

**NEPAL LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY
2003/04**

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VOLUME ONE**



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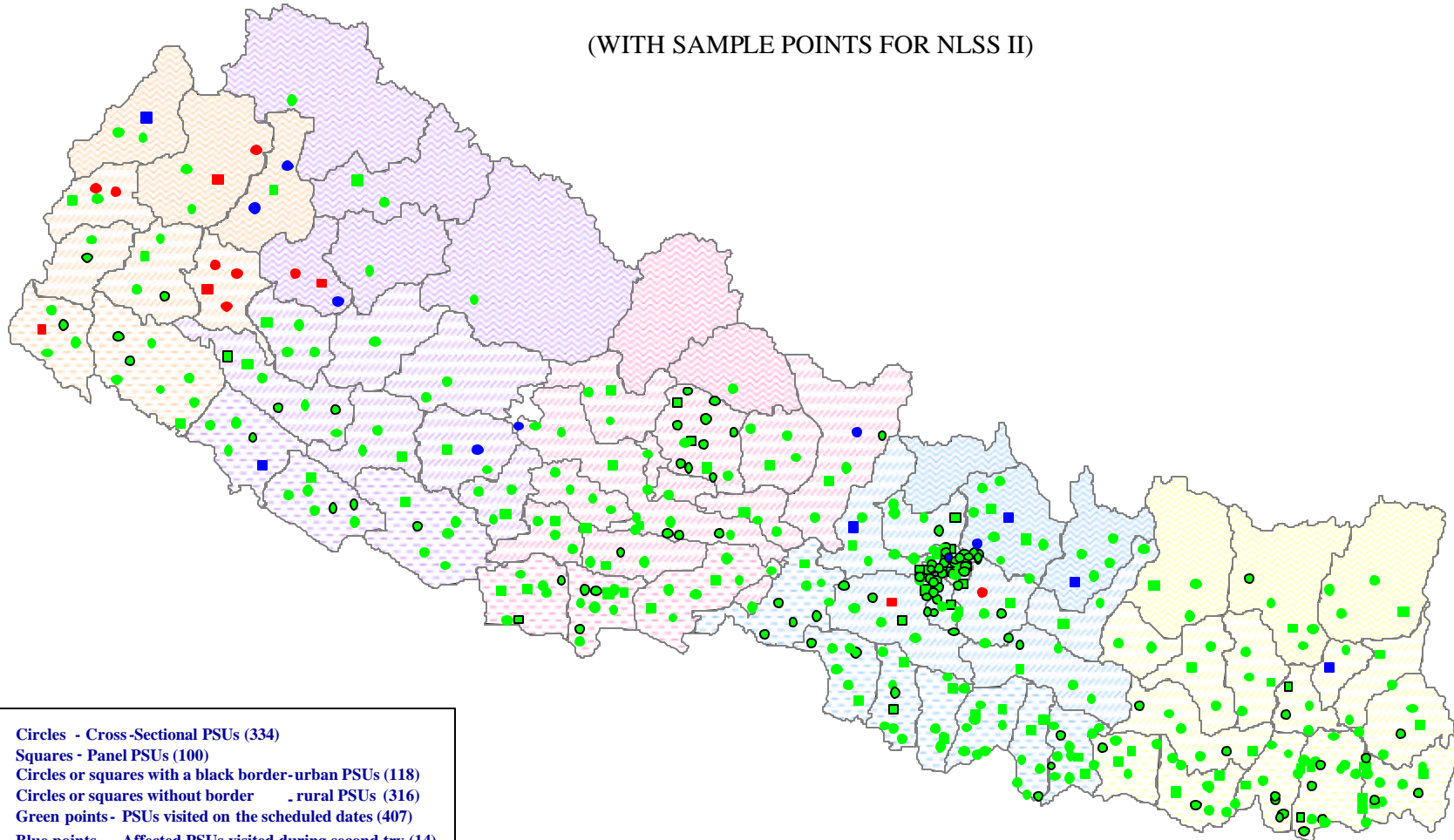
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ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
BCG	Bacillile Calmette Gurin
BCHIMES	Between Censuses Household Information, Monitoring and Evaluation System
BSO	Branch Statistical Office
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics (Nepal)
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
DPT	Diphtheria Pertusis and Tetanus
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
IUD	Intra Uterine Device
Kath.	Kathmandu
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Survey
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
Mts.	Mountains
NDHS	Nepal Demographic Health Survey
NLSS I	Nepal Living Standards Survey 1995/96
NLSS II	Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPCS	National Planning Commission Secretariat
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SSU	Secondary Sampling Unit
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
VDC	Village Development Committee
VSC	Voluntary Sterilization Camp
WB	The World Bank

MAP OF NEPAL

(WITH SAMPLE POINTS FOR NLSS II)



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

METHODOLOGY

Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04 (NLSS II) is the second multi-topic national household survey conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) from April 2003 to April 2004. As a follow up to the first NLSS of 1995/96 (NLSS I), NLSS II should help to track changes in the living standards of Nepalese population in the last eight years. The survey follows the World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) methodology and uses a two-stage stratified sampling scheme, as was done in the first survey. NLSS II enumerated 3912 households from 326 Primary Sampling Units (PSU) of the country, compared to 3373 households from 274 PSUs in NLSS I. In addition to these cross-sectional households, NLSS II interviewed 1160 households from 95 panel PSUs (962 out of 1160 households were panel households that were also interviewed in NLSS I). It should be pointed out that 96 from households 8 cross-sectional PSUs (out of 4008 households, 334 PSUs in total), mostly from Far-western development region, were not enumerated as a result of prevailing insurgency in the country. This report is based on results from cross-sectional household data.

DEMOGRAPHY

NLSS 2003/04 reveals that the percent of population in 0-14 years age group has decreased slightly from 42 to 40, that in 15-59 years age group has increased from 51 to 53, and that in 60 years and over age group remained about the same in the last eight years. Dependency ratio, sex ratio and

household size exhibited a decreasing trend during the same period while the proportion of female-headed households increased from 14 percent to almost 20 percent. NLSS 2003/04 results are generally comparable with those of Population Census 2001.

HOUSING

NLSS II estimates that 92 percent of households reside in their own housing units, this constitutes only a 2 percentage points decrease from 1995/96. The proportion of renters has increased from 2 to 5 percent in the last eight years. Average size of dwelling declined from 604 to 531 square feet during the same period. The proportions of households occupying housing units with cement-bonded outer walls, concrete or galvanized sheet roof, and cemented/tiled floor have all increased between these two years. Similarly, household's access to electricity and piped water has increased from 14 to 37 percent and from 33 to 44 percent respectively. Almost 39 percent of households now have toilet facility in their own dwellings, compared to 22 percent in 1995/96.

ACCESS TO FACILITY

Between 1995/96 and 2003/04, access has improved almost universally across all types of facilities. Household's access to primary schools within 30 minutes (of travel time) was already high eight years ago, and now stands at 91 percent. By this measure, proportion of households with access to health posts/hospitals has increased by 17 percentage points, and cooperatives and agricultural
s by 8 percentage points each. Similarly,

access to commercial bank increased by 7 percentage points, market center by 10, Haat bazaars by 20, paved roads by 13, vehicle passable dirt-roads by 10 and bus stops by 20 percentage points during the same period.

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Almost all education indicators show a very noticeable improvement between 1995/96 and 2003/04. Overall adult literacy rate has increased by 12 percentage points, this increase being slightly higher for females. Proportion of population aged 15 years and above that ever attended school was 34 percent in 1995/96 and is 46 percent in 2003/04. For these “ever enrollees”, the mean years of schooling went up from 7.0 to 7.5 between these periods. Primary school net enrollment ratio (NER) increased from 57 to 72 percent, lower secondary school NER from 19 to 29 and secondary school NER from 9 to 15 over the last eight years. At all levels of schooling, increases in NER are higher for females. Private school participation rate has gone up from 7 to 17 percent during the same period.

HEALTH SERVICES

In both rounds of NLLS, reported incidence of chronic illness is quite low. Incidence of acute illness increased from 9 percent in 1995/96 to 13 percent in 2003/04. More than 40 percent of acute illness cases were fever in both years. The proportion of diarrhea episodes in acute cases has decreased by 6 percentage points during the same period. While proportion of acute illness consultations with no-one has remained fairly constant over this period, proportion of consultations with a doctor has decreased and that with a paramedical has increased. The proportion of

fully immunized children has increased remarkably from 36 to 59 percent.

MATERNITY AND FAMILY PLANNING

The number of children ever born per 15-49 year old woman has decreased from 2.6 in 1995 to 2.4 in 2003/04 while total fertility rate declined from 5.1 to 3.6 during the same period. The proportion of women (15-49 years) who have knowledge of at least one family planning method has increased by 17 percentage points to 77 percent in 2003/04. On the other hand, the proportion of married couples using some form of family planning methods has increased from 15 to 38 percent. NLSS II estimates the proportion of women receiving prenatal care at 57 percent and that receiving post-natal care at 13 percent.

MIGRATION AND CHILDREN AWAY FROM HOME

37 percent of the population aged 5 years and above is found to have migrated from another VDC or municipality or from outside the country to its current residence. The rate of migration is higher for females (50 percent) than for males (22 percent). Most of the movement is from the rural areas (81 percent), followed by urban areas (6 percent) and other countries (13 percent). A large majority of migrants reported "family reason" (75 percent) as the primary reason for their movement followed by "easier life style" (12 percent) and "looking for job" (7 percent). About 5 percent of the total children (less than 15 years old) are absent or away from household. Of these “away” children, 36 percent were away for study and 19 percent for work-related purpose.

CHAPTER I: METHODOLOGY

Central Bureau of Statistics conducted Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04 (NLSS II) as a follow up survey of NLSS 1995/96 (NLSS I). The survey followed the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) methodology developed at the World Bank. It used a two-stage stratified sampling scheme to select a nationally representative sample. NLSS II enumerated 3912 households from 326 Primary Sampling Units (PSU) in the cross-sectional sample. In addition, this survey interviewed 1160 households from 95 panel PSUs (962 out of 1160 households were panel households that were also interviewed in 1995/96). This report is based on results from cross-sectional household data. It should be noted that 96 out of 4008 households (8 out of 334 PSUs), mostly from the Far Western development region, were not enumerated as a result of ongoing conflict in those areas.

Table 1.0: Summary statistics

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey	
	1995/96	2003/04
Survey methodology followed	LSMS	LSMS
Sampling procedure used	Two-stage stratified	Two-stage stratified
Number of PSUs (and households) selected	275 (3388)	434 (5240)
Cross-section	275 (3388)	334 (4008)
Panel	-	100 (1232)
Number of PSUs (and households) enumerated	274 (3373)	421 (5072)
Cross-section	274 (3373)	326 (3912)
Panel	-	95 (1160)*
Urban PSUs (and households) enumerated	59 (716)	97 (1164)
Rural PSUs (and households) enumerated	215 (2657)	229 (2748)
Survey period	June 1995-June 1996	April 2003-April 2004

*Only 962 households were tracked from NLSS I. Remaining 198 households were new households from panel PSUs.

1.1 Background

In 1995/96, the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) conducted the Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS) for the first time. The survey collected information on the extent, nature and determinants of poverty covering different aspects of household welfare, including consumption, income, housing, access to facilities, education, health, employment, access to credit and remittances. The statistical reports of the survey were published in two volumes in December 1996 and May 1997 respectively. Poverty assessment report based on the survey was published in December 1998.

His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMG/N) has implemented the Tenth Five-Year Development Plan (2002-2007) formulated as Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) with a sole objective of poverty alleviation. The government is also committed in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This initiated a strong need for the second round of Nepal Living Standards Survey to use the results to monitor the on-going progress in living standards of the people and to evaluate the impact of various government policies and programs on the living conditions of the poor.

The second round of NLSS (NLSS II) was originally scheduled for 2002/03 and conducted a year later during 2003/04. The Household Survey Section (HSS) of the CBS carried out NLSS II with the assistance from the World Bank and the UK Department for International Development (DFID).

1.2 Objectives

The first round of NLSS (NLSS I) was conducted with the objectives of investigating the extent and dimension of poverty in Nepal, identifying the salient characteristics of the poor and tracing the causal mechanism, which determines poverty in the country.

The main objective of launching the NLSS II was to update comprehensive data on the living standards of the people and assess the impact of various government policies and programs on consumption poverty and social indicators over the last eight years. The survey used two-pronged approach: a nationally representative cross-section survey to estimate trends and levels of socio-economic indicators in the country and its different geographic regions; and a smaller panel survey to track exact changes experienced by those previously enumerated households during last eight years.

1.3 Survey Methodology

As in NLSS I, NLSS II followed the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) methodology, a household survey approach developed by the World Bank and applied in more than 50 developing countries. The key features of the NLSS II approach are as follows:

- a) a relatively smaller sample size than other special purpose survey;
- b) an integrated household questionnaire covering consumption, incomes, assets, housing, education, health, fertility, migration, employment, child labour, supported by a community questionnaire aimed to collect information on facilities, service delivery mechanism, prices and the environment facing the households;
- c) innovative data management techniques, including pre-coded questionnaire, field based data entry system, field verification, and extensive training and supervision of field workers.
- d) inclusion of panel households concurrently with nationally representative sample households and collecting of information over a complete cycle of 12 months partitioned into three pre-scheduled phases.

1.3.1 Sample design

The sampling design of the NLSS II included two components. The first one was nationally representative random cross-section sample of 4008 households from six explicit strata of the country. The second one was panel sample of 1232 households drawn from those households interviewed in NLSS I.

1.3.2 Sample frame

The 2001 Population Census of Nepal provided a basis for this survey's sample frame. The size of each ward (as measured by number of households) was taken as a unit of sample frame. Some larger wards were divided into smaller units (sub-wards) of clearly defined territorial areas supported by reliable cartography while some of the smaller wards with fewer than 20 households were appended to neighbouring wards in the same VDC. The resulting sampling frame consisted of 36,067 enumeration areas (wards or sub-wards) spread over 3 ecological zones¹, 5 development regions, 75 districts, 58 Municipalities and 3,914 Village Development Committees (VDCs) of the country. The sample frame was sorted by district, VDC, ward and sub-ward and districts were numbered from geographical East to West.

1.3.3 Stratification

The design of the cross-section part of NLSS II was similar to that of the NLSS I. The total sample size (4,008 households) was selected in two stages: 12 households in each of 334 Primary Sampling Units. The sample of 334 PSUs was selected from six strata using Probability Proportional to Size

¹Three ecological zones are Mountains in the north (altitude 4877 to 8848 meters), Hills in the middle (altitude 610 to 4876 meters) and Tarai in the south. Mountains make up 35 percent of total land area of the country, while Hills and Tarai 42 percent and 23 percent respectively.

(PPS) sampling with the number of households as a measure of size. The numbers are all multiples of 12 with the intention of implementing a two-stage selection strategy with that many households per PSU in the second stage. Within each PSU, 12 households were selected by systematic sampling from the total number of households listed.

The NLSS II cross-section sample was allocated into six explicit strata as follows: Mountains (408 households in 34 PSUs), Kathmandu valley urban area (408 households in 34 PSUs), Other Urban areas in the Hills (336 households in 28 PSUs), Rural Hills (1,224 households in 102 PSUs), Urban Tarai (408 households in 34 PSUs) and Rural Tarai (1,224 households in 102 PSUs).

The NLSS II panel sample is composed of 100 of the 275 PSUs visited by the NLSS I in 1995/96. The panel PSUs were selected with equal probability within each of the four strata defined by NLSS I, as follows: 12 (out of 33) in the Mountains, 18 (out of 50) in the Urban Hills, 33 (out of 92) in the Rural Hills and 37 (out of 100) in the Tarai.

In NLSS I, the strata were composed of Mountains (424 households), Urban Hills (604 households), Rural Hills (1,136 households) and Tarai (1,224 households). The sampling frame was taken from the Population Census 1991.

Table 1.1 and 1.2 present the geographic distribution of the cross-section, panel and combined samples. Table 1.3 shows the geographic distribution of cross-section sample with respect to urban rural composition. Table 1.4 presents the enumeration status of households.

Table 1.1: Primary sampling units of the NLSS II by region and zone

Ecological Zone	Development Region					Total
	East	Central	West	Mid West	Far West	
Cross-section	75	126	65	39	29	334
Mountains	9	11	1	6	7	34
Hills	22	68	45	18	11	164
Tarai	44	47	19	15	11	136
Panel	23	39	19	11	8	100
Mountains	3	4	0	2	3	12
Hills	7	23	12	6	3	51
Tarai	13	12	7	3	2	37
Combined	98	165	84	50	37	434
Mountains	12	15	1	8	10	46
Hills	29	91	57	24	14	215
Tarai	57	59	26	18	13	173

Table 1.2: Number of sample households of the NLSS II by region and zone

Ecological Zone	Development Region					Total
	East	Central	West	Mid West	Far West	
Cross-section	900	1512	780	468	348	4008
Mountains	108	132	12	72	84	408
Hills	264	816	540	216	132	1968
Tarai	528	564	228	180	132	1632
Panel	276	468	228	132	128	1232
Mountains	36	48	0	24	48	156
Hills	84	276	144	72	48	624
Tarai	156	144	84	36	32	452
Combined	1176	1980	1008	600	476	5240
Mountains	144	180	12	96	132	564
Hills	348	1092	684	288	180	2592
Tarai	684	708	312	216	164	2084

Table 1.3: Distribution of sample households of the NLSS II by region, zone and urban/rural residence

Ecological Zone	Development Region					Total
	East	Central	West	Mid West	Far West	
Mountains	108	132	12	72	84	408
<i>Urban</i>	12	--	--	--	--	12
<i>Rural</i>	96	132	12	72	84	396
Hills	264	816	540	216	132	1,968
<i>Urban</i>	48	480	168	24	24	744
<i>Rural</i>	216	336	372	192	108	1,224
Tarai	528	564	228	180	132	1,632
<i>Urban</i>	156	120	48	48	36	408
<i>Rural</i>	372	444	180	132	96	1,224
Total	900	1,512	780	468	348	4,008
<i>Urban</i>	216	600	216	72	60	1,164
<i>Rural</i>	684	912	564	396	288	2,844

Table 1.4: Enumeration status of households in the NLSS II

Sample	Sampled		Enumerated			Not Enumerated		
			Originally Selected	Replaced	Total			
Cross-section	4008	(334)	3493	419	3912	(326)	96	(8)
Panel	1232	(100)	962	198	1160	(95)	72	(5)
Combined	5240	(434)	4455	617	5072	(421)	168	(13)

Note: Figures in parentheses represent the number of PSUs.

1.3.4 Cartographic updating and household listing

The NLSS II cartographic updating was conducted between December 2001 and May 2002. There were 334 PSUs from the cross-sectional sample where listing operation provided a precise and up to date measure of households in each PSU. The 235 PSUs contained 400 or fewer households while 99 PSUs had larger than 400 households according to the 2001 Population Census. Those PSUs with more than 400 households were segmented into smaller units containing 150-200 households by means of a cartographic updating operation. The operation defined territorial boundaries for the segments within the PSUs and established a rough measure of the size of each segment based on a quick count of dwellings. One of the segments was then selected randomly with PPS in each PSU, and a complete household listing was conducted in that segment. A new cartographic updating was needed for 59 of the large PSUs since some of the large PSUs corresponded to wards that had already been segmented in 1995 as a part of the NLSS I operations. This updating included verification of the boundaries and quick count of dwellings.

A complete household listing operation was undertaken in all cross-section PSUs during March-May of 2002, about a year prior to the survey. The information collected in the listing included dwelling/household serial number, name of the village/settlement, block number, name and nickname (if any) of the household head, household size and name of the landlord when the housing unit was rented. The cover page for listing was designed to furnish information on the language spoken, the mode of transport and the traveling time to reach the selected ward/sub-ward/segment. This was utilized while preparing schedules of fieldwork. There were 25 teams for listing operation and each team consisted of two enumerators. Field-based 32 enumerators were selected from CBS and Branch Statistical Offices (BSOs) while the rest 18 were hired on contract from outside Kathmandu for listing operation in the selected PSUs under the separate component of the project named "Listing and Cartography Work for NLSS II". Two day training was conducted on listing procedure for the enumerators outside of Kathmandu at Biratnagar (East), Hetaunda (Central) and Nepalgunj (West).

Because of insurgency in different parts of the country, listing operation in 10 PSUs could not be completed during the specified period but was completed later.

1.3.5 Survey questionnaire

Two types of questionnaires were administered in NLSS II: household questionnaire and community questionnaires (urban and rural). In order to generate comparable data with NLSS I, as many of the NLSS I questions as possible were retained in NLSS II. However, some important additions were made on the household questionnaire to address some contemporary issues such as population migration and child labor. Some questions were omitted based on whether such questions were poorly answered or collected in NLSS I. Detailed discussions were made on the household questionnaire with members of NLSS II Technical Committee, representatives from different donor agencies and other stakeholders.

For instance, questions on anthropometrics section were dropped for the reason stated above. Questions on new areas of concern and economic activities were added (child labour – merged from a planned ILO "Nepal Child Labor Survey" for members 5 years of age and over). Sections on changes in household composition for the panel component of the survey and children (under 15 years of age) away from home were added. Questions on migration were asked of all members of the household 5 years and older in this survey instead of just the household head in previous survey. Other additions and modifications included own account production of goods, extended economic activities, underemployment status, health information including HIV/AIDS and household facilities. Some gender specific questions were added in agricultural wages whereas a few questions were dropped from the agriculture section.

There were separate sets of questionnaires for urban and rural communities, as in NLSS I. Community questionnaires were designed to measure community characteristics and market prices to supplement the information collected through household questionnaire.

The questionnaires were revised intensively with the feedback from pre-test in the field. The pre-test was done in different ecological zones, development regions and urban/rural areas during July -August 2002. The pre-test was also designed to track panel households and the tracking was found to be 80 percent.

1.3.6 Household questionnaire

There was a 74-paged household questionnaire with 19 sections and 10 appendices. The contents of the questionnaire were:

Section 0. Survey Information

The information on the verification of the interview, data entry and supervision was included in the section. This was very useful for tracking sampled households and replacing them with the alternative households whenever originally selected households could not be interviewed.

Section 1. Household Information

The information was collected on ethnicity, demographic characteristics and identification of household members, information on parents of household members and economic activities undertaken and unemployment/underemployment status of household members 5 years and older.

Section 2. Housing

This section collected information on types of dwelling, housing expenses, expenditure on utilities and amenities and collection of firewood.

Section 3. Access to Facilities

This section gathered information about the distance of 15 kinds of different public services/facilities from the household's residence.

Section 4. Migration

This section gathered information on migration and its determinants for all household members 5 years and older.

Section 5. Food Expenses and Home Production

This section collected information on consumption and expenditures of 68 food items. The monthly consumption of home production, monthly expenses on purchase and annual value of in-kind receipts of foods were included with the reference period of past 12 months.

Section 6. Non-food Expenditures and Inventory of Durable Goods

This section collected information on frequent expenditures (fuels, clothing, day-to-day consumption expenses, etc.) and infrequent non-food expenditures (taxes, ceremonial expenses, durable goods expenses, etc.), valuation of inventory of durable goods and own account production of goods.

Section 7. Education

This section gathered information about literacy and educational status of all household members 5 years and older. Schooling/level of educational attainment, past enrollment/drop outs, current enrollment and educational expenditures were captured under this section.

Section 8. Health

This section collected information on chronic and acute illnesses, uses of medical facilities, expenditures on them, familiarity with HIV/AIDS, treatment of children under 5 years with diarrhea and immunization.

Section 9. Marriage and Maternity History

This section incorporated information on maternity history of all ever married women aged 15-49 who had given live birth, pre- and post-natal care of all women who had given live birth during the past 36 months and marriage and family planning practices of all currently married women aged 15-49 years.

Section 10. Wage Employment

This section collected information on wage employment in agriculture and outside agriculture for all persons 5 years and older with activities and income on daily, long term and contract bases.

Section 11. Farming and Livestock

This section collected information on all agricultural activities like landholding (land owned, land sharecropped/rented/mortgaged-in, increase/decrease in holdings), production and uses of crops, expenditures on agricultural inputs (seeds and young plants, fertilizers and insecticides, hiring labour) earnings/expenditures of farming, ownership of livestock, earnings/expenditures of livestock, and ownership of farming assets and extension services.

Section 12. Non-agricultural Enterprises/Activities

This section collected information on all self employed non-agricultural enterprises and activities such as their types/operation and income/expenditures of the enterprises.

Section 13. Credit and Savings

This section collected information on loans borrowed by the household or any outstanding transaction on borrowing during the reference period, loans owed to others by household or any outstanding transaction on lending during the reference period and other assets (land, property and other fixed assets) owned by the household.

Section 14. Remittances and Transfers

This section collected information on remittances sent from the household members to others including recipient's activities and remittances received by members of the household from others including donor's work activities.

Section 15. Other Income

This section collected information on income from all other sources (especially on financial assets) not covered elsewhere in the questionnaire.

Section 16. Children Away from Home

This section collected information on children (currently non-household members) under 15 years who were away from home including their parents' situation, education, work activities, etc.

Section 17. Adequacy of Consumption and Government Services/Facilities

This section collected information on the households' opinion on their standards of living and the standards of government services/facilities that the households consuming.

Section 20². Panel Sample Household Tracking

This section collected information on the tracking of the panel households visited in 1995/96 (NLSS I) including their movements if not found, their composition in 1995/96 and situation of both current and the then household members.

1.3.7 Urban community questionnaire

Urban community questionnaire was developed to take interview with the leaders and knowledgeable persons representing the community of the enumeration area, usually the ward and occasionally the sub-ward of the municipality. The contents of the questionnaire were:

Section 1. Population Characteristics and Infrastructure

This section collected information on characteristics of the community, status of electricity supply, water supply and sewerage system in the ward.

Section 2. Access to Facilities

This section collected information on the distance from the community to various places and public facilities and services.

²Section 18 and 19 do not exist because Panel section was set at 20.

Section 3. Markets and Prices

This section collected information on the availability and prices of different food and non food commodities in the local shops/markets.

Section 4. Quality of Life

This section collected information on the quality of welfare items compared to their status 5 years ago.

1.3.8 Rural community questionnaires

Rural community questionnaire was developed to interview leaders and knowledgeable persons representing the community of the enumeration areas, which in most cases was the ward of the VDC.

The contents of the questionnaire were:

Section 1. Population Characteristics and Infrastructure

This section collected information on characteristics of the community, status of electricity supply, water supply and sewerage system in the ward.

Section 2. Access to Facilities

This section collected information on the services and amenities, education status and health facilities existing in the VDC of the enumeration area.

Section 3. Agriculture and Forestry

This section collected information on the land situation, irrigation systems, and crop cycles, wages paid to hired labour, rental rates for cattle and machinery and use of forestry.

Section 4. Migration

This section collected information on the main migratory movements out and in the community.

Section 5. Development Programmes, User Groups and Quality of Life

This section collected information on development programmes, existing user groups and quality of life in the community.

Section 6. Rural Primary School

This section collected information on educational enrollment and infrastructure and supplies in the community.

Section 7. Rural Health Facilities

This section collected information on health facilities, equipment and services available and health personnel in the community.

Section 8. Markets and Prices

This section collected information on local shops, *Haat* bazaar, availability and prices of different goods in local shops/*Haat* bazaar, agricultural inputs and conversion of local units into standard units.

1.4 Fieldwork Organization

The NLSS project activities were led by the Projector Coordinator and Head of the Household Survey Section (HSS) under the general guidance of the Director General of the CBS. A core team was formed at the central level and constituted the Director General, Deputy Director General, Deputy Directors of Social Statistics Division and Statistical Officers of the Household Survey Section. These activities were directed and guided by the Advisory and Technical Committee meetings especially on questionnaire design, data collection in the field and analysis of the results.

1.4.1 Selection of field staff and training

The field staffs were selected from the CBS and different Branch Statistical Offices (BSOs). The field staff consists of supervisors, enumerators and data entry operators. There were 20 supervisors, 45 enumerators and 32 female interviewers selected for the training reserving 4 supervisors and 13 enumerators as extra so as to conduct the survey perpetually. Female interviewers were hired in order to take interviews in the questions assumed to be sensitive and related to women such as their marriage and maternity history and family planning practices.

There was a month long intensive training (from February 28 to March 30, 2003) on survey operation and various topics covered in the survey, related to living standards and socio-economic condition of the people for both the supervisors and enumerators. In addition, there was a separate training one for supervisors on community questionnaire and another for the data entry operators on data entry and verification. The training went heavily on thorough discussion of each questions, mock interviews and practical interviews in the field. Before the supervisor and enumerator's training, master's training was also provided to all the statistical officers of BSOs for thorough understanding of the questionnaire and effective supervision at the district level.

