେ ଆର୍ବଜନା ଦେଖାଯାଉଛି 2=No – slab is present ନାଁ- ଟାଙ୍କିର ପ୍ଲାବ୍ ନାହିଁ	ହଁ – ଟାଙ୍କି ଘୋଡଣି ନାହିଁ ଏବଂ ଟାଙ୍କି ଭିତରେ ଆର୍ବଜନା ଦେଖାଯାଉଛି ୍ରି 2=No – slab is present ନାଁ- ଟାଙ୍କିର ସ୍ଲାବ୍ ନାହିଁ
Programming note: If H6 = 3 then SKIP H9.	3=No – slab missing but do not see garbage in pit ନାଁ-ପ୍ଲାବ୍ ନାହିଁ କିନ୍ତୁ ଟାଙ୍କିରେ ଆର୍ବଜନା ଦେଖାଯାଉନି	3=No – slab missing but do not see garbage in pit ନାଁ-ସ୍ଲାବ୍ ନାହିଁ କିନ୍ତୁ ଟାଙ୍କିରେ ଆର୍ବଜନା ଦେଖାଯାଉନି
H10. Is the latrine being used for some other purpose instead of defecation? ପାଇଖାନା ଟିକୁ ଅନ୍ୟ କିଛି ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଉଛି କି?	ା=Yes – storage ହଁ-ଷ୍ଟୋର ଘର ପାଇଁ ୍ର 2=No ନାଁ ୍ର 88=Yes – other ହଁ-ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ	ା 1=Yes − storage ହିଁ-ଷ୍ଟୋର ଘର ପାଇଁ ା 2=No ନାଁ ା 88=Yes − other ହିଁ-ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ
H11. Is the pan broken beyond use? ପାଇଖାନାର ପ୍ୟାନ୍ ଟି ଭାଙ୍ଗିଯାଇଛି, ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିହେବନି?	ା 1=Yes ହଁ ା 2=No ନାଁ ା 3 = No pan → SKIP H13 ା 97=Not Visible ଦେଖା ଯାଉନି → SKIP H13	ା 1=Yes ହଁ ା 2=No ନାଁ ା 3 = No pan → SKIP H13 ା 97=Not Visible ଦେଖା ଯାଉନି → SKIP H13
H12. Is the squatting pan clogged with leaves/dirt/other materials?	1=Yes ହଁ 2=No ନାଁ	1=Yes ହଁ 2=No ନାଁ

ପ୍ୟାନ୍ ଟି ଶୁଖିଲା ପତ୍ର/ଅଳିଆ/ବା ଅନ୍ୟ		
ଜିନିଷରେ ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ହେଇଛି କି?		
H13. Is there piped water	1=Yes ହଁ	1=Yes ହଁ
supply in the latrine?		
ପାଇଖାନା ଘର ଭିତରେ ପାଇପ୍ ପାଣି		
ଯୋଗାଣ ଅଛି କି?		
H14a. Is water provision in the	1=Yes ซั้→ SKIP to H15	1=Yes ซั้→ SKIP to H15
latrine, functional?	2=No ନାଁ	2=No ନାଁ
ପାଇଖାନା ଭିତରେ ପାଶି ଯୋଗାଣ ଟି		
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରୁଛି କି?		
H14b. Is the water supply	1=Yes ชั	1=Yes ซั
generally functional?	2=No ନାଁ	2=No ନାଁ
Enumerator note: Ask this		
question to a member of the household.		
H15. Is there any water source	1=Yes ซี้	1=Yes ซี้
within 30 feet of the latrine?		
ପାଇଖାନା ଘରର 10ମିଟର ଭିତରେ		Z=NO &I
ପାଣିର କିଛି ସୁବିଧା ଅଛି କି?		
H16. Presence of well-worn	1=Yes ହଁ	1=Yes ହଁ
path to the latrine?		
ପାଇଖାନା ଘରକୁ ଯିବା ପାଇଁ ବାଟ ଅଛି	_	
କି?		

