

NEPAL LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY

2010/11

STATISTICAL REPORT

VOLUME ONE

CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
National Planning Commission Secretariat
Government of Nepal

November 2011

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P.O.Box: 1284

Tel: 4211970

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Fax: 4211700

E-mail: npc@npcnepal.gov.np

Website: www.npc.gov.np

Singha Durbar
Kathmandu, Nepal



Ref.:-

Date:.....

FOREWORD

It is a great pleasure for me to congratulate Central Bureau of Statistics for the successful accomplishment of the third Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010/11 (NLSS III) and bringing out the main findings in this report. I hope that these results will be extremely useful for planners, policy makers and those interested in Nepalese economy.


Despite planned development efforts of nearly six decades, a quarter of the population still falls below poverty line. The current three year plan (2011-2013) also aims to enhance the living standards of the general populace and to reduce poverty level from a quarter to about 21 percent through broad-based sustainable economic growth and equitable inclusive national policies.

NLSS III contains wealth of information collected at the time of political transition of the country's history. I hope that the results can be used for wider purposes, from planning and monitoring of development programmes to further researches as well. Moreover, the robustness in the techniques adapted in the survey process from data collection to the analysis has had a perfect reflection in terms of quality. National and international users are encouraged to utilize this window of opportunity by further analyzing the survey information and sharing the interpretations with us as well.

First of all, I would like to thank all the respondents who provided information to the survey team, without their hearty cooperation the survey would not have been a success.

The generous financial and technical support of the World Bank has been instrumental for the survey. So, I on behalf of the government of Nepal would like to express gratitude to the Bank. In the same way, I would like to thank all the members of the Steering and Technical committees of the survey and national and international consultants who contributed significantly at various stages of the survey. Finally, thanks go to all the personnel of the CBS who contributed at various capacities in order to accomplish the survey in time.

November 2011
Kathmandu


Deependra B. Kshetry
Vice Chairman
National Planning Commission

PREFACE

It is my pleasure to present the main results of the third Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS III). NLSS III is a nation-wide household survey conducted year round through February 2010 to February 2011 which consists of multiple topics related to household welfare. The last Living Standards Survey (NLSS II) was conducted in 2003/04 which updated the poverty profile of the country prepared originally on the basis of the information provided by the first Living Standards Survey (NLSS I) conducted in 1995/96. The present survey has been conducted at a time when political and economic changes are taking place in the country. The survey results are presented in two statistical volumes covering twenty sections of the household questionnaire. The re-introduction of the anthropometric section in the household questionnaire in NLSS III and its successful implementation has provided us new opportunities of multidimensional analysis of the survey data. In fact, the successful completion of the survey has elevated the survey capacity of the CBS in designing, operation, data management and analysis as well.

I, upon completion of the overall operation of NLSS III, would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all the respondents who generously spared their time and cooperated with us by supplying their intimate information to make the survey a success. May I express gratitude to the World Bank for providing financial and technical support generously for the survey also. I would also like to thank UNICEF Nepal for supplying anthropometric equipments and salt test-kit for the survey.

I heartily thank Mr. Gaurav Datt, Senior Economist, who led the project in the first half period of the survey on behalf of the Bank. Likewise, I am grateful to Mr. Juan Munoz, Mr. Victor Canales and Ms. Beatriz Godoy who contributed significantly in various stages of the survey from design to data management and training. Mr. Dean Jolliffe, Senior Economist of the bank, Ms. Silvia Radaelli, Economist and Mr. Maheshwor Shrestha have provided invaluable contribution in analyzing the results and I am thankful also to them. I am also thankful to Mr. T.G. Srinivasan, Senior Economist of the Bank for his ongoing contribution to the project. Members of the Steering and Technical committee of the survey have provided invaluable inputs for the survey and I am equally thankful to them.

Moreover, I appreciate Mr. Bikash Bista, Deputy Director General, for shouldering the overall responsibility of the survey. The whole of the survey operation was successfully conducted by the household survey section under the leadership of Mr. Dhundi Raj Lamichhane, Director of the section. Other team members who were involved in the survey at various times with different capacities were Mr. Shiv Nandan Prasad Shah, Mr. Anil Sharma, Mr. Keshab Kumar Gautam, Mr. Dinesh Bhattarai, Mr. Dol Narayan Shrestha, Mr. Shiv Lal Sharma, Mr. Sunil Kumar Shrestha, Mr. Jay Kumar Sharma, Mr. Bed Prasad Dhakal, Mr. Bikash Malla and Mr. Tulasi Prasad Paudel. I would like to heartily thank them all for working hard day and night in order to bring the survey to this end. Similarly, my appreciation goes to all the members of data collection teams and other personnel from CBS who contributed to the survey.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Tunga S. Bastola, National Consultant, who has put best of his efforts in various stages of the survey including the finalization of this report.

Finally, I request all the users to fully utilize these resources to carry out the analysis of their choice and also request them to provide us invaluable suggestions if any.

November 2011
Kathmandu

Uttam Narayan Malla
Director General
Central Bureau of Statistics

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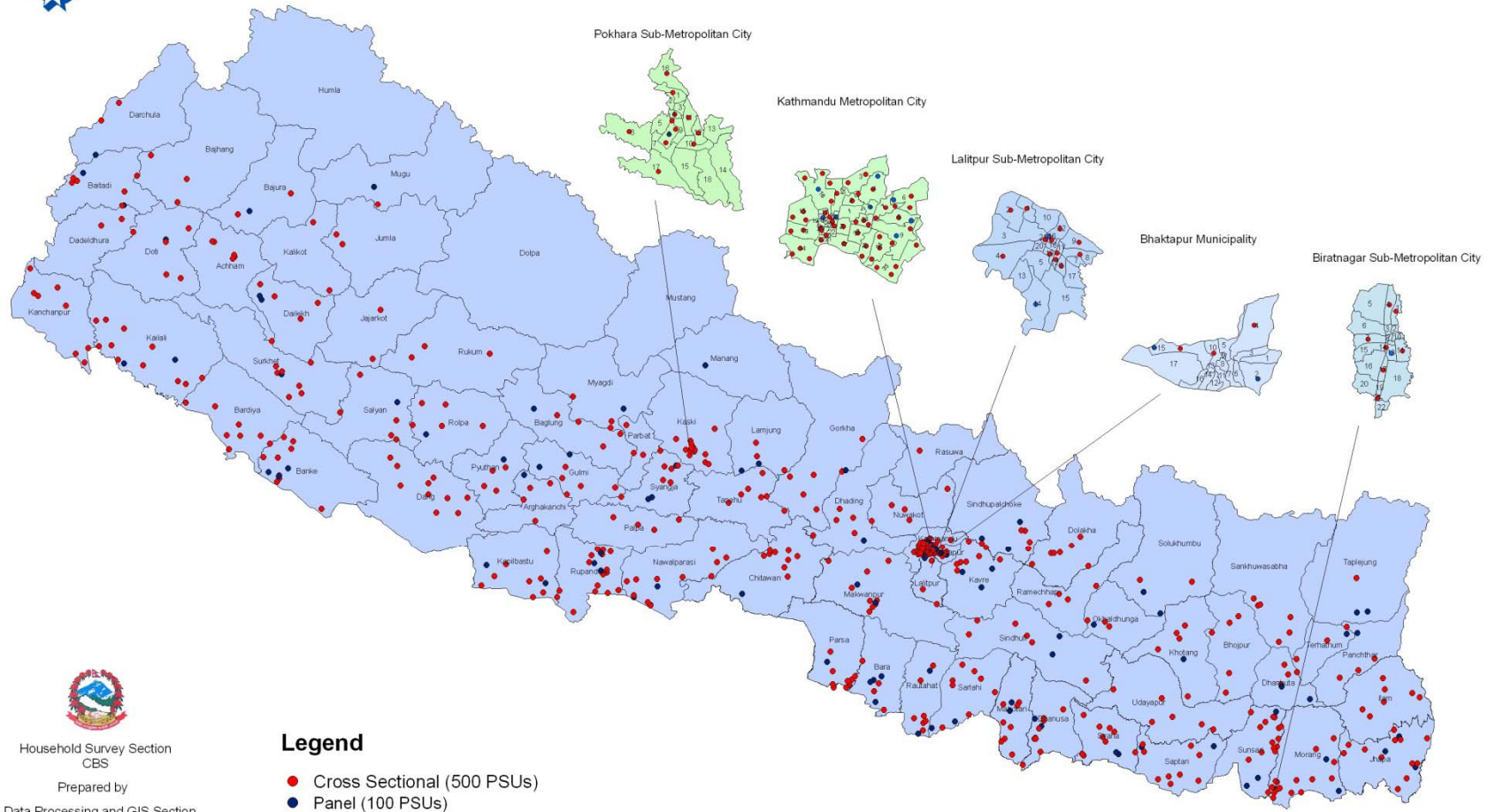
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ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
BCG	Bacillile Calmette Gurin
BSO	Branch Statistical Office
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics (Nepal)
DPT	Diphtheria Pertusis and Tetanus
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IUD	Intra Uterine Device
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Survey
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NDHS	Nepal Demographic Health Survey
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
NER	Net Enrollment Rate
NGO	Non Government Organization
NLFS II	Nepal Labour Force Survey 2008
NLSS I	Nepal Living Standards Survey 1995/96
NLSS II	Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04
NLSS III	Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010/11
NPCS	National Planning Commission Secretariat
PHC	Public Health Center
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PPM	Parts Per Million
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SSU	Secondary Sampling Unit
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TYP	Three Year Plan
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
VDC	Village Development Committee
VSC	Voluntary Sterilization Camp
WB	The World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization



Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010 Selected PSUs



Household Survey Section
CBS
Prepared by
Data Processing and GIS Section
CBS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

METHODOLOGY

Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) carried out Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS) for the first time in 1995/96. The second round of the NLSS was conducted in 2003/04. The Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010/11 (NLSS-III) is the third round of the survey conducted by the CBS as a follow up of the previous two rounds.

All the three surveys followed the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) methodology developed and promoted by the World Bank. NLSS-II enumerated 3912 households from 326 PSUs compared to 3373 households from 274 PSUs in NLSS-I. NLSS-II also interviewed 1160 households from 95 panel PSUs that were enumerated in NLSS-I.

NLSS-III enumerated 7,020 households, of which 5,988 households are from the cross-section sample and the remaining 1,032 are from the panel sample.

DEMOGRAPHY

During the last 15 years (since NLSS-I), the proportion of population in 0-14 years of age group has decreased from 42 to 37 percent; whereas that in 15-59 years age group has increased from 51 to 54 percent, and that in 60 years and over age group has increased from 7 to 9 percent. Dependency ratio, sex ratio and household size exhibited a decreasing trend during the same period while the proportion of female-headed households almost doubled (increased from 14 percent to 27 percent).

HOUSING

During a period of the last 15 years, the proportion of households residing in their own housing units has decreased from 94 percent to 90 percent. The proportion of renters, on the other hand, has increased from 2 to 8 percent during the same period. Average size of dwelling has remained constant compared with the NLSS-I.

The proportion of households occupying housing units with cement-bonded outer walls, and concrete or galvanized sheet roof have increased between these two periods (1995/96 – 2010/11). However, household's access to piped water has not changed in the last 7 years.

Access to electricity and telephone has significantly increased in the last 15 years. Access to electricity and telephone has increased from 14 to 70 percent and from one to 13 percent respectively. Overall, 56 percent of households now have toilet/latrine facility in their own dwelling, compared to 22 percent in 1995/96.

ACCESS TO FACILITY

Between 1995/96 and 2010/11, accessibility to different facilities has improved almost universally. Household's access to primary schools within 30 minutes (of travel time) was 88 percent in 1995/96, after 15 years it has reached 95 percent. During the same period, the comparable proportion of households with access to bus stop within 30 minutes has increased by some 33 percentage points, paved road by 27

percentage points and dirt road by 22 percentage points. Similarly, access to commercial bank has increased by 20 percentage points. Access to market center within 30 minutes has increased by 21 percentage points, *Haat* bazaar by 23 percentage points, cooperatives by 28 percentage points, and agriculture center by 19 percentage points.

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Almost all education indicators show a very noticeable improvement between 1995/96 and 2010/11. Overall literacy rate of population (6 years and above) has increased by some 23-percentage points. This increase is higher for females (27 points) compared with males (19 points). Adult literacy rate has increased significantly during the same period of 15 years. Overall adult literacy rate has increased from 36 percent in 1995/96 to 57 in 2010/11. Female adult literacy increased by some 25 percentage points during this period.

Proportion of population aged 15 years and above that ever attended school was 34 percent in 1995/96 which increased to 55 percent in 2010/11. For these “ever attendees”, the mean years of schooling went up from 7 to 8.2 years between these periods.

According to NLSS-III, net attendance ratio (NAR) for girls are higher than that for boys in primary and secondary levels of schooling, but in other levels NAR are slightly lower for girls compared with that of boys.

Past two surveys (NLSS-I and NLSS-II) tabulated net enrollment ratio (NER) instead of NAR. NER is usually higher than NAR. Primary school NER increased from 57

percent to 78 percent, lower secondary school NER from 19 to 42 and secondary school NER from 9 to 28.

Private school participation rate has gone up from 7 percent to 26.8 percent during the same period.

HEALTH SERVICES

In the last 15 years, the incidence of chronic illness increased from 6 percent in 1995/96 to 12 percent in 2010/11. Incidence of acute illness, on the other hand, increased from 9 percent in 1995/96 to 20 percent in 2010/11. In all the three rounds, the majority of acute illness cases are fever.

While proportion of acute illness consultations with no-one has decreased slightly over this period, proportion of consultations with a doctor has decreased and that with a paramedical has marginally increased.

The proportion of fully immunized children has increased remarkably during the last 15 years.

Overall, about 4 percent of population has some kind of disability. Physical disability is the highest in the country followed by hearing and visual disability.

MATERNITY AND FAMILY PLANNING

The average number of children ever born per woman of age group 45-49 year has decreased from 5.3 in 1995/96 to 4.2 in 2010/11 while total fertility rate (TFR - adjusted) declined from 5.1 to 3.4 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 23

percentage points from 60 percent in 1995/96 to 83 percent in 2010/11. On the other hand, the proportion of married couples using some form of family planning methods has increased from 15 to 39 percent in the last 15 years. The proportion of women receiving prenatal care is 78 percent and that receiving post-natal care is 20 percent in 2010/11.

MIGRATION AND ABSENTEES

The percent of migrant population has remained almost same in the last 7 years (between 2003/04 and 2010/11). However, the gender differential has not changed. In 2010/11, the rate of migration is higher for females (50 percent) than for males (21 percent).

Movement from the urban areas has slightly increased (from 6 percent in 2003/04 to 7 percent in 2010/11). Movements from abroad, on the other hand, have slightly decreased from 13 percent to 12 percent during the same period.

The proportion of migrants reporting “family” reason as the primary reason of their migration slightly increased from 75 percent in 2003/04 to 79 percent in 2010/11. Similarly the reason of migration for “education and training” slightly increased from 3 to 5 percent. On the other, the proportion of migrants reporting the reason as “easier life style” decreased from 12

percent to 7 percent. Percent of people who migrated “looking for job” decreased from 7 percent to 4 percent.

The survey also measured the number of people who the household considered to be household members but who were excluded from the survey’s definition of household membership because of their prolonged absence (away from the household for more than 6 months out of the last 12 months, or expected to be away for more than 6 months).

Almost 15 percent of the total population (including absentees abroad) of all ages was found to be absent or away from home. More adults aged 15 years and above (23 percent of the population including absentees abroad) were away from home as compared to children aged less than 15 years (6 percent of the population). Out of total absentees aged 5 years and above, 21 percent are currently studying and 51 percent are working.

Nearly 44 percent of households have at least one absentee currently living either abroad or within the country. When differentiating between abroad and within the country, it shows that slightly more than 29 percent of households have at least one absentee currently living abroad. Whereas, slightly more than 19 percent of households have at least one absentee currently living within the country.

CHAPTER I: METHODOLOGY

1.1 Introduction

The Nepal Living Standards Survey, 1995/96 (NLSS-I) was a milestone in the collection of data for the objective measurement of the living standards of the people and for determining the level of poverty in the country. The survey covered a wide range of topics related to “household welfare” (demography, consumption, income, access to facilities, housing, education, health, employment, credit, remittances and anthropometry, etc.).

NLSS-I for the first time, provided a measure of “extent and dimension” of poverty in Nepal. The survey findings became popular among decision makers in the government agencies, the general public and the international agencies as well.

It was realized that a second round of the survey was needed to update the results and to assess the impact of policies and programs on poverty and social indicators over the years (since the NLSS-I was conducted). Accordingly, the second round of the survey (NLSS-II) was carried out in 2003/04 after 8 years of the first survey.

The findings of the NLSS-II helped the government to monitor progress in improving national living standards and the survey became a good basis for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) over time.

Realizing the importance of time series data, the Government of Nepal decided to conduct another round of the Nepal Living Standards Survey. Accordingly, the Central Bureau of Statistics for the third time conducted the survey in 2010/11 (NLSS-III). The survey was carried out with the assistance from the World Bank.

1.2 Objective of the Survey

The main objective of the NLSS-III is to update data on the living standards of the people. The survey aims to assess the impact of various government policies and programs on the socio-economic changes in the country during the last 7 years. Further, the survey aims to track changes experienced by previously enumerated households during the past fifteen and seven years.

1.3 Survey Scope

The survey scope concerns the data to be collected. Consistent with the basic survey objectives, the data items included in the survey belong to the following broad topics: demography, housing, access to facilities, migration, consumer expenditure, education, health, marriage and maternity history, work and time use, employment and unemployment, wage and salary, agriculture, non agricultural activities, credit and savings, absentees population, remittances and transfers, social assistances, adequacy of consumption and government services/facilities, anthropometry and tracking of households enumerated (in the previous surveys).

1.4 Statistical Unit

The statistical unit or the enumeration unit of a survey is the basic entity for which the required data items are gathered. NLSS-III is basically a household survey and the enumeration unit of the survey is the household.

The definition of a household for the survey is primarily adopted from the guidelines laid down by the United Nations in its “Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Rev 2” (UN, 2008). According to the guidelines the concept of household is based on the “arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living”. A household may consist of one person or a group of two or more persons. The persons in the group - may pool their incomes, may have a common budget, may be related or unrelated or may constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated.

1.5 Coverage

The survey in principle covers the whole country, including both rural and urban areas. A brief description of the geographical and administrative division of the country follows. The country is divided into 75 administrative districts. These 75 districts are grouped into three ecological belts running from north to south – the mountains, the hills and the Tarai. Each ecological belt is further divided into five development regions – eastern, central, western, mid-western and far-western region. Thus 15 eco-development regions (or inter-regions) are formed by the cross combination of three ecological belts and five development regions (Box 1.1).

All households in the country were considered eligible for selection in the survey. The survey, however, excluded the households of diplomatic missions. The institutional households (like people living in schools hostels, prisons, army camps and hospitals) were also excluded from the survey. The household members were determined on the basis of the usual place of their residence. Foreign nationals whose usual place of residence is within the country were included in the survey.

1.6 Time Reference

Survey time reference is a period encompassing the various time reference dates or periods of data collection for individual data item. Generally, the time reference for the survey is either the day of enumeration or a particular day (for inventory items) and a longer period (for continuous activities). As required by the nature of the survey, NLSS-III adopted an elaborate time reference scheme. The time references adopted in the NLSS-III are as follows:

- The day of enumeration or a particular day
- Past 7 days
- Past 30 days
- Past 12 months
- Past agricultural year

Box 1.1: Distribution of sample districts by ecological belt and development region					
Ecological belt	Development region				
	Eastern	Central	Western	Mid-western	Far-western
Mountains	1. Taplejung 9. Sankhuwasabha ^c 11. Solukhumbu	22. Dolakha ^c 23. Sindhupalchok 29. Rasuwa ^c	41. Manang ^b 42. Mustang ^a	62. Dolpa ^a 63. Jumla ^c 64. Kalikot ^c 65. Mugu 66. Humla ^a	67. Bajura 68. Bajhang ^c 75. Darchula
Hills	2. Panchthar 3. Ilam ^c 7. Dhankuta 8. Terhathum 10. Bhojpur ^c 12. Okhaldhunga 13. Khotang 14. Udayapur ^c	20. Sindhuli 21. Ramechhap ^c 24. Kabhrepalanchok 25. Lalitpur 26. Bhaktapur 27. Kathmandu 28. Nuwakot ^c 30. Dhading 31. Makawanpur	36. Gorkha ^c 37. Lamjung 38. Tanahu ^c 39. Syangja 40. Kaski 43. Myagdi 44. Parbat ^c 45. Baglung 46. Gulmi 47. Palpa ^c 51. Arghakhanchi	52. Pyuthan 53. Rolpa 54. Rukum ^c 55. Salyan 59. Surkhet 60. Dailekh 61. Jajarkot ^c	69. Achham ^c 70. Doti 73. Dadeldhura 74. Baitadi
Tarai	4. Jhapa 5. Morang 6. Sunsari 15. Saptari 16. Siraha	17. Dhanusha 18. Mahottari 19. Sarlahi 32. Rautahat 33. Bara 34. Parsa 35. Chitwan	48. Nawalparasi 49. Rupandehi 50. Kapilbastu	56. Dang ^c 57. Banke 58. Bardiya ^c	71. Kailali 72. Kanchanpur ^c
<p>Note: ^aDistrict not selected in the survey ^bDistrict not selected only in the cross section sample ^cDistrict not selected only in the panel sample</p>					

1.7 Survey Methodology

As in the previous two rounds of the NLSS, the NLSS-III followed the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) methodology developed and promoted by the World Bank (WB). The main features of the methodology include:

- a relatively “smaller” sample size compared with the other in-depth household surveys,
- an “integrated” multi-topic household questionnaire for collecting a comprehensive data set on household welfare,
- an “innovative” data management technique including field based data entry and field verification system,
- a “panel” sample in addition to the nationally representative sample of households, and
- data collection over a period of 12 months divided into several phases to capture “seasonal variation”.

1.7.1 Sampling Frame

The initial frame for the NLSS-III survey was based on the frame prepared for the 2008 Nepal Labour Force Survey (NLFS-II). This was done “to take advantage of the cartographic segmentation and household listing operations” conducted by the CBS for the NLFS-II. Number of households at ward level was obtained from the 2001 Population Census. CBS has constructed a data set with basic information (number of households, total population, and male and female population) at the ward level. This data set was used to construct the frame for the selection of primary sampling units (PSUs).

The PSU for the NLFS-II were either individual wards or sub-wards or groups of contiguous wards in the same VDC. A group of wards was considered as single PSU, to ensure that each unit contained at least 30 households.

For the ultimate sample selection of households in the NLFS-II, a frame was prepared in each ward selected at the earlier stage of sampling. A list of all households was prepared in all the wards selected for the survey. Selection of households was carried out from these listings using systematic sampling with a random start. Before the listing, an intensive cartographic work was undertaken (in the urban areas and some of the rural areas) to form appropriate enumeration block having around 200 households.

1.7.2 Stratification

For the NLFS-II sample selection, 75 districts along with the urban and rural areas were grouped into six strata – mountains, urban areas of the Kathmandu valley, other urban areas in the hills, rural hills, urban hills, urban Tarai and rural Tarai. These six strata of the NLFS-II were further regrouped into 14 strata for the NLSS-III purposes. The “explicit” strata formed for the NLSS-III were as follows: mountains, urban areas of the Kathmandu valley, other urban areas in the hills, rural eastern hills, rural central hills, rural western hills, rural mid-western hills, rural far-western hills, urban Tarai, rural eastern Tarai, rural central Tarai, rural western Tarai, rural mid-western Tarai, and rural far-western Tarai.

1.7.3 Sample Design

The sample design adopted in NLSS-III was modified sub-sample of the sample adopted in NLFS-II. For the NLFS-II, 800 PSUs were selected – 400 PSUs each from urban and rural areas. As mentioned earlier, the PSU for the NLFS-II was a ward or a sub-ward or a combination of wards. The PSUs were selected with probability proportional to size, the measure of size being the number of households.

For the NLSS-III, two independent samples were selected: the first was a cross sectional sample and the second was a panel. The panel sample consisted of PSUs and households previously enumerated in one or both of the past two rounds of the survey.

1.7.4 Cross-section Sample

The cross-section sample was selected in three stages:

- In the first stage, the enumeration area units (primary sampling units, PSUs) are identical to that of NLFS-II. NLFS selected a sample of 800 PSUs allocated into six explicit strata (Box 1.2). Within each stratum, the PSUs were selected with probability proportional to size (*pps*), the number of households being the measure of size (*mos*).
- In the second stage, 500 of the 800 NLFS PSUs were selected to form the NLSS-III PSUs. As mentioned earlier, for this selection purpose the six strata of NLFS-II were further divided into 14 sub-strata (Box 1.2). Within each sub-stratum, the sample was selected with equal probability.
- In the third stage, 12 households were selected with equal probability in each PSU (using the computerized household listings generated by the NLFS-II as a sample frame). An additional 6 households were selected in each PSU, to be used as replacement household for non-response among the 12 originally selected households.

Box 1.2 : Number of primary sampling units in NLFS-II and NLSS-III		
Stratum	NLFS-II	NLSS-III
Mountains	41	34
Urban areas of the Kathmandu valley	131	72
Other urban areas in the hills	92	40
Rural hills	179	155
Eastern		32*
Central		40
Western		40
Mid-western		28*
Far-western		15
Urban Tarai	170	56
Rural Tarai	187	143
Eastern		40
Central		40
Western		29*
Mid-western		20*
Far-western		14*
Nepal	800	500
*Number of PSUs equal to the total number of PSUs in the NLFS-II of this area.		

1.7.5 Panel Sample

The panel sample of the NLSS-III is composed of all households visited by the NLSS-II in 100 of its primary sampling units (PSU). Fifty of them were taken from the cross-sectional component of the NLSS-II, and the remaining fifty from its panel component. In other words, one half of the NLSS-III panel households were households visited for the first time during the NLSS-II, whereas the other half were the households visited during both the NLSS-I and the NLSS-II.

1.7.6 Sample Size

The sample size for the survey was estimated at 7200 households in 600 PSUs. Among them, 100 PSUs with 1200 households interviewed in the NLSS-I or NLSS-II were selected for re-interviewing in the NLSS-III. And, 500 PSUs with 6000 households were selected as the cross-section sample (Box 1.3 and 1.4). The PSUs were selected with probability proportional to size, the measure of size being the number of households in each ward. As mentioned earlier, twelve households were selected for the enumeration from each of the selected PSU.

Box 1.3 : Distribution of primary sampling units (PSUs) by belt and region, 2010/11						
	Eastern	Central	Western	Mid western	Far western	Total
<i>Cross-section</i>						
Mountains	9	13	0	5	7	34
Hills	36	122	60	31	18	267
Tarai	61	55	36	27	20	199
<i>Total</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>500</i>
<i>Panel</i>						
Mountains	4	3	1	1	2	11
Hills	6	23	12	6	3	50
Tarai	13	14	7	3	2	39
<i>Total</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>Combined sample</i>						
Mountains	13	16	1	6	9	45
Hills	42	145	72	37	21	317
Tarai	74	69	43	30	22	238
<i>Total</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>600</i>

Box 1.4 : Distribution of sample households by belt and region, 2010/11						
	Eastern	Central	Western	Mid western	Far western	Total
<i>Cross-section</i>						
Mountains	108	156	0	60	84	408
Hills	432	1464	720	372	216	3,204
Tarai	732	660	432	324	240	2,388
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,272</i>	<i>2,280</i>	<i>1,152</i>	<i>756</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>6,000</i>
<i>Panel</i>						
Mountains	48	36	12	12	24	132
Hills	72	276	144	72	36	600
Tarai	156	168	84	36	24	468
<i>Total</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>1,200</i>
<i>Combined sample</i>						
Mountains	156	192	12	72	108	540
Hills	504	1,740	864	444	252	3,804
Tarai	888	828	516	360	264	2,856
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,548</i>	<i>2,760</i>	<i>1,392</i>	<i>876</i>	<i>624</i>	<i>7,200</i>

1.7.7 Enumeration Status

The survey enumerated 5988 sample households from 499 primary sampling units (PSUs) from the cross section sample. As regards to panel sample, from 100 PSUs 1032 households were tracked and enumerated (out of which 513 households were the households enumerated in the NLSS-II and the rest were the households enumerated in both of NLSS-I & II). Thus, in total 7020 households were enumerated in the survey.

1.8 Survey Questionnaires

As in the previous two surveys, NLSS-III used two types of questionnaires: household questionnaire and community questionnaire. There are two separate community questionnaires one each for rural and urban communities.

As many of the NLSS-II questions as possible were retained in the NLSS-III. However, some important additions and modifications were made in these questionnaires to address the contemporary issues.

A new section with questions on anthropometry and breastfeeding was added in the NLSS-III household questionnaire. Other two new sections added were on “jobs and time use” and “employment and unemployment”. Additional questions on food consumption during the past 7 days were introduced in "food expenses and home production" section. For some other questions of the NLSS-II, answer categories were modified, expanded or elaborated.

First, draft questionnaires were developed based on the questionnaires used in the NLSS-II. The questionnaires were pre-tested several times to assess their use under actual field conditions. Pre-tests were conducted in each of the Kanchanpur, Doti, Banke, Rupendehi, Kaski, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Nuwakot, Dolakha, Dhanusha, Dhankuta, Jhapa and Panchthar districts. Following the experience of the pre-tests and the feedback obtained from potential data users, the questionnaires to be used for the actual survey were finalized.

In line with the project's objective of improving linkages between data users and the data collecting agency, the data needs and priorities identified by the project's Steering and Technical Committees were given special consideration while finalizing the questionnaires.

An 80-paged household questionnaire with 21 sections and 9 appendices was administered in the NLSS-III. The content of this household questionnaire is presented in Box 1.5. The contents of the rural and urban community questionnaires are presented in Box 1.6. An English version of the NLSS-III Household Questionnaire is presented in "Statistical Report Volume 2 Annex 2".

Box 1.5: Contents of household questionnaire	
Cover page	Household ID, name and address of the household head, GPS coordinates of the location, and certification of enumerator and supervisor.
Section 0	<u>Survey information</u> Enumeration details (date of interview and replacement details and certification of supervisor); household information; data entry details (date of data entry and certification by supervisor).
Section 1	<u>Household roster</u> Demographic characteristics (including name, sex, age, relationship to the household head, birth place, marital status for persons aged 10 years or over, and caste/ethnicity), and identification of household members, and parents of household members (whether living in the same household and educational status).
Section 2	<u>Housing</u> Type of dwelling occupied by the household, housing expenses, utilities and amenities and use of iodized salt in the household.
Section 3	<u>Access to facilities</u> Distance to the various (24) public facilities and services, mode of transport and travel time required to reach the facility.
Section 4	<u>Migration</u> (for all household members aged 5 years and over) First time in migration to the place of enumeration, out migration over the past five years.
Section 5	<u>Food expenses and home production</u> (during past 12 months and past 7 days) Consumption of foods (over a typical month)- home production, food purchased and food received in kind, and consumption of foods (during past 7 days from the day of enumeration)- home production, food purchased and food received in kind.

Box 1.5: Contents of household questionnaire	
Section 6	<u>Non food expenditures and inventory of durable goods</u> (over a period of 12 months) Expenditure of frequent non food items and infrequent non food items, inventory of durable goods, and own account production of goods).
Section 7	<u>Education</u> (for all members aged 3 years and over) Literacy status, level of education, past enrollment and current enrollment.
Section 8	<u>Health</u> Disability and chronic illness (for all members), illness and injuries during past 30 days, not able to work due to illness (for members aged 5 years and over), knowledge of HIV/AIDS, immunization (for children below 5 years of age).
Section 9	<u>Marriage and maternity history</u> Maternity history (for all ever married women aged 15-49 years who have given live birth), pre and post natal care (for all women with a child aged 3 years or less), family planning (for all currently married women aged 15-49 years), and household decision (for spouse of the male household head or female household head).
Section 10	<u>Jobs and time use</u> Time use (for all household members aged 5 years or over) – total number of hours spent during the past seven days in economic activities, extended economic (home based) activities and non-work activities (household chores); and jobs during the past 12 months, the past 7 days and sector of employment (for all household members aged 5 years and older).
Section 11	<u>Unemployment and under employment</u> Unemployment i.e., not working; underemployment i.e., working less than 40 hours per week (for all household members aged 5 years or over).
Section 12	<u>Wage jobs</u> Wage employment in agriculture and outside agriculture wage paid daily, long term or contract basis (for all household members aged 5 years or over).
Section 13	<u>Farming and livestock</u> Land holding and farming activities (land owned, land sharecropped/rented/mortgaged-in, increase/decrease in holding area), production and use of crops, expenditure on agricultural input (including seeds/seedlings, fertilizers, pesticides, and hired labour), earnings/expenditure of farming, inventory of livestock on holding, earnings/expenditure of livestock, ownership of farming assets and access to extension services.
Section 14	<u>Non-agricultural enterprises/activities</u> Self employed in non-agricultural enterprise and activities by type and operation of enterprises, and income and expenditure of the enterprises.
Section 15	<u>Credit and savings</u> Borrowing and outstanding loans (borrower, source, amount, period and collateral); lending and outstanding loans (borrower, source, amount, period and collateral); other assets (land, property and other fixed assets); and household decisions (for male household head or spouse of the male household head).

Box 1.5: Contents of household questionnaire	
Section 16	<p><u>Absentees information</u></p> <p>Demographic characteristics of the absentee, main reason of leaving home; employment and remittances received from absentees (sector of absentee's employment, medium of remittances, total amount and use of remittances received).</p>
Section 17	<p><u>Other remittances</u></p> <p>Remittances and transfer-income sent (demographic characteristics of the recipient, work activity of the recipient, total amount sent and medium of transfer); remittances and transfer-income received (demographic characteristics of the donor, work activity of the donor, total amount received, main use of remittances received and medium of transfer).</p>
Section 18	<p><u>Transfers, social assistance and other income</u></p> <p>Amount received under different social assistance programmes (amount expected and amount actually received under the programmes), benefits in-kind, benefits from public work activities, and income from all other sources not covered elsewhere in the questionnaire.</p>
Section 19	<p><u>Adequacy of consumption and government facilities</u></p> <p>Household's perception on their standards of living and the standards of government facilities/services that the household is using;</p> <p>Household food security and steps taken to alleviate food shortage.</p>
Section 20	<p><u>Anthropometrics and breastfeeding practices</u></p> <p>Exact age of the child, measurement of height and weight of children of age 59 months or less, exclusive breast feeding (for child of age less than 6 months), and duration of breastfeeding.</p>
Section 21	<p><u>Panel sample household tracking</u></p> <p>Household composition in 1995/96 or 2003/04, present household composition, reason of changes in the household composition, current status (not the household member).</p>

Box 1.6: Contents of rural and urban community questionnaires	
Rural community questionnaire	
Cover page	Ward ID and certification of enumerator and supervisor.
Section 1	<u>Population characteristics and infrastructure</u> Characteristics of the community, status of electricity supply, water supply and sewerage system in the ward.
Section 2	<u>Access to facilities</u> Services and amenities, and health facilities existing and education status of the residents in the village development committee of the enumeration area.
Section 3	<u>Agriculture and forestry</u> Land use, irrigation systems, and crop cycles; rate of wages paid to hired labour; rental rates for cattle and machinery; use of forestry.
Section 4	<u>Migration</u> In and out migration of people in the community.
Section 5	<u>Development programmes, user groups, and quality of life</u> Development programmes, existing user groups and quality of life in the community.
Section 6	<u>Rural primary school</u> Education enrollment in the primary school, infrastructure of the school and supplies in the community.
Section 7	<u>Rural health facilities</u> Health facilities, equipment and services available and health personnel in the community.
Section 8	<u>Market and prices</u> Local shops, <i>haat</i> bazaar, availability and prices of different goods in local shops/ <i>haat</i> bazaar, agricultural inputs and conversion of local units into standard units.

Urban community questionnaire	
Cover page	Ward ID and certification of enumerator and supervisor.
Section 1	<u>Population characteristics and infrastructure</u> Characteristics of the community, status of electricity supply, water supply and sewerage system in the ward.
Section 2	<u>Access to facilities</u> Distance from the community to various places and public facilities and services.
Section 4	<u>Market and prices</u> Availability and prices of different food and non food commodities in the local shops/markets.
Section 4	<u>Quality of life</u> Quality of welfare items compared with their status 5 years ago.

1.9 Field Work Organization

1.9.1 Field Teams

In the NLSS-III, data were collected by 20 field teams. Each team was responsible for a particular area of the country. Teams were formed to balance the workload and travel time among the teams. The teams were based in the appropriate Branch Statistics Office (BSO) of the CBS, and each team covered on average 30 PSUs during a period of 12 months.

Each team consisted of one supervisor, three interviewers (including at least two female interviewers) and one specially trained data entry operator.

Each team was equipped with a laptop computer, solar panel power box, GPS device, kits for testing iodine in salt, instruments for measuring height and weight of children and other logistics required in the field.

Among the team members, supervisor was responsible for coordinating, supervising, and monitoring the field work. Besides, supervisor was responsible to complete the community questionnaires. Other responsibilities included checking the filled-in questionnaires and doing real time corrections, and supervising data entry activities.

The primary job of the interviewer was to complete the household questionnaire after interviewing the household head or other relevant member(s) of the household. Female interviewers were assigned the additional task of interviewing the female members of household (especially sensitive questions related to women). They were also assigned to measure the height and weight of children in the interviewed household. Further, one of the enumerators was assigned the task of computer data entry in the field.

1.9.2 Selection of Field Staff and Training

All together 100 field workers were assigned in the main enumeration of the survey. Majority of the field workers were mobilized from the regular staffs of the CBS and the Branch Statistics Offices (BSOs). In addition to the regular staff, 40 female interviewers were newly recruited for the purposes mentioned earlier - to conduct interviews related to women and to work as an anthropo-metrician.

Female interviewers were recruited on a year contract. To encourage the local participation, these female interviewers were recruited from three centres of the country: Biratnagar, Kathmandu, and Nepalgunj. The required number of female interviewers was recruited on the basis of a job interview of each candidate.

The training of the field workers (supervisors, interviewers, and data entry operators) was the main training for the survey. The training commenced on January 17, 2010 and concluded on February 14, 2010 covering 25 working days in total.

The training was organized in the two adjacent training centres at *Jawalakhel, Lalitpur* in the Kathmandu valley. There were 120 participants in the training programme at the beginning. The participants were divided into four groups and four concurrent group sessions were held. Out of 120 participants, 117 completed the training successfully.

Different methods of training were adopted. The methods used included study of the questionnaire and the reference manual, classroom sessions, class exercise sessions, mock interviews and field practices and discussions.

A separate training one each for supervisors (on community questionnaires) and data entry operators (on data entry and verification procedures) was also organized. Besides, female interviewers were trained in anthropometrics. Interviewers were also trained on how to measure the iodine contain in salt.

The core team members of the project conducted the training. The UNICEF, Nepal assisted the trainers in conducting the anthropometric sessions. National and international consultants also were involved in the management and supervision of the training.

1.9.3 Data Collection and Supervision

Data collection was carried out over a period of 12 months to cover a complete cycle in agricultural activities and to capture seasonal variations in other variables. Fieldwork took place in four subsequent phases.