1.4.2 Field teams

Altogether 16 teams were deputed for fieldwork in different parts of the country assigning each team to the particular area (see Box 1). The teams were developed on the basis of the geographical location of the BSOs as well as their workload analysis and traveling time. Each team covered 27 PSUs on average. There was one supervisor, three enumerators and one data entry operator in each team. Of these, at least two female interviewers were included in each team. Each team was supported with logistics including equipments such as, laptop computer, solar panel, solar power box and other survey instruments and materials in the field. As a result of the obstacle in the field enumeration, some of the PSUs previously assigned had been transferred to the neighboring teams.

The supervisor worked as a team leader and was responsible for supervising, coordinating and monitoring the data collection activities. Other duties included completing community questionnaires, check household questionnaires thoroughly and handle data entry activities in the field. The assigned job of the enumerator was to visit the households, interview the household heads and other members of the family as required, complete the household questionnaire maintaining data quality and revisit the households if any inconsistencies were shown in data entry program. In addition, she had to enter household and community data into a computer, flag any inconsistencies to the supervisor as shown by the computer and get the entry verified by the supervisor.

1.4.3 Structure of the interviews

Each team was provided with the name list of 12 household heads with 6-extra just in case the selected household could not be found. The supervisor distributed the households among enumerators. After completion of several forms, the data entry operator entered the data collected so far. If any inconsistencies appeared in this process, the households were immediately revisited to correct the mistakes in the field. The supervisor visited the knowledgeable persons and community leaders to fill out the community questionnaire.

The role of supervision was very crucial in accomplishing such a comprehensive and multi-topic survey. Thus, extensive field supervision both from the centre (CBS) and from the districts (BSOs) was carried out during the survey period. Moreover, the central supervision was carried by the core team members the Household Survey Section while the district level supervision was made by the Statistical Officers of the BSOs.

Box 1: Allocation of PSUs by team

Team 1 Panchthar		Team 2 Dhankuta		Team 3 Sunsari		Team 4 Dhanusa	
<i>District</i>	<i>PSU</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>PSU</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>PSU</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>PSU</i>
Taplejung	4(1)	Morang	16(4)	Sunsari	11(2)	Solukhumbu	3(1)
Panchthar	3(1)	Dhankuta	4(1)	Bhojpur	4(1)	Okhaldhunga	2(0)
Ilam	5(1)	Tehrathum	2(1)	Khotang	3(1)	Siraha	8(2)
Jhapa	13(3)	Sankhuwasabha	5(1)	Saptari	9(2)	Dhanusa	11(2)
Total	25(6)	Total	27(7)	Total	27(6)	Total	24(5)
Team 5 Sindhuli		Team 6 Makwanpur		Team 7 Kavrepalanchok		Team 8 Lalitpur	
<i>District</i>	<i>PSU</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>PSU</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>PSU</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>PSU</i>
Udayapur	6(1)	Makwanpur	8(2)	Ramechhap	3(1)	Lalitpur	10(3)
Mahottari	8(2)	Rautahat	7(2)	Dolakha	5(1)	Bhaktapur	6(1)
Sarlahi	9(2)	Bara	8(2)	Sindhupalchok	10(3)	Kathmandu	6(2)
Sindhuli	5(1)	Parsa	7(1)	Kavrepalanchok	7(1)	Nuwakot	5(1)
Total	28(6)	Total	30(7)	Total	25(6)	Total	33(9)
Team 9 Kathmandu		Team 10 Gorkha		Team 11 Kaski		Team 12 Palpa	
<i>District</i>	<i>PSU</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>PSU</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>PSU</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>PSU</i>
Kathmandu	35(9)	Chitwan	9(1)	Tanahun	5(1)	Syangja	7(1)
		Gorkha	5(1)	Kaski	14(3)	Gulmi	5(1)
		Lamjung	4(1)	Myagdi	3(1)	Palpa	4(1)
		Manang	1(0)	Parbat	2(0)	Rupandehi	10(2)
		Nawalparasi	8(2)	Baglung	4(1)	Argkhanchi	4(1)
Total	35(9)	Total	27(5)	Total	28(6)	Total	30(6)
Team 13 Dang		Team 14 Banke		Team 15 Bajura		Team 16 Kanchanpur	
<i>District</i>	<i>PSU</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>PSU</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>PSU</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>PSU</i>
Kapilbastu	8(3)	Banke	7(1)	Bardiya	5(1)	Doti	4(1)
Pyuthan	4(1)	Surkhet	7(2)	Kalikot	3(1)	Kailali	8(1)
Rolpa	3(1)	Dailekh	4(1)	Mugu	2(1)	Kanchanpur	5(1)
Rukum	2(0)	Jajarkot	1(0)	Bajura	3(1)	Dandeldhura	2(0)
Salyan	3(1)	Dolpa	1(0)	Bajhang	4(1)	Baitadi	4(1)
Dang	6(1)	Jumla	1(0)	Achham	4(1)	Darchula	3(1)
Total	26(7)	Total	22(4)	Total	21(6)	Total	26(5)

NB: Numbers in parentheses indicate the panel PSUs.

1.4.4 Data collection

Data collection was carried out from April 2003 to April 2004 in an attempt to cover a complete cycle of agricultural activities and to capture seasonal variations in different variables. Majority of the process was completed in three phases: the first one from April 2003 to July 2003, the second one from August 2003 to November 2003 and the final one from December 2003 to February 2004. The samples were equally distributed among phases for both cross-section and panel PSUs considering their geographic distribution. Breaks between these phases were used for discussions over difficulties in the field and preparation for the next phase. During May 8-12 of 2003, discussions were held with data entry operators, supervisors and core teams members of the survey team at CBS to rectify some issues in the data entry program that came up in the field in the first round of the first phase. Conflict situations prevailing in different parts of the country hindered fieldwork in some of the PSUs and a fourth phase was created to complete the enumeration work in subsequent attempts and the fieldwork was extended till April 2004. Out of a total of 434 PSUs, 407 PSUs were completed in the first attempt, 14 PSUs were enumerated in the second attempt but 13 could not be enumerated at all.

1.5 Survey Difficulties

Some conflict-affected areas especially in the rural areas posed a great challenge for the CBS to conduct such an integrated household survey. The interviewers were on high alert in these areas, kept themselves in a very low profile, and in many instances were assisted by the local people. 12 PSUs could not be enumerated even after repeated attempts.

Table 1.5: Affected enumeration areas (PSUs) by sample, urban/rural, zone and region

District	Enumeration area	Sample	Urban/rural	Zone	Region
Kavre	Gokule-6	Cross-section	Rural	Hills	Central
Kalikot	Nanikot-7	Cross-section	Rural	Mountains	Mid-western
Bajhang	Khiratadi-5	Cross-section	Rural	Mountains	Far-western
Achham	Raniban-9	Cross-section	Rural	Hills	Far-western
Achham	Batulasen-3	Cross-section	Rural	Hills	Far-western
Achham	Kalagaun-1	Cross-section	Rural	Hills	Far-western
Baitadi	Kuwakot-8	Cross-section	Rural	Hills	Far-western
Baitadi	Bhatana-7	Cross-section	Rural	Hills	Far-western
Makwanpur	Shreepur Chhatiwan-8	Panel	Rural	Hills	Central
Kalikot	Dhoulagoh e-7	Panel	Rural	Mountains	Mid-western
Bajhang	Sainpasela-2	Panel	Rural	Mountains	Far-western
Achham	Bhatakatiya-1	Panel	Rural	Hills	Far-western
Kanchanpur	Pipaladi-2	Panel	Rural	Tarai	Far-western

Altogether 13³ rural enumeration areas (PSUs) could not be interviewed constituting 8 from the cross-section and 5 from the panel sample. The missing PSUs include 2 from Central Hills, 2 from Mid Western Mountains, 2 from Far Western Mountains, 6 from Far Western Hills and 1 from Far Western Tarai.

1.6 Data Management

Data collection, data entry, inconsistency checking and error removing were done in the field itself. A distinctive feature of NLSS II was the use of computers for data entry in the field. All the sixteen field teams were provided with Pentium II laptop computers with solar power supply for use in rural areas with no electricity.

The main goal of the fieldwork was to get actual figures from the respondents. To get the true figures from the respondents before the teams returned from the field (assigned ward) they had to go through all inconsistencies, errors or warnings. The enumerators revisited the households to correct the information whenever the data entry program showed any types of error. The data entry program developed in LSD composed of inconsistency corrections and error checks.

After the completion of the fieldwork, the teams sent the data diskettes back to the central office (CBS) from the field as soon as possible. The intensive field supervision from CBS included checking and verifying of the data entered comparing it with the filled data in the questionnaire.

Data processing and analysis were done using STATA statistical software package.

1.7 Survey Limitations

As already noted above, the survey was unable to reach/interview all the sampled PSUs and their households. With the consultation of the design experts it was decided not to replace the affected PSUs for enumeration and ultimately they were dropped. In a few exceptional cases, data entry could not be done in the field for some rural PSUs but was done at the nearest market or district headquarters. And despite every effort to reduce other limitations, we also acknowledge the usual difficulties inherent in a household survey covering all parts of the country (e.g. discrepancies in reported use of metric/non-metric units of measurements, a longer recall period resulting in under/over reporting of certain income source or consumption item) .

³ One of the panel PSUs from the Far Western Tarai vanished completely due to the merging of enumeration area to the Royal Shukla Phanta Wildlife Reserve by the government.

1.8 Contents in the report

This chapter described survey methodology and implementation. Forthcoming chapters in this volume present results on Demography (Chapter 2), Housing (Chapter 3), Access to Facilities (Chapter 4), Education (Chapter 5), Health (Chapter 6), Family Planning and Maternity (Chapter 7) and Migration and Children Away from Home (Chapter 8).

Volume Two of the report will contain results on Agriculture (Chapter 9), Consumption (Chapter 10), Income (Chapter 11), Employment Status (Chapter 12), Wage Employment (Chapter 13), Non-farm Enterprises (Chapter 14), Remittances (Chapter 15), Household Loans (Chapter 16), Adequacy of Consumption and Income (Chapter 17), and Government Services (Chapter 18).

Most tabulations in the report present results by development regions, ecological zones, urban/rural areas and household consumption quintiles.

- Five development regions: East, Central, West, Mid West, and Far West.
- Three ecological zones: Mountains, Hills, and Tarai.
- Two urban areas: Kathmandu Valley urban area and Other urban areas.
- Four rural areas:
 - East Hills/Mountains (from East and Central development region)
 - West Hills/Mountains (from West, Mid West and Far West development regions)
 - East Tarai (from East and Central development region)
 - West Tarai (from West, Mid West and Far West development regions).
- Consumption Quintiles:

Based on nominal per capita household consumption (consumption aggregation methodology will be described in Volume Two of the report), five consumption groups of equal population are generated.

CHAPTER II: DEMOGRAPHY

NLSS 2003/04 reveals that the percent of population in 0-14 years age group has decreased slightly from 42 to 39, that in 15-59 years age group has increased from 51 to 53, and that in 60 years and over age group remained about the same in the last eight years. Dependency ratio, sex ratio and household size exhibited a decreasing trend during the same period while the proportion of female-headed households increased from 14 percent to 20 percent. NLSS 2003/04 results are generally comparable with those of Population Census 2001.

Table 2.0: Summary statistics

<i>Description</i>	<i>Nepal Living Standards Survey</i>	
	<i>1995/96</i>	<i>2003/04</i>
<i>Percent of population (0-14 years)</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>39.6</i>
<i>Percent of population (15-59 years)</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>52.8</i>
<i>Percent of population (60 years and over)</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>7.6</i>
<i>Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females)</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>92.3</i>
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	<i>97.0</i>	<i>89.2</i>
<i>Household size</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.3</i>
<i>Percent of female headed households</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>19.6</i>

2.1 Introduction

It is important that welfare policies are formulated to represent different population groups in the country. Population structure provides a good estimate on the sizes of school age population, reproductive population, labor force, dependent population including young children and old people. This structure is the product of past trends in fertility, mortality and migration that in turn affect current levels of fertility, mortality and migration. Age and sex are two important components of population structure.

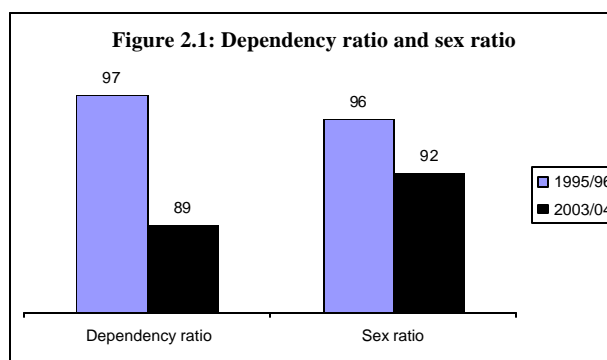
2.2 Distribution of Population by Age and Sex

The population distribution by age-sex is presented in tables 2.1-2.4. Among five-year age groups, 5-9 years age group has the highest proportion of population (13.7 percent). Among broader age groups, one sees that 52.8 percent of population is in 15-59 years of age, 39.6 percent below 15 years of age and 7.6 percent 60 years and above. Regarding the share of children below 15 years of age, Tarai has the highest (40.6 percent) while Hills has the lowest (38.4 percent).

Sex ratio (number of males per hundred females) is estimated to be 92 in the country. The sex ratio for working age population (15-59 years) is lower compared to that for younger (0-14) and older (60 and above) ages. It is higher in the urban areas than in rural areas. Among rural areas, West Hills/Mountains has the lowest ratio.

2.3 Dependency Ratio

The overall dependency ratio¹ of the country is 89 in 2003/04 compared to 97 in 1995/96 (Figure 2.1). It is much lower in urban areas (63) as compared to that in rural areas (95). Among ecological zones, Hills and Tarai have similar ratios while Mountains region has a slightly higher figure. Among development regions, the East has the lowest (83) while the Far-west has the highest (97), (Table 2.5).



¹ Dependency ratio is defined as the number of people in “dependent ages” of young ages (0-14) and old ages (60 years and above) per hundred people in “economically active ages” of 15-59 years.

2.4 Household Size and Distribution by Size

The average household size in the country is 5.3 according to NLSS 2003/04. Among ecological zones, the average household size is the highest in Tarai (6.7) and the lowest in Hills (4.9). Among development regions, the Far-west region ranks the highest with 5.9 while the West the lowest with 4.8. Urban areas have 4.8 persons per household on average and the differences between the Kathmandu valley and other urban areas are small. On the other hand, rural areas have 5.4 persons per household on average and inter-regional differences are larger. Rural West Mountains/Hills areas have the lowest household size (4.7) while rural West Tarai has the highest (6.0).

Looking at household distribution by the sizes in the whole country, over a third of the households have 5-6 persons, about 30 percent have 3-4 persons and the rest have 7 or more persons (Table 2.6).

2.5 Sex and Age of the Household Head

Composition of household head by sex and age is presented in Table 2.7. In Nepal, 19.6 percent of the households are headed by females. Among development regions, the West region has the highest proportion of female headed households (28.7 percent) while the Central has the lowest (15.7 percent). Among ecological zones, Hills has the highest proportion (24.3 percent) while the Mountains has the lowest (15.1 percent). Differences between rural and urban areas are smaller compared to intra-rural differences. Rural West Mountains/Hills have 29.4 percent of their households headed by females while this figure is only 14.1 percent in the East Tarai.

By age groups, NLSS II finds that about half of heads are aged 30-49 years.

Table 2.1: Distribution of population by age and sex groups for development regions

	(Percent)													
	Age Group (Years)													Total
	0-4	5 - 9	10 -14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Total
East														
Males	6.4	6.4	6.6	5.1	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.2	4.3	48.4
Females	6.6	6.5	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.8	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.7	3.5	51.6
Total	12.9	12.9	11.8	10.5	8.7	8.0	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.1	3.9	4.0	7.8	100.0
Sex Ratio	96.9	97.6	127.0	96.3	67.3	66.3	94.9	72.7	89.0	82.2	81.8	126.4	121.5	93.7
Central														
Males	6.9	6.7	6.2	5.1	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	3.9	48.5
Females	6.8	6.9	6.4	5.0	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.0	2.0	1.4	3.6	51.5
Total	13.7	13.6	12.7	10.0	7.5	6.6	6.6	5.8	5.5	3.8	3.9	3.0	7.4	100.0
Sex Ratio	101.7	96.5	97.1	101.6	77.9	73.6	83.3	90.5	96.5	89.3	94.6	113.3	108.3	94.2
West														
Males	6.2	7.2	7.2	5.5	2.7	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	4.6	47.0
Females	5.0	7.0	6.5	5.9	4.2	3.6	3.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.5	1.6	4.4	53.0
Total	11.2	14.3	13.7	11.4	6.9	5.6	6.0	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.2	9.1	100.0
Sex Ratio	125.7	102.9	110.7	93.5	64.9	58.0	60.7	63.2	73.0	70.2	68.4	96.3	104.0	88.7
Mid west														
Males	7.0	7.2	6.9	4.9	3.7	3.0	2.6	3.0	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.5	2.7	47.9
Females	6.3	7.1	6.6	6.2	5.1	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.9	1.8	1.6	1.3	3.3	52.1
Total	13.3	14.3	13.6	11.0	8.8	6.9	5.7	5.9	4.8	3.8	3.2	2.8	6.0	100.0
Sex Ratio	110.4	101.1	104.4	78.8	72.0	77.3	81.6	107.2	66.7	114.5	99.5	117.9	80.0	92.1
Far west														
Males	7.7	6.7	7.7	5.5	3.1	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.2	1.0	2.8	46.8
Females	7.4	7.9	5.8	6.9	4.9	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.0	3.1	53.2
Total	15.1	14.5	13.5	12.5	8.0	6.4	5.7	4.9	4.1	4.1	3.2	2.0	6.0	100.0
Sex Ratio	103.9	84.7	132.8	80.1	62.1	71.2	77.7	58.5	80.7	122.7	61.6	103.7	91.0	88.0

Table 2.2: Distribution of population by age and sex groups for ecological zones

(Percent)

	Age Group (Years)												Total	
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59		60+
Nepal														
Males	6.7	6.8	6.7	5.2	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.7	3.9	48.0
Females	6.4	6.9	6.1	5.5	4.6	4.0	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.5	3.7	52.0
Total	13.1	13.7	12.8	10.7	7.9	6.8	6.0	5.3	5.1	4.1	3.8	3.2	7.6	100.0
Sex Ratio	105.3	97.6	109.6	93.6	70.6	69.1	80.3	80.6	85.3	87.6	83.4	113.6	106.2	92.3
Mountains														
Males	7.0	6.6	6.1	4.4	3.5	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.0	1.5	2.0	4.3	47.6
Females	7.4	6.7	6.0	5.7	4.7	3.6	2.7	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.8	4.4	52.4
Total	14.4	13.3	12.1	10.1	8.2	6.2	4.9	5.5	5.4	3.9	3.5	3.8	8.7	100.0
Sex Ratio	94.4	97.9	102.0	76.2	74.4	71.0	80.2	88.9	112.4	108.7	72.9	113.3	97.8	90.8
Hills														
Males	5.9	6.3	6.8	5.5	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	4.2	46.8
Females	5.9	6.7	6.7	5.6	4.7	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.1	2.2	1.5	4.6	53.2
Total	11.8	13.0	13.5	11.1	7.6	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.3	4.0	3.9	3.1	8.7	100.0
Sex Ratio	100.9	94.8	101.1	99.6	62.1	71.9	73.8	81.6	76.1	86.2	75.7	100.5	91.5	87.8
Tarai														
Males	7.3	7.1	6.7	5.0	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	3.6	49.1
Females	6.6	7.1	5.6	5.5	4.5	4.3	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.4	2.8	50.9
Total	14.0	14.3	12.3	10.5	8.1	7.2	6.2	5.1	4.9	4.2	3.8	3.1	6.4	100.0
Sex Ratio	110.2	99.7	119.2	91.1	77.4	66.9	85.8	78.5	90.4	86.1	92.0	125.7	127.7	96.3

Table 2.3: Distribution of population by age and sex groups for urban Nepal

(Percent)

	Age Group (Years)													Total
	0-4	5 - 9	10 -14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	
URBAN														
Males	4.4	5.1	5.9	6.0	4.9	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.1	1.9	1.6	4.3	49.9
Females	4.5	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.2	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.2	2.3	1.5	1.7	4.2	50.1
Total	8.9	9.9	11.2	11.4	10.1	8.2	7.1	7.1	6.5	4.4	3.4	3.3	8.5	100.0
Sex Ratio	99.2	104.9	110.8	110.6	93.4	83.6	93.1	91.7	102.8	89.1	123.7	92.3	101.4	99.7
Kath. Valley														
Males	3.8	3.8	5.0	5.7	5.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.4	1.8	1.7	1.7	4.7	50.0
Females	3.7	3.8	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.5	3.8	4.3	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	4.6	50.0
Total	7.5	7.6	10.0	10.5	10.7	9.8	8.0	8.6	6.6	4.0	3.6	3.6	9.4	100.0
Sex Ratio	102.2	100.2	99.2	119.5	100.9	78.4	113.3	101.4	104.2	83.7	90.1	92.1	101.6	99.8
Other														
Males	4.8	5.8	6.4	6.1	4.6	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.2	2.0	1.5	4.0	49.9
Females	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.2	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.4	1.3	1.6	4.0	50.1
Total	9.7	11.2	11.9	11.9	9.8	7.4	6.6	6.2	6.4	4.6	3.3	3.1	8.0	100.0
Sex Ratio	98.0	106.7	116.6	106.4	89.2	87.7	81.5	84.9	102.1	91.7	150.4	92.5	101.3	99.6

Table 2.4: Distribution of population by age and sex groups for rural Nepal

	(Percent)													Total
	Age Group (Years)													
	0-4	5 - 9	10 -14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	
RURAL														
Males	7.1	7.1	6.9	5.0	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.7	3.8	47.7
Females	6.7	7.3	6.3	5.6	4.5	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.2	1.4	3.6	52.3
Total	13.8	14.4	13.1	10.6	7.5	6.5	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.0	3.9	3.1	7.4	100.0
Sex Ratio	106.0	96.7	109.4	90.7	66.0	66.2	77.7	78.0	81.6	87.3	78.4	118.0	107.2	91.0
East Mts./Hills														
Males	6.4	6.5	6.8	5.6	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	4.4	47.8
Females	6.7	6.8	7.0	5.0	4.8	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	1.7	2.1	1.6	4.4	52.2
Total	13.1	13.3	13.9	10.7	7.8	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	8.9	100.0
Sex Ratio	96.3	96.3	96.7	111.7	62.1	83.9	80.9	82.0	94.8	96.4	69.2	105.1	100.7	91.7
West Mts./Hills														
Males	6.6	7.0	7.1	4.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.5	3.9	45.0
Females	6.2	7.7	6.7	6.4	4.3	3.7	3.5	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.4	1.4	4.7	55.0
Total	12.8	14.7	13.8	11.3	6.5	5.8	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.2	2.9	8.5	100.0
Sex Ratio	106.4	91.5	106.8	76.3	52.6	55.1	57.2	76.8	58.0	84.0	75.1	107.2	82.3	81.7
East Tarai														
Males	7.8	7.3	6.4	4.4	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.9	3.5	48.2
Females	7.7	7.6	5.5	5.1	4.3	4.7	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.4	2.5	51.8
Total	15.5	14.9	11.9	9.5	7.2	7.6	6.2	4.9	4.8	4.1	4.2	3.3	6.0	100.0
Sex Ratio	101.4	96.2	117.5	85.4	69.1	60.3	85.1	81.3	88.4	81.3	92.3	142.0	138.3	93.2
West Tarai														
Males	7.4	7.3	7.4	5.7	3.9	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.5	3.6	49.7
Females	5.5	6.9	6.1	6.0	4.9	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.4	3.0	50.3
Total	13.0	14.3	13.5	11.7	8.8	6.4	6.0	5.2	4.4	4.0	3.4	2.8	6.6	100.0
Sex Ratio	133.9	105.7	119.6	94.3	80.8	73.1	86.8	68.6	84.0	93.9	67.9	108.3	120.1	98.8

Table 2.5: Distribution of population by broad age groups and dependency ratio, Nepal

	(Percent)						
	00 - 14 years	15-59 years		60 years and older	Total	Dependency Ratio	
		Males	Females			Census 2001	NLSS II
Development Region							
East	37.6	24.7	29.8	7.8	100	81.7	83.3
Central	39.9	24.8	27.8	7.4	100	79.7	89.9
West	39.2	21.7	30.0	9.1	100	90.9	93.2
Mid West	41.2	24.2	28.7	6.0	100	89.3	89.2
Far West	43.1	21.9	29.0	6.0	100	93.2	96.5
Ecological Zone							
Mountains	39.9	23.6	27.9	8.7	100	89.8	94.4
Hills	38.4	23.5	29.4	8.7	100	84.7	89.1
Tarai	40.6	24.3	28.7	6.4	100	84.1	88.7
Urban/Rural							
Urban	30.0	30.2	31.2	8.5	100	63.3	62.7
Rural	41.3	22.8	28.5	7.4	100	88.8	94.9
Nepal	39.6	23.9	28.9	7.6	100	84.7	89.2

Dependency ratio is the ratio of total population in 0-14 and 60+ age groups to total population in 15-59 age group.

Table 2.6: Average household size and its distribution by size category

	Household Size (Persons)		Household size groups (Percent)					Total
	Census 2001	NLSS II	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9 & more	
Development Region								
East	5.28	5.25	8.9	30.7	36.8	15.3	8.4	100
Central	5.49	5.43	10.1	27.1	36.6	16.2	9.9	100
West	5.30	4.80	15.4	33.8	30.3	14.8	5.7	100
Mid West	5.64	5.41	9.6	33.7	33.8	12.2	10.8	100
Far West	5.94	5.73	9.5	26.1	34.1	17.8	12.4	100
Ecological Zone								
Mountains	5.28	5.06	11.7	30.8	35.1	14.6	7.8	100
Hills	5.17	4.91	12.8	33.3	34.2	13.5	6.2	100
Tarai	5.75	6.66	8.8	27.0	35.4	17.2	11.7	100
Urban								
Urban	4.86	4.82	14.2	35.7	31.7	11.2	7.2	100
Kath. Valley	4.56	4.84	12.1	37.8	32.2	10.2	7.7	100
Other	5.00	4.81	15.3	34.5	31.5	11.7	6.9	100
Rural								
Rural	5.56	5.36	10.1	29.0	35.4	16.2	9.3	100
East Mts./Hills	-	5.26	10.0	28.6	37.3	15.8	8.3	100
West Mts./Hills	-	4.73	14.4	34.8	32.9	13.1	4.8	100
East Tarai	-	5.64	7.4	25.9	38.0	17.8	10.8	100
West Tarai	-	5.98	9.0	26.6	31.4	18.3	14.8	100
Nepal	5.44	5.27	10.8	30.1	34.8	15.3	8.9	100

Table 2.7: Age and sex of household head

(Percent)

	Female Household Head		Age of Household Head						Total
	Census 2001	NLSS II	<=19	20-29	30-40	40-49	50-59	60 and +	
			Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	
Development Region									
East	13.5	17.3	0.3	10.4	21.8	23.7	21.9	22.0	100
Central	11.4	15.7	0.6	10.7	25.9	24.7	19.4	18.8	100
West	23.3	28.7	0.8	9.8	23.1	23.6	19.9	22.8	100
Mid West	13.9	20.0	1.7	19.0	26.3	23.9	16.7	12.4	100
Far West	13.9	20.8	2.1	16.6	25.2	27.3	14.5	14.4	100
Ecological Zone									
Mountains	14.3	15.1	1.9	12.4	20.6	23.6	19.5	22.1	100
Hills	19.2	24.3	0.6	12.2	24.1	23.4	18.4	21.4	100
Tarai	10.7	15.9	0.8	11.4	25.1	25.2	20.4	17.0	100
Urban	17.0	19.1	0.8	12.6	24.6	24.8	18.6	18.6	100
Kath. Valley	16.6	18.9	0.1	12.0	25.5	21.7	19.9	20.7	100
Other	17.2	19.2	1.1	12.9	24.0	26.5	17.9	17.5	100
Rural	14.5	16.7	0.8	11.7	24.3	24.2	19.6	19.5	100
East Mts./Hills	-	17.7	0.7	9.9	23.3	24.4	17.9	23.8	100
West Mts./Hills	-	29.4	0.8	13.5	23.1	23.0	19.2	20.5	100
East Tarai	-	14.1	0.2	10.8	25.5	24.0	22.4	17.0	100
West Tarai	-	18.8	2.0	13.2	25.3	26.1	17.2	16.3	100
Nepal	14.9	19.6	0.8	11.8	24.3	24.3	19.4	19.4	100

CHAPTER III: HOUSING

NLSS II estimates that 92 percent of households reside in their own housing units, this constitutes only a 2 percentage points decrease from 1995/96. The proportion of renters has increased from 2 to 5 percent in the last eight years. Average size of dwelling declined from 604 to 531 square feet during the same period. The proportion of households occupying housing units with cement-bonded outer walls, concrete or galvanized sheet roof, and cemented/tiled floor have all increased between these two periods. Similarly, household's access to electricity and piped water has increased from 14 to 37 percent and from 33 to 44 percent respectively. Almost 39 percent of households now have toilet facility in their own dwellings, compared to 22 percent in 1995/96.

