Table 1. The Association between socio-demographic factors and the lack of toilet facilities

| Characteristic | No  N = 700 | Yes  N = 1,678 | p-value |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age group |  |  | <0.001 |
| 10 to 17 | 18 (2.6%) | 101 (6.0%) |  |
| 18 to 25 | 111 (16%) | 268 (16%) |  |
| 26 to 33 | 155 (22%) | 388 (23%) |  |
| 34 to 41 | 154 (22%) | 368 (22%) |  |
| 42 to 49 | 104 (15%) | 288 (17%) |  |
| 50 to 57 | 89 (13%) | 148 (8.8%) |  |
| 58 to 65 | 37 (5.3%) | 67 (4.0%) |  |
| 65 and above | 32 (4.6%) | 50 (3.0%) |  |
| Gender |  |  | 0.066 |
| Female | 307 (44%) | 666 (40%) |  |
| Male | 393 (56%) | 1,012 (60%) |  |
| Settlement |  |  | <0.001 |
| Rural | 202 (29%) | 775 (46%) |  |
| Urban | 498 (71%) | 903 (54%) |  |
| Household |  |  | 0.8 |
| 1 - 5 | 318 (45%) | 761 (45%) |  |
| 11 - 15 | 68 (9.7%) | 166 (9.9%) |  |
| 16 and above | 56 (8.0%) | 155 (9.2%) |  |
| 6 - 10 | 258 (37%) | 596 (36%) |  |
| Average Income/Month |  |  | <0.001 |
| 10,000 to 20,000 | 113 (16%) | 303 (18%) |  |
| 20,000 to 30,000 | 132 (19%) | 334 (20%) |  |
| 30,000 and above | 260 (37%) | 421 (25%) |  |
| 5,000 to 10,000 | 96 (14%) | 317 (19%) |  |
| Less than 5,000 | 99 (14%) | 303 (18%) |  |
| Educational level |  |  | <0.001 |
| Bachelor’s degree | 107 (15%) | 176 (10%) |  |
| Doctorate degree | 2 (0.3%) | 9 (0.5%) |  |
| Master’s/Professional degree | 36 (5.1%) | 29 (1.7%) |  |
| No schooling completed | 118 (17%) | 306 (18%) |  |
| Others | 16 (2.3%) | 31 (1.8%) |  |
| Primary education | 89 (13%) | 256 (15%) |  |
| Secondary education | 258 (37%) | 682 (41%) |  |
| Technical/Vocational training | 74 (11%) | 189 (11%) |  |
| Marital status |  |  | <0.001 |
| Divorced | 24 (3.4%) | 32 (1.9%) |  |
| Married | 517 (74%) | 1,177 (70%) |  |
| Single | 123 (18%) | 425 (25%) |  |
| Widowed | 36 (5.1%) | 44 (2.6%) |  |
| Occupation |  |  | <0.001 |
| Artisan | 46 (6.6%) | 83 (4.9%) |  |
| Civil servant | 126 (18%) | 241 (14%) |  |
| Farmer | 166 (24%) | 403 (24%) |  |
| House Wife | 62 (8.9%) | 278 (17%) |  |
| Nomad | 9 (1.3%) | 28 (1.7%) |  |
| Student | 84 (12%) | 305 (18%) |  |
| Traders | 207 (30%) | 340 (20%) |  |

Table 1. Multiple regression analysis of lack of toilet facilities as a factor for open defecation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | P-value | Adjusted OR | 95 CI lower | 95 CI Upper |
| 10 to 17 | 0.046\* | 2.174 | 1.013 | 4.668 |
| 18 to 25 | 0.736 | 1.103 | 0.625 | 1.946 |
| 26 to 33 | 0.345 | 1.293 | 0.759 | 2.205 |
| 34 to 41 | 0.190 | 1.421 | 0.840 | 2.402 |
| 42 to 49 | 0.059 | 1.675 | 0.980 | 2.862 |
| 50 to 57 | 0.748 | 1.095 | 0.631 | 1.899 |
| 58 to 65 | 0.628 | 1.169 | 0.621 | 2.199 |
| 65 and above |  | 1 |  |  |
| Rural | 0.000\* | 2.026 | 1.634 | 2.512 |
| Urban |  | 1 |  |  |
| 10,000 to 20,000 | 0.611 | 1.094 | 0.774 | 1.545 |
| 20,000 to 30,000 | 0.397 | 1.162 | 0.821 | 1.644 |
| 30,000 and above | 0.562 | 0.899 | 0.626 | 1.290 |
| 5,000 to 10,000 | 0.422 | 1.152 | 0.816 | 1.625 |
| Less than 5,000 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Bachelor’s degree | 0.167 | 0.754 | 0.505 | 1.126 |
| Doctorate degree | 0.307 | 2.301 | 0.464 | 11.404 |
| Master’s/Professional degree | 0.004\* | 0.404 | 0.219 | 0.744 |
| No schooling completed | 0.445 | 1.161 | 0.792 | 1.701 |
| Others | 0.798 | 1.095 | 0.547 | 2.193 |
| Primary education | 0.620 | 1.104 | 0.746 | 1.634 |
| Secondary education | 0.723 | 1.061 | 0.765 | 1.470 |
| Technical/Vocational training |  | 1 |  |  |
| Divorced | 0.949 | 0.976 | 0.465 | 2.050 |
| Married | 0.038\* | 1.699 | 1.031 | 2.801 |
| Single | 0.000\* | 2.841 | 1.593 | 5.067 |
| Widowed |  | 1 |  |  |
| Artisan | 0.725 | 1.078 | 0.710 | 1.635 |
| Civil servant | 0.002\* | 1.724 | 1.229 | 2.417 |
| Farmer | 0.625 | 1.072 | 0.811 | 1.418 |
| House Wife | 0.000\* | 3.180 | 2.211 | 4.575 |
| Nomad | 0.495 | 1.320 | 0.595 | 2.927 |
| Student | 0.047\* | 1.472 | 1.006 | 2.155 |
| Traders |  | 1 |  |  |

