NEPAL LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY IV 2022/23

STATISTICAL REPORT

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NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE

Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
Government of Nepal

June 2024

PREFACE

The Nepal Living Standards Survey IV (NLSS-IV) 2022-23 (2022 July to 2023 June) is the fourth iteration of this survey conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO). The previous three rounds were carried out in 1995-96, 2003-04, and 2010-11. All four rounds of this survey have followed the methodology developed by the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) developed by The World Bank.

Building upon the legacy of previous rounds, this comprehensive survey provides detailed and updated snapshots of living conditions of Nepali households using robust methodologies. A key highlight of this report is its detailed analysis of consumption-based poverty, which was published by the NSO on February 12, 2024.

The present survey has been conducted for the first time after the restructuring of the country into a federal democratic republic system. Most statistical tables in this detailed statistical report are presented by seven provinces, urban/rural, consumption quintile and poverty status (poor/non-poor). This edition of the NLSS carries particular significance as it captures the socioeconomic landscape of Nepal in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic and amidst evolving global challenges.

The report explores several crucial themes, including demographics; education; health; employment; household's access to services such as water, sanitation, electricity, and healthcare; agriculture; food security; land ownership; crop production; and food consumption patterns. It also covers access to financial services and savings, coverage and effectiveness of social assistance programs, and income and consumption expenditure details of the households.

I acknowledge the dedication and hard work of the team involved in designing, implementing, analyzing, and presenting the report to this form. I am also grateful to households who generously participated in this survey, providing us with invaluable data. I am confident that this report will serve as an essential tool for informed decision-making and contribute significantly to our collective journey towards a more prosperous and equitable Nepal.

The findings of this report will help to guide policymakers, researchers, development partners, and all stakeholders invested in improving the lives of the Nepali people through evidence-based policy action. Finally, I request all the users to fully utilize these resources to carry out further analysis and provide us with valuable insights and suggestions to maximize the use of the data and its findings.

Arjun Prasad Pokharel
Chief Statistician

June 2024

TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF TABLES, GRAPHS AND FIGURES

CHAPTER 5: ACCESS TO FACILITIES   61

CHAPTER 6: LITERACY AND EDUCATION   93

CHAPTER 7: HEALTH SERVICES   117

CHAPTER 8: MIGRATION   137

CHAPTER 14: WAGE EMPLOYMENT   251

CHAPTER 15: NON-FARM ENTERPRISES   259

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction:

The Nepal Living Standards Survey IV (NLSS-IV), conducted in 2022/23, is the first living standards survey since the country's transition to a federal system. This survey collected data from a nationally representative sample of 9,600 households on a wide range of topics related to household welfare, including consumption, housing, access to facilities, education, health, labour, agriculture, income, migration, wage and employment, household loans, remittance, adequacy of government and private facilities, and security. The survey is also representative at the province level, urban-rural level across the seven provinces, and Kathmandu Valley urban separately. The survey aims to provide a comprehensive picture of living standards in Nepal and inform government programs aimed at poverty reduction and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The NLSS-IV utilised an updated methodology while ensuring as much continuity as possible with the previous rounds and aligning with international best practices and the country's changing realities.

2. Methodology:

The survey utilizes the standard definition of a household and employs a two-stage stratified sampling strategy to ensure a sample that is nationally representative and representative across 15 analytical domains (urban and rural areas in the seven provinces and Kathmandu Valley urban). The questionnaire has been updated to reflect contemporary issues and consumption patterns, with a particular focus on capturing information on food consumption, non-food expenditures, and durable goods. The data collection process involved extensive training for field staff and real-time data monitoring to ensure accuracy and quality control.

3. Demography:

Nepal has undergone significant demographic transformations between 1995/96 and 2022/23, as indicated by the Nepal Living Standards Surveys. The population structure has shifted towards a younger working-age population, with a decrease in the proportion of children (0-14 years) and an increase in the proportion of adults (15-59 years). This trend is further supported by a declining dependency ratio, suggesting a growing workforce. The proportion of the elderly population (60 years and above) has increased. The sex ratio had been declining until 2010/11 but has slightly increased between 2010/11 and the most recent survey round of 2022/23.

Household size has also decreased, likely driven by urbanization and changing family structures. Notably, the percentage of female-headed households has increased substantially, rising from 13.6 percent in 1995/96 to 37.1 percent in 2022/23.