Table 3.0: Summary statistics

<i>Description</i>	<i>Nepal Living Standards Survey</i>	
	<i>1995/96</i>	<i>2003/04</i>
<i>Percent of households who reside in their own housing unit</i>	93.8	91.6
<i>Percent of households occupying housing units for rent</i>	2.2	5.4
<i>Average size of dwelling (sq. ft.)</i>	604	531
<i>Percent of households living in structures with</i>		
<i>Cement bonded walls</i>	10.7	18.3
<i>Concrete roof</i>	5.7	13.6
<i>Galvanized-sheet roof</i>	11.2	21.0
<i>Cement/tile floor</i>	5.1	15.2
<i>Percent of households with access to electricity</i>	14.1	37.2
<i>Percent of households having access to piped water</i>	32.8	43.9
<i>Percent of households with own toilet facility</i>	21.6	38.7

3.1 Introduction

Housing refers to a dwelling or a housing unit. This chapter looks at housing features in terms of ownership, construction materials, dwelling size and access to utilities and amenities such as electricity, piped water, cooking fuel and sanitary facilities as measured in NLSS II.

3.2 Occupancy Status

Housing occupants are broadly categorized into owner, renter, rent-free and others.¹ 92 percent of the households reside in their own housing units, 5 percent are renters (pay rent) and 2 percent live on rent-free housing units. Not surprisingly, 24 percent of households in urban areas pay rent and the proportion is 33 percent in the Kathmandu valley urban areas alone. Renters account for 14 percent of households from the richest consumption quintile, while the figure is 2 or below for bottom three quintiles (Table 3.1).

3.3 Number of Rooms, Area of Dwelling and Housing Plot

A dwelling size is measured by number of rooms and its surface area. This is shown in table 3.5. Average number of rooms per household is 3.7 in the country. While urban households have one more room than rural households on average (4.5 versus 3.5), households from the richest consumption quintile have two more rooms on average relative to those households from the poorest quintile, indicating greater degree of crowding in poorer households.

Surface area of a dwelling² measures space available for each household inside that dwelling. Average surface area of dwelling is 531 square feet in the country. This area increases markedly moving from households from the poorest consumption quintile to the richest quintile. Urban area dwellings have an additional 63 sq. ft. of surface area on average over rural area dwellings. Other regional differences are small.

Land area surrounding the dwelling is also important and it is measured by area of the housing plot³. Average area of housing plot is estimated to be 1473 sq. ft. in the country. Among development regions, the East has the largest plot area on average. Urban-rural differences are not large, although

¹ Housing unit occupied by owner's household is termed as owner occupied while that housing unit for which the occupant actually pays rent is termed as rented-in and the occupant is a renter. Rent-free housing unit is the one that is occupied with permission of the owner without paying any rent to the owner. Housing unit occupied without the consent or knowledge of the house-owner and squatters are reported in the "others" category.

² The space available for the dwelling of people inside the rooms (including kitchen, bath room and toilet) of the house determines the size of dwelling.

³ Housing plot includes building area and surrounding area up to 1400 sq. ft. (that is, 4 anna in Mountains and Hills and 8 dhur in Tarai).

as one would expect, in the Kathmandu valley urban area housing plots on average are the smallest in the country.

3.4 Construction Material of Outer Walls

Table 3.2 shows distribution of households occupying housing units by construction materials of outer walls. 48 percent of housing units are walled by mud-bonded bricks/stones. Other materials include "wood and tree branches" (19 percent), "cement bonded bricks/stones and concrete" (18 percent) and "others"⁴ (16 percent).

The proportion of households occupying housing units structure with "cement bonded bricks/stones and concrete" outer walls (often classified as "super pukky") is 57 percent in urban areas and only 11 percent in rural areas. Among rural areas, the West Tarai has the highest proportion (22 percent) and the East Mountains/Hills the lowest (5 percent). Proportion of households with dwellings walled by mud-bonded bricks/stones is much higher in the Hills and the Mountains, while those walled by "wood/branches" is higher in Tarai areas.

There is a clear association between quality of dwelling walls and household consumption. Richer households are more likely to wall their housing units with either cement/concrete or bricks/stones while poorer households wall them with bricks/stones, wood/branches and other materials.

3.5 Materials for Roofing

More durable roofing materials like galvanized sheet and concrete are used in 21 and 14 percent, respectively, of the households' housing units in the country. On the other hand, the proportion of households residing in housing units roofed with straw/thatch is 32 percent, followed by tiles/slates' share of 30 percent, and "others" (earth, mud, wood, plank, etc.) share of 3 percent in the country (Table 3.3).

Percent of galvanized sheet/concrete roofed dwellings is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas (81 percent versus 26 percent). Among rural areas, the East Hills/Mountains and the East Tarai are most likely to have their housing units roofed with straw/thatch while the West Hills/Mountains and the West Tarai with tile/slate. Among development regions, the proportion of straw/thatch roofed structures records to 55 percent in the East followed by the Mid-west (45 percent) while this proportion is only 11 percent in the Far-west; most of the structures in the Far-west are roofed using tiles or slates (79 percent). Only 14 percent of total households are residing in the buildings that are

⁴ "Other" category includes the structures with no outer walls, structures walled with un-baked bricks, etc.

concrete-roofed. Among development regions, the proportion varies between 5 percent (the East) and 20 percent (the West). Tarai (16 percent) has the slightly higher percentage compared to Hills (14 percent).

Distribution of galvanized sheet/concrete roofed housing units is very pro-rich. 72 percent of households from the richest consumption quintile occupy housing units roofed by these durable materials while the same proportion is a mere 8 percent among households from the poorest quintile. More than 60 percent of dwellings from the poorest quintile are roofed by straw/thatch.

3.6 Flooring materials

Earth is the most common flooring material in the country. 79 percent of the households have their housing units with earth flooring. On the other hand, better flooring material such as cement/tile is used in only 15 percent of housing units (Table 3.4).

Among development regions, about 20 percent of housing units are floored with cement/tile in the West and Central regions, whereas this figure is only 7 percent in the Far-west. More than half of the dwellings in urban areas have cement/tiled floors, compared to less than 10 percent in rural areas.

More than 90 percent of housing units occupied by households from the bottom three consumption quintiles have earth flooring. And 46 percent of those households from the richest quintile have cement/tiled flooring, indicating a strong link between quality of dwelling flooring and per capita consumption.

3.7 Access to Drinking Water Supply

The piped water is considered as a source of safe water. As shown in Table 3.6, only 4 percent of households in Nepal have access to drinking water piped to the house and 30 percent have their drinking water piped but outside the house. The remaining 56 percent of households depend on covered well (37 percent), open well (5 percent) and others (14 percent).⁵

Among development regions, the West has the highest proportion of households having access to piped drinking water (59 percent) while the East has the lowest (32 percent). Among ecological zones, Tarai has the least access to piped water (15 percent), where about 75 percent of households fetch drinking water from covered-wells. Urban areas, as expected, have better access to safe water relative

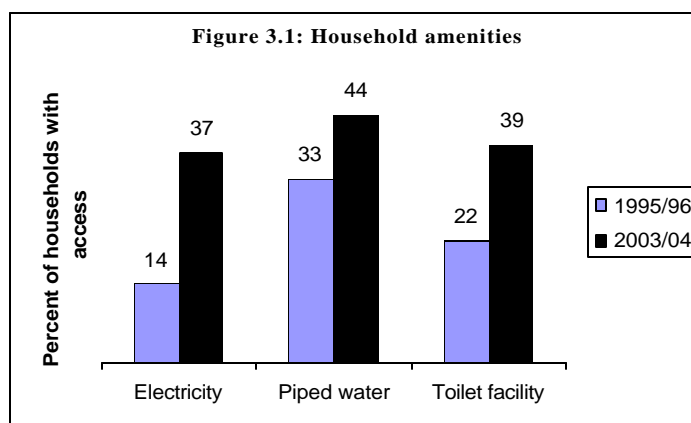
⁵ "Other" sources include river, stream, pond, etc.

to rural areas (68 percent versus 39 percent). Among rural areas, Hills/Mountains seem to fare better than their Tarai counterparts.

Access to piped water is positively associated with household consumption. 39 percent of households in the richest quintile have their drinking water piped to their housing units. This figure is only 3 percent among households in the poorest quintile.

3.8 Access to Household Utilities and Amenities

Table 3.7 presents households' access to various utilities and amenities. Overall, 37 percent of the households have access to electricity in their dwellings. Urban-rural difference is large (87 percent versus 27 percent), but so is the gap between the poorest and the richest (78 percent versus 10 percent). Only 6 percent of households in the country have access to telephones, but the distribution is highly pro-urban and pro-rich as seen in Table 3.7.



12 percent of the households have access to sanitary (sewerage) system⁶ in the country. And it is concentrated in urban areas (54 percent) and the richest quintile (35 percent). Access to garbage disposal⁷ facility is worse than the sanitary system. Only 8 percent of the households in Nepal have garbage collection/disposal facility. Urban-rural and rich-poor gaps are even starker. The proportion of households with proper toilet facility in their dwellings is 39 percent. Distribution across urban/rural and quintile groups are highly skewed, similar to other amenities described above.

3.9 Fuel Used for Cooking

3.9.1 Main fuel used for cooking

The main cooking fuel in the country is firewood. Overall, 69 percent of households use firewood as their main source of cooking fuel (Table 3.8). This is followed by cow-dung (16 percent), LPG (8 percent) and kerosene (5 percent). However, LPG is the main fuel in urban areas (41 percent),

⁶ Sanitary (sewerage) system refers to the liquid wastes connected to underground drains.

⁷ Garbage disposal refers to solid wastes collected by public and private collector.

especially in the Kathmandu valley urban area (65 percent). Among rural areas, more than 90 percent of Hills/Mountains households use firewood while a significant proportion of Tarai households seem to use “cow-dung/leaves/straw/thatch”. Across consumption quintiles, use of LPG and kerosene as main cooking fuel is very pro-rich.

3.9.2 Households that used and collected firewood

Previous section considered only the primary source of cooking fuel. Table 3.9 presents use and collection of firewood as both primary and secondary source of cooking fuel. 84 percent of households use firewood for cooking in the country, and 88 percent of these firewood-user households collect it themselves. As expected, use and collection of firewood is less prevalent in urban households compared to their rural counterparts.

3.9.3 Place of firewood collection

Distribution of place of firewood collection is shown in Table 3.10. 61 percent of households in Nepal collect their firewood from the forest: community managed forest (31 percent) and government forest (30 percent). The decline in the share of government forest and increase in the share of community managed forest as firewood collection place over the last eight years is a direct consequence of increase in community ownership of forests in the country. Remaining places include own land (26 percent) and unspecified place (13 percent). Community forest as the primary place of firewood collection is prevalent in rural West Tarai and rural West Hills/Mountains. Richer households are more likely to use their own land and community forest for this purpose, while poorer households resort to government forest and unspecified sources.

3.9.4 Stove used for cooking

An additional question was asked in NLSS 2003/04 about the type of stove used by households. Table 3.11 shows that 55 percent of households use mud-stove for cooking purposes, followed by open fire-place (28 percent), kerosene/gas stove (15 percent) and smokeless stove (2 percent). Urban areas use kerosene/gas stove as their main stove. And the pattern is similar for richer households relative to their poorer counterparts.

3.10 Fodder Collection

As seen in table 3.12, 75 percent of country’s households collect fodder. The proportion is quite small in urban areas and among households in the richest consumption quintile. For these collectors, the most common place of collection is their own land (58 percent). Not surprisingly, collector households from richer households are more likely to own their own place of collection.

Table 3.1: Distribution of households by occupancy status

	Owner	Renter	Rent-free	Other	Total
(Percent)					
Development Region					
East	93.5	3.5	2.3	0.6	100
Central	89.9	7.3	2.5	0.3	100
West	90.4	5.4	3.1	1.1	100
Mid West	92.3	5.0	2.5	0.3	100
Far West	96.1	2.8	1.1	0.0	100
Ecological Zone					
Mountains	95.5	0.5	3.5	0.5	100
Hills	89.5	7.8	2.2	0.5	100
Tarai	93.0	3.8	2.6	0.6	100
Urban	72.0	23.5	3.8	0.7	100
Kath. Valley	62.5	33.1	3.0	1.4	100
Other	77.2	18.2	4.3	0.4	100
Rural	95.5	1.8	2.2	0.5	100
East Mts./Hills	96.8	1.6	1.6	0.0	100
West Mts./Hills	93.6	2.9	2.8	0.8	100
East Tarai	96.2	0.8	2.5	0.6	100
West Tarai	95.1	2.5	1.9	0.6	100
Consumption Quintile					
Poorest	97.3	0.2	1.8	0.8	100
Second	95.5	1.6	2.7	0.2	100
Third	94.3	2.3	3.1	0.4	100
Fourth	91.8	5.9	1.7	0.6	100
Richest	82.8	13.6	2.9	0.7	100
Nepal	91.6	5.4	2.5	0.5	100

Table 3.2: Distribution of households by construction material of outer walls

					(Percent)
	Cement Bonded Bricks/Stones and Concrete	Mud Bonded Bricks/Stones	Wood/ Branches	Others	Total
Development Region					
East	10.8	29.2	33.4	26.6	100
Central	23.6	40.9	14.2	21.3	100
West	25.3	64.1	6.7	4.0	100
Mid West	11.3	72.9	14.1	1.7	100
Far West	9.5	53.2	30.6	6.7	100
Ecological Zone					
Mountains	1.5	90.4	4.0	4.1	100
Hills	18.3	72.6	5.5	3.5	100
Tarai	20.9	16.8	33.2	29.1	100
Urban					
	57.1	27.7	9.1	6.1	100
Kath. Valley	65.8	34.2	0.0	0.0	100
Other	52.4	24.1	14.1	9.4	100
Rural					
	10.7	51.4	20.4	17.6	100
East Mts./Hills	5.2	76.7	10.6	7.6	100
West Mts./Hills	7.7	90.8	1.4	0.2	100
East Tarai	11.8	9.2	36.3	42.7	100
West Tarai	21.8	33.4	34.2	10.6	100
Consumption Quintile					
Poorest	3.1	41.0	32.9	23.0	100
Second	4.0	53.6	23.0	19.3	100
Third	8.6	52.0	20.6	18.8	100
Fourth	16.4	51.8	16.6	15.2	100
Richest	48.2	40.1	5.7	6.1	100
Nepal	18.3	47.5	18.5	15.7	100

Table 3.3: Distribution of households by construction material of roof

	Straw/Thatch	Galvanized Sheet	Concrete	Tile/Slate	Others	Total
(Percent)						
Development Region						
East	54.6	30.9	5.3	6.7	2.5	100
Central	23.0	18.8	17.9	39.9	0.5	100
West	21.3	26.7	19.9	26.9	5.2	100
Mid West	45.4	8.4	11.0	26.8	8.4	100
Far West	10.8	1.6	7.2	78.9	1.5	100
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	32.9	13.6	0.0	36.2	17.4	100
Hills	34.1	24.4	13.7	24.9	2.9	100
Tarai	30.5	19.0	15.6	34.0	0.9	100
Urban						
	8.1	32.8	48.4	10.0	0.7	100
Kath. Valley	0.0	30.1	64.4	4.5	0.9	100
Other	12.6	34.3	39.6	13.0	0.5	100
Rural						
	37.1	18.7	6.8	34.0	3.5	100
East Mts./Hills	47.9	22.3	4.0	23.5	2.4	100
West Mts./Hills	33.4	17.8	2.4	37.1	9.3	100
East Tarai	39.5	20.4	3.9	35.6	0.7	100
West Tarai	21.1	11.0	23.9	42.6	1.4	100
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	61.9	6.5	1.9	27.3	2.4	100
Second	42.8	11.9	4.7	37.6	3.1	100
Third	36.3	17.0	4.1	38.6	3.9	100
Fourth	24.8	29.3	10.0	32.2	3.8	100
Richest	8.5	33.2	38.7	17.7	1.9	100
Nepal	32.3	21.0	13.6	30.1	3.0	100

Table 3.4: Distribution of households by construction material of floor

	(Percent)				
	Earth	Cement/ Tile	Wood	Other	Total
Development Region					
East	80.7	10.2	8.1	1.1	100
Central	75.6	19.3	2.5	2.6	100
West	75.8	19.7	3.8	0.7	100
Mid West	87.9	10.4	1.2	0.5	100
Far West	90.6	6.8	1.5	1.1	100
Ecological Zone					
Mountains	93.1	0.0	5.9	1.0	100
Hills	78.4	16.2	3.8	1.6	100
Tarai	78.3	16.7	3.7	1.4	100
Urban					
	37.5	54.7	2.5	5.4	100
Kath. Valley	27.1	64.2	1.0	7.7	100
Other	43.2	49.5	3.3	4.1	100
Rural					
	87.7	7.4	4.2	0.7	100
East Mts./Hills	89.5	4.6	5.6	0.3	100
West Mts./Hills	91.1	4.4	4.1	0.4	100
East Tarai	86.7	7.2	4.9	1.2	100
West Tarai	81.4	17.2	1.0	0.5	100
Consumption Quintile					
Poorest	96.9	0.6	2.3	0.3	100
Second	94.3	1.9	3.3	0.4	100
Third	90.4	3.8	4.7	1.1	100
Fourth	81.9	12.6	4.4	1.1	100
Richest	46.1	46.0	4.4	3.5	100
Nepal	79.4	15.2	3.9	1.5	100

Table 3.5: Average number of rooms and average size of dwelling

	Average Number of Rooms	Average size of Dwelling (Sq. Ft.)	Average Area of Housing Plot* (Sq. Ft.)
Development Region			
East	3.5	533	1648
Central	3.6	529	1329
West	3.6	559	1570
Mid West	4.1	488	1324
Far West	3.7	529	1552
Ecological Zone			
Mountains	3.7	554	1404
Hills	3.8	556	1446
Tarai	3.5	504	1510
Urban			
	4.5	584	1448
Kath. Valley	4.8	589	1162
Other	4.3	581	1606
Rural			
	3.5	521	1478
East Mts./Hills	3.4	551	1473
West Mts./Hills	3.8	535	1442
East Tarai	3.3	492	1488
West Tarai	3.6	508	1523
Consumption Quintile			
Poorest	2.6	385	1265
Second	3.1	447	1388
Third	3.3	497	1438
Fourth	3.9	566	1573
Richest	4.8	686	1614
Nepal			
	3.7	531	1473

* Includes area surrounding the dwelling.

Table 3.6: Distribution of households by source of drinking water

	(Percent)					
	Piped to House	Piped outside of House	Covered Well	Open Well	Other	Totals
Development Region						
East	12.6	19.6	50.7	6.0	11.1	100
Central	20.5	27.8	35.0	4.5	12.2	100
West	14.1	45.0	27.7	2.6	10.6	100
Mid West	7.0	28.3	29.3	8.0	27.4	100
Far West	3.0	29.5	42.9	1.5	23.1	100
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	10.5	61.8	1.2	2.5	24.1	100
Hills	23.5	46.3	4.1	4.6	21.5	100
Tarai	6.2	8.5	74.6	5.1	5.6	100
Urban						
	53.3	14.3	25.3	3.4	3.9	100
Kath. Valley	78.6	9.7	5.8	3.0	2.9	100
Other	39.3	16.8	35.9	3.6	4.4	100
Rural						
	6.7	32.5	39.6	4.9	16.2	100
East Mts./Hills	14.1	55.6	4.4	5.6	20.3	100
West Mts./Hills	8.6	54.9	2.2	3.6	30.7	100
East Tarai	2.7	6.1	77.2	5.3	8.7	100
West Tarai	0.3	13.7	79.2	5.4	1.5	100
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	2.6	25.0	43.5	8.2	20.7	100
Second	5.2	28.7	42.6	5.6	18.0	100
Third	5.7	33.2	41.4	4.6	15.1	100
Fourth	10.8	34.5	38.6	3.2	12.9	100
Richest	39.0	25.8	24.7	3.0	7.6	100
Nepal	14.4	29.5	37.2	4.7	14.2	100

Table 3.7: Percentage of households with access to various facilities

	Electricity	Telephone	Sanitary System	Garbage Disposal	(Percent) Toilet
Development Region					
East	29.0	4.0	5.8	2.4	39.4
Central	46.1	11.1	22.2	16.7	39.5
West	48.3	4.2	8.8	5.4	51.1
Mid West	21.6	1.3	5.8	3.3	24.1
Far West	14.2	2.0	2.8	0.0	19.8
Ecological Zone					
Mountains	14.8	0.0	1.0	0.3	36.0
Hills	41.9	9.5	18.7	14.3	48.7
Tarai	36.2	3.8	7.4	3.3	29.6
Urban					
	87.4	31.9	54.4	45.0	81.3
Kath. Valley	99.1	51.3	98.1	83.0	98.9
Other	80.9	21.2	30.4	24.1	71.6
Rural					
	27.3	1.1	3.7	0.8	30.3
East Mts./Hills	25.3	2.5	5.5	1.9	39.4
West Mts./Hills	26.2	0.3	2.8	0.2	35.0
East Tarai	27.4	0.5	2.6	0.5	19.9
West Tarai	32.0	1.1	4.7	0.5	29.3
Consumption Quintile					
Poorest	10.3	0.0	2.4	0.3	9.5
Second	16.5	0.1	3.1	0.8	17.4
Third	24.6	0.2	4.2	1.5	25.9
Fourth	40.2	1.7	8.0	4.1	44.0
Richest	77.5	23.3	34.9	27.2	79.1
Nepal	37.2	6.1	12.1	8.0	38.7

Table 3.8: Distribution of households by main fuel used for cooking

	Wood	Cowdung/Leaves/ Straw /Thatch	LPG	Kerosene	Other Fuels*	Total
(Percent)						
Development Region						
East	65.5	26.8	3.6	2.3	1.8	100
Central	59.5	17.0	14.4	7.5	1.6	100
West	73.1	10.3	8.6	3.8	4.2	100
Mid West	85.4	6.1	2.9	4.0	1.7	100
Far West	92.2	1.4	0.9	2.1	3.5	100
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100
Hills	76.8	1.3	13.3	6.5	2.1	100
Tarai	57.0	31.9	4.7	3.6	2.8	100
Urban						
Kath. Valley	2.5	3.7	64.6	28.1	1.1	100
Other	46.1	5.4	27.6	15.4	5.5	100
Rural						
East Mts./Hills	76.7	17.8	1.8	1.6	2.0	100
West Mts./Hills	92.4	1.2	2.7	2.7	1.0	100
East Tarai	94.6	0.3	1.9	1.3	1.9	100
West Tarai	53.4	43.6	0.8	0.6	1.6	100
West Tarai	70.5	20.0	2.3	2.6	4.6	100
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	74.1	25.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100
Second	77.5	21.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	100
Third	77.5	18.1	0.4	2.7	1.3	100
Fourth	75.0	15.7	2.0	4.5	2.8	100
Richest	47.9	3.0	31.4	12.2	5.5	100
Nepal	69.1	15.7	8.2	4.7	2.3	100

* Other fuels includes electricity, bio-gas, coal/charcoal and other categories

Table 3.9: Percentage of households using and collecting firewood

	Households using firewood	Firewood user households collecting firewood
Development Region		
East	81.7	84.5
Central	78.1	86.0
West	86.0	89.8
Mid West	92.3	91.2
Far West	97.5	93.8
Ecological Zone		
Mountains	100.0	96.8
Hills	81.7	94.1
Tarai	83.0	80.1
Urban		
Kath. Valley	7.3	22.9
Other	63.2	64.0
Rural		
East Mts./Hills	95.7	96.0
West Mts./Hills	97.2	96.6
East Tarai	84.7	82.2
West Tarai	90.2	84.7
Consumption Quintile		
Poorest	89.9	95.0
Second	93.1	93.9
Third	91.4	88.8
Fourth	90.0	85.1
Richest	61.0	76.2
Nepal	83.7	87.8

Table 3.10: Distribution of households by place of firewood collection

	Own Land	Community Managed Forest	Government Forest	Other	(Percent) Total
Development Region					
East	27.0	34.8	21.1	17.1	100
Central	32.3	15.3	32.7	19.8	100
West	31.7	40.6	19.4	8.4	100
Mid West	10.9	32.2	49.8	7.2	100
Far West	5.9	49.2	43.4	1.6	100
Ecological Zone					
Mountains	25.3	29.8	38.2	6.7	100
Hills	27.9	34.9	32.8	4.4	100
Tarai	23.5	26.0	25.7	24.8	100
Urban					
Kath. Valley	27.5	36.1	18.9	17.4	100
Other	65.3	11.8	0.0	22.9	100
Rural					
Other	25.6	30.2	31.0	13.1	100
East Mts./Hills	32.9	31.5	29.7	5.8	100
West Mts./Hills	21.6	35.4	39.5	3.6	100
East Tarai	27.4	13.3	27.4	32.0	100
West Tarai	16.6	48.9	23.5	11.1	100
Consumption Quintile					
Poorest	12.1	26.2	37.5	24.2	100
Second	20.8	25.0	40.4	13.8	100
Third	24.8	34.1	30.0	11.1	100
Fourth	34.2	30.7	24.6	10.5	100
Richest	38.1	38.1	16.7	7.2	100
Nepal	25.7	30.6	30.3	13.4	100

Table 3.11: Distribution of households by type of stove used

	Open Fireplace	Mud Stove	Smokeless Stove	Kerosene/ Gas Stove	Other	(Percent) Total
Development Region						
East	24.0	66.3	0.7	7.3	1.7	100
Central	20.1	55.5	0.6	23.1	0.7	100
West	42.4	36.6	4.6	16.0	0.4	100
Mid West	40.0	47.6	3.9	8.3	0.3	100
Far West	19.5	73.0	1.3	5.7	0.5	100
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	53.5	39.2	4.6	0.3	2.6	100
Hills	44.0	31.7	2.1	21.4	0.9	100
Tarai	8.9	78.7	1.4	10.6	0.5	100
Urban						
	6.4	28.0	1.3	63.8	0.6	100
Kath. Valley	0.1	6.0	0.1	93.3	0.5	100
Other	9.9	40.1	1.9	47.6	0.6	100
Rural						
	32.3	59.7	2.0	5.1	0.9	100
East Mts./Hills	48.2	43.1	0.5	6.2	2.0	100
West Mts./Hills	59.8	30.1	4.8	4.7	0.6	100
East Tarai	8.5	87.4	0.7	2.7	0.7	100
West Tarai	11.1	77.5	2.7	8.8	0.0	100
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	36.0	62.3	0.4	0.1	1.2	100
Second	34.0	63.5	0.8	1.1	0.6	100
Third	32.8	60.2	2.4	4.1	0.6	100
Fourth	25.8	61.7	3.4	8.5	0.6	100
Richest	16.5	32.0	2.1	48.2	1.2	100
Nepal	28.0	54.5	1.9	14.7	0.8	100

Table 3.12: Fodder collection by household

	Percentage of households that collect fodder	Distribution of collector households by place of collection				Total
		Own Land	Community Forest	Government Forest	Other	
(Percent)						
Development Region						
East	80.1	51.2	13.5	6.1	29.3	100
Central	66.7	51.7	7.4	12.2	28.7	100
West	76.6	77.4	9.3	6.7	6.6	100
Mid West	79.8	53.5	11.1	27.6	7.9	100
Far West	89.8	58.8	15.0	24.5	1.7	100
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	92.5	66.7	11.6	17.2	4.4	100
Hills	75.1	62.9	14.2	19.0	3.9	100
Tarai	72.6	51.1	6.5	4.9	37.5	100
Urban						
Kath. Valley	1.3	28.6	0.0	0.0	71.4	100
Other	43.1	54.4	15.0	6.8	23.8	100
Rural						
East Mts./Hills	92.1	62.9	15.9	15.5	5.7	100
West Mts./Hills	88.0	64.1	10.8	23.4	1.7	100
East Tarai	77.8	41.5	4.2	4.3	50.1	100
West Tarai	80.2	71.3	10.6	5.7	12.4	100
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	82.6	40.5	10.4	18.8	30.4	100
Second	86.8	48.7	9.3	16.8	25.2	100
Third	83.4	54.2	12.6	13.8	19.5	100
Fourth	81.0	68.1	9.7	9.2	13.0	100
Richest	50.3	78.6	10.0	2.7	8.7	100
Nepal	75.2	57.8	10.5	12.4	19.3	100

CHAPTER IV: ACCESS TO FACILITIES

Between 1995/96 and 2003/04, accessibility has improved almost universally across all types of facilities. Household's access to primary schools within 30 minutes (of travel time) was already high eight years ago, and now stands at 91 percent. By this measure, proportion of households with access to health posts/hospitals has increased by 17 percentage points and cooperatives and agricultural centers by 8 percentage points each. Similarly, access to commercial bank increased by 7, market center by 10, Haat bazaars by 20, paved roads by 13, vehicle passable dirt-roads by 10 and bus stops by 20 percentage points during the same period.