\*-significant at p.value<0.05

Table 2. The Association between socio-demographic factors and poor understanding of the effects of open defecation

| Characteristic | No  N = 700 | Yes  N = 1,678 | p-value |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age group |  |  | <0.001 |
| 10 to 17 | 21 (3.3%) | 98 (5.6%) |  |
| 18 to 25 | 96 (15%) | 283 (16%) |  |
| 26 to 33 | 126 (20%) | 417 (24%) |  |
| 34 to 41 | 137 (22%) | 385 (22%) |  |
| 42 to 49 | 99 (16%) | 293 (17%) |  |
| 50 to 57 | 81 (13%) | 156 (9.0%) |  |
| 58 to 65 | 40 (6.3%) | 64 (3.7%) |  |
| 65 and above | 35 (5.5%) | 47 (2.7%) |  |
| Gender |  |  | 0.009 |
| Female | 288 (45%) | 685 (39%) |  |
| Male | 347 (55%) | 1,058 (61%) |  |
| Settlement |  |  | <0.001 |
| Rural | 195 (31%) | 782 (45%) |  |
| Urban | 440 (69%) | 961 (55%) |  |
| Household |  |  | 0.3 |
| 1 - 5 | 295 (46%) | 784 (45%) |  |
| 11 - 15 | 60 (9.4%) | 174 (10.0%) |  |
| 16 and above | 66 (10%) | 145 (8.3%) |  |
| 6 - 10 | 214 (34%) | 640 (37%) |  |
| Average Income/Month |  |  | 0.004 |
| 10,000 to 20,000 | 105 (17%) | 311 (18%) |  |
| 20,000 to 30,000 | 113 (18%) | 353 (20%) |  |
| 30,000 and above | 219 (34%) | 462 (27%) |  |
| 5,000 to 10,000 | 95 (15%) | 318 (18%) |  |
| Less than 5,000 | 103 (16%) | 299 (17%) |  |
| Educational level |  |  | 0.002 |
| Bachelor’s degree | 83 (13%) | 200 (11%) |  |
| Doctorate degree | 3 (0.5%) | 8 (0.5%) |  |
| Master’s/Professional degree | 30 (4.7%) | 35 (2.0%) |  |
| No schooling completed | 107 (17%) | 317 (18%) |  |
| Others | 17 (2.7%) | 30 (1.7%) |  |
| Primary education | 72 (11%) | 273 (16%) |  |
| Secondary education | 247 (39%) | 693 (40%) |  |
| Technical/Vocational training | 76 (12%) | 187 (11%) |  |
| Marital status |  |  | <0.001 |
| Divorced | 18 (2.8%) | 38 (2.2%) |  |
| Married | 461 (73%) | 1,233 (71%) |  |
| Single | 121 (19%) | 427 (24%) |  |
| Widowed | 35 (5.5%) | 45 (2.6%) |  |
| Occupation |  |  | <0.001 |
| Artisan | 40 (6.3%) | 89 (5.1%) |  |
| Civil servant | 111 (17%) | 256 (15%) |  |
| Farmer | 157 (25%) | 412 (24%) |  |
| House Wife | 64 (10%) | 276 (16%) |  |
| Nomad | 6 (0.9%) | 31 (1.8%) |  |
| Student | 74 (12%) | 315 (18%) |  |
| Traders | 183 (29%) | 364 (21%) |  |

Table 2. Multiple regression analysis of poor understanding of the effect of open defecation as a factor for open defecation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | P-value | Adjusted OR | 95 CI lower | 95 CI Upper |
| 10 to 17 | 0.008\* | 2.717 | 1.297 | 5.693 |
| 18 to 25 | 0.018\* | 1.980 | 1.127 | 3.478 |
| 26 to 33 | 0.002\* | 2.273 | 1.340 | 3.856 |
| 34 to 41 | 0.008\* | 2.023 | 1.206 | 3.395 |
| 42 to 49 | 0.007\* | 2.056 | 1.215 | 3.481 |
| 50 to 57 | 0.213 | 1.412 | 0.820 | 2.431 |
| 58 to 65 | 0.663 | 1.147 | 0.619 | 2.126 |
| 65 and above |  | 1 |  |  |
| Female | 0.000\* | 0.650 | 0.526 | 0.805 |
| Male |  | 1 |  |  |
| Rural | 0.000\* | 1.840 | 1.478 | 2.289 |
| Urban |  | 1 |  |  |
| 10,000 to 20,000 | 0.177 | 1.271 | 0.897 | 1.799 |
| 20,000 to 30,000 | 0.014\* | 1.556 | 1.093 | 2.214 |
| 30,000 and above | 0.137 | 1.320 | 0.916 | 1.903 |
| 5,000 to 10,000 | 0.229 | 1.235 | 0.876 | 1.741 |
| Less than 5,000 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Bachelor’s degree | 0.455 | 1.169 | 0.776 | 1.761 |
| Doctorate degree | 0.559 | 1.521 | 0.373 | 6.207 |
| Master’s/Professional degree | 0.149 | 0.639 | 0.347 | 1.174 |
| No schooling completed | 0.010\* | 1.669 | 1.133 | 2.460 |
| Others | 0.835 | 1.076 | 0.541 | 2.141 |
| Primary education | 0.005\* | 1.768 | 1.183 | 2.642 |
| Secondary education | 0.185 | 1.246 | 0.900 | 1.726 |
| Technical/Vocational training |  | 1 |  |  |
| Divorced | 0.384 | 1.403 | 0.655 | 3.005 |
| Married | 0.056 | 1.629 | 0.987 | 2.687 |
| Single | 0.031\* | 1.891 | 1.058 | 3.380 |
| Widowed |  | 1 |  |  |
| Artisan | 0.786 | 1.061 | 0.690 | 1.632 |
| Civil servant | 0.041\* | 1.429 | 1.014 | 2.014 |
| Farmer | 0.867 | 1.025 | 0.769 | 1.365 |
| House Wife | 0.000\* | 2.686 | 1.865 | 3.867 |
| Nomad | 0.189 | 1.848 | 0.739 | 4.625 |
| Student | 0.001\* | 1.983 | 1.338 | 2.940 |
| Traders |  | 1 |  |  |