The first phase started on February 21, 2010 and 69 PSUs (including 7 panel PSUs) were covered during a period of 29 days. After the completion of the first phase, a 5-day review meeting of the field workers commenced on March 29, 2010. This review meeting was used for discussions about difficulties in the field and preparations for the second phase. During the review meeting,

instructions were issued to rectify the errors and inconsistencies found in the field work (especially in the computer data entry programmes).

The second phase of data collection work started from April 3, 2010 and continued till the June 26, 2010. During this phase, work on 131 PSUs was completed. The third phase of the field work continued from July 1, 2010 through October 24, 2010 and 200 PSUs were completed in this period. The fourth phase began on October 29, 2010 and was completed by the first week of February, 2011. Field review meetings were held in the break periods between these phases and they were basically used for discussions of field difficulties and for rectifying the errors.

The team supervisor was charged with day to day field supervision. Besides, there was a provision for the supervision from the CBS (central level) as well as from the BSOs. Central level supervisory visits began immediately after the start of the field work which was carried out by the core team members of Household Survey Section.

During the survey period, the field work was constantly supervised and monitored by the core team members. Besides the core team members, at times central supervisions were carried out by the Director General and Deputy Director General of the Bureau. The core team members prepared a list of instructions based on the observations of the central supervision. A supervision form was developed for the purpose of field supervision.

1.9.4 Data Entry and Management

As in the previous two rounds of the survey, a distinctive feature of the NLSS-III was the use of personal computer in the field. A data entry programme developed specifically for the survey was installed on each computer provided to the field teams.

The data entry programme enabled the data entry operator as well as the team supervisor to find out mistakes and missing data (if any) and to perform inconsistency checks. When problems or errors were found, the interviewers returned to the households to correct the errors. The field supervision from the CBS included the real time check and verification of data entry work in the field.

This process of real time entering, checking and correcting data in the field helped to enhance the quality of data collected. It also reduced the time lag between data collection and data processing. This also helped to make data available for processing shortly after the completion of the collection phase.

After the completion of the field work, the data diskettes were sent back to the CBS from the field. Data processing and analysis was done in the CBS using STATA statistical software package.

1.10 Analytic Domains

The original idea was to provide an estimate for each of 14 strata formed for selecting the PSUs. However, it was felt that the number of sample households in some of these strata was insufficient for the required precision of the estimate. Based on experience and statistical theory, it is estimated that the sample can provide desegregated estimates for the following 12 areas (called the analytic domains):

- Mountains
- Urban areas of the Kathmandu valley
- Other urban areas of the hills
- Eastern rural hills
- Central rural hills
- Western rural hills
- Mid-western and far-western rural hills
- Urban areas of the Tarai
- Eastern rural Tarai
- Central rural Tarai
- Western rural Tarai
- Mid-western and far-western rural Tarai

1.11 Contents in the Reports

This chapter describes methodology of the NLSS-III and its implementation. Other chapters in this volume present results on: Demography (Chapter 2), Housing (Chapter 3), Access to Facilities (Chapter 4), Literacy and Education (Chapter 5), Health Services (Chapter 6), Maternity and Family Planning (Chapter 7), and Migration and Absentees (Chapter 8).

“Volume Two” of the report covers the following 11 chapters: Agriculture (Chapter 9), Consumption (Chapter 10), Income (Chapter 11), Employment Status (Chapter 12), Wage Employment (Chapter 13), Nonfarm Economic Activities (Chapter 14), Remittances and Transfer Income (Chapter 15), Household Loans (Chapter 16), Adequacy of Consumption (Chapter 17), Government Facility (Chapter 18), and Nutrition of Children (Chapter 19).

Most tabulations in these reports present result by rural-urban areas, three ecological zones, five development regions, 12 analytic domains and consumption quintiles¹.

¹ Based on nominal per capita household consumption, five consumption groups of equal population are generated.

1.12 Conclusion

Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) carried out Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS) for the first time in 1995/96. The second round of the NLSS was conducted in 2003/04. The Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010/11 (NLSS-III) is the third round of the survey conducted by the CBS as a follow up of the previous two rounds.

All the three surveys followed the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) methodology developed and promoted by the World Bank (WB). NLSS-II enumerated 3912 households from 326 PSUs compared to 3373 households from 274 PSUs in NLSS-I. NLSS-II also interviewed 1160 households from 95 panel PSUs that were enumerated in NLSS-I.

NLSS NLSS-III enumerated 7,020 households, of which 5,988 households were from the cross-section sample and the remaining 1,032 were from the panel sample.

CHAPTER II: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

The size, structure, distribution and growth of population have a direct impact on a host of quality aspects of life in the country. Population structure is one of the most basic demographic characteristics and plays a vital role in the population dynamics. Age and sex are two important components of population structure.

In the last fifteen years, age and sex structure of population in Nepal exhibited significant changes. The proportion of children below fifteen years of age has decreased while that of population 15 years and over age group has increased. Dependency ratio, sex ratio and household size has decreased while the proportion of female headed household has increased (Box 2.1).

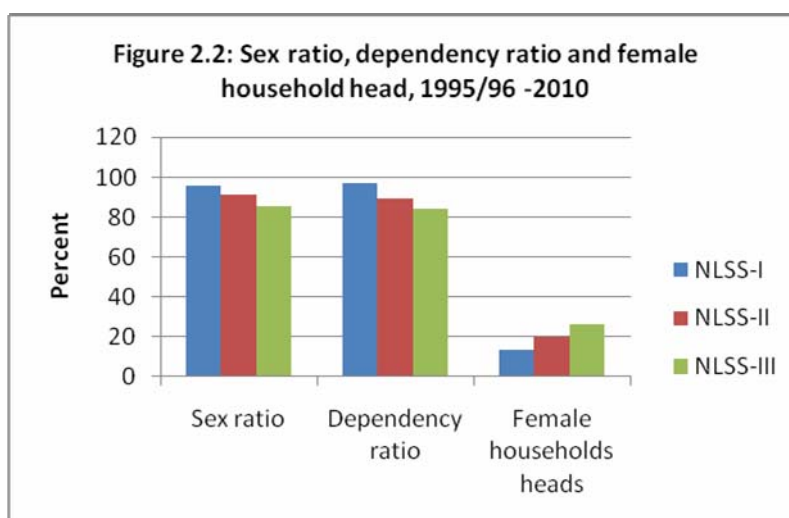
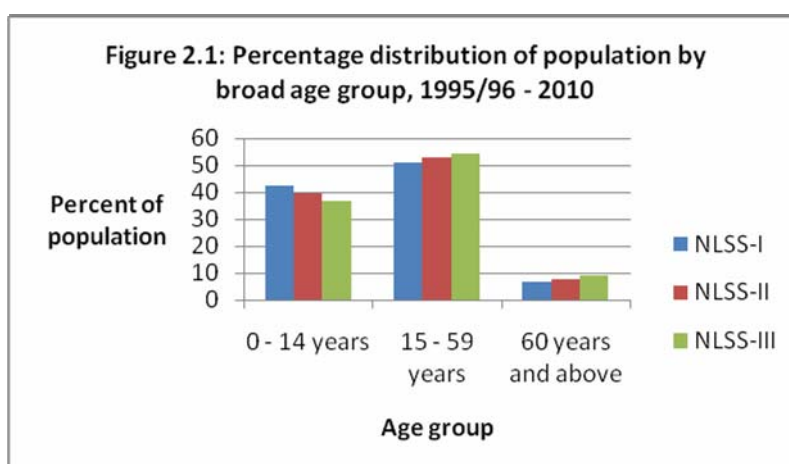
2.2 Distribution of Population by Age and Sex

Age structure of a population, that is, the proportion of people in different age groups is important for development planning.

Tables 2.1-2.4 present distribution of population by age and sex for various level of disaggregation. Among five-year age groups, 10-14 years age group has the highest proportion of population (14 percent) followed by 5-9 years age group (13 percent) (Table 2.1). Among broader age groups, on the other hand, 54.2 percent of population is in 15-59 years age group, 36.7 percent below 15 years of age and 9.1 percent is in the age group 60 years and above (Table 2.4).

Sex ratio in the survey is defined as the number of males per hundred females. A sex ratio over 100 denotes the

excess of males over females, and a sex ratio below 100 denotes the excess of females over males.



Sex ratio is estimated to be about 86 in the country. The sex ratio for rural areas is slightly lower than the national average while among geographic regions the far west has the lowest (81) number of males per hundred females (Table 2.2).

The sex ratio for working age population (15-59 years) is lower compared to that for younger (0-14 years) and older (60 and above) ages.

The proportion of children in the age group 0-14 years has decreased in the last fifteen years while that in the other two groups has increased (Figure 2.1). Sex ratio exhibited a decreasing trend during the same period (Figure 2.2).

2.3 Dependency Ratio

The conventional dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of population in the 0-14 years age group (young population) and those 60 years and above (old population) to the population in the productive age groups, i.e., 15-59 years. The overall dependency ratio of the country is 84.4 percent (Table 2.4). In other words, roughly about 100 persons in the productive ages have to support 84 dependents in terms of the basic necessities of life. The dependency ratio increases further if the economically inactive people in the productive ages are excluded and added to the dependent population.

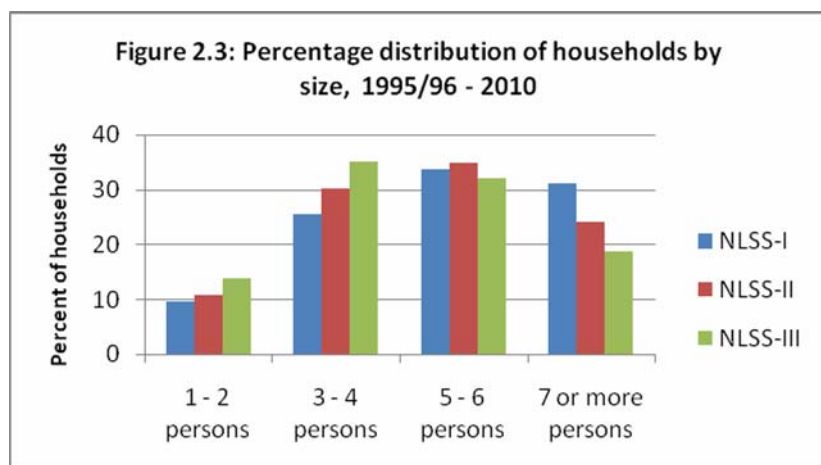
There is a wide difference between the dependency ratio in the rural areas (92) and in the urban areas (59). Among the ecological belts the mountain region has the highest ratio (101) while the hills has the lowest (91). The discrepancy is even wider among the geographical regions or the analytical domains. The urban Kathmandu valley has the lowest ratio (45) while the highest is recorded in the rural mid and far western hills (107).

The dependency ratio exhibited a decreasing trend during the last fifteen years (Figure 2.2).

2.4 Household Size and Distribution by Size

Household size is the number of members in a household. The average household size in the country is 4.9. In other words, a household contains about 5 persons on the average.

Roughly 14 percent of the households have one or two persons only. Slightly more than one third (35 percent) of the households in the country contain 3-4 persons, another 32 percent contain 5-6 persons and the rest (19 percent) have 7 or more persons (Table 2.5).



The household size is the lowest in the urban Kathmandu valley (4.1) while it is the highest in the western rural Tarai (5.7). During the last fifteen years, the proportion of households with less than five persons has increased while the proportion of households with more than four persons has decreased (Figure 2.3).

2.5 Sex and Age of the Household Head

The head of a household is the person in the household acknowledged as head by other members. The head has the primary authority and responsibility for household affairs. In Nepal, 26.6 percent of the households are headed by females. By age groups, about half of heads are aged 30-49 years (Table 2.6).

The western rural hills has the highest proportion of female headed households while the rural central Tarai has the lowest proportion (19). Over the years, the proportion of female headed households has increased steadily (Figure 2.2).

Box 2.1: Summary statistics of demographic characteristics, 1995/96 – 2010/11			
Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
Percent of population (0-14 years)	42.4	39.6	36.7
Percent of population (15-59 years)	50.8	52.8	54.2
Percent of population (60 years and above)	6.8	7.6	9.1
Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females)	95.5	92.3	85.6
Dependency ratio	97.0	89.2	84.4
Household size	5.7	5.3	4.9
Percent of households with			
1 – 2 persons	9.5	10.8	13.8
3 – 4 persons	25.5	30.1	35.1
5 – 6 persons	33.8	34.8	32.2
7 – 8 persons	19.1	15.3	12.6
9 or more persons	12.2	8.9	6.3
Percent of household head aged			
Less than 29 years	14.8	12.6	11.0
30 – 39 years	25.2	24.3	24.7
40 – 49 years	23.8	24.3	23.1
50 – 59 years	17.7	19.4	21.3
60 years and above	18.5	19.4	19.9
Percent of female headed households	13.6	19.6	26.6

Table 2.1 : Distribution of population by age and sex groups for urban/rural areas and ecological belts

(Percent)

		Age groups (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
Nepal															
	Male	5.4	6.0	6.8	4.9	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	4.6	46.1
	Female	5.2	6.5	6.7	6.1	4.6	4.1	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.2	2.5	1.9	4.5	53.9
	Total	10.6	12.6	13.5	11.0	7.4	6.5	5.8	5.9	4.9	4.3	4.6	3.8	9.1	100.0
	Sex Ratio	104.6	92.7	102.6	81.7	61.9	59.2	66.6	69.9	75.9	95.6	87.1	102.4	101.7	85.6
Urban															
	Male	4.1	4.8	5.7	6.0	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.7	3.7	47.4
	Female	3.9	4.9	5.7	6.2	5.5	4.6	3.9	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.1	1.8	4.2	52.6
	Total	8.0	9.7	11.4	12.1	9.6	8.0	7.2	7.0	5.8	5.4	4.4	3.5	7.9	100.0
	Sex Ratio	106.5	99.8	98.7	96.3	74.7	72.9	83.5	80.5	87.3	91.4	108.0	91.7	86.8	90.0
Rural															
	Male	5.7	6.3	7.1	4.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	4.8	45.8
	Female	5.5	6.9	6.9	6.0	4.4	3.9	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.1	2.5	1.9	4.6	54.2
	Total	11.2	13.2	14.0	10.7	6.9	6.1	5.4	5.7	4.7	4.1	4.7	3.8	9.4	100.0
	Sex Ratio	104.3	91.5	103.4	78.2	58.2	55.5	61.9	67.1	72.9	96.9	83.0	104.8	105.0	84.6
Mountains															
	Male	6.3	6.5	7.8	4.9	2.5	1.6	2.4	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.7	5.3	47.0
	Female	4.9	7.2	7.9	6.4	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.7	2.3	1.7	2.8	2.3	4.5	53.0
	Total	11.2	13.7	15.7	11.3	5.9	4.6	5.3	5.9	3.9	4.0	4.7	4.0	9.7	100.0
	Sex Ratio	129.8	89.9	98.9	76.6	72.8	53.7	80.8	58.5	71.8	129.4	70.1	75.7	118.1	88.6
Hills															
	Male	5.0	5.8	6.5	5.0	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	4.8	45.7
	Female	5.0	6.2	6.5	6.0	4.8	4.2	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.5	2.3	1.9	4.9	54.3
	Total	10.0	12.0	13.1	11.0	7.8	6.8	5.7	5.9	5.1	4.6	4.4	3.8	9.7	100.0
	Sex Ratio	99.2	92.7	100.0	84.0	61.1	61.4	63.0	76.0	75.2	87.3	92.3	95.9	96.9	84.3
Tarai															
	Male	5.7	6.2	7.0	4.9	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	4.3	46.3
	Female	5.3	6.7	6.6	6.1	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.6	2.8	2.1	2.6	1.7	4.2	53.7
	Total	11.0	12.9	13.6	10.9	7.3	6.4	5.9	5.9	4.9	4.1	4.8	3.7	8.5	100.0
	Sex Ratio	105.9	93.1	105.6	80.5	61.6	57.8	68.1	66.5	77.0	100.5	85.5	114.1	104.3	86.4

Table 2.2: Distribution of population by age and sex groups for development regions

(Percent)

	Age Groups (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+	
Eastern														
Male	4.9	6.2	6.5	4.9	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	4.8	45.8
Female	4.7	6.5	7.4	6.2	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.7	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.2	4.4	54.2
Total	9.7	12.7	14.0	11.1	6.9	5.9	5.3	6.5	4.9	4.5	5.1	4.2	9.2	100.0
Sex Ratio	105.0	95.2	88.3	78.4	61.7	59.4	56.0	74.1	78.2	108.6	84.4	91.5	109.9	84.3
Central														
Male	5.5	5.4	6.2	4.6	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.9	4.6	47.0
Female	5.2	6.2	6.0	5.6	4.9	4.4	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.8	4.8	53.0
Total	10.7	11.5	12.2	10.1	8.2	7.4	6.5	5.9	5.3	4.6	4.5	3.7	9.4	100.0
Sex Ratio	107.2	87.3	103.2	82.0	67.2	66.6	83.1	83.3	78.7	110.7	89.8	108.0	97.1	88.5
Western														
Male	5.0	6.1	7.6	5.3	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.3	4.9	45.5
Female	4.8	6.5	6.5	5.9	4.4	4.4	3.4	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.2	4.9	54.5
Total	9.8	12.5	14.1	11.2	6.6	6.8	5.2	5.5	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.4	9.8	100.0
Sex Ratio	103.9	94.3	117.4	90.2	49.7	54.9	54.0	52.1	68.2	70.1	85.9	106.5	101.2	83.5
Mid West														
Male	6.2	7.3	7.7	4.7	3.1	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.4	4.0	46.3
Female	6.2	7.4	6.9	6.8	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.3	3.7	53.7
Total	12.4	14.7	14.6	11.5	7.6	5.5	5.8	5.7	4.2	3.6	4.1	2.7	7.6	100.0
Sex Ratio	99.9	99.9	111.4	69.2	67.9	52.2	64.7	63.5	82.5	82.1	99.4	106.7	108.5	86.2
Far West														
Male	6.0	6.4	7.5	6.1	2.7	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.4	4.0	44.8
Female	5.8	7.0	7.6	6.7	4.8	3.5	3.2	3.7	2.8	2.0	2.5	1.4	4.3	55.2
Total	11.8	13.4	15.1	12.9	7.5	5.0	5.0	5.8	4.7	3.7	4.2	2.8	8.3	100.0
Sex Ratio	102.9	91.1	98.3	91.3	56.9	43.6	54.1	58.7	67.0	85.0	71.9	98.7	93.0	81.2

Table 2.3 : Distribution of population by age and sex groups for analytical domains

	(Percent)													
	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
Mountains														
Male	6.3	6.5	7.8	4.9	2.5	1.6	2.4	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.7	5.3	47.0
Female	4.9	7.2	7.9	6.4	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.7	2.3	1.7	2.8	2.3	4.5	53.0
Total	11.2	13.7	15.7	11.3	5.9	4.6	5.3	5.9	3.9	4.0	4.7	4.0	9.7	100.0
Sex Ratio	129.8	89.9	98.9	76.6	72.8	53.7	80.8	58.5	71.8	129.4	70.1	75.7	118.1	88.6
Urban-Kathmandu Valley														
Male	3.7	4.0	4.0	5.2	5.5	4.5	4.4	3.5	3.7	2.5	2.3	1.7	3.9	48.9
Female	3.2	3.6	4.4	5.3	5.9	5.6	4.6	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.1	2.1	4.6	51.1
Total	6.9	7.5	8.3	10.6	11.4	10.1	9.0	7.2	6.9	5.2	4.5	3.9	8.5	100.0
Sex Ratio	115.5	110.5	91.7	98.3	92.2	79.5	95.7	96.1	112.7	94.3	111.0	83.0	84.4	95.9
Urban-Other Hills														
Male	3.8	4.9	6.3	6.9	3.6	3.2	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.1	1.6	3.6	46.5
Female	3.6	4.9	6.6	5.9	5.5	4.1	3.9	4.7	2.7	3.0	2.5	1.4	4.7	53.5
Total	7.4	9.8	12.9	12.8	9.1	7.4	6.4	7.6	5.3	5.6	4.5	3.0	8.3	100.0
Sex Ratio	105.9	99.4	95.0	116.3	65.8	78.7	64.6	61.5	94.3	86.8	84.0	110.8	76.0	86.8
Urban- Tarai														
Male	4.5	5.5	6.5	6.0	3.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.7	3.6	46.8
Female	4.4	5.6	6.1	6.9	5.3	4.2	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.8	1.9	1.8	3.8	53.2
Total	8.9	11.1	12.6	12.9	8.8	6.9	6.5	6.6	5.3	5.3	4.2	3.5	7.4	100.0
Sex Ratio	102.0	97.1	105.7	87.2	65.9	63.6	82.9	84.3	66.7	90.5	124.0	92.2	94.9	88.1
Rural Hills - Eastern														
Male	4.3	6.2	7.2	4.9	2.5	2.4	1.4	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.1	5.6	46.4
Female	4.7	6.3	7.8	6.2	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.2	2.7	2.2	4.9	53.6
Total	9.0	12.5	15.1	11.2	6.4	5.5	4.4	6.1	5.4	4.5	5.2	4.3	10.4	100.0
Sex Ratio	91.5	99.5	92.4	78.8	63.4	75.3	46.3	83.7	67.3	105.0	93.6	97.4	114.9	86.6
Rural Hills - Central														
Male	5.2	5.0	6.4	4.3	2.8	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.1	2.6	1.8	1.9	4.9	45.4
Female	5.1	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.3	4.4	3.6	2.5	3.3	2.4	1.8	2.0	4.7	54.6
Total	10.3	11.5	12.9	10.7	8.1	7.5	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.1	3.7	3.9	9.6	100.0
Sex Ratio	101.0	76.4	98.6	65.9	53.5	69.0	63.6	120.1	64.6	108.9	100.4	95.5	103.8	83.0

(continued..)

Table 2.3 : Distribution of population by age and sex groups for analytical domains

	(Percent)													
	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
Rural Hills- Western														
Male	5.4	6.2	7.6	5.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.5	5.9	44.9
Female	4.9	6.6	6.0	5.5	4.3	4.3	3.3	3.6	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	5.8	55.1
Total	10.3	12.8	13.6	10.8	5.9	6.1	4.7	5.4	4.7	4.7	4.5	5.0	11.7	100.0
Sex Ratio	109.0	93.2	127.2	94.7	36.3	40.9	41.4	48.6	64.1	60.6	85.9	100.0	103.2	81.6
Rural Hills - Mid & Far Western														
Males	6.4	7.4	6.8	4.6	2.9	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.2	3.9	44.1
Female	7.2	7.8	7.6	6.3	4.5	3.8	3.0	3.3	2.4	1.8	2.3	1.3	4.5	55.9
Total	13.6	15.3	14.5	10.9	7.4	5.4	5.0	5.3	4.0	3.3	4.3	2.6	8.5	100.0
Sex Ratio	88.2	95.1	89.4	74.2	64.8	42.8	66.3	64.0	68.6	81.6	85.3	92.0	86.8	79.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern														
Male	5.3	6.1	6.3	4.8	2.8	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.9	4.7	45.4
Female	4.8	6.8	7.3	5.9	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.9	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.1	4.4	54.6
Total	10.2	13.0	13.7	10.7	7.0	5.8	5.8	6.5	4.6	4.5	5.3	4.0	9.0	100.0
Sex Ratio	110.4	89.8	86.1	80.2	67.9	55.0	48.6	66.3	78.9	118.4	86.2	91.2	105.8	83.1
Rural Tarai - Central														
Male	7.0	6.4	6.6	4.1	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.1	4.9	47.3
Female	6.4	7.1	5.8	5.0	4.4	4.2	3.2	3.4	2.5	1.6	2.8	1.6	4.7	52.7
Total	13.4	13.5	12.4	9.0	7.1	6.6	5.9	5.6	4.7	3.5	4.9	3.7	9.6	100.0
Sex Ratio	108.0	91.2	113.8	82.1	62.3	57.3	84.6	67.9	89.8	117.5	72.6	133.5	102.3	89.9
Rural Tarai - Western														
Male	4.9	6.4	8.2	5.0	2.3	2.8	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.3	4.1	45.8
Female	5.2	6.8	7.8	6.3	4.2	4.4	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.1	2.7	1.8	3.9	54.2
Total	10.1	13.2	16.0	11.3	6.6	7.3	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.0	4.9	4.0	8.0	100.0
Sex Ratio	95.4	95.1	105.4	78.6	54.6	63.8	69.2	52.1	65.6	92.6	81.5	127.9	103.9	84.4
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western														
Male	5.4	6.7	8.4	5.3	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.7	3.9	45.7
Female	5.1	7.0	6.6	7.4	5.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	2.9	2.2	2.3	1.1	3.2	54.3
Total	10.5	13.7	15.0	12.7	7.5	5.8	6.1	5.7	5.2	3.6	4.3	2.8	7.1	100.0
Sex Ratio	107.1	96.8	126.2	72.2	51.3	49.1	53.8	54.3	75.2	67.2	84.4	149.0	121.8	84.1

Table 2.4: Distribution of population by broad age groups and dependency ratio

	(Percent)				
	00 - 14 years	15 - 59 years		60 years and older	Dependency Ratio
		Males	Females		
Development Region					
Eastern	36.3	23.2	31.2	9.2	83.7
Central	34.3	25.3	31.0	9.4	77.7
Western	36.4	21.9	31.9	9.8	85.9
Mid West	41.7	21.1	29.6	7.6	97.2
Far West	40.3	21.0	30.5	8.3	94.2
Ecological Zone					
Mountains	40.5	21.2	28.6	9.7	101.0
Hills	35.1	23.7	31.5	9.7	81.2
Tarai	37.5	23.1	30.8	8.5	85.3
Urban/Rural					
Urban	29.1	29.0	33.9	7.9	58.8
Rural	38.5	21.9	30.3	9.4	91.7
Analytical Domain					
Mountains	40.5	21.2	28.6	9.7	101.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	22.8	33.4	35.3	8.5	45.5
Urban-Other Hills	30.1	27.9	33.7	8.3	62.3
Urban- Tarai	32.6	26.8	33.2	7.4	66.7
Rural Hills- Eastern	36.6	23.1	29.9	10.4	88.8
Rural Hills- Central	34.6	23.9	31.8	9.6	79.4
Rural Hills- Western	36.6	19.9	31.8	11.7	93.5
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	43.3	19.6	28.6	8.5	107.4
Rural Tarai- Eastern	36.8	22.9	31.2	9.0	84.7
Rural Tarai- Central	39.3	22.5	28.6	9.6	95.6
Rural Tarai- Western	39.3	22.1	30.6	8.0	89.8
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	39.2	21.2	32.5	7.1	86.2
Nepal	36.7	23.2	31.0	9.1	84.4

Table 2.5: Average household size and its distribution by size category

	Household Size (Persons)	Household Size groups (Percent)					Total
		1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 8	9 & more	
Development Region							
Eastern	4.8	13.4	35.5	33.0	12.4	5.7	100.0
Central	4.8	13.8	35.7	31.5	12.3	6.7	100.0
Western	4.6	17.8	35.9	30.2	10.8	5.4	100.0
Mid West	5.2	9.6	32.7	35.0	15.1	7.6	100.0
Far West	5.0	11.5	33.8	33.1	14.9	6.7	100.0
Ecological Zone							
Mountains	4.9	13.3	34.6	31.4	13.8	6.9	100.0
Hills	4.5	16.0	37.6	31.4	11.3	3.7	100.0
Tarai	5.2	11.6	32.7	33.1	13.7	9.0	100.0
Urban/Rural							
Urban	4.4	16.2	41.7	29.0	9.0	4.1	100.0
Rural	5.0	13.2	33.4	33.0	13.5	6.9	100.0
Analytical Domain							
Mountains	4.9	13.3	34.6	31.4	13.8	6.9	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	4.1	18.3	47.7	25.1	6.3	2.7	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	4.2	18.3	41.6	29.4	8.1	2.5	100.0
Urban- Tarai	4.8	13.3	36.9	31.8	11.8	6.1	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	4.7	13.1	34.9	33.5	15.1	3.4	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	4.6	14.2	37.8	31.8	11.8	4.4	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	4.2	20.9	37.5	30.4	9.4	1.9	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	5.1	11.0	29.5	36.5	16.3	6.8	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	4.9	13.5	35.0	33.3	11.5	6.7	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	5.6	10.2	26.3	34.7	16.7	12.1	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	5.7	9.7	28.8	32.8	15.3	13.5	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	5.0	10.1	38.8	31.7	12.5	6.9	100.0
Nepal	4.9	13.8	35.1	32.2	12.6	6.3	100.0

Table 2.6: Age and sex of household head

(Percent)

	Female Household Head	Age of Household Head						Total
		<=19 Years	20 - 29 Years	30 - 39 Years	40 - 49 Years	50 - 59 Years	60 and + Years	
Development Region								
Eastern	24.4	0.7	8.4	24.3	23.7	22.8	20.0	100.0
Central	21.3	0.6	9.9	24.9	23.5	21.0	20.2	100.0
Western	34.3	1.1	9.9	22.2	22.6	22.5	21.7	100.0
Mid West	28.5	1.0	11.9	28.7	21.2	19.8	17.5	100.0
Far West	34.5	1.6	12.9	25.6	24.2	18.2	17.6	100.0
Ecological Zone								
Mountains	23.5	1.0	7.8	25.9	20.8	20.9	23.6	100.0
Hills	28.7	1.1	12.3	23.5	23.1	19.7	20.4	100.0
Tarai	24.9	0.6	8.1	25.9	23.5	23.1	18.8	100.0
Urban/Rural								
Urban	27.1	1.2	12.1	26.6	25.0	19.4	15.6	100.0
Rural	26.5	0.8	9.5	24.2	22.6	21.8	21.0	100.0
Analytical Domain								
Mountains	23.5	1.0	7.8	25.9	20.8	20.9	23.6	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	23.3	1.5	16.2	24.3	23.8	17.8	16.4	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	34.6	1.6	11.2	27.3	26.9	18.4	14.6	100.0
Urban- Tarai	25.4	0.5	9.3	28.4	24.9	21.3	15.7	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	21.8	0.5	10.1	20.6	22.7	22.7	23.4	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	20.9	0.4	12.2	24.0	23.8	18.4	21.2	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	38.9	1.5	10.8	21.0	21.6	21.3	23.8	100.0
Rural Hills - Mid & Far Western	30.7	1.3	13.3	25.2	21.5	19.1	19.5	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	25.7	0.8	6.9	25.8	24.6	23.3	18.5	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	19.2	0.4	6.6	24.2	22.5	24.6	21.7	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	24.1	0.0	7.2	21.5	23.6	26.1	21.6	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	35.0	1.0	12.2	29.7	22.0	19.7	15.4	100.0
Nepal	26.6	0.9	10.1	24.7	23.1	21.3	19.9	100.0

CHAPTER III: HOUSING

3.1 Introduction

Housing primarily concerns with the accommodation in a dwelling or a housing unit. Well being of the population in general depends upon the quality and quantity of housing facilities available in the country. Housing features included in the NLSS-III are: ownership, construction materials, dwelling size and access to utilities and amenities such as electricity, piped water, cooking fuel, use of iodized salt and sanitary facilities.

During a period of the last fifteen years, there have been significant changes in the housing characteristics in Nepal. The quality of housing in terms of the construction materials used in the building has improved over the years. Access to both electricity and telephone has notably increased. Proportion of population using latrine has more than doubled during the same period. Similarly, the proportion of households residing in the rented housing units has increased by some four-folds in the last fifteen years (Box 3.1).

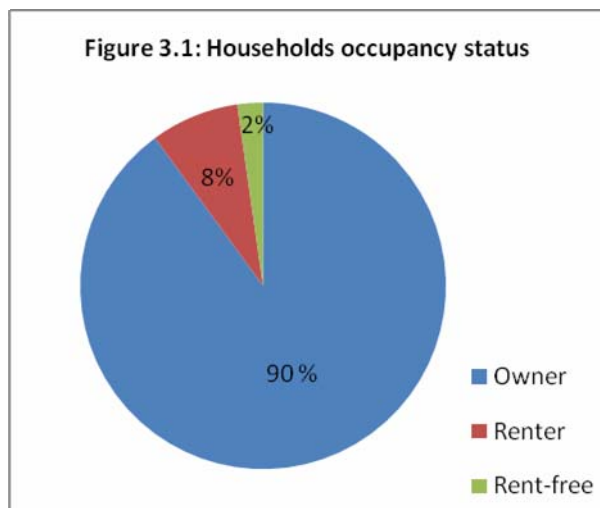
3.2 Occupancy Status

Occupancy status refers to the juridical aspects under which the households occupy the residence. In the survey, housing occupants are broadly categorized into owner, renter, rent-free and others¹. Around 90 percent of the households reside in their own housing units, 8 percent are renters (pay rent) and 2 percent live on rent-free housing units (Figure 3.1).

In the hills, 11 percent of the households pay rent whereas in the other two regions about 5 percent each are renters.

Among development regions, the central development region has the highest proportion of households renting dwellings (14 percent) and the far-western development region has the lowest (2 percent).

In urban areas slightly more than one-fourth (26 percent) of households pay rent whereas in rural areas the proportion is only 3 percent. Almost one-half of households in the Kathmandu urban



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.

areas pay rent but in other urban hills and urban Tarai the proportions are 18 and 15 percent respectively.

Renters account for 20 percent of households from the richest consumption quintile, while the figure is less than 2 percent for bottom two quintiles (Table 3.1).

3.3 Construction Material of Outer Walls

About one half of the households (48 percent) are living in the housing units walled by mud-bonded bricks/stones. Households residing in the housing units with outer walls made of other construction materials include “cement bonded bricks/stones and concrete” (26 percent), “wood and tree branches” (24 percent), and “others”² (2 percent).

The proportion of households occupying housing units structured with “cement bonded bricks/stones and concrete” outer walls is 61 percent in urban areas while it is 17 percent in rural areas. Among the urban areas, urban Kathmandu valley has the highest proportion (76 percent) as compared to the other urban hills and the Tarai urban areas where the corresponding figures are 48 and 59 percent respectively. On the other hand, less than 10 percent of households have housing units with outer walls made of “cement bonded bricks/stones and concrete” in the following rural areas – the mid and far western, the eastern and the western hills and the mountains

There is a direct association between quality of dwelling walls and household consumption. Richer households are more likely to wall their housing units with either cement/concrete or cement bonded bricks/stones while poorer households tend to wall them with mud bonded bricks/stones, wood/branches and other materials (Table 3.2).

3.4 Materials for Roofing

About 30 percent of households in Nepal are living in the buildings and structures roofed over with tile or slate. Households residing in housing units with more durable roofing materials like galvanized sheet and concrete are 28 and 20 percent, respectively. On the other hand, the proportion of households residing in housing units roofed with straw/thatch is 18 percent. Roughly 3 percent of the total households in the country are housed in living structures using “other” roofing materials earth, mud, wood, plank, etc. (Table 3.3).

The use of galvanized sheet is highest in the eastern (45 percent) followed by the western region (40 percent). Tile/slate is more prevalent in the central (37 percent) and the far-western (75 percent) regions while use of straw/thatch is more common in the mid-western development region (33 percent).

In the urban areas of the Kathmandu valley, around three-fourth of the households live in concrete roofed houses whereas the proportion is just about one half in the urban areas taken together. The

² "Other" category includes the structures with no outer walls, structures walled with un-baked bricks, and other makeshift houses.

story is different in the rural areas of the country, except for the rural-western Tarai, the proportion of households occupying housing units roofed over with concrete is comparatively lower in other rural areas.

The proportion of households living in buildings roofed over with concrete and galvanized sheet is significantly high in the top quintile compared with the lower quintiles. However, except for the richest quintile, however, there is not much difference among the consumption quintiles with respect to the use of "tile and slate" on the roofs of housing units. Not surprisingly, the proportion of households living in structures roofed with straw or thatch is less than 3 percent for the richest quintile.

3.5 Materials for Foundation

The construction materials of the foundation provide an indicator for the structural acceptability of the buildings. This is related to the safety and well being of the occupants.

Almost one in two (49 percent) households is residing in buildings or structures with foundation made of mud bonded bricks/stones. Percentages of households residing in buildings with foundations made up of more durable construction materials like cement bonded bricks/stones and concrete pillars are 14 and 13 percent respectively. About 21 percent of the total households in the country are living in houses whose foundation is wooden pillars. About 3 percent of the total households in the country are living in structures whose underground base has "other" construction materials (earth, mud, wood, etc.).

Structures with foundation of mud bonded bricks/stones are higher in the mountains region (86 percent) compared with the hills region (68 percent) and the Tarai region (28 percent). The highest proportion (38 percent) of households in the Tarai region resides in structures whose foundation is wooden pillars.

In rural areas, majority of the households (54.4 percent) have mud bounded foundation whereas concrete pillars are more common in urban areas.

Except for the richest households in the country, the majority of the households live in buildings and structures with mud bonded bricks/stones foundation. In other words, apart from the richest households in the country, there is not much difference in the construction material of the foundation in the structures occupied by the poor and the rich (Table 3.4).

There is a clear association between quality of construction materials used in the foundation of dwelling and household consumption quintiles.

3.6 Number of Rooms, Area of Dwelling and Housing Plot

The degree of crowding in a household is measured by the number of persons per habitable area or number of rooms. Density of occupancy in terms of the area of dwelling is another measure of the adequacy of housing. Area of housing plot consists of the land on which the dwelling is located.

Overall, average number of rooms per household is 4.6 (Table 3.5). Urban households use slightly more number of rooms compared with rural households (5.0 versus 4.5). Households in the richest consumption quintile tend to use more than two rooms on average relative to those households from the poorest quintile, indicating greater degree of crowding in poorer households.

Surface area of a dwelling³ measures space available for each household inside the dwelling. Average surface area of dwelling is 605 square feet in the country. This area increases markedly between the households in the poorest consumption quintile (470 sq ft) to the household in the richest quintile (723 sq ft). Urban/rural and regional differences regarding the surface area of dwellings are small.

Land area surrounding the dwelling is measured by area of the housing plot⁴. Average area of housing plot is estimated to be 1625 sq. ft. in the country. Among development regions, the central and the far-west regions have the smallest plot area on average compared with the other regions. Urban-rural differences are not large. In the Kathmandu valley urban area, however, housing plot on average is the smallest in the country. Housing plot area increases gradually from the poorest consumption quintile (1484 sq ft) to the richest quintile (1697 sq ft), (Table 3.5).

3.7 Access to Drinking Water Supply

The piped water is considered as one of the sources of safe drinking water. Overall, nearly 45 percent households have access to piped water; almost half of which have private connections (Table 3.6). The remaining 55 percent of households depend on covered well (39 percent), open well (7 percent) and other unreliable sources like river and spring water (10 percent).

Urban areas, as expected, have better access to safe drinking water relative to rural areas (58 percent versus 41 percent). Among development regions, the western development region has the highest proportion of households having access to piped water (61 percent) while the far-western development region has the lowest (34 percent). Among ecological belts, Tarai has the least access to piped water (14 percent), where about 80 percent of households fetch drinking water from covered-wells. Urban-Tarai areas have better access to the safe drinking water relative to rural-Tarai areas.

Access to piped water is positively associated with the level of household consumption. 47 percent of households in the richest quintile have their drinking water piped to their housing units while the figure is around 7 percent among households in the poorest quintile.