Table 4.0: Summary statistics

(Percent)

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey	
	1995/96	2003/04
<i>Household's access to facility within 30 minutes of travel time</i>		
<i>Primary school</i>	88.4	91.4
<i>Health post/hospital</i>	44.8	61.8
<i>Cooperative</i>	25.9	33.7
<i>Agricultural center</i>	24.5	31.9
<i>Commercial bank</i>	20.7	27.8
<i><u>Haat</u> bazaar</i>	41.4	60.7
<i>Market center</i>	24.2	34.4
<i>Paved road</i>	24.2	37.2
<i>Dirt road vehicle passable</i>	58.0	67.6
<i>Bus stop</i>	33.1	53.0

4.1 Introduction

NLSS measures households' access to a certain facility in terms of time taken for one-way travel to that facility, irrespective of transport mode (foot or vehicle). The shorter the time taken by a household to reach a facility, the higher is the degree of access. This chapter looks at access to facilities such as primary school, health post, bus stop, paved road, local shop, *hat bazaar*, market center, agriculture center, co-operative, commercial bank, post office and telephone booth.

4.2 Primary School

As seen in tables 4.1-4.5, 91 percent of households in Nepal are within 30 minutes of access to a primary school. In urban areas, almost all households (99 percent) are within this reach. Among rural areas, Tarai households have somewhat better access relative to their Hills/Mts. counterparts. And richer households are closer to this facility than poorer households, but the gap is small. For instance, mean time for a household in the richest quintile to reach a primary school is 10 minutes and that in the poorest quintile is 14 minutes.

4.3 Health Post/ Hospital

Access to health post and hospital presents a somewhat different scenario. Only 62 percent of households in the country are within 30 minutes of reach. Urban-rural gap is large (89 percent versus 57 percent). Among rural areas, the West Hills/Mts. are at disadvantage. Among development regions, the Central has the best access while the Far-west has the least access. Most strikingly, the mean time taken to reach this facility by households in the bottom four consumption quintiles is about 1 hour 15 minutes while that for the richest quintile is only 16 minutes (Table 4.4).

4.4 Bus Stop

Bus is, by far, the most popular means of long-distance travel in the country. According to NLSS II, 53 percent of households are within 30 minutes of reach to the nearest bus stop. About one-fourth of households take half hour to 2 hours, and for 17 percent of households, it takes more than 3 hours.

Among development regions, the Central has the best access while the Far-west the worst. Not surprisingly, Tarai fares much better than other two ecological zones. Similarly, about 90 percent of urban households have a bus stop facility within 30 minutes. On the other hand, the mean time taken by a rural household to reach the nearest stop is 3 hours and 12 minutes. Travel time differs

between the first four consumption quintiles and the richest quintile by about an hour on average (Table 4.4).

4.5 Road Transport

Access to road and bus-stop are closely related but road includes three types: paved road, vehicle passable dirt road and vehicle impassable dirt road. Road encourages mobility of goods and labor, that in turn affect living standards of people. In Nepal, only 37 percent of households have paved road within 30 minutes, while 27 percent have to travel for 3 hours or more (Table 4.1). On the other hand, 68 percent have access to vehicle passable dirt road within 30 minutes. Access to vehicle impassable dirt road is almost universal.

Disparities in access to paved and vehicle passable dirt roads across development regions, urban-rural areas, ecological zones and consumption quintiles follow similar patterns seen in access to bus stop.

4.6 Post Office and Telephone Booth

Overall, 61 percent of households are within 30 minutes of access to the nearest post office, while this proportion in the case of nearest telephone booth is 54 percent (Table 4.1).

Both these facilities are within easy access in urban areas. But the story in rural areas is quite different. The mean time taken by a rural household to reach the nearest post office is 1 hour 17 minutes and that to the nearest telephone booth is 2 hours 13 minutes.

Percent of households in the bottom four consumption quintiles within 30 minutes of access to both the post office and the telephone booth is around 50 percent or so, while the figure for households in the richest quintile is around 80 percent (Table 4.2).

4.7 Market Center and *Haat Bazaar*

Only 34 percent of households are within 30 minutes of access to the nearest market center, followed by “30 min-1hour” (19 percent), “1-2 hours” (20 percent), “2-3 hours” (9 percent), and “3 hours & more” (17 percent). Compared to market center, access to *Haat bazaar* (local market that operates during certain days of the week) is much better: 61 percent of households in the country are within 30 minutes to the nearest *Haat bazaar*.

Differences in access to market center across urban-rural areas and consumption quintiles are quite large. The mean time taken by an urban household to reach this facility is 20 minutes while that by a rural household is 2 hours 14 minutes. On average, it takes more than three hours for households in the bottom two quintiles to reach the nearest market center, about 2 hours for third and fourth quintile and just about an hour for the richest quintile.

On other hand, the mean time to reach a nearest Haat Bazaar is 22 minutes for urban households and 1 hour and 16 minutes for rural households (Table 4.3). An average household from the bottom four quintiles takes more than an hour on average to reach the facility, when that from the richest quintile takes just 15 minutes.

4.8 Agriculture Centre (*Krishi Kendra*)

Only 32 percent of households in Nepal reach the nearest agriculture center within 30 minutes (Tables 4.1 and 4.8). Access is worse in rural areas, especially in the Hills and Mountains. Access to this facility is strongly associated with household consumption- 17 percent of the poorest quintile are within 30 minutes of access while this figure is 53 percent among households in the richest quintile.

4.9 Commercial Bank

Access to a commercial bank helps to intermediate financial needs of borrowers, savers and investors in a community. Only 28 percent of households in the country can reach the nearest bank within 30 minutes (Tables 4.1 and 4.9). For some 27 percent of households, it takes 3 hours and more.

Among development regions, the Central (37 percent) has the highest access and the Far-west (13 percent) the lowest. Urban-rural gap is quite large (86 percent in urban versus 16 percent in rural). And not surprisingly, only 10 percent of households in the poorest quintile are within 30 minutes to the nearest bank, while over 57 percent of households in the richest quintile have such access.

4.10 Source of Drinking Water

Most accessible facility in the country is the source of drinking water. More than 98 percent of households are within 30 minutes of this source. Disparities across regions or consumption groups are minimal.

4.11 Cooperatives (*Sajha*)

Cooperative is an institution that supplies goods (including farming inputs such as fertilizers and seeds) to households. The percent of households within 30 minutes of access to this facility is 34 in Nepal. By this measure, more than 80 percent of urban households have easy access to a *Sajha* while only 25 percent of rural households have such access. Among rural areas, Hills/Mts. are much worse relative to their Tarai counterparts. Consistent with other types of facilities, accessibility increases with household consumption.

Table 4.1: Distribution of households by time taken to reach the nearest facilities for rural & urban Nepal.

	(Percent)					Total
	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1-2 hours	2-3 hours	3 hours & more	
URBAN						
Primary school	98.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100
Health post	88.6	8.4	2.8	0.1	0.1	100
Bus stop	89.2	7.3	3.1	0.3	0.0	100
Paved road	90.4	4.4	3.3	0.3	1.6	100
Dirt road,vehicle passable	98.5	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	100
Dirt road,vehicle impassable	99.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100
Local shop	99.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100
Haat bazaar	85.1	9.7	4.8	0.4	0.0	100
Market center	87.9	7.6	4.2	0.3	0.0	100
Agriculture Center	65.1	23.4	9.9	1.5	0.0	100
Sajha/Cooperatives	80.8	13.5	5.0	0.7	0.0	100
Commercial bank	85.8	9.1	4.6	0.6	0.0	100
Source of drinking water	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	100
Post office	85.6	9.9	4.0	0.5	0.0	100
Telephone booth	93.6	3.2	2.9	0.2	0.1	100
RURAL						
Primary school	89.9	7.6	2.3	0.1	0.1	100
Health post	56.6	20.6	15.7	4.5	2.6	100
Bus stop	45.9	13.8	14.4	5.3	20.7	100
Paved road	26.7	17.1	17.0	6.7	32.5	100
Dirt road,vehicle passable	64.5	7.3	7.9	2.5	17.8	100
Dirt road,vehicle impassable	94.0	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.5	100
Local shop	83.7	7.0	4.8	1.5	3.0	100
Haat bazaar	57.0	16.7	13.3	6.1	6.9	100
Market center	23.8	21.6	23.2	10.7	20.7	100
Agriculture Center	25.4	21.0	22.8	11.2	19.6	100
Sajha/Cooperatives	24.5	19.8	21.0	9.6	25.2	100
Commercial bank	16.4	16.7	24.0	10.5	32.3	100
Source of drinking water	98.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	100
Post office	56.2	19.5	16.5	4.5	3.4	100
Telephone booth	45.8	14.5	13.6	8.7	17.4	100
NEPAL						
Primary school	91.4	6.5	2.0	0.1	0.1	100
Health post	61.8	18.6	13.6	3.7	2.2	100
Bus stop	53.0	12.8	12.5	4.5	17.3	100
Paved road	37.2	15.0	14.7	5.7	27.4	100
Dirt road,vehicle passable	67.6	6.7	7.3	2.3	16.2	100
Dirt road,vehicle impassable	94.3	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.4	100
Local shop	86.2	6.0	4.1	1.2	2.5	100
Haat bazaar	60.7	15.8	12.2	5.3	6.0	100
Market center	34.4	19.3	20.1	9.0	17.3	100
Agriculture Center	31.9	21.4	20.7	9.6	16.4	100
Sajha/Cooperatives	33.7	18.8	18.4	8.1	21.0	100
Commercial bank	27.8	15.4	20.8	8.9	27.0	100
Source of drinking water	98.3	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	100
Post office	61.0	17.9	14.5	3.8	2.8	100
Telephone booth	53.6	12.7	11.9	7.3	14.5	100

Table 4.2: Distribution of households by time taken to reach the nearest facilities for consumption quintiles.

	(Percent)					
	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1-2 hours	2-3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
Poorest						
Primary school	86.5	10.2	3.1	0.3	0.0	100
Health post	48.9	18.9	22.5	6.3	3.3	100
Bus stop	35.4	15.1	19.1	8.7	21.6	100
Paved road	19.4	17.1	20.9	9.5	33.1	100
Dirt road,vehicle passable	61.0	7.5	9.8	3.3	18.4	100
Dirt road,vehicle impassable	95.5	1.1	1.6	0.6	1.2	100
Local shop	78.8	7.2	9.2	2.6	2.1	100
Haat bazaar	42.3	17.1	19.4	8.8	12.4	100
Market center	18.2	19.5	23.7	13.0	25.7	100
Agriculture Center	17.0	23.2	23.4	13.8	22.6	100
Sajha/Cooperatives	15.4	22.9	23.2	11.4	27.1	100
Commercial bank	10.4	17.0	24.5	12.0	36.0	100
Source of drinking water	97.0	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100
Post office	45.9	20.3	23.4	5.5	4.8	100
Telephone booth	37.6	17.0	15.7	10.3	19.4	100
Second						
Primary school	91.1	6.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100
Health post	53.4	21.8	18.1	4.0	2.8	100
Bus stop	41.4	15.9	15.5	6.0	21.1	100
Paved road	24.4	19.1	17.1	6.2	33.3	100
Dirt road,vehicle passable	62.9	7.1	9.3	2.1	18.7	100
Dirt road,vehicle impassable	92.7	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.8	100
Local shop	81.2	7.6	4.3	2.1	4.9	100
Haat bazaar	53.9	20.9	12.1	7.0	6.1	100
Market center	17.6	24.0	24.9	10.9	22.7	100
Agriculture Center	21.5	21.1	25.6	13.0	18.8	100
Sajha/Cooperatives	19.1	23.0	22.0	9.8	26.1	100
Commercial bank	13.5	18.1	24.4	9.8	34.2	100
Source of drinking water	97.8	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	100
Post office	50.5	22.6	19.2	5.2	2.5	100
Telephone booth	40.9	15.4	13.7	9.6	20.4	100
Third						
Primary school	90.3	7.0	2.4	0.3	0.0	100
Health post	58.9	20.0	13.7	4.8	2.7	100
Bus stop	46.8	12.6	15.3	4.9	20.5	100
Paved road	27.8	14.4	18.5	5.4	33.8	100
Dirt road,vehicle passable	64.4	6.7	8.4	2.5	18.0	100
Dirt road,vehicle impassable	92.8	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.9	100
Local shop	83.3	7.0	5.5	1.0	3.3	100
Haat bazaar	64.8	13.7	11.2	4.0	6.3	100
Market center	27.8	18.5	24.2	9.1	20.4	100
Agriculture Center	27.4	19.8	22.8	10.7	19.3	100
Sajha/Cooperatives	27.2	17.5	20.3	8.3	26.8	100
Commercial bank	18.5	15.2	23.7	10.3	32.4	100
Source of drinking water	98.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	100
Post office	57.9	17.9	15.3	4.5	4.4	100
Telephone booth	47.0	11.7	13.4	7.9	20.0	100

(continued..)

Table 4.2: Distribution of households by time taken to reach the nearest facilities for consumption quintiles.

						(Percent)
	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1-2 hours	2-3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
Fourth						
Primary school	91.0	7.0	1.8	0.0	0.3	100
Health post	61.4	20.0	13.4	3.0	2.2	100
Bus stop	55.5	14.4	11.1	2.6	16.6	100
Paved road	36.4	18.1	14.0	6.0	25.5	100
Dirt road,vehicle passable	70.1	7.5	5.9	1.5	15.1	100
Dirt road,vehicle impassable	95.2	1.0	2.4	0.1	1.4	100
Local shop	88.0	5.8	2.7	0.9	2.6	100
Haat bazaar	64.7	16.3	11.4	3.9	3.8	100
Market center	33.0	21.6	21.0	9.5	14.9	100
Agriculture Center	32.4	22.3	20.7	8.5	16.1	100
Sajha/Cooperatives	34.7	17.1	19.4	8.1	20.6	100
Commercial bank	27.7	14.9	23.6	9.1	24.7	100
Source of drinking water	98.3	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	100
Post office	61.4	19.4	13.2	3.2	2.9	100
Telephone booth	53.8	13.4	14.0	5.7	13.0	100
Richest						
Primary school	96.0	3.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100
Health post	79.2	13.8	4.8	1.6	0.6	100
Bus stop	75.8	7.7	5.0	1.8	9.6	100
Paved road	66.5	8.7	6.4	2.7	15.6	100
Dirt road,vehicle passable	79.0	4.5	3.2	2.4	10.8	100
Dirt road,vehicle impassable	96.0	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.3	100
Local shop	95.6	3.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	100
Haat bazaar	77.4	11.3	6.8	3.1	1.4	100
Market center	63.6	14.4	10.0	4.5	7.5	100
Agriculture Center	52.6	21.0	13.7	4.5	8.3	100
Sajha/Cooperatives	60.8	15.6	10.1	4.6	8.9	100
Commercial bank	57.5	13.2	11.0	4.8	13.5	100
Source of drinking water	99.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100
Post office	80.7	11.7	5.6	1.6	0.4	100
Telephone booth	78.6	8.0	5.0	4.5	3.9	100

Table 4.3: Mean time taken by urban/rural households to reach the nearest facilities.

Facilities	Meantime to reach the facility			
	Urban		Rural	
	Minutes	Hours	Minutes	Hours
Primary school	9	0	14	0
Health post	22	1	16	1
Bus stop	16	3	12	3
Paved road	21	5	11	5
Dirt road, vehicle passable	4	3	7	3
Dirt road, vehicle impassable	3	0	4	0
Local shop	3	0	9	0
Haatbazar	22	1	16	1
Market centre	20	2	14	2
Agriculture Center	35	2	14	2
Sajha/Cooperatives	26	3	13	3
Commercial bank	21	3	12	3
Source of water	1	0	3	0
Post office	23	1	17	1
Telephone booth	9	2	13	2

Table 4.4: Mean time taken by households to reach the nearest facilities by consumption quintiles.

Facilities	Quintiles									
	Poorest		Second		Third		Fourth		Richest	
	Hour	Minute	Hour	Minute	Hour	Minute	Hour	Minute	Hour	Minute
Primary school	0	14	0	14	0	13	0	13	0	10
Health post	1	15	1	16	1	16	1	16	0	16
Bus stop	3	11	3	12	3	12	3	12	2	10
Paved road	4	11	5	10	5	12	4	11	2	7
Dirt road, vehicle passable	2	8	2	7	3	7	3	6	2	4
Dirt road, vehicle impassable	0	4	0	4	0	3	0	3	0	3
Local shop	0	10	1	9	0	9	0	8	0	5
Haatbazar	1	17	1	17	1	17	1	15	0	15
Market centre	3	13	3	13	2	15	2	14	1	14
Agriculture Center	2	14	2	14	2	15	2	15	1	17
Sajha/Cooperatives	3	12	3	12	3	15	2	14	1	16
Commercial bank	3	12	3	12	3	13	3	13	1	13
Source of water	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	1
Post office	1	16	1	18	1	17	1	16	0	16
Telephone booth	2	13	2	13	2	13	2	12	1	8

Table 4.5: Distribution of households by time taken to reach the nearest primary school.

	(Percent)					
	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1-2 hours	2-3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	80.3	15.2	4.2	0.0	0.3	100
Hills	86.6	9.7	3.4	0.3	0.0	100
Tarai	97.6	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	100
Urban	98.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100
Kathmandu Valley	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100
Other	98.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100
Rural	89.9	7.6	2.3	0.1	0.1	100
East Mts./Hills	77.7	16.4	5.3	0.6	0.1	100
West Mts./Hills	87.6	9.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	100
East Tarai	97.4	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	100
West Tarai	97.6	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	86.5	10.2	3.1	0.3	0.0	100
Second	91.1	6.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100
Third	90.3	7.0	2.4	0.3	0.0	100
Fourth	91.0	7.0	1.8	0.0	0.3	100
Richest	96.0	3.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100
Nepal	91.4	6.5	2.0	0.1	0.1	100

Table 4.6: Distribution of households by time taken to reach the nearest health post.

	(Percent)					
	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1-2 hours	2-3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	37.3	26.4	25.8	7.8	2.8	100
Hills	50.9	21.2	17.7	6.1	4.2	100
Tarai	76.2	15.0	7.8	0.9	0.2	100
Urban	88.6	8.4	2.8	0.1	0.1	100
Kathmandu Valley	93.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Other	86.2	9.3	4.3	0.2	0.1	100
Rural	56.6	20.6	15.7	4.5	2.6	100
East Mts./Hills	42.3	19.0	26.3	8.3	4.1	100
West Mts./Hills	38.8	29.9	18.4	7.1	5.8	100
RE Tarai	77.7	14.3	7.9	0.1	0.0	100
RW Tarai	64.9	21.1	10.6	2.9	0.5	100
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	48.9	18.9	22.5	6.3	3.3	100
Second	53.4	21.8	18.1	4.0	2.8	100
Third	58.9	20.0	13.7	4.8	2.7	100
Fourth	61.4	20.0	13.4	3.0	2.2	100
Richest	79.2	13.8	4.8	1.6	0.6	100
Nepal	61.8	18.6	13.6	3.7	2.2	100

Table 4.7: Distribution of households by time taken to reach the nearest Sajha(Cooperative).

	(Percent)					
	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1-2 hours	2-3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	10.6	4.8	7.2	18.1	59.4	100
Hills	27.8	12.7	14.5	11.1	33.9	100
Tarai	43.0	26.8	23.8	3.7	2.7	100
Urban						
	80.8	13.5	5.0	0.7	0.0	100
Kathmandu Valley	86.1	12.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	100
Other	77.9	14.1	7.2	0.8	0.0	100
Rural						
	24.5	19.8	21.0	9.6	25.2	100
East Mts/Hills	14.0	8.3	20.5	18.6	38.6	100
West Mts/Hills	12.4	12.9	10.4	10.9	53.4	100
East Tarai	30.4	34.1	28.8	4.0	2.7	100
West Tarai	48.4	20.0	23.2	4.5	3.9	100
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	15.4	22.9	23.2	11.4	27.1	100
Second	19.1	23.0	22.0	9.8	26.1	100
Third	27.2	17.5	20.3	8.3	26.8	100
Fourth	34.7	17.1	19.4	8.1	20.6	100
Richest	60.8	15.6	10.1	4.6	8.9	100
Nepal	33.7	18.8	18.4	8.1	21.0	100

Table 4.8: Distribution of households by time taken to reach the nearest Agriculture center.

	(Percent)					
	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1-2 hours	2-3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	9.9	7.3	15.6	18.9	48.3	100
Hills	24.6	16.7	19.5	13.8	25.5	100
Tarai	42.4	28.1	22.6	4.2	2.7	100
Urban						
	65.1	23.4	9.9	1.5	0.0	100
Kathmandu Valley	49.9	34.0	13.0	3.1	0.0	100
Other	73.5	17.6	8.2	0.7	0.0	100
Rural						
	25.4	21.0	22.8	11.2	19.6	100
East Mts./Hills	16.4	9.0	22.2	18.4	34.0	100
West Mts./Hills	13.5	15.2	18.6	16.2	36.5	100
East Tarai	32.0	34.7	25.6	5.1	2.6	100
West Tarai	45.3	21.5	24.9	4.3	4.2	100
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	17.0	23.2	23.4	13.8	22.6	100
Second	21.5	21.1	25.6	13.0	18.8	100
Third	27.4	19.8	22.8	10.7	19.3	100
Fourth	32.4	22.3	20.7	8.5	16.1	100
Richest	52.6	21.0	13.7	4.5	8.3	100
Nepal	31.9	21.4	20.7	9.6	16.4	100

Table 4.9: Distribution of households by time taken to reach the nearest commercial bank.

	(Percent)					
	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1-2 hours	2-3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	4.1	4.8	9.5	13.3	68.3	100
Hills	25.8	8.7	13.9	10.7	40.9	100
Tarai	33.5	23.6	29.2	6.5	7.3	100
Urban						
	85.8	9.1	4.6	0.6	0.0	100
Kathmandu Valley	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100
Other	78.1	14.0	7.0	1.0	0.0	100
Rural						
	16.4	16.7	24.0	10.5	32.3	100
East Mts/Hills	12.8	7.5	20.5	13.5	45.8	100
West Mts/Hills	3.7	8.6	10.1	13.5	64.1	100
East Tarai	21.9	28.0	37.1	7.4	5.7	100
West Tarai	31.7	21.2	25.7	7.3	14.1	100
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	10.4	17.0	24.5	12.0	36.0	100.00
Second	13.5	18.1	24.4	9.8	34.2	100.00
Third	18.5	15.2	23.7	10.3	32.4	100.00
Fourth	27.7	14.9	23.6	9.1	24.7	100.00
Richest	57.5	13.2	11.0	4.8	13.5	100.00
Nepal	27.8	15.4	20.8	8.9	27.0	100.00

Table 4.10 Distribution of households by time taken to reach the nearest market centre.

	(percent)					
	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1-2 hours	2-3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
Ecological Belt						
Mountains	8.5	12.2	23.6	14.9	40.7	100
Hills	30.2	13.1	15.7	11.5	29.5	100
Tarai	42.4	26.3	23.7	5.7	2.0	100
Urban						
	87.9	7.6	4.2	0.3	0.0	100
Kathmandu Valley	99.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	100
Other	81.8	11.6	6.1	0.4	0.0	100
Rural						
	23.8	21.6	23.2	10.7	20.7	100
East Mts/Hills	12.5	12.8	26.1	17.6	31.0	100
West Mts/Hills	14.0	15.7	13.2	11.8	45.3	100
East Tarai	30.4	29.4	30.2	6.8	3.2	100
West Tarai	43.9	29.0	20.4	6.2	0.5	100
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	18.2	19.5	23.7	13.0	25.7	100
Second	17.6	24.0	24.9	10.9	22.7	100
Third	27.8	18.5	24.2	9.1	20.4	100
Fourth	33.0	21.6	21.0	9.5	14.9	100
Richest	63.6	14.4	10.0	4.5	7.5	100
Nepal	34.4	19.3	20.1	9.0	17.3	100

Table 4.11: Distribution of households by time taken to reach the nearest facility for development regions.

	(Percent)					
	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1-2 hours	2-3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
Eastern region						
Primary school	91.0	6.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100
Health post	66.5	15.2	12.9	4.0	1.5	100
Bus stop	52.4	9.3	7.8	5.1	25.3	100
Paved road	33.2	17.6	14.9	5.2	29.1	100
Dirt road, vehicle passable	65.5	2.3	6.2	3.5	22.5	100
Dirt road, vehicle impassable	92.0	2.1	1.6	2.9	1.5	100
Local shop	84.1	7.8	5.3	2.0	0.8	100
Haat bazaar	59.6	14.9	12.3	6.1	7.1	100
Market center	33.9	15.5	20.2	11.7	18.7	100
Agriculture Center	31.7	20.2	18.0	10.3	19.8	100
Sajha/Cooperatives	32.0	18.8	17.9	10.1	21.2	100
Commercial bank	24.9	18.4	22.9	7.3	26.6	100
Source of drinking water	98.5	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	100
Post office	60.8	17.8	13.8	5.6	2.0	100
Telephone booth	54.9	11.6	9.0	7.9	16.6	100
Central region						
Primary school	90.8	7.1	1.7	0.3	0.2	100
Health post	68.8	13.8	13.7	2.3	1.4	100
Bus stop	62.5	14.1	15.0	3.5	4.9	100
Paved road	45.9	15.5	22.3	6.4	9.9	100
Dirt road, vehicle passable	81.4	7.1	6.1	0.7	4.8	100
Dirt road, vehicle impassable	98.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	100
Local shop	90.9	4.3	3.8	0.9	0.1	100
Haat bazaar	64.6	16.6	12.5	1.8	4.6	100
Market center	37.9	21.2	25.5	7.6	7.9	100
Agriculture Center	33.3	26.3	23.8	8.3	8.4	100
Sajha/Cooperatives	37.3	22.3	22.9	7.2	10.3	100
Commercial bank	37.1	15.6	25.6	8.7	13.1	100
Source of drinking water	98.8	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100
Post office	66.7	15.0	14.9	2.5	1.0	100
Telephone booth	62.6	11.9	15.0	6.5	4.1	100
Western region						
Primary school	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Health post	56.6	26.1	11.2	2.7	3.3	100
Bus stop	50.4	14.4	9.9	5.6	19.7	100
Paved road	39.5	14.8	8.2	6.5	31.0	100
Dirt road, vehicle passable	62.8	10.3	5.6	4.3	16.9	100
Dirt road, vehicle impassable	97.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	2.2	100
Local shop	86.4	8.8	2.3	0.0	2.5	100
Haat bazaar	74.0	14.6	8.6	2.8	0.0	100
Market center	33.6	23.9	13.2	8.7	20.6	100
Agriculture Center	33.1	20.7	16.4	7.2	22.6	100
Sajha/Cooperatives	35.8	19.1	13.4	8.1	23.6	100
Commercial bank	23.6	16.8	16.6	9.8	33.2	100
Source of drinking water	98.5	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100
Post office	62.4	22.4	9.5	2.5	3.3	100
Telephone booth	55.0	15.1	10.3	7.7	11.9	100

(continued..)

Table 4.11: Distribution of households by time taken to reach the nearest facility for development regions.

	(Percent)					
	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1-2 hours	2-3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
Mid western region						
Primary school	86.1	8.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	100
Health post	49.7	21.4	22.3	5.6	1.0	100
Bus stop	43.3	11.1	17.9	1.2	26.6	100
Paved road	26.3	6.4	5.5	1.6	60.3	100
Dirt road,vehicle passable	54.3	2.2	15.1	1.9	26.5	100
Dirt road,vehicle impassable	87.2	3.8	4.5	1.0	3.5	100
Local shop	71.2	4.8	6.3	3.0	14.8	100
Haat bazaar	59.2	27.9	5.1	0.0	7.8	100
Market center	32.6	11.7	14.5	7.9	33.3	100
Agriculture Center	33.7	16.2	19.3	13.9	16.9	100
Sajha/Cooperatives	33.9	13.0	13.1	6.9	33.2	100
Commercial bank	22.7	10.7	13.1	10.5	42.9	100
Source of drinking water	96.3	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	100
Post office	51.5	20.5	22.8	3.0	2.2	100
Telephone booth	38.7	13.6	9.6	4.7	33.4	100
Far western region						
Primary school	93.1	4.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	100
Health post	45.8	28.7	7.8	10.3	7.4	100
Bus stop	30.4	16.0	15.6	9.2	28.9	100
Paved road	18.7	18.7	10.7	8.4	43.5	100
Dirt road,vehicle passable	55.1	6.6	8.7	1.9	27.8	100
Dirt road,vehicle impassable	86.9	1.5	9.1	2.5	0.0	100
Local shop	94.9	1.4	2.5	0.8	0.5	100
Haat bazaar	79.2	10.4	0.0	10.4	0.0	100
Market center	23.0	21.9	21.9	9.5	23.7	100
Agriculture Center	19.3	11.7	29.7	14.0	25.2	100
Sajha/Cooperatives	14.9	9.6	20.9	7.7	46.9	100
Commercial bank	12.7	8.2	14.7	10.0	54.4	100
Source of drinking water	97.3	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	100
Post office	45.0	15.3	15.2	9.3	15.3	100
Telephone booth	24.6	11.5	14.8	12.5	36.6	100

Table 4.12: Distribution of households by time taken to reach the nearest facility for Ecological Zones.