\*-significant at p.value<0.05

Table 3. The Association between socio-demographic factors and cultural practices

| Characteristic | No  N = 700 | Yes  N = 1,678 | p-value |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age group |  |  | 0.001 |
| 10 to 17 | 63 (4.3%) | 56 (6.1%) |  |
| 18 to 25 | 226 (15%) | 153 (17%) |  |
| 26 to 33 | 302 (21%) | 241 (26%) |  |
| 34 to 41 | 332 (23%) | 190 (21%) |  |
| 42 to 49 | 249 (17%) | 143 (16%) |  |
| 50 to 57 | 157 (11%) | 80 (8.7%) |  |
| 58 to 65 | 69 (4.7%) | 35 (3.8%) |  |
| 65 and above | 62 (4.2%) | 20 (2.2%) |  |
| Gender |  |  | 0.003 |
| Female | 632 (43%) | 341 (37%) |  |
| Male | 828 (57%) | 577 (63%) |  |
| Settlement |  |  | <0.001 |
| Rural | 437 (30%) | 540 (59%) |  |
| Urban | 1,023 (70%) | 378 (41%) |  |
| Household |  |  | <0.001 |
| 1 - 5 | 630 (43%) | 449 (49%) |  |
| 11 - 15 | 169 (12%) | 65 (7.1%) |  |
| 16 and above | 111 (7.6%) | 100 (11%) |  |
| 6 - 10 | 550 (38%) | 304 (33%) |  |
| Average Income/Month |  |  | <0.001 |
| 10,000 to 20,000 | 270 (18%) | 146 (16%) |  |
| 20,000 to 30,000 | 303 (21%) | 163 (18%) |  |
| 30,000 and above | 458 (31%) | 223 (24%) |  |
| 5,000 to 10,000 | 217 (15%) | 196 (21%) |  |
| Less than 5,000 | 212 (15%) | 190 (21%) |  |
| Educational level |  |  | <0.001 |
| Bachelor’s degree | 192 (13%) | 91 (9.9%) |  |
| Doctorate degree | 5 (0.3%) | 6 (0.7%) |  |
| Master’s/Professional degree | 44 (3.0%) | 21 (2.3%) |  |
| No schooling completed | 290 (20%) | 134 (15%) |  |
| Others | 37 (2.5%) | 10 (1.1%) |  |
| Primary education | 177 (12%) | 168 (18%) |  |
| Secondary education | 581 (40%) | 359 (39%) |  |
| Technical/Vocational training | 134 (9.2%) | 129 (14%) |  |
| Marital status |  |  | 0.001 |
| Divorced | 39 (2.7%) | 17 (1.9%) |  |
| Married | 1,038 (71%) | 656 (71%) |  |
| Single | 319 (22%) | 229 (25%) |  |
| Widowed | 64 (4.4%) | 16 (1.7%) |  |
| Occupation |  |  | <0.001 |
| Artisan | 118 (8.1%) | 11 (1.2%) |  |
| Civil servant | 254 (17%) | 113 (12%) |  |
| Farmer | 318 (22%) | 251 (27%) |  |
| House Wife | 165 (11%) | 175 (19%) |  |
| Nomad | 18 (1.2%) | 19 (2.1%) |  |
| Student | 200 (14%) | 189 (21%) |  |
| Traders | 387 (27%) | 160 (17%) |  |