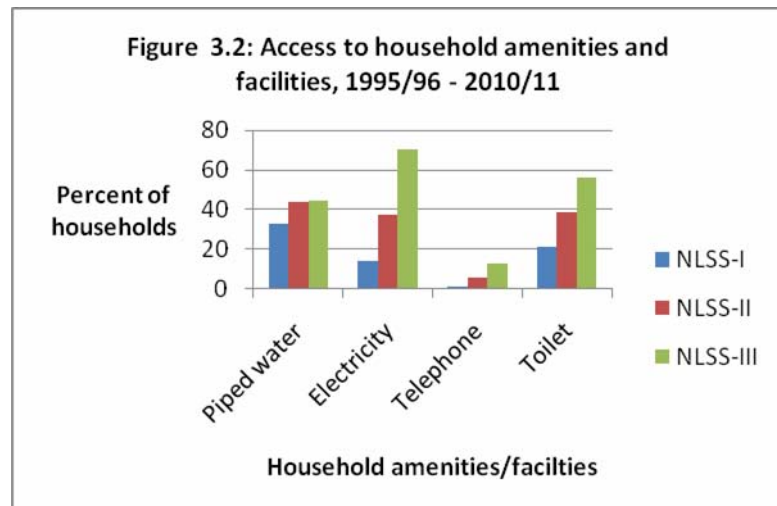
³ Surface area of a dwelling measures space available for each household inside that dwelling.

⁴ Housing plot includes building area and surrounding area up to 1400 sq. ft. (that is, 4 *anna* in the mountains and the hills region and 8 *dhur* in the Tarai).

3.8 Access to Household Utilities and Amenities

Household utilities and amenities covered in the survey are – drinking water, electricity, telephone, sanitary system, garbage disposal and latrine. Access to household utilities and amenities is improving over the years (Figure 3.2).

On the whole, 70 percent of the households have access to electricity in their dwellings (Table 3.7). An overwhelming majority of households (96 percent) in urban areas have access to electricity in their dwelling while the corresponding figure for rural households is 63 percent. Almost all households in the urban areas



of the Kathmandu valley are found to have access to electricity but the corresponding figure is 21 percent for the rural- mid and far western hill areas. Access to electricity in the dwelling is gradually increases from the poorest quintile (42 percent) to the richest quintile (94 percent).

On average, 13 percent of the households have access to land line telephone facility in the country. As expected, the access to telephone distribution is highly pro-urban and pro-rich.

About 19 percent of the households have access to sanitary (sewerage) system in the country. It is concentrated in urban areas (56 percent), mostly in the urban-Kathmandu valley (98 percent) and the richest quintile (44 percent).

Access to garbage disposal facility is worse than the sanitary system. Only 10 percent of the households in Nepal have garbage collection/disposal facility. Urban-rural and rich-poor gaps are even more severe.

Overall, 56 percent of households have access to latrine facilities. Other households have no proper latrine facilities and they are bound to defecate in open places. Disparities between urban/rural areas as well as consumption quintile groups are very wide.

3.9 Main Fuel Used for Cooking

Firewood is the primary fuel used for cooking food in most part of the country. Overall, 64 percent of households use firewood as their main source of cooking fuel. Other fuels used for cooking are: LPG (18 percent), cow-dung/leaves (14 percent), and “other” fuels (4 percent).

LPG is the main fuel in urban areas (59 percent), particularly in the Kathmandu valley urban area (93 percent). Most of the rural areas households' main fuel for cooking is firewood while a

significant proportion of Tarai households tend to use “cow-dung/leaves/straw/thatch”. Across consumption quintiles, use of LPG and kerosene as main cooking fuel is very pro-rich whereas fire-wood and “cow-dung/leaves/straw/thatch” as pro-poor (Table 3.8).

3.10 Households that Used and Collected Firewood

Apart from the primary source of cooking fuel, firewood is used for other purposes such as heating the house (and preparing animal feed). About 84 percent of the households in the country use firewood for cooking and other purposes. Around 77 percent of these 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 (Table 3.9).

3.11 Place of Firewood Collection

Overall, 65 percent of households rely on forest for the collection of their firewood: community managed forest (44 percent) and government forest (21 percent). Other places of firewood collection include own land (24 percent) and unspecified place (11 percent). Community managed forest as the primary place of firewood collection is more prevalent in the rural-mid and far western Tarai. Richer households are more likely to use their own land forest for this purpose, while poorer households resort to government forest and unspecified sources. Differences in the collection of firewood from community managed forest are not significant among the consumption quintiles.

3.12 Stove Used for Cooking

Type of stove used for cooking is related to the issue of indoor pollution and the quality of life. More than one half (52 percent) of the households in the country use mud-stove for cooking purposes, followed by kerosene/gas stove (21 percent), open fire-place (22 percent), and smokeless stove (3 percent).

62 percent of urban areas households use gas stove and 58 percent of rural areas households use mud stove for cooking. Most of the households (92 percent) of the urban-Kathmandu valley use gas stove for cooking. Richest households are more likely to use gas stove (61 percent) while poorer households use mud stove (62 percent) for cooking.

3.13 Fodder Collection

Roughly, 70 percent of country’s households collect fodder for their livestock. Around 57 percent of these households collect their fodder from their own land, followed by forest (23 percent) in which the share of community managed forest is 17 percent. On the other hand, 20 percent of households get their fodder from other unspecified place. Not surprisingly, collector households from richer households are more likely to collect their fodder from their own land (Table 3.12).

3.14 Use of Iodized Salt

An additional question was asked in NLSS 2010/11 about the type of salt and iodine content in salt used by households. Iodine deficiency is associated with several health disorders – mental retardation, risks of stillbirth and miscarriage, and incidence of goiter. Iodization of salt is a key strategy for achieving the goal of eliminating iodine deficiency. According to the WHO recommendation, the required level of iodization is 15 parts per million (ppm) or more.

About 59 percent of households use packet salt with a logo of “two children” recommended by the government. About 22 percent of the households use rock salt, followed by powder salt (18 percent).

Around 72 percent of households use salt having the recommended level of iodization. 20 percent of households use salt that contains less than 15 ppm of iodine. The remaining 8 percent use salt that have no iodine at all.

The percentage of households using un-iodized salt is the highest in rural- mid and far western hill (22 percent), followed by rural- eastern hill (16 percent) and rural- mid and far western Tarai (13 percent). Among consumption quintiles, use of packet salt (recommended by the government) and containing 15 or more ppm is pro-rich (Tables 3.13 and 3.14).

Box 3.1: Summary statistics of household characteristics			
Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
Percent of households who reside in their own housing units	93.8	91.6	89.7
Percent of households occupying housing units for rent	2.2	5.4	7.8
Average size of dwelling (sq. ft.)	604	531	605
Percent of households living in structures with			
Cement bonded walls	10.7	18.3	26.1
Concrete roof	11.2	13.6	20.3
Galvanized sheet roof	5.75.7	21.0	28.4
Cement bonded foundation	-	--	13.0
Percent of households with access to piped water	32.8	43.9	44.5
Percent of households with access to electricity	14.1	37.2	69.9
Percent of households with access to telephone	1.0	6.1	12.5
Percent of households with own toilet facility	21.6	38.7	56.0
Percent of households using packet salt (with a logo of two child)	-	-	59.4
Percent of households using salt containing 15 ppm or more iodine	-	-	72.3

Table 3.1: Distribution of households by occupancy status

	(Percent)				
	Owner	Renter	Rent-free	Other	Total
Development Region					
Eastern	92.2	4.9	2.6	0.3	100.0
Central	83.9	13.7	2.1	0.3	100.0
Western	90.3	6.0	2.9	0.8	100.0
Mid West	95.2	2.9	1.8	0.1	100.0
Far West	97.0	1.9	1.1	0.0	100.0
Ecological Zone					
Mountains	94.0	4.9	1.0	0.1	100.0
Hills	85.8	11.4	2.5	0.4	100.0
Tarai	93.0	4.5	2.2	0.3	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Urban	69.2	26.5	3.9	0.4	100.0
Rural	95.0	2.8	1.8	0.3	100.0
Analytical Domain					
Mountains	94.0	4.9	1.0	0.1	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	48.1	48.5	2.9	0.5	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	77.3	17.9	4.0	0.8	100.0
Urban- Tarai	80.7	14.6	4.6	0.1	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	96.9	0.5	2.3	0.3	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	89.5	8.5	1.9	0.2	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	92.9	2.7	3.5	0.8	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	98.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	94.2	3.3	2.1	0.4	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	97.9	0.2	1.7	0.2	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	96.0	2.9	0.6	0.6	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	95.1	2.9	1.7	0.2	100.0
Consumption Quintile					
Poorest	97.2	0.5	2.2	0.1	100.0
Second	96.2	1.7	1.9	0.1	100.0
Third	95.2	3.2	1.3	0.3	100.0
Fourth	89.4	7.6	2.7	0.3	100.0
Richest	76.7	19.9	2.8	0.6	100.0
Nepal	89.7	7.8	2.2	0.3	100.0

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					
Eastern	20.7	32.3	44.4	2.6	100.0
Central	36.3	37.8	25.2	0.6	100.0
Western	27.9	62.8	4.7	4.6	100.0
Mid West	12.4	73.6	11.6	2.4	100.0
Far West	13.9	63.8	21.9	0.4	100.0
Ecological Zone					
Mountains	8.3	88.1	3.2	0.3	100.0
Hills	23.5	69.5	6.1	0.9	100.0
Tarai	31.5	19.9	45.0	3.6	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Urban	61.1	26.5	10.0	2.4	100.0
Rural	16.9	53.8	27.3	2.0	100.0
Analytical Domain					
Mountains	8.3	88.1	3.2	0.3	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	75.5	23.9	0.3	0.2	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	48.3	41.4	5.0	5.3	100.0
Urban- Tarai	59.1	18.6	20.0	2.4	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	5.7	73.7	19.0	1.6	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	19.7	72.7	7.3	0.2	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	7.9	91.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	5.5	87.9	6.6	0.0	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	20.4	8.5	67.5	3.5	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	24.8	14.2	60.0	1.1	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	45.2	29.9	14.3	10.6	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	16.6	43.8	35.2	4.4	100.0
Consumption Quintile					
Poorest	4.5	57.0	36.9	1.7	100.0
Second	10.2	55.7	32.2	1.9	100.0
Third	14.6	54.0	29.1	2.4	100.0
Fourth	25.7	51.2	20.7	2.3	100.0
Richest	59.0	30.6	8.3	2.0	100.0
Nepal	26.1	48.1	23.7	2.1	100.0

Table 3.3: Distribution of households by construction material of roof

(Percent)

	Straw/ Thatch	Galvanized Sheet	Concrete	Tile/ Slate	Others	Total
Development Region						
Eastern	32.1	44.7	8.8	11.7	2.7	100.0
Central	9.8	21.0	29.4	37.3	2.5	100.0
Western	12.0	39.9	27.3	19.8	1.1	100.0
Mid West	33.3	15.3	11.2	28.2	12.1	100.0
Far West	6.4	6.6	10.9	75.4	0.7	100.0
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	18.8	21.1	5.8	34.1	20.2	100.0
Hills	20.1	33.1	19.9	24.1	2.8	100.0
Tarai	15.8	24.8	23.0	35.3	1.1	100.0
Urban/Rural						
Urban	3.4	31.0	52.2	12.4	1.0	100.0
Rural	21.9	27.8	11.9	34.6	3.9	100.0
Analytical Domain						
Mountains	18.8	21.1	5.8	34.1	20.2	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	0.8	22.1	74.2	2.1	0.8	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	2.7	44.9	37.7	13.9	0.8	100.0
Urban- Tarai	4.9	28.9	45.2	19.8	1.3	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	49.9	39.0	1.0	5.9	4.1	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	14.9	33.0	17.6	31.1	3.4	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	17.5	51.5	3.2	26.1	1.7	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	32.2	7.1	4.7	50.6	5.5	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	27.7	51.0	6.3	14.7	0.4	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	13.7	5.9	13.9	64.8	1.7	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	8.6	17.0	56.5	17.3	0.6	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	20.0	17.8	12.2	48.3	1.7	100.0
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	34.5	14.5	4.8	39.8	6.3	100.0
Second	28.8	22.9	6.4	38.6	3.2	100.0
Third	21.5	29.4	9.4	35.9	3.7	100.0
Fourth	12.9	38.7	15.7	29.4	3.2	100.0
Richest	2.6	30.9	51.3	14.0	1.1	100.0
Nepal	18.1	28.4	20.3	29.9	3.3	100.0

Table 3.4: Distribution of households by construction material of foundation

	(Percent)					
	Concrete pillar	Cement bonded brick/stone	Mud bonded brick/stone	Wood pillar	Others	Total
Development Region						
Eastern	10.3	10.7	33.1	41.0	4.9	100.0
Central	18.2	18.5	39.2	20.2	3.9	100.0
Western	15.4	12.9	62.4	5.5	3.7	100.0
Mid West	6.3	7.6	73.0	12.3	0.8	100.0
Far West	2.4	12.8	64.0	20.7	0.0	100.0
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	3.6	4.3	85.8	5.5	0.8	100.0
Hills	13.1	11.0	67.7	7.5	0.7	100.0
Tarai	14.3	17.9	23.3	37.9	6.6	100.0
Urban/Rural						
Urban	35.2	26.3	26.8	9.5	2.2	100.0
Rural	7.1	10.4	54.4	24.3	3.7	100.0
Analytical Domain						
Mountains	3.6	4.3	85.8	5.5	0.8	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	44.7	30.4	24.1	0.2	0.6	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	32.3	16.4	43.0	7.6	0.6	100.0
Urban- Tarai	30.2	29.7	18.4	17.3	4.4	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	1.8	4.7	68.0	23.4	2.1	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	9.5	11.2	69.4	9.6	0.2	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	3.4	4.8	88.7	2.5	0.6	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	1.7	5.0	87.7	5.3	0.2	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	8.8	11.8	14.5	58.6	6.3	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	10.0	15.8	20.3	44.4	9.4	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	19.9	25.0	29.8	14.6	10.6	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	7.1	11.3	44.7	35.6	1.3	100.0
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	0.4	5.3	58.3	32.9	3.2	100.0
Second	2.4	8.9	56.4	27.0	5.3	100.0
Third	5.0	9.9	54.8	25.8	4.6	100.0
Fourth	9.9	16.0	52.0	18.9	3.2	100.0
Richest	36.6	23.0	30.1	8.9	1.5	100.0
Nepal	13.0	13.7	48.7	21.2	3.4	100.0

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			
Eastern	4.7	596.4	1,736.9
Central	4.5	655.8	1,477.5
Western	4.9	611.8	1,748.8
Mid West	4.5	558.6	1,732.3
Far West	4.2	466.3	1,495.4
Ecological Zone			
Mountains	4.6	650.8	1,599.0
Hills	4.7	607.0	1,646.8
Tarai	4.5	595.8	1,607.3
Urban/Rural			
Urban	5.0	571.3	1,472.0
Rural	4.5	613.9	1,665.9
Analytical Domain			
Mountains	4.6	650.8	1,599.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	4.8	555.4	1,223.7
Urban-Other Hills	5.3	557.9	1,626.5
Urban- Tarai	5.0	589.0	1,571.7
Rural Hills- Eastern	4.8	628.1	1,850.1
Rural Hills- Central	4.3	705.4	1,640.0
Rural Hills- Western	4.7	619.3	1,808.2
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	4.5	534.6	1,642.5
Rural Tarai- Eastern	4.4	581.9	1,691.6
Rural Tarai- Central	4.3	641.1	1,475.6
Rural Tarai- Western	4.8	611.5	1,676.4
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	4.1	526.2	1,709.8
Consumption Quintile			
Poorest	3.4	469.7	1,483.6
Second	3.9	551.9	1,560.2
Third	4.3	606.6	1,647.0
Fourth	4.8	603.4	1,674.2
Richest	5.8	722.9	1,696.9
Nepal	4.6	605.0	1,625.4

Table 3.6: Distribution of households by source of drinking water

	(Percent)					
	Piped to house	Piped outside House	Covered well	Open well	Other	Total
Development Region						
Eastern	21.0	13.6	52.6	6.0	6.8	100.0
Central	25.7	18.8	40.2	7.0	8.3	100.0
Western	25.7	35.6	25.0	7.9	5.8	100.0
Mid West	11.0	32.3	29.0	10.2	17.6	100.0
Far West	10.0	23.9	38.3	3.7	24.1	100.0
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	21.9	45.4	0.0	3.9	28.8	100.0
Hills	32.6	37.9	3.9	9.5	16.1	100.0
Tarai	9.8	4.2	80.3	5.0	0.7	100.0
Urban/Rural						
Urban	49.3	8.6	31.6	3.6	6.8	100.0
Rural	14.1	26.8	40.4	8.0	10.7	100.0
Analytical Domain						
Mountains	21.9	45.4	0.0	3.9	28.8	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	67.8	4.2	10.1	4.0	14.0	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	60.3	20.9	7.1	5.9	5.8	100.0
Urban- Tarai	28.3	4.6	64.0	2.0	1.1	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	31.2	37.1	6.0	10.6	15.1	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	25.7	41.8	3.5	12.0	16.9	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	20.9	57.4	0.0	12.6	9.1	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	12.3	45.9	1.2	8.4	32.2	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	8.1	1.7	84.4	5.1	0.8	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	0.6	4.4	87.9	6.7	0.4	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	11.2	5.3	81.5	2.0	0.0	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	5.8	6.7	78.8	8.0	0.7	100.0
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	6.6	26.8	40.5	9.9	16.2	100.0
Second	8.5	27.1	44.5	7.7	12.2	100.0
Third	10.9	26.2	45.0	7.9	10.0	100.0
Fourth	21.5	24.5	39.5	6.4	8.1	100.0
Richest	47.2	14.3	27.6	4.8	6.1	100.0
Nepal	21.5	23.0	38.5	7.0	9.9	100.0

Table 3.7: Percentage of households with access to various facilities

	(Percent)				
	Electricity	Telephone	Sanitary system	Garbage Disposal	Toilet
Development Region					
Eastern	68.7	9.4	6.0	3.1	56.2
Central	78.7	18.0	32.9	21.2	56.7
Western	78.6	11.1	15.3	9.2	67.5
Mid West	44.7	6.7	7.7	1.3	43.2
Far West	51.7	10.0	15.2	0.1	43.2
Ecological Zone					
Mountains	55.4	7.3	9.0	2.1	55.5
Hills	64.0	15.0	26.3	17.4	66.8
Tarai	78.1	10.7	11.8	4.2	44.7
Urban/Rural					
Urban	95.7	33.4	56.1	42.7	88.2
Rural	63.0	7.0	8.5	1.7	47.4
Analytical Domain					
Mountains	55.4	7.3	9.0	2.1	55.5
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	99.8	47.1	98.1	82.5	99.3
Urban-Other Hills	96.9	28.7	41.6	31.0	89.2
Urban- Tarai	92.0	26.0	33.2	19.4	79.3
Rural Hills- Eastern	43.5	8.3	2.3	0.0	62.2
Rural Hills- Central	63.8	12.7	23.6	8.5	61.2
Rural Hills- Western	72.8	3.6	6.6	2.3	72.4
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	21.2	3.9	6.7	0.2	31.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	76.5	5.6	3.9	0.2	42.0
Rural Tarai- Central	74.0	6.9	6.6	0.4	25.3
Rural Tarai- Western	76.8	8.1	10.0	2.3	42.5
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	72.1	9.7	9.0	0.5	44.6
Consumption Quintile					
Poorest	41.7	1.2	6.6	0.6	22.8
Second	52.7	1.5	5.9	0.7	31.6
Third	66.5	3.8	8.4	2.1	45.9
Fourth	77.6	8.8	15.4	5.9	66.4
Richest	94.3	36.6	44.3	32.6	91.0
Nepal	69.9	12.5	18.5	10.3	56.0

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

	(Percent)					
	Wood	Cowdung/leaves/ straw/thatch	LPG	Kerosene	Other fuels	Total
Development Region						
Eastern	61.4	24.2	10.7	0.1	3.6	100.0
Central	51.5	15.5	29.0	1.0	3.0	100.0
Western	64.4	10.7	18.5	0.3	6.1	100.0
Mid West	89.5	0.9	6.0	0.2	3.4	100.0
Far West	91.3	1.0	3.9	0.6	3.2	100.0
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	92.6	0.6	5.1	0.9	0.9	100.0
Hills	71.7	0.7	23.9	0.7	3.0	100.0
Tarai	52.6	28.9	13.1	0.3	5.2	100.0
Urban/Rural						
Urban	30.2	4.7	58.8	1.7	4.6	100.0
Rural	73.5	15.9	6.8	0.2	3.6	100.0
Analytical Domain						
Mountains	92.6	0.6	5.1	0.9	0.9	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	2.4	0.8	92.8	3.5	0.5	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	43.5	0.6	46.3	1.0	8.5	100.0
Urban- Tarai	42.4	10.2	40.8	0.8	5.7	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	98.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	75.9	1.3	19.6	0.4	2.7	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	88.3	0.4	5.7	0.0	5.6	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	97.2	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	43.4	43.3	8.1	0.0	5.2	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	54.2	39.6	2.7	0.2	3.3	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	42.9	36.8	13.6	0.3	6.3	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	86.7	0.8	5.5	0.0	7.0	100.0
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	79.9	19.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0
Second	75.7	22.5	0.5	0.1	1.2	100.0
Third	75.2	17.6	2.8	0.2	4.2	100.0
Fourth	69.7	12.0	12.1	0.7	5.5	100.0
Richest	34.9	2.2	55.8	1.1	6.0	100.0
Nepal	64.4	13.6	17.7	0.5	3.8	100.0

Table 3.9: Percentage of households using and collecting firewood

	Household using firewood	Firewood user household collecting firewood
Development Region		
Eastern	88.8	76.1
Central	71.4	66.2
Western	85.8	79.1
Mid West	97.1	88.7
Far West	96.7	90.2
Ecological Zone		
Mountains	94.5	94.7
Hills	79.5	91.1
Tarai	86.4	60.3
Urban/Rural		
Urban	51.7	52.2
Rural	92.1	80.5
Analytical Domain		
Mountains	94.5	94.7
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	10.0	22.8
Urban-Other Hills	67.7	68.3
Urban- Tarai	73.2	45.9
Rural Hills - Eastern	100.0	97.4
Rural Hills - Central	83.4	91.2
Rural Hills - Western	96.4	94.6
Rural Hills - Mid & Far Western	99.6	96.7
Rural Tarai- Eastern	86.7	66.6
Rural Tarai- Central	90.3	52.7
Rural Tarai- Western	83.5	53.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	97.8	83.6
Consumption Quintile		
Poorest	95.2	89.7
Second	93.1	84.4
Third	93.6	79.4
Fourth	89.1	74.2
Richest	58.1	56.4
Nepal	83.7	76.9

Table 3.10: Distribution of firewood collecting households by place of firewood collection

	(Percent)				
	Own land	Community managee forest	Government forest	Other	Total
Development Region					
Eastern	29.0	44.6	8.9	17.4	100.0
Central	23.5	34.2	27.5	14.7	100.0
Western	36.3	38.3	16.8	8.6	100.0
Mid West	9.6	54.6	33.0	2.8	100.0
Far West	11.3	60.7	24.4	3.7	100.0
Ecological Zone					
Mountains	18.0	46.4	32.5	3.0	100.0
Hills	28.4	46.1	21.0	4.5	100.0
Tarai	18.8	40.4	18.6	22.2	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Urban	26.1	41.9	11.1	20.9	100.0
Rural	23.7	44.3	22.2	9.9	100.0
Analytical Domain					
Mountains	18.0	46.4	32.5	3.0	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	50.0	4.9	10.3	34.8	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	34.8	47.6	11.6	5.9	100.0
Urban- Tarai	17.9	37.8	11.2	33.2	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	34.4	50.0	7.5	8.0	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	26.5	42.8	28.2	2.5	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	38.3	40.6	15.0	6.2	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	11.6	53.0	34.7	0.6	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	21.6	41.3	12.7	24.4	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	22.4	16.4	28.8	32.3	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	27.2	28.2	26.4	18.1	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	7.9	74.0	14.2	3.8	100.0
Consumption Quintile					
Poorest	13.3	44.8	26.4	15.5	100.0
Second	17.8	43.8	24.8	13.6	100.0
Third	24.6	44.4	22.6	8.4	100.0
Fourth	26.6	45.5	17.2	10.7	100.0
Richest	44.2	40.1	12.0	3.7	100.0
Nepal	23.9	44.1	21.2	10.9	100.0

Table 3.11: Distribution of households by type of stove used

	(Percent)						
	Open fireplace	Mud stove	Smokeless stove	Kerosene stove	Gas stove	Other	Total
Development Region							
Eastern	14.6	68.9	1.1	0.1	13.7	1.5	100.0
Central	14.7	49.0	2.6	1.0	31.1	1.5	100.0
Western	29.5	39.6	5.7	0.3	23.7	1.3	100.0
Mid West	46.4	34.9	8.6	0.2	9.0	0.9	100.0
Far West	15.9	74.8	0.7	0.6	7.1	1.0	100.0
Ecological Zone							
Mountains	45.2	35.9	10.6	0.9	5.6	1.7	100.0
Hills	33.2	33.1	5.2	0.7	26.3	1.5	100.0
Tarai	6.1	74.7	0.5	0.3	17.4	1.1	100.0
Urban/Rural							
Urban	4.3	29.0	1.1	1.7	62.1	1.8	100.0
Rural	26.2	58.4	4.1	0.2	9.9	1.2	100.0
Analytical Domain							
Mountains	45.2	35.9	10.6	0.9	5.6	1.7	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.5	92.8	0.7	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	9.4	30.8	3.1	1.0	53.8	1.9	100.0
Urban- Tarai	4.3	47.2	0.5	0.8	44.5	2.6	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	37.5	55.7	3.1	0.0	1.0	2.6	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	31.7	36.3	7.5	0.4	21.6	2.5	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	48.5	30.6	9.6	0.0	10.5	0.8	100.0
Rural Hills - Mid & Far Western	52.3	40.6	4.0	0.0	2.4	0.8	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	2.3	84.2	0.4	0.0	12.7	0.4	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	4.4	89.1	0.0	0.2	5.6	0.6	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	7.1	72.1	0.0	0.3	18.8	1.7	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	17.4	67.9	2.0	0.0	12.0	0.7	100.0
Consumption Quintile							
Poorest	33.6	61.8	2.2	0.0	0.3	2.0	100.0
Second	28.9	65.2	3.5	0.1	1.2	1.1	100.0
Third	23.7	64.7	4.4	0.2	6.2	0.8	100.0
Fourth	21.4	54.7	4.6	0.7	16.7	1.9	100.0
Richest	8.2	26.4	2.4	1.1	61.1	0.9	100.0
Nepal	21.6	52.3	3.4	0.5	20.8	1.3	100.0

Table 3.12: Fodder collection by households

(Percent)

	Percentage of households that collect fodder	Distribution of collector household by place of collection					Total
		Own land	Community forest	Government forest	Other		
Development Region							
Eastern	77.7	53.9	15.8	2.0	28.2	100.0	
Central	56.7	43.2	16.1	9.2	31.5	100.0	
Western	72.1	70.5	13.5	4.3	11.7	100.0	
Mid West	81.7	63.1	20.8	12.5	3.7	100.0	
Far West	85.1	67.0	20.2	9.6	3.2	100.0	
Ecological Zone							
Mountains	85.0	62.2	21.4	13.7	2.6	100.0	
Hills	70.1	66.3	19.5	9.2	5.0	100.0	
Tarai	68.1	45.8	12.5	3.0	38.7	100.0	
Urban/Rural							
Urban	27.3	58.0	14.4	2.3	25.3	100.0	
Rural	81.5	56.8	16.8	7.2	19.2	100.0	
Analytical Domain							
Mountains	85.0	62.2	21.4	13.7	2.6	100.0	
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	0.9	75.0	12.2	12.8	0.0	100.0	
Urban-Other Hills	45.2	64.1	18.3	4.1	13.4	100.0	
Urban- Tarai	36.2	52.9	10.9	0.8	35.4	100.0	
Rural Hills- Eastern	93.8	68.0	23.6	3.3	5.0	100.0	
Rural Hills- Central	75.5	53.7	24.0	15.6	6.7	100.0	
Rural Hills- Western	88.0	73.1	16.2	5.2	5.4	100.0	
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	92.4	69.1	16.6	13.9	0.4	100.0	
Rural Tarai- Eastern	79.6	44.5	8.6	1.8	45.0	100.0	
Rural Tarai- Central	73.5	31.2	8.0	4.3	56.5	100.0	
Rural Tarai- Western	69.2	64.9	7.7	2.9	24.5	100.0	
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	78.3	56.8	32.2	3.9	7.0	100.0	
Consumption Quintile							
Poorest	86.7	47.6	18.3	11.2	22.9	100.0	
Second	83.5	53.9	16.6	8.5	21.0	100.0	
Third	81.9	53.6	16.7	6.9	22.8	100.0	
Fourth	73.0	61.2	16.9	4.9	17.0	100.0	
Richest	40.0	71.6	13.7	1.6	13.1	100.0	
Nepal	70.2	56.9	16.6	6.8	19.7	100.0	

Table 3.13: Distribution of households by type of salt used

	(Percent)				
	Crystal salt	Crushed salt	Two child logo	Other	Total
Development Region					
Eastern	12.6	36.4	50.1	0.9	100.0
Central	14.1	17.0	68.8	0.2	100.0
Western	16.2	7.3	76.4	0.0	100.0
Mid West	52.1	6.4	41.5	0.0	100.0
Far West	55.7	12.4	31.8	0.1	100.0
Ecological Zone					
Mountains	48.1	15.0	36.9	0.0	100.0
Hills	30.5	6.7	62.7	0.0	100.0
Tarai	10.0	30.0	59.4	0.6	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Urban	5.0	8.4	86.3	0.3	100.0
Rural	27.0	20.4	52.3	0.3	100.0
Analytical Domain					
Mountains	48.1	15.0	36.9	0.0	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	1.4	0.7	97.8	0.1	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	6.4	5.2	88.4	0.0	100.0
Urban- Tarai	6.6	15.7	77.2	0.6	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	39.8	29.4	30.8	0.0	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	31.9	4.0	64.1	0.0	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	22.5	0.8	76.7	0.0	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	69.0	6.0	25.0	0.0	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	0.8	44.3	53.3	1.6	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	2.9	39.5	57.1	0.4	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	13.8	23.8	62.4	0.0	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	40.9	10.5	48.6	0.0	100.0
Consumption Quintile					
Poorest	45.2	22.7	31.4	0.7	100.0
Second	34.3	23.3	42.4	0.1	100.0
Third	25.2	21.8	52.7	0.3	100.0
Fourth	15.8	18.2	65.5	0.4	100.0
Richest	4.0	8.2	87.6	0.1	100.0
Nepal	22.4	17.9	59.4	0.3	100.0

Table 3.14: Distribution of households by type of iodized salt used

	(Percent)			
	0 ppm	Less than 15 ppm	Greater than 15 ppm	Total
Development Region				
Eastern	7.6	26.8	65.6	100.0
Central	4.4	13.4	82.2	100.0
Western	4.6	14.5	81.0	100.0
Mid West	14.0	30.8	55.2	100.0
Far West	19.8	26.4	53.8	100.0
Ecological Zone				
Mountains	9.1	25.0	65.9	100.0
Hills	9.3	17.7	72.9	100.0
Tarai	5.7	21.6	72.7	100.0
Urban/Rural				
Urban	2.0	5.7	92.3	100.0
Rural	9.2	23.8	67.1	100.0
Analytical Domain				
Mountains	9.1	25.0	65.9	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	0.0	0.8	99.2	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	1.4	6.9	91.7	100.0
Urban- Tarai	3.8	8.8	87.5	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	15.9	30.6	53.5	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	9.3	11.5	79.2	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	4.8	13.8	81.4	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	22.2	39.7	38.2	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	5.2	30.1	64.7	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	3.4	21.8	74.9	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	6.6	24.7	68.7	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	13.3	20.5	66.2	100.0
Consumption Quintile				
Poorest	13.0	36.2	50.7	100.0
Second	11.8	31.7	56.5	100.0
Third	10.0	22.1	67.9	100.0
Fourth	5.7	15.2	79.1	100.0
Richest	1.6	4.8	93.6	100.0
Nepal	7.7	20.0	72.3	100.0

CHAPTER IV: ACCESS TO FACILITIES

4.1 Introduction

NLSS-III has gathered data on Nepali households' access to different facilities (altogether 24 facilities). Households' access to a certain facility is measured in terms of time taken for one-way travel to that facility, irrespective of transport mode (foot or vehicle). The shorter is the time taken by a household to reach a facility, the higher is the degree of access.

During a period of the last 15 years, accessibility has improved almost universally for all types of facilities included in the NLSS-I. Changes in the proportion of the number of households within the reach of 30 minutes from a facility are summarized in Box 4.1. Similarly, changes in the proportion of households within the reach of 30 minutes for selected facilities are depicted in Figure 4.1.

4.2 Primary School

95 percent of households in Nepal are within 30 minutes of access to the nearest primary school (Table 4.5). Among the geographical regions, about cent percent of the urban households have primary school within the reach of 30 minutes while in rural areas. This percentage is the smallest for the rural eastern hills (86 percent) which is slightly lower than similar percentage for the rural mid and far western hills (87 percent). In the same way, the richest households have lesser mean time (7 minutes) than the poorest households to reach a similar facility (13 minutes), (Table 4.4)

4.3 Health Post/Hospital

About 86 percent of urban households in the country are within 30 minutes of reach to the nearest health post or sub health post whereas the corresponding percentage for rural households is 59. However, only 21 percent of rural households are within 30 minutes reach to such facilities compared to 83 percent urban households (Table 4.1). Mean time taken to reach the nearest health post or sub-health post for rural and urban households are about the same while the time widely differs in case of public hospital or primary health center. For instance, the mean time for urban households is 26 minutes while it is 135 minutes for rural households (Table 4.3).

There seems no significant difference in the access of rural or urban households with respect to health post or sub-health post. However, difference in the access to the government hospital is striking.

4.4 Bus Stop

Bus is the most common means of long-distance travel in the country. According to the survey, 66 percent of households are within 30 minutes of reach to the nearest bus stop. For nearly one-fourth of households it takes 30 minutes to 3 hours, and for 10 percent of households, it takes more than 3 hours to reach the nearest bus stop.

Among development regions, the central development region has the best access to bus stop (78 percent of households are within 30 minutes reach) while the far-western development region has the worst access (43 percent of households are within this reach). Also, the mean time taken for urban households to reach a bus stop is much lower (12 minutes) than the time taken for rural households (73 minutes).

There is a striking difference between the accessibility of the poorest households (154 minutes) and the richest households (8 minutes).

4.5 Road Transport

Access to bus stop is conditional upon access to road. Increase in access to road encourages mobility of goods and expands the labor market, which in turn positively affects living standards of people. The survey gathered data on three types of roads: paved road, vehicle passable dirt road and vehicle impassable dirt road (including horse trail).

Overall, slightly more than one half of the households (51 percent) are within the reach of 30 minutes to the nearest paved road. Three out of four households are within the reach of two hours from their home. 80 percent of households, on the other hand, are within the reach of 30 minutes to the nearest vehicle passable dirt road.

Access to the paved road decreases with the household consumption quintiles. Mean time taken by a household in the richest quintile to reach the nearest paved road is 66 minutes and that for a household in the poorest quintile is 253 minutes.

4.6 Police Station, Post Office and Telephone Booth

Access to the post office as well as to the telephone booth is associated with the ease of communication. Overall, 66 percent of households are within 30 minutes of access to the nearest post office. Access to telephone booth is better compared to the post office. Slightly more than 85 percent of households have telephone booth within the reach of 30 minutes. Access to police station is related to the public security in the neighborhood. About 57 percent of households have access to police station within the reach of 30 minutes. One fourth of the households have to travel one hour or more to reach the nearest police station.

Disparities in access to police station and post office across consumption quintiles are striking. However, access to telephone booth across these quintiles is minimal.

4.7 Market Center and *Haat Bazaar*

45 percent of households are within 30 minutes of access to the nearest market center, followed by “30 minutes to one hour” (18 percent), “1-2 hours” (18 percent), and “2 hours and more” (20 percent). Compared to market center, access to *Haat bazaar* (local market that operates during certain days of the week) is much better: 64 percent of households in the country are within 30 minutes reach to the nearest *Haat bazaar*.

As expected, rural areas have lesser proportion of households having access to market center and *Haat bazaar* within the reach of 30 minutes compared to proportion of households in urban areas. For instance, the mean time taken by an urban household to reach the nearest market centre is 19 minutes while the time taken by a rural household is 2 hours and 16 minutes. In rural areas, access to *Haat* is better compared with market centre (Table 4.3).

4.8 Agriculture Centre (*Krishi Kendra*)

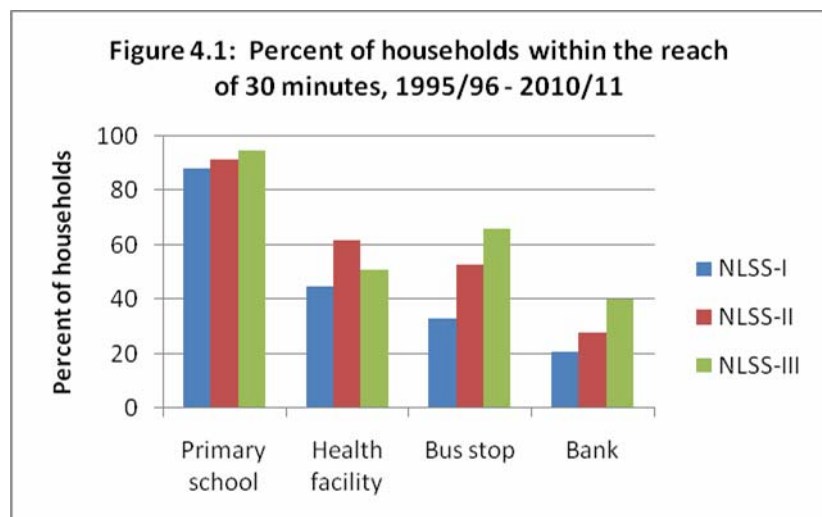
43 percent of households in Nepal reach the nearest agriculture center within 30 minutes, followed by “30 minutes – one hour” (22 percent), “1-2 hours” (17 percent), and “2 hours and more” (17 percent).

About one in two households in the Tarai, one in three in the hills and one in six households in the mountains region can reach the nearest agriculture center within 30 minutes.

Access in rural areas is worse compared with urban areas. Disparities in the access across consumption quintiles are wide – 70 percent of households in the richest quintile are within the reach of 30 minutes while the comparable figure for the poorest household is only 21 percent. Access to the facility in the urban areas is far better compared with the rural areas.

4.9 Commercial Bank

A commercial bank provides financial services to depositors, borrowers and investors. Access to a commercial bank is rather low in the country. Only 40 percent of households in the country can reach the nearest bank within 30 minutes. For some 44 percent of households, it takes one hour and more. Similarly, only 27 percent of rural households have access to a bank which is extremely lower than the percentage of urban households (89 percent) with



the same facility within 30 minutes of time.

There is much disparity among the ecological belts regarding the percentage of households having access to a bank. Tarai region has the highest percentage of households (75 percent) having access to this facility within one hour time whereas the same percentages for the hills and the mountains are 45 and 17 respectively (Table 4.1).

There is also much difference between mean time taken to reach the nearest bank between urban and rural households. The mean time taken for rural households (135 minutes) is about eight times higher than the time taken for urban households (16 minutes).

