

## Chitwan Valley Family Study



The study site – Nepal.

### Data

CVFS data are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at [icpsr.umich.edu](http://icpsr.umich.edu) and through the UK Data Service at [ukdataservice.ac.uk](http://ukdataservice.ac.uk).

### ICPSR Data Access

1. Go to [icpsr.umich.edu](http://icpsr.umich.edu)
2. Inside the search bar type 'Chitwan' and click 'Search'
3. Click on desired Chitwan study
4. On 'Data & Documentation' tab click 'Download' for desired dataset(s)

### UK Data Service Data Access

1. Go to [ukdataservice.ac.uk](http://ukdataservice.ac.uk)
2. Inside the search bar type 'Chitwan' and click the search icon
3. Click 'Download' under desired dataset(s)

### Website

<https://cvfs.isr.umich.edu>

### Migration Study

The migration study that began in 2009 as Nepal's first ever telephone survey has now evolved into a series of panel studies interviewing members of CVFS sample households who migrated to over 40 countries worldwide. We regularly locate and interview these migrants, creating migrant panel data that are comparable to the non-migrant panel data. These panel studies focus on the consequences of outmigration on agricultural productivity, women's time use, and children's outcomes.

### Mental Health Study

Building on the successful Nepali translation of the WMH-CIDI, we are now completing a full-scale study of mental health disorders. Key conditions include major depressive episode, mania/hypomania, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, intermittent explosive disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, and alcohol use disorder. This project will include polygenic risk scores for disorders.

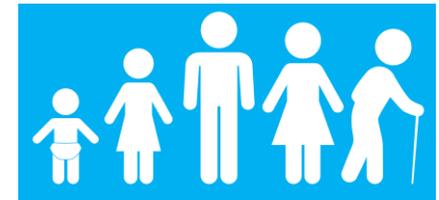
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## Chitwan Valley Family Study (CVFS)

**FULL LIFE HISTORIES  
for more than  
10000 individuals**



**Tracking and interviews  
with ALL MIGRANTS**  
(including international migrants)

**Continuous measurement of  
COMMUNITY CHANGE**  
(across 7 decades)

**More than 20 years of  
DEMOGRAPHIC EVENT  
REGISTRY**  
(with monthly precision)

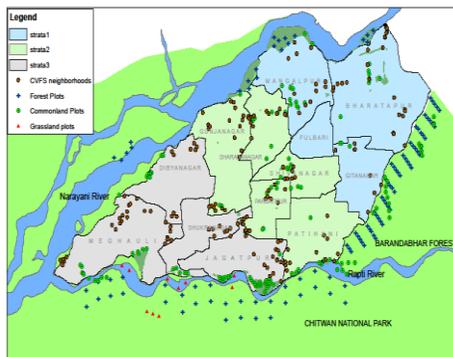
**Linked  
HUMAN and NATURAL  
SYSTEMS**

## Chitwan Valley Family Study

**CVFS** started in 1995 as a family study and has evolved into an omnibus panel study. Throughout its history, CVFS design and content have been explicitly modeled on other international panel studies. This generates data resources that allow comparative analysis to answer complex scientific and policy questions. Some examples of the rich data available through CVFS follow.

### Community Contextual Change 1951–2015

In 1995–1996, CVFS used a combination of ethnographic and survey research methods to gather neighborhood histories, school histories, health service histories, and bus route histories. Land use and flora data were collected from 171 sample neighborhoods and 265 flora plots. To provide continuous measures of contextual change, the neighborhood histories (including school and health services) were updated in 2015.



A map of the CVFS study area.

### Household Census & Relationship Grid

The household census and relationship grid data consists of all sample household members and their relationships; this measures the relationships of each household member

to other household members (parent, child, sibling, spouse, or other). This data is now collected on a continuous basis.

### Household Agriculture and Consumption Survey 1996, 2001, 2006 & 2015

In 1996, the household agriculture and consumption survey was administered to gather information about farming (e.g., farming status, land holdings, farming practices, livestock, household possessions, perceptions of environmental change, and housing quality). To measure changes in household consumption and agriculture practices this survey was repeated in 2001, 2006, and 2015 with additional measures of household consumption, income, migration, and remittance.



Children collecting firewood.

### Individual Interview Data

Using a structured survey questionnaire and life history calendar, in 1996 an individual interview was administered to 5,271 individuals aged 15-59 years living in the sample neighborhoods and their spouses. This interview collected information pertaining to childhood context, family background, marriage and fertility ideals, and attitudes and beliefs about various aspects of social life. Personal histories were gathered using life history calendars, which provide the timing and sequence of events linked to neighborhood change.

### Household Registry 1997–Ongoing

Beginning in February 1997, interviewers visited households monthly in 151 sample neighborhoods to monitor births, deaths, marriages, divorces, contraceptive use, pregnancies, living arrangements and household composition. All residents of the study area have been followed over time, including households that moved out of the study area. New households that moved into the study area were added to the sample. Currently, 240 months of data are available.

### Time 2 Individual Interview Data

In 2008, the individual interview was repeated with individuals interviewed in 1996 and new individuals who moved into the sample neighborhoods or who became eligible by age. Much of the original content from the 1996 individual interview and life history calendar were included, and new questions designed to measure the influence of ideational factors on family life were added to the survey. Over 9,000 individuals were interviewed. These data are available for analysis.

### Coming Soon

#### Mental Health Data

Life histories of experiences with mental disorders from all CVFS members ages 15-59.

#### Child Data

Panel data on health, education, and well-being for children < age 18 in CVFS.



A CVFS interview.