Table 3. Multiple regression analysis of cultural practices as a factor for open defecation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | P-value | Adjusted OR | 95 CI lower | 95 CI Upper |
| 10 to 17 | 0.040\* | 0.464 | 0.224 | 0.964 |
| 18 to 25 | 0.068 | 0.559 | 0.300 | 1.043 |
| 26 to 33 | 0.006\* | 0.435 | 0.240 | 0.787 |
| 34 to 41 | 0.116 | 0.624 | 0.347 | 1.124 |
| 42 to 49 | 0.137 | 0.637 | 0.351 | 1.154 |
| 50 to 57 | 0.260 | 0.700 | 0.377 | 1.301 |
| 58 to 65 | 0.313 | 0.698 | 0.347 | 1.403 |
| 65 and above |  | 1 |  |  |
| Female | 0.000\* | 1.700 | 1.370 | 2.108 |
| Male |  | 1 |  |  |
| Rural | 0.000\* | 0.313 | 0.255 | 0.382 |
| Urban |  | 1 |  |  |
| 1- 5 ho | 0.682 | 0.956 | 0.773 | 1.183 |
| 11-15 ho | 0.045\* | 1.424 | 1.008 | 2.013 |
| 16 above ho | 0.001\* | 0.557 | 0.396 | 0.781 |
| 6 10 ho |  | 1 |  |  |
| 10,000 to 20,000 | 0.017\* | 1.487 | 1.073 | 2.062 |
| 20,000 to 30,000 | 0.260 | 1.209 | 0.869 | 1.683 |
| 30,000 and above | 0.957 | 1.010 | 0.708 | 1.442 |
| 5,000 to 10,000 | 0.617 | 1.083 | 0.793 | 1.480 |
| Less than 5,000 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Bachelor’s degree | 0.072 | 1.446 | 0.968 | 2.162 |
| Doctorate degree | 0.342 | 0.526 | 0.139 | 1.980 |
| Master’s/Professional degree | 0.631 | 1.170 | 0.616 | 2.225 |
| No schooling completed | 0.000\* | 2.534 | 1.737 | 3.697 |
| Others | 0.020\* | 2.533 | 1.157 | 5.546 |
| Primary education | 0.262 | 1.239 | 0.852 | 1.801 |
| Secondary education | 0.001\* | 1.750 | 1.276 | 2.401 |
| Technical/Vocational training |  | 1 |  |  |
| Divorced | 0.418 | 0.698 | 0.292 | 1.668 |
| Married | 0.016\* | 0.469 | 0.253 | 0.870 |
| Single | 0.029\* | 0.467 | 0.236 | 0.925 |
| Widowed |  | 1 |  |  |
| Artisan | 0.000\* | 5.548 | 2.828 | 10.881 |
| Civil servant | 0.729 | 1.064 | 0.750 | 1.508 |
| Farmer | 0.016\* | 0.704 | 0.529 | 0.936 |
| House Wife | 0.000\* | 0.309 | 0.219 | 0.435 |
| Nomad | 0.008\* | 0.375 | 0.181 | 0.774 |
| Student | 0.004\* | 0.587 | 0.408 | 0.845 |
| Traders |  | 1 |  |  |

\*-significant at p.value<0.05

Table 4. The Association between socio-demographic factors and religious practices

| Characteristic | No  N = 700 | Yes  N = 1,678 | p-value |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age group |  |  | 0.3 |
| 10 to 17 | 79 (5.1%) | 40 (4.9%) |  |
| 18 to 25 | 249 (16%) | 130 (16%) |  |
| 26 to 33 | 335 (22%) | 208 (25%) |  |
| 34 to 41 | 343 (22%) | 179 (22%) |  |
| 42 to 49 | 257 (17%) | 135 (16%) |  |
| 50 to 57 | 159 (10%) | 78 (9.5%) |  |
| 58 to 65 | 71 (4.6%) | 33 (4.0%) |  |
| 65 and above | 62 (4.0%) | 20 (2.4%) |  |
| Gender |  |  | 0.017 |
| Female | 664 (43%) | 309 (38%) |  |
| Male | 891 (57%) | 514 (62%) |  |
| Settlement |  |  | <0.001 |
| Rural | 431 (28%) | 546 (66%) |  |
| Urban | 1,124 (72%) | 277 (34%) |  |
| Household |  |  | 0.001 |
| 1 - 5 | 666 (43%) | 413 (50%) |  |
| 11 - 15 | 173 (11%) | 61 (7.4%) |  |
| 16 and above | 140 (9.0%) | 71 (8.6%) |  |
| 6 - 10 | 576 (37%) | 278 (34%) |  |
| Average Income/Month |  |  | <0.001 |
| 10,000 to 20,000 | 267 (17%) | 149 (18%) |  |
| 20,000 to 30,000 | 334 (21%) | 132 (16%) |  |
| 30,000 and above | 492 (32%) | 189 (23%) |  |
| 5,000 to 10,000 | 204 (13%) | 209 (25%) |  |
| Less than 5,000 | 258 (17%) | 144 (17%) |  |
| Educational level |  |  | <0.001 |
| Bachelor’s degree | 211 (14%) | 72 (8.7%) |  |
| Doctorate degree | 3 (0.2%) | 8 (1.0%) |  |
| Master’s/Professional degree | 48 (3.1%) | 17 (2.1%) |  |
| No schooling completed | 327 (21%) | 97 (12%) |  |
| Others | 42 (2.7%) | 5 (0.6%) |  |
| Primary education | 189 (12%) | 156 (19%) |  |
| Secondary education | 593 (38%) | 347 (42%) |  |
| Technical/Vocational training | 142 (9.1%) | 121 (15%) |  |
| Marital status |  |  | 0.001 |
| Divorced | 36 (2.3%) | 20 (2.4%) |  |
| Married | 1,082 (70%) | 612 (74%) |  |
| Single | 369 (24%) | 179 (22%) |  |
| Widowed | 68 (4.4%) | 12 (1.5%) |  |
| Occupation |  |  | <0.001 |
| Artisan | 125 (8.0%) | 4 (0.5%) |  |
| Civil servant | 260 (17%) | 107 (13%) |  |
| Farmer | 330 (21%) | 239 (29%) |  |
| House Wife | 187 (12%) | 153 (19%) |  |
| Nomad | 31 (2.0%) | 6 (0.7%) |  |
| Student | 227 (15%) | 162 (20%) |  |
| Traders | 395 (25%) | 152 (18%) |  |