4.10 Source of Drinking Water

Most accessible facility in the country is the source of drinking water. Almost all (99 percent) of households are within 30 minutes of this source. Access is uniform during both rainy and dry seasons. Further, disparities across geographical regions and consumption quintiles are minimal.

4.11 Cooperatives (*Sajha*)

Cooperative is an institution that supplies goods (including farming inputs such as fertilizers and seeds) to households. The percentage of households within 30 minutes of access to this facility is 54 in Nepal. 27 percent of households have to travel one hour or more to reach the nearest cooperatives centre.

Access in the urban areas is far better than that in the rural areas. The mean time taken by a household in rural to reach the facility, for example, is 75 minutes whereas it is only 18 minutes for an urban household.

4.12 Internet and Community Library

About 43 percent of the households in Nepal have access to internet facility within the reach of 30 minutes, and 39 percent have access to community library within the same time. In urban areas access to these facilities is far better compared with the access in the rural areas (Table 4.1).

Box 4.1: Percent of households within the reach of 30 minutes			
Facility	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
ECD centre	-	-	88.8
Primary school			94.7
Secondary school	88.4	91.4	71.5
Higher secondary school			56.3
Health post/Sub-health post			61.8
Public hospital/PHC	44.8	61.8	33.6
Clinic/Private hospital			53.4
Bus stop	33.1	53.0	66.2
Paved road	24.7	37.2	51.4
Dirt road vehicle passable	58.0	67.6	79.8
Dirt road vehicle impassable	-	94.3	97.1
Local shop/shops	-	86.2	92.0
<i>Haat bazaar</i>	41.4	60.7	64.0
Market center	24.2	34.4	44.7
Agricultural center	24.5	31.9	42.8
<i>Sajha</i> /Cooperatives	25.9	33.7	53.9
Bank	20.7	27.8	39.9
Drinking water in rainy season	-		99.4
Drinking water in dry season	-	98.3	98.8
Post office	-	61.0	65.4
Telephone booth	-	53.6	86.3
Police station	-	-	56.5
Internet	-	-	43.2
Community library	-	-	38.6

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

	(Percent)					
	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1 - 2 hours	2 -3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
Urban						
ECD Center	97.1	1.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	100.0
Primary School	99.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary school	95.1	3.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Higher Secondary School	91.7	6.3	1.8	0.1	0.1	100.0
Health Post/Sub-health Post	85.9	12.2	1.8	0.0	0.1	100.0
Public Hospital/PHC	82.6	11.5	5.3	0.4	0.1	100.0
Clinic/Private Hospital	92.0	5.4	2.3	0.2	0.1	100.0
Bus Stop	93.5	5.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	100.0
Paved Road	94.7	3.2	1.1	0.4	0.6	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle passable	99.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle impassable	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Local Shop/Shops	99.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Haat Bazaar	87.1	9.4	3.3	0.2	0.0	100.0
Market Center	87.6	8.0	4.0	0.3	0.1	100.0
Agriculture Center	82.8	13.2	3.6	0.3	0.1	100.0
Sajha (Cooperatives)	89.7	7.0	2.6	0.3	0.4	100.0
Bank	89.0	7.2	3.6	0.3	0.0	100.0
Drinking Water, rainy season	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Drinking Water, dry season	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Post Office	88.0	9.4	2.3	0.1	0.2	100.0
Telephone Booth	97.9	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0
Police Station	91.7	6.2	1.9	0.1	0.1	100.0
Internet Facility	89.8	6.6	3.4	0.3	0.1	100.0
Community Library	85.6	10.6	3.5	0.2	0.1	100.0

(continued..)

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

	(Percent)					
	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1 - 2 hours	2 -3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
Rural						
ECD Center	86.9	8.7	3.3	0.4	0.7	100.0
Primary School	93.4	5.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	100.0
Secondary School	65.2	19.4	11.1	2.9	1.4	100.0
Higher Secondary School	47.0	23.5	17.6	6.5	5.5	100.0
Health Post/Sub-health Post	59.0	22.0	14.3	2.8	1.9	100.0
Public Hospital/PHC	20.6	22.5	23.9	11.6	21.5	100.0
Clinic/Private Hospital	43.2	16.6	14.7	8.3	17.3	100.0
Bus Stop	58.8	13.1	10.6	5.4	12.1	100.0
Paved Road	39.4	14.7	15.6	7.1	23.3	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle passable	77.4	4.3	6.2	3.9	8.2	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle impassable	96.8	0.9	2.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
Local Shop/Shops	90.1	4.7	3.2	1.4	0.6	100.0
Haat Bazaar	59.6	15.1	12.1	7.9	5.3	100.0
Market Center	33.4	20.5	21.1	11.1	14.0	100.0
Agriculture Center	32.2	24.6	21.1	11.1	11.0	100.0
Sajha (Cooperatives)	44.4	22.0	16.5	7.6	9.5	100.0
Bank	26.9	18.9	20.4	10.8	23.0	100.0
Drinking Water, rainy season	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
Drinking Water, dry season	98.5	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0
Post Office	59.4	18.8	14.9	4.5	2.5	100.0
Telephone Booth	83.2	8.8	4.9	1.8	1.3	100.0
Police Station	47.3	21.0	17.6	9.0	5.2	100.0
Internet Facility	30.9	18.5	19.2	10.3	21.1	100.0
Community Library	26.2	18.4	23.0	10.7	21.7	100.0

(continued..)

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

(Percent)

	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1 - 2 hours	2 -3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
Nepal						
ECD Center	88.8	7.4	2.8	0.4	0.6	100.0
Primary School	94.7	4.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	100.0
Secondary School	71.5	16.1	9.0	2.3	1.1	100.0
Higher Secondary School	56.3	19.9	14.3	5.1	4.4	100.0
Health Post/Sub-health Post	61.8	21.0	13.0	2.5	1.7	100.0
Public Hospital/PHC	33.6	20.2	20.0	9.3	17.0	100.0
Clinic/Private Hospital	53.4	14.2	12.1	6.6	13.7	100.0
Bus Stop	66.0	11.5	8.6	4.3	9.6	100.0
Paved Road	51.0	12.3	12.5	5.7	18.5	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle passable	79.7	3.9	5.6	3.5	7.3	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle impassable	97.1	0.8	1.9	0.1	0.1	100.0
Local Shop/Shops	92.0	3.8	2.6	1.1	0.5	100.0
Haat Bazaar	64.0	14.2	10.7	6.7	4.4	100.0
Market Center	44.7	17.9	17.5	8.8	11.1	100.0
Agriculture Center	42.8	22.3	17.4	8.9	8.7	100.0
Sajha (Cooperatives)	53.9	18.8	13.6	6.1	7.6	100.0
Bank	39.9	16.5	16.9	8.6	18.2	100.0
Drinking Water, rainy season	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0
Drinking Water, dry season	98.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0
Post Office	65.4	16.9	12.3	3.5	2.0	100.0
Telephone Booth	86.3	7.3	4.0	1.4	1.1	100.0
Police Station	56.5	17.9	14.3	7.2	4.1	100.0
Internet Facility	43.2	16.0	15.9	8.2	16.7	100.0
Community Library	38.6	16.8	18.9	8.5	17.2	100.0

	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1-2 hours	2-3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
Poorest						
ECD Center	84.5	9.2	4.5	1.1	0.8	100.0
Primary School	90.2	7.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary School	56.4	20.3	17.2	3.7	2.4	100.0
Higher Secondary School	34.9	23.9	21.6	11.2	8.4	100.0
Health Post/Sub-health Post	51.4	21.8	19.1	4.4	3.3	100.0
Public Hospital/PHC	15.2	20.3	20.7	13.3	30.5	100.0
Clinic/Private Hospital	33.2	16.3	15.0	11.9	23.6	100.0
Bus Stop	45.0	14.8	15.1	7.0	18.1	100.0
Paved Road	30.5	14.1	16.4	8.7	30.4	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle passable	68.7	5.3	8.9	3.8	13.3	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle impassable	95.3	1.1	3.4	0.0	0.2	100.0
Local Shop/Shops	87.0	5.3	4.1	2.0	1.6	100.0
Haat Bazaar	49.7	17.8	11.4	11.8	9.3	100.0
Market Center	24.0	18.2	22.1	14.7	21.0	100.0
Agriculture Center	21.4	23.9	23.2	15.1	16.3	100.0
Sajha (Cooperatives)	31.0	23.5	18.5	11.3	15.8	100.0
Bank	17.0	19.2	18.2	12.7	32.8	100.0
Drinking Water, rainy season	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
Drinking Water, dry season	97.3	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0
Post Office	48.8	19.7	18.5	8.2	4.8	100.0
Telephone Booth	77.9	11.4	5.9	3.1	1.7	100.0
Police Station	36.9	20.5	19.6	14.8	8.3	100.0
Internet Facility	20.5	16.3	18.9	13.3	31.0	100.0
Community Library	15.6	16.2	23.1	13.4	31.7	100.0

(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
Second						
ECD Center	84.7	10.1	4.1	0.4	0.7	100.0
Primary School	92.5	5.8	1.6	0.0	0.1	100.0
Secondary School	59.9	21.1	14.7	3.1	1.3	100.0
Higher Secondary School	40.6	24.8	21.9	7.3	5.5	100.0
Health Post/Sub-health Post	54.0	24.1	17.6	2.3	2.0	100.0
Public Hospital/PHC	19.9	19.4	25.5	11.8	23.5	100.0
Clinic/Private Hospital	37.9	16.3	16.5	8.4	20.8	100.0
Bus Stop	51.0	16.8	10.9	6.9	14.4	100.0
Paved Road	36.3	15.9	14.8	7.5	25.5	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle passable	73.1	5.1	6.7	5.0	10.1	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle impassable	98.2	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Local Shop/Shops	89.2	5.2	3.4	1.5	0.7	100.0
Haat Bazaar	57.9	16.1	12.0	9.1	4.9	100.0
Market Center	29.6	20.1	23.8	12.0	14.6	100.0
Agriculture Center	29.8	25.1	21.3	12.4	11.4	100.0
Sajha (Cooperatives)	37.9	23.3	18.9	8.9	11.0	100.0
Bank	24.0	17.4	22.6	10.3	25.7	100.0
Drinking Water, rainy season	99.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Drinking Water, dry season	98.2	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0
Post Office	55.8	19.8	16.7	5.4	2.3	100.0
Telephone Booth	80.9	9.4	6.0	2.0	1.7	100.0
Police Station	43.5	21.7	19.5	10.1	5.3	100.0
Internet Facility	27.7	17.9	20.5	10.3	23.6	100.0
Community Library	23.2	18.2	25.8	9.9	22.9	100.0

(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
Third						
ECD Center	87.9	8.5	2.8	0.2	0.7	100.0
Primary School	93.8	5.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0
Secondary School	65.8	20.5	9.3	2.8	1.6	100.0
Higher Secondary School	47.5	23.8	17.8	5.2	5.7	100.0
Health Post/Sub-health Post	56.8	23.9	13.9	3.4	2.0	100.0
Public Hospital/PHC	24.0	21.4	23.9	11.0	19.8	100.0
Clinic/Private Hospital	44.0	19.6	13.9	7.0	15.6	100.0
Bus Stop	60.5	13.8	10.6	4.1	11.1	100.0
Paved Road	40.8	16.2	14.4	5.9	22.7	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle passable	80.1	3.7	5.2	3.8	7.2	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle impassable	96.0	1.3	2.3	0.2	0.2	100.0
Local Shop/Shops	89.9	5.1	3.1	1.5	0.4	100.0
Haat Bazaar	63.2	13.8	11.6	6.6	4.8	100.0
Market Center	33.7	21.7	21.6	9.6	13.4	100.0
Agriculture Center	32.9	26.3	19.9	10.6	10.4	100.0
Sajha (Cooperatives)	43.6	24.0	17.5	6.5	8.4	100.0
Bank	27.5	20.5	20.5	10.6	21.0	100.0
Drinking Water, rainy season	99.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
Drinking Water, dry season	98.6	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Post Office	58.1	20.3	15.9	3.8	2.0	100.0
Telephone Booth	83.7	8.3	5.1	1.6	1.3	100.0
Police Station	48.2	21.3	17.6	7.4	5.6	100.0
Internet Facility	32.5	20.0	19.6	8.3	19.6	100.0
Community Library	28.9	18.9	22.0	9.8	20.4	100.0

(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						
ECD Center	89.3	7.1	2.9	0.2	0.5	100.0
Primary School	95.9	3.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary School	75.2	15.4	6.7	2.3	0.5	100.0
Higher Secondary School	59.9	21.2	11.6	3.9	3.5	100.0
Health Post/Sub-health Post	64.3	21.2	11.8	1.8	0.9	100.0
Public Hospital/PHC	33.4	22.4	20.7	9.4	14.1	100.0
Clinic/Private Hospital	55.9	14.7	12.5	6.0	10.8	100.0
Bus Stop	70.2	11.4	7.4	4.0	7.0	100.0
Paved Road	53.2	12.7	12.7	5.6	15.8	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle passable	84.7	3.4	4.5	3.2	4.3	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle impassable	97.3	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.0	100.0
Local Shop/Shops	92.6	3.7	2.8	0.8	0.1	100.0
Haat Bazaar	65.0	14.7	12.6	4.8	2.9	100.0
Market Center	46.7	19.6	17.4	7.2	9.1	100.0
Agriculture Center	44.9	22.9	18.7	6.8	6.6	100.0
Sajha (Cooperatives)	58.8	18.5	12.6	4.5	5.7	100.0
Bank	41.3	17.8	18.0	7.9	14.9	100.0
Drinking Water, rainy season	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
Drinking Water, dry season	99.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Post Office	67.6	17.6	11.5	1.9	1.4	100.0
Telephone Booth	87.2	7.6	3.5	0.9	0.8	100.0
Police Station	58.0	19.5	14.3	5.4	2.8	100.0
Internet Facility	43.7	19.0	16.6	7.5	13.2	100.0
Community Library	38.0	19.2	19.5	8.8	14.5	100.0

(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
Richest						
ECD Center	94.9	3.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	100.0
Primary School	98.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0
Secondary School	89.5	7.5	2.2	0.4	0.4	100.0
Higher Secondary School	83.5	10.2	4.4	0.9	1.1	100.0
Health Post/Sub-health Post	79.7	14.3	4.2	1.0	0.9	100.0
Public Hospital/PHC	61.4	17.7	12.4	3.7	4.8	100.0
Clinic/Private Hospital	80.8	7.1	5.7	2.4	4.0	100.0
Bus Stop	89.5	4.3	2.6	1.4	2.3	100.0
Paved Road	78.9	5.6	7.1	2.5	5.9	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle passable	92.2	1.7	2.7	1.4	2.0	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle impassable	99.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0
Local Shop/Shops	98.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	100.0
Haat Bazaar	82.2	8.8	5.8	2.2	1.0	100.0
Market Center	74.0	11.8	7.6	3.9	2.8	100.0
Agriculture Center	70.1	15.7	8.2	3.1	2.9	100.0
Sajha (Cooperatives)	82.1	9.4	5.1	2.2	1.3	100.0
Bank	72.4	9.9	8.7	4.2	4.9	100.0
Drinking Water, rainy season	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Drinking Water, dry season	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Post Office	85.4	10.0	3.4	0.7	0.5	100.0
Telephone Booth	96.2	2.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	100.0
Police Station	82.3	9.8	5.1	1.9	0.9	100.0
Internet Facility	75.0	8.9	7.4	4.3	4.4	100.0
Community Library	70.8	12.5	9.0	3.3	4.5	100.0

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

Facility	Urban	Rural		Nepal	
	Minutes	Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes
ECD Center	12	0	21	0	19
Primary School	6	0	15	0	13
Secondary School	10	0	41	0	35
Higher Secondary School	14	1	8	0	57
Health Post/Sub-health Post	19	0	46	0	44
Public Hospital/PHC	26	2	28	2	2
Clinic/Private Hospital	14	2	6	1	43
Bus Stop	12	1	30	1	14
Paved Road	8	2	55	2	19
Dirt Road, vehicle passable	2	0	59	0	53
Dirt Road, vehicle impassable	2	0	5	0	5
Local Shop/Shops	2	0	15	0	12
Haat Bazaar	20	1	1	0	54
Market Center	19	1	50	1	31
Agriculture Center	25	1	34	1	20
Sajha (Cooperatives)	18	1	26	1	12
Bank	16	2	34	2	5
Drinking Water, rainy season	0	0	2	0	2
Drinking Water, dry season	1	0	3	0	3
Post Office	21	0	51	0	45
Telephone Booth	4	0	25	0	20
Police Station	14	1	9	0	57
Internet Facility	13	2	26	1	58
Community Library	21	2	26	2	0

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

Facility	Quintiles									
	Poorest		Second		Third		Fourth		Richest	
	Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes
ECD Center	0	24	0	22	0	19	0	19	0	14
Primary School	0	18	0	18	0	14	0	12	0	8
Secondary School	0	52	0	45	0	42	0	31	0	16
Higher Secondary School	1	30	1	12	1	6	0	53	0	23
Health Post/Sub-health Post	0	57	0	49	0	48	0	39	0	29
Public Hospital/PHC	3	1	2	38	2	21	1	50	0	58
Clinic/Private Hospital	2	45	2	23	2	0	1	25	0	39
Bus Stop	2	11	1	49	1	25	0	56	0	23
Paved Road	3	53	3	12	2	48	1	55	0	48
Dirt Road, vehicle passable	1	33	1	11	0	54	0	32	0	17
Dirt Road, vehicle impassable	0	7	0	3	0	6	0	4	0	3
Local Shop/Shops	0	21	0	18	0	14	0	10	0	4
Haat Bazaar	1	17	1	2	0	58	0	49	0	28
Market Center	2	26	1	56	1	45	1	20	0	39
Agriculture Center	2	0	1	36	1	32	1	13	0	42
Sajha (Cooperatives)	2	8	1	38	1	19	1	0	0	26
Bank	3	22	2	52	2	28	1	46	0	48
Drinking Water, rainy season	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0
Drinking Water, dry season	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	1
Post Office	1	7	0	54	0	50	0	41	0	23
Telephone Booth	0	31	0	28	0	25	0	19	0	7
Police Station	1	31	1	11	1	8	0	52	0	25
Internet Facility	3	16	2	39	2	19	1	38	0	44
Community Library	3	17	2	35	2	18	1	45	0	48

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
Development Region						
Eastern	94.81	4.47	0.72	0.00	0.00	100.0
Central	94.96	4.21	0.75	0.00	0.07	100.0
Western	95.73	3.71	0.45	0.00	0.11	100.0
Mid West	92.26	6.22	1.25	0.27	0.00	100.0
Far West	93.75	3.57	2.68	0.00	0.00	100.0
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	92.73	7.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
Hills	91.85	6.21	1.82	0.07	0.05	100.0
Tarai	97.84	2.01	0.09	0.00	0.06	100.0
Urban/Rural						
Urban	99.25	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
Rural	93.43	5.32	1.15	0.04	0.06	100.0
Analytical Domain						
Mountains	92.73	7.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	97.68	2.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
Urban- Tarai	99.72	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	86.23	11.15	2.61	0.00	0.00	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	87.97	9.54	2.49	0.00	0.00	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	94.59	4.37	0.83	0.00	0.21	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	87.18	8.21	4.23	0.38	0.00	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	98.53	1.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	97.76	1.83	0.20	0.00	0.20	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	95.98	4.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	95.92	3.83	0.25	0.00	0.00	100.0
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	90.20	7.75	2.05	0.00	0.00	100.0
Second	92.45	5.82	1.60	0.00	0.13	100.0
Third	93.82	5.16	0.86	0.17	0.00	100.0
Fourth	95.85	3.67	0.48	0.00	0.00	100.0
Richest	98.41	1.33	0.15	0.00	0.10	100.0
Nepal	94.65	4.36	0.91	0.03	0.05	100.0

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
Development Region						
Eastern	65.6	19.9	10.9	2.4	1.2	100.0
Central	71.7	16.3	8.3	2.0	1.8	100.0
Western	55.2	29.3	12.7	1.1	1.7	100.0
Mid West	50.6	19.6	20.6	6.6	2.6	100.0
Far West	44.9	24.6	26.6	2.0	2.0	100.0
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	44.3	32.3	20.8	1.5	1.0	100.0
Hills	48.9	24.2	19.0	4.5	3.4	100.0
Tarai	77.9	15.8	5.6	0.6	0.2	100.0
Urban/Rural						
Urban	85.9	12.2	1.8	0.0	0.1	100.0
Rural	59.0	22.0	14.3	2.8	1.9	100.0
Analytical Domain						
Mountains	44.3	32.3	20.8	1.5	1.0	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	74.5	22.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban- Tarai	84.4	14.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	45.4	25.6	18.8	6.2	4.0	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	49.4	22.4	17.6	5.5	5.1	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	42.2	34.2	19.5	1.5	2.6	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	35.2	21.1	30.9	8.6	4.2	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	78.4	14.7	6.2	0.6	0.0	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	84.4	12.1	3.2	0.2	0.2	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	76.7	20.9	1.5	0.6	0.3	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	60.5	22.1	15.5	1.7	0.3	100.0
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	51.4	21.8	19.1	4.4	3.3	100.0
Second	54.0	24.1	17.6	2.3	2.0	100.0
Third	56.8	23.9	13.9	3.4	2.0	100.0
Fourth	64.3	21.2	11.8	1.8	0.9	100.0
Richest	79.7	14.3	4.2	1.0	0.9	100.0
Nepal	61.8	21.0	13.0	2.5	1.7	100.0

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
Development Region						
Eastern	49.1	21.0	16.3	6.1	7.5	100.0
Central	60.3	18.4	11.1	5.8	4.4	100.0
Western	59.3	21.5	11.9	5.0	2.3	100.0
Mid West	42.8	14.9	16.5	8.5	17.3	100.0
Far West	43.8	14.1	16.4	6.4	19.3	100.0
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	37.5	16.3	19.6	11.3	15.3	100.0
Hills	54.5	13.6	12.1	7.8	12.0	100.0
Tarai	55.8	24.7	14.2	3.5	1.8	100.0
Urban/Rural						
Urban	89.7	7.0	2.6	0.3	0.4	100.0
Rural	44.4	22.0	16.5	7.6	9.5	100.0
Analytical Domain						
Mountains	37.5	16.3	19.6	11.3	15.3	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	84.8	9.4	4.8	0.8	0.2	100.0
Urban- Tarai	85.2	10.9	2.8	0.1	0.9	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	27.8	14.0	22.1	13.3	22.8	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	57.7	14.3	6.9	7.9	13.2	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	48.6	25.4	14.0	8.1	3.9	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	24.9	10.8	22.0	13.2	29.1	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	48.9	30.2	16.4	2.5	2.0	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	35.0	32.5	21.9	8.8	1.7	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	60.0	23.5	13.7	2.3	0.6	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	66.0	19.0	11.0	0.5	3.5	100.0
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	31.0	23.5	18.5	11.3	15.8	100.0
Second	37.9	23.3	18.9	8.9	11.0	100.0
Third	43.6	24.0	17.5	6.5	8.4	100.0
Fourth	58.8	18.5	12.6	4.5	5.7	100.0
Richest	82.0	9.4	5.1	2.2	1.3	100.0
Nepal	53.9	18.8	13.6	6.1	7.6	100.0

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
Development Region						
Eastern	41.8	21.4	18.3	8.2	10.3	100.0
Central	48.1	21.9	14.3	8.6	7.1	100.0
Western	41.2	25.8	21.1	7.1	4.8	100.0
Mid West	35.6	18.3	17.0	14.4	14.7	100.0
Far West	37.0	23.7	19.8	7.7	11.7	100.0
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	16.3	17.3	25.8	22.6	18.1	100.0
Hills	37.4	16.6	19.3	12.4	14.3	100.0
Tarai	52.4	28.9	14.2	3.0	1.5	100.0
Urban/Rural						
Urban	82.8	13.2	3.6	0.3	0.1	100.0
Rural	32.2	24.6	21.0	11.1	11.0	100.0
Analytical Domain						
Mountains	16.3	17.3	25.8	22.6	18.1	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	91.1	8.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	75.0	16.8	7.1	1.1	0.0	100.0
Urban- Tarai	81.5	15.1	3.2	0.1	0.1	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	14.6	12.2	26.3	19.8	27.2	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	29.6	15.3	20.4	14.4	20.2	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	22.6	26.5	29.8	12.4	8.7	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	17.7	15.0	21.4	21.3	24.6	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	47.5	30.2	17.2	2.7	2.4	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	35.0	38.2	18.6	7.2	1.0	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	51.5	31.1	15.4	1.4	0.6	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	57.8	24.5	13.7	0.5	3.5	100.0
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	21.4	23.9	23.2	15.1	16.3	100.0
Second	29.8	25.1	21.3	12.4	11.4	100.0
Third	32.9	26.3	19.9	10.6	10.4	100.0
Fourth	44.9	22.9	18.7	6.8	6.6	100.0
Richest	70.1	15.7	8.2	3.1	2.8	100.0
Nepal	42.8	22.3	17.4	8.9	8.7	100.0

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
Development Region						
Eastern	36.5	22.9	14.3	6.4	19.9	100.0
Central	50.2	14.8	15.9	8.4	10.7	100.0
Western	35.4	16.1	25.6	11.7	11.2	100.0
Mid West	29.5	12.9	11.9	11.1	34.6	100.0
Far West	31.3	11.5	14.9	5.0	37.3	100.0
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	13.9	3.4	15.7	11.1	55.9	100.0
Hills	36.3	8.2	16.1	12.2	27.3	100.0
Tarai	47.5	27.0	17.9	4.6	3.0	100.0
Urban/Rural						
Urban	88.9	7.2	3.6	0.3	0.0	100.0
Rural	26.9	18.9	20.4	10.8	23.0	100.0
Analytical Domain						
Mountains	13.9	3.4	15.7	11.1	55.9	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	79.5	12.7	6.9	0.8	0.0	100.0
Urban- Tarai	87.0	9.5	3.3	0.1	0.0	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	11.2	10.2	12.4	11.4	54.8	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	31.9	9.6	20.4	14.4	23.7	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	16.2	11.3	33.7	19.1	19.7	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	10.2	4.7	9.7	17.8	57.6	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	37.0	38.4	17.9	4.5	2.2	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	33.2	30.4	23.2	9.1	4.2	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	38.7	30.3	24.2	4.8	2.0	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	49.8	20.8	21.4	1.5	6.5	100.0
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	17.0	19.2	18.2	12.7	32.8	100.0
Second	24.0	17.4	22.6	10.3	25.7	100.0
Third	27.5	20.5	20.5	10.5	21.0	100.0
Fourth	41.3	17.8	18.0	7.9	14.9	100.0
Richest	72.4	9.9	8.7	4.2	4.9	100.0
Nepal	39.9	16.4	16.9	8.6	18.2	100.0

Table 4.10: Distribution of households by time taken to reach the nearest market center

	(Percent)					
	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1 - 2 hours	2 -3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
Development Region						
Eastern	44.9	21.5	16.1	6.5	11.1	100.0
Central	54.8	17.5	13.3	7.6	6.9	100.0
Western	36.3	18.6	26.7	10.8	7.6	100.0
Mid West	32.8	14.2	13.8	12.1	27.1	100.0
Far West	38.6	12.9	23.1	11.2	14.1	100.0
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	25.2	10.3	21.0	14.5	28.9	100.0
Hills	37.1	11.8	20.6	13.2	17.2	100.0
Tarai	55.5	25.3	13.8	3.4	2.0	100.0
Urban/Rural						
Urban	87.6	8.0	4.0	0.3	0.1	100.0
Rural	33.4	20.5	21.1	11.1	14.0	100.0
Analytical Domain						
Mountains	25.2	10.3	21.0	14.5	28.9	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	96.6	2.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	76.4	15.0	7.8	0.8	0.0	100.0
Urban- Tarai	87.8	8.4	3.5	0.1	0.1	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	15.9	13.0	21.8	19.0	30.3	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	31.2	14.4	21.5	11.9	21.0	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	18.1	17.1	34.2	17.4	13.1	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	13.9	6.7	24.6	22.8	32.0	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	50.4	32.7	14.1	0.6	2.2	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	45.5	31.8	14.4	7.3	1.0	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	39.6	27.0	27.2	4.8	1.4	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	55.3	20.5	14.3	3.3	6.5	100.0
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	24.0	18.2	22.1	14.7	21.0	100.0
Second	29.6	20.1	23.8	12.0	14.6	100.0
Third	33.7	21.7	21.6	9.6	13.4	100.0
Fourth	46.7	19.6	17.4	7.2	9.1	100.0
Richest	74.0	11.8	7.6	3.9	2.8	100.0
Nepal	44.7	17.9	17.5	8.8	11.1	100.0

Table 4.11: Distribution of households by time taken to reach the nearest facilities 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						
ECD Center	91.2	5.9	1.8	0.2	1.0	100.0
Primary School	94.8	4.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary School	72.0	16.1	10.1	1.6	0.3	100.0
Higher Secondary School	52.5	23.0	16.1	4.9	3.5	100.0
Health Post/Sub-health Post	65.6	19.9	10.9	2.4	1.2	100.0
Public Hospital/PHC	29.6	25.1	16.2	8.9	20.2	100.0
Clinic/Private Hospital	54.0	16.0	11.4	4.7	14.0	100.0
Bus Stop	58.7	10.7	13.5	4.7	12.5	100.0
Paved Road	49.8	12.7	12.9	4.7	19.9	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle passable	82.4	2.5	5.2	1.7	8.2	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle impassable	96.3	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.3	100.0
Local Shop/Shops	93.3	3.9	2.2	0.6	0.0	100.0
Haat Bazaar	63.3	13.8	12.4	7.6	3.0	100.0
Market Center	44.9	21.5	16.1	6.5	11.1	100.0
Agriculture Center	41.8	21.4	18.3	8.2	10.3	100.0
Sajha (Cooperatives)	49.1	21.0	16.3	6.1	7.5	100.0
Bank	36.5	22.9	14.3	6.4	20.0	100.0
Drinking Water, rainy season	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Drinking Water, dry season	99.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0
Post Office	66.4	17.1	12.0	3.8	0.6	100.0
Telephone Booth	84.0	8.8	5.4	0.7	1.1	100.0
Police Station	53.7	21.2	14.6	6.4	4.1	100.0
Internet Facility	43.7	20.7	13.3	5.3	17.1	100.0
Community Library	34.2	20.7	20.1	8.2	16.8	100.0

(continued..)

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

	(Percent)					
	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1 - 2 hours	2 -3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
Central Region						
ECD Center	88.9	7.5	2.6	0.4	0.7	100.0
Primary School	95.0	4.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0
Secondary School	77.4	12.7	7.0	1.6	1.2	100.0
Higher Secondary School	68.1	16.1	9.8	2.0	4.0	100.0
Health Post/Sub-health Post	71.7	16.3	8.3	2.0	1.8	100.0
Public Hospital/PHC	44.8	18.1	18.8	8.6	9.8	100.0
Clinic/Private Hospital	61.9	13.7	9.7	6.4	8.2	100.0
Bus Stop	78.4	11.1	4.0	3.2	3.4	100.0
Paved Road	61.9	13.3	9.5	4.7	10.6	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle passable	88.1	3.3	4.1	2.3	2.2	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle impassable	97.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.2	100.0
Local Shop/Shops	93.2	3.0	2.3	1.2	0.3	100.0
Haat Bazaar	74.7	10.0	6.2	5.0	4.1	100.0
Market Center	54.8	17.5	13.3	7.6	6.9	100.0
Agriculture Center	48.1	21.9	14.3	8.6	7.1	100.0
Sajha (Cooperatives)	60.3	18.4	11.1	5.8	4.4	100.0
Bank	50.2	14.8	15.9	8.4	10.7	100.0
Drinking Water, rainy season	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Drinking Water, dry season	98.8	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
Post Office	74.6	11.8	8.9	2.4	2.4	100.0
Telephone Booth	91.1	4.1	1.8	1.5	1.4	100.0
Police Station	69.8	12.5	9.9	4.8	3.0	100.0
Internet facility	52.4	15.0	14.3	8.9	9.4	100.0
Community Library	48.0	15.9	15.8	10.2	10.1	100.0

(continued..)

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

	(Percent)					
	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1 - 2 hours	2 -3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
Western Region						
ECD Center	88.0	9.1	2.5	0.0	0.4	100.0
Primary School	95.7	3.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0
Secondary School	71.1	20.5	5.6	1.3	1.5	100.0
Higher Secondary School	51.2	25.6	14.4	5.7	3.2	100.0
Health Post/Sub-health Post	55.2	29.3	12.7	1.1	1.7	100.0
Public Hospital/PHC	30.0	21.3	29.5	8.7	10.6	100.0
Clinic/Private Hospital	51.6	17.5	16.8	6.4	7.8	100.0
Bus Stop	75.1	12.2	5.0	3.0	4.7	100.0
Paved Road	51.8	11.7	15.4	8.7	12.4	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle passable	81.8	5.2	4.9	3.2	4.8	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle impassable	96.8	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Local Shop/Shops	94.2	4.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	100.0
Haat Bazaar	67.1	19.1	10.1	3.3	0.4	100.0
Market Center	36.3	18.6	26.7	10.8	7.6	100.0
Agriculture Center	41.2	25.8	21.1	7.1	4.8	100.0
Sajha (Cooperatives)	59.3	21.5	11.9	5.0	2.3	100.0
Bank	35.4	16.1	25.6	11.7	11.2	100.0
Drinking Water, rainy season	99.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
Drinking Water, dry season	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Post Office	62.2	24.7	10.2	1.1	1.8	100.0
Telephone Booth	81.1	11.8	4.9	2.1	0.2	100.0
Police Station	51.1	23.3	16.1	6.7	2.8	100.0
Internet Facility	38.6	15.9	23.8	11.1	10.7	100.0
Community Library	32.2	18.3	30.0	7.0	12.5	100.0

(continued..)

Table 4.11: Distribution of households by time taken to reach the nearest facilities 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						
ECD Center	88.4	7.1	4.2	0.0	0.3	100.0
Primary School	92.3	6.2	1.3	0.3	0.0	100.0
Secondary School	53.9	19.5	16.2	8.1	2.2	100.0
Higher Secondary School	41.0	15.6	17.3	14.0	12.1	100.0
Health Post/Sub-health Post	50.6	19.7	20.6	6.6	2.6	100.0
Public Hospital/PHC	22.6	20.9	15.2	13.8	27.4	100.0
Clinic/Private Hospital	35.4	10.7	13.2	11.3	29.5	100.0
Bus Stop	45.2	13.4	11.5	7.1	22.7	100.0
Paved Road	35.7	11.0	9.9	4.8	38.5	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle passable	64.4	3.7	9.0	7.3	15.7	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle impassable	98.5	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Local Shop/Shops	81.9	6.7	5.7	3.1	2.6	100.0
Haat Bazaar	37.2	17.7	15.6	12.8	16.7	100.0
Market Center	32.9	14.3	13.8	12.1	27.1	100.0
Agriculture Center	35.6	18.3	17.0	14.4	14.7	100.0
Sajha (Cooperatives)	42.8	14.9	16.5	8.5	17.3	100.0
Bank	29.5	12.9	11.9	11.1	34.6	100.0
Drinking Water, rainy season	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0
Drinking Water, dry season	98.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0
Post Office	49.3	18.3	21.1	8.7	2.7	100.0
Telephone Booth	82.2	8.5	5.3	2.1	1.9	100.0
Police Station	41.9	16.6	21.8	12.3	7.4	100.0
Internet Facility	29.1	12.9	13.1	9.2	35.8	100.0
Community Library	31.3	11.9	9.9	10.8	36.2	100.0

(continued..)

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

	(Percent)					
	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1 - 2 hours	2 -3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
Far-Western Region						
ECD Center	85.1	7.1	5.5	2.2	0.2	100.0
Primary School	93.8	3.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary School	71.1	15.4	12.4	0.8	0.4	100.0
Higher Secondary School	51.4	19.8	23.5	4.6	0.6	100.0
Health Post/Sub-health Post	44.9	24.6	26.6	2.0	2.0	100.0
Public hospital/PHC	21.7	11.5	20.2	7.8	38.7	100.0
Clinic/Private Hospital	45.5	9.1	11.3	6.8	27.3	100.0
Bus Stop	42.7	11.3	18.7	7.2	20.1	100.0
Paved Road	30.4	10.3	20.5	6.2	32.6	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle passable	62.2	6.4	8.4	7.6	15.3	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle impassable	96.9	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Local Shop/Shops	93.0	2.5	4.3	0.0	0.2	100.0
Haat Bazaar	58.2	20.6	15.3	5.8	0.0	100.0
Market Center	38.6	12.9	23.1	11.2	14.1	100.0
Agriculture Center	37.0	23.7	19.8	7.7	11.7	100.0
Sajha (Cooperatives)	43.8	14.1	16.4	6.4	19.3	100.0
Bank	31.3	11.5	14.9	5.0	37.3	100.0
Drinking Water, rainy season	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
Drinking Water, dry season	96.5	2.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Post Office	54.5	17.0	19.2	6.1	3.3	100.0
Telephone Booth	90.5	3.9	4.7	0.6	0.4	100.0
Police Station	42.5	20.7	16.9	12.5	7.4	100.0
Internet Facility	34.3	12.3	14.7	5.5	33.4	100.0
Community Library	36.9	12.8	15.7	2.7	31.9	100.0

Table 4.12: Distribution of households by time taken to reach the nearest facilities for ecological zones

	(Percent)					
	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1 - 2 hours	2 -3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
Mountains						
ECD Center	86.4	9.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary School	92.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary School	49.1	29.0	16.2	5.7	0.0	100.0
Higher Secondary School	26.2	24.4	27.9	14.2	7.4	100.0
Health Post/Sub-health Post	44.3	32.4	20.8	1.6	1.0	100.0
Public Hospital/PHC	12.8	4.6	18.7	13.1	50.8	100.0
Clinic/Private Hospital	11.8	8.2	16.4	13.6	49.9	100.0
Bus Stop	25.8	13.2	14.0	11.7	35.2	100.0
Paved Road	8.1	4.3	13.2	9.4	65.0	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle passable	42.8	6.5	16.7	5.9	28.1	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle impassable	95.2	2.1	1.7	0.7	0.4	100.0
Local Shop/Shops	74.5	10.7	10.8	1.4	2.6	100.0
Haat Bazaar	26.7	11.1	37.6	23.1	1.5	100.0
Market Center	25.2	10.4	21.1	14.5	28.9	100.0
Agriculture Center	16.3	17.3	25.8	22.6	18.1	100.0
Sajha (Cooperatives)	37.5	16.3	19.6	11.3	15.3	100.0
Bank	13.9	3.4	15.8	11.1	55.9	100.0
Drinking Water, rainy season	99.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Drinking Water, dry season	98.4	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0
Post Office	38.9	16.9	30.6	11.9	1.7	100.0
Telephone Booth	82.8	10.7	4.6	1.7	0.3	100.0
Police Station	24.0	18.5	31.9	19.5	6.2	100.0
Internet Facility	16.4	5.4	18.5	9.3	50.5	100.0
Community Library	24.5	5.1	15.4	12.7	42.4	100.0

(continued..)