H17. Is there a specific place for handwashing inside or outside the latrine where there is water, soap, and/or ash? (ଉଦାହରଣ ପାଇଁ?: ଯେମିତି-ପାଇଖାନାଘରଭିତରେସାବୁନ୍ଆଉପାଣି ବାଲ୍ଟିଅଛିକିବା, ପାଇଖାନାଘରଠୁବାହାରେ ଏକଦମ୍ ସାମ୍ନାରେ)	1=Yes ซั	1=Yes ହଁ 2=No ନାଁ
H18. What handwashing materials are present?	1= Water ପାଶି 2= Soap ସାବୁନ୍/ଲୁଗାସଫାପାଭଡର୍ 3= Ash ପାଉଁଶ	1= Water ପାଶି 2= Soap ସାବୁନ୍/ଲୁଗାସଫାପାଉଡର୍ 3= Ash ପାଉଁଶ
Enumerator note: select all that apply		
H19. Observe if latrine is currently used. ଦେଖନ୍ତୁ, ପାଇଖାନାଟି ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ବ୍ୟବହାର ହେଉଛି କି ।ସମୟ ଉତ୍ତରକୁ ଟିକ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ	ା 1=Smell ଗନ୍ଧ/ବାସ୍ନା	ା 1=Smell ଗନ୍ଧ/ବାସ୍ନା ା 2=Pan wet ପ୍ୟାନ୍ ଟି ଓଦା ଥିଲା   3=Stain (feces or urine) ଝାଡା ବା ପରିସ୍ରାର କୌଶସି ଦାଗ   4=Water container (for washing after defecation) in or near (within 1 meter) to latrineପାଇଖାନାଘରଭିତରେ, (ଝାଡାପରେଶୌଚପାଇଁ) ପାଣିପାତ୍ରଭିତରେବାପାଇଖାନାର(1ମିଟରଭିତରେ)ଅଛି
	୍ର 5=Broom or brush ଝାଡୁ ବା ପାଇଖାନା ସଫା ବ୍ରସ ି 6=Slippers ଚପଲ ି 7=Platform wet ଚଟାଣଟି ଓଦା ି 8=Discoloring of the pan ପ୍ୟାନ୍	୍ର 5=Broom or brush ଝାଡୁ ବା ପାଇଖାନା ସଫା ବ୍ରସ ୍ର 6=Slippers ଚପଲ ୍ର 7=Platform wet ଚଟାଣଟି ଓଦା