Table 4. Multiple regression analysis of religious practices as a factor for open defecation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | P-value | Adjusted OR | 95 CI lower | 95 CI Upper |
| Female | 0.000\* | 0.646 | 0.514 | 0.811 |
| Male |  | 1 |  |  |
| Rural | 0.000\* | 4.910 | 3.970 | 6.071 |
| Urban |  | 1 |  |  |
| 1- 5 ho | 0.611 | 1.061 | 0.845 | 1.331 |
| 11-15 ho | 0.083 | 0.721 | 0.498 | 1.044 |
| 16 above ho | 0.809 | 1.046 | 0.725 | 1.509 |
| 6 10 ho |  | 1 |  |  |
| 10,000 to 20,000 | 0.881 | 1.027 | 0.729 | 1.446 |
| 20,000 to 30,000 | 0.207 | 0.795 | 0.557 | 1.135 |
| 30,000 and above | 0.532 | 1.129 | 0.772 | 1.650 |
| 5,000 to 10,000 | 0.004\* | 1.628 | 1.174 | 2.258 |
| Less than 5,000 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Bachelor’s degree | 0.005\* | 0.545 | 0.355 | 0.835 |
| Doctorate degree | 0.029\* | 0.484 | 0.117 | 1.978 |
| Master’s/Professional degree | 0.234 | 0.659 | 0.332 | 1.309 |
| No schooling completed | 0.000\* | 0.290 | 0.194 | 0.435 |
| Others | 0.001\* | 0.179 | 0.064 | 0.496 |
| Primary education | 0.195 | 0.773 | 0.523 | 1.141 |
| Secondary education | 0.020\* | 0.676 | 0.487 | 0.940 |
| Technical/Vocational training |  | 1 |  |  |
| Divorced | 0.030\* | 2.763 | 1.102 | 6.930 |
| Married | 0.003\* | 2.889 | 1.446 | 5.771 |
| Single | 0.046\* | 2.178 | 1.013 | 4.681 |
| Widowed |  | 1 |  |  |
| Artisan | 0.000\* | 0.061 | 0.021 | 0.172 |
| Civil servant | 0.578 | 1.110 | 0.768 | 1.604 |
| Farmer | 0.226 | 1.203 | 0.892 | 1.623 |
| House Wife | 0.000\* | 2.183 | 1.528 | 3.119 |
| Nomad | 0.060 | 0.400 | 0.154 | 1.041 |
| Student | 0.006\* | 1.744 | 1.176 | 2.585 |
| Traders |  | 1 |  |  |

\*-significant at p.value<0.05

Table 5. The Association between socio-demographic factors and nonchalant attitude

| Characteristic | No  N = 700 | Yes  N = 1,678 | p-value |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age group |  |  | <0.001 |
| 10 to 17 | 38 (4.5%) | 81 (5.3%) |  |
| 18 to 25 | 111 (13%) | 268 (18%) |  |
| 26 to 33 | 167 (20%) | 376 (25%) |  |
| 34 to 41 | 198 (23%) | 324 (21%) |  |
| 42 to 49 | 143 (17%) | 249 (16%) |  |
| 50 to 57 | 99 (12%) | 138 (9.0%) |  |
| 58 to 65 | 48 (5.6%) | 56 (3.7%) |  |
| 65 and above | 46 (5.4%) | 36 (2.4%) |  |
| Gender |  |  | 0.8 |
| Female | 351 (41%) | 622 (41%) |  |
| Male | 499 (59%) | 906 (59%) |  |
| Settlement |  |  | <0.001 |
| Rural | 287 (34%) | 690 (45%) |  |
| Urban | 563 (66%) | 838 (55%) |  |
| Household |  |  | 0.061 |
| 1 - 5 | 365 (43%) | 714 (47%) |  |
| 11 - 15 | 101 (12%) | 133 (8.7%) |  |
| 16 and above | 76 (8.9%) | 135 (8.8%) |  |
| 6 - 10 | 308 (36%) | 546 (36%) |  |
| Average Income/Month |  |  | <0.001 |
| 10,000 to 20,000 | 154 (18%) | 262 (17%) |  |
| 20,000 to 30,000 | 152 (18%) | 314 (21%) |  |
| 30,000 and above | 270 (32%) | 411 (27%) |  |
| 5,000 to 10,000 | 112 (13%) | 301 (20%) |  |
| Less than 5,000 | 162 (19%) | 240 (16%) |  |
| Educational level |  |  | <0.001 |
| Bachelor’s degree | 92 (11%) | 191 (13%) |  |
| Doctorate degree | 3 (0.4%) | 8 (0.5%) |  |
| Master’s/Professional degree | 29 (3.4%) | 36 (2.4%) |  |
| No schooling completed | 206 (24%) | 218 (14%) |  |
| Others | 15 (1.8%) | 32 (2.1%) |  |
| Primary education | 118 (14%) | 227 (15%) |  |
| Secondary education | 305 (36%) | 635 (42%) |  |
| Technical/Vocational training | 82 (9.6%) | 181 (12%) |  |
| Marital status |  |  | <0.001 |
| Divorced | 19 (2.2%) | 37 (2.4%) |  |
| Married | 623 (73%) | 1,071 (70%) |  |
| Single | 165 (19%) | 383 (25%) |  |
| Widowed | 43 (5.1%) | 37 (2.4%) |  |
| Occupation |  |  | <0.001 |
| Artisan | 57 (6.7%) | 72 (4.7%) |  |
| Civil servant | 127 (15%) | 240 (16%) |  |
| Farmer | 232 (27%) | 337 (22%) |  |
| House Wife | 86 (10%) | 254 (17%) |  |
| Nomad | 21 (2.5%) | 16 (1.0%) |  |
| Student | 102 (12%) | 287 (19%) |  |
| Traders | 225 (26%) | 322 (21%) |  |