Table 4.12: Distribution of household by time taken to reach the nearest facilities for ecological zones

	(Percent)					
	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1 - 2 hours	2 -3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
Hills						
ECD center	83.6	10.1	4.4	0.7	1.2	100.0
Primary School	91.9	6.2	1.8	0.1	0.1	100.0
Secondary school	62.3	18.1	13.5	3.8	2.4	100.0
Higher Secondary School	47.9	17.0	19.3	8.5	7.4	100.0
Health post/Sub-health post	48.9	24.2	19.0	4.5	3.4	100.0
Public hospital/PHC	29.1	13.1	18.8	12.6	26.4	100.0
Clinic/Private Hospital	46.2	10.4	13.7	9.9	19.8	100.0
Bus Stop	58.8	8.9	11.4	7.0	14.0	100.0
Paved Road	42.6	7.5	15.3	7.7	26.9	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle passable	66.3	6.8	9.1	6.8	11.1	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle impassable	96.3	0.9	2.7	0.1	0.1	100.0
Local Shop/Shops	88.2	5.7	3.4	2.0	0.7	100.0
Haat Bazaar	25.3	14.2	24.0	21.8	14.7	100.0
Market Center	37.1	11.8	20.6	13.2	17.2	100.0
Agriculture Center	37.4	16.6	19.3	12.5	14.3	100.0
Sajha (Cooperatives)	54.5	13.6	12.1	7.8	12.0	100.0
Bank	36.3	8.2	16.1	12.2	27.3	100.0
Drinking Water in rainy season	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
Drinking Water in dry season	97.9	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0
Post Office	56.3	18.7	16.6	5.1	3.3	100.0
Telephone Booth	81.2	8.6	5.8	2.7	1.7	100.0
Police station	44.3	17.1	19.5	11.9	7.4	100.0
Internet access	36.4	10.0	16.5	11.9	25.2	100.0
Community library	35.7	11.7	16.4	9.4	26.9	100.0

(continued..)

Table 4.12: Distribution of households by time taken to reach the nearest facilities for ecological zones

(Percent)

	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	1 - 2 hours	2 -3 hours	3 hours & more	Total
Tarai						
ECD Center	94.5	4.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
Primary School	97.8	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0
Secondary School	84.3	12.1	3.3	0.2	0.0	100.0
Higher Secondary School	69.7	22.3	7.0	0.2	0.9	100.0
Health Post/Sub-health Post	77.9	15.8	5.6	0.6	0.2	100.0
Public Hospital/PHC	41.4	29.9	21.5	5.2	2.1	100.0
Clinic/Private Hospital	67.2	19.1	9.7	2.1	1.9	100.0
Bus Stop	79.7	13.9	4.9	0.4	1.1	100.0
Paved Road	66.5	18.6	9.5	2.9	2.5	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle passable	98.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0
Dirt Road, vehicle impassable	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Local Shop/Shops	98.6	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
Haat Bazaar	80.1	14.3	4.3	0.3	0.9	100.0
Market Center	55.5	25.3	13.8	3.4	2.0	100.0
Agriculture Center	52.4	28.9	14.2	3.0	1.5	100.0
Sajha (Cooperatives)	55.8	24.7	14.2	3.5	1.8	100.0
Bank	47.5	27.0	17.9	4.6	3.0	100.0
Drinking Water, rainy season	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Drinking Water, dry season	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Post Office	78.8	15.0	4.9	0.7	0.6	100.0
Telephone Booth	92.1	5.4	1.9	0.1	0.5	100.0
Police Station	74.2	18.7	6.2	0.4	0.4	100.0
Internet Facility	54.4	23.9	14.8	4.2	2.8	100.0
Community Library	43.8	23.9	22.1	7.0	3.3	100.0

CHAPTER V: LITERACY AND EDUCATION

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. Literacy has a positive impact on health and nutritional status and overall well being of the individual and the society. Educational attainment, among other things, is directly related to the economic status of the individual as well as the household.

Literacy has been defined as the ability both to read and to write. A literate person is one who can both read and write a short, simple statement in any language on his or her everyday life.

Almost all indicators for education exhibit a clear improvement between 1995/96 and 2010/11 (during a period of past 15 years). A summary statistics of literacy and education is presented in Box 5.1.

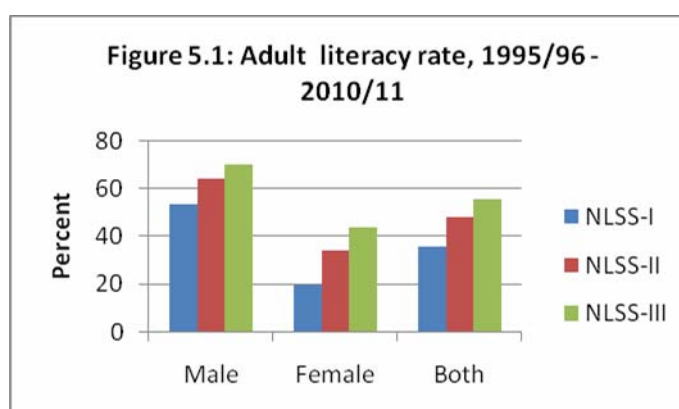
5.2 Literacy Rates

Overall, 61 percent of the population aged 6 years and above is literate (Table 5.1). Literacy rate is substantially higher in urban areas (77 percent) than in rural areas (57 percent). Regional disparities also exist, with the highest literacy rate in the western development region (66 percent), and the lowest rate in the central development region (57 percent). Among ecological belts, the hills belt has the highest overall literacy rate (69 percent). There is a clear association between literacy rate and household consumption quintiles. 79 percent of the population in the richest quintile is literate while only 45 percent is literate in the poorest quintile.

There are marked gender disparities in literacy rates: 72 percent of males aged 6 years and older are literate as opposed to 51 percent of females. Disparities exist across the development regions, ecological belts and urban/rural residence. Gender disparities are worse in the rural- eastern and the central Tarai, the mountains belt, and in the rural-mid and far western hills.

Overall, 57 percent of the adult population aged 15 years and over is literate (Table 5.1). Again, there is a wide gap between male and female literacy rates. The literacy rates of

males and females are 72 and 45 percent respectively. Gender and regional differences in adult literacy are similar to those seen in literacy rates for population 6 years and above.



Not surprisingly, literacy rates decline with the age increase (Table 5.2). The literacy rate is the maximum at the age group 15-19 years and it declines with age for both males and females. A similar pattern follows in urban and rural areas. Gender gap is comparatively smaller for the younger age cohorts.

Adult literacy rates have improved over the years since 1995/96 (Figure 5.1).

5.3 Educational Status

For the survey, educational status is categorized into a) never attended school, b) attended school in the past, and c) currently attending school. Overall, the proportion of population 6 years and over that “never attended” school is larger than that “ever attended” but smaller than “currently attending” categories (34, 28 and 38 percent respectively).

With respect to the educational status, females are comparatively more disadvantaged than their male counterparts. For instance, never-attendance rate is 23 percent for male population compared to 44 percent for females, past-attendance rate is 36 percent for males whereas this rate is only 22 percent for female population and current-attendance rates, on the other hand, are 41 percent and 34 percent for males and females respectively.

The proportion of population that never attended school among consumption quintiles ranges from 44 percent in the poorest quintile to 21 percent in the richest quintile. Share of female population that never attended school is higher compared with the males and decrease for the higher consumption quintiles. For instance, female population that never attended school is 53 percent in the poorest quintile while the corresponding proportion for the richest quintile is 31 percent.

Tables 5.4 through 5.7 show a similar distribution by age groups. As one would expect, never-attendance rate increases while current-attendance declines with age. There are no significant differences between urban and rural areas with regard to current-attendance rates.

5.4 Reasons for not Attending School

This question was asked to all members (6-24 years of age) of the household who have never attended any school. Respondents were asked to provide the main reason for not attending any school.

Tables 5.8 through 5.10 present distribution of the primary reasons for not attending school for population aged 6-24 years (those who never attended any school). Overall, 8.7 percent of the relevant population never attended school. Among these never-attendees, 30.0 percent reported "parents did not want" as the primary reason, followed by other reasons - "had to work at home" (25.5 percent), "not willing to attend" (17.2 percent). Other reasons include "too young" (7.2 percent), "too expensive" (7.3 percent), "disability" (3.4 percent) and "school far way" (3.1 percent).

By sex groups, "not willing to attend" , "parent did not want", "too young" and "help at home" are the most reported reason for males while "parent did not want", "help at home" and "not willing to attend" are the dominant reason for females.

5.5 School Attendance

School attendance is shown in Tables 5.11-5.14. About 54.6 percent of adult population (aged 15 years and above) ever attended school (either attended in the past or are currently attending). About 70 percent of adult males have ever attended school while this figure is only 43 percent for adult females. Disparities across urban/rural areas are quite severe with regard to school attendance. Relative to rural areas, urban areas have a much larger school attendance rate (73 percent versus 50 percent).

Among development regions, the western region has the highest attendance rate (58 percent) while the mid-western region has the lowest rate (51 percent). Among ecological belts, the hills region ranks first with regard to the school attendance rate. Attendance rate is higher among younger cohorts while mean years of schooling is higher for mid-aged ever attendees. Among consumption quintiles, attendance rate rises sharply moving from poorer quintiles to richer ones.

5.6 Net Attendance Rate

Net attendance ratio (NAR) is related to the number of students in the specified age group who are currently attending school. For example, the primary school attendance ratio is the percentage of children of primary school age that are attending primary school. NAR for primary level is defined as the ratio of children of primary school age currently attending primary school to all children of primary school age. The specified age groups used in the calculation of net attendance rates are: 5-9 years for primary, 10-12 years for lower secondary, 13-14 years for secondary, 15-16 years for higher secondary and 17-22 years for tertiary levels of education.

Overall NARs are 69, 27 and 15 percent for primary, lower secondary and secondary schooling level respectively (Table 5.16). The NAR for girls is higher than that for boys in primary, lower secondary and secondary levels but in other levels NAR are slightly lower for girls compared with that of boys.

Disparities across consumption quintiles are very noticeable at higher levels of schooling than in primary level.

5.7 Mean Year of Schooling

Overall, the mean year of schooling is 8.1 years. For the adults, the mean years of schooling is estimated to be 8.1 years. There is no significant gender gap in mean years of schooling. However, disparities across urban and rural areas are quite wide. Relative to rural areas, urban areas have higher mean years of schooling (9.6 versus 7.5 years).

Among development regions, the central region has the highest mean years of schooling (8.5 years) while the mid-western region has the lowest value (7.5 years). Among ecological zones, the hills ranks first with respect to the mean years of schooling.

There is a distinct pattern across consumption quintiles. Mean years of schooling rises from the poorest quintile (6 years) to the richest quintile (some 10 years).

By age-groups, mean years of schooling higher among younger cohorts and decreases with the increase of age.

5.8 Gross Enrollment

Gross enrollment rate (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.

Gross enrollment rates are presented in Table 5.15. According to the survey, the GERs are estimated to be 122 percent, 87 percent and 74 percent for primary, lower secondary and secondary schooling level respectively. Except for the lower secondary level of schooling, boys GERs are higher than those for girls.

There is a sharp decline in GER from primary to secondary level for the poorest consumption quintile (124 percent vs. 41 percent) while the richest quintile exhibits about the same (110 percent vs. 107 percent).

5.9 Type of School Attended

Overall, 72 percent of currently school/college enrolled populations attended government/community schools (Table 5.17). The participation rate in private schools stands at 27 percent. Among development regions, the mid-west and the far-west have much lower private school participation rates (16 percent and 17 percent respectively). Urban areas have less than half of their school enrollees in private schools (56 versus 20 percent). About 60 percent of the students from the richest quintile are currently attending private schools while 6 percent of students from the poorest quintile are in private institutions.

In urban areas, more than one half of the students attend private schools while the proportion in the rural areas is only 20 percent.

5.10 Reason for Dropouts

Table 5.18 shows 25 percent of these dropouts cite “poor academic progress” while 22 percent report “help needed at home” as the primary reason for leaving school. 17 percent leave school

because of “married”. Other reasons are “parent did not want” (7 percent) and “too expensive” (7 percent).

Box 5.1: Summary statistics of literacy and education			
(Percent)			
	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
Literacy rate of population 6 years and above	37.8	50.6	60.9
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (15 years and above)	35.6	48.0	56.5
Males	53.5	64.5	71.6
Females	19.4	33.8	44.5
School ever attended, both sexes (15 years and above)	33.9	45.8	54.6
Males	50.2	61.2	69.6
Females	19.1	32.6	42.9
Mean years of schooling	7.0	7.5	8.1
Net enrollment* at primary school, both sexes	57	72	68.8
Males	67.0	77.9	67.2
Females	46.0	66.9	70.2
Net enrollment* at lower secondary school, both sexes	19.0	29.0	26.7
Males	23.0	31.1	26.9
Females	14.0	26.4	26.5
Net enrollment* at secondary school, both sexes	9.0	15.1	15.0
Males	13.0	16.8	15.7
Females	6.0	13.4	14.2
Attendance in private school, both sex	7.5	16.7	26.8
* Net attendance rate for NLSS-III.			

Table 5.1: Literacy rates by gender

(Percent)

	Population 5 yrs and older			Population 6 yrs and older			Population 15 yrs and older		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Development Region									
Eastern	72.3	51.5	60.9	73.8	52.2	61.9	72.9	44.3	56.9
Central	67.6	46.6	56.3	68.8	47.3	57.3	69.5	42.7	54.9
Western	74.9	56.9	65.0	76.1	57.6	65.9	75.2	51.3	61.4
Mid West	71.5	53.0	61.5	73.0	53.5	62.4	69.2	42.8	54.1
Far West	70.4	47.4	57.5	72.2	48.6	59.0	73.8	40.0	54.1
Ecological Zone									
Mountains	69.6	45.3	56.4	70.7	45.8	57.2	66.4	32.4	47.5
Hills	77.5	59.4	67.6	78.8	59.9	68.5	76.7	52.1	62.9
Tarai	64.9	43.5	53.3	66.4	44.3	54.4	67.6	39.1	51.6
Urban/Rural									
Urban	84.9	68.4	76.2	85.9	69.0	76.9	87.0	65.8	75.6
Rural	67.2	46.5	55.9	68.7	47.2	56.9	67.2	39.1	51.3
Analytical Domain									
Mountains	69.6	45.3	56.4	70.7	45.8	57.2	66.4	32.4	47.5
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	91.3	77.5	84.2	92.3	78.0	84.9	93.7	75.4	84.3
Urban-Other Hills	89.0	71.8	79.7	89.3	72.0	80.0	88.0	66.1	76.0
Urban- Tarai	78.3	61.0	69.0	79.6	61.7	70.0	81.1	59.1	69.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	74.4	58.8	66.1	75.5	58.8	66.5	72.2	46.4	58.1
Rural Hills- Central	68.9	52.1	59.7	70.0	53.0	60.6	67.0	45.8	55.2
Rural Hills- Western	79.0	59.7	68.2	80.3	60.2	69.0	75.5	52.2	61.7
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	71.0	49.4	58.9	73.1	50.1	60.1	69.8	37.4	50.8
Rural Tarai- Eastern	69.1	42.9	54.5	70.8	43.9	55.9	70.7	37.7	52.1
Rural Tarai- Central	53.7	27.9	39.9	55.1	28.5	40.8	56.3	23.6	38.4
Rural Tarai- Western	61.2	44.7	52.2	62.4	45.8	53.3	65.4	39.1	50.4
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Westerr	68.9	53.8	60.6	70.4	54.6	61.7	70.7	47.5	57.1
Consumption Quintile									
Poorest	53.9	36.3	44.0	55.8	37.2	45.3	52.4	25.3	36.8
Second	61.7	42.9	51.5	63.3	43.6	52.6	59.9	32.9	44.8
Third	67.8	47.8	56.9	69.3	48.5	57.9	67.3	40.5	52.2
Fourth	78.1	55.4	65.8	78.8	55.8	66.3	77.5	49.3	61.6
Richest	89.6	69.7	78.9	90.1	70.0	79.3	90.9	66.3	77.4
Nepal	70.8	50.7	59.9	72.2	51.4	60.9	71.6	44.5	56.5

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	67.2	67.5	67.4	51.8	54.0	53.0	54.2	56.0	55.2
10-14	93.0	91.5	92.3	86.3	82.8	84.6	87.3	84.3	85.8
15-19	96.3	90.9	93.6	94.4	82.5	87.7	94.8	84.1	88.9
20-24	96.3	91.3	93.4	87.3	67.7	74.9	89.8	73.1	79.5
25-29	93.1	82.7	87.1	83.7	54.4	64.9	86.2	60.5	70.1
30-34	92.2	73.1	81.8	77.2	39.8	54.1	81.2	47.0	60.7
35-39	86.7	67.9	76.3	70.4	26.3	44.0	74.3	35.1	51.2
40-44	87.4	55.8	70.6	67.1	23.4	41.8	72.0	30.2	48.2
45-49	83.5	43.9	62.8	60.0	14.6	36.9	65.4	21.6	43.0
50-54	78.5	37.3	58.7	46.9	7.1	25.1	53.3	12.0	31.2
55-59	76.8	38.9	57.0	53.9	4.7	29.9	57.7	11.1	34.7
60 and+	63.8	16.2	38.3	34.1	2.9	18.9	38.7	5.3	22.1

Table 5.3: Percentage distribution of educational status of population 6 years and older by gender

	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									
Eastern	22.7	36.6	40.7	42.9	21.2	35.9	33.8	28.1	38.1
Central	24.8	39.3	35.9	46.7	22.2	31.1	36.6	30.1	33.3
Western	20.2	36.5	43.3	40.3	26.1	33.6	31.3	30.8	37.9
Mid West	24.2	28.3	47.5	45.3	17.0	37.7	35.6	22.2	42.2
Far West	18.1	29.9	52.0	43.9	15.5	40.6	32.6	21.8	45.6
Ecological Zone									
Mountains	24.3	27.7	48.0	49.3	10.9	39.7	37.9	18.6	43.5
Hills	20.5	37.0	42.5	39.7	24.4	35.9	31.0	30.1	38.9
Terai	24.6	36.1	39.2	47.5	20.3	32.2	37.1	27.5	35.4
Urban/Rural									
Urban	12.1	47.7	40.2	30.4	34.1	35.5	21.8	40.5	37.7
Rural	25.5	32.9	41.6	47.4	18.5	34.1	37.5	25.0	37.5
Analytic Domain									
Mountains	24.3	27.7	48.0	49.3	10.9	39.7	37.9	18.6	43.5
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	6.9	56.5	36.6	23.3	42.3	34.4	15.3	49.2	35.5
Urban-Hills	11.4	42.9	45.7	30.6	32.0	37.4	21.7	37.0	41.2
Urban- Terai	16.3	43.6	40.1	34.8	30.4	34.8	26.2	36.5	37.3
Rural- Eastern Hills	24.6	33.4	42.0	41.4	18.9	39.6	33.7	25.6	40.7
Rural- Central Hills	28.7	34.1	37.2	46.0	19.5	34.4	38.3	26.0	35.7
Rural- Western Hills	21.1	34.4	44.5	40.1	27.5	32.4	31.8	30.5	37.7
Rural - Mid & Far Western Hills	23.2	27.7	49.1	46.4	14.7	39.0	36.3	20.3	43.4
Rural- Eastern Terai	23.3	36.1	40.7	47.1	19.4	33.5	36.5	26.8	36.7
Rural- Central Terai	32.0	34.9	33.1	58.7	16.0	25.4	46.3	24.7	29.0
Rural- Western Terai	24.2	35.2	40.5	46.8	18.4	34.8	36.6	26.0	37.4
Rural - Mid & Far Western Terai	22.3	30.0	47.8	41.7	20.1	38.3	32.9	24.5	42.5
Consumption Quintile									
Poorest	32.9	25.3	41.7	53.0	10.8	36.1	44.2	17.2	38.6
Second	28.8	29.3	41.9	49.8	15.4	34.8	40.2	21.8	38.1
Third	25.6	32.8	41.6	46.5	20.2	33.3	37.0	26.0	37.0
Fourth	19.2	39.8	41.1	41.5	25.0	33.5	31.3	31.7	36.9
Richest	9.9	49.8	40.4	31.2	34.5	34.3	21.3	41.5	37.1
Nepal	22.8	35.9	41.3	44.1	21.5	34.4	34.4	28.0	37.5

Table 5.4: Distribution of educational status by urban/rural and age group

Age Group (years)	(Percent)								
	Urban Nepal			Rural Nepal			Nepal		
	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
6 - 10	4.4	0.2	95.5	6.8	0.2	93.0	6.4	0.2	93.4
10 -14	2.4	3.5	94.1	4.9	2.8	92.4	4.5	2.9	92.7
15-19	4.8	18.1	77.1	9.9	21.7	68.5	8.8	20.9	70.3
20-24	6.2	48.0	45.9	23.4	53.1	23.5	19.2	51.8	29.0
25-29	13.1	71.3	15.6	35.7	60.2	4.2	30.4	62.8	6.9
30-34	20.8	75.3	3.9	47.9	50.5	1.6	41.4	56.4	2.2
35-39	25.5	72.7	1.8	57.0	42.2	0.9	49.9	49.0	1.1
40-44	33.3	65.7	1.0	60.6	38.4	1.0	54.5	44.5	1.0
45-49	42.1	57.7	0.2	66.5	33.3	0.2	60.7	39.1	0.2
50-54	47.0	52.3	0.7	77.8	22.1	0.1	72.2	27.6	0.2
55-59	49.4	49.9	0.7	73.4	26.6	0.0	69.1	30.8	0.1
60 and+	71.3	28.7	0.0	88.2	11.8	0.0	85.4	14.6	0.0

Table 5.5: Percentage distribution of educational status of urban population by gender and age group

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 - 10	3.7	0.3	96.0	100	5.1	0.0	94.9	100
10 - 14	2.0	2.8	95.2	100	2.7	4.2	93.1	100
15-19	1.5	20.2	78.4	100	7.9	16.2	75.9	100
20-24	2.9	46.1	51.1	100	8.7	49.4	42.0	100
25-29	7.2	74.2	18.6	100	17.3	69.3	13.5	100
30-34	8.5	85.7	5.7	100	31.1	66.5	2.4	100
35-39	13.8	83.0	3.3	100	34.9	64.5	0.6	100
40-44	14.1	83.7	2.2	100	50.0	50.0	0.0	100
45-49	18.5	81.1	0.5	100	63.7	36.3	0.0	100
50-54	23.1	76.0	1.0	100	72.9	26.7	0.4	100
55-59	27.9	71.6	0.5	100	69.1	30.0	0.9	100
60 and+	50.7	49.3	0.0	100	89.2	10.8	0.0	100

Table 5.6: Percentage distribution of educational status of rural population by gender and age group

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 - 10	6.8	0.2	93.0	100	6.8	0.1	93.1	100
10 - 14	3.7	2.6	93.8	100	6.2	2.9	90.9	100
15-19	3.7	18.0	78.3	100	14.7	24.5	60.8	100
20-24	10.1	59.1	30.8	100	31.2	49.6	19.2	100
25-29	13.6	80.1	6.4	100	47.9	49.1	3.0	100
30-34	22.0	75.6	2.4	100	63.9	35.0	1.1	100
35-39	27.2	71.0	1.9	100	77.0	22.8	0.3	100
40-44	32.8	65.1	2.1	100	80.8	19.0	0.2	100
45-49	43.0	56.6	0.5	100	89.2	10.8	0.0	100
50-54	57.1	42.6	0.3	100	94.9	5.1	0.0	100
55-59	51.2	48.8	0.0	100	96.6	3.4	0.0	100
60 and+	78.7	21.2	0.1	100	98.2	1.9	0.0	100

Table 5.7: Percentage distribution of educational status of all Nepal by gender and age group

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 - 10	6.3	0.2	93.5	100	6.5	0.1	93.4	100
10 - 14	3.4	2.6	94.0	100	5.6	3.1	91.3	100
15-19	3.2	18.5	78.3	100	13.4	22.9	63.7	100
20-24	8.1	55.5	36.4	100	26.0	49.5	24.4	100
25-29	11.9	78.5	9.6	100	41.3	53.4	5.2	100
30-34	18.4	78.3	3.3	100	56.8	41.8	1.4	100
35-39	23.9	73.9	2.2	100	68.1	31.6	0.4	100
40-44	28.3	69.6	2.1	100	74.4	25.5	0.2	100
45-49	37.4	62.2	0.5	100	83.1	16.9	0.0	100
50-54	50.2	49.4	0.4	100	91.4	8.6	0.1	100
55-59	47.3	52.6	0.1	100	91.4	8.4	0.2	100
60 and+	74.4	25.5	0.1	100	96.5	3.5	0.0	100

Table 5.8: Reason for not attending school for all population 6 - 24 years who have never attended school

	Who have never attended school (%)	Reason for not attending school (%)							
		Young	Too expensive	Too far	Help at home	Parents did not want	Not willing to attend	Disable	Other
Development Region									
Eastern	6.6	7.5	13.8	0.5	22.0	31.7	18.8	3.2	2.4
Central	12.8	6.8	7.3	3.3	24.2	29.4	19.3	2.6	7.1
Western	5.4	6.9	6.9	1.5	23.5	27.2	13.4	5.4	15.2
Mid West	9.2	7.0	1.3	6.9	33.6	30.7	13.0	4.0	3.6
Far West	5.0	10.0	3.9	1.7	32.0	34.1	12.0	4.6	1.7
Ecological Zone									
Mountains	8.5	3.1	0.0	9.4	49.7	27.3	7.5	3.1	0.0
Hills	4.7	9.7	3.7	6.7	33.0	27.3	9.4	4.6	5.6
Terai	12.2	6.7	9.3	1.1	20.4	31.2	20.9	3.0	7.3
Urban/Rural									
Urban	4.3	7.3	8.6	0.3	18.2	27.9	22.8	6.6	8.3
Rural	9.7	7.1	7.2	3.3	26.3	30.2	16.6	3.0	6.2
Analytic Domain									
Mountains	8.5	3.1	0.0	9.4	49.7	27.3	7.5	3.1	0.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.8	24.8	25.3	12.5	12.5
Urban-Hills	0.8	0.0	14.5	0.0	56.6	0.0	0.0	28.9	0.0
Urban- Terai	8.0	8.3	9.1	0.0	15.8	29.7	23.9	4.9	8.4
Rural- Eastern Hills	3.1	12.5	4.2	4.2	37.4	16.5	12.5	0.0	12.7
Rural- Central Hills	10.1	7.6	4.3	9.8	32.6	28.1	7.6	4.4	5.5
Rural- Western Hills	2.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	31.3	47.7	5.4	10.5	0.0
Rural - Mid & Far Western Hills	6.8	14.7	3.6	6.3	32.1	24.7	11.1	2.5	4.9
Rural- Eastern Terai	8.8	6.9	16.4	0.0	17.4	35.9	21.1	2.3	0.0
Rural- Central Terai	21.3	6.7	8.5	1.8	22.4	29.8	21.9	1.8	7.1
Rural- Western Terai	10.9	7.1	9.3	2.0	21.7	23.6	13.5	3.1	19.6
Rural - Mid & Far Western Terai	6.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	19.8	44.3	21.4	8.0	3.3
Consumption Quintile									
Poorest	16.6	10.2	8.6	4.9	24.2	29.1	16.1	1.2	5.8
Second	12.0	6.2	8.5	1.0	28.5	28.6	18.7	2.5	5.9
Third	7.5	3.6	4.5	3.9	22.3	34.4	19.0	3.5	8.7
Fourth	4.0	3.4	4.4	0.3	26.7	29.9	18.3	9.6	7.3
Richest	2.2	7.5	4.8	2.1	28.5	30.7	7.8	14.2	4.5
Nepal	8.7	7.2	7.3	3.1	25.5	30.0	17.2	3.4	6.4

(Percent)

	Who have never attended school (%)	Reason for not attending school							
		Young	Too expensive	Too far	Help at home	Parents did not want	Not willing to attend	Disable	Other
Development Region									
Eastern	3.0	16.5	13.2	2.6	10.1	10.8	31.7	12.3	2.6
Central	7.4	11.8	6.7	2.8	15.4	15.5	32.7	6.5	8.6
Western	3.7	12.6	9.4	4.7	4.8	10.3	25.4	11.8	21.1
Mid West	4.7	13.3	0.0	8.4	19.7	18.6	25.2	7.8	7.1
Far West	2.2	32.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	16.7	32.5	5.9	0.0
Ecological Zone									
Mountains	2.8	0.0	0.0	12.1	29.1	19.6	19.1	20.0	0.0
Hills	2.5	18.8	2.0	10.9	21.4	18.4	14.0	9.6	4.9
Tarai	7.1	13.0	8.7	1.0	10.1	13.0	36.1	7.2	10.9
Urban/Rural									
Urban	2.4	14.0	2.8	1.2	13.8	15.7	37.0	9.9	5.6
Rural	5.3	13.7	7.2	4.0	13.5	14.4	29.7	8.1	9.4
Analytical Domain									
Mountains	2.8	0.0	0.0	12.1	29.1	19.6	19.1	20.0	0.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	49.5	25.3	0.0
Urban-Other Hills	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.9	0.0	0.0	51.1	0.0
Urban-Tarai	4.4	16.1	3.3	0.0	13.1	16.0	38.6	6.4	6.4
Rural Hills- Eastern	1.7	33.6	0.0	16.8	16.1	0.0	16.8	0.0	16.8
Rural Hills- Central	6.2	4.1	4.2	12.5	29.3	28.9	12.5	8.5	0.0
Rural Hills- Western	0.8	32.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.3	0.0	32.8	0.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	3.6	36.6	0.0	10.8	15.9	5.4	15.7	5.4	10.3
Rural Tarai- Eastern	3.6	12.4	19.1	0.0	0.0	18.2	37.8	12.4	0.0
Rural Tarai- Central	12.0	13.6	8.4	0.0	13.5	10.3	37.3	5.2	11.8
Rural Tarai- Western	8.9	10.8	10.8	5.4	5.5	8.0	27.1	8.1	24.3
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	4.4	10.8	0.0	0.0	10.4	26.5	42.1	10.2	0.0
Consumption Quintile									
Poorest	10.3	14.6	8.6	5.8	14.0	14.5	27.9	1.1	13.5
Second	6.5	20.2	7.2	1.3	8.6	9.6	38.4	7.9	6.9
Third	3.0	2.9	3.5	3.0	13.1	22.1	33.7	18.9	2.8
Fourth	2.4	0.0	6.2	1.1	24.5	16.5	24.9	20.6	6.3
Richest	1.5	22.7	0.0	6.3	16.0	18.1	11.9	19.0	6.1
Nepal	4.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	13.5	14.5	30.4	8.3	9.1

Table 5.10: Reason for not attending school for female population 6 - 24 years who have never attended school

(Percent)

	Who have never attended school (%)	Reason for not attending school							
		Young	Too expensive	Too far	Help at home	Parrent did not want	Not willing to attend	Disable	Other
Development Region									
Eastern	9.6	5.3	14.0	0.0	24.9	37.0	15.5	0.9	2.3
Central	17.4	5.0	7.5	3.5	27.3	34.5	14.5	1.2	6.5
Western	7.0	4.2	5.7	0.0	32.6	35.3	7.6	2.4	12.3
Mid West	13.3	5.1	1.7	6.4	38.0	34.5	9.1	2.8	2.5
Far West	7.3	4.1	4.9	2.1	37.1	38.7	6.5	4.3	2.1
Ecological Zone									
Mountains	13.3	3.6	0.0	8.9	53.4	28.7	5.4	0.0	0.0
Hills	6.7	6.9	4.3	5.3	36.7	30.2	7.9	3.1	5.8
Tarai	16.7	4.4	9.5	1.2	24.2	38.0	15.3	1.4	6.0
Urban/Rural									
Urban	6.2	5.0	10.6	0.0	19.8	32.1	17.8	5.4	9.2
Rural	13.3	4.9	7.2	3.1	30.6	35.6	12.1	1.3	5.1
Analytical Domain									
Mountains	13.3	3.6	0.0	8.9	53.4	28.7	5.4	0.0	0.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2	24.6	17.2	8.2	16.8
Urban-Other Hills	1.1	0.0	20.2	0.0	59.7	0.0	0.0	20.2	0.0
Urban- Tarai	11.2	5.6	11.0	0.0	16.7	34.4	18.8	4.4	9.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	4.2	5.4	5.6	0.0	44.6	22.1	11.0	0.0	11.3
Rural Hills- Central	13.0	8.8	4.4	8.8	33.8	27.8	5.9	2.9	7.5
Rural Hills- Western	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.1	50.1	6.4	6.4	0.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	9.5	8.0	4.8	4.9	37.1	30.7	9.7	1.6	3.3
Rural Tarai- Eastern	13.0	5.6	15.8	0.0	21.3	39.9	17.3	0.0	0.0
Rural Tarai- Central	29.4	4.2	8.6	2.4	25.5	36.8	16.4	0.6	5.4
Rural Tarai- Western	12.6	4.9	8.3	0.0	31.7	33.3	5.0	0.0	16.8
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	52.3	12.0	6.9	4.7
Consumption Quintile									
Poorest	21.5	8.6	8.6	4.5	28.0	34.5	11.7	1.3	2.9
Second	16.7	1.5	9.0	1.0	35.2	35.0	12.1	0.7	5.5
Third	11.2	3.8	4.8	4.1	24.5	37.2	15.6	0.0	10.0
Fourth	5.4	4.7	3.7	0.0	27.6	35.1	15.8	5.4	7.7
Richest	2.9	0.0	7.1	0.0	34.6	36.8	5.8	11.9	3.7
Nepal	12.0	4.9	7.5	2.8	29.6	35.3	12.7	1.7	5.5

Table 5.11: 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						
Eastern	69.2	8.0	43.2	7.9	54.6	7.9
Central	69.1	8.5	42.1	8.5	54.4	8.5
Western	71.8	8.0	47.9	7.8	58.0	7.9
Mid West	65.4	7.7	39.2	7.2	50.5	7.5
Far West	73.6	8.3	39.7	8.1	53.9	8.3
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	64.7	7.7	31.2	7.5	46.1	7.6
Hills	72.4	8.4	48.5	8.2	59.0	8.3
Tarai	67.6	8.0	39.3	7.9	51.7	7.9
Urban/Rural						
Urban	85.1	9.8	62.7	9.3	73.0	9.6
Rural	65.1	7.6	37.9	7.5	49.7	7.5
Analytical Domain						
Mountains	64.7	7.7	31.2	7.5	46.1	7.6
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	91.9	10.6	72.4	10.3	81.8	10.5
Urban-Other Hills	84.9	9.4	60.9	8.9	71.7	9.1
Urban- Tarai	79.6	9.2	57.0	8.7	67.2	9.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	65.5	7.5	42.8	7.7	53.0	7.6
Rural Hills- Central	62.8	7.7	41.9	7.9	51.1	7.8
Rural Hills- Western	68.9	7.4	48.1	7.1	56.6	7.3
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	66.5	7.5	35.3	6.9	48.3	7.2
Rural Tarai- Eastern	68.6	8.0	38.5	7.8	51.6	7.9
Rural Tarai- Central	59.2	7.1	27.0	6.7	41.5	7.0
Rural Tarai- Western	67.2	7.6	37.3	8.0	50.2	7.7
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	68.1	7.9	45.2	7.8	54.7	7.8
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	51.9	6.0	24.5	6.0	36.1	6.0
Second	59.7	6.8	32.8	6.5	44.7	6.7
Third	64.3	7.3	39.3	7.3	50.2	7.3
Fourth	74.4	8.3	47.6	8.0	59.3	8.1
Richest	88.1	10.1	62.7	9.6	74.2	9.9
Nepal	69.6	8.2	42.9	8.0	54.6	8.1

Table 5.12: Percentage of population 15 years and older 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	98.5	9.5	92.1	9.6	95.3	9.6
20-24	97.1	11.0	91.4	10.6	93.8	10.8
25-29	92.8	10.4	82.7	9.8	87.0	10.1
30-34	91.5	9.9	68.9	8.8	79.2	9.4
35-39	86.2	9.7	65.1	8.3	74.5	9.0
40-44	86.0	9.7	50.0	8.0	66.7	9.0
45-49	81.5	9.1	36.3	7.7	57.9	8.6
50-54	76.9	9.0	27.1	8.4	53.0	8.8
55-59	72.1	9.1	30.9	8.2	50.6	8.8
60 and+	49.3	8.7	10.8	7.9	28.7	8.5
Urban	85.1	9.8	62.7	9.3	73.0	9.6

Table 5.13: Percentage of population 15 years and older 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	96.3	8.4	85.3	8.0	90.1	8.2
20-24	89.9	8.8	68.8	8.4	76.6	8.6
25-29	86.4	7.9	52.1	6.9	64.3	7.4
30-34	78.0	7.6	36.1	6.5	52.1	7.1
35-39	72.9	7.1	23.1	6.2	43.1	6.8
40-44	67.2	7.2	19.2	5.3	39.4	6.7
45-49	57.0	6.5	10.8	5.1	33.5	6.3
50-54	42.9	6.0	5.1	4.9	22.2	5.8
55-59	48.8	6.2	3.4	4.5	26.6	6.1
60 and+	21.3	5.6	1.9	4.8	11.8	5.6
Rural	65.1	7.6	37.9	7.5	49.7	7.5

Table 5.14: Percentage of population 15 years and older 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	96.8	8.7	86.6	8.4	91.2	8.5
20-24	91.9	9.5	74.0	9.0	80.8	9.2
25-29	88.1	8.6	58.7	7.8	69.6	8.2
30-34	81.6	8.3	43.2	7.3	58.6	7.9
35-39	76.1	7.9	32.0	7.1	50.1	7.6
40-44	71.7	7.9	25.6	6.4	45.5	7.5
45-49	62.7	7.3	16.9	6.4	39.3	7.1
50-54	49.8	6.9	8.7	6.7	27.8	6.9
55-59	52.7	6.9	8.6	7.0	30.9	6.9
60 and+	25.6	6.5	3.5	6.6	14.6	6.5
Nepal	69.6	8.2	43.0	8.0	54.6	8.1