	ଟିର ଭିନ୍ନ ରଙ୍ଗ ହେଇଯାଇଛି	ଟିର ଭିନ୍ନ ରଙ୍ଗ ହେଇଯାଇଛି
H20. According to your	9=Water container, like lota, mug, or coke bottle (for washing after defecation) in the latrine10=Cleaning agents ସଫା କରିବା ଜିନିଷ ଉପସ୍ଥିତି11=None କିଛି ନାହିଁ97= Inside of latrine is not visible1=Yes ହଁ	9=Bucket or mug ବାଲ୍ଟି ବା ମଗ୍ 10=Cleaning agents ସଫା କରିବା ଜିନିଷ ଉପସ୍ଥିତି 11=None କିଛି ନାହିଁ 97= Inside of latrine is not visible
		T=162 #
judgement, does the latrine look like it is likely being used?	2=No ନାଁ	
ପାଇଖାନାଟି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଉଥିବା ଭଳିଆ ଦେଖାଯାଉଛି କି?		
H21. Observe if the household	🔲 1=Painting of cubicle ପାଇଖାନା	🔲 1=Painting of cubicle ପାଇଖାନା
has made any improvements	ଘରଟିକୁ ରଙ୍ଗ କରାଯାଇଛି କି?	ଘରଟିକୁ ରଙ୍ଗ କରାଯାଇଛି କି?
to thelatrine or surroundings.	2=Door locks କବାଟରେ ଛିଟକ୍କିଶି	2=Door locks  କବାଟରେ ଛିଟକ୍ଲିଶି
ଦେଖନ୍ତୁ, ପରିବାର ପାଇଖାନାରେ ବା ତା ପରିସରକୁ, କୌଣସି ପ୍ରକାରର ଉନ୍ନତ	୍ର 3=Mirror ବର୍ପଶ	୍ର 3=Mirror ବର୍ପଶ
କରିଛନ୍ତି କି?ସମୟଉଉରକୁଟିକ୍କରନ୍ତୁ	4=Hooks inside ଭିତରେ ହୁକ ଲାଗିଛି	୍ର୍ୟ=Hooks inside ଭିତରେ ହୁକ ଲାଗିଛି
Enumerator note: select all that apply	5=Light Inside ଭିତରେ ଲାଇଟ୍ ଅଛି 6=Light outside ଲାଇଟ୍ ବାହାରେ	5=Light Inside ଭିତରେ ଲାଇଟ୍ ଅଛି 6=Light outside ଲାଇଟ୍ ବାହାରେ ଅଛି
	ଅଛି 7=Tiles ଟାଇଲସ୍	7=Tiles ଟାଇଲସ୍
	8=Improved path to latrine ପାଇଖାନାକୁ ଯିବା ବାଟଟି ଉନ୍ନତ ହେଇଛି	8=Improved path to latrine ପାଇଖାନାକୁ ଯିବା ବାଟଟି ଉନ୍ନତ ହେଇଛି
	9=Hand washing stand/facility ହାତ ଧୋଇବା ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଜାଗା/ପାଣି ସୁବିଧା	9=Hand washing stand/facility ହାତ ଧୋଇବା ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଜାଗା/ପାଣି ସୁବିଧା
	10=Improved door ଉନ୍ନତ କବାଟ	10=Improved door ଉନ୍ନତ କବାଟ

	🔲 11=Improved roof ଉନ୍ନତ ଛାତ	🔲 11=Improved roof ଭନ୍ନତ ଛାତ		
	୍ରୀ2=shelf କାଛରେ ଥାକ	ា12=shelf କାଛରେ ଥାକ		
	🔲 13=No improvements କିଛି ଉନ୍ନତ	🔲 13=No improvements କିଛି ଉନ୍ନତ		
	କରାଯାଇନି	କରାଯାଇନି		
H22. Observe what parts of	0 = Door କବାଟ	0 = Door କବାଟ		
the latrine need repairs.	1=Roof ଛାତ	ୀ=Roof ଛାତ		
ଦେଖନ୍ତୁ,ପାଇଖାନାରକେଉଁସବୁପାର୍ଟରେ		2=Walls କାଛ		
ମରାମତିଦରକାର (ଯାହାଦରକାର,				
ସବୁଟିକ୍କରନ୍ତୁ)	୍ର 3=Slab cover ଘୋଡଣି	3=Slab cover ଘୋଡଣି		
	🔲 4=Pan ପ୍ୟାନ୍	4=Pan ପ୍ୟାନ୍		
	5=Pipe connection ପାଇପ୍	5=Pipe connection ପାଇପ୍		
Enumerator note: select all	ଯୋଡେଇ/ପାଇପ୍ କନେକ୍ସନ୍	ଯୋଡେଇ/ପାଇପ୍ କନେକ୍ସନ୍		
that apply	6=Pit lining ଟାଙ୍କି ନନ୍ଦ ଯୋଡେଇ	6=Pit lining ଟାଙ୍କି ନନ୍ଦ ଯୋଡେଇ		
	77 = No repairs needed	77 = No repairs needed		
	88 = Otherଅନ୍ୟ	88 = Other ଅନ୍ୟ		
Household GPS – N:	Household GPS - E:			
Latrine GPS – N:	Latrine GPS - E:			
1111				
Water source for latrine GPS – N:	Water source for latrine GPS - E:			
.				
Result	1 = Completed			
	2 = Completed – new household (not listed on village map)			