Table 4. Multiple regression analysis of nonchallant attitude as a factor for open defecation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | P-value | Adjusted OR | 95 CI lower | 95 CI Upper |
| 10 to 17 | 0.027\* | 2.149 | 1.092 | 4.227 |
| 18 to 25 | 0.004\* | 2.218 | 1.280 | 3.843 |
| 26 to 33 | 0.004\* | 2.125 | 1.270 | 3.555 |
| 34 to 41 | 0.043\* | 1.684 | 1.017 | 2.789 |
| 42 to 49 | 0.029\* | 1.771 | 1.062 | 2.953 |
| 50 to 57 | 0.103 | 1.560 | 0.915 | 2.659 |
| 58 to 65 | 0.303 | 1.374 | 0.750 | 2.517 |
| 65 and above |  | 1 |  |  |
| Rural | 0.000\* | 1.772 | 1.450 | 2.166 |
| Urban |  | 1 |  |  |
| 1- 5 ho | 0.160 | 0.863 | 0.702 | 1.060 |
| 11-15 ho | 0.206 | 0.820 | 0.603 | 1.115 |
| 16 above ho | 0.363 | 1.168 | 0.836 | 1.634 |
| 6 10 ho |  | 1 |  |  |
| 10,000 to 20,000 | 0.022\* | 1.447 | 1.055 | 1.985 |
| 20,000 to 30,000 | 0.000\* | 1.856 | 1.415 | 2.706 |
| 30,000 and above | 0.012\* | 1.548 | 1.101 | 2.175 |
| 5,000 to 10,000 | 0.000\* | 1.952 | 1.420 | 2.684 |
| Less than 5,000 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Bachelor’s degree | 0.540 | 1.132 | 0.761 | 1.686 |
| Doctorate degree | 0.506 | 1.604 | 0.398 | 6.464 |
| Master’s/Professional degree | 0.372 | 0.761 | 0.418 | 1.387 |
| No schooling completed | 0.005\* | 0.596 | 0.416 | 0.855 |
| Others | 0.333 | 1.411 | 0.702 | 2.837 |
| Primary education | 0.843 | 0.963 | 0.665 | 1.396 |
| Secondary education | 0.811 | 0.962 | 0.702 | 1.318 |
| Technical/Vocational training |  | 1 |  |  |
| Divorced | 0.120 | 1.819 | 0.856 | 3.868 |
| Married | 0.131 | 1.468 | 0.892 | 2.416 |
| Single | 0.060 | 1.728 | 0.978 | 3.054 |
| Widowed |  | 1 |  |  |
| Artisan | 0.354 | 0.827 | 0.554 | 1.236 |
| Civil servant | 0.137 | 1.281 | 0.925 | 1.776 |
| Farmer | 0.790 | 0.964 | 0.737 | 1.261 |
| House Wife | 0.000\* | 2.633 | 1.872 | 3.704 |
| Nomad | 0.091 | 0.547 | 0.272 | 1.101 |
| Student | 0.011\* | 1.613 | 1.118 | 2.326 |
| Traders |  | 1 |  |  |

\*-significant at p.value<0.05

Table 6. The Association between socio-demographic factors and peer group pressure

| Characteristic | No  N = 700 | Yes  N = 1,678 | p-value |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age group |  |  | <0.001 |
| 10 to 17 | 55 (4.8%) | 64 (5.2%) |  |
| 18 to 25 | 176 (15%) | 203 (16%) |  |
| 26 to 33 | 231 (20%) | 312 (25%) |  |
| 34 to 41 | 243 (21%) | 279 (23%) |  |
| 42 to 49 | 186 (16%) | 206 (17%) |  |
| 50 to 57 | 131 (11%) | 106 (8.6%) |  |
| 58 to 65 | 69 (6.0%) | 35 (2.8%) |  |
| 65 and above | 55 (4.8%) | 27 (2.2%) |  |
| Gender |  |  | 0.8 |
| Female | 472 (41%) | 501 (41%) |  |
| Male | 674 (59%) | 731 (59%) |  |
| Settlement |  |  | <0.001 |
| Rural | 413 (36%) | 564 (46%) |  |
| Urban | 733 (64%) | 668 (54%) |  |
| Household |  |  | <0.001 |
| 1 - 5 | 470 (41%) | 609 (49%) |  |
| 11 - 15 | 145 (13%) | 89 (7.2%) |  |
| 16 and above | 107 (9.3%) | 104 (8.4%) |  |
| 6 - 10 | 424 (37%) | 430 (35%) |  |
| Average Income/Month |  |  | <0.001 |
| 10,000 to 20,000 | 187 (16%) | 229 (19%) |  |
| 20,000 to 30,000 | 218 (19%) | 248 (20%) |  |
| 30,000 and above | 371 (32%) | 310 (25%) |  |
| 5,000 to 10,000 | 171 (15%) | 242 (20%) |  |
| Less than 5,000 | 199 (17%) | 203 (16%) |  |
| Educational level |  |  | <0.001 |
| Bachelor’s degree | 148 (13%) | 135 (11%) |  |
| Doctorate degree | 6 (0.5%) | 5 (0.4%) |  |
| Master’s/Professional degree | 41 (3.6%) | 24 (1.9%) |  |
| No schooling completed | 250 (22%) | 174 (14%) |  |
| Others | 26 (2.3%) | 21 (1.7%) |  |
| Primary education | 144 (13%) | 201 (16%) |  |
| Secondary education | 426 (37%) | 514 (42%) |  |
| Technical/Vocational training | 105 (9.2%) | 158 (13%) |  |
| Marital status |  |  | <0.001 |
| Divorced | 20 (1.7%) | 36 (2.9%) |  |
| Married | 826 (72%) | 868 (70%) |  |
| Single | 247 (22%) | 301 (24%) |  |
| Widowed | 53 (4.6%) | 27 (2.2%) |  |
| Occupation |  |  | <0.001 |
| Artisan | 75 (6.5%) | 54 (4.4%) |  |
| Civil servant | 176 (15%) | 191 (16%) |  |
| Farmer | 297 (26%) | 272 (22%) |  |
| House Wife | 112 (9.8%) | 228 (19%) |  |
| Nomad | 23 (2.0%) | 14 (1.1%) |  |
| Student | 160 (14%) | 229 (19%) |  |
| Traders | 303 (26%) | 244 (20%) |  |