4. Housing:

House ownership has been declining over the years, mostly absorbed by the increase in rental housing. This shows the change in people's living patterns. Overall, significant improvements in housing quality, access to utilities, and sanitation are seen over the surveyed period, reflected in the use of more durable construction materials. However, there are also differences based on economic status and urban and rural areas.

5. Access to Facilities:

There has been progress in access to essential services for households between 1995/96 and 2022/23, particularly when looking at reach within a 30-minutes. There has been a notable increase in the percentage of households within reach of schools and educational institutions, although access decreases with an increase in educational level. Similarly, access to healthcare has improved, with more households residing near health posts, sub-health posts, clinics, and private hospitals. Access to paved road facility substantially increased from 24.7 percent in 1995/96 to 80.0 percent in 2022/23. Other notable areas of improvement include access to market Centre (28 percentage points jump), agricultural centre (32 percentage points jump), and cooperatives and banking (29 percentage points and 34 percentage points jump respectively) between the last survey round in 2010/11 and 2022/23.

6. Education:

The literacy rate for the population aged 15 years and above has shown a substantial increase from (35.6 percent in 1995/96 to 72.5 percent in 2022/23). This improvement is more noticeable among males, in the same age group with the literacy rate increasing from 53.5 percent in 1995/96 to 82.9 percent in 2022/23, compared to females, where the increase is from 19.4 percent in 1995/96 to 64.1 percent in 2022/23.

The data also shows a significant increase in school attendance among the population aged 15 years and above (33.9 percent having attended school in 1995/96 compared to 70.2 percent in 2022/23). This trend is again more noticeable among males, with school attendance increasing from (50.2 percent in 1995/96 to 81.4 percent in 2022/23) compared to females, whose attendance increased from (19.1 percent in 1995/96 to 61.1 percent in 2022/23). Net enrollment rates at different levels of education showcase a mixed picture.

7. Health:

The survey data on health services reveals a mixed picture of health status and access to healthcare in Nepal between 1995/96 and 2022/23. There has been an increase in the percentage of the population reporting non-communicable diseases from 6.5 percent in 1995/96 to 18.5 percent in 2022/23, indicating a potential rise in non-communicable diseases). There has also been a notable increase in the percentage

reporting communicable diseases from 9.0 percent in 1995/96 to 24.9 percent in 2022/23, suggesting a potential shift in disease patterns or reporting practices.

Looking at the types of communicable diseases, a decline is observed in diarrhoea from 15.5 percent in 2010/11 to 6.6 percent in 2022/23, potentially indicating improved sanitation and hygiene practices, while cold/fever remains a significant concern, with an increase from 30.6 percent in 2010/11 to 51.5 percent in 2022/23. Percentage of those consulting a doctor has remained relatively stable (around 29 percent). The percentage consulting a paramedic has significantly decreased.

8. Migration:

Migration patterns within Nepal reveal significant shifts in migration trends between 2003/04 and 2022/2. While the overall percentage of the migrant population within country has remained relatively stable, with (36.6 percent in 2003/04 and 38.1 percent in 2022/23), a notable shift is observed in the gender composition of migrants. Males constituted a higher proportion of migrants in 2003/04 (50.1 percent) but females make a larger share of the migrant population (49.6 percent) in 2022/23.

A decline in the percentage of migrants from rural areas in 2022/23 indicates a potential shift in migration patterns, possibly driven by changing economic opportunities and societal factors. The analysis of reasons for migration reveals that family remains the dominant factor (75.2 percent in 2003/04 moving within country for family reasons and 74.9 percent in 2022/23).

9. Absentees:

The survey data on absentees reveals a decrease in the overall percentage of absentees (20.3 percent of the population were absent in 2010/11, compared to 16.9 percent in 2022/23). Furthermore, a noticeable gender difference is observed, with males having a significantly higher percentage of absenteeism compared to females (29.8 percent vs. 10.9 percent in 2010/11 and 24.1 percent vs. 9.3 percent in 2022/23). The module on absenteeism captures family members residing outside the country as well for work or personal reasons.

A large percentage of absentees are individuals aged 15 years and above. The data on the location of absentees show a decrease in the proportion of absentees residing within Nepal from 2010/11. Conversely, the percentage of absentees residing outside Nepal has increased from 43.1 percent in 2010/11 to 51.6 percent in 2022/23.