Table 5.15: Gross enrollment rates 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															
Eastern	121.4	122.6	122.0	95.6	101.9	98.9	78.7	65.7	71.5	74.9	68.7	71.4	15.3	7.8	10.8
Central	113.8	105.6	109.4	72.4	82.2	77.1	75.7	58.8	66.3	78.9	78.5	78.7	33.3	21.2	26.2
Western	118.4	120.0	119.2	86.2	78.2	82.8	81.7	74.5	78.1	77.5	92.1	84.6	17.9	13.7	15.3
Mid West	137.7	131.4	134.6	80.7	93.4	86.5	98.8	70.2	84.0	59.9	49.0	53.5	13.2	3.4	7.3
Far West	130.1	142.5	136.2	110.4	95.6	102.6	76.8	82.0	79.3	93.2	89.5	91.3	22.1	9.6	14.3
Ecological Zone															
Mountains	155.9	142.3	149.0	85.6	90.0	87.9	81.6	49.1	64.4	100.1	87.0	93.0	12.7	8.5	10.2
Hills	132.1	131.9	132.0	87.8	99.1	93.2	88.3	67.6	76.9	94.1	87.8	90.8	31.0	17.8	23.2
Tarai	108.4	105.8	107.1	82.7	80.0	81.4	74.8	69.7	72.2	57.7	62.1	60.1	16.2	9.9	12.3
Urban/ Rural															
Urban	106.2	111.6	108.9	96.6	90.9	93.7	93.7	85.9	89.8	106.9	124.4	115.6	48.4	34.1	40.4
Rural	124.5	120.7	122.6	83.1	89.3	86.1	77.9	63.1	70.0	68.1	62.6	65.2	13.8	7.6	10.0
Analytical Domain															
Mountains	155.9	142.3	149.0	85.6	90.0	87.9	81.6	49.1	64.4	100.1	87.0	93.0	12.7	8.5	10.2
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	113.0	121.4	117.1	87.2	91.5	89.4	89.6	88.5	89.0	139.0	147.3	143.2	72.0	59.6	65.8
Urban-Other Hills	113.5	130.3	122.0	110.9	88.7	99.7	98.1	110.0	103.7	119.0	139.5	128.3	42.5	27.5	34.1
Urban- Tarai	99.7	99.3	99.5	93.6	91.3	92.5	91.9	74.9	83.6	80.2	102.2	91.5	31.1	21.0	25.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	136.4	138.6	137.5	90.3	116.1	103.3	74.1	62.0	67.1	91.8	64.5	76.0	9.6	8.4	8.9
Rural Hills- Central	135.9	121.4	127.8	77.1	109.6	93.1	80.5	41.3	56.7	93.9	102.5	98.2	28.3	16.8	20.8
Rural Hills- Western	134.9	128.8	131.7	90.1	87.3	88.9	94.5	79.0	87.0	73.3	102.8	86.0	6.1	3.5	4.4
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	136.6	143.1	140.0	82.6	95.9	89.4	93.1	64.4	76.7	68.8	27.9	44.3	17.1	4.3	9.4
Rural Tarai- Eastern	114.7	114.2	114.5	101.3	90.8	95.6	83.7	73.2	78.3	67.1	59.1	62.7	15.4	5.6	9.5
Rural Tarai- Central	102.2	90.9	96.2	64.8	52.8	59.7	66.1	54.5	59.7	33.6	22.4	28.3	5.5	4.1	4.6
Rural Tarai- Western	102.7	114.2	108.4	70.1	66.1	68.2	58.0	64.8	61.3	60.8	56.1	57.9	16.0	16.1	16.1
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	125.4	128.1	126.6	92.1	104.6	97.8	70.0	90.2	79.7	58.4	82.5	72.2	16.3	5.9	9.6
Consumption Quintile															
Poorest	126.9	121.0	123.6	66.7	59.2	62.9	48.3	36.3	41.4	17.4	16.6	17.0	0.9	0.4	0.6
Second	121.4	125.6	123.5	78.3	86.1	82.3	68.1	50.8	58.9	44.3	35.2	39.2	5.9	1.3	3.1
Third	126.9	117.2	121.8	95.8	102.6	98.8	79.9	68.6	74.0	59.6	54.3	56.8	7.5	4.7	5.7
Fourth	118.7	116.6	117.7	91.7	110.8	100.7	91.9	77.1	83.8	105.0	97.6	101.1	19.6	10.3	14.1
Richest	109.3	111.3	110.3	96.1	99.0	97.5	110.8	107.3	109.1	134.5	161.8	147.8	59.1	44.2	50.8
Nepal	121.7	119.4	120.5	85.2	89.6	87.3	81.0	67.1	73.6	76.8	74.8	75.7	22.9	13.4	17.1

Table 5.16: Net attendance 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															
Eastern	69.9	74.6	72.3	26.0	31.7	28.9	13.2	16.3	14.9	3.6	4.5	4.1	5.5	4.5	4.9
Central	59.7	63.2	61.6	25.1	28.2	26.6	13.3	18.6	15.9	7.1	4.7	5.8	16.0	10.9	13.1
Western	67.9	73.6	70.8	34.9	22.3	28.9	13.1	17.7	15.1	5.3	6.8	6.0	6.0	8.0	7.2
Mid West	75.0	72.4	73.7	21.7	23.1	22.4	17.6	9.0	13.6	1.0	2.5	1.8	5.8	2.0	3.5
Far West	71.5	74.6	73.1	22.1	24.4	23.2	16.6	11.5	13.8	2.9	2.2	2.6	8.0	5.8	6.7
Ecological Zone															
Mountains	84.5	78.9	81.5	15.2	29.0	22.2	17.2	14.5	15.9	0.0	0.5	0.3	4.1	5.1	4.7
Hills	73.2	77.3	75.4	31.8	30.7	31.3	13.4	16.1	14.7	6.3	7.0	6.7	13.5	8.9	10.9
Terai	59.6	62.9	61.3	23.9	23.1	23.6	14.4	15.5	15.0	3.9	2.7	3.3	6.8	5.8	6.2
Urban/ Rural															
Urban	68.2	70.8	69.5	41.8	36.3	39.0	26.6	25.0	25.8	10.7	9.3	10.0	21.6	18.6	19.9
Rural	67.1	70.2	68.7	23.7	25.1	24.4	11.7	13.8	12.8	3.0	3.2	3.1	5.7	4.2	4.8
Analytic Domain															
Mountains	84.5	78.9	81.5	15.2	29.0	22.2	17.2	14.5	15.9	0.0	0.5	0.3	4.1	5.1	4.7
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	73.1	80.5	76.6	45.1	53.4	49.2	27.3	33.2	30.6	14.9	12.4	13.6	37.3	27.9	32.7
Urban-Hills	77.7	81.9	79.8	56.4	44.9	50.3	28.1	27.2	27.7	11.6	14.9	13.1	11.9	14.8	13.5
Urban- Terai	61.1	61.2	61.1	34.1	23.2	28.7	25.4	19.8	22.8	8.6	5.4	7.0	14.5	14.6	14.6
Rural- Eastern Hills	77.9	84.2	81.1	26.8	31.2	28.9	11.1	13.0	12.2	4.5	4.0	4.2	1.3	2.7	2.2
Rural- Central Hills	67.5	66.8	67.1	23.2	30.5	27.1	8.1	11.5	9.7	6.9	7.4	7.2	13.1	12.3	12.6
Rural- Western Hills	76.2	80.7	78.5	40.0	25.9	32.9	12.8	21.8	15.9	3.9	6.5	5.1	3.9	1.7	2.5
Rural - Mid & Far Western Hills	70.4	77.2	73.9	20.5	21.2	20.9	8.7	7.5	8.0	1.6	2.7	2.2	8.6	1.7	4.4
Rural- Eastern Terai	65.3	68.2	66.8	25.8	32.5	29.4	9.8	17.7	14.1	1.6	3.4	2.5	7.7	3.5	5.1
Rural- Central Terai	50.6	56.3	53.6	20.7	15.6	18.4	7.3	15.6	11.3	4.2	0.0	1.8	1.9	0.6	1.2
Rural- Western Terai	56.1	65.6	61.0	23.6	12.6	18.7	14.2	13.1	13.6	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	10.0	7.7
Rural - Mid & Far Western Terai	71.5	68.1	69.8	18.4	32.2	24.2	18.8	10.7	14.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	6.3	3.3	4.4
Consumption Quintile															
Poorest	65.1	66.2	65.7	17.2	13.7	15.3	2.3	4.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.5
Second	64.8	70.9	67.8	18.5	17.7	18.1	7.2	7.6	7.4	0.9	0.0	0.4	2.3	1.0	1.5
Third	63.9	68.6	66.5	28.0	32.4	30.0	13.2	12.5	12.8	2.9	2.0	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.5
Fourth	71.7	74.1	72.9	29.8	34.8	32.3	14.9	21.8	18.2	9.3	7.4	8.3	9.8	5.7	7.4
Richest	75.5	77.3	76.4	47.1	49.5	48.3	34.0	35.4	34.6	9.9	13.6	11.8	24.6	23.2	23.8
Nepal	67.2	70.2	68.8	26.5	26.9	26.7	14.2	15.7	15.0	4.6	4.4	4.5	9.8	7.1	8.2

Table 5.16A: Net enrollment rates* 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															
Eastern	78.2	81.4	79.8	44.3	43.1	43.7	26.8	24.5	25.5	11.8	12.1	12.0	8.1	5.1	6.3
Central	71.3	73.7	72.6	38.4	44.0	41.1	31.0	29.1	29.9	18.6	14.0	16.3	20.1	13.4	16.1
Western	76.7	84.2	80.5	50.1	38.3	45.0	34.4	28.0	31.2	16.4	12.7	14.6	8.2	9.7	9.1
Mid West	81.9	81.7	81.8	36.4	38.4	37.3	31.4	20.2	25.6	2.6	11.5	7.9	6.9	2.3	4.2
Far West	81.4	88.4	84.8	44.2	39.4	41.7	27.4	25.3	26.4	5.7	8.9	7.4	10.3	6.4	7.9
Ecological Zone															
Mountains	90.9	85.9	88.4	32.9	39.9	36.6	35.5	21.4	28.1	3.3	6.9	5.2	4.6	6.7	5.9
Hills	83.2	86.3	84.8	46.9	45.6	46.3	32.0	27.1	29.3	17.9	16.7	17.3	17.9	11.3	13.9
Tarai	69.3	74.0	71.7	39.9	37.6	38.8	28.2	26.1	27.2	10.3	9.4	9.8	8.7	6.6	7.4
Urban/ Rural															
Urban	77.7	79.7	78.7	61.0	52.6	56.8	44.9	41.2	43.0	24.7	25.0	24.8	27.0	21.7	24.1
Rural	76.4	80.1	78.3	39.0	39.1	39.1	26.9	23.0	24.8	10.2	9.3	9.7	7.6	5.1	6.1
Analytical Domain															
Mountains	90.9	85.9	88.4	32.9	39.9	36.6	35.5	21.4	28.1	3.3	6.9	5.2	4.6	6.7	5.9
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	88.4	89.9	89.1	60.8	66.6	63.8	49.3	48.0	48.6	37.1	40.2	38.7	41.3	33.6	37.4
Urban-Other Hills	79.3	89.4	84.4	68.5	57.8	63.1	46.4	50.9	48.5	25.2	30.2	27.5	21.3	17.5	19.2
Urban- Tarai	72.0	71.4	71.7	57.5	41.5	49.8	42.0	33.3	37.8	17.2	12.9	15.0	18.0	16.1	16.9
Rural Hills- Eastern	84.9	88.0	86.4	45.1	43.2	44.1	19.6	22.2	21.1	20.0	12.6	15.7	1.6	3.2	2.5
Rural Hills- Central	80.7	77.9	79.1	37.3	48.4	42.8	29.6	20.6	24.1	21.3	14.6	17.9	19.7	14.1	16.1
Rural Hills- Western	85.6	90.0	87.9	53.4	39.5	47.7	40.0	25.3	32.8	10.5	8.4	9.6	4.6	2.6	3.3
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	81.3	86.8	84.2	34.6	36.7	35.6	17.1	20.7	19.1	2.0	8.2	5.7	10.5	2.5	5.7
Rural Tarai- Eastern	74.4	76.6	75.5	41.3	41.9	41.6	25.1	26.0	25.6	4.1	9.9	7.3	10.7	4.0	6.7
Rural Tarai- Central	60.9	68.9	65.2	34.2	28.5	31.8	20.8	25.9	23.7	9.4	2.1	5.9	2.2	0.7	1.3
Rural Tarai- Western	66.6	78.4	72.4	35.1	31.3	33.4	23.1	22.1	22.6	18.5	10.2	13.4	4.4	11.9	9.1
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	77.9	81.2	79.4	35.4	46.2	40.3	30.2	21.8	26.2	6.4	14.1	10.8	8.2	3.6	5.2
Consumption Quintile															
Poorest	74.8	77.3	76.2	25.8	24.0	24.9	8.9	6.6	7.6	0.0	3.0	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.6
Second	75.4	80.1	77.8	30.5	31.8	31.2	20.0	19.5	19.7	5.5	1.4	3.2	3.3	1.3	2.1
Third	75.6	78.4	77.1	44.9	47.5	46.1	24.6	25.6	25.2	10.2	5.8	7.8	2.4	3.7	3.2
Fourth	78.3	82.7	80.5	54.0	49.7	52.0	34.7	30.1	32.2	14.5	20.9	17.9	12.8	7.1	9.4
Richest	81.3	85.3	83.3	62.0	64.3	63.1	60.5	52.3	56.5	31.1	29.8	30.5	32.2	27.4	29.5
Nepal	76.6	80.0	78.4	42.5	41.4	42.0	30.4	26.2	28.2	13.4	12.4	12.9	12.7	8.7	10.3

* The specified age groups used in the calculation of NER are same as those used in 5.8 (page 83)

Table 5.17: Type of school attended by individuals currently in school

	(Percent)		
	Community/ Government School/ College	Institutional/ Private School/ College	Other School/ Colleges
Development Region			
Eastern	73.9	25.4	0.8
Central	62.5	36.2	1.3
Western	70.6	26.9	2.5
Mid West	83.5	15.7	0.8
Far West	83.0	16.6	0.4
Ecological Zone			
Mountains	90.5	9.3	0.1
Hills	74.5	25.1	0.5
Tarai	66.1	31.7	2.2
Urban/ Rural			
Urban	42.9	56.1	1.0
Rural	79.1	19.6	1.3
Analytical Domain			
Mountains	90.5	9.3	0.1
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	28.1	71.0	0.9
Urban-Other Hills	50.2	49.5	0.4
Urban- Tarai	48.1	50.5	1.4
Rural Hills- Eastern	86.4	13.5	0.1
Rural Hills- Central	75.0	24.5	0.5
Rural Hills- Western	87.7	12.1	0.3
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	92.1	7.3	0.6
Rural Tarai- Eastern	70.6	28.0	1.3
Rural Tarai- Central	71.0	26.9	2.0
Rural Tarai- Western	62.0	31.0	7.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	75.2	24.1	0.7
Consumption Quintile			
Poorest	92.7	6.4	0.9
Second	86.5	11.2	2.3
Third	79.1	19.8	1.1
Fourth	64.3	34.7	1.0
Richest	39.0	60.1	0.9
Nepal	71.9	26.8	1.2

Table 5.18: Reason for leaving school/ college for population 6 -24 years who attended school in the past

(Percent)

	Help at home	Too expensive	Poor academic progress	parents did not want	Completed desired level	Married	Work/ job started	Other
Development Region								
Eastern	21.5	5.9	24.0	6.0	3.1	17.8	3.2	18.5
Central	20.0	9.2	24.5	8.1	2.3	13.7	5.4	16.7
Western	20.0	4.8	28.8	6.3	0.2	18.9	3.6	17.4
Mid West	23.7	3.6	24.7	8.3	1.2	22.0	3.1	13.4
Far West	35.0	4.2	15.7	9.3	0.6	20.0	2.8	12.4
Ecological Zone								
Mountains	32.6	10.5	20.1	2.1	3.2	8.6	1.2	21.7
Hills	25.6	4.4	23.0	5.0	1.1	17.7	3.9	19.3
Tarai	18.1	7.9	26.3	9.8	2.2	17.5	4.3	13.9
Urban/ Rural								
Urban	18.1	7.0	23.0	5.4	2.1	16.8	9.1	18.6
Rural	23.0	6.3	25.0	7.9	1.7	17.4	2.7	16.0
Analytical Domain								
Mountains	32.6	10.5	20.1	2.1	3.2	8.6	1.2	21.7
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	17.8	7.4	25.1	2.1	1.6	11.9	14.0	20.1
Urban-Other Hills	16.6	4.3	22.2	6.5	0.7	21.7	5.8	22.3
Urban- Tarai	18.9	7.9	22.1	6.8	3.1	17.8	7.6	15.8
Rural Hills- Eastern	31.6	0.9	19.3	3.4	0.0	14.1	2.7	28.0
Rural Hills- Central	21.8	6.6	29.2	5.8	3.7	11.7	2.1	19.0
Rural Hills- Western	24.8	3.5	27.0	3.6	0.0	24.2	1.4	15.6
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	36.5	3.6	13.8	7.8	0.6	20.4	1.8	15.6
Rural Tarai- Eastern	13.5	7.5	27.9	8.3	4.1	21.7	3.4	13.6
Rural Tarai- Central	21.9	10.7	22.6	11.7	2.2	15.5	2.7	12.8
Rural Tarai- Western	15.5	6.4	33.2	10.4	0.0	12.4	4.5	17.6
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	18.7	3.7	30.4	11.3	0.7	20.9	4.4	9.8
Consumption Quintile								
Poorest	27.6	11.3	18.2	10.0	2.1	13.1	2.4	15.3
Second	27.6	6.8	28.0	6.8	1.3	10.4	2.3	16.9
Third	21.5	5.7	25.6	8.9	1.1	16.9	2.7	17.8
Fourth	16.6	5.0	24.5	5.2	2.3	26.0	4.9	15.5
Richest	17.1	3.9	25.8	6.2	2.5	18.5	8.8	17.3
Nepal	22.0	6.5	24.6	7.4	1.8	17.2	4.0	16.5

CHAPTER VI: HEALTH SERVICES

6.1 Introduction

Access to health services is critical to individual well-being. This chapter includes results on disability, chronic and acute illnesses, health facility types, consultations and mean expenditures, HIV/AIDS and child immunization.

In the last fifteen years (between 1995/96 and 2010/11), there have been changes in health indicators of Nepal. Several indicators show noticeable improvements. For other indicators, however, the figures are not encouraging. A summary of these health indicators is presented in Box 6.1.

6.2 Chronic Illness

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).

Overall incidence of chronic illness is 12 percent. Of all individuals with chronic illnesses, 31 percent reported gastrointestinal and kidney/liver problem, 15 percent rheumatism, 11 percent H/L blood pressure, 10 percent asthma, 6 percent heart conditions, 5 percent diabetes and 3 percent respiratory, and one percent reported epilepsy. The proportion of asthma and diabetes is higher among males than among females. In contrast, the proportion of rheumatism related illness and gastrointestinal diseases are higher among females than among males (Table 6.1A).

The incidence of chronic illness increases with age and also with household consumption, possibly because of higher reporting of diseases for people in richer quintiles. Difference in reporting of chronic illness for urban and rural areas is minimal (Table 6.1).

6.3 Acute Illness

Acute illness and injuries are defined as sickness (other than chronic illness) and injuries within the last 30 days at the time of enumeration. People were asked whether they were ill or not within the last 30 days.

Of the total population, 20 percent is reported to have been sick or injured within the last 30 days in the country. Cold/fever is by far the most common (31 percent) acute illness followed by other fever (24 percent). Diarrhea makes up for 16 percent of all acute illnesses and physical injury accounts for another 5 percent of illness (Table 6.2).

On average, the incidence is about the same between males and females. Rural area (21 percent) has more incidence than urban area (18 percent). Rural areas of the eastern Tarai, the central

Tarai and the western hills have higher incidence (more than 23 percent) relative to other parts of the country.

6.4 Health Consultations by Practitioner Type

About 69 percent of people with an acute illness reported to have consulted with some kind of medical practitioner in the country: 28 percent consulted paramedic, followed by doctor (25 percent), pharmacists (16 percent), and traditional and others (2 percent), (Table 6.3).

Not surprisingly, the share of consultations with a doctor is much higher in urban areas (43 percent) and among richer quintiles (39 percent). On the other hand, the consultation with a paramedics is higher in rural areas, particularly in the mid and far western hills, where as many as 46 percent of acutely ill people visit these paramedics. About 4 percent people of rural-central hill still visits traditional practitioner. The proportion of individuals who do not consult at all is almost the same in all the consumption quintiles.

The proportion of individuals who do not consult any medical practitioner, on the other hand, increases with age of the patient.

6.5 Health Consultations by Facility Type

About 63 percent of visitors go to private health institutions, the remaining go to government institutions. Of all facilities in the country, private clinic is attended by majority of sick people (28 percent). Others are pharmacy (25 percent), hospital/public health center (14 percent), sub-health post (8 percent), health post (8 percent), private hospital (5 percent) and others (7 percent).

More than half of the individuals in the mountains, the rural eastern hills, the rural western hills and the rural mid and far-western hills consult government health facility. On the other hand, proportion of private facility visitors is relatively higher in urban areas compared to the rural areas. Similarly, sick people from the richest households visit private health facilities for treatment.

6.6 Health Expenditures

On average, total cost of treatment at a government health facility is slightly higher than that at a private health institution: Rs. 1,167 at government health institution and Rs. 1,010 at private institution. Dis-aggregating the total cost, except for the cost of medicine, other costs are lower in private institutions than in government facilities (Table 6.7).

Urban areas have expensive consultations relative to their rural counterparts (Rs. 2069 versus Rs. 1040) in government facility; there is a similar trend in the private health facilities.

6.7 Immunization

Immunization is an effective measure to protect the children (aged below five) from both fatal diseases as well as non-fatal diseases (such as TB, polio, tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria and measles). Immunization has a significant role in reducing infant mortality rate.

In the survey information on immunization of children are taken either from the immunization card or from the respondents' reporting on immunization. Children who are given one dose each of BCG and measles, 3 doses each of DPT , polio and hepatitis B (altogether 11 doses) vaccination are regarded as "fully immunized" whereas those of having given vaccination less than 11 doses is regarded as "partially immunized" while that of no dose at all as "not immunized".

About 64 percent of children between 13-59 months old are fully immunized. Gender gap is relatively small. As one would expect, children from richer households are more likely to get fully immunized. The proportion of not immunized children has decreased substantially in the last 15 years (Figure 6.1).

6.8 HIV/AIDS – Knowledge and Prevention

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention method were asked individually to all the members (aged 10 years and over) of the household present at the interview.

About 59 percent of respondents report that they have heard about HIV/AIDS. About 65 percent of males reported to have heard of HIV/AIDS compared to 54 percent of females (Figures 6.6).

Main sources of knowledge about HIV/AIDS as reported by the respondents are: radio (39 percent), textbooks (28 percent), friends/relatives (13 percent), television (11 percent), health workers (5 percent), newspapers/pamphlets (4 percent), and other sources (one percent).

Knowledge about prevention methods relate to the prevention efforts and programmes of the government in preventing the HIV/AIDS in the country. This is a multiple answer question. The respondents were asked about their knowledge on preventive measures of HIV/AIDS.

About one in five person of age 10 years and over have no idea about HIV/AIDS prevention methods. On the other hand, major methods of HIV/AIDS prevention reported in the survey are: 50 percent use of condom, 36 percent limiting sex to one partner only, 27 percent avoiding use of needles, and 26 percent avoiding blood transfusion (Table 6.9).

It is interesting to note that the lowest proportion of respondents that do not know about HIV/AIDS is in the far-western development region. The proportion of respondents not knowing preventive methods of HIV/AIDS is more or less the similar in the first four consumption quintiles - about one-fifth of respondents in each quintile have no idea at all. In the richest quintile about 12 percent of respondents have no idea of HIV/AIDS prevention.

6.9 Disability

Disability is a physical or mental condition of a person who has some problems in any part of body or physical and mental system, and as such the person feels difficulty in carrying out daily activities normally or in participating fully in social life due to the existing physical, social, and cultural environment.

The survey includes these types of disabilities – physical, visual, hearing, hearing and seeing, speaking, mental and multiple disabilities.

Overall, 3.6 percent of people have some kind of disability. Similarly, the disability rates for males and females are 4.2 percent and 3.0 percent respectively.

Of all persons with some kind of disability, 29.2 percent are physically disabled, 22.3 percent have visual related disability, 23.4 percent hearing related disability, 2.4 percent vision/hearing related disability, 8.6 percent speech related disability, 6.8 percent mentally retarded and 7.3 percent have multiple disability.

The proportion of disability is comparatively lower in the higher consumption quintiles, whereas the proportion increases with the age of the respondent.

Box 6.1: Summary statistics of health services			
Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
Percent of population with chronic illness	6.5	5.4	11.7
Percent of population with acute illness	9.0	13.0	20.0
Percentage of acute illness type			
Diarrhea	17.0	11.4	15.5
Dysentery			1.7
Cold/fever	43.7	41.2	30.6
Other fever			23.5
Respiratory	5.2	7.7	2.4
Consultation to health practitioner by type (percentage)			
Doctor	34.8	26.0	24.6
Paramedic	25.0	36.1	27.8
Not consulted	34.4	33.9	30.6

Box 6.1: Summary statistics of health services			
Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
Immunization status of children (below five years of age)			
Percent fully immunized	36.0	59.4	38.7
Percent partially immunized	42.8	33.2	56.9
Percent not immunized	21.1	7.4	4.5
Percent of population (10 years and above)			
Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	-	57.6	59.1
Who do not know the means of HIV/AIDS prevention	-	-	18.4
Percent of respondents (10 years and above) reporting the method of preventing HIV/AIDS as			
Use of condom	-	-	50.4
Limit sex to single partner	-	-	36.0
Avoid use of needles (injection)	-	-	26.9
Avoid blood transfusion	-	-	25.9
Disability			
Both sexes	-	-	3.6
Males	-	-	4.2
Females	-	-	3.0

Table 6.1: Percentage of population reporting chronic illnesses by gender

	Male	Female	Total
Development Region			
Eastern	11.6	13.5	12.6
Central	10.8	14.5	12.8
Western	8.4	13.7	11.3
Mid West	9.6	13.2	11.5
Far West	5.1	7.6	6.5
Ecological Zone			
Mountains	9.5	13.1	11.4
Hills	9.9	13.5	11.9
Tarai	9.9	13.2	11.7
Urban/ Rural			
Urban	10.0	13.0	11.6
Rural	9.9	13.4	11.8
Analytical Domain			
Mountains	9.5	13.1	11.4
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	10.8	11.3	11.0
Urban-Other Hills	10.5	14.4	12.6
Urban- Tarai	9.0	13.3	11.3
Rural Hills- Eastern	11.6	13.8	12.8
Rural Hills- Central	8.9	12.1	10.6
Rural Hills- Western	10.3	17.8	14.4
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	8.5	11.1	10.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	12.3	13.7	13.1
Rural Tarai- Central	11.6	16.6	14.2
Rural Tarai- Western	5.4	7.7	6.7
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	7.6	10.4	9.1
Consumption Quintile			
Poorest	7.1	8.5	7.9
Second	8.1	10.6	9.4
Third	10.1	13.6	12.0
Fourth	11.2	16.6	14.1
Richest	12.8	17.5	15.3
Age Group			
0 - 5 years	1.0	0.8	0.9
6 - 14 years	1.1	1.0	1.1
15 - 44 years	7.6	12.2	10.3
45 - 59 years	22.5	34.3	28.6
60+ years	36.4	39.6	38.0
Nepal	9.9	13.3	11.7

Table 6.1A: Percentage distribution of types of chronic illness by gender

Illness type	Male	Female	Total
Heart related	5.0	5.8	5.5
Respiratory	3.8	2.3	2.9
Asthma	12.7	8.7	10.3
Epilepsy	1.4	1.2	1.3
Cancer	0.0	0.3	0.2
Diabetes	6.5	3.5	4.7
Kidney/liver diseases	2.1	1.0	1.4
Rheumatism related	13.0	15.9	14.8
Gynecological problem	0.0	7.4	4.5
Occupational illness	0.8	0.2	0.5
High/low blood pressure	11.0	10.6	10.8
Gastrointestinal diseases	28.6	30.1	29.5
Other	15.0	12.9	13.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6.2: Percentage of distribution of acute illnesses by type

	Diarrhoea	Dysentery	Respiratory	Malaria	Cold/Fever/Flu	Other Fever	Skin Disease	Injury	Others	Total
Gender										
Male	15.2	1.8	2.7	1.7	31.0	24.1	1.8	6.1	15.5	100.0
Female	15.8	1.7	2.1	0.9	30.1	23.1	2.2	3.8	20.4	100.0
Development Region										
Eastern	11.4	1.8	1.7	0.8	27.4	32.7	1.8	4.5	17.9	100.0
Central	15.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	33.7	21.0	1.4	4.8	18.6	100.0
Western	16.0	1.5	3.0	0.7	31.0	22.1	2.7	4.8	18.1	100.0
Mid West	17.8	1.4	5.4	2.5	29.0	18.1	2.1	4.7	19.1	100.0
Far West	26.8	2.8	1.6	1.5	27.3	14.0	4.1	7.8	14.1	100.0
Ecological Zone										
Mountains	17.4	1.7	2.7	0.9	35.9	11.1	0.3	4.3	25.5	100.0
Hills	16.3	1.7	3.4	0.8	31.8	19.5	2.3	5.5	18.7	100.0
Tarai	14.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	29.0	28.1	2.0	4.5	16.8	100.0
Urban/Rural										
Urban	13.9	1.5	1.8	1.2	34.3	22.5	2.1	5.3	17.4	100.0
Rural	15.9	1.8	2.5	1.3	29.8	23.7	2.0	4.8	18.3	100.0
Analytical Domain										
Mountains	17.4	1.7	2.7	0.9	35.9	11.1	0.3	4.3	25.5	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	19.1	1.0	3.2	2.5	35.8	14.6	0.8	5.9	17.0	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	11.4	1.6	1.9	0.5	36.9	22.4	2.4	5.4	17.6	100.0
Urban- Tarai	13.0	1.7	1.1	1.0	31.6	26.9	2.6	5.1	17.0	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	16.3	0.8	1.8	0.5	24.9	25.4	2.1	9.4	18.6	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	13.3	3.0	2.2	0.5	30.9	18.3	0.8	3.6	27.3	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	17.7	1.7	3.7	0.4	33.9	18.6	3.0	5.1	15.8	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	18.2	1.7	6.5	1.3	30.3	17.7	3.5	4.7	16.0	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	8.5	2.4	1.9	1.2	28.1	36.5	1.7	2.7	16.9	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	17.9	1.7	1.0	2.1	32.2	26.2	1.8	4.6	12.5	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	14.7	1.3	2.3	1.3	23.5	28.0	2.5	4.1	22.3	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	21.9	1.0	2.3	2.5	24.4	16.5	1.6	7.2	22.6	100.0
Consumption Quintile										
Poorest	17.4	2.3	3.3	0.8	28.4	24.8	2.6	4.9	15.4	100.0
Second	15.7	1.0	2.5	1.2	28.8	26.3	2.5	4.9	17.1	100.0
Third	16.5	2.0	2.2	1.8	30.4	22.6	2.1	4.8	17.6	100.0
Fourth	14.7	1.9	2.4	1.0	30.4	24.5	1.4	5.5	18.2	100.0
Richest	13.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	34.8	19.6	1.4	4.2	22.3	100.0
Age Group										
0 - 5 years	19.2	2.1	5.0	1.0	33.7	22.9	2.6	2.9	10.6	100.0
6 - 14 years	9.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	34.7	31.3	2.8	5.8	13.1	100.0
15 - 44 years	15.4	1.5	0.9	1.4	29.0	22.7	1.9	4.9	22.3	100.0
45 - 59 years	17.2	1.8	2.0	1.8	26.5	20.2	0.9	6.1	23.5	100.0
60+ years	19.6	3.0	5.9	1.1	26.6	16.3	0.7	5.0	21.7	100.0
Nepal	15.5	1.7	2.4	1.3	30.5	23.5	2.0	4.9	18.1	100.0

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

	Male	Female	Total
Development Region			
Eastern	22.7	22.9	22.8
Central	20.2	19.7	20.0
Western	21.8	20.7	21.2
Mid West	18.8	21.1	20.0
Far West	12.1	12.9	12.5
Ecological Zone			
Mountains	18.0	17.7	17.8
Hills	18.3	18.5	18.4
Tarai	22.3	22.1	22.2
Urban/Rural			
Urban	18.1	18.0	18.1
Rural	20.7	20.7	20.7
Analytical Domain			
Mountains	18.0	17.7	17.8
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	13.8	13.9	13.9
Urban-Other Hills	18.7	18.3	18.5
Urban- Tarai	20.7	20.5	20.6
Rural Hills- Eastern	19.7	21.4	20.6
Rural Hills- Central	16.2	16.3	16.2
Rural Hills- Western	24.0	22.1	23.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	16.1	17.9	17.1
Rural Tarai- Eastern	24.9	24.7	24.8
Rural Tarai- Central	24.5	22.5	23.4
Rural Tarai- Western	19.6	19.6	19.6
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	17.6	21.6	19.8
Consumption Quintile			
Poorest	17.2	17.2	17.2
Second	21.3	19.1	20.1
Third	23.0	22.9	22.9
Fourth	21.9	22.5	22.2
Richest	17.7	19.4	18.6
Age Group			
0 - 5 years	34.2	28.9	31.6
6 - 14 years	18.8	16.6	17.7
15 - 44 years	15.4	18.3	17.1
45 - 59 years	21.2	22.7	22.0
60+ years	20.2	24.3	22.2
Nepal	20.2	20.2	20.2

Table 6.3: Percentage of health consultations for acute illnesses by status and practitioner type

	Consulted					Not Consulted	Total
	Doctor	Para-medice	Kaviraj/ Vaidya	Pharmacist	Traditional/ Other		
Gender							
Male	23.9	28.5	0.3	16.7	1.1	29.5	100.0
Female	25.0	27.4	0.4	14.4	1.3	31.5	100.0
Development Region							
Eastern	21.8	30.4	0.4	14.0	1.2	32.4	100.0
Central	29.6	20.3	0.2	14.5	1.7	33.7	100.0
Western	25.2	31.4	0.3	17.5	0.9	24.7	100.0
Mid West	16.7	36.0	0.8	16.5	0.9	29.0	100.0
Far West	20.1	33.0	0.0	19.3	0.3	27.3	100.0
Ecological Zone							
Mountains	20.2	26.9	0.0	10.3	2.1	40.6	100.0
Hills	20.8	32.3	0.2	12.1	1.8	32.8	100.0
Tarai	27.7	24.8	0.5	18.6	0.7	27.7	100.0
Urban/ Rural							
Urban	43.4	11.9	0.5	13.2	0.5	30.4	100.0
Rural	20.6	31.2	0.3	16.0	1.4	30.6	100.0
Analytical Domain							
Mountains	20.2	26.9	0.0	10.3	2.1	40.6	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	52.2	3.1	0.6	6.2	0.2	37.7	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	33.6	15.8	1.1	19.2	1.8	28.5	100.0
Urban- Tarai	43.8	13.9	0.3	13.9	0.0	28.1	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	11.3	42.9	0.0	4.6	1.9	39.3	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	23.9	27.0	0.0	8.9	3.9	36.3	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	16.2	36.8	0.2	14.8	1.1	30.9	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	9.3	45.7	0.0	17.0	1.3	26.7	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	21.8	29.0	0.5	19.0	1.3	28.4	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	25.4	23.1	0.3	19.1	0.9	31.2	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	33.0	30.8	0.0	21.5	0.2	14.5	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	20.5	28.5	1.5	20.2	0.3	29.1	100.0
Consumption Quintile							
Poorest	13.9	35.1	0.3	19.2	2.7	28.9	100.0
Second	18.2	30.6	0.1	19.0	1.5	30.6	100.0
Third	22.2	31.1	0.4	13.7	0.9	31.7	100.0
Fourth	28.6	24.9	0.5	14.9	0.6	30.4	100.0
Richest	38.9	18.0	0.5	11.2	0.6	30.8	100.0
Age Group							
0 - 5 years	25.8	32.8	0.1	19.2	1.9	20.3	100.0
6 - 14 years	20.6	32.2	0.2	15.9	0.9	30.3	100.0
15 - 44 years	26.5	25.0	0.5	15.1	1.0	32.0	100.0
45 - 59 years	24.8	24.6	0.7	12.0	1.4	36.3	100.0
60+ years	22.3	24.2	0.0	13.3	1.3	38.9	100.0
Nepal	24.5	27.9	0.3	15.5	1.2	30.6	100.0

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

	(Percent)								
	Fully immunized			Partially immunized			Not immunized		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Development Region									
Eastern	70.1	70.2	70.1	28.3	27.0	27.7	1.6	2.8	2.2
Central	62.6	58.7	60.7	34.7	38.0	36.3	2.7	3.3	3.0
Western	71.5	67.5	69.5	27.2	27.9	27.5	1.3	4.5	2.9
Mid West	67.9	66.5	67.2	31.0	31.8	31.4	1.1	1.7	1.4
Far West	43.3	51.2	47.0	52.4	41.5	47.3	4.3	7.3	5.7
Ecological Zone									
Mountains	65.7	63.3	64.6	32.1	30.9	31.5	2.3	5.8	3.8
Hills	65.4	62.4	63.9	32.1	33.0	32.6	2.5	4.6	3.6
Tarai	64.0	64.4	64.2	34.2	33.3	33.8	1.8	2.3	2.0
Urban/Rural									
Urban	69.5	74.1	71.8	27.2	25.5	26.4	3.3	0.4	1.9
Rural	63.9	61.6	62.8	34.2	34.3	34.2	1.9	4.1	3.0
Analytical Domain									
Mountains	65.7	63.3	64.6	32.1	30.9	31.5	2.3	5.8	3.8
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	68.1	63.5	66.0	31.0	36.5	33.5	0.9	0.0	0.5
Urban-Other Hills	77.9	83.0	80.6	18.7	17.0	17.8	3.3	0.0	1.6
Urban- Tarai	66.2	75.6	70.8	29.1	23.6	26.4	4.7	0.8	2.8
Rural Hills- Eastern	55.7	60.5	58.2	42.9	34.1	38.4	1.4	5.4	3.4
Rural Hills- Central	68.2	55.3	61.9	24.4	36.9	30.5	7.4	7.8	7.6
Rural Hills- Western	71.8	63.7	67.8	28.2	31.6	29.9	0.0	4.6	2.3
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	57.5	61.4	59.6	40.9	34.2	37.2	1.6	4.4	3.2
Rural Tarai- Eastern	76.3	72.7	74.6	22.7	26.3	24.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Rural Tarai- Central	54.0	55.3	54.6	45.3	42.5	43.9	0.7	2.2	1.4
Rural Tarai- Western	68.0	67.3	67.6	30.8	26.8	28.8	1.2	5.9	3.6
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	63.4	59.9	61.8	33.2	37.4	35.1	3.4	2.7	3.1
Consumption Quintile									
Poorest	61.4	57.8	59.5	35.6	36.3	36.0	3.1	5.9	4.5
Second	61.8	65.1	63.3	36.8	31.5	34.4	1.4	3.4	2.3
Third	67.1	63.4	65.2	29.8	34.2	32.1	3.1	2.4	2.7
Fourth	71.2	63.4	67.2	28.0	33.8	31.0	0.8	2.8	1.8
Richest	67.4	77.7	71.7	31.0	22.3	27.3	1.7	0.0	1.0
Nepal	64.7	63.4	64.1	33.2	33.0	33.1	2.1	3.5	2.8

Table 6.5: Percentage of health consultations for acute illnesses by type of institution