Table 4. Multiple regression analysis of peer group pressure as a factor for open defecation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | P-value | Adjusted OR | 95 CI lower | 95 CI Upper |
| 10 to 17 | 0.271 | 1.455 | 0.746 | 2.835 |
| 18 to 25 | 0.185 | 1.457 | 0.836 | 2.541 |
| 26 to 33 | 0.032\* | 1.780 | 1.051 | 3.015 |
| 34 to 41 | 0.049\* | 1.687 | 1.003 | 2.838 |
| 42 to 49 | 0.040\* | 1.737 | 1.026 | 2.939 |
| 50 to 57 | 0.260 | 1.372 | 0.792 | 2.377 |
| 58 to 65 | 0.771 | 0.910 | 0.482 | 1.717 |
| 65 and above |  | 1 |  |  |
| Female | 0.002\* | 0.735 | 0.606 | 0.891 |
| Male |  | 1 |  |  |
| Rural | 0.001\* | 1.384 | 1.146 | 1.673 |
| Urban |  | 1 |  |  |
| 1- 5 ho | 0.332 | 1.102 | 0.906 | 1.342 |
| 11-15 ho | 0.004\* | 0.633 | 0.466 | 0.862 |
| 16 above ho | 0.579 | 1.095 | 0.795 | 1.509 |
| 6 10 ho |  | 1 |  |  |
| 10,000 to 20,000 | 0.036\* | 1.389 | 1.022 | 1.888 |
| 20,000 to 30,000 | 0.052 | 1.361 | 0.998 | 1.856 |
| 30,000 and above | 0.407 | 1.151 | 0.826 | 1.602 |
| 5,000 to 10,000 | 0.026 | 1.405 | 1.042 | 1.894 |
| Less than 5,000 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Bachelor’s degree | 0.018\* | 0.634 | 0.435 | 0.924 |
| Doctorate degree | 0.396 | 0.579 | 0.163 | 2.048 |
| Master’s/Professional degree | 0.008\* | 0.441 | 0.240 | 0.807 |
| No schooling completed | 0.001\* | 0.562 | 0.396 | 0.797 |
| Others | 0.227 | 0.669 | 0.348 | 1.285 |
| Primary education | 0.853 | 1.034 | 0.726 | 1.474 |
| Secondary education | 0.228 | 0.833 | 0.618 | 1.121 |
| Technical/Vocational training |  | 1 |  |  |
| Divorced | 0.014\* | 2.601 | 1.215 | 5.568 |
| Married | 0.079 | 1.587 | 0.947 | 2.658 |
| Single | 0.062 | 1.731 | 0.972 | 3.083 |
| Widowed |  | 1 |  |  |
| Artisan | 0.439 | 0.853 | 0.571 | 1.276 |
| Civil servant | 0.001\* | 1.689 | 1.230 | 2.321 |
| Farmer | 0.539 | 1.086 | 0.835 | 1.412 |
| House Wife | 0.000\* | 3.021 | 2.186 | 4.174 |
| Nomad | 0.531 | 0.796 | 0.390 | 1.625 |
| Student | 0.005\* | 1.627 | 1.158 | 2.286 |
| Traders |  | 1 |  |  |

\*-significant at p.value<0.05

Table 7. The Association between socio-demographic factors and taboo attach to the use of toilet