	(Percent)					
	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1-2 hours	2-3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
MOUNTAINS						
Primary school	80.3	15.2	4.2	0.0	0.3	100
Health post	37.3	26.4	25.8	7.8	2.8	100
Bus stop	16.4	4.7	14.9	2.0	61.9	100
Paved road	4.1	1.8	15.6	3.5	75.0	100
Dirt road,vehicle passable	23.6	8.1	8.2	0.0	60.1	100
Dirt road,vehicle impassable	91.0	2.7	1.2	1.8	3.3	100
Local shop	78.0	5.6	3.1	3.9	9.4	100
Haat bazaar	13.2	16.6	38.4	15.3	16.5	100
Market center	8.5	12.2	23.6	14.9	40.7	100
Agriculture Center	9.9	7.3	15.6	18.9	48.3	100
Sajha/Cooperatives	10.6	4.8	7.2	18.1	59.4	100
Commercial bank	4.1	4.8	9.5	13.3	68.3	100
Source of drinking water	97.5	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	100
Post office	44.3	22.0	16.7	4.3	12.7	100
Telephone booth	11.6	7.1	22.9	11.7	46.8	100
HILLS						
Primary school	86.6	9.7	3.4	0.3	0.0	100
Health post	50.9	21.2	17.7	6.1	4.2	100
Bus stop	41.4	9.8	15.2	6.2	27.5	100
Paved road	32.2	8.3	8.5	6.6	44.4	100
Dirt road,vehicle passable	43.7	11.6	13.8	5.0	25.9	100
Dirt road,vehicle impassable	91.8	1.9	3.0	1.6	1.9	100
Local shop	77.5	9.7	6.8	2.0	4.0	100
Haat bazaar	29.3	7.2	21.8	18.8	22.9	100
Market center	30.2	13.1	15.7	11.5	29.5	100
Agriculture Center	24.6	16.7	19.5	13.8	25.5	100
Sajha/Cooperatives	27.8	12.7	14.5	11.1	33.9	100
Commercial bank	25.8	8.7	13.9	10.7	40.9	100
Source of drinking water	97.0	2.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	100
Post office	53.7	17.0	18.7	6.6	4.0	100
Telephone booth	40.6	10.1	12.7	12.7	23.9	100
TARAI						
Primary school	97.6	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	100
Health post	76.2	15.0	7.8	0.9	0.2	100
Bus stop	69.8	16.8	9.6	3.2	0.5	100
Paved road	47.2	23.5	20.5	5.1	3.7	100
Dirt road,vehicle passable	95.8	2.2	1.3	0.3	0.4	100
Dirt road,vehicle impassable	99.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	100
Local shop	95.8	2.4	1.6	0.1	0.1	100
Haat bazaar	72.8	18.2	7.8	0.8	0.4	100
Market center	42.4	26.3	23.7	5.7	2.0	100
Agriculture Center	42.4	28.1	22.6	4.2	2.7	100
Sajha/Cooperatives	43.0	26.8	23.8	3.7	2.7	100
Commercial bank	33.5	23.6	29.2	6.5	7.3	100
Source of drinking water	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100
Post office	70.6	18.2	10.1	1.1	0.1	100
Telephone booth	72.7	15.9	9.3	1.5	0.5	100

CHAPTER V: LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Almost all education indicators show a very noticeable improvement between 1995/96 and 2003/04. Overall adult literacy rate has increased by 12-percentage points, this increase being slightly higher for females. Proportion of population aged 15 years and above that ever attended school was 34 percent in 1995/96 and is 46 percent in 2003/04. For these “ever enrollees”, the mean years of schooling went up from 7.0 to 7.5 between these periods. Primary school net enrollment ratio (NER) increased from 57 percent to 72 percent, lower secondary school NER from 19 to 29 and secondary school NER from 9 to 15 over the last eight years. At all levels of schooling, increases in NER are higher for females. Private school participation rate has gone up from 7 percent to 17 percent during the same period.

Table 5.0: Summary statistics

(Percent)

Description	Nepal Living Standards Surveys	
	1995/96	2003/04
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (15 years and above)	35.6	48.0
Males	53.5	64.5
Females	19.4	33.8
School ever attended, both sexes (15 years and above)	33.9	45.8
Males	50.2	61.2
Females	19.1	32.6
Mean years of schooling for ever attended (years), both sexes	7.0	7.5
Net enrollment at primary school, both sexes	57.0	72.4
Males	67.0	77.9
Females	46.0	66.9
Net enrollment at lower secondary, both sexes	19.0	29.0
Males	23.0	31.1
Females	14.0	26.4
Net enrollment at secondary, both sexes	9.0	15.1
Males	13.0	16.8
Females	6.0	13.4
Attendance in private school, both sexes	7.5	16.7

5.1 Introduction

Both literacy and education attainment are important determinants of individual and household welfare. They affect the level and pace of economic development in a given country. This chapter looks at various education indicators estimated from NLSS 2003/04.

5.2 Literacy Rates

NLSS defines a person to be literate if he or she can read and write. Literacy rates are shown in tables 5.1-5.3. 51 percent of the population aged 6 years and older is literate, an improvement from 38 percent reported in NLSS 1995/96. The West development region is most literate while the Far-West is the least (62 and 47 percent). As one would expect, urban areas have higher rates relative to rural areas (74 percent versus 46 percent). Probably the most noticeable association is seen between literacy rate and per capita household consumption. 75 percent of the population in the richest quintile is literate while only 25 percent is literate in the poorest quintile.

Male and female literacy rates stand at 63 and 39 percent respectively, implying a wide gender gap. These gaps are far worse in the Far-west and the Mid-west, and in rural areas.

Table 5.1 also includes adult literacy for population aged 15 years and over (also shown in figure 5.1). Overall adult literacy rate is 48 percent. Gender and regional differences in adult literacy are similar to those seen in literacy for 6 years and above.

Table 5.2 shows literacy rates for different age-groups for urban and rural Nepal. As expected, literacy declines with age. But gender gap is much smaller for younger cohorts in both urban and rural Nepal. For instance, in rural areas, percent of literates among 15-19 year olds is 86 and 64 for males and females respectively. But among 50-54 year olds, it is 39 for males and 4 for females.

For comparative purpose, age-group literacy rates are shown for both NLSS 2003/04 and Population Census 2001 in Table 5.3. In general, Census figures are somewhat higher than NLSS estimates.

5.3 Educational Status

Educational status is categorized into a) never attended school, b) attended school in the past, and c) currently attending school. Table 5.4 presents the distribution of educational status of the population aged 6 years and above by sex. Overall, the proportion of the relevant population that

“never attended” school is larger than that “ever attended” and “currently attending” categories (44 percent versus 26 percent and 30 percent). However, there are large differences across sex, geographic and consumption group dimensions.

For instance, never-attendance rate is 31 percent for male population compared to 56 percent for females, and current-attendance rates are 35 percent and 25 percent for males and females respectively. Urban areas have a much lower never-attendance rate than rural areas. Among rural areas, the East Tarai has the highest never-attendance rate. These disparities are again sharpest across consumption quintiles, where never-attendance rate for those from the poorest households is 64 percent while that for those from the richest households is just 26 percent.

Tables 5.5-5.8 show the same distribution by age groups. As one would expect, never-attendance rate increases while current-attendance declines with age. For younger cohorts, urban areas have larger attendance rates relative to their rural counterparts, and the same is true for male population relative to females.

5.4 Reasons for not Attending School

To better understand why individuals never attended school, they were asked to provide a primary reason. Tables 5.9-5.11 present distribution of these primary reasons for population aged 6-24 years who never attended school. Overall, 21 percent of the relevant population never attended school. Among these never-attendees, 33 percent reported "parents did not want" as the primary reason. Other reasons included "had to work at home" (20 percent), "too expensive" (19 percent), "not willing to attend" (13 percent) and "school far way" (3 percent).

By sex groups, "too expensive" (27 percent) is the most cited reason for males while "parents do not want" (38 percent) is the dominant reason for females. It should be noted that absence of nearby schools is a factor for only 4 percent of never-attendees.

5.5 School Attendance and Mean Years of Schooling

School attendance and mean years of schooling are shown in Tables 5.12-5.15. Only 46 percent of adult population (aged 15 years and above) ever attended school (either in the past or currently). For this group, the mean years of schooling is estimated to be 7.5 years. 61 percent of adult males ever attended school while this figure is only 33 percent for adult females. But there is no significant gender gap in mean years of schooling.

Disparities across urban/rural areas are quite severe in both of these variables. Relative to rural areas, urban areas have a much larger school attendance rate (70 percent versus 41 percent) and mean years of schooling (9.2 versus 6.9). However there are minor differences among rural areas. Among development regions, the West has the highest attendance rate while the Central region has the highest mean years of schooling. Among ecological zones, Hills have rank first in both indicators.

There is a distinct pattern across consumption quintiles. Attendance rate rises sharply moving from poorer quintiles to richer ones and so does the mean years of schooling.

By age-groups, attendance rate is higher among younger cohorts and mean years of schooling is higher for mid-aged ever attendees.

5.6 Child Enrollment

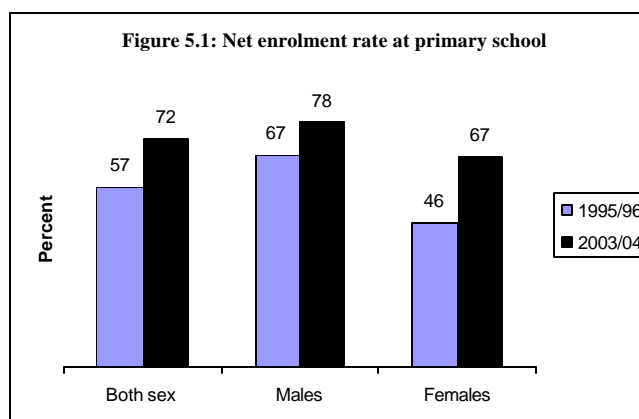
5.6.1 Gross enrollment

The gross enrollment rates³ (GER) are shown in table 5.16. According to NLSS II, GER is estimated to be 112 percent, 71 percent and 54 percent for primary, lower secondary and secondary schooling level respectively. At all levels of schooling, male GERs are higher than female GERs. Urban areas have higher GERs than rural areas, and so do richer quintiles relative to poorer quintiles. GER includes children with early or delayed entry and repetitions. Without additional information on these, GER can not provide a clear trend in enrollment indicator.

³ GER is defined as the ratio of the total number of students enrolled in school at a given level of education, irrespective of their age, to the total number of children in the age group specified for that level of education. The specified age group for primary level is 6-10 years, while it is 11-13 years for lower secondary, 14-15 years for the secondary, 16-17 years for the higher secondary and 18-23 years for tertiary level. Early or delayed entry and repetitions will result in GER to exceed 100.

5.6.2 Net enrollment

Net enrollment rates⁴, especially at primary schooling level, have improved significantly over the last eight years (Figure 5.1). Table 5.17 presents detailed estimates of NERs for 2003/04. Overall NERs are 72, 29 and 15 percent for primary, lower secondary and secondary schooling level respectively. Disparities across sex group, urban/rural areas, and consumption quintiles are very



noticeable. For instance, at the secondary level of school, male NER is 17 percent and that for females is 13. Urban NER is 34 while rural NER is 12 at the same level. Quintile gaps are most severe—secondary level NER is only 2 percent for the poorest quintile while it is 35 percent for the richest quintile.

5.7 Type of School Attended

Overall, 82 percent of currently school/college enrolled populations attend government/community schools (Table 5.18). Participation rate in private schools stands at 17 percent in Nepal. Among development regions, the Mid-west and the Far-west have much lower private school participation rates. Urban areas have almost half of their school enrollees in private schools. Not surprisingly, 44 percent of the students from the richest quintile are enrolled in private school while less than 7 percent of students from the three poorest quintiles are in private institutions.

5.8 Reason for Dropouts

Table 5.19 shows distribution of primary reasons for leaving school/college for population aged 6-24 years who attended school in the past. 32 percent of these dropouts cite “poor academic progress” while 27 percent report “help at home” as the primary reason for leaving school. Only 12 percent indicate “too expensive” to be the factor.

⁴ NER is defined as the ratio of the total number of students in the correct-age group and enrolled in school at a given level of education to the total number of children in the age group specified for that level of education. NER is usually lower than GER.

Table 5.1: Literacy rates by gender group.

(Percent)

	Population 6 years and old			Population 15 years and old		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Development Region						
East	62.1	37.6	49.4	63.7	34.7	48.2
Central	58.4	35.5	46.5	60.5	31.8	45.5
West	75.1	50.7	61.8	73.5	41.7	55.5
Mid West	64.2	35.4	49.1	65.2	28.5	45.2
Far West	63.8	33.4	47.3	65.3	27.4	43.9
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	55.7	31.8	43.1	57.6	25.5	40.4
Hills	69.7	44.9	56.4	70.2	39.8	53.4
Tarai	59.5	34.5	46.6	60.8	29.7	44.3
Urban	84.5	64.2	74.4	84.8	61.2	72.8
Kath. Valley	91.2	72.0	81.6	90.0	68.3	79.1
Other	80.7	59.8	70.2	81.6	56.9	69.0
Rural	59.3	34.3	46.1	59.9	28.5	42.7
East Mts./Hills	56.1	34.3	44.7	58.2	29.7	43.1
West Mts./Hills	70.0	41.3	53.9	68.1	33.4	47.7
East Tarai	51.8	26.4	38.5	52.7	22.5	36.5
West Tarai	64.8	39.5	51.8	66.3	31.0	47.4
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	36.0	15.8	25.1	36.7	11.6	23.1
Second	52.7	27.2	39.2	52.9	19.7	34.9
Third	62.0	35.8	48.1	61.3	28.6	43.3
Fourth	73.0	48.5	60.1	72.6	40.4	55.1
Richest	87.1	63.6	75.2	86.8	59.1	72.3
Nepal	63.5	38.9	50.6	64.5	33.8	48.0

Table 5.2: Literacy rates by age group and urban/rural area

(percent)

Age group (years)	Urban Nepal			Rural Nepal			Nepal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
6-9	69.3	62.2	65.8	37.1	33.6	35.4	40.8	36.7	38.8
10-14	93.6	86.1	90.0	75.1	65.0	70.3	77.5	67.7	72.8
15-19	93.1	89.5	91.4	85.8	64.0	74.4	87.0	67.8	77.1
20-24	94.9	83.1	88.8	80.1	50.8	62.4	83.4	56.3	67.5
25-29	93.4	79.9	86.0	70.7	33.3	48.2	75.3	41.1	55.1
30-34	90.0	69.3	79.3	63.9	25.0	42.0	69.0	32.4	48.7
35-39	87.5	55.2	70.7	62.5	16.4	36.6	67.9	23.7	43.4
40-44	82.6	53.0	68.0	49.0	11.0	28.1	56.1	18.3	35.7
45-49	83.7	45.1	63.3	48.5	10.4	28.2	54.3	16.0	33.8
50-54	77.6	37.9	59.9	39.0	3.8	19.3	45.4	7.5	24.7
55-59	66.0	19.1	41.6	37.7	2.6	21.6	41.7	5.5	24.7
60 and +	60.2	16.6	38.6	29.3	1.7	16.0	34.4	4.3	19.8
Nepal	84.5	64.2	74.4	59.3	34.3	46.1	63.5	38.9	50.6

Table 5.3: Literacy rates by age groups, 2001 Census and NLSS 2003/04

(Percent)

Age group (years)	2001 Population Census			NLSS 2002/2003		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
6-9	58.0	51.4	54.7	40.8	36.7	38.8
10-14	83.7	73.3	78.6	77.5	67.7	72.8
15-19	82.5	66.2	74.3	87.0	67.8	77.1
20-24	78.2	53.4	65.0	83.4	56.3	67.5
25-29	71.4	41.4	55.7	75.3	41.1	55.1
30-34	67.7	32.6	49.7	69.0	32.4	48.7
35-39	60.3	24.7	42.4	67.9	23.7	43.4
40-44	55.7	19.5	37.5	56.1	18.3	35.7
45-49	51.3	15.4	33.7	54.3	16.0	33.8
50-54	45.1	11.1	28.5	45.4	7.5	24.7
55-59	41.1	8.3	25.7	41.7	5.5	24.7
60 -64	32.4	5.6	19.1	39.2	5.5	21.4
65 and+	27.5	4.2	16.0	31.9	3.5	18.9
Nepal	65.5	42.8	54.1	63.5	38.9	50.6

Table 5.4: Distribution of educational status of population 6 years and older by gender

(Percent)

	Male			Female			Total		
	Never attended school	Attended School in the past	Currently in school	Never attended school	Attended School in the past	Currently in school	Never attended school	Attended School in the past	Currently in school
Development Region									
East	32.3	34.5	33.2	55.8	20.9	23.3	44.4	27.5	28.1
Central	33.6	34.4	32.0	58.1	18.9	23.0	46.3	26.4	27.3
West	23.2	33.6	43.3	48.6	22.4	29.0	37.0	27.5	35.5
Mid West	32.6	32.7	34.7	59.6	15.4	25.0	46.7	23.7	29.6
Far West	26.4	33.8	39.7	61.1	11.1	27.8	45.2	21.5	33.3
Ecological Zone									
Mountains	39.0	30.2	30.8	60.9	13.9	25.2	50.5	21.6	27.8
Hills	26.5	35.1	38.5	50.5	22.1	27.4	39.4	28.1	32.5
Tarai	33.0	33.7	33.2	60.3	17.2	22.5	47.1	25.2	27.7
Urban	15.4	47.7	36.9	34.8	35.2	29.9	25.1	41.4	33.4
Kath. Valley	10.8	53.4	35.8	29.4	39.4	31.2	20.1	46.4	33.5
Other	18.0	44.5	37.5	38.0	32.8	29.2	28.0	38.6	33.4
Rural	33.8	31.3	34.9	59.9	16.2	23.9	47.6	23.3	29.1
East Mts./Hills	35.3	30.9	33.8	57.0	17.7	25.3	46.7	24.0	29.4
West Mts./Hills	28.5	30.4	41.1	55.4	17.6	27.1	43.6	23.2	33.2
East Tarai	39.3	30.8	29.9	66.9	14.5	18.6	53.7	22.3	24.0
West Tarai	27.6	33.9	38.5	57.1	15.2	27.7	42.8	24.3	32.9
Consumption Quintile									
Poorest	51.2	21.4	27.5	75.4	8.2	16.5	64.1	14.3	21.6
Second	35.3	31.0	33.7	64.0	12.9	23.1	50.5	21.4	28.1
Third	31.6	31.7	36.7	57.8	15.9	26.3	45.5	23.4	31.2
Fourth	24.6	37.1	38.3	48.6	22.3	29.1	37.3	29.3	33.4
Richest	15.3	46.0	38.7	37.3	34.5	28.3	26.4	40.2	33.4
Nepal	30.7	34.1	35.3	56.1	19.1	24.9	44.0	26.2	29.8

Table 5.5: Distribution of educational status by urban /rural and age group

(Percent)

Age group (years)	Urban			Rural			Nepal		
	Never attended school	Attended School in the past	Currently in school	Never attended school	Attended School in the past	Currently in school	Naver attended school	Attended School in the past	Currently in school
6-9	7.2	0.3	92.6	22.9	1.0	76.0	21.2	0.9	77.9
10-14	6.1	4.6	89.4	16.6	6.3	77.1	15.3	6.1	78.7
15-19	7.6	22.1	70.3	23.4	31.9	44.7	20.9	30.4	48.8
20-24	12.2	55.6	32.2	36.2	55.4	8.5	31.6	55.4	13.0
25-29	15.1	74.1	10.8	52.0	47.2	0.7	45.3	52.1	2.6
30-34	23.2	75.5	1.3	58.6	40.6	0.8	52.3	46.9	0.9
35-39	31.4	67.5	1.0	67.3	32.6	0.2	60.1	39.6	0.3
40-44	36.7	63.3	0.0	75.3	24.7	0.0	67.9	32.1	0.0
45-49	37.1	62.0	0.9	73.9	26.1	0.0	68.0	31.9	0.2
50-54	44.1	55.9	0.0	84.6	15.4	0.0	79.1	20.9	0.0
55-59	62.0	38.0	0.0	84.7	15.3	0.0	81.1	18.9	0.0
60 and+	75.5	24.5	0.0	93.2	6.8	0.0	90.2	9.8	0.0
Nepal	25.1	41.4	33.4	47.6	23.3	29.1	44.0	26.2	29.8

Table 5.6: Distribution of educational status of urban population by gender and age group

(Percent)

Age group (years)	Male				Female			
	Never attended school	Attended School in the past	Currently in school	Total	Never attended school	Attended School in the past	Currently in school	Total
6-9	3.8	0.5	95.7	100	10.8	0.0	89.2	100
10-14	3.6	4.3	92.1	100	8.8	4.9	86.4	100
15-19	4.6	23.7	71.7	100	10.9	20.4	68.8	100
20-24	5.1	54.1	40.8	100	18.8	57.0	24.2	100
25-29	6.6	76.3	17.1	100	22.3	72.3	5.5	100
30-34	11.1	86.9	1.9	100	34.3	64.9	0.7	100
35-39	13.9	84.9	1.2	100	47.5	51.6	1.0	100
40-44	23.3	76.8	0.0	100	50.5	49.5	0.0	100
45-49	16.6	81.5	1.9	100	55.4	44.6	0.0	100
50-54	24.0	76.0	0.0	100	69.0	31.0	0.0	100
55-59	39.2	60.8	0.0	100	83.0	17.0	0.0	100
60 and+	62.8	37.2	0.0	100	88.4	11.6	0.0	100
Urban	15.4	47.7	36.9	100	34.8	35.2	29.9	100

Table 5.7: Distribution of educational status of rural population by gender and age group

(Percent)

Age group (years)	Male				Female			
	Never attended school	Attended School in the past	Currently in school	Total	Never attended school	Attended School in the past	Currently in school	Total
6-9	17.0	0.9	82.2	100	28.8	1.2	70.1	100
10-14	10.0	5.9	84.1	100	23.9	6.7	69.5	100
15-19	11.0	33.2	55.8	100	34.7	30.7	34.5	100
20-24	17.5	70.3	12.2	100	48.5	45.5	6.0	100
25-29	27.3	70.9	1.9	100	68.4	31.6	0.0	100
30-34	35.9	62.4	1.7	100	76.3	23.7	0.0	100
35-39	41.8	57.9	0.3	100	87.1	12.9	0.0	100
40-44	54.4	45.6	0.0	100	92.4	7.6	0.0	100
45-49	53.9	46.2	0.0	100	91.4	8.6	0.0	100
50-54	69.5	30.6	0.0	100	96.4	3.6	0.0	100
55-59	72.9	27.1	0.0	100	98.5	1.5	0.0	100
60 and+	87.4	12.6	0.0	100	99.4	0.6	0.0	100
Rural	33.8	31.3	34.9	100	59.9	16.2	23.9	100

Table 5.8: Distribution of educational status of all Nepal by gender and age group

(Percent)

Age group (years)	Male				Female			
	Never attended school	Attended School in the past	Currently in school	Total	Never attended school	Attended School in the past	Currently in school	Total
6-9	15.5	0.8	83.7	100	26.8	1.1	72.1	100
10-14	9.2	5.7	85.1	100	21.9	6.4	71.7	100
15-19	9.9	31.6	58.6	100	31.2	29.2	39.6	100
20-24	14.7	66.6	18.7	100	43.5	47.5	9.1	100
25-29	23.1	72.0	5.0	100	60.7	38.4	0.9	100
30-34	31.1	67.1	1.8	100	69.3	30.6	0.1	100
35-39	35.8	63.7	0.5	100	79.6	20.2	0.2	100
40-44	47.8	52.2	0.0	100	85.1	14.9	0.0	100
45-49	47.8	51.9	0.3	100	85.7	14.3	0.0	100
50-54	62.0	38.0	0.0	100	93.4	6.6	0.0	100
55-59	68.1	31.9	0.0	100	95.9	4.2	0.0	100
60 and+	83.3	16.7	0.0	100	97.5	2.5	0.0	100
Nepal	30.7	34.1	35.3	100	56.1	19.1	24.9	100

Table 5.9: Reason for not attending school for all population 6-24 years that has never attended school
(Percent)

	Who have never attended school	Reason for not attending school							Total
		Absence of school	Too expensive	Too far	Help at home	Parents did not want	Not willing to attend	Other reason	
Development Region									
East	21.1	0.3	22.5	1.8	16.8	33.6	15.9	9.1	100
Central	25.4	2.3	25.0	3.7	17.5	28.6	12.9	10.0	100
West	10.2	1.1	3.1	0.7	36.1	28.3	9.9	20.8	100
Mid West	24.9	1.1	14.5	1.0	22.2	40.1	11.6	9.4	100
Far West	23.8	0.5	8.0	5.2	22.6	43.5	10.3	9.9	100
Ecological Zone									
Mountains	23.0	1.1	11.9	5.3	26.2	30.2	13.0	12.2	100
Hills	14.8	2.5	8.8	5.9	29.9	28.7	12.9	11.4	100
Tarai	26.4	0.9	25.0	0.9	15.0	35.1	12.9	10.2	100
Urban	8.2	0.0	27.6	0.0	15.8	33.8	10.0	12.7	100
Kath. Valley	5.4	0.0	29.1	0.0	29.7	14.6	21.4	5.1	100
Other	9.6	0.0	27.2	0.0	12.1	39.0	7.0	14.8	100
Rural	23.5	1.5	18.8	2.9	20.5	32.8	13.1	10.6	100
East Mts./Hills	20.2	2.8	10.9	7.0	27.3	26.1	13.6	12.3	100
West Mts./Hills	15.7	1.6	5.7	4.8	32.3	33.8	11.2	10.6	100
East Tarai	32.8	1.1	29.5	1.4	12.7	32.8	14.3	8.2	100
West Tarai	21.2	0.4	12.1	0.0	22.1	40.1	10.9	14.4	100
Consumption Quintile									
Poorest	44.7	1.8	22.4	3.8	15.3	29.1	15.7	11.9	100
Second	27.0	1.1	18.9	2.6	23.8	34.1	9.4	10.1	100
Third	18.8	0.5	15.4	1.8	25.2	38.2	10.3	8.6	100
Fourth	10.7	1.3	14.5	1.3	22.8	32.6	17.1	10.5	100
Richest	5.0	3.2	19.1	0.9	19.4	38.0	8.4	11.0	100
Nepal	21.2	1.4	19.3	2.7	20.3	32.8	12.9	10.7	100

Table 5.10: Reason for not attending school for Male population 6-24 years that has never attended school
(Percent)

	Who have never attended school	Reason for not attending school							Total
		Absence of school	Too expensive	Too far	Help at home	Parents did not want	Not willing to attend	Other reason	
Development Region									
East	12.1	0.0	28.2	0.9	14.4	18.9	21.9	15.6	100
Central	14.9	3.5	33.3	5.9	10.5	14.8	18.4	13.5	100
West	4.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	36.6	7.0	17.2	30.2	100
Mid West	15.2	1.2	19.4	1.2	19.7	19.7	23.2	15.6	100
Far West	10.3	0.0	12.3	6.4	12.8	40.8	10.0	17.8	100
Ecological Zone									
Mountains	14.1	0.0	11.4	7.5	22.1	19.2	18.8	21.2	100
Hills	7.1	5.1	15.0	8.8	19.5	10.9	25.0	15.7	100
Tarai	15.4	0.8	32.7	1.1	12.6	20.2	17.4	15.3	100
Urban	4.3	0.0	45.4	0.0	11.7	6.3	17.4	19.2	100
Kath. Valley	2.4	0.0	39.5	0.0	17.4	0.0	43.1	0.0	100
Other	5.2	0.0	46.7	0.0	10.4	7.7	11.7	23.4	100
Rural	13.2	1.9	25.5	3.7	15.2	18.5	19.5	15.7	100
East Mts./Hills	11.7	5.1	15.4	10.2	15.9	13.7	22.0	17.7	100
West Mts./Hills	6.7	1.9	9.3	6.0	29.2	12.9	24.1	16.6	100
East Tarai	19.4	1.1	37.1	1.7	10.6	18.3	18.7	12.5	100
West Tarai	12.3	0.0	17.2	0.0	18.0	27.9	16.0	20.9	100
Consumption Quintile									
Poorest	29.5	2.3	28.4	4.5	10.5	16.7	21.1	16.5	100
Second	13.7	0.9	25.9	4.5	21.8	16.6	13.8	16.5	100
Third	9.4	0.0	26.5	2.7	14.1	24.0	19.4	13.4	100
Fourth	5.8	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.3	15.0	26.8	17.9	100
Richest	2.9	10.6	26.3	0.0	18.8	19.0	14.6	10.8	100
Nepal	11.9	1.8	26.6	3.5	15.1	17.8	19.4	15.9	100