10. Agriculture:

This survey data on agricultural indicators reveals significant changes in the agricultural sector between 1995/96 and 2022/23. The proportion of agricultural households with land has steadily decreased, from 83.1 percent in 1995/96 to 60.3 percent in 2022/23. This decline in land ownership is further reflected in

the shrinking average size of agricultural land holdings, which has reduced from 1.1 hectares in 1995/96 to 0.4 in 2022/23. Percentage of irrigated land area has fluctuated slightly since 1995/96 reaching 49.4 percent in 2022/23.

Furthermore, a significant increase in the percentage of holdings operating with rented-in land is observed, from 4.8 percent in 1995/96 to 18.4 percent in 2022/23.

The survey also shows a shift in cropping patterns - the percentage of holdings growing main paddy has decreased from 76.0 percent in 1995/96 to 64.3 percent in 2022/23 and the percentage of holdings growing summer vegetables has increased from 35.6 percent in 1995/96 to 39.3 percent in 2022/23. Lastly, the percentage of holdings with cattle has declined significantly from 73.5 percent in 1995/96 to 37.8 percent in 2022/23.

11. Consumption:

Annual nominal per capita consumption has increased drastically between 1995/96 and 2022/23 (Rs. 6,802 in 1995/96 to Rs. 130,853 in 2022/23), indicating improvements in living standards. However, the data also highlights persistent income inequality, with a notable difference in consumption levels between the poorest and richest 20 percent of the population. In 2022/23, the richest 20 percent had an annual nominal per capita consumption of Rs. 254,806, while the poorest 20 percent had annual nominal per capita consumption of Rs. 57,855.

12. Income:

Over the period from 1995/96 to 2022/23, Nepal has seen substantial growth in nominal income levels. The annual average household income increased more than twelvefold, from NRs. 43,732 in 1995/96 to NRs. 551,148 in 2022/23. Similarly, the average per capita income rose significantly from NRs. 7,690 to NRs. 136,707 over the same period. This growth was uneven across income groups: the per capita income of the poorest 20% of the population grew from NRs. 2,020 to NRs. 61,335, while that of the richest 20% surged from NRs. 19,325 to NRs. 259,867. The composition of household income also shifted markedly, with the share of farm income dropping from 61% in 1995/96 to 16.8% in 2022/23, reflecting a transition towards non-farm and other income sources. Remittances make up important share of this income.

13 Labour:

The survey data on employment status reveals significant shifts in the labour market between 1995/96 and 2022/23. The percentage of employed population is 32.4 percent in 2022/23 while the percentage of those not in the labour force is 62.9 percent. The unemployment rate is 12.6 percent in 2022/23. It is more pronounced among younger workers, with the unemployment rate for those aged 15-24 years is 22.7 percent in 2022/23. This highlights the challenge of finding employment for youth in Nepal.

The share of wage employment in agriculture has significantly decreased from (70.7 percent in 1995/96 to 1.9 percent in 2022/23). The share of wage employment in non-agriculture, on the other hand, has risen considerably from (9.5 percent in 1995/96 to 56.6 percent in 2022/23).

14. Wage Employment:

Data on wage employment in 2022/23 provides insights into the nature of work and earnings in Nepal. The annual average number of daily working days for wage earners in 2022/23 is 72. The mean daily wage in cash is Rs. 599, while the mean daily wage in kind is Rs. 77. Despite the daily work commitment, the mean yearly earnings from daily wages, including both cash and in-kind, is Rs. 54,632, which is significantly lower than the mean yearly earnings from long-term jobs Rs. 290,682 and contractual work Rs. 215,387.

The mode of working conditions further emphasizes the prevalence of daily wage employment, with 64.9 percent of wage earners working daily. This suggests a lack of secure and stable employment opportunities for most of the workforce. While long-term jobs with monthly salaries account for 28.7 percent, contract-based work constitutes only 6.4 percent.

15. Non-Farm Enterprises:

Non-farm activities reveal a dynamic and evolving landscape of household businesses and enterprises between 1995/96 and 2022/23. The overall percentage of households with enterprises has fluctuated since 1995/96, but between the last round in 2010/11 and the recent round in 2022/23, it has decreased from 34.6 percent to 22 percent.

The data shows a noticeable shift in the dominant sectors of non-farm activities. While trade was previously the most prevalent sector (52.1 percent in 1995/96), it has declined to (42.5 percent in 2022/23). The share of manufacturing has also decreased from 29.9 percent in 1995/96 to 22.6 percent in 2022/23.