	3 = Not completed (respondent ended survey early)			
	4 = Absent/locked household			
	☐5 = Other			
Enumerator note: The survey has ended. Please thank the person for their				
time and continue onto the next household				

Appendix B: Distribution of Responses for the questions used to form behavioral determinants:

determinants.	Completely	Mildly	Mildly	Completely
	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Disagree
Action Knowledge				
I know how to properly clean the				
materials I use to manage my	743(92.2%)	24(3.0%)	8(1.0%)	31(3.9%)
child's feces.				
I know how to properly store the	720(00.50()	22/2 72/	11/1 40/	44(5,50()
materials I use to manage my child's feces.	729(90.5%)	22(2.7%)	11(1.4%)	44(5.5%)
Beliefs				
Children's feces should not be put				
in the garbage pile or left in the	596(74.0%)	33(4.1%)	27(3.4%)	150(18.6%)
open.*	370(74.070)	33(4.170)	27(3.470)	130(10.070)
Children's feces should be disposed	(0.2 (0.5 0.0)	20/2 50/	c(0. <b>5</b> 0/)	07/10 00/)
in latrines.	693(86.0%)	20(2.5%)	6(0.7%)	87(10.8%)
Social Norms				
My neighbors expect me to put my	483(59.9%)	40(5.0%)	19(2.4%)	264(32.8%)
children's feces into a latrine.	403(39.970)	40(3.070)	19(2.470)	204(32.670)
My family members and friends				
who live in this village expect me	557(69.1%)	32(4.0%)	24(3.0%)	193(24.0%)
to dispose of my children's feces	001(0)1170)	02(11070)	(e.e,e)	150(2 11070)
into a latrine.				
Motivations Libinshit is not discusting to				
I think it is not disgusting to dispose of children's feces into a	528(65.5%)	28(3.5%)	15(1.9%)	235(29.2%)
latrine.*	328(03.370)	20(3.370)	13(1.970)	233(29.270)
Seeing my children's feces in my				
household compound does not	316(39.2%)	21(2.6%)	22(2.7%)	447(55.5%)
make me feel disgust.*				
It isn't too time consuming to				
dispose of my children's feces into	424(52.6%)	40(5.0%)	25(3.1%)	317(39.3%)
a latrine.*				
It is less difficult for me to dispose				
of my children's feces into a latrine than disposing in a garbage pile or	475(58.9%)	45(5.6%)	33(4.1%)	253(31.4%)
leaving in the open.*				
Mothers who dispose of their				
children's feces into the garbage				
pile or leave in the open are not	260(45.90/)	37(4.6%)	15(5,60/.)	255(44,00%)
taking better care of their children	369(45.8%)	37(4.0%)	45(5.6%)	355(44.0%)
than mothers who dispose of their				
children's feces into a latrine*				
Risk Perceptions				
Children's feces are more harmful	350(43.4%)	36(4.5%)	55(6.8%)	365(45.3%)
than adult feces.*	,	` ,	` ,	` ,

I believe that diseases can be transmitted by child feces	589(73.1%)	36(4.5%)	17(2.1%)	164(20.4%)
Disposing of children's feces into the garbage pile or leaving the feces in the open is not as safe as disposing into the latrine.*	583(72.3%)	47(5.8%)	20(2.5%)	156(19.4%)
If a child only has breastmilk, his / her feces is harmful.*	269(33.4%)	25(3.1%)	38(4.7%)	474(58.8%)
I believe that children in this village will not grow into healthy adults if people practice open defecation*	621(77.1%)	28(3.5%)	17(2.1%)	140(17.3%)
I believe that women in this village may have babies early (before their due date) if people in this village practice open defecation.	398(49.4%)	39(4.8%)	40(5.0%)	329(40.8%)
I believe that women in this village may have babies at unhealthy birth weights if people in this village practice open defecation.	528(65.5%)	46(5.7%)	28(3.5%)	204(25.3%)

<sup>\*</sup>These questions have been altered to maintain valence