	Government Institution						Private health institution					Total
	Sub-Health Post	Health Post	Public health center	Hospital	Other	Sub-total	Pharmacy	Clinic	Private hospital	Other	Sub-total	
Gender												
Male	12.3	7.8	2.1	11.0	2.2	35.3	25.6	28.8	5.2	5.1	64.7	100.0
Female	13.7	8.0	2.9	11.6	2.3	38.5	25.0	26.3	5.4	4.8	61.5	100.0
Development Region												
Eastern	13.5	9.4	1.7	10.8	2.2	37.6	24.4	28.9	4.0	5.2	62.4	100.0
Central	9.0	6.3	1.9	11.4	2.2	30.8	25.1	29.3	7.9	6.8	69.2	100.0
Western	14.3	6.1	3.6	11.1	1.0	36.1	23.3	31.6	4.3	4.6	63.9	100.0
Mid West	20.6	10.8	4.4	10.9	5.4	52.0	27.6	15.4	3.2	1.8	48.0	100.0
Far West	12.5	10.7	1.7	14.2	0.6	39.7	32.3	22.2	4.2	1.6	60.3	100.0
Ecological Zone												
Mountains	23.8	9.1	4.9	20.3	0.0	58.1	22.7	7.0	6.1	6.2	41.9	100.0
Hills	19.6	10.7	3.9	11.1	1.3	46.5	21.4	22.4	5.7	3.9	53.5	100.0
Tarai	7.4	5.8	1.4	10.6	3.1	28.4	28.2	32.9	4.9	5.6	71.6	100.0
Urban/Rural												
Urban	1.1	1.8	1.0	21.3	1.7	26.8	20.9	38.8	10.3	3.1	73.2	100.0
Rural	15.5	9.1	2.8	9.3	2.4	39.1	26.2	25.1	4.2	5.3	60.9	100.0
Analytical Domain												
Mountains	23.8	9.1	4.9	20.3	0.0	58.1	22.7	7.0	6.1	6.2	41.9	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	0.6	1.9	1.7	20.5	0.6	25.4	12.9	44.9	14.2	2.6	74.6	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	2.2	3.7	1.1	20.2	3.4	30.7	27.3	29.1	10.3	2.6	69.3	100.0
Urban- Tarai	0.8	0.6	0.8	21.6	1.4	25.2	21.3	41.9	8.1	3.5	74.8	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	33.8	18.1	4.0	6.2	1.8	63.9	11.1	15.7	5.3	4.0	36.1	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	12.7	12.5	1.7	11.8	0.8	39.7	22.4	20.9	8.3	8.7	60.3	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	24.9	9.0	5.9	10.9	0.6	51.3	19.7	23.8	2.5	2.8	48.7	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	25.8	13.7	5.3	5.1	1.6	51.4	30.6	13.4	2.1	2.4	48.6	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	8.3	8.5	0.7	7.9	2.9	28.4	31.8	30.8	3.3	5.7	71.6	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	10.6	5.1	1.6	7.5	3.5	28.3	28.8	30.5	5.0	7.4	71.7	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	5.4	3.6	2.1	9.5	0.0	20.7	28.2	39.5	3.9	7.7	79.3	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	8.6	11.2	2.1	11.2	8.5	41.6	28.1	24.5	4.7	1.1	58.4	100.0
Consumption Quintile												
Poorest	19.7	8.7	2.9	5.4	1.3	38.0	32.5	19.7	2.3	7.5	62.0	100.0
Second	16.6	9.1	2.7	10.1	2.3	40.9	28.8	21.9	2.6	5.8	59.1	100.0
Third	13.5	10.6	3.3	10.7	2.7	40.8	22.5	28.0	4.4	4.4	59.2	100.0
Fourth	10.9	7.0	1.7	13.8	2.2	35.6	24.7	30.0	6.0	3.7	64.4	100.0
Richest	4.8	3.4	2.1	16.0	2.7	29.0	18.6	37.3	11.3	3.9	71.0	100.0
Nepal	13.0	7.9	2.5	11.3	2.3	37.0	25.3	27.5	5.3	5.0	63.0	100.0

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	Source of information							Total
		Radio	Television	Newspapers/Pamphlets	Friends/Relatives	Health Workers	Text books	Other	
Gender									
Male	64.9	41.4	9.3	5.0	11.3	3.7	28.2	1.2	100.0
Female	54.2	35.9	11.8	2.5	15.2	6.4	26.9	1.3	100.0
Development Region									
Eastern	53.3	45.7	12.2	4.4	9.8	3.5	23.7	0.7	100.0
Central	56.9	35.8	16.0	4.1	16.2	3.7	22.1	2.2	100.0
Western	64.5	36.5	8.0	3.4	12.3	5.9	33.0	1.0	100.0
Mid West	62.4	41.5	2.6	3.6	11.5	6.6	33.6	0.6	100.0
Far West	64.8	32.7	5.0	1.6	15.9	9.9	34.1	0.8	100.0
Ecological Zone									
Mountains	58.2	38.2	3.8	3.1	15.9	6.9	28.6	3.6	100.0
Hills	65.3	42.2	11.8	3.4	10.9	3.9	26.5	1.3	100.0
Tarai	53.4	34.7	10.2	4.1	15.5	6.1	28.5	0.8	100.0
Urban/Rural									
Urban	76.6	31.4	21.7	5.3	9.6	3.1	27.7	1.2	100.0
Rural	54.7	41.0	6.8	3.2	14.5	5.8	27.4	1.3	100.0
Analytical Domain									
Mountains	58.2	38.2	3.8	3.1	15.9	6.9	28.6	3.6	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	85.9	26.1	35.1	5.7	7.6	1.1	23.3	1.1	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	80.7	37.0	15.2	4.8	9.8	3.5	27.7	1.9	100.0
Urban- Tarai	69.0	31.2	16.1	5.2	10.9	4.4	31.4	0.8	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	47.7	59.6	4.5	1.7	6.8	2.2	24.5	0.6	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	61.3	49.1	13.1	2.3	11.6	2.5	19.0	2.3	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	68.0	43.3	4.2	3.0	11.8	5.4	31.4	1.0	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	58.5	41.6	0.9	2.9	15.1	7.4	31.2	0.9	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	51.8	42.4	12.2	4.8	11.9	4.8	23.2	0.8	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	40.4	33.1	5.9	4.7	28.1	6.4	20.8	0.9	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	50.3	26.7	9.3	2.8	15.3	8.0	36.4	1.5	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	66.5	37.3	6.0	2.1	10.3	8.3	35.6	0.4	100.0
Consumption Quintile									
Poorest	38.5	43.6	3.4	1.9	20.6	5.9	23.7	0.9	100.0
Second	48.0	41.1	4.7	2.1	16.6	6.9	27.5	0.9	100.0
Third	55.8	42.6	5.8	2.9	15.5	5.2	26.5	1.4	100.0
Fourth	66.7	37.6	11.1	4.0	11.1	5.6	28.9	1.7	100.0
Richest	80.5	33.4	19.1	5.5	9.0	3.4	28.5	1.1	100.0
Nepal	58.9	38.6	10.6	3.7	13.3	5.1	27.5	1.3	100.0

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	230	655	134	1,019	212	811	72	1,095
Female	379	776	132	1,286	172	690	69	931
Development Region								
Eastern	294	583	124	1,001	196	697	75	968
Central	464	925	128	1,518	251	996	77	1,324
Western	339	716	128	1,182	158	583	65	806
Mid West	94	482	74	650	108	514	66	688
Far West	270	1,120	388	1,778	51	404	37	492
Ecological Zone								
Mountains	302	864	119	1,285	634	616	67	1,317
Hills	391	643	164	1,197	188	649	93	929
Tarai	225	784	100	1,110	168	807	59	1,034
Urban/Rural								
Urban	642	1,280	148	2,069	243	780	54	1,077
Rural	266	643	131	1,040	179	740	75	993
Analytical Domain								
Mountains	302	864	119	1,285	634	616	67	1,317
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	1,917	2,253	215	4,385	366	996	68	1,430
Urban-Other Hills	433	773	146	1,352	141	690	39	870
Urban- Tarai	292	1,224	131	1,647	216	698	52	966
Rural Hills- Eastern	574	431	232	1,236	385	835	225	1,445
Rural Hills- Central	214	635	183	1,032	182	555	90	827
Rural Hills- Western	354	697	106	1,157	138	577	106	822
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	59	373	165	596	72	485	66	624
Rural Tarai- Eastern	166	784	65	1,015	161	661	44	867
Rural Tarai- Central	250	734	63	1,047	179	1,218	85	1,481
Rural Tarai- Western	345	811	234	1,391	143	588	45	776
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	145	506	115	767	114	437	53	604
Consumption Quintile								
Poorest	228	497	56	781	53	568	43	663
Second	90	545	54	688	136	648	45	829
Third	225	689	112	1,025	202	909	83	1,194
Fourth	495	800	282	1,577	196	685	57	938
Richest	640	1,215	168	2,022	340	893	118	1,351
Nepal	312	722	133	1,167	191	748	70	1,010

Table 6.8: Percentage of population by type of disability

(Percent)

Disability	Type of Disability								Total
	Physical	Visual	Hearing	Visual & hearing	Speech	Mental	Multiple		
Gender									
Male	4.2	32.9	19.0	21.4	2.6	9.6	7.9	6.7	100
Female	3.0	24.9	26.2	25.9	2.1	7.4	5.6	8.0	100
Development Region									
Eastern	3.5	27.0	21.2	25.7	3.0	9.9	4.6	8.5	100
Central	3.5	26.4	24.1	23.9	3.4	7.6	8.8	5.9	100
Western	3.1	24.8	20.6	17.1	0.8	14.0	9.9	12.8	100
Mid West	4.2	37.3	15.5	30.3	0.7	6.7	4.4	5.1	100
Far West	4.1	39.0	31.7	16.9	2.5	2.9	3.9	3.0	100
Ecological Zone									
Mountains	4.9	38.0	23.5	26.6	3.4	3.5	2.3	2.7	100
Hills	3.8	26.7	23.1	23.5	2.2	9.0	7.2	8.3	100
Tarai	3.2	30.0	21.1	22.7	2.4	9.3	7.4	7.1	100
Urban/Rural									
Urban	2.6	29.8	23.1	17.2	3.4	7.9	11.6	7.0	100
Rural	3.8	29.1	22.2	24.4	2.2	8.7	6.1	7.3	100
Analytical Domain									
Mountains	4.9	38.0	23.5	26.6	3.4	3.5	2.3	2.7	100
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	2.2	30.8	21.6	21.8	3.9	6.5	12.9	2.6	100
Urban-Other Hills	3.1	30.5	16.1	16.2	4.8	9.7	9.7	13.0	100
Urban- Tarai	2.6	28.5	27.3	15.9	2.3	8.0	12.5	5.6	100
Rural Hills- Eastern	4.5	18.3	26.9	26.7	1.2	6.2	3.6	17.1	100
Rural Hills- Central	4.1	22.2	26.6	23.4	4.5	9.0	11.1	3.3	100
Rural Hills- Western	4.1	23.9	23.7	18.9	1.2	11.9	8.4	11.9	100
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	4.0	38.1	19.0	29.4	0.0	8.6	1.9	2.9	100
Rural Tarai- Eastern	3.3	29.7	19.6	27.4	3.9	12.9	2.6	3.9	100
Rural Tarai- Central	3.6	22.6	22.8	27.6	3.1	8.3	7.3	8.3	100
Rural Tarai- Western	2.0	28.4	12.8	7.6	0.0	23.3	15.4	12.5	100
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	3.8	47.9	18.9	18.5	0.0	0.0	6.6	8.0	100
Consumption Quintile									
Poorest	3.9	25.6	17.2	30.0	2.9	12.3	4.8	7.2	100
Second	4.0	34.9	26.7	15.8	1.8	8.7	4.8	7.3	100
Third	3.8	29.6	19.6	26.0	2.8	8.3	6.2	7.4	100
Fourth	3.3	27.3	25.8	22.1	1.7	6.2	9.5	7.4	100
Richest	2.8	28.0	22.8	23.0	2.7	6.1	10.4	7.0	100
Age Group									
0 - 5 years	1.0	45.9	10.0	10.6	0.0	18.6	3.9	11.0	100
6 - 14 years	2.0	32.0	14.7	21.6	2.2	10.8	9.5	9.3	100
15 - 44 years	3.0	29.1	14.1	23.1	3.3	9.8	13.2	7.4	100
45 - 59 years	6.1	27.8	29.7	23.1	1.3	9.0	1.9	7.2	100
60+ years	10.5	27.0	32.4	26.8	2.4	4.1	1.7	5.6	100
Nepal	3.6	29.2	22.3	23.4	2.4	8.6	6.8	7.3	100

Table 6.9: Percent of population reporting different methods of preventing HIV/ AIDS

	(Percent)											
	Abstain from sex	Use condom	Limit sex to one partner	Limit sex to a few partners	Avoid sex with sex workers	Avoid sex with the person having many sex partners	Avoid sex with drug users	Avoid blood transfusion	Avoid use of needles (injection)	Avoid use of blade	Other measures	Do not know
Gender												
Male	19.6	55.3	36.1	9.6	18.7	16.0	13.4	26.4	27.7	14.5	10.4	15.5
Female	17.0	45.6	35.9	8.5	13.8	15.4	10.6	25.4	26.1	13.6	10.7	21.3
Development Region												
Eastern	18.4	48.0	34.7	10.7	17.5	17.6	11.8	22.8	23.8	9.3	10.5	20.0
Central	18.8	45.4	31.1	7.6	13.7	11.6	10.4	21.8	25.1	12.4	15.1	22.2
Western	14.1	48.2	40.4	6.1	13.2	14.9	14.2	29.9	29.0	11.3	10.9	18.5
Mid West	25.1	61.4	42.9	16.6	23.5	20.0	15.2	27.8	24.6	20.8	3.8	12.8
Far West	16.2	62.2	36.7	6.1	18.4	21.2	7.9	35.8	38.6	26.5	3.8	9.9
Ecological Zone												
Mountains	16.2	49.2	32.5	4.3	13.9	10.9	7.7	24.3	19.5	10.4	11.8	23.0
Hills	18.5	49.3	35.0	8.1	14.5	14.5	12.9	26.1	26.6	10.6	10.9	17.9
Tarai	18.5	51.7	37.7	10.8	18.4	17.7	11.6	26.0	28.3	18.3	10.0	18.3
Urban/ Rural												
Urban	20.0	57.4	37.2	9.4	19.4	17.3	16.0	31.6	32.4	13.4	11.8	12.1
Rural	17.8	48.0	35.7	8.9	15.1	15.2	10.6	24.0	25.0	14.2	10.1	20.6
Analytical Domain												
Mountains	16.2	49.2	32.5	4.3	13.9	10.9	7.7	24.3	19.5	10.4	11.8	23.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	21.4	55.7	35.1	8.7	24.9	16.9	24.3	38.4	36.3	11.0	6.7	8.3
Urban-Other Hills	26.0	57.9	33.4	7.9	11.2	12.1	10.7	29.3	31.3	11.9	15.4	14.2
Urban- Tarai	15.7	58.7	41.2	10.7	20.3	20.6	13.0	28.5	30.6	16.7	13.2	13.2
Rural Hills- Eastern	16.6	44.6	28.0	11.1	14.6	14.6	11.9	21.5	21.8	8.2	9.5	20.6
Rural Hills- Central	13.8	40.0	29.2	5.2	8.9	6.8	6.2	15.6	16.6	7.7	16.8	29.8
Rural Hills- Western	14.2	44.1	41.4	6.6	8.4	17.0	12.3	25.7	25.6	8.2	14.2	18.2
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	21.8	56.6	38.1	11.0	21.2	19.1	12.5	26.7	29.0	16.9	2.1	14.9
Rural Tarai- Eastern	21.4	47.9	35.3	9.9	17.4	16.4	9.9	23.0	25.2	11.4	10.8	20.2
Rural Tarai- Central	24.2	38.3	28.5	11.0	12.0	12.9	5.8	16.8	25.8	20.3	13.2	26.4
Rural Tarai- Western	7.4	48.3	43.6	4.2	22.3	14.2	19.7	32.0	28.4	12.9	3.4	22.8
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	19.0	66.9	43.8	16.6	22.7	24.3	13.5	34.0	32.6	30.7	5.3	8.9
Consumption Quintile												
Poorest	19.6	46.2	31.6	8.0	13.8	15.1	9.9	21.7	26.5	14.4	5.8	21.8
Second	17.8	47.5	35.4	9.9	15.7	15.9	8.8	23.2	22.5	13.4	6.6	21.1
Third	15.6	46.1	35.9	9.3	16.2	14.8	10.3	23.3	23.6	13.6	9.9	22.8
Fourth	19.2	49.5	35.2	8.8	16.2	15.3	11.7	25.5	26.0	13.2	12.4	19.3
Richest	19.2	57.0	38.9	9.0	17.5	16.7	15.7	31.0	32.3	15.1	13.4	12.2
Nepal	18.3	50.4	36.0	9.0	16.2	15.7	12.0	25.9	26.9	14.0	10.6	18.4

CHAPTER VII: MATERNITY AND FAMILY PLANNING

7.1 Introduction

Fertility is one of the determinants of size and structure of population in a country. It is related to maternity, mother-child health and family planning. The maternity health and family planning are interrelated, and they together have an impact on the quality of population. The number of children ever born (or parity) affects the socio-economic condition of the people in the country. The parity data indicates how average family size varies across age groups. Family size and poverty are positively associated. Information on maternity history of the married women (15-49 years), fertility pattern and family planning practices are presented in this chapter.

Overall, decrease in fertility level (measured in terms of total fertility rate, TFR) in the last 15 years is unprecedented. The TFR decreased from 5.1 in 1995/96 to 3.4 in 2010/11. The level of knowledge and use of family planning methods have also increased over the years (Box 7.1).

7.2 Children Ever Born (CEB)

The number of “children ever born” at various ages of the mother provides one measure of fertility of a population. This measure is used with respect to a specific age group of women. For example, the average number of children born to women ages 45-49 years is the ratio of the total number of children ever born to women ages 45-49 years to the total number of women aged 45-49 years. Overall, the mean number of the children ever born per woman (45-49 years) is estimated to be 4.2.

The rural-mid and far western hills, the rural-central Tarai, the rural eastern hills and the mountains regions each has the higher number of CEB whereas the urban area of the Kathmandu valley has the lowest value of CEB to women ages 45-49 years. Not surprisingly, the urban areas have lower CEB compared to the rural area (Table 7.1).

It is interesting to note that women give birth to 2 children before completing their twenties. In other words, before completing their 30th birthday most of the women exceed their expected life time fertility. However, a slight departure in this pattern is observed in urban areas and more specifically in the Kathmandu valley.

The distribution of the mean number of CEB per woman by consumption quintile, clearly shows that the fertility of women is lower in upper quintiles compared to the lower quintiles.

7.3 Fertility Rate (TFR and ASFR)

The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. It is one of the most used indicator of fertility. Total fertility rate (TFR) is the sum of the ASFRs. Age specific fertility rates (ASFR) is calculated by dividing the number of live births to women in a specific age group by the number of women in that age group.

TFR⁶ for Nepal is estimated to be 3.4 in 2010/11. There is much disparity in the TFR between the urban and rural areas. The urban areas have below replacement level TFR whereas the rural areas show slightly greater TFR than the national average (Table 7.2).

7.4 Knowledge and Use of Family Planning

Knowledge of family planning methods is a “precursor” to use of contraception. About 83 percent of married woman (15-49 years) know about at least one of the family planning methods, 54 percent have ever used it and 39 percent are currently using some form of planning method.

In urban areas, 91 percent of married women of reproductive age know family planning methods, and in rural areas, the corresponding figure is 81 percent. The proportion of women who have ever used family planning method and who are currently using it is higher in urban areas compared to the rural areas.

Knowledge of family planning methods in teenager (15-19 years) married women is 79 percent. Knowledge of family planning methods is as high as 97 percent in the urban-hills followed by the urban-Kathmandu valley (92 percent).

Current use of family planning is highest among women of age group 35-39 years and lowest among women aged 15-19 years. The rural-central Tarai, the rural-eastern hills and the rural-mid and far western hills have least proportion of women using family planning methods currently compared with the other parts of the country.

Both awareness and use of family planning methods are positively associated with the consumption quintiles. People in the upper quintiles have more knowledge of family planning methods than those in the lower quintiles.

7.5 Type 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, 32 percent reported “laproscopy/minilap”. Other methods reported are – vasectomy (15 percent), other temporary

⁶ TFR for Nepal estimated by the direct method is 2.7 in 2010/11.

methods including pills, Depo-Provera, IUD, Norplant, diaphragm, and foam/jelly/cream (41 percent), and condom (12 percent). Laprosomy/minilap and vasectomy are the permanent methods of family planning for females and males respectively (Table 7.4).

The majority couples use temporary rather than permanent methods of family planning. More than fifty percent of teenager uses condom whereas permanent methods of family planning are more common among the older cohorts. The combination of methods changes slightly over different quintiles.

7.6 Reason for not using Family Planning Methods

Knowledge of reasons why women are not using family planning methods is critical to designing effective programmes for providing quality services. Among currently non-users of family planning methods, distribution of major reasons reported are as follows: "husband away home" (33 percent), followed by "want more children" (28 percent), "scared of side effects" (16 percent), and "husband opposed" (3 percent) and "religious reasons" (2 percent).

The fear of side effects is one of the prominent reasons for not using any family planning method. Variations among consumption quintiles are not very substantial. As expected, younger women report "want more children" while older ones report "scared of side effects" as reasons of not using any methods of family planning.

7.7 Source of Knowledge about Family Planning Methods

Knowing source of knowledge about family planning is important for implementing an effective family planning programme. Among the different sources of knowledge about family planning, radio is the most common medium of information. The majority of women, 32 percent, reported radio as the source of information about family planning methods, followed by friends/relatives (27 percent), health workers (18 percent), textbooks (8 percent), husband (7 percent), television (7 percent), and newspaper/poster (one percent). The pattern of this distribution generally holds true across development regions, ecological belts, rural areas, age groups and consumption quintiles. Text book source is more common among younger individuals as compared to the older ones.

7.8 Source of Family Planning Methods

Knowledge about sources of contraception is important for designing family planning policies and programmes. 47 percent of users of family planning methods visit public health facilities to receive those methods, followed by pharmacy (32 percent), private health facility (11 percent) and health workers (10 percent). Public health facilities and pharmacy are the main source of getting the family planning methods for all regions, zones and urban/rural areas.

Individuals at younger ages are more likely to visit pharmacy to get the family planning methods while public health facilities are more popular among older cohorts.

7.9 Place of Delivery and Birth Attendants

Babies delivered in safe and clean environment can reduce the health risk of mother and children. Majority of birth deliveries (67 percent) take place at homes, followed by hospitals or primary health facilities (32 percent). In urban areas, however, 72 percent of birth deliveries take place at primary health facilities. In the Kathmandu valley areas, a majority of birth deliveries (92 percent) take place at hospitals or primary health facilities. In rural areas, 74 percent deliveries take place at home as compared to 28 percent in urban areas. Birth delivery at home is the highest in the mountains region (85 percent) followed by the rural-mid and far western hills (84 percent). In households from upper consumption quintiles, the place of delivery is more likely to be a hospital (Table 7.9)

About 58 percent of the total births are assisted by "family members/neighbors", followed by "health practitioners" (33 percent), and TBA (7 percent). In urban areas, 66 percent of the births are assisted by health practitioners followed by family members/neighbors (27 percent). The proportion of birth attended by health practitioners is the highest in the Kathmandu valley urban areas (79 percent). The proportion of births attended by family member decreases sharply with the household consumption quintiles (Table 7.8).

7.10 Prenatal and Postnatal Care

Quality prenatal care can contribute to the prevention of maternal mortality by detecting and managing potential complications and risk factors, including pre-eclampsia, anemia, and sexually transmitted diseases. Pre-natal care also provides opportunities for women to learn the danger signs of pregnancy and delivery, to be immunized against tetanus, to learn about infant care, and to be treated for existing conditions, such as malaria and anemia.

Of all women giving live-births during the past 36 months in the country, 78 percent received some kind of pre-natal care. Of these, 84 percent of pregnant women receive pre-natal care from government health facilities while the remaining 16 percent receive the care from private health facilities. A majority of pregnant women in urban areas receive pre-natal care compared to those in rural areas (93 percent versus 76 percent). Government health facilities are more common than private health facilities for pre-natal checkups.

About 97 percent of the women from the richest consumption quintile receive prenatal care at health facilities while the comparable proportion among women in the poorest quintile is 60 percent.

On the whole, 19 percent of women who give live births receive postnatal care. Of these, 78 percent visit government health facility for the postnatal care, and the remaining 23 percent visit private health facility.

Postnatal care rates are lower than the pre-natal care rates across development regions, ecological zones, urban/rural areas and consumption quintiles (Table 7.9).

7.11 Women's Participation in Decision Making

Women's empowerment can be measured by their decision making "autonomy". Women's participation in the household decision making process is an indicator of this autonomy.

The survey for the first time sought information on women's participation in fifteen types of different household decisions: children's education, choice of school for children, personal (her own) health care, pre-natal care, use and method of family planning, children's health care, expenditure on food, other household expenditure, selling household goods (including livestock), crop cultivation, receiving credit, use of loans, leaving home for job, and use of remittances received. The questions were asked to spouse of male household head (Section 9D) or the female household head (Section 15D).

In all the household decisions specified in the survey, about seven in ten women are "involved a lot" while a half of them actually made final decisions jointly with their spouse. A similar pattern exists in the urban and rural areas (Table 7.10).

Box 7.1: Summary statistics of maternity and family planning			
Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
Average number of children ever born to women (45 -49 years)	5.3	4.8	4.2
Total fertility rate (TFR)	5.1	3.6	3.4
Percent of :			
Pregnant woman receiving any prenatal checkup		57.1	78.2
Mothers receiving any postnatal checkup		12.9	19.5
Knowledge and use of family planning methods			
Married women (15-49 years) who know of family planning methods	59.7	76.7	82.6
Couples who have ever used any family planning methods	20.4	45.9	54.2
Couples who are currently using family planning methods	14.8	38.3	39.1
Percent of married couples using permanent method of family planning			
Males (vasectomy)	58.5	19.8	14.7
Females (laproscopy/minilab)		33.0	32.0

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

	Age group							Total
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	
Development Region								
Eastern	0.1	0.8	1.8	2.8	3.4	4.0	4.4	2.0
Central	0.1	0.9	2.0	2.8	3.4	3.6	4.0	2.0
Western	0.1	0.9	2.1	2.6	3.5	3.8	4.0	2.1
Mid West	0.1	1.0	2.5	3.5	4.1	4.4	4.8	2.3
Far West	0.1	1.0	2.3	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.7	2.3
Ecological Zone								
Mountains	0.1	0.8	2.2	3.7	4.5	4.4	5.3	2.4
Hills	0.1	0.8	1.9	2.7	3.4	3.7	4.0	2.0
Tarai	0.1	1.0	2.1	3.1	3.5	4.0	4.3	2.2
Urban/Rural								
Urban	0.1	0.6	1.4	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.3	1.6
Rural	0.1	1.0	2.2	3.1	3.8	4.1	4.5	2.2
Analytical Domain								
Mountains	0.1	0.8	2.2	3.7	4.5	4.4	5.3	2.4
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.2
Urban-Other Hills	0.1	0.6	1.6	2.3	2.8	3.5	3.5	1.7
Urban- Tarai	0.1	0.8	1.7	2.7	3.1	3.7	3.7	1.9
Rural Hills- Eastern	0.1	0.7	1.6	2.5	3.7	4.2	5.1	2.1
Rural Hills- Central	0.1	0.8	2.2	2.9	3.7	3.8	4.1	2.0
Rural Hills- Western	0.1	1.1	2.2	2.6	3.6	3.5	4.0	2.2
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	0.1	1.2	2.5	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.9	2.4
Rural Tarai- Eastern	0.1	1.0	2.0	3.0	3.2	3.8	4.1	2.1
Rural Tarai- Central	0.2	1.4	2.4	3.3	3.9	4.0	4.9	2.4
Rural Tarai- Western	0.1	0.7	2.2	3.1	3.8	4.5	4.4	2.2
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	0.1	1.0	2.3	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.4	2.2
Consumption Quintile								
Poorest	0.1	1.4	2.7	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.5	2.7
Second	0.1	1.2	2.5	3.4	4.1	4.7	5.3	2.4
Third	0.1	1.0	2.0	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.9	2.1
Fourth	0.1	0.8	1.7	2.5	3.2	3.6	3.8	1.9
Richest	0.0	0.4	1.3	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.1	1.6
Nepal	0.1	0.9	2.0	2.9	3.6	3.9	4.2	2.1

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

Age group	Urban	Rural	Nepal
15 - 19	0.04	0.09	0.09
20 - 24	0.20	0.27	0.25
25 - 29	0.13	0.18	0.17
30 - 34	0.07	0.10	0.10
35 - 39	0.03	0.06	0.05
40 - 44	0.00	0.04	0.03
45 - 49	0.01	0.00	0.00
TFR	2.39	3.70	3.43

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			
Eastern	84.5	51.1	38.8
Central	77.3	51.3	39.6
Western	89.9	60.5	39.1
Mid West	88.2	58.4	41.3
Far West	77.6	52.2	33.9
Ecological Zone			
Mountains	81.2	50.5	34.8
Hills	85.5	59.5	40.3
Tarai	80.6	49.8	38.5
Urban/Rural			
Urban	90.8	65.8	48.2
Rural	80.9	51.2	36.8
Analytical Domain			
Mountains	81.2	50.5	34.8
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	92.1	68.3	50.2
Urban-Other Hills	97.4	75.9	53.7
Urban- Tarai	86.8	58.9	44.3
Rural Hills- Eastern	76.8	45.1	31.1
Rural Hills- Central	82.8	60.2	43.9
Rural Hills- Western	89.8	63.0	37.3
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	78.5	49.1	32.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	88.9	51.3	40.6
Rural Tarai- Central	64.9	36.3	30.2
Rural Tarai- Western	85.8	47.5	36.1
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	89.1	68.0	48.2
Consumption Quintile			
Poorest	73.3	40.5	29.0
Second	80.0	49.0	37.0
Third	82.1	51.7	36.9
Fourth	86.3	59.4	43.5
Richest	90.2	66.5	46.7
Age groups			
15 - 19 years	78.7	21.9	13.9
20 - 24 years	85.9	39.0	22.7
25 - 29 years	84.8	56.5	37.4
30 - 34 years	87.0	65.4	48.3
35 - 39 years	85.6	65.1	50.8
40 - 44 years	74.1	58.5	46.7
45 - 49 years	76.6	55.8	43.7
Nepal	82.8	54.1	39.1

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

(Percent)

	Condom	Other Temporary	Vasectomy	Laproscopy/ Minilap	Traditional	Total
Development Region						
Eastern	8.6	48.8	6.0	35.4	1.2	100.0
Central	9.6	42.0	14.6	33.2	0.7	100.0
Western	14.3	31.4	22.8	30.8	0.8	100.0
Mid West	14.6	45.0	17.5	22.0	1.0	100.0
Far West	19.4	27.0	14.9	38.2	0.4	100.0
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	15.3	48.5	29.8	5.5	1.0	100.0
Hills	14.0	47.7	21.7	15.8	0.8	100.0
Tarai	9.2	33.4	6.7	49.7	0.9	100.0
Urban/ Rural						
Urban	16.1	42.3	12.5	27.5	1.4	100.0
Rural	10.3	40.1	15.4	33.5	0.6	100.0
Analytical Domain						
Mountains	15.3	48.5	29.8	5.5	1.0	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	19.4	63.9	5.7	10.2	0.8	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	15.0	34.2	26.3	23.5	0.9	100.0
Urban- Tarai	14.4	31.3	8.7	43.4	2.3	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	8.3	70.9	10.3	10.5	0.0	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	8.9	50.6	25.7	13.8	1.0	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	16.1	31.5	31.9	19.2	1.3	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	15.8	46.0	21.7	16.5	0.0	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	6.8	42.8	3.7	46.2	0.5	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	3.7	24.7	6.7	64.9	0.0	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	7.2	34.5	8.6	49.7	0.0	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	15.8	34.3	7.5	40.9	1.5	100.0
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	8.4	46.9	14.9	29.4	0.3	100.0
Second	10.9	44.9	9.8	34.0	0.5	100.0
Third	10.8	36.1	13.1	39.6	0.3	100.0
Fourth	10.3	38.9	17.8	31.8	1.2	100.0
Richest	16.0	39.5	16.3	26.8	1.3	100.0
Age groups						
15 - 19 years	58.8	34.4	0.0	4.5	2.3	100.0
20 - 24 years	27.1	58.5	2.3	11.4	0.7	100.0
25 - 29 years	14.3	54.7	9.0	21.9	0.2	100.0
30 - 34 years	10.3	44.7	11.5	32.7	0.8	100.0
35 - 39 years	7.4	34.4	21.0	36.6	0.5	100.0
40 - 44 years	5.4	33.8	18.3	40.5	2.0	100.0
45 - 49 years	2.8	18.2	27.3	51.2	0.6	100.0
Nepal	11.7	40.7	14.7	32.0	0.8	100.0

Table 7.5: Distribution of reasons for not using any family planning methods

(Percent)

	Not available	Too expensive	Husband away	Want more children	Religious reason	Scared of side effect	Husband does not want	Other	Total
Development Region									
Eastern	0.6	0.9	32.0	27.5	1.0	20.4	3.6	13.9	100.0
Central	0.6	0.4	22.7	33.2	1.4	15.3	3.0	23.5	100.0
Western	0.0	0.7	41.3	21.3	3.7	11.0	3.0	19.0	100.0
Mid West	2.6	0.9	34.3	30.4	2.4	16.8	4.4	8.1	100.0
Far West	2.3	1.3	43.1	24.5	0.3	14.6	2.1	11.7	100.0
Ecological Zone									
Mountains	2.2	0.0	29.0	32.8	0.7	16.7	5.3	13.3	100.0
Hills	1.0	0.5	36.4	23.6	0.4	16.1	2.8	19.1	100.0
Tarai	0.6	1.1	29.4	31.5	3.4	15.0	3.3	15.7	100.0
Urban/ Rural									
Urban	0.1	0.7	26.3	23.2	2.0	21.6	2.0	24.0	100.0
Rural	1.1	0.7	34.0	29.1	1.8	14.2	3.6	15.5	100.0
Analytical Domain									
Mountains	2.2	0.0	29.0	32.8	0.7	16.7	5.3	13.3	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	0.3	0.0	18.5	15.5	0.7	29.7	1.7	33.6	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	0.0	1.6	36.6	23.0	0.5	15.9	0.6	21.8	100.0
Urban- Tarai	0.0	0.7	25.9	28.3	3.7	19.6	2.7	19.1	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	0.7	0.7	31.8	27.7	0.0	21.4	4.3	13.4	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	0.6	0.6	26.9	30.9	0.6	12.4	2.4	25.6	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	0.0	0.0	49.7	18.7	0.0	10.0	2.8	18.8	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	3.9	0.4	41.1	26.1	0.9	16.0	4.3	7.4	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	0.9	0.9	32.0	28.9	0.9	19.4	3.0	14.1	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	0.5	0.5	20.6	43.2	2.1	10.4	4.2	18.4	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	0.0	1.6	31.7	24.5	10.5	12.0	3.6	16.1	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	1.7	2.4	42.5	26.4	2.4	12.7	2.9	9.0	100.0
Consumption Quintile									
Poorest	1.9	0.2	34.0	24.3	2.3	20.6	3.4	13.3	100.0
Second	0.5	1.4	27.9	29.9	2.7	17.0	5.9	14.6	100.0
Third	1.4	1.2	36.2	29.2	2.3	12.5	2.6	14.5	100.0
Fourth	0.4	0.6	33.7	32.8	1.2	12.1	2.8	16.6	100.0
Richest	0.4	0.2	30.5	23.8	1.1	16.7	1.9	25.4	100.0
Age groups									
15 - 19 years	0.4	0.0	24.1	60.6	1.3	4.7	1.0	8.0	100.0
20 - 24 years	0.5	0.6	36.4	41.1	0.8	9.3	2.2	9.2	100.0
25 - 29 years	0.3	0.4	41.4	26.4	1.8	14.9	2.9	11.9	100.0
30 - 34 years	0.5	0.7	37.9	20.0	2.2	21.4	5.0	12.2	100.0
35 - 39 years	1.8	1.5	35.8	11.2	1.8	22.4	5.2	20.4	100.0
40 - 44 years	2.2	0.8	14.8	11.7	3.1	23.6	3.6	40.2	100.0
45 - 49 years	2.4	1.8	11.0	5.2	4.6	22.3	3.9	48.8	100.0
Nepal	0.9	0.7	32.5	28.0	1.9	15.6	3.2	17.1	100.0

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

	(Percent)								
	Radio	Tele- vision	Newspapers/ posters	Friends/ relatives	Health worker	husband	text- book	Other	Total
Development Region									
Eastern	32.7	7.3	1.6	30.7	12.8	7.8	6.7	0.4	100.0
Central	26.1	11.9	1.4	31.5	16.7	5.5	6.5	0.4	100.0
Western	33.1	6.1	1.0	24.2	17.2	6.2	12.1	0.2	100.0
Mid West	45.2	1.4	0.5	16.6	22.7	7.7	5.6	0.3	100.0
Far West	22.8	2.1	0.5	20.4	29.0	13.1	11.9	0.0	100.0
Ecological Zone									
Mountains	24.6	2.7	0.8	25.5	32.2	7.2	6.1	0.9	100.0
Hills	38.0	10.4	1.1	19.9	14.7	6.9	8.6	0.4	100.0
Tarai	26.2	5.2	1.3	33.3	18.7	7.3	7.8	0.2	100.0
Urban/ Rural									
Urban	31.6	16.7	2.8	19.6	11.2	5.0	12.8	0.3	100.0
Rural	31.4	4.8	0.7	28.8	19.6	7.7	6.7	0.3	100.0
Analytical Domain									
Mountains	24.6	2.7	0.8	25.5	32.2	7.2	6.1	0.9	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	27.6	34.2	4.0	14.8	5.8	2.0	11.3	0.5	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	34.4	9.8	0.7	20.5	15.2	4.7	14.2	0.5	100.0
Urban- Tarai	32.2	8.9	3.3	22.5	12.5	7.4	13.2	0.0	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	44.0	4.2	1.3	19.3	12.7	9.3	8.0	1.2	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	39.6	11.7	0.0	22.1	16.2	6.1	3.7	0.5	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	39.9	5.6	1.1	22.5	13.6	6.1	11.2	0.0	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	40.8	0.5	0.0	18.3	22.5	12.7	5.3	0.0	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	27.6	6.5	1.0	39.2	12.5	8.0	5.1	0.2	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	15.3	2.5	1.4	46.7	22.0	7.4	4.8	0.0	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	21.4	5.4	0.0	30.8	24.9	6.9	10.0	0.6	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	38.5	3.0	0.5	17.3	26.0	6.0	8.4	0.3	100.0
Consumption Quintile									
Poorest	26.0	2.1	0.1	40.2	20.8	8.1	2.4	0.3	100.0
Second	28.7	2.8	1.3	34.3	21.7	7.8	3.1	0.2	100.0
Third	33.0	3.4	0.6	28.5	17.3	9.8	7.0	0.4	100.0
Fourth	34.6	8.5	1.1	20.5	18.1	6.2	10.8	0.2	100.0
Richest	32.9	16.6	2.2	16.6	12.8	4.5	13.8	0.5	100.0
Age groups									
15 - 19 years	26.8	4.5	2.5	29.5	8.8	7.1	20.3	0.6	100.0
20 - 24 years	28.7	8.5	1.3	22.3	13.0	8.4	17.8	0.0	100.0
25 - 29 years	31.0	8.4	1.1	24.9	16.6	8.2	9.4	0.4	100.0
30 - 34 years	32.4	8.0	0.8	28.6	19.2	6.0	4.8	0.2	100.0
35 - 39 years	30.7	6.4	0.9	27.4	23.8	7.4	3.0	0.3	100.0
40 - 44 years	35.3	5.7	1.7	28.2	20.7	6.4	1.5	0.4	100.0
45 - 49 years	35.9	8.3	0.4	30.7	18.4	4.6	1.0	0.6	100.0
Nepal	31.5	7.4	1.2	26.8	17.8	7.1	8.0	0.3	100.0