The percentage of registered enterprises has increased significantly from 11.7 percent in 1995/96 to 52.6 percent in 2022/23, indicating greater adherence to regulations and potentially better access to resources and support. Similarly, the proportion of enterprises operating for 10 to 12 months has also increased from 54.5 percent in 1995/96 to 78.3 percent in 2022/23. Finally, the data on financial performance reveals a notable increase in gross revenue, gross expenditure, and net revenue.

16. Remittance:

The survey data on remittances and transfers reveals a significant increase in the prevalence and magnitude of remittances received by households in Nepal between 1995/96 and 2022/23. The percentage of households receiving remittances has increased dramatically from 23.4 percent in 1995/96 to 76.8 percent in 2022/23, indicating a significant rise in the number of households relying on

remittances. This increase is consistent with the observed growth in the average amount of remittances received per household, which has significantly increased from Rs. 15,160 in 1995/96 to Rs. 145,093 in 2022/23.

The data on remittances from within Nepal shows a decline (44.7 percent in 1995/96 to 29.3 in 2022/23). On the other hand, remittances from other countries (other than India) are still quite dominant (49.4 percent in 2022/23), highlighting the importance of international migration for income generation. There has been a decline in remittances from India from 32.9 percent in 1995/96 to 11.1 percent in 2010/11, but they have increased since, reaching 21.3 in 2022/23.

17. Household Loans:

The survey data on household loans shows that the percentage of households borrowing loans has remained relatively stable (61.3 percent in 1995/96 and 63.8 percent in 2022/23). However, the percentage of households with outstanding loans has significantly increased, from 58.4 percent in 1995/96 to 97.3 percent in 2022/23. The data also reveals a shift in the sources of household loans, traditional money lenders were previously a dominant source (39.7 percent in 1995/96), but their share has significantly decreased to 11.4 percent in 2022/23. The share of loans from banks has increased from (16.1 percent in 1995/96 to 22.4 percent in 2022/23), while loans from relatives continue to remain significant (40.8 percent in 1995/96 to 42.5 percent in 2022/23).

Household consumption as a reason for borrowing has been declining (49.4 percent in 1995/96, 23.5 percent in 2022/23). This could be attributed to improved access to essential goods and services or a shift towards other borrowing needs. Loans for other personal uses have increased substantially from 21.9 percent in 1995/96 to 55.8 percent in 2022/23. The use of collateral has also shifted, with an increase in the proportion of loans taken with collateral. While 16.8 percent of loans were taken with land/house collateral in 1995/96, this share increased to 35.1 percent in 2022/23. Finally, the average nominal per capita loan has increased dramatically from 2003/04.

18. Adequacy of Consumption:

The survey presents the respondents' view on consumption adequacy across various essential categories. It reveals a trend of improvement in consumption adequacy between 1995/96 and 2010/11. The percentage of households reporting "less than adequate" consumption of housing, clothing, healthcare, and schooling has been steadily declining since 1995/96 to 2010/11, but have increase since (except schooling). However, when it comes to the adequacy of total income, 50.5 percent of households report "less than adequate" in 2022/23.

19. Government Facility:

The survey also reports people's opinions on a set of important government and private facilities they use on a four-point scale: "Good", "Fair", "Bad", and "Not Applicable". Overall, "Fair" ratings dominate across most facilities including private and public healthcare, schools, drinking water, electricity and roads. Findings suggest a general perception of average quality with some variations across categories.