Table 5.11: Reason for not attending school for Female population 6-24 years that has never attended school
(Percent)

	Who have never attended school	Reason for not attending school							Total
		Absence of school	Too expensive	Too far	Help at home	Parents did not want	Not willing to attend	Other reason	
Development Region									
East	29.9	0.4	20.3	2.2	17.8	39.4	13.4	6.5	100
Central	35.2	1.8	21.7	2.8	20.3	34.0	10.8	8.6	100
West	15.7	1.4	1.5	0.9	35.9	34.1	7.9	18.3	100
Mid West	33.9	1.0	12.5	1.0	23.3	48.6	6.7	6.8	100
Far West	35.8	0.6	7.0	4.9	25.1	44.2	10.4	7.9	100
Ecological Zone									
Mountains	30.8	1.6	12.2	4.4	27.8	34.7	10.8	8.6	100
Hills	21.9	1.7	7.0	5.0	32.9	34.0	9.3	10.1	100
Tarai	37.1	0.9	21.9	0.9	16.1	41.1	11.1	8.1	100
Urban	12.4	0.0	21.2	0.0	17.3	43.8	7.3	10.4	100
Kath. Valley	8.5	0.0	26.0	0.0	33.4	18.9	15.0	6.7	100
Other	14.2	0.0	19.8	0.0	12.7	50.9	5.1	11.5	100
Rural	32.9	1.3	16.3	2.6	22.5	38.1	10.7	8.6	100
East Mts./Hills	28.1	1.9	9.1	5.8	31.7	30.8	10.4	10.3	100
West Mts./Hills	23.4	1.6	4.9	4.5	33.0	38.9	8.0	9.2	100
East Tarai	45.2	1.1	26.4	1.2	13.5	38.6	12.5	6.5	100
West Tarai	30.3	0.6	9.9	0.0	23.8	45.2	8.7	11.8	100
Consumption Quintile									
Poorest	57.7	1.5	19.8	3.4	17.4	34.6	13.4	9.9	100
Second	38.6	1.2	16.7	2.0	24.4	39.5	8.0	8.2	100
Third	27.7	0.7	11.9	1.5	28.8	42.7	7.4	7.1	100
Fourth	15.5	1.8	12.5	1.7	23.6	38.9	13.6	7.9	100
Richest	7.4	0.0	16.0	1.3	19.6	46.2	5.8	11.1	100
Nepal	30.1	1.2	16.5	2.4	22.2	38.4	10.5	8.7	100

Table 5.12: Percentage of population 15 years and older who ever attended school and their mean years of schooling

	Male		Female		Total	
	Percentage who ever attended school	Mean years of schooling for those who ever attended	Percentage who ever attended school	Mean years of schooling for those who ever attended	Percentage who ever attended school	Mean years of schooling for those who ever attended
Development Region						
East	59.7	7.5	35.0	7.1	46.5	7.3
Central	59.7	8.0	32.0	7.9	45.2	8.0
West	67.4	7.7	38.0	7.2	50.7	7.5
Mid West	57.8	7.1	25.5	6.9	40.3	7.0
Far West	64.4	7.0	24.6	6.9	41.9	7.0
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	50.5	6.9	25.3	6.3	37.0	6.7
Hills	65.6	7.9	38.1	7.6	50.5	7.8
Tarai	59.0	7.5	28.7	7.3	42.9	7.4
Urban	81.2	9.5	58.6	8.9	69.7	9.3
Kath. Valley	86.9	10.0	65.5	9.6	76.2	9.8
Other	77.6	9.1	54.4	8.4	65.8	8.8
Rural	56.6	7.0	27.6	6.7	40.7	6.9
East Mts./Hills	55.2	6.9	30.6	6.5	42.2	6.7
West Mts./Hills	59.9	7.2	30.3	6.8	42.5	7.0
East Tarai	51.6	7.1	23.1	6.8	36.3	7.0
West Tarai	63.8	6.9	27.9	7.0	44.6	6.9
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	35.8	5.2	11.7	4.8	22.7	5.1
Second	53.9	6.1	20.1	5.7	35.5	6.0
Third	57.7	6.8	27.3	6.6	41.0	6.8
Fourth	66.7	7.6	39.1	6.9	51.6	7.3
Richest	80.9	9.5	56.0	8.8	67.9	9.2
Nepal	61.2	7.6	32.6	7.4	45.8	7.5

Table 5.13: Percentage of population who ever attended school and their mean years of schooling by age category, Urban Nepal

Age group (years)	Male		Female		Total	
	Percentage who ever attended school	Mean years of schooling for those who ever attended	Percentage who ever attended school	Mean years of schooling for those who ever attended	Percentage who ever attended school	Mean years of schooling for those who ever attended
15-19	95.4	8.9	89.2	8.9	92.4	8.9
20-24	94.9	9.9	81.2	9.6	87.8	9.7
25-29	93.4	10.1	77.7	9.3	84.9	9.7
30-34	88.9	10.0	65.7	9.0	76.9	9.6
35-39	86.1	9.6	52.6	8.8	68.6	9.3
40-44	76.8	9.4	49.5	8.7	63.3	9.1
45-49	83.4	9.5	44.6	6.7	62.9	8.4
50-54	76.0	9.5	31.0	8.3	55.9	9.2
55-59	60.8	8.8	17.0	7.2	38.0	8.4
60 and+	37.2	8.8	11.6	6.3	24.5	8.2
Urban	81.2	9.5	58.6	8.9	69.7	9.3

Table 5.14: Percentage of population who ever attended school and their mean years of schooling by age category, Rural Nepal

Age group (years)	Male		Female		Total	
	Percentage who ever attended school	Mean years of schooling for those who ever attended	Percentage who ever attended school	Mean years of schooling for those who ever attended	Percentage who ever attended school	Mean years of schooling for those who ever attended
15-19	89.0	7.3	65.3	7.2	76.6	7.3
20-24	82.5	7.5	51.5	6.9	63.8	7.2
25-29	72.7	7.3	31.6	6.6	48.0	7.0
30-34	64.1	7.4	23.7	6.1	41.4	7.0
35-39	58.2	6.8	12.9	5.4	32.8	6.5
40-44	45.6	6.0	7.6	5.2	24.7	5.9
45-49	46.2	6.2	8.6	4.2	26.1	5.8
50-54	30.6	6.6	3.6	5.1	15.4	6.4
55-59	27.1	6.3	1.5	5.7	15.3	6.3
60 and+	12.6	5.6	0.6	3.0	6.8	5.5
Rural	56.6	7.0	27.6	6.7	40.7	6.9

Table 5.15: Percentage of population who ever attended school and their mean years of schooling by age category, Nepal

Age group (years)	Male		Female		Total	
	Percentage who ever attended school	Mean years of schooling for those who ever attended	Percentage who ever attended school	Mean years of schooling for those who ever attended	Percentage who ever attended school	Mean years of schooling for those who ever attended
15-19	90.1	7.6	68.8	7.5	79.1	7.6
20-24	85.3	8.1	56.6	7.6	68.5	7.8
25-29	76.9	8.0	39.3	7.5	54.7	7.8
30-34	68.9	8.0	30.7	7.1	47.7	7.7
35-39	64.2	7.6	20.4	7.1	39.9	7.5
40-44	52.2	7.1	14.9	7.2	32.1	7.1
45-49	52.2	7.0	14.3	5.4	32.0	6.7
50-54	38.0	7.5	6.6	6.8	20.9	7.4
55-59	31.9	7.0	4.2	6.8	18.9	7.0
60 and+	16.7	6.8	2.5	5.8	9.8	6.7
Nepal	61.2	7.6	32.6	7.4	45.8	7.5

Table 5.16: Gross Enrollment Rate by level of schooling and gender

	Primary School			Lower Secondary School			Secondary School			Higher Secondary School			Tertiary Level		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Development Region															
East	121	104	113	81	85	82	71	56	64	13	22	17	4	0	2
Central	107	84	95	67	48	58	60	43	51	36	24	30	13	6	9
West	143	125	134	84	86	85	69	53	61	27	20	24	8	1	4
Mid West	127	124	126	65	51	58	42	31	37	22	10	15	2	1	1
Far West	145	95	117	68	105	81	59	39	50	23	12	16	4	1	2
Ecological Zone															
Mountains	120	108	113	84	83	84	62	40	51	6	2	4	0	0	0
Hills	133	119	126	82	67	75	62	52	57	32	28	30	13	4	8
Tarai	115	87	102	65	66	65	62	42	52	22	15	19	5	1	3
Urban	120	116	118	92	92	92	98	90	94	71	61	67	26	13	19
Kath. Valley	112	120	116	122	107	115	90	81	85	102	100	101	37	23	30
Other	124	115	119	81	85	83	102	95	99	55	44	50	20	7	13
Rural	123	100	112	71	63	67	56	40	48	16	12	14	3	0	1
East Mts./Hills	120	108	114	78	64	71	61	41	51	15	15	15	5	1	3
West Mts./Hills	147	125	136	78	62	71	51	49	50	17	12	14	1	0	0
East Tarai	106	73	89	58	43	51	58	41	49	7	7	7	2	0	1
West Tarai	133	109	122	72	100	84	55	25	40	29	14	22	3	1	2
Consumption Quintile															
Poorest	100	68	83	28	19	23	19	2	10	1	0	1	0	0	0
Second	127	100	113	63	44	54	32	21	27	4	1	2	1	0	0
Third	140	119	129	80	74	78	54	37	46	10	5	8	2	0	1
Fourth	130	121	125	87	105	95	96	56	74	19	19	19	3	0	1
Richest	122	126	124	111	108	110	99	105	102	72	65	69	25	11	17
Nepal	123	102	112	74	67	71	62	46	54	26	20	23	8	2	5

Table 5.17: Net Enrollment Rate by level of schooling and gender

	Primary School			Lower Secondary School			Secondary School			Higher Secondary School			Tertiary Level		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Development Region															
East	80	68	74	29	31	30	20	17	19	2	2	2	2	0	1
Central	69	56	62	35	24	30	16	13	14	7	4	6	6	4	5
West	85	84	85	34	32	33	14	15	14	10	6	8	4	1	2
Mid West	86	73	80	20	22	21	14	11	13	1	0	0	2	1	1
Far West	83	67	74	27	20	24	22	6	15	6	5	5	1	1	1
Ecological Zone															
Mountains	80	74	77	33	25	29	12	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hills	83	76	80	33	28	31	13	14	13	6	4	5	6	3	4
Tarai	74	58	66	29	25	27	21	13	17	6	3	5	3	1	2
Urban	84	82	83	47	47	47	38	29	34	19	9	14	14	9	11
Kath. Valley	85	86	86	66	61	63	35	32	33	17	13	15	16	14	15
Other	83	81	82	41	40	40	40	27	34	20	7	14	12	6	9
Rural	77	65	71	29	23	26	13	11	12	3	2	3	1	0	1
East Mts./Hills	76	67	72	32	27	29	10	9	10	1	3	2	2	1	1
West Mts./Hills	88	82	85	28	20	24	11	11	11	4	1	3	1	0	0
East Tarai	69	49	59	28	18	23	17	15	16	0	0	0	2	0	1
West Tarai	82	70	76	26	31	28	17	7	12	8	6	7	1	1	1
Consumption Quintile															
Poorest	61	42	51	9	6	7	3	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Second	78	65	72	19	17	18	9	2	6	0	0	0	1	0	0
Third	85	78	81	30	22	27	14	12	13	1	2	1	2	0	1
Fourth	84	82	83	41	39	40	20	14	16	6	3	5	1	0	1
Richest	88	85	87	57	56	56	35	36	35	15	10	13	12	8	10
Nepal	78	67	72	31	26	29	17	13	15	6	3	5	4	2	3

Table 5.18: Type of school attended by individuals currently in school

	(Percent)			
	Community/ Government ²	Institutional/ Private ²	Other ¹	Total
Development Region				
East	83.7	14.3	2.0	100
Central	72.3	26.0	1.8	100
West	83.1	14.8	2.1	100
Mid West	93.0	5.6	1.4	100
Far West	92.4	7.4	0.3	100
Ecological Zone				
Mountains	96.9	1.0	2.1	100
Hills	81.1	18.8	0.2	100
Tarai	80.0	16.8	3.3	100
Urban				
	50.9	47.9	1.3	100
Kath. Valley	30.7	68.7	0.6	100
Other	62.3	36.1	1.6	100
Rural				
	88.2	10.0	1.9	100
East Mts./Hills	87.9	12.1	0.0	100
West Mts./Hills	96.5	2.8	0.7	100
East Tarai	83.4	12.5	4.1	100
West Tarai	84.3	13.2	2.5	100
Consumption Quintile				
Poorest	90.1	5.3	4.6	100
Second	94.5	3.5	2.0	100
Third	92.6	6.5	0.9	100
Fourth	84.2	14.5	1.3	100
Richest	55.1	43.9	1.1	100
Nepal	81.6	16.7	1.7	100

1. Technical Schools are combined into this category.

2. These types are not strictly comparable to those in NLSS I report. Schools categorized as Private /Community proposed schools in NLSS I are under Community/Government category in NLSS II.

Table 5.19: Reason for leaving school/college for population 6-24 years who attended school in the past

	Help at home	Too expensive	Poor academic progress	Parents did not want	Completed desired level	Moved away	Other	Total
(Percent)								
Development Region								
East	25.1	11.3	33.7	8.8	2.7	4.6	13.9	100
Central	26.5	14.7	28.3	7.2	3.1	3.5	16.8	100
West	32.6	4.4	32.1	9.0	3.5	6.5	11.9	100
Mid West	20.9	7.2	38.6	10.3	9.9	4.8	8.4	100
Far West	30.7	23.0	26.4	9.6	1.0	2.9	6.4	100
Ecological Zone								
Mountains	34.4	8.9	23.0	10.1	3.9	3.0	16.8	100
Hills	31.5	8.1	32.0	8.1	2.9	3.8	13.7	100
Tarai	21.5	14.8	32.5	8.6	4.6	5.3	12.6	100
Urban								
	23.1	15.7	33.4	6.1	4.6	3.2	13.9	100
Kath. Valley	28.8	15.6	34.6	3.9	4.7	0.4	12.0	100
Other	20.9	15.8	32.9	7.0	4.6	4.3	14.6	100
Rural								
	27.5	10.7	31.3	8.9	3.7	4.7	13.3	100
East Mts./Hills	33.0	7.7	28.7	9.9	0.6	1.7	18.5	100
West Mts./Hills	32.8	6.5	31.9	8.3	5.8	6.3	8.3	100
East Tarai	19.8	17.1	31.0	6.7	4.3	6.6	14.5	100
West Tarai	25.4	9.6	35.1	12.0	4.9	4.1	8.9	100
Consumption Quintile								
Poorest	27.1	19.4	29.3	7.5	2.6	1.5	12.6	100
Second	29.0	10.1	31.2	12.3	2.1	3.0	12.2	100
Third	29.2	11.0	31.4	7.2	5.4	5.3	10.4	100
Fourth	25.9	10.3	32.1	8.0	3.9	5.7	14.2	100
Richest	22.7	8.9	33.3	7.0	4.6	5.9	17.6	100
Nepal	26.8	11.5	31.6	8.5	3.8	4.5	13.4	100

CHAPTER VI: HEALTH SERVICES

In both rounds of NLLS, reported incidence of chronic illness is quite low. Incidence of acute illness increased from 9 percent in 1995/96 to 13 percent in 2003/04. More than 40 percent of acute illness cases were fever in both years. The proportion of diarrhea episodes in acute cases has decreased by 6 percentage points during the same period. While proportion of acute illness consultations with no-one has remained fairly constant over this period, proportion of consultations with a doctor has decreased and that with a paramedical has increased. The proportion of fully immunized children has increased remarkably from 36 to 59 percent.

Table 6.0: Summary Statistics

(Percent of population)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Nepal Living Standards Survey</i>	
	<i>1995/96</i>	<i>2003/04</i>
<i>Incidence of reported chronic illness*</i>	6.5	5.4
<i>Incidence of reported acute illness**</i>	9.0	13.0
<i>Of all acute cases: Fever episodes</i>	43.7	41.2
<i>: Diarrhea</i>	17.0	11.4
<i>: Respiratory problems</i>	5.9	7.7
<i>Consultation for acute illness with: Doctor</i>	34.8	26.0
<i>: Paramedical</i>	25.0	36.1
<i>: NONE</i>	34.4	33.9
<i>Immunization status of children under five years</i>		
<i>Children fully immunized</i>	36.0	59.4
<i>Children partially immunized</i>	42.8	33.2
<i>Children not immunized</i>	21.1	7.4

Notes: * *Chronic illness is people's suffering from an illness for a long time.*

 ** *Acute illness and injuries refer to sickness (other than chronic illness) and injuries.*

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents NLSS II results on chronic and acute illnesses, health facility types, consultations and mean expenditures, and child immunization.

6.2 Chronic Illness

Table 6.1 presents incidence of chronic illness¹. Overall incidence of chronic illness is 5 percent. Of chronically ill people, 23 percent reported asthma, 12 percent H/L blood pressure, 10 percent heart conditions, 7 percent respiratory, 6 percent diabetes and 3 percent epilepsy. The proportion of heart illness is higher among females (12 percent) than among males (7 percent) (Table 6.1A).

Incidence of chronic illness increases with age, but also with household consumption possibly because of higher reporting for people in richer quintiles. Urban areas have higher reported chronic illness incidence.

6.3 Acute Illness

Incidence of acute illness² is shown in Table 6.2A. Of the total population, 13 percent is reported to have been sick or injured within the last 30 days in the country. On average, the incidence is about the same between urban and rural areas. But among rural areas, eastern parts of the country (both Hills and Tara) have higher incidence relative to western parts. Surprisingly, the richest quintile has the highest incidence while the poorest quintile the lowest incidence

Table 6.2 presents the distribution of acute illness by type of disease. Fever is by far the most common (41 percent) acute illness and is more common among younger ages. Diarrhea makes up for 11 percent of all acute cases, and decreases with age and household consumption, and is more common in rural areas relative to urban areas.

¹ Chronic illness is a long-term suffering and includes the following: cancer, asthma, heart disease, diabetes, kidney problem, epilepsy, respiratory problem, cirrhosis of liver, H/L blood pressure, drug abuse, occupational illness (disability to do any kind of work caused by spine or leg fracture that occurred while in work).

² Acute illness and injuries are defined as sickness (other than chronic illness) and injuries within last 30 days at the time of enumeration. People were asked whether they were ill or not within 30 days, if “yes”, illness type is recorded under the heading of “acute illness and injuries”.

6.4 Health Consultations by Practitioner Type

Table 6.3 summarizes the distribution of health consultation for acute illness by status and practitioner type. 66 percent of people with an acute illness reported to have consulted a medical practitioner in the country: 36 percent consulted paramedic, followed by doctor (26 percent), traditional (3 percent) and *kaviraj/vaidya* (1 percent).

Doctors' share of consultations is much higher in urban areas and among richer quintiles. On the other hand, paramedics' share is higher in rural areas, particularly in the West Mts./Hills, where as many as 57 percent of acutely ill people visit these practitioners. And not surprisingly, the proportion of individuals who do not consult at all is higher among those from poorer households.

6.5 Health Consultations by Facility Type

Table 6.5 shows distribution of health consultations by type of health institution. 56 percent of visitors go to private health institution, the remaining go to government institutions. Share of government facility consultations is higher in the Mid-west and the Far-west, especially in the Mts./Hills. On the other hand, proportion of private facility visitors is relatively higher in urban areas and among richer households relative to respective counterparts.

Of all facilities in the country, pharmacy is attended by majority of sick people (40 percent). Others are sub-health post (17 percent), hospital/public health center (16 percent), health post (11 percent), private hospital (9 percent) and others (8 percent). This pattern follows in all regions except in Mountains where the majority visit sub-health post (43 percent).

Among consumption groups, richer quintiles are more likely to visit private health institutions. Poorer quintiles visit government health institutions. Among government facilities, majority of the sick people in poorer quintiles go to sub-health posts and health posts and smaller proportion to hospitals.

6.6 Health Expenditures

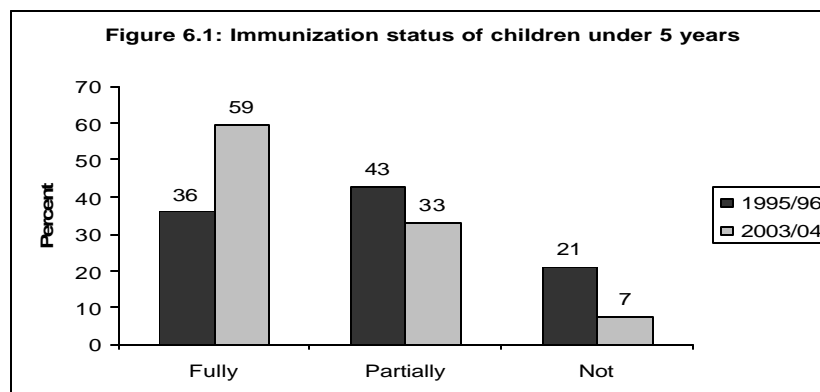
Table 6.7 shows mean expenditure during the last consultation for an acute illness episode. On average, total cost of treatment at a government health facility is similar to that at a private health institution: Rs. 698 at government health institution and Rs. 662 at private institution. Dis-aggregating the total cost, diagnostic and other service costs are slightly higher in private institutions (Rs.136 versus Rs. 99). On the other hand, medicine cost is higher at a government

facility (Rs. 538 versus Rs. 465). Travel costs are similar in two types of facilities.

Urban areas have expensive consultations relative to their rural counterparts, but such consultations seem more severe in “Other urban” areas than in Kathmandu Valley. But disparities exist across rural areas: rural West Tarai is disproportionately expensive relative to other areas.

6.7 Immunization

Immunization has a significant role in reducing infant mortality rate since it is a measure to protect the children aged under five from both fatal diseases as well as non-fatal diseases such as TB,



polio, tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria and measles. Table 6.4 presents information on immunization status of children aged 0-4 years. More than 59 percent of children in this age-group are fully immunized³. Gender gap is relatively small (62 percent for boys and 57 percent for girls).

Among development regions, the percentage of the fully immunized children is 69 in the West, followed by the East, the Far-west, the Mid-west and the Central region. Among ecological zones, this percentage is the highest in the Hills (63 percent) and lowest in the Mountains (52 percent). As one would expect, children from richer households are more likely to get fully immunized.

6.8 HIV/AIDS

In this survey, question was asked to all persons aged 10 years and older present at the interview whether they had heard about HIV/AIDS. In response to this, 58 percent of population aged 10 years and older reported “yes”. About 65 percent of males reported to have heard of HIV/AIDS compared to 51 percent of females.

³ Children who were given one dose each of BCG and measles, 3 doses each of DPT and polio (altogether 8 doses) vaccination are regarded as "fully immunized" whereas those of having given vaccination less than 8 doses is regarded as "partially immunized" while that of no dose as "not immunized".

As expected, this percentage is higher in urban (83 percent) compared to rural (53 percent) areas. Among rural groups, the proportion is the highest in the West Tarai (60 percent) and the lowest in the East Tarai (46 percent). The figure is the lowest for the poorest (33 percent) and the highest (83 percent) for the richest quintile.

Table 6.6 shows a good deal of variation in the population hearing of HIV/AIDS from the source of information among regions and groups. There are four main sources reported: radio, television, friends/relatives and newspapers/pamphlets. TV, radio and newspapers/pamphlets are the main sources of the hearing HIV/AIDS in urban while radio, friends/relatives and TV are the main sources in rural areas.

Table 6.1: Percentage of population reporting chronic illnesses by gender

	Male	Female	Total
Development Region			
East	7.0	7.3	7.2
Central	5.1	4.6	4.9
West	5.2	5.3	5.3
Mid West	3.4	4.4	3.9
Far West	4.8	4.0	4.3
Ecological Zone			
Mountains	5.3	5.4	5.3
Hills	6.2	5.7	6.0
Tarai	4.7	5.1	4.9
Urban	6.9	7.9	7.4
Kath. Valley	7.7	8.1	7.9
Other	6.5	7.8	7.2
Rural	5.1	4.9	5.0
East Mts./Hills	6.6	5.3	6.0
West Mts./Hills	5.0	5.1	5.0
East Tarai	4.6	5.0	4.8
West Tarai	4.0	4.0	4.0
Consumption Quintile			
Poorest	4.3	2.8	3.5
Second	4.6	3.9	4.3
Third	4.2	5.5	4.9
Fourth	5.1	5.8	5.4
Richest	8.5	8.9	8.7
Age Group			
0 - 5 years	0.4	0.5	0.4
6 - 14 years	0.8	0.4	0.6
15 - 44 years	3.4	4.0	3.8
45 - 59 years	13.4	16.4	15.0
60+ years	28.2	22.4	25.4
Nepal	5.4	5.4	5.4

Table 6.1A: Distribution of types of chronic illness by gender

	Male	Female	Nepal
Illness type			
Heart conditions	7.3	11.8	9.6
Respiratory	8.4	6.0	7.2
Asthma	24.5	21.9	23.1
Epilepsy	3.1	3.5	3.3
Cancer	0.6	1.3	1.0
Diabetes	6.6	4.6	5.6
Malfunction of kidney	1.8	1.6	1.7
Cirrhosis of Liver	1.0	1.3	1.2
Occupational Illness	2.9	1.2	2.0
H/L Blood pressure	12.6	11.9	12.2
Drug Abuse	0.3	0.0	0.1
Other	30.9	35.0	33.0
Total	100	100	100

Table 6.2: Percentage distribution of acute illnesses by types

	Diarrhoea	Fever	Respiratory	Injury	Others	Total
Gender						
Male	13.1	42.9	8.9	5.9	29.1	100
Female	9.9	39.7	6.5	3.8	40.1	100
Development Region						
East	12.4	34.5	7.6	6.1	39.4	100
Central	9.7	44.9	6.7	4.1	34.7	100
West	10.1	48.0	9.1	3.7	29.1	100
Mid West	21.2	33.9	6.5	2.0	36.4	100
Far West	14.0	34.6	13.3	10.5	27.5	100
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	9.5	45.8	5.2	6.7	32.8	100
Hills	12.7	44.2	6.8	3.6	32.7	100
Tarai	10.7	38.7	8.5	5.5	36.6	100
Urban	5.3	39.8	7.9	5.3	41.8	100
Kath. Valley	4.4	42.7	6.4	2.0	44.6	100
Other	5.7	38.1	8.8	7.2	40.2	100
Rural	12.5	41.5	7.6	4.7	33.7	100
East Mts./Hills	12.2	43.3	5.2	4.5	34.8	100
West Mts./Hills	18.2	45.8	8.8	3.8	23.5	100
East Tarai	12.0	39.7	8.0	4.9	35.4	100
West Tarai	9.3	39.2	9.8	5.5	36.2	100
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	19.5	42.2	7.0	5.9	25.5	100
Second	10.7	46.8	9.6	4.5	28.4	100
Third	12.7	39.5	7.9	3.7	36.3	100
Fourth	9.6	39.9	6.6	5.3	38.6	100
Richest	7.1	39.2	7.4	4.9	41.4	100
Age Group						
0 - 5 years	18.9	47.0	11.9	4.3	17.8	100
6 - 14 years	10.9	50.5	3.5	7.1	28.1	100
15 - 44 years	8.8	38.0	5.6	3.8	43.8	100
45 - 59 years	7.8	33.9	9.1	7.1	42.1	100
60+ years	8.5	32.4	9.9	2.6	46.6	100
Nepal	11.4	41.2	7.7	4.8	34.9	100