Table 7.7: Distribution of sources of getting family planning methods

(Percent)

	Public health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	Health worker	Others	Total
Development Region						
Eastern	45.2	6.8	29.2	17.3	1.5	100.0
Central	49.0	12.2	31.9	5.5	1.3	100.0
Western	39.4	10.6	38.9	10.1	1.0	100.0
Mid West	57.1	11.6	20.1	10.6	0.6	100.0
Far West	44.2	11.6	39.0	5.2	0.0	100.0
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	73.1	1.9	23.1	1.9	0.0	100.0
Hills	48.8	11.8	29.4	8.7	1.2	100.0
Tarai	41.3	10.2	34.6	12.8	1.1	100.0
Urban/ Rural						
Urban	25.5	18.7	49.8	4.2	1.7	100.0
Rural	55.5	7.4	24.2	12.0	0.9	100.0
Analytical Domain						
Mountains	73.1	1.9	23.1	1.9	0.0	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	26.1	21.8	47.7	2.0	2.4	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	26.3	14.4	53.0	5.4	0.9	100.0
Urban- Tarai	22.7	18.3	51.3	6.3	1.4	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	59.1	2.6	11.7	26.6	0.0	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	67.4	9.7	17.6	3.5	1.8	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	47.3	6.8	31.1	13.5	1.4	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	64.1	11.3	15.4	9.1	0.0	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	45.9	6.4	28.6	16.9	2.1	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	55.1	2.2	25.6	17.1	0.0	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	46.5	10.3	31.1	12.1	0.0	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	40.3	13.0	34.7	11.0	1.0	100.0
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	64.5	8.5	15.6	10.7	0.7	100.0
Second	57.7	8.4	21.2	12.7	0.0	100.0
Third	44.2	8.9	28.3	16.5	2.1	100.0
Fourth	50.7	8.9	32.3	7.8	0.3	100.0
Richest	30.9	15.2	46.4	5.3	2.2	100.0
Age groups						
15 - 19 years	34.4	3.0	57.6	2.5	2.5	100.0
20 - 24 years	36.4	12.7	39.1	11.8	0.0	100.0
25 - 29 years	48.6	12.4	30.5	8.4	0.2	100.0
30 - 34 years	46.3	11.7	30.4	8.9	2.7	100.0
35 - 39 years	54.2	8.0	23.7	12.5	1.6	100.0
40 - 44 years	54.6	8.5	25.5	11.0	0.3	100.0
45 - 49 years	53.9	9.9	24.2	11.0	0.9	100.0
Nepal	47.4	10.5	31.1	9.9	1.1	100.0

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

(Percent)

	Place of delivery				Assistance at delivery			
	Home	Primary health facility	Hospital/Private hospital	Other	Family member/Neighbour	Traditional birth attendant	Health practioner	None and other
Development Region								
Eastern	61.4	5.8	32.2	0.7	49.7	8.7	40.0	1.6
Central	66.0	3.3	29.1	1.6	54.5	9.0	34.4	2.1
Western	64.7	6.9	27.1	1.3	57.6	4.6	36.2	1.6
Mid West	76.6	9.1	13.9	0.4	77.2	2.9	18.8	1.2
Far West	72.8	6.5	18.3	2.4	60.5	9.5	28.5	1.5
Ecological Zone								
Mountains	84.7	8.1	6.4	0.9	78.5	5.2	15.4	0.8
Hills	67.0	5.8	26.3	0.9	58.9	6.0	33.1	2.0
Tarai	64.5	5.2	28.8	1.6	54.2	8.7	35.5	1.6
Urban/Rural								
Urban	27.8	2.2	69.5	0.5	27.0	5.1	66.2	1.6
Rural	73.8	6.3	18.6	1.4	63.4	7.7	27.2	1.7
Analytical Domain								
Mountains	84.7	8.1	6.4	0.9	78.5	5.2	15.4	0.8
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	7.4	0.0	91.9	0.8	19.5	0.7	79.0	0.8
Urban-Other Hills	28.5	2.3	69.3	0.0	23.9	3.5	71.5	1.2
Urban- Tarai	38.1	3.1	58.3	0.6	32.2	8.3	57.1	2.4
Rural Hills- Eastern	72.9	12.2	13.6	1.3	57.9	11.2	31.0	0.0
Rural Hills- Central	74.6	3.5	21.9	0.0	63.1	7.9	24.6	4.4
Rural Hills- Western	73.1	7.1	18.0	1.8	61.3	7.2	29.7	1.8
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	84.3	6.7	8.0	1.0	76.9	4.0	17.1	2.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	60.6	3.8	34.9	0.7	50.9	6.8	40.8	1.5
Rural Tarai- Central	77.2	3.0	17.3	2.5	59.4	12.1	27.0	1.5
Rural Tarai- Western	69.4	8.8	20.8	1.0	66.4	1.9	29.7	2.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	58.4	12.7	27.1	1.9	57.7	8.4	33.0	1.0
Consumption Quintile								
Poorest	83.7	4.5	9.8	1.9	69.5	10.1	17.0	3.4
Second	77.3	5.4	16.5	0.7	66.2	7.8	24.6	1.4
Third	66.8	7.1	24.4	1.7	60.4	4.7	34.4	0.4
Fourth	52.4	7.2	39.9	0.4	42.9	7.3	48.0	1.8
Richest	25.7	4.2	68.9	1.2	30.4	3.5	65.9	0.2
Nepal	67.1	5.7	25.9	1.3	58.1	7.3	32.9	1.7

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

(Percent)

	Per-Natal Care			Post-Natal Care		
	Percent consulting	Government health facility	Private health facility	Percent consulting	Government health facility	Private health facility
Development Region						
Eastern	84.9	85.5	14.5	16.6	86.6	13.4
Central	75.1	74.9	25.1	23.5	68.0	32.0
Western	86.3	90.1	9.9	17.8	84.0	16.0
Mid West	72.7	94.6	5.4	16.4	87.1	12.9
Far West	69.3	86.2	13.8	18.5	78.9	21.1
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	63.8	100.0	0.0	18.7	100.0	0.0
Hills	76.1	89.3	10.7	23.0	86.1	13.9
Tarai	82.1	78.3	21.7	16.6	63.7	36.3
Urban/Rural						
Urban	92.8	72.8	27.2	30.7	79.0	21.0
Rural	75.7	86.5	13.5	17.5	77.0	23.0
Analytical Domain						
Mountains	63.8	100.0	0.0	18.7	100.0	0.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	94.8	72.4	27.6	61.3	81.8	18.2
Urban-Other Hills	94.3	74.9	25.1	18.3	87.4	12.6
Urban- Tarai	91.1	71.4	28.6	20.6	70.5	29.5
Rural Hills- Eastern	79.0	98.4	1.6	19.9	100.0	0.0
Rural Hills- Central	69.4	87.3	12.7	28.7	84.9	15.1
Rural Hills- Western	82.9	95.6	4.4	14.3	87.3	12.7
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	63.5	93.8	6.2	16.1	84.4	15.6
Rural Tarai- Eastern	86.5	82.7	17.3	12.9	76.8	23.2
Rural Tarai- Central	73.1	70.3	29.7	16.1	46.5	53.5
Rural Tarai- Western	87.1	89.8	10.2	20.9	76.2	23.8
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	86.4	88.3	11.7	16.4	72.0	28.0
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest	59.5	86.1	13.9	11.7	77.0	23.0
Second	78.8	90.8	9.2	17.1	84.9	15.1
Third	83.4	84.5	15.5	18.8	87.9	12.1
Fourth	90.5	81.8	18.2	24.9	73.6	26.4
Richest	96.7	72.3	27.7	36.8	65.3	34.7
Nepal	78.1	84.2	15.8	19.4	77.5	22.5

Table 7.10: Distribution of women (household head or spouse of household head) involved in the decision

Household decision	Make decision	Involvement			Final decision			
		A lot	little	No	Me	My spouse	Both	Other
Nepal								
Up to what grade to send children to school/collage	53.9	72.0	27.1	0.8	14.2	15.7	57.8	12.3
In which school/collage the children send	55.1	71.9	26.9	1.2	14.1	15.6	56.3	14.0
Accessing health care for self	71.9	81.4	18.3	0.4	27.8	11.9	51.5	8.8
Accessing health care during pregnancy	11.8	78.8	20.3	1.0	24.5	9.6	56.3	9.6
How many children to have	19.6	78.2	21.1	0.7	17.4	10.7	66.3	5.6
Which contraceptive method to use	18.0	81.5	17.4	1.1	23.4	10.0	62.4	4.2
Accessing health care for children	61.6	79.1	20.5	0.5	20.5	10.5	55.6	13.4
Spending on food	83.3	78.1	21.3	0.7	28.1	12.6	48.6	10.8
Spending on major household items	71.9	75.7	23.2	1.1	23.5	15.8	49.9	10.8
Selling household assets	45.8	70.8	27.9	1.3	18.7	18.6	51.6	11.1
Which crops to grow	65.5	76.0	23.2	0.8	20.4	12.3	53.1	14.2
To take loans	54.8	70.8	27.4	1.9	15.2	21.5	51.7	11.6
How to use loans	51.4	69.9	28.3	1.8	14.4	19.9	54.1	11.5
To migrate for employment	23.9	69.3	29.5	1.3	8.5	17.8	48.2	25.5
How to use remittance	23.3	80.1	19.1	0.8	22.2	9.9	44.7	23.2
Urban								
Up to what grade to send children to school/collage	45.5	73.2	26.6	0.2	16.1	14.2	60.8	8.9
In which school/collage the children send	50.5	72.7	26.4	0.9	16.1	14.8	58.1	11.0
Accessing health care for self	70.5	84.2	15.7	0.1	33.0	11.4	49.4	6.3
Accessing health care during pregnancy	10.2	78.9	19.8	1.3	23.7	9.5	60.7	6.0
How many children to have	17.1	76.5	22.7	0.7	15.7	12.0	68.6	3.6
Which contraceptive method to use	20.0	80.9	18.5	0.6	25.0	12.4	59.9	2.7
Accessing health care for children	56.9	83.4	16.5	0.2	23.5	9.9	57.2	9.5
Spending on food	78.0	84.2	15.5	0.4	35.1	9.3	46.8	8.8
Spending on major household items	67.7	81.1	17.9	1.1	30.2	12.6	48.7	8.5
Selling household assets	23.0	73.4	26.0	0.6	24.3	15.9	49.2	10.6
Which crops to grow	29.2	75.3	23.7	1.0	27.4	13.3	46.6	12.8
To take loans	38.3	72.7	26.0	1.3	16.4	20.4	54.7	8.5
How to use loans	36.1	72.3	26.5	1.3	16.2	18.1	56.8	9.0
To migrate for employment	14.3	69.9	29.4	0.7	14.2	18.9	49.3	17.6
How to use remittance	17.1	84.9	14.7	0.4	38.2	8.7	40.4	12.7
Rural								
Up to what grade to send children to school/collage	56.1	71.8	27.3	1.0	13.8	16.0	57.2	13.0
In which school/collage the children send	56.2	71.7	27.0	1.3	13.6	15.8	55.9	14.7
Accessing health care for self	72.3	80.7	18.9	0.4	26.5	12.0	52.1	9.5
Accessing health care during pregnancy	12.3	78.7	20.4	0.9	24.7	9.6	55.4	10.4
How many children to have	20.2	78.6	20.8	0.6	17.8	10.5	65.7	6.0
Which contraceptive method to use	17.5	81.7	17.1	1.2	23.0	9.3	63.1	4.6
Accessing health care for children	62.8	78.1	21.4	0.5	19.8	10.6	55.3	14.3
Spending on food	84.7	76.6	22.7	0.7	26.5	13.3	49.0	11.2
Spending on major household items	72.9	74.4	24.4	1.1	21.9	16.6	50.2	11.4
Selling household assets	51.7	70.5	28.2	1.3	18.1	19.0	51.9	11.1
Which crops to grow	74.8	76.1	23.2	0.7	19.7	12.2	53.7	14.4
To take loans	59.0	70.4	27.6	2.0	15.0	21.7	51.2	12.1
How to use loans	55.3	69.5	28.6	1.9	14.1	20.3	53.7	12.0
To migrate for employment	26.4	69.2	29.5	1.3	7.7	17.7	48.0	26.6
How to use remittance	24.8	79.2	19.9	0.9	19.4	10.2	45.5	25.0

CHAPTER VIII: MIGRATION AND ABSENTEES

8.1 Migrants

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 migrant. The Village Development Committee (VDC) or Municipality, in this survey, has been considered as the migration boundary within the country.

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.

For a person who migrated several times, only the last movement is considered. Internal migrants are 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 the latter two surveys all of the household members 5 years and older were asked about migration.

During the past 7 years (between 2003/04 and 2010/11), the proportion of migrant population remained almost constant. Gender differentials have, however, changed. A summary statistics of migrant population and population away from home is presented in Box 8.1.

8.1.1 Status of migrants

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 rates for males and females are 36 and 38 percent respectively (Table 8.1).

Proportion of life time migrants for urban areas is higher than for rural areas. About 51 percent of the urban population is not born in their current place of residence, while the corresponding figure for rural area is 33 percent.

Among the ecological belts, the rate of migration is the highest in the Tarai (42 percent). Among analytic domains, the Kathmandu valley urban ranks the first with regard to the rate of migration (53 percent). The rate of migration increases with the household consumption quintiles.

8.1.2 Origin of migration

Origin of migration refers to the previous place of usual residence from where the migrant has moved to the present place (destination). Overall, out of every 100 migrants in the country, 81 have come from rural areas, 7 from urban areas and 12 from abroad. The distribution of migrant population by origin of migration is presented in Table 8.2. Among ecological belts, the percentage of migrants from abroad is the highest in the Tarai belt (18 percent). The rate of migration (from abroad) increases for the lower consumption quintiles.

8.1.3 Reasons for migration

Among migrants, a majority (53 percent) ascribed the reason of migration to "marriage". This is followed by "family reason" (27 percent), "easier life style" (7 percent), "education and training" (5 percent), "looking for job" (4 percent) and others (4 percent).

The proportion of migrants reporting "marriage" as the primary reason for migration is more than twice in rural areas (62 percent) than the same in urban areas (28 percent).

The proportion of the migrants reporting "marriage" as the primary reason for migration increases for the richer consumption quintiles while the proportion reporting "family reason" decreases for the migrants in richer quintiles.

8.2 Absentees

For the purpose of the NLSS-III, an "absentee" is an individual who is considered by the reporting household as its member at the time of the interview but who is excluded from the survey-definition of household membership because of his/her prolonged absence (that is, he/she was away from the household for more than 6 months out of the last 12 months, or has recently left and is expected to be away for more than 6 months⁷, and will return to the same household in the future). Persons who have separated from the household and are now part of another household in Nepal are not considered as absentees⁸.

8.2.1 Absentees as a proportion of total population

Overall, about 20 percent of the total population (including absentees now living abroad)⁹ is absentee population (Table 8.4). Among the ecological belts, the proportion of absentee population is the highest in the mountains belt. Among broad age groups, the proportion is the highest in the age group 15 to 29 years. The proportion of absentee population rises steadily for the richer consumption quintiles.

8.2.2 Absentees by place of current residence

Almost 57 percent of the total absentee population is currently residing within Nepal while the remaining 43 percent is residing outside Nepal (Table 8.5). Among ecological belts, the highest

⁷ Due to misreporting by households, absentees might include the children born overseas to absentees. According to the survey definition, such children should be excluded because they were never members of the reporting household.

⁸ Absentees and persons who have left one household to live permanently elsewhere would be enumerated in their new location if they satisfied the 6 months criterion in their new location. Consequently, there is no conceptual omission or duplication in determining the population within Nepal. Absentees who have moved outside Nepal are excluded from the Nepal population.

⁹ Absentees now in Nepal are not added into the denominator when calculating these percentages because (as explained in the preceding footnote) they should already be included elsewhere in Nepal if surveyed in their new location

proportion of absentee population (70 percent) in the mountains belt is currently residing within Nepal, followed by the hills belt (59 percent) and the Tarai (52 percent). Among development regions, the highest proportion of absentee population (69 percent) in the central region is currently residing within Nepal, while the least proportion is in the western region (49 percent). The proportion of absentees (currently residing within Nepal) increases with the household consumption quintiles.

8.2.3 Absentees by reason for absence

About 21 percent of the total population aged 5 years and above (including absentees abroad) is absent from their household - the corresponding proportions for males and females are 32 and 11 percent respectively (Table 8.6). Of the total absentee population, 20 percent have left home due to “family” reasons, 21 percent due to “study or training” purposes, 27 percent due to “working” purposes and the rest 32 percent have left home due to “other” reasons. “Study” as a reason of absence increases sharply for the richer consumption quintiles.

8.2.4 Households having absentee

Overall, 53 percent of the households have at least one absentee living currently within or outside the country. The percentage of households having at least one absentee outside the country is 33 and 28 percent households have at least one absentee currently living within the country. The percentage of households with at least one absentee increases with the household consumption quintiles. There is not much difference, however, in the proportion of absentees living abroad with regard to household consumption quintiles (Table 8.7).

8.3 Children Away From Home

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

Of the total children aged less than 15 years, about 11 percent are away from home at the time of enumeration. Comparatively a higher proportion of boys are away from home (Table 8.8).

8.3.1 Reason for absence of children

Of the total children, who are absent from home, 59 percent have left home due to “family” reasons, 31 percent for “study or training”, and 11 percent due to “other” reasons. The proportion of children away from home for “working” purposes is negligible. Among boys, about one in three is absent from home for “study” while about one in four girls is away from home for the same reason (Table 8.8).

Box 8.1: Summary statistics of migration of population, 2003/04 - 2010/11		
Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey	
	2003/04	2010/11
Percent of migrant population		
Both sexes	36.6	36.9
Males	50.1	36.1
Females	21.6	37.5
Percent of migrants from rural areas	81.5	81.2
Percent of migrants from urban areas	5.8	7.0
Percent of migrants from other countries	12.7	11.8
Reason for migration		
Family reason	75.2	79.4
Education/training	2.6	4.8
Looking for job	6.8	3.5
Easier life style	11.6	7.0
Other reasons	3.8	4.2
Absentees (all ages) as a percentage of total population (including absentees abroad)		
Both sexes	-	20.3
Males	-	29.8
Females	-	10.9
Absentees as a percentage of total population (including absentees abroad)		
Under 5 years	-	11.2
5 to 14 years	-	11.1
15 years and above	-	
Percentage of absentees (all ages) by place of current residence		
Within Nepal		56.9
Outside Nepal		43.1

Table 8.1: Percentage of migrant population by sex

	Male	Female	Total
Development Region			
Eastern	22.8	52.8	39.3
Central	22.4	52.9	38.8
Western	18.9	52.1	37.2
Mid West	14.5	35.7	26.0
Far West	21.6	50.5	37.8
Ecological Zone			
Mountains	5.7	35.8	22.0
Hills	19.9	45.0	33.6
Tarai	23.7	57.3	42.0
Urban/ Rural			
Urban	42.2	58.6	50.9
Rural	15.3	48.3	33.4
Analytical Domain			
Mountains	5.7	35.8	22.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	49.4	55.9	52.7
Urban-Other Hills	40.1	59.3	50.4
Urban- Tarai	38.3	60.4	50.1
Rural Hills- Eastern	10.3	44.1	28.5
Rural Hills- Central	16.8	40.2	29.7
Rural Hills- Western	10.9	47.4	31.3
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	7.2	34.2	22.4
Rural Tarai- Eastern	26.5	56.6	43.2
Rural Tarai- Central	12.2	61.5	38.5
Rural Tarai- Western	18.9	53.9	38.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	30.4	49.2	40.7
Consumption Quintile			
Poorest	7.8	39.1	25.3
Second	12.1	45.1	29.9
Third	15.2	48.8	33.5
Fourth	22.5	54.8	40.1
Richest	43.3	62.8	53.7
Nepal	20.8	50.3	36.9

Table 8.2: Distribution of migrant population by origin of migration

	(Percent)			
	Urban	Rural	External	Total
Development Region				
Eastern	5.5	81.7	12.8	100.0
Central	10.2	77.3	12.5	100.0
Western	4.8	81.7	13.5	100.0
Mid West	3.9	88.5	7.6	100.0
Far West	5.2	87.8	7.0	100.0
Ecological Zone				
Mountains	3.5	91.8	4.7	100.0
Hills	9.6	85.7	4.6	100.0
Tarai	5.3	77.0	17.7	100.0
Urban/ Rural				
Urban	15.9	73.5	10.6	100.0
Rural	3.6	84.0	12.3	100.0
Analytical Domain				
Mountains	3.5	91.8	4.7	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	22.4	72.0	5.5	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	16.0	79.6	4.4	100.0
Urban- Tarai	11.2	71.0	17.8	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	2.8	93.4	3.8	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	8.1	88.9	3.1	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	1.9	91.8	6.3	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	1.9	94.2	3.8	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	4.4	79.5	16.1	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	2.4	77.6	20.1	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	2.3	72.7	25.0	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	6.1	85.0	8.9	100.0
Consumption Quintile				
Poorest	3.3	79.5	17.2	100.0
Second	3.6	79.9	16.5	100.0
Third	3.2	81.3	15.5	100.0
Fourth	6.4	84.0	9.6	100.0
Richest	12.9	80.5	6.6	100.0
Nepal				
	7.0	81.2	11.8	100.0

Table 8.3: Distribution of migrant population by reason of migration

(Percent)

	Marriage	Follow the family	Other family reason	Edu-cation	Looking for work	Start new job	Start new business	Easier life style	Other	Total
Development Region										
Eastern	51.2	25.6	5.2	3.3	2.4	0.9	0.9	7.7	2.8	100.0
Central	51.1	18.4	6.2	6.3	5.6	1.4	1.7	6.2	3.0	100.0
Western	59.2	17.2	5.2	4.5	2.6	0.9	1.7	6.9	2.0	100.0
Mid West	51.4	22.7	3.5	5.1	1.3	0.3	1.4	10.4	3.9	100.0
Far West	52.2	27.7	5.0	3.4	2.5	0.4	1.9	5.2	1.5	100.0
Ecological Zone										
Mountains	74.4	11.4	5.1	2.8	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.4	100.0
Hills	51.9	19.6	5.6	7.5	5.3	1.4	1.6	4.4	2.8	100.0
Tarai	51.9	23.1	5.3	3.1	2.3	0.7	1.5	9.4	2.8	100.0
Urban/ Rural										
Urban	27.9	30.1	6.5	11.6	7.8	2.5	2.8	7.1	3.6	100.0
Rural	62.1	17.9	5.0	2.3	1.9	0.5	1.0	7.0	2.4	100.0
Analytical Domain										
Mountains	74.4	11.4	5.1	2.8	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.4	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	17.1	28.5	7.3	19.2	14.8	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.6	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	34.4	26.9	5.7	9.2	5.2	3.3	2.8	9.1	3.4	100.0
Urban- Tarai	32.4	32.8	6.2	7.6	4.3	1.8	2.3	8.9	3.7	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	68.7	14.9	3.8	3.0	1.3	0.4	0.2	5.8	1.9	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	54.5	21.7	5.4	2.9	5.0	1.2	1.2	4.6	3.5	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	73.7	11.7	5.9	3.9	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.2	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	75.7	10.0	4.1	2.7	0.6	0.0	0.8	2.9	3.1	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	50.5	26.9	5.2	1.8	2.5	0.9	0.8	8.7	2.7	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	73.0	8.3	5.9	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.7	7.9	1.9	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	57.8	18.8	3.9	1.5	1.3	0.3	1.8	11.8	2.8	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	37.0	35.0	3.6	3.7	2.7	0.3	2.7	12.1	3.0	100.0
Consumption Quintile										
Poorest	75.8	14.8	2.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	3.6	1.2	100.0
Second	67.8	16.8	4.0	1.7	2.2	0.2	0.3	5.0	1.9	100.0
Third	63.3	15.1	5.7	2.1	3.0	0.6	0.8	7.0	2.3	100.0
Fourth	51.7	23.0	5.7	3.1	3.4	1.0	1.3	8.1	2.7	100.0
Richest	30.0	28.5	7.0	11.0	5.7	2.1	3.2	8.6	4.0	100.0
Nepal	52.8	21.2	5.4	4.8	3.5	1.0	1.5	7.0	1.7	100.0

Table 8.4 : Distribution of absentee population by sex

	(Percent)		
	Total	Male	Female
Age groups			
0 - 04 years	11.2	12.0	10.4
5 - 14 years	11.1	13.8	8.3
15 - 29 years	37.0	55.8	19.3
30 - 44 years	27.9	45.8	10.5
45 - 60 years	8.9	14.3	3.3
60 years and above	3.1	3.9	2.2
Development Region			
Eastern	19.3	28.5	10.3
Central	18.5	26.7	10.5
Western	24.5	36.1	12.5
Mid West	17.7	26.6	8.9
Far West	23.9	35.6	12.6
Ecological Zone			
Mountains	27.6	36.6	18.9
Hills	21.7	31.4	12.3
Tarai	17.9	27.4	8.4
Urban/ Rural			
Urban	16.1	22.7	9.5
Rural	21.3	31.5	11.2
Analytical Domain			
Mountains	27.6	36.6	18.9
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	10.4	13.4	7.4
Urban-Other Hills	21.3	31.0	11.8
Urban- Tarai	16.8	24.4	9.4
Rural Hill- Eastern	21.1	28.8	13.6
Rural Hill- Central	22.5	32.0	14.1
Rural Hill- Western	29.7	43.2	15.5
Rural Hill- Mid & Far Western	19.9	31.0	9.5
Rural Tarai- Eastern	18.4	28.8	8.2
Rural Tarai- Central	16.7	25.8	7.3
Rural Tarai- Western	16.8	26.6	7.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	22.2	33.0	11.2
Consumption Quintile			
Poorest (First)	11.5	20.1	3.5
Second	14.8	22.8	6.8
Third	19.4	29.0	9.8
Fourth	24.6	35.4	13.8
Richest (Fifth)	30.7	40.9	20.3
Nepal	20.3	29.8	10.9

Table 8.5: Distribution of absentee population by current location

(Percent)

	Believed to be currently living in Nepal	Believed to be currently living outside Nepal	Total
Development Region			
Eastern	58.3	41.7	100.0
Central	65.8	34.2	100.0
Western	48.5	51.5	100.0
Mid West	51.7	48.3	100.0
Far West	52.1	47.9	100.0
Ecological Zone			
Mountains	70.1	29.9	100.0
Hills	59.2	40.8	100.0
Tarai	51.5	48.5	100.0
Urban/ Rural			
Urban	50.3	49.7	100.0
Rural	58.1	41.9	100.0
Analytical Domain			
Mountains	70.1	29.9	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	24.7	75.3	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	58.9	41.1	100.0
Urban- Tarai	54.2	45.8	100.0
Rural Hills- Eastern	65.3	34.7	100.0
Rural Hills- Central	81.0	19.0	100.0
Rural Hills- Western	53.4	46.6	100.0
Rural Hills- Mid & Far Western	51.6	48.4	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	52.4	47.6	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	59.3	40.7	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	34.2	65.8	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	48.2	51.8	100.0
Consumption Quintile			
Poorest (First)	38.0	62.0	100.0
Second	49.0	51.0	100.0
Third	53.3	46.7	100.0
Fourth	62.8	37.2	100.0
Richest (Fifth)	65.1	34.9	100.0
Nepal	56.9	43.1	100.0

Table 8.6 : Distribution of absentee population of age 5 and over by reason for absence

	Total	Reason for Absence				Total
	Absentee	Family	Study	Working	Others	
Gender						
Male	31.8	9.4	19.6	67.9	3.1	100.0
Female	10.9	48.3	26.1	17.2	8.4	100.0
Development Region						
Eastern	20.2	16.5	22.8	40.9	19.8	100.0
Central	19.6	19.7	24.4	26.3	29.7	100.0
Western	25.3	18.3	20.3	27.7	33.7	100.0
Mid West	19.0	19.5	17.7	15.3	47.5	100.0
Far West	24.9	27.8	14.6	14.8	42.9	100.0
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	28.3	25.8	22.6	17.0	34.7	100.0
Hills	22.6	20.1	23.9	24.0	32.0	100.0
Tarai	19.1	17.5	18.1	33.3	31.2	100.0
Urban/ Rural						
Urban	16.7	21.2	25.2	31.3	22.3	100.0
Rural	22.4	19.2	20.6	26.7	33.6	100.0
Analytical Domain						
Mountains	28.3	25.8	22.6	17.0	34.7	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	10.7	16.8	39.7	19.5	24.1	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	21.9	20.5	21.3	39.2	19.0	100.0
Urban- Tarai	17.6	23.0	21.2	31.5	24.4	100.0
Rural Hill- Eastern	21.2	18.6	28.8	29.7	22.9	100.0
Rural Hill- Central	23.4	24.2	20.4	20.8	34.6	100.0
Rural Hill- Western	30.8	17.9	23.2	28.0	31.0	100.0
Rural Hill- Mid & Far Western	21.5	21.2	21.7	10.6	46.5	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	19.5	11.3	20.2	50.1	18.4	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	18.5	16.6	22.8	35.0	25.6	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	17.4	17.4	11.2	19.7	51.7	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	23.1	22.4	9.6	18.6	49.4	100.0
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest (First)	12.9	14.6	8.9	24.2	52.3	100.0
Second	16.1	18.9	12.6	23.2	45.3	100.0
Third	20.3	18.4	19.5	28.5	33.6	100.0
Fourth	25.0	20.5	20.8	31.2	27.6	100.0
Richest (Fifth)	30.6	21.4	31.4	26.9	20.3	100.0
Nepal	21.3	19.5	21.3	27.4	31.9	100.0

Table 8.7 : Percentage of households having at least one absentee

	currently living either abroad or within the country	currently living abroad	currently living within the country
Development Region			
Eastern	53.4	32.1	29.9
Central	46.0	25.0	26.5
Western	62.1	45.2	28.3
Mid West	50.3	32.0	25.1
Far West	61.6	39.7	28.3
Ecological Zone			
Mountains	56.3	26.9	37.9
Hills	51.6	31.6	28.2
Tarai	53.6	34.9	25.5
Urban/ Rural			
Urban	40.8	25.7	19.9
Rural	56.0	34.7	29.7
Analytical Domain			
Mountains	56.3	26.9	37.9
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	29.0	22.9	7.9
Urban-Other Hills	48.7	27.9	27.1
Urban- Tarai	45.0	27.0	24.3
Rural Hill- Eastern	52.8	29.6	33.0
Rural Hill- Central	47.0	17.7	35.1
Rural Hill- Western	67.1	48.3	33.2
Rural Hill- Mid & Far Western	55.7	37.0	27.1
Rural Tarai- Eastern	55.6	35.7	27.0
Rural Tarai- Central	52.3	31.9	26.2
Rural Tarai- Western	56.9	45.4	20.7
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	60.9	41.0	27.1
Consumption Quintile			
Poorest (First)	47.8	34.7	17.7
Second	49.5	31.9	22.9
Third	54.3	34.6	28.3
Fourth	55.0	32.6	31.2
Richest (Fifth)	55.1	31.2	33.3
Nepal	52.8	32.8	27.6

Table 8.8 : Distribution of absentee children (age 0 -14 years) by reason for absence

	Total Absentee	Reason for Absence				Total
		Family	Study	Working	Others	
Gender						
Male	13.3	53.0	34.0	0.3	11.3	100.0
Female	8.9	66.8	25.6	0.0	10.6	100.0
Development Region						
Eastern	10.5	52.1	37.0	0.0	6.8	100.0
Central	10.9	54.2	31.0	0.0	18.5	100.0
Western	13.2	60.4	30.2	0.7	12.9	100.0
Mid West	8.0	62.3	26.4	0.0	5.8	100.0
Far West	13.5	74.9	22.9	0.0	2.0	100.0
Ecological Zone						
Mountains	17.3	64.6	22.6	0.0	20.0	100.0
Hills	12.6	61.5	31.5	0.3	11.4	100.0
Tarai	8.9	53.1	32.1	0.0	6.3	100.0
Urban/ Rural						
Urban	9.1	63.7	23.1	1.6	13.0	100.0
Rural	11.5	57.8	31.7	0.0	10.7	100.0
Analytical Domain						
Mountains	17.3	64.6	22.6	0.0	20.0	100.0
Urban-Kathmandu Valley	5.5	51.1	34.1	0.0	26.7	100.0
Urban-Other Hills	11.1	69.8	15.9	4.6	19.1	100.0
Urban- Tarai	9.7	64.0	23.4	0.0	3.9	100.0
Rural Hill- Eastern	13.1	64.9	31.9	0.0	5.9	100.0
Rural Hill- Central	14.1	61.2	27.6	0.0	18.3	100.0
Rural Hill- Western	16.3	58.7	36.4	0.0	12.6	100.0
Rural Hill- Mid & Far Western	10.6	62.0	33.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rural Tarai- Eastern	9.2	37.2	45.3	0.0	11.8	100.0
Rural Tarai- Central	8.6	45.1	38.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Rural Tarai- Western	8.2	61.0	22.6	0.0	7.9	100.0
Rural Tarai - Mid & Far Western	8.9	76.0	15.6	0.0	6.8	100.0
Consumption Quintile						
Poorest (First)	3.2	58.2	21.2	0.0	16.8	100.0
Second	6.6	64.7	25.1	0.0	11.1	100.0
Third	10.0	52.2	35.6	0.0	7.0	100.0
Fourth	17.4	64.6	26.4	0.0	10.2	100.0
Richest (Fifth)	28.0	54.6	35.8	0.6	12.3	100.0
Nepal	11.1	58.5	30.6	0.2	11.0	100.0

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ANNEX

ANNEX I. SURVEY STAFF

Central Staff

1.	Mr Dhundiraj Lamichhane	Deputy Director
2.	Mr Anil Sharma	Statistical Officer
3.	Mr Shiva Nandan Shah	Statistical Officer
4.	Mr Mukti Khanal	Statistical Officer
5.	Mr Keshab Kumar Gautam	Statistical Officer
6.	Mr Dinesh Bhattarai	Statistical Officer
7.	Mr Jaya Kumar Sharma	Statistical Officer
8.	Mr Bed Prasad Dhakal	Statistical Officer
9.	Mr Dol Narayan Shrestha	Computer Officer
10.	Mr Sunil Kumar Shrestha	Statistical Officer
11.	Mr Shiva Lal Sharma	Statistical Officer
12.	Mr Bikash Malla	Statistical Officer
13.	Mr Tulsi Prasad Paudal	Statistical Assistant
14.	Mr Jit Bahadur Maharjan	Office Assistant

Supervisors

1.	Mr. Nawa Raj Shrestha	12.	Mr. Ram Prasad Wagle
2.	Mr. Suman Kumar Shrestha	13.	Mr. Kanta Lal Chaudhary
3.	Mr. Kedar Prasad Neupane	14.	Mr. Bishnu Raj Regmi
4.	Mr. Janak Babu Kafle	15.	Mr. Jeev Nath Archarya
5.	Mr. Bal Ram Dulal	16.	Mr. Moti Ram Rokaya
6.	Mr. Pawan Kumar Thakur	17.	Mr. Damodar Neupane
7.	Mr. Raj Kishor Sah	18.	Mr. Damodar Gautam
8.	Mr. Sanjay Kumar Yadav	19.	Mr. Ram Bahadur Thapa
9.	Mr. Damodar Shrestha	20.	Mr. Bishwa Darshan Dhungana
10.	Mr. Dipak Koirala	21.	Mr. Mohan Dev Bhatta
11.	Ms. Urmila Shahi		

Interviewers

1. Ms. Indira Khapangi Magar
2. Ms. Anjana Oli
3. Ms. Pratima Gyawali (Adhikari)
4. Ms. Khadga Kumari Lamichhane (Sapkota)
5. Ms. Ramita Paudyal
6. Ms. Usha Kumari Choudhary
7. Ms. Babi Dajee Gupta
8. Ms. Ganga Bhujel
9. Ms. Gyani Dhakal
10. Ms. Gita Rimal
11. Ms. Uma Kumari
12. Ms. Kalayani Sah
13. Ms. Pinki Kumari Ojha
14. Ms. Sanu Maiya Shrestha
15. Ms. Sunita Dhakal (Pokharel)
16. Ms. Indira Birbal
17. Ms. Rama Kumari Thapa
18. Ms. Binu Shrestha
19. Ms. Dambar Kumari Ghale (Pariyar)
20. Ms. Kaushila Adhikari (Bohara)
21. Ms. Renuka Lamichhane
22. Ms. Samjhana Basnet
23. Ms. Bindu Pandey
24. Ms. Anjana Kumari Shrestha
25. Ms. Sharada Pandey
26. Ms. Kalpana Bhandari (Thapa)
27. Ms. Shakuntala Dhakal
28. Ms. Hira Sharma
29. Ms. Susma Adhikari
30. Ms. Shanta Kumari Pokhrel
31. Ms. Laxmi Gupta
33. Ms. Shila G.C.
34. Ms. Sushila Kumal
35. Ms. Pooja Thapa
36. Ms. Prarthana Bhatta
37. Ms. Puspa Joshi
38. Ms. Sapana Bhatt
39. Mr. Laxman Ban
40. Mr. Ishwor Lal Mandal
41. Mr. Suresh Kumar Shrestha
42. Mr. Lok Nath Lamichhane
43. Mr. Santhosh Karki
44. Mr. Kashi Mandal
45. Mr. Bij Kumar Yadav
46. Mr. Ramprit Yadav
47. Mr. Jay Kishan Prasad Sonar
48. Mr. Mahanta Prasad Yadav
49. Mr. Rajendra Prasad Chaudhari
50. Mr. Gajendra Lal Shrestha
51. Ms. Kalkika Shrestha
52. Mr. Kiran Bista
53. Mr. Nawa Raj Pokhrel
54. Mr. Rabi Lal Shrestha
55. Mr. Ghan Shyam Sapkota
56. Mr. Ram Chandra Gautam
57. Mr. Kamal Paudel
58. Mr. Prem Kumar Sharma
59. Mr. Megha Nath Regmi
60. Mr. Tek Narayan Adhikari
61. Mr. Shambhu Narayan Panta
62. Ms. Prativa Soti

Data Entry Operators

1. Mr. Narayan Karki
2. Mr. Ramesh Bahadur Shrestha
3. Mr. Yam Bahadur Gurung
4. Mr. Narayan Bahadur Thapa
5. Mr. Santosh Chandra Thapa
6. Ms. Sushila Kumari Sah
7. Ms. Madhu Mallik
8. Ms. Nargis Khatoon
9. Mr. Puskar Prasad Guragai
10. Mr. Deepak Bhattarai
11. Mr. Krishna Prasad Chaulagain
12. Ms. Renu Kumari Ghimire
13. Mr. Surendra Raj Paudel
14. Mr. Tilak Prasad Acharya
15. Mr. Yub Raj Khadka
16. Mr. Saroj Pokhrel
17. Mr. Lanka Bahadur Bam
18. Mr. Surya Giri
19. Mr. Hari Bahadur Gharti
20. Mr. Ram Dutta Bhatta

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

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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 I, NLSS II and NLSS III Data Set (Any Two)	
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
NLSS I, NLSS II and NLSS III Data Set	
1. Students in Nepal	NRs. 3,500
2. Other Nepalese Individuals	NRs. 4,500
3. HMG Departments, Agencies, NGOs, etc.	NRs. 8,500
4. Other Users (INGOs, International Agencies, Individuals abroad, etc.)	US\$ 300