20. Security:
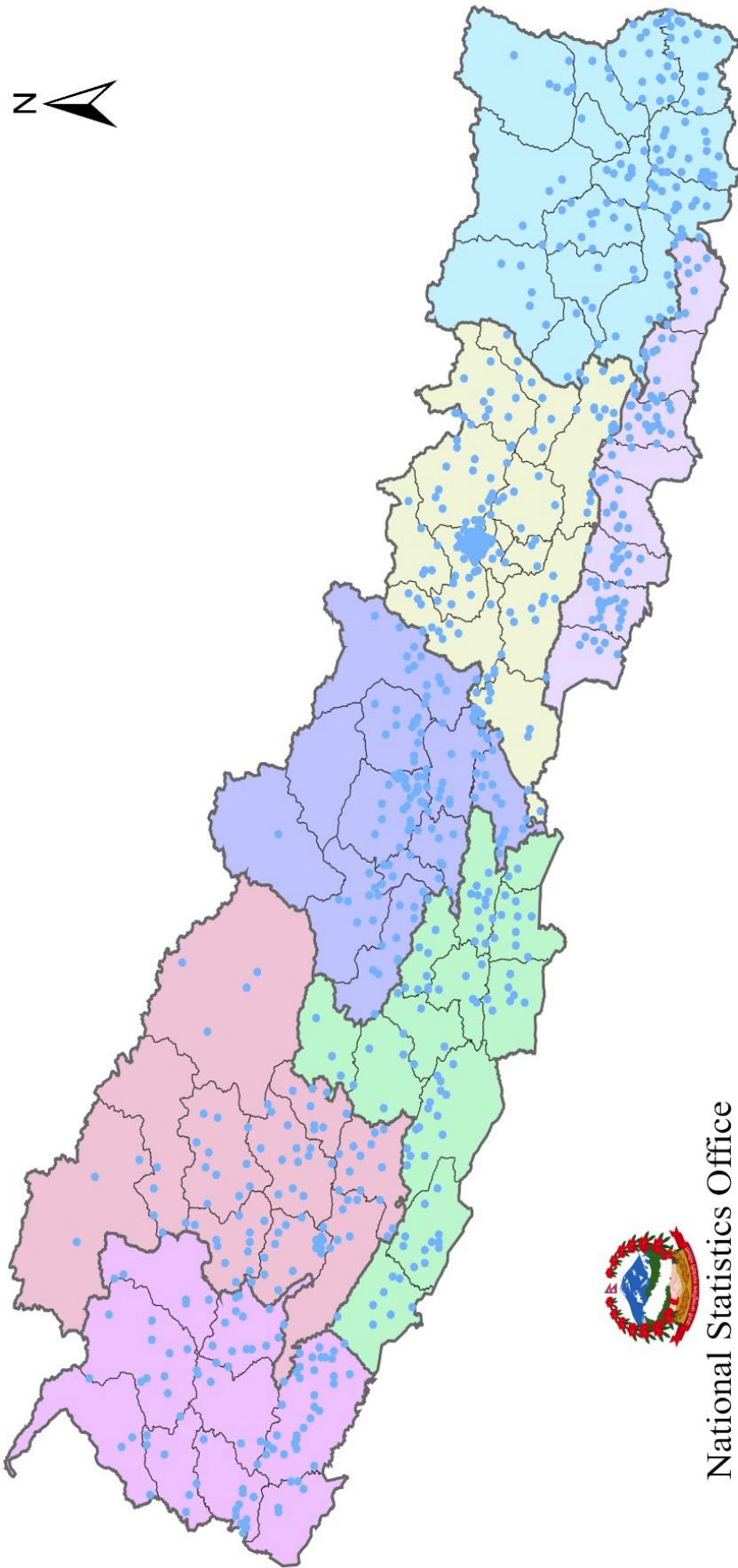
Finally, the perception of respondents on general security was also collected during the survey, along with the incidence of theft, robbery, physical violence, mental violence, and sexual violence in the last 12 months. A majority of the population over "90 percent" feels either "Completely safe" or "Safe," with only a small percentage feeling "Completely insecure." However, there is a gender difference, with females reporting a slightly higher feeling of insecurity compared to males. The data show both males and females report having experienced theft. While the rates of physical violence are relatively low for both genders, the rate of mental violence as self-reported by respondents is slightly higher for women (1.2 percent) compared to males (0.5 percent). The data also highlights the issue of sexual violence, with both males and females reporting this experience. Women are slightly more likely to have experienced at least one type of violence than men.

ACRONYMS

EAs	Enumeration Areas
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GPS	Global Positioning System
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Survey
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
NLSS IV	Nepal Living Standards Survey 2022/23
NPC	National Planning Commission
NSO	National Statistics Office
PHC	Public Health Centre
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SSU	Secondary Sampling Unit
TB	Tuberculosis
WB	The World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

Nepal Living Standards Survey- IV, 2022/23

Selected PSUs

N

National Statistics Office

Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

Thapathali, Kathmandu

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The fourth Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS-IV) is the first of its kind to measure the "extent and dimensions" of poverty after the reclassification of the administrative and political boundaries in Nepal following the transition into a federal structure since the new constitution was enacted in 2015. The survey contains information on a range of topics related to household welfare from a nationally representative sample of 9,600 households. It is also designed to be representative at the urban-rural level across the seven provinces and Kathmandu Valley urban separately.