NB: 1. Diarrhoea includes diarrhoea, dysentery and parasites

2. Fever includes malaria and other fever

3. Respiratory includes respiratory problems and TB

4. Other includes skin problem, jaundice and measles

Table 6.2A: Percentage of population reporting acute illness by gender

	Male	Female	Total
Development Region			
East	13.4	16.2	14.9
Central	16.3	16.0	16.1
West	9.9	10.6	10.3
Mid West	7.1	6.1	6.6
Far West	10.5	8.0	9.2
Ecological Zone			
Mountains	9.3	9.8	9.5
Hills	11.4	12.6	12.0
Tarai	14.5	14.2	14.3
Urban	11.0	14.9	12.9
Kath. Valley	11.7	14.8	13.2
Other	10.6	14.9	12.7
Rural	13.2	12.9	13.0
East Mts./Hills	13.3	15.4	14.4
West Mts./Hills	8.2	7.8	8.0
East Tarai	17.7	16.4	17.0
West Tarai	10.5	9.5	10.0
Consumption Quintile			
Poorest	11.2	9.6	10.4
Second	11.3	11.6	11.5
Third	12.7	14.4	13.6
Fourth	14.6	14.4	14.5
Richest	14.3	16.1	15.2
Age Group			
0 - 5 years	22.1	17.4	19.8
6 - 14 years	9.8	8.8	9.3
15 - 44 years	9.7	12.4	11.2
45 - 59 years	13.6	18.0	15.9
60+ years	16.8	15.5	16.2
Nepal	12.8	13.2	13.0

Table 6.3: Distribution of health consultations for acute illness by status and practitioner type

	Consulted				Not consulted	Total
	Doctor	Paramedic	Kaviraj/Vaidya	Traditional		
Gender						
Male	26.0	36.9	1.1	3.3	32.7	100
Female	26.1	35.5	0.6	2.8	35.0	100
Development Region						
East	29.1	25.5	1.5	3.8	40.1	100
Central	24.0	33.1	0.7	3.1	39.0	100
West	26.5	49.9	0.4	1.4	21.8	100
Mid West	28.3	50.3	0.8	5.3	15.3	100
Far West	23.0	63.4	0.0	0.7	13.0	100
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	13.5	39.0	0.5	4.8	42.2	100
Hills	24.1	33.0	0.8	3.1	39.0	100
Tarai	28.6	38.1	0.9	2.9	29.6	100
Urban	46.9	12.4	1.8	1.8	37.2	100
Kath. Valley	43.0	8.4	2.1	2.8	43.6	100
Other	49.1	14.8	1.6	1.1	33.5	100
Rural	22.4	40.3	0.7	3.3	33.3	100
East Mts./Hills	17.9	30.1	0.7	3.2	48.1	100
West Mts./Hills	17.5	57.3	0.4	4.3	20.5	100
East Tarai	24.9	36.9	0.9	4.1	33.3	100
West Tarai	28.1	54.3	0.4	0.0	17.2	100
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	8.1	42.4	1.1	5.4	43.1	100
Second	16.6	40.1	0.2	2.9	40.3	100
Third	20.6	42.4	0.2	2.5	34.4	100
Fourth	30.9	34.3	1.2	4.3	29.3	100
Richest	45.7	25.2	1.4	1.0	26.8	100
Age Group						
0 - 5 years	22.7	49.4	0.1	3.9	24.0	100
6 - 14 years	18.5	38.2	0.6	2.5	40.2	100
15 - 44 years	30.2	30.5	1.0	2.6	35.7	100
45 - 59 years	27.3	31.5	2.0	4.1	35.0	100
60+ years	30.6	26.5	1.1	2.0	39.7	100
Nepal	26.0	36.1	0.9	3.1	33.9	100

Table 6.4: Percentage of immunization status of children aged under five years

	Fully immunized			Partially immunized			Not immunized		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Development Region									
East	65.1	67.4	66.3	32.1	29.0	30.6	2.8	3.6	3.2
Central	52.6	46.0	49.3	37.7	44.4	41.0	9.6	9.7	9.6
West	70.8	65.8	68.6	26.0	27.8	26.8	3.3	6.4	4.7
Mid West	64.0	58.2	61.2	26.3	28.6	27.4	9.8	13.2	11.4
Far West	68.3	61.5	64.9	23.7	28.9	26.3	8.0	9.6	8.8
Ecological Zone									
Mountains	45.4	57.5	51.6	43.0	32.0	37.3	11.6	10.5	11.1
Hills	66.8	60.1	63.5	25.5	30.8	28.2	7.7	9.1	8.4
Tarai	60.2	55.0	57.7	34.3	38.1	36.1	5.5	7.0	6.2
Urban	77.2	68.1	72.6	21.1	28.0	24.6	1.7	4.0	2.9
Kath. Valley	82.8	71.4	77.1	15.9	26.5	21.2	1.3	2.1	1.7
Other	74.7	66.7	70.7	23.4	28.6	26.0	1.9	4.7	3.3
Rural	59.8	55.9	57.9	32.9	35.6	34.2	7.3	8.5	7.9
East Mts./Hills	53.9	55.3	54.6	36.2	36.0	36.1	9.9	8.7	9.3
West Mts./Hills	69.3	61.9	65.7	21.9	25.9	23.8	8.8	12.2	10.5
East Tarai	55.7	50.7	53.2	37.9	42.1	39.9	6.5	7.2	6.9
West Tarai	64.5	61.9	63.4	31.2	31.6	31.4	4.3	6.6	5.3
Consumption Quintile									
Poorest	55.7	47.9	52.0	35.2	41.0	38.0	9.1	11.1	10.0
Second	63.2	53.3	58.3	31.6	37.0	34.3	5.2	9.7	7.4
Third	60.4	59.7	60.1	32.6	33.8	33.2	7.0	6.5	6.8
Fourth	63.4	65.0	64.1	29.7	27.5	28.7	6.9	7.5	7.2
Richest	73.1	74.9	74.0	23.4	24.8	24.1	3.5	0.3	1.9
Nepal	61.5	57.2	59.4	31.7	34.8	33.2	6.8	8.1	7.4

NB: Fully, Partially and Not immunized children add up to hundred per cent for each gender and their total

Table 6.5: Percentage distribution of health consultation for acute illness by type of institution

	Government institution					Private health institution				Total
	Sub-health post	Health post	Hospital/Public health centre	Other	Sub-total	Pharmacy / Clinic	Private hospital	Other	Sub-total	
Gender										
Male	16.1	10.2	14.9	1.8	42.9	42.2	8.8	6.1	57.1	100
Female	17.0	11.5	16.1	1.1	45.7	38.9	8.6	6.9	54.3	100
Development Region										
East	19.9	11.0	13.5	1.9	46.3	34.9	7.6	11.2	53.7	100
Central	15.7	10.8	16.5	1.2	44.1	41.0	8.0	6.8	55.9	100
West	11.9	11.5	11.7	1.6	36.7	51.5	10.1	1.7	63.4	100
Mid West	12.1	6.9	30.5	1.9	51.3	34.6	9.6	4.5	48.7	100
Far West	26.1	13.9	10.1	0.0	50.2	36.4	11.7	1.7	49.8	100
Ecological Zone										
Mountains	43.0	7.3	18.3	1.8	70.3	15.7	1.9	12.1	29.7	100
Hills	19.9	11.6	16.3	1.8	49.7	37.5	7.8	5.1	50.4	100
Tarai	12.5	10.7	14.9	1.1	39.2	44.2	9.8	6.9	60.8	100
Urban	2.8	3.3	29.5	2.3	37.8	44.1	14.2	3.8	62.2	100
Kath. Valley	2.1	2.8	30.0	3.7	38.6	46.8	7.7	7.0	61.4	100
Other	3.1	3.5	29.2	1.6	37.5	42.8	17.4	2.3	62.5	100
Rural	18.8	12.1	13.3	1.3	45.4	39.9	7.8	6.9	54.6	100
East Mts./Hills	32.6	12.5	15.1	2.0	62.2	25.1	5.3	7.4	37.8	100
West Mts./Hills	19.9	13.9	13.1	1.0	47.9	41.4	6.3	4.5	52.1	100
East Tarai	14.0	12.2	11.4	0.9	38.5	43.3	8.1	10.1	61.5	100
West Tarai	13.2	9.6	15.9	1.6	40.2	47.9	11.4	0.5	59.8	100
Consumption Quintile										
Poorest	25.9	19.7	8.4	1.5	55.5	30.9	2.4	11.2	44.6	100
Second	18.7	10.3	13.7	1.2	43.9	42.9	4.5	8.8	56.2	100
Third	18.8	12.0	12.5	1.0	44.4	43.0	7.0	5.6	55.6	100
Fourth	16.8	10.1	15.1	1.4	43.4	38.9	10.7	7.1	56.6	100
Richest	8.2	6.3	23.3	1.9	39.7	43.4	14.1	2.8	60.3	100
Nepal	16.5	10.9	15.6	1.4	44.4	40.5	8.7	6.5	55.7	100

Table 6.6: Distribution of Population 10 years and older who have heard HIV/AIDS by Source of information

(Percent)

	% of Population who have heard	Sources of information						Total
		Radio	Television	Newspapers/ Pamphlets	Friends/ Relatives	Health Workers	Other	
Gender								
Male	64.9	53.8	16.9	11.1	11.2	2.5	4.4	100
Female	51.1	48.1	22.1	8.2	14.3	3.4	4.0	100
Development Region								
East	58.8	60.5	15.9	8.1	11.0	1.6	3.0	100
Central	54.7	36.2	33.2	11.5	12.8	2.2	4.1	100
West	57.6	56.4	14.6	13.6	9.5	2.8	3.1	100
Mid West	61.9	63.8	5.2	5.3	17.2	3.0	5.5	100
Far West	60.9	52.8	3.6	5.0	18.8	10.3	9.5	100
Ecological Zone								
Mountains	54.2	66.1	3.7	4.6	12.3	3.8	9.6	100
Hills	62.4	53.4	23.6	9.8	8.5	2.1	2.5	100
Tarai	53.9	46.8	17.2	10.4	17.0	3.6	5.1	100
Urban	82.1	31.8	45.2	12.6	7.2	1.2	2.1	100
Kath. Valley	91.0	19.7	61.9	14.5	2.7	0.3	0.9	100
Other	76.9	40.2	33.4	11.3	10.3	1.8	3.0	100
Rural	52.7	57.2	11.3	8.9	14.4	3.4	4.9	100
East Mts./Hills	54.4	60.4	15.0	7.8	10.5	2.1	4.3	100
West Mts./Hills	55.5	69.3	3.4	8.0	11.3	3.9	4.2	100
East Tarai	45.6	49.7	15.7	9.3	17.9	2.8	4.7	100
West Tarai	59.7	49.3	9.6	10.5	18.3	5.6	6.6	100
Consumption Quintile								
Poorest	33.1	54.9	3.7	6.9	25.9	3.7	5.0	100
Second	46.6	61.3	5.0	6.3	18.8	3.8	4.9	100
Third	52.8	58.6	10.5	7.7	13.8	3.4	6.1	100
Fourth	64.3	55.4	15.7	9.5	10.9	3.5	4.9	100
Richest	82.6	38.1	38.1	13.5	6.7	1.6	2.1	100
Nepal	57.6	51.1	19.3	9.7	12.7	2.9	4.2	100

Table 6.7: Mean expenditure of last consultation in Government and Private institution for acute illness

(Current NRs.)

	Government institution				Private institution			
	Diagnostic & other service cost	Medicine cost	Travel cost	Total cost	Diagnostic & other service cost	Medicine cost	Travel cost	Total cost
Gender								
Male	83	547	70	699	114	441	64	619
Female	114	530	54	697	157	488	59	704
Development Region								
East	125	665	57	847	74	381	33	488
Central	89	393	60	543	155	408	37	600
West	185	1034	132	1351	129	480	55	664
Mid West	11	327	8	346	334	1072	338	1744
Far West	11	191	10	211	44	453	62	559
Ecological Zone								
Mountains	47	226	23	297	103	211	53	367
Hills	63	387	51	501	135	393	54	582
Tarai	134	696	74	905	137	510	66	713
Urban	254	1278	80	1612	263	602	66	931
Kath. Valley	147	752	92	992	134	333	14	482
Other	308	1541	74	1923	324	731	91	1146
Rural	78	436	58	572	112	439	61	611
East Mts./Hills	42	234	29	304	142	331	57	530
West Mts./Hills	62	432	66	560	73	252	26	352
East Tarai	93	436	73	603	86	404	32	523
West Tarai	127	829	72	1029	188	774	172	1134
Consumption Quintile								
Poorest	6	116	2	124	23	171	5	198
Second	29	181	14	224	21	245	11	276
Third	24	215	20	259	37	295	34	366
Fourth	38	400	52	490	112	415	45	572
Richest	345	1518	183	2046	338	873	148	1359
Nepal	99	538	61	698	136	465	62	662

CHAPTER VII: MATERNITY AND FAMILY PLANNING

The number of children ever born per 15-49 year old woman has decreased from 2.6 in 1995/96 to 2.4 in 2003/04 while total fertility rate declined from 5.1 to 3.6 during the same period. The proportion of the women (15-49 years) who have knowledge of at least one family planning method has increased by 17 percentage points to 77 percent in 2003/04. On the other hand, the proportion of married couples currently using some form of family planning methods has increased from 15 to 38 percent. NLSS II estimates the proportion of women receiving prenatal care at 57 percent and that receiving post-natal care at 13 percent.

Table 7.0: Summary Statistics

<i>Description</i>	<i>Nepal Living Standards Survey</i>	
	<i>1995/96</i>	<i>2003/04</i>
<i>Average number of children ever born per woman (15-49 years)</i>	2.6	2.4
<i>Total fertility rate (TFR)</i>	5.1	3.6
<i>Percent of :</i>		
<i>Pregnant women receiving any prenatal checkup</i>		57.1
<i>Mothers receiving any postnatal checkup</i>		12.9
<i>Women (15-49 years) who know of family planning methods</i>	59.7	76.7
<i>Couples who have ever used any family planning methods</i>	20.4	45.9
<i>Couples who are currently using family planning methods</i>	14.8	38.3
<i>Couples who are sterilized</i>	58.5	52.8

7.1 Introduction

The number of children ever born affects the socio-economic condition of the people in the country. Empirical studies have shown that number of children ever born and poverty are positively associated (especially in developing countries like Nepal). The maternity health and family planning are interrelated, and they together have an impact on the quality of population. Information on maternity history of the married women (15-49 years), fertility pattern and family planning practices are presented in this chapter.

7.2 Children Ever Born

Overall, the mean number of the children¹ ever born per woman (15-49 years) is estimated to be 2.4 according to NLSS 2003/04. As expected, this increases with age-group of women. Rural areas have more children per woman relative to urban areas. And so do the poor households relative to households from richer quintiles (Table 7.1).

7.3 Fertility Rate

Table 7.2 presents age specific fertility rates (ASFR) and total fertility rates (TFR) estimated by P/F ratio method. TFR for Nepal is estimated at 3.6; urban areas have a much lower rate of 2.3 and rural areas a higher rate of 3.8. The 2001 Population Census estimates of overall TFR range from 3.7 to 3.9.

7.4 Place of Delivery and Birth Attendants

Majority of birth deliveries - 84 percent - take place at homes, followed by 14 percent at hospitals. In households from upper consumption quintiles, the place of delivery is more likely to be hospitals. For example, 56 percent of births in the richest quintile are delivered at hospitals.

In 2003/04, 68 percent of the total births are assisted by "family members/neighbours", followed by "health practitioners" such as ANM/Nurse/Doctor (20 percent), and TBA (10 percent). In urban areas, about 64 percent of the births are assisted by health practitioners followed by family members/neighbours (32 percent). The proportion births attended by health practitioners is the highest in the Kathmandu valley urban area (87 percent). The proportion of births attended by family members decreases sharply with household consumption level (Table 7.8).

¹ Mean number of children is the ratio of the total number of children ever born to the total number of women aged 15-49 years.

7.5 Prenatal and Postnatal Care

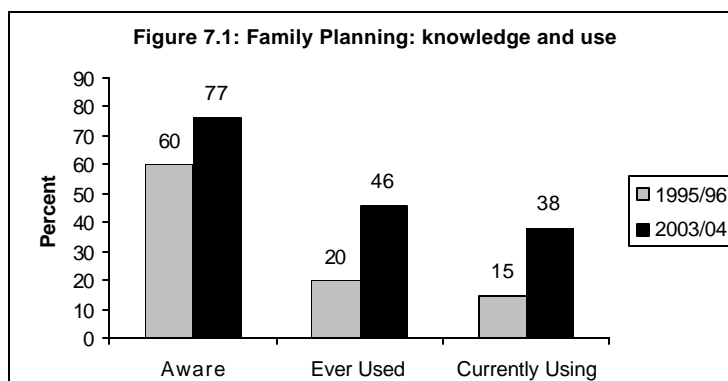
Table 7.9 presents information on the status of prenatal and postnatal care of women in the country. Of all women giving live-birth during the past 36 months in the country, 57 percent receive some kind of pre-natal care. Of these, 86 percent of pregnant women receive pre-natal care from government health facilities while the remaining 14 percent receive from private health facilities.

Among development regions, the proportion of women consulting for prenatal care is the highest in the West region and the lowest in the Mid-west region. About 84 percent of pregnant women in urban areas and 54 percent in rural areas consult for prenatal care. 88 percent of the women from the richest consumption quintile receive prenatal care from a medical practitioner while the comparable proportion among women in the poorest quintile is 39 percent.

On the whole, 13 percent of women who give live births receive postnatal care. Of these, 82 percent visit government health facility for postnatal care, the remaining visit private health facility. A similar type of pattern is observed across all development regions, ecological zones, urban/rural areas and consumption quintiles.

7.6 Knowledge and Use of Family Planning

It is widely believed that family planning awareness helps to control population growth in the country. NLSS II estimates that 77 percent of women, aged 15-49 years report to know about at least one of the family planning methods, 46 percent have ever used it and 38 percent are



currently using some form of planning method (Table 7.3). All these figures have increased from those reported in NLSS I eight years ago (Figure 7.1).

As one would expect, the proportion of women with knowledge of at least one of the family planning methods is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (91 percent versus 74 percent). Such knowledge is more likely to be higher among younger cohorts, and among richer quintile groups. Current use rate

of family planning is the highest among women aged 35-39 years. This is higher among those from richer households.

7.7 Source of Knowledge about Family Planning Methods

Table 7.6 presents information on the source of knowledge about family planning methods in the country. Radio is the most common media of information about family planning. The majority of women, 38 percent, report radio as the source of information about family planning methods, followed by friends/relatives (24 percent), health workers (15 percent), husband (12 percent), television (7 percent), and newspaper/poster (3 percent). The pattern of this distribution generally holds true in across development regions, ecological zones, rural areas, age groups and consumption quintiles.

7.8 Types of Family Planning Methods Used

In response to the question asked to women aged 15- 49 years on the type of family planning methods currently using either by them or by their husbands, 33 percent report “leproscopy/minilap”, 20 percent vasectomy, 39 percent other temporary methods² and only 8 percent condom (Table 7.4). Leproscopy/minilap and vasectomy are the permanent methods of family planning for females and males respectively, and not surprisingly, are more common among older cohorts.

7.9 Source of Family Planning Methods

Table 7.7 shows that 60 percent of users of family planning methods visit public health institutions to get those methods, followed by VSC (19 percent), pharmacies (9 percent), private health institutions (6 percent), and health workers (4 percent). Such a pattern is observed in all development regions, ecological zones, age groups and consumption quintiles. However, after public health institution, pharmacy is more popular in urban areas and the richest quintile.

7.10 Reasons for Not-using Family Planning Methods

Among currently non-users of family planning methods, distribution of major reasons reported are as follows, as seen in table 7.5: "want more children" (36 percent) followed by "husband away home" (24 percent), "scared of side effects" (14 percent), and "husband not wanting" and “religious reasons" (4 percent each). This pattern holds across most groups. Younger women want more children while older ones are scared of side effects.

²Other temporary methods include pills, Depo-Provera, IUD, Norplant, diaphragm, foam/jelly/cream, etc.

Table 7.1: Mean number of children ever born per woman by age group

Age Group	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	Total
Development Region								
East	0.13	1.03	2.03	3.04	3.54	3.95	4.61	2.13
Central	0.19	1.07	2.26	3.44	3.76	4.43	4.74	2.45
West	0.16	1.12	2.33	3.01	3.76	4.15	5.09	2.39
Mid West	0.23	1.41	2.72	3.37	4.18	4.46	4.38	2.41
Far West	0.22	1.58	2.98	3.48	4.31	4.37	5.38	2.49
Ecological Zone								
Mountains	0.16	1.23	2.37	3.46	4.05	4.52	4.89	2.37
Hills	0.12	0.95	2.08	3.19	3.53	4.27	4.78	2.25
Tarai	0.23	1.31	2.47	3.31	3.99	4.21	4.79	2.44
Urban								
	0.07	0.75	1.58	2.37	2.93	3.16	3.70	1.77
Kath. Valley	0.04	0.48	1.07	1.76	2.33	2.40	3.18	1.37
Other	0.08	0.90	1.97	2.71	3.36	3.58	3.97	2.00
Rural								
	0.20	1.23	2.46	3.44	4.00	4.49	5.00	2.47
East Mts./Hills	0.10	1.04	2.22	3.65	3.94	4.82	5.14	2.44
West Mts./Hills	0.18	1.16	2.49	3.34	3.89	4.52	4.98	2.43
East Tarai	0.26	1.24	2.42	3.53	3.93	4.38	4.93	2.52
West Tarai	0.23	1.58	2.79	3.13	4.30	4.17	5.02	2.49
Consumption Quintile								
Poorest	0.24	1.64	3.06	4.02	4.88	5.30	5.32	3.03
Second	0.26	1.40	2.53	3.94	4.30	5.04	5.70	2.58
Third	0.17	1.17	2.41	3.02	3.95	4.54	4.94	2.36
Fourth	0.16	1.01	2.07	3.21	3.65	4.10	4.76	2.24
Richest	0.08	0.67	1.44	2.42	2.62	2.96	4.00	1.77
Nepal	0.18	1.15	2.31	3.26	3.80	4.26	4.79	2.35

**Table 7.2: Age specific fertility rates (ASFR) and total fertility rates (TFR)*
(P/F Ratio method)**

Age group	Urban	Rural	Nepal
15-19	0.06	0.12	0.11
20-24	0.19	0.26	0.25
25-29	0.13	0.17	0.17
30-34	0.06	0.10	0.09
35-39	0.01	0.07	0.06
40-44	0.01	0.03	0.03
45-49	0.00	0.01	0.01
TFR	2.29	3.82	3.55

* ASFR is defined as number of live births per woman in a specific age-group.

TFR is an estimate of the average number of live births a woman can be expected to have in her lifetime, based on the age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) of a given year. Here, TFR is equal to the sum of all individual ASFRs multiplied by 5 (i.e. number of years in each age-group).

Table 7.3: Percentage of married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge & using family planning methods

	Know any Method	Ever Used	Currently Using
Development Region			
East	75.6	39.6	34.3
Central	76.2	50.2	43.2
West	79.5	45.6	35.6
Mid West	75.2	42.0	34.6
Far West	78.3	52.5	40.8
Ecological Zone			
Mountains	70.8	41.4	28.4
Hills	80.4	49.1	40.2
Tarai	74.6	44.0	38.2
Urban	90.9	65.4	55.5
Kath. Valley	94.5	77.5	64.5
Other	89.0	59.3	50.9
Rural	74.2	42.5	35.4
East Mts./Hills	78.7	50.5	41.2
West Mts./Hills	73.3	35.9	27.0
East Tarai	68.9	35.8	32.5
West Tarai	80.6	54.8	44.9
Consumption Quintile			
Poorest	61.0	31.8	26.2
Second	71.1	41.0	32.9
Third	75.0	39.7	32.6
Fourth	83.2	51.3	43.8
Richest	90.6	63.5	54.3
Age Group			
15 -19 years	72.9	18.2	13.2
20 - 24 years	82.3	33.3	23.8
25 - 29 years	79.0	48.7	39.1
30 -34 years	82.2	58.0	49.0
35 - 39 years	76.5	59.9	53.6
40 - 44 years	70.7	50.6	46.2
45 - 49 years	63.2	44.6	38.9
Nepal	76.7	45.9	38.3

Table 7.4: Distribution of married couples using family planning methods by type

	(Percent)					
	Condom	Other Temporary ¹	Vasectomy	Laproscopy/ Minilap	Traditional	Total
Development Region						
East	4.0	42.5	17.3	34.0	2.1	100
Central	7.0	40.0	18.8	33.2	1.0	100
West	5.6	33.2	30.9	30.0	0.4	100
Mid West	7.2	36.7	19.1	36.3	0.7	100
Far West	24.7	35.0	8.5	31.7	0.0	100
Ecological zone						
Mountains	9.9	50.0	31.0	8.0	1.0	100
Hills	6.5	48.4	24.0	19.9	1.2	100
Tarai	8.2	29.6	15.4	45.8	0.9	100
Urban						
	7.8	44.8	18.8	26.9	1.8	100
Kath. valley	11.2	59.7	11.0	16.3	1.8	100
Other	5.6	35.2	23.8	33.6	1.8	100
Rural						
	7.5	36.8	20.1	34.7	0.8	100
East Mts./Hills	4.7	55.9	23.2	15.2	1.0	100
Western Mts./Hills	8.0	35.6	34.0	21.8	0.6	100
East Tarai	5.9	25.8	14.1	52.9	1.3	100
West Tarai	12.6	33.0	14.7	39.7	0.0	100
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	7.1	48.8	9.2	34.2	0.7	100
Second	10.8	38.0	12.4	37.8	1.0	100
Third	9.0	40.4	19.0	31.6	0.0	100
Fourth	6.4	31.7	24.2	37.3	0.6	100
Richest	6.1	39.1	25.4	27.3	2.2	100
Age Group						
15 -19 years	28.4	65.9	0.0	5.6	0.0	100
20 - 24 years	15.6	62.2	5.1	14.5	2.6	100
25 - 29 years	10.0	46.6	14.8	28.1	0.5	100
30 -34 years	8.3	38.0	21.5	32.0	0.2	100
35 - 39 years	3.9	30.3	26.8	38.3	0.6	100
40 - 44 years	2.1	30.3	26.4	40.0	1.3	100
45 - 49 years	0.6	15.4	26.1	55.3	2.7	100
Nepal	7.6	38.5	19.8	33.0	1.0	100

1. Other temporary methods include pills, Depo-Provera, Intra-Uterine-Device (IUD), Norplant, diaphragm, foam/jelly/cream

Table7.5: Distribution of reasons for not using any family planning method

	Not available	Too expensive	Husband away	Want more children	Religious reasons	Scared of side effects	Husband doesn't want	Other	Total
(Percent)									
Development Region									
East	1.3	0.6	18.4	40.1	4.8	10.6	6.9	17.3	100
Central	0.5	0.0	12.9	39.8	3.0	17.4	4.4	22.0	100
West	0.5	0.5	43.7	21.1	5.1	13.1	2.5	13.4	100
Mid West	4.4	0.0	24.0	35.5	1.4	20.2	2.8	11.8	100
Far West	0.0	0.0	27.9	43.6	1.4	6.1	1.1	19.9	100
Ecological Zone									
Mountains	1.3	0.7	16.3	43.2	1.2	14.7	3.3	19.4	100
Hills	2.4	0.3	31.9	26.2	1.7	15.0	3.9	18.7	100
Tarai	0.2	0.2	17.7	42.3	5.6	13.5	4.5	16.0	100
Urban	0.2	0.2	18.9	31.7	3.2	13.4	3.7	28.8	100
Kath. Valley	0.0	0.0	14.0	19.3	0.0	18.3	5.6	42.7	100
Other	0.3	0.3	20.9	36.6	4.5	11.4	2.9	23.2	100
Rural	1.4	0.3	24.4	36.1	3.7	14.4	4.3	15.6	100
East Mts./Hills	2.3	0.3	18.0	33.6	2.1	16.9	4.2	22.7	100
West Mts./Hills	2.8	0.3	40.9	25.9	1.3	13.6	3.0	12.1	100
East Tarai	0.3	0.4	14.0	46.1	5.2	13.6	6.8	13.7	100
West Tarai	0.0	0.0	26.0	36.0	6.4	14.3	1.2	16.2	100
Consumption Quintile									
Poorest	2.9	0.6	23.0	32.3	6.2	17.5	4.7	12.9	100
Second	0.9	0.2	20.6	35.5	2.7	16.2	5.5	18.3	100
Third	1.6	0.0	25.2	37.0	4.6	14.4	4.5	12.8	100
Fourth	0.4	0.0	22.0	40.6	2.9	13.7	3.0	17.5	100
Richest	0.5	0.6	27.1	31.0	2.0	10.1	3.3	25.5	100
Age Group									
15 -19 years	0.0	0.0	20.4	63.2	1.9	5.0	1.8	7.8	100
20 - 24 years	1.9	0.4	26.6	45.7	2.0	7.6	3.3	12.7	100
25 - 29 years	0.7	0.5	29.3	37.0	2.9	11.7	5.0	12.9	100
30 -34 years	2.8	0.0	27.3	18.2	4.2	24.8	5.2	17.5	100
35 - 39 years	1.5	0.6	22.9	17.6	2.4	27.5	4.7	22.8	100
40 - 44 years	0.0	0.0	10.4	14.0	8.5	24.4	7.1	35.6	100
45 - 49 years	0.0	0.0	8.5	9.4	11.4	20.1	4.7	45.9	100
Nepal	1.2	0.3	23.6	35.5	3.6	14.3	4.2	17.4	100