| Characteristic | No  N = 700 | Yes  N = 1,678 | p-value |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age group |  |  | 0.048 |
| 10 to 17 | 79 (4.7%) | 40 (5.7%) |  |
| 18 to 25 | 250 (15%) | 129 (18%) |  |
| 26 to 33 | 367 (22%) | 176 (25%) |  |
| 34 to 41 | 372 (22%) | 150 (21%) |  |
| 42 to 49 | 288 (17%) | 104 (15%) |  |
| 50 to 57 | 182 (11%) | 55 (7.8%) |  |
| 58 to 65 | 76 (4.5%) | 28 (4.0%) |  |
| 65 and above | 61 (3.6%) | 21 (3.0%) |  |
| Gender |  |  | <0.001 |
| Female | 767 (46%) | 206 (29%) |  |
| Male | 908 (54%) | 497 (71%) |  |
| Settlement |  |  | <0.001 |
| Rural | 641 (38%) | 336 (48%) |  |
| Urban | 1,034 (62%) | 367 (52%) |  |
| Household |  |  | <0.001 |
| 1 - 5 | 716 (43%) | 363 (52%) |  |
| 11 - 15 | 173 (10%) | 61 (8.7%) |  |
| 16 and above | 143 (8.5%) | 68 (9.7%) |  |
| 6 - 10 | 643 (38%) | 211 (30%) |  |
| Average Income/Month |  |  | <0.001 |
| 10,000 to 20,000 | 312 (19%) | 104 (15%) |  |
| 20,000 to 30,000 | 339 (20%) | 127 (18%) |  |
| 30,000 and above | 507 (30%) | 174 (25%) |  |
| 5,000 to 10,000 | 251 (15%) | 162 (23%) |  |
| Less than 5,000 | 266 (16%) | 136 (19%) |  |
| Educational level |  |  | <0.001 |
| Bachelor’s degree | 201 (12%) | 82 (12%) |  |
| Doctorate degree | 4 (0.2%) | 7 (1.0%) |  |
| Master’s/Professional degree | 48 (2.9%) | 17 (2.4%) |  |
| No schooling completed | 320 (19%) | 104 (15%) |  |
| Others | 41 (2.4%) | 6 (0.9%) |  |
| Primary education | 213 (13%) | 132 (19%) |  |
| Secondary education | 654 (39%) | 286 (41%) |  |
| Technical/Vocational training | 194 (12%) | 69 (9.8%) |  |
| Marital status |  |  | <0.001 |
| Divorced | 41 (2.4%) | 15 (2.1%) |  |
| Married | 1,208 (72%) | 486 (69%) |  |
| Single | 357 (21%) | 191 (27%) |  |
| Widowed | 69 (4.1%) | 11 (1.6%) |  |
| Occupation |  |  | <0.001 |
| Artisan | 117 (7.0%) | 12 (1.7%) |  |
| Civil servant | 251 (15%) | 116 (17%) |  |
| Farmer | 378 (23%) | 191 (27%) |  |
| House Wife | 251 (15%) | 89 (13%) |  |
| Nomad | 28 (1.7%) | 9 (1.3%) |  |
| Student | 242 (14%) | 147 (21%) |  |
| Traders | 408 (24%) | 139 (20%) |  |

Table 4. Multiple regression analysis of taboo attached to toilet as a factor for open defecation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | P-value | Adjusted OR | 95 CI lower | 95 CI Upper |
| 10 to 17 | 0.471 | 0.766 | 0.372 | 1.580 |
| 18 to 25 | 0.985 | 1.006 | 0.547 | 1.850 |
| 26 to 33 | 0.820 | 1.069 | 0.599 | 1.908 |
| 34 to 41 | 0.977 | 0.991 | 0.560 | 1.757 |
| 42 to 49 | 0.760 | 0.913 | 0.511 | 1.633 |
| 50 to 57 | 0.367 | 0.755 | 0.409 | 1.392 |
| 58 to 65 | 0.843 | 0.933 | 0.467 | 1.864 |
| 65 and above |  | 1 |  |  |
| Female | 0.000\* | 0.449 | 0.359 | 0.562 |
| Male |  | 1 |  |  |
| Rural | 0.037\* | 1.245 | 1.013 | 1.530 |
| Urban |  | 1 |  |  |
| 1- 5 ho | 0.011\* | 1.329 | 1.068 | 1.653 |
| 11-15 ho | 0.933 | 1.015 | 0.719 | 1.432 |
| 16 above ho | 0.154 | 1.289 | 0.909 | 1.827 |
| 6 10 ho |  | 1 |  |  |
| 10,000 to 20,000 | 0.012\* | 0.651 | 0.466 | 0.910 |
| 20,000 to 30,000 | 0.211 | 0.807 | 0.578 | 1.129 |
| 30,000 and above | 0.041\* | 0.685 | 0.476 | 0.984 |
| 5,000 to 10,000 | 0.298 | 1.179 | 0.865 | 1.605 |
| Less than 5,000 |  | 1 |  |  |
| Bachelor’s degree | 0.957 | 1.011 | 0.667 | 1.534 |
| Doctorate degree | 0.021\* | 0.177 | 0.266 | 1.057 |
| Master’s/Professional degree | 0.825 | 0.928 | 0.476 | 1.807 |
| No schooling completed | 0.434 | 0.855 | 0.577 | 1.267 |
| Others | 0.034\* | 0.366 | 0.145 | 0.925 |
| Primary education | 0.054 | 1.457 | 0.993 | 2.137 |
| Secondary education | 0.543 | 1.108 | 0.796 | 1.542 |
| Technical/Vocational training |  | 1 |  |  |
| Divorced | 0.248 | 1.703 | 0.690 | 4.204 |
| Married | 0.096 | 1.776 | 0.903 | 3.493 |
| Single | 0.076 | 1.941 | 0.933 | 4.041 |
| Widowed |  | 1 |  |  |
| Artisan | 0.000\* | 0.298 | 0.158 | 0.562 |
| Civil servant | 0.819\* | 0.960 | 1.057 | 1.917 |
| Farmer | 0.115 | 1.262 | 0.945 | 1.685 |
| House Wife | 0.057 | 1.415 | 0.990 | 2.025 |
| Nomad | 0.023\* | 1.496 | 0.407 | 2.034 |
| Student | 0.162 | 1.298 | 0.900 | 1.872 |
| Traders |  | 1 |  |  |

\*-significant at p.value<0.05