Table 1: Living Standard Surveys in Nepal 1995-2023

Survey Round	Year (AD)	Year (BS)
NLSS-I	1995/96	2052/53
NLSS-II	2003/04	2060/61
NLSS-III	2010/11	2066/67
NLSS-IV	2022/23	2079/80

1.2 Objective of the survey

As with the past rounds, this survey aims to collect data on the living standards of people and to understand household welfare. The survey and its findings provide an objective basis to monitor the key economic and governance reforms on poverty reduction and Nepalis' well-being in general, including the sustainable development goals.

1.3 Scope

The survey collects detailed information on households' food and non-food consumption expenditures to estimate poverty. Topics include housing, access to facilities, migration, food expenses and home production, non-food expenditure and durable goods, education, health, labour and employment, wage jobs, farming and livestock, non-agriculture enterprises and activities, credit and savings, absentees and remittances, social assistance and other income, public services, and security.

The sampling frame for the survey was devised using the National Population and Housing Census 2021. The survey maps the administrative categorisation of metropolitan cities, sub-metropolitan cities, and municipalities to the category of urban areas and rural municipalities into the rural category. In line with the international best practice, the data collection lasted for a year between July 2022 and

June 2023 to capture seasonal variation in consumption and it used a recall period of 7 days for food consumption, and 30 days and 12 months in the case of non-food consumption expenditures.

1.4 Poverty estimation using NLSS-IV

The National Statistics Office (NSO) released a summary report on 12 February 2024 highlighting key statistics from the NLSS-IV[1], particularly the incidence of poverty at the national and provincial level and measures of inequality, namely, poverty gap, squared poverty gap, and Gini Index. Like in other countries in South Asia, Nepal's poverty line is defined using the Cost of Basic Needs (CBN) approach. The NSO undertook a comprehensive review of the poverty estimation methodology to align with the current international best practices and standards. The technical review was imperative given the long gap from the last round (NLSS-III), the transition to a federal system requiring poverty estimates at the sub-national level, and substantial welfare changes in the country as seen in the survey. This review led to the adoption of a new poverty line with 2022/23 as the base year. The updated line raises the bar for minimum living standards in line with Nepal's aspirations and reality and will form the basis for monitoring national and provincial poverty going forward. Regularly revising the poverty line also demonstrates Nepal's commitment to effective and more inclusive targeting of pro-poor programs with changing realities.

This statistical report briefly describes the methodology and provides a basic descriptive analysis of the NLSS-IV data.

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1   https://api.giwms.gov.np/storage/36/posts/1707800524_89.pdf;

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

2.1 Statistical Unit

The NLSS-IV follows a conventional two-stage stratified sampling, with the census enumeration areas (EAs) forming the primary sampling units (PSUs) in the first stage and households within the selected EAs forming the secondary sampling units (SSUs) in the second stage. The definition of a household is adopted from the United Nations' "Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Rev 3" (Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division, UN, 2017). According to the guideline, 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 people that may pool their incomes, have a common budget, or may be related or unrelated.

Similarly, for the purposes of this survey, a household head is defined as a person who is present in the household and manages household activities.

2.2. Coverage

The survey represents the whole country through a nationally representative sample and representative samples across fifteen domains (Strata) – urban and rural areas in the seven provinces and Kathmandu Valley urban separately. All households in the country were considered eligible for selection in the survey with the exclusion of households of diplomatic missions, and institutional households (residential schools, hostels, prisons, army camps and hospitals). Household members were determined based on the usual place of their residence.

2.3 Time reference

The survey questions in NLSS-IV refer to the following time periods depending on the question:

- The day of the interview
- Past 7 days from the day of interview
- Past 30 days from the day of interview
- Past 12 months from the day of interview

2.4 Survey methodology

All four of Nepal's Living Standards Surveys have been based on The World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) methodology. NLSS-IV updates the methodology of the LSMS in line with international best practices.

2.5 Sampling design

NLSS-IV uses an updated sampling frame from the Population and Housing Census 2021. It is nationally representative as well as representative for 15 domains (Strata)– urban and rural areas in the seven provinces and Kathmandu Valley urban separately. Unlike NLSS-III, it does not have a panel sample. The sampling strategy followed a conventional two-stage stratified sampling. In the first stage, using the exhaustive list of census enumeration areas (EAs) as primary sampling units (PSUs), 800 EAs were selected from the 15 domains using probability proportional to size (PPS). Detailed household listing was conducted in the selected areas using tablets to update the list of households.

After listing all households in a selected enumeration area, the list was sorted according to the household size (implicit stratification). Twelve households were randomly selected from each EA using all households from the post-listing (sorted list) sampling frame as the secondary sampling units (SSUs), with an equal probability of selection.

Table 2.1 presents the number of selected EAs and the final sample of households across the 15 analytical domains. The sample size in each domain was proportional to the share of households in the 2021 Population Census.

Table 2.1: Number of EAs and households by domain/strata

Domain	Number of EAs	Number of surveyed households
Koshi Urban	64	768
Koshi Rural	54	648
Madhesh Urban	65	780
Madhesh Rural	51	612
Kathmandu Valley urban	64	768
Bagmati Urban (excluding KTM Valley)	55	660
Bagmati Rural	50	600
Gandaki Urban	56	672
Gandaki Rural	44	528
Lumbini Urban	62	744
Lumbini Rural	56	672
Karnali Urban	43	516
Karnali Rural	41	492
Sudurpaschim Urban	52	624
Sudurpaschim Rural	43	516
Total	800	9600

2.6 Questionnaire Design

The NLSS-IV questionnaire is similar in design to the NLSS-III household questionnaire. Unlike in the previous rounds, the community questionnaire was dropped from the NLSS-IV. The survey adopted the NLSS-III instrument with important additions and modifications to fit the current context. Sections on marriage and maternity history, anthropometry and breastfeeding that were featured in the last round were discontinued in this round.

Considering the changed patterns of consumption between 2011 and 2023, the survey added new food items, a disaggregated items list of non-food non-durable goods, and an updated list of durable items that are relevant for households' welfare today. The NLSS-IV, thus, elicits household consumption and expenditure information on the items beyond those covered in the NLSS-III.

The NLSS-IV used the same recall period as introduced in NLSS-III for food consumption but added an innovation to capture information on meals consumed outside the home for every household member separately.

The questionnaire was field tested multiple times, and the questionnaire was finalised after the approval from technical and steering committees of the NLSS IV.

Table 2.2 presents the topics covered in NLSS--IV.

Table 2.2: Contents of the NLSS-IV questionnaire

Sections	Details
Cover page	Household ID, name and address of the household head, GPS coordinates of the location, and certification of enumerator and supervisor
Survey information	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).
Household Roster	"Demographic characteristics (including name, sex, age, relationship to the household head, birthplace, 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)"
Housing	Part A: Type of dwelling, Part B: Housing expenses, Part C: Utilities and amenities;
Access to facilities	Distance to the various (234) public facilities and services, mode of transport and travel time required to reach the facility and if a household member had used the facility in the last 12 months.
Migration	For all household members - first out-migration from birthplace (if different), last in-migration to this place, time since in-migration to this place

Sections	Details
Food expenses and home production	Part A: Food at home - consumption of foods (during past 7 days from the day of enumeration)- home production, food purchased, and food received in kind; Part B: Food away from home within country – (during past 7 days)
Non-food expenditures and inventory of durable goods	Part A: Non-food expenditures (during past 30 days and 12 months) Part B: Expenditure abroad (during past 12 months) Part C: Inventory of durable goods; Part D: Own account consumption of goods
Education	Part A: Literacy - Literacy status, level of education, enrollment.; Part B: Expenses on education (past 12 months)
Health	All household members. Part A: Non-communicable diseases – including expenses in the last 12 months; Part B: Communicable diseases or injuries – including expenses in the last 12 months; Part C: Disability; Part D: Mortality
Labour and employment	For all household members 10 years and older – paid work in the last 7 days, type and places of employment; looking for work or starting own business in the last 30 days
Wage jobs	"Wage jobs in the last 12 months and wage paid, long term or contract basis"
Farming and livestock	PART A1: Land holding–land owned; PART A2: Landholding - land sharecropped/rented/ mortgaged -in; PART A3: Landholding - increase-decrease in holdings; Part B: Production and uses; Part C1: Expenditures on seeds and young plants; Part C2: Expenditures on fertilizers and insecticides; Part C3: Expenditures on hiring labour; Part D: Agriculture-earnings/ expenditures; Part E: Livestock - ownership, income and expenses; Part F: Ownership of farming