Table 7.6: Distribution of information sources for learning about family planning methods

	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ Posters etc	Friends/ Relatives	Health Worker	Husband	Other	Total
(Percent)								
Development Region								
East	49.2	4.7	1.5	22.3	12.9	9.0	0.4	100
Central	28.0	12.0	3.3	29.5	14.6	11.8	0.9	100
West	46.6	5.9	4.1	17.7	19.9	5.4	0.5	100
Mid West	43.4	1.6	3.6	25.1	7.9	17.9	0.5	100
Far West	19.5	1.7	0.5	22.7	24.7	28.7	2.2	100
Ecological zone								
Mountains	33.1	0.0	1.2	32.5	15.0	15.9	2.4	100
Hills	46.1	9.3	3.6	19.7	11.9	8.8	0.6	100
Tarai	31.9	5.8	2.4	27.3	17.9	14.2	0.6	100
Urban								
	39.2	21.1	6.9	14.7	9.0	8.1	1.0	100
Kath. valley	35.0	33.7	12.4	8.8	5.6	3.1	1.4	100
Other	41.5	14.3	3.9	17.9	10.9	10.7	0.8	100
Rural								
	37.7	3.9	2.0	26.5	16.5	12.9	0.7	100
East Mts./Hills	43.4	5.9	1.2	29.6	12.2	6.8	0.9	100
Western Mts./Hills	47.1	1.3	2.2	18.9	14.7	15.2	0.7	100
East Tarai	32.5	4.2	1.2	29.4	17.4	14.9	0.4	100
West Tarai	29.0	3.9	4.0	26.6	22.1	13.7	0.8	100
Consumption Quintile								
Poorest	31.2	1.4	0.0	35.4	18.4	13.2	0.4	100
Second	32.8	1.3	1.1	33.0	16.8	13.9	1.2	100
Third	36.8	3.5	1.5	25.8	17.4	14.7	0.4	100
Fourth	40.8	5.7	2.4	21.5	15.9	12.7	1.0	100
Richest	44.1	18.2	7.4	13.0	9.6	7.1	0.7	100
Age Group								
15 -19 years	42.9	3.0	3.9	23.2	11.5	14.6	1.0	100
20 - 24 years	40.4	8.2	4.0	24.1	12.4	9.9	1.1	100
25 - 29 years	37.9	8.4	3.1	23.9	14.0	12.0	0.8	100
30 -34 years	38.2	6.9	2.6	23.4	15.9	12.3	0.7	100
35 - 39 years	32.4	7.3	2.1	24.9	20.3	12.7	0.3	100
40 - 44 years	38.3	5.1	0.9	26.1	17.2	12.2	0.2	100
45 - 49 years	35.2	6.4	2.7	26.9	15.7	12.4	0.8	100
Nepal	38.0	6.9	2.9	24.4	15.2	12.0	0.7	100

Table 7.7: Distribution of sources of getting family planning methods

(Percent)

	Public health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	Voluntary Sterilization Camp	Health worker	Other	Total
Development Region							
East	53.4	5.2	9.6	23.7	5.9	2.3	100
Central	67.6	7.5	10.5	11.0	1.8	1.7	100
West	52.9	10.4	9.3	25.0	1.5	0.9	100
Mid West	51.6	0.8	6.0	37.3	3.7	0.7	100
Far West	69.7	3.8	2.2	12.3	10.8	1.2	100
Ecological Zone							
Mountains	69.9	0.0	4.0	11.0	11.0	4.2	100
Hills	60.8	9.8	11.1	14.8	1.9	1.6	100
Tarai	58.9	4.3	7.5	23.8	4.3	1.2	100
Urban							
	54.6	14.3	18.6	9.5	0.5	2.5	100
Kath. Valley	44.7	23.9	27.0	0.3	0.5	3.8	100
Other	60.8	8.2	13.2	15.4	0.6	1.8	100
Rural							
	61.8	4.3	6.2	22.0	4.4	1.2	100
East Mts./Hills	75.8	4.3	6.7	7.9	3.7	1.6	100
West Mts./Hills	53.1	5.7	5.6	30.8	3.4	1.5	100
East Tarai	57.5	3.2	7.0	26.4	4.5	1.3	100
West Tarai	59.3	4.6	5.2	24.5	5.9	0.5	100
Consumption Quintile							
Poorest	63.1	2.2	6.4	20.6	6.7	1.0	100
Second	67.5	5.4	4.4	19.0	3.6	0.2	100
Third	62.0	3.1	5.5	20.3	6.7	2.5	100
Fourth	58.5	4.0	7.9	25.9	2.4	1.3	100
Richest	55.3	12.8	15.4	13.1	1.4	2.0	100
Age Group							
15 -19 years	48.8	27.1	10.6	0.0	10.6	2.9	100
20 - 24 years	62.1	7.0	15.1	8.4	6.4	1.0	100
25 - 29 years	61.1	7.4	11.1	16.1	3.1	1.3	100
30 -34 years	58.6	5.4	10.7	19.1	4.8	1.4	100
35 - 39 years	61.2	5.4	5.5	23.6	2.9	1.4	100
40 - 44 years	59.0	3.9	7.4	25.7	1.6	2.3	100
45 - 49 years	63.9	4.8	1.5	27.8	0.8	1.3	100
Nepal	60.3	6.4	8.9	19.4	3.6	1.5	100

Table 7.8: Distribution of birth deliveries by place and assistance of delivery

(Percent)

	Place of delivery				Assistance at delivery			
	Home	Primary health facility ¹	Hospital/Private hospital	Other	Family member/ Neighbours	Traditional birth attendant	Health practitioner ²	None and other
Development Region								
East	86.8	1.5	10.6	1.0	75.1	5.0	16.7	3.2
Central	80.2	0.9	18.5	0.5	59.4	11.4	25.0	4.2
West	78.5	3.3	17.8	0.5	68.1	4.8	26.1	1.0
Mid West	91.3	2.1	6.3	0.4	79.6	11.5	8.5	0.4
Far West	92.1	0.0	7.1	0.8	63.9	21.6	10.8	3.7
Ecological Zone								
Mountains	96.2	0.8	0.0	3.0	86.3	7.6	1.9	4.2
Hills	80.6	2.0	17.2	0.2	70.4	3.4	22.9	3.2
Tarai	84.6	1.2	13.5	0.6	63.0	14.4	20.2	2.5
Urban	38.4	0.9	60.7	0.0	31.7	3.2	64.3	1.0
Kath. Valley	13.8	0.0	86.2	0.0	11.5	1.1	87.4	0.0
Other	50.1	1.3	48.5	0.0	41.3	4.1	53.1	1.4
Rural	89.5	1.6	8.3	0.7	72.0	10.5	14.5	3.1
East Mts./Hills	90.9	1.4	6.8	0.9	80.0	3.7	10.9	5.3
West Mts./Hills	92.4	2.5	4.5	0.7	81.1	5.7	11.1	2.0
East Tarai	88.9	1.2	9.2	0.7	65.3	13.3	18.1	3.4
West Tarai	85.4	1.5	12.6	0.4	64.6	19.2	15.3	1.0
Consumption Quintile								
Poorest	95.3	1.1	3.5	0.2	73.7	13.7	6.5	6.1
Second	93.2	0.7	5.4	0.7	78.2	11.2	9.1	1.6
Third	88.8	1.4	8.9	1.0	71.8	9.2	18.4	0.6
Fourth	74.5	3.4	20.8	1.3	60.9	4.2	31.4	3.5
Richest	42.8	1.6	55.6	0.0	33.7	5.7	59.9	0.7
Nepal	84.0	1.5	13.9	0.6	67.6	9.7	19.8	2.9

1. Primary health facility includes Sub Health Post (SHP), Health Post (HP), Primary Health Centre (PHC)

2. Health practitioner includes Maternity Child Health Worker (MCHW), Village Health Worker (VHW), Auxillary Nurse Midwife (ANM), Health Assistant (HA), Senior Auxillary Health Worker (SAHW), Auxillary Health Worker (AHW), nurse and doctor

Table 7.9: Percent of women consulting health facilities for pre & post natal care & distribution by facility type

(Percent)

	Pre-Natal Care			Post-Natal Care		
	% consulting	Government health facility ¹	Private health facility ²	% consulting	Government health facility ¹	Private health facility ²
Development Region						
East	60.4	88.2	11.8	15.9	84.1	15.9
Central	58.6	84.7	15.3	14.9	82.2	17.8
West	63.2	77.9	22.2	10.5	71.2	28.8
Mid West	45.1	96.4	3.6	5.1	100.0	0.0
Far West	48.8	90.4	9.6	12.4	80.5	19.6
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	27.9	91.3	8.8	4.8	87.9	12.1
Hills	53.2	84.2	15.8	13.5	88.8	11.2
Tarai	64.1	86.8	13.2	13.7	77.2	22.8
Urban	84.4	77.6	22.4	28.7	84.0	16.0
Kath. Valley	95.1	76.8	23.2	44.1	88.6	11.4
Other	79.3	78.0	22.0	21.4	79.5	20.5
Rural	53.9	87.6	12.4	11.0	81.5	18.5
East Mts./Hills	41.3	91.4	8.6	11.3	91.3	8.7
West Mts./Hills	44.6	83.0	17.1	5.9	86.3	13.7
East Tarai	64.6	86.6	13.4	13.8	79.0	21.0
West Tarai	58.6	90.7	9.3	10.8	71.4	28.6
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	39.3	90.3	9.7	5.8	77.6	22.4
Second	51.4	93.8	6.2	9.0	87.2	12.8
Third	60.0	88.5	11.5	8.9	86.7	13.3
Fourth	70.6	80.6	19.4	17.7	77.9	22.2
Richest	87.8	75.4	24.6	38.8	82.3	17.7
Nepal	57.1	86.0	14.0	12.9	82.1	17.9

1. Government health facility includes Sub Health Post (SHP), Health Post (HP), Primary Health Centre (PHC), hospital, mobile clinic and ayurvedic centre

2. Private health facility includes pharmacy/clinic, private hospital, health workers home and other

CHAPTER VIII: MIGRATION AND CHILDREN AWAY FROM HOME

According to NLSS II, about 37 percent of the enumerated population aged 5 years and above are found to have been migrated from another VDC or municipality or from outside the country. The rate of migration is higher for females (50 percent) than for males (22 percent). Most of the movement is from the rural areas (81 percent) as against from urban areas (6 percent) and from other countries (13 percent). A large majority of migrants reported "family reason" (75 percent) as the primary reason for their movement followed by "easier life style" (12 percent) and "looking for job" (7 percent).

About 5 percent of the total children (less than 15 years old) are absent or away from household. Of these "away" children, 36 percent were away for study purpose and 19 percent for work-related purpose.

Table 8.0: Summary statistics

<i>Description</i>	<i>(Percent)</i> NLSS 2003/04
<i>Percent of migrant population</i>	36.6
<i>Female</i>	50.1
<i>Male</i>	21.6
<i>Percent of migrants from rural areas (VDC)</i>	81.5
<i>Percent of migrants from urban areas (municipality)</i>	5.8
<i>Percent of migrants from other countries</i>	12.7
<i>Reason of migration:</i>	
<i>Family reason</i>	75.2
<i>Easier life style</i>	11.6
<i>Looking for job</i>	6.8
<i>Percent of children away from home</i>	4.8
<i>Reason for being away from home:</i>	
<i>For study</i>	36.3
<i>For work</i>	18.7

8.1 Introduction

Migration in general refers to geographical or spatial mobility between "one geographical unit and another". It involves a change of usual place of residence from the "place of origin" to the "place of destination". One who migrates is a migrant¹. In NLSS II, the migration boundary (within the country) is Village Development Committee (VDC) or Municipality.

8.2 Status of Migrated Population

Of the total population aged 5 years and above, 37 percent have migrated from other places (VDC, municipality or outside the country) to their current place of residence. Migration rate for females is 50 percent while that for males is only 22 percent, most obvious explanation being marriage-related reason that necessitates females to migrate to their husbands' place of residence. (Table 8.1).

The proportion of migrants is somewhat higher in urban areas relative to rural areas (46 percent versus 35 percent) and increases with level of household consumption. Among rural areas, Tarai has a higher share of migrants than Hills and Mountains.

8.3 Origin of Migration

Table 8.2 presents the flow of migration from urban or rural areas and from outside the country. Out of every 100 migrants in the country, 81 have come from rural areas, 6 from urban areas and 13 from abroad. This pattern holds true across all development regions, ecological zones, and consumption quintiles.

8.4 Reasons for Migration

Among migrants, an overwhelming majority (75 percent) ascribed the reason of migration to "family reason".² This is followed by "easier life style" (12 percent), "looking for job" (7 percent), and education/training (3 percent). This pattern is also true across development regions, ecological zones,

¹ A person who has changed his/her residence from previous place (another VDC or municipality or another country) to the present place (VDC or municipality) is considered a migrant in this survey. Seasonal migration, the migration of individuals who change their place of residence for a certain season only, is not included in this survey.

For a person who migrated several times, only the last movement is considered. Internal migrants were asked whether they had moved from urban or rural areas to the present place of residence. In NLSS 1995/96, only household heads were asked about migration. However, in NLSS 2003/04, all of the household members 5 years and older were asked.

² "Family reason" includes marriage and dependency.

and consumption quintiles. However, in urban areas, "family reason" accounts for only 54 percent followed by "looking for job" (18 percent), "easier life style" (14 percent) and education/ training (9 percent) while in rural areas 80 percent of the migrants reported the "family reason" followed by "easier life style" (11 percent).

The proportion of the migrants reporting "family reasons" as the primary reason for migration decreases for richer consumption quintiles. In contrast, the proportion of migrants reporting "easier life style", "looking for job" and "education/training" increases with household consumption (Table 8.3).

8.5 Number of Children Away From Home

Of the total children aged less than 15 years, about 5 percent are away from home³ at the time of enumeration. The proportion is the highest in the West (8 percent) and the lowest in the Far-west (3 percent). Among ecological zones, Hills account for the highest proportion. More children from rural areas compared to urban areas are reported to have been absent from the household. Among consumption quintiles, the richer groups tend to send a higher share of children "away" from home compared to poorer groups. Among the age groups, this share is the highest in 10 -14 years. On the other hand, a higher percentage children from female-headed households are away (Table 8.4).

8.6 Status of Children Away From Home

Table 8.5 reports the living status of children away from home. Of the total children who are away from home, 36 percent are studying, 33 percent are living with their parents, about 19 percent are working, and 11 percent are living with their relatives. Majority of males are either studying or working while majority of females are living with their parents and relatives. More children from rural areas left home for work while those from urban areas left home for study.

Among consumption quintiles, 45 percent of absentee children from the poorest quintile left home for work while the comparable figure for the richest quintile is only 2 percent. Conversely, 63 percent of children away from home from the richest quintile were studying as compared to 14 percent from the poorest quintile.

³ Children away from home are those: a) who were family members before leaving home, b) who are less than 15 years old at the time of enumeration, c) who left home for more than six months, d) who are expected to return back again, e) who are missing from the household, f) who are living in hostels or boarding schools for study, and g) who come back home occasionally.

Table 8.1: Percentage of migrant population by sex

	Male	Female	Total
Development Region			
East	21.3	54.8	38.7
Central	21.1	49.2	35.6
West	26.4	53.9	41.2
Mid West	17.1	33.8	25.9
Far West	21.1	55.9	39.9
Ecological Zone			
Mountain	9.9	43.2	27.4
Hill	18.8	44.6	32.7
Tarai	25.5	56.0	41.2
Urban	39.1	53.7	46.4
Kath. Valley	35.4	40.8	38.1
Other	41.3	61.0	51.2
Rural	18.2	49.5	34.8
East Mts./Hills	11.6	44.6	28.9
West Mts./Hills	15.2	42.9	30.7
East Tarai	21.2	56.6	39.7
West Tari	24.9	52.2	39.0
Consumption Quintile			
Poorest	14.1	41.5	28.8
Second	14.8	45.6	31.2
Third	17.6	51.7	35.6
Fourth	22.9	53.9	39.3
Richest	36.0	57.0	46.6
Nepal	21.6	50.1	36.6

Table 8.2: Distribution of migrant population by origin of migration

(Percent)

	Origin			Total
	Urban	Rural	External	
Development Region				
East	6.5	77.9	15.6	100
Central	7.8	81.7	10.5	100
West	4.7	81.0	14.3	100
Mid West	1.8	85.7	12.6	100
Far West	1.7	89.8	8.5	100
Ecological Zone				
Mountains	3.4	90.4	6.2	100
Hills	6.2	85.4	8.4	100
Tarai	5.7	78.1	16.2	100
Urban				
	12.0	74.9	13.1	100
Kath. Valley	17.5	76.1	6.3	100
Other	9.6	74.4	16.0	100
Rural				
	4.2	83.2	12.6	100
East Mts./Hills	4.6	92.4	3.0	100
West Mts./Hills	2.0	84.1	13.9	100
East Tarai	5.7	76.7	17.7	100
West Tari	3.4	85.2	11.5	100
Consumption Quintile				
Poorest	4.7	80.4	14.9	100
Second	2.9	82.2	14.9	100
Third	3.7	82.5	13.9	100
Fourth	4.7	82.7	12.6	100
Richest	10.5	80.1	9.4	100
Nepal	5.8	81.5	12.7	100

Table 8.3: Distribution of migrant population by reason of migration

(Percent)

Reasons	Family Reason	Education/ Training	Political Reason	Natural Disaster	Looking for Job	Easier Lifestyle	Other	Total
Development Region								
East	70.1	2.7	0.0	0.9	6.2	16.8	3.3	100
Central	76.4	3.5	0.1	0.4	8.4	8.7	2.5	100
West	78.8	2.5	0.2	0.9	5.8	9.1	2.6	100
Mid West	77.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	7.6	12.1	2.0	100
Far West	74.9	1.0	0.4	1.1	3.3	13.3	6.2	100
Ecological Zone								
Mountains	91.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.6	1.7	100
Hills	76.6	3.6	0.2	0.5	8.5	7.6	3.0	100
Tarai	72.7	2.2	0.1	0.9	6.0	15.0	3.1	100
Urban	54.0	9.1	0.3	0.6	18.0	14.2	3.8	100
Kath. Valley	54.0	9.1	0.3	0.6	18.0	14.2	3.8	100
Other	80.3	1.1	0.1	0.7	4.1	10.9	2.8	100
Rural	80.3	1.1	0.1	0.7	4.1	10.9	2.8	100
East Mts./Hills	89.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	3.4	3.6	3.6	100
West Mts./Hills	84.2	1.2	0.1	0.8	3.3	8.4	2.1	100
East Tarai	72.0	1.8	0.1	1.6	4.7	17.0	2.8	100
West Tari	77.7	1.1	0.0	0.7	4.5	13.2	2.8	100
Consumption Quintile								
Poorest	81.9	0.4	0.0	1.1	4.7	10.1	1.8	100
Second	84.1	0.6	0.2	0.9	3.1	8.7	2.4	100
Third	82.4	0.7	0.3	0.8	4.2	9.4	2.4	100
Fourth	74.7	1.8	0.1	0.4	6.7	13.4	3.0	100
Richest	61.2	7.3	0.1	0.5	12.2	14.3	4.6	100
Nepal	75.2	2.6	0.1	0.7	6.8	11.6	3.0	100

Table 8.4: Percentage of children (aged 0-14 years) away from home

	Male	Female	Total
Development Region			
East	4.6	4.0	4.3
Central	5.1	3.9	4.5
West	6.9	8.3	7.6
Mid West	4.2	3.7	3.9
Far West	4.1	1.3	2.7
Ecological Zone			
Mountains	3.8	4.4	4.1
Hills	5.8	5.6	5.7
Tarai	4.8	3.6	4.2
Urban			
	2.5	3.3	2.9
Kath. Valley	1.9	3.3	2.6
Other	2.8	3.2	3.0
Rural			
	5.5	4.7	5.1
East Mts./Hills	5.4	4.9	5.1
West Mts./Hills	6.6	6.4	6.5
East Tarai	5.2	3.7	4.5
West Tarai	4.6	4.0	4.4
Consumption Quintile			
Poorest	3.8	2.9	3.3
Second	2.7	2.5	2.6
Third	3.8	3.4	3.6
Fourth	8.3	6.8	7.6
Richest	8.8	10.2	9.5
Age Group			
0-4	1.7	1.8	1.7
5-9	4.7	4.9	4.8
10-14	9.0	6.9	8.0
Gender of Household Head			
Male	4.4	4.3	4.4
Female	8.9	5.6	7.2
Nepal	5.1	4.5	4.8

Note: Percentage of children away from home is calculated as ratio of the total number of children absent from the household to total number of children present at the time of enumeration (multiplied by 100).

Table 8.5: Distribution of status of children away from home

	(Percent)					
	For work	For study	With relatives	With parents	Don't know	Total
Gender						
Male	22.4	38.4	9.4	29.1	0.7	100
Female	14.2	33.7	13.4	38.6	0.0	100
Development Region						
East	19.3	43.9	9.1	27.8	0.0	100
Central	24.8	30.4	17.8	27.0	0.0	100
West	10.8	34.5	3.3	51.4	0.0	100
Mid West	18.7	39.0	13.7	24.8	3.8	100
Far West	18.8	51.1	16.4	13.6	0.0	100
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	9.6	28.6	29.2	32.5	0.0	100
Hills	12.3	34.2	11.5	41.2	0.8	100
Tarai	26.5	39.4	8.7	25.4	0.0	100
Urban						
	5.6	46.1	17.8	30.5	0.0	100
Kath. Valley	0.0	55.6	24.5	19.9	0.0	100
Other	7.7	42.5	15.2	34.5	0.0	100
Rural						
	19.6	35.5	10.8	33.7	0.4	100
East Mts./Hills	11.9	38.5	3.3	44.9	1.5	100
West Mts./Hills	13.3	27.4	24.7	34.6	0.0	100
East Tarai	17.6	33.1	13.0	36.3	0.0	100
West Tarai	32.8	40.4	5.7	21.1	0.0	100
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	45.3	14.1	17.1	23.5	0.0	100
Second	29.4	20.3	20.5	26.6	3.2	100
Third	18.5	37.2	7.8	36.5	0.0	100
Fourth	13.6	30.8	8.2	47.5	0.0	100
Richest	1.6	63.5	8.5	26.5	0.0	100
Nepal	18.7	36.3	11.3	33.4	0.4	100

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ANNEX I: SURVEY STAFF

Central staff

1.	Mr Krishna Prasad Shrestha	Deputy Director
2.	Mr Anil Sharma	Statistical Officer
3.	Mr Ishwori Prasad Bhandari	Statistical Officer
4.	Mr Ram Hari Gaihre	Statistical Officer
5.	Mr Binod Manandhar	Statistical Officer
6.	Mr Guna Nidhi Sharma	Statistical Officer
7.	Mr Kapil Prasad Timalsena	Statistical Officer
8.	Mr Mohan Khajum Chongbang	Computer Assistant
9.	Mr Mohan Prasad Aryal	Statistical Assistant
10.	Mr Tirtha Raj Baral	Statistical Assistant
11.	Mr Sunil Kumar Shrestha	Statistical Assistant
12.	Ms Samjhana Bista	Typist

Supervisors

1.	Mr Ana Raj Tiwari	10.	Mr Prakash Poudel
2.	Mr Aniruddha Prasad Upadhyay	11.	Mr Rudra Nath Bhurtel
3.	Mr Bishwa Nath Tripathhi	12.	Mr Shiva Hari Dahal
4.	Mr Diwakar Sapkota	13.	Mr Shiva Lal Sharma
5.	Mr Govinda Prasad Dhungana	14.	Mr Sunil Kumar Shrestha
6.	Ms Laxmi Regmi	15.	Mr Suresh Khatiwada
7.	Mr Lila Dhar Bhatta	16.	Mr Suresh Mohan Bhandari
8.	Mr Mohan Prasad Aryal	17.	Mr Tulasi Prasad Poudel
9.	Mr Prakash Pokharel	18.	Mr Tulsi Prasad Pokharel

Interviewers

1.	Ms Ambika KC	26.	Ms Mina Kumari Dhakal
2.	Ms Ambika Panta	27.	Mr Mohammad Isak Rain
3.	Mr Anjani Kumar Pokharel	28.	Mr Mohan Prasad Pokharel
4.	Ms Aruna Pokharel	29.	Ms Niru Sharma
5.	Ms Baby Daisy Gupta	30.	Mr Pashupati Lal Das
6.	Ms Basanti Shrestha	31.	Ms Prabha Khatiwada
7.	Mr Bhakti Ram Gautam	32.	Mr Rabi Lal Shrestha
8.	Ms Bidya Sijapati	33.	Mr Rajendra Prasad Karna
9.	Mr Bishnu Adhikari	34.	Mr Rishi Ram Acharya
10.	Mr Bishwa Darshan Dhungana	35.	Mr Rugum Bahadur Thapa
11.	Mr Dhan Bahadur BC	36.	Ms Sabina Dhakal
12.	Mr Ganesh Bahadur Wad	37.	Ms Sabitra Pariyar
13.	Ms Ganga Mishra	38.	Mr Santosh Karki
14.	Ms Gita Kumari Koirala	39.	Ms Sharada Pokharel
15.	Mr Hari Bahadur Gharti	40.	Ms Sharada Shrestha
16.	Ms Indira Upreti	41.	Ms Shobha Bista
17.	Ms Khima Kumari Sharma	42.	Ms Sirjana Acharya
18.	Mr Kiran Acharya	43.	Ms Sita Pokharel
19.	Mr Kiran Bista	44.	Ms Sumitra Mainali
20.	Ms Laxmi Ghimire	45.	Mr Tek Bahadur Bohara
21.	Ms Laxmi Poudel	46.	Ms Tika Kumari BC
22.	Ms Laxmi Subedi	47.	Ms Tulki Kumari Poudel
23.	Mr Madan Krishna Shrestha	48.	Ms Yamuna Devi Gurung
24.	Mr Madhab Poudel	49.	Ms Yamuna Shrestha
25.	Mr Mahantha Prasad Yadav	50.	Ms Yashoda Pandey

Data Entry Operators

1.	Mr Arjun Adhikari	10.	Mr Nagendra Prasad Yadav
2.	Mr Ashok Neupane	11.	Mr Ram Bahadur Thapa
3.	Mr Basanta Rajaure	12.	Ms Renu Ghimire
4.	Mr Basanta Chaudhary	13.	Ms Roshani Kumari Shrestha
5.	Mr Bhubaneshwor Poudel	14.	Ms Samjhana Bista
6.	Mr Bijaya Gautam	15.	Ms Sangita Rai
7.	Mr Gajendra Lal Shresha	16.	Mr Shyam Prasad Neupane
8.	Ms Jaya Poudel	17.	Mr Yam Bahadur Gurung
9.	Ms Mina Khadka	18.	Ms Yoga Joshi

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All potential users of the NLSS data set will be required to adhere to the following conditions :

1. NLSS data is given to all users subject to the provision that (i) they duly acknowledge that the data used has been provided to them by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), and that (ii) CBS be provided with one copy of all publications in which NLSS data is used.
2. They provide an undertaking that they will not pass copies of the data received to other individuals or organizations without first obtaining written permission from CBS allowing them to do so.
3. A fee will be charged to all users for NLSS I and NLSS II data set (with supporting documents). In the interests of encouraging as many users as possible to use the NLSS data, this fee will be charged at a differential rate to users according to the following criteria.

Fees:

NLSS I Data Set	
1. Students in Nepal	NRs. 2,000
2. Other Nepalese Individuals	NRs. 3,000
3. HMG Departments, Agencies, NGOs, etc.	NRs. 6,000
4. Other Users (INGOs, International Agencies, Individuals abroad, etc.)	US\$ 200
NLSS II Data Set	
1. Students in Nepal	NRs. 2,000
2. Other Nepalese Individuals	NRs. 3,000
3. HMG Departments, Agencies, NGOs, etc.	NRs. 6,000
4. Other Users (INGOs, International Agencies, Individuals abroad, etc.)	US\$ 200
Both NLSS I and NLSS II Data Set	
1. Students in Nepal	NRs. 3,000
2. Other Nepalese Individuals	NRs. 4,000
3. HMG Departments, Agencies, NGOs, etc.	NRs. 8,000
4. Other Users (INGOs, International Agencies, Individuals abroad, etc.)	US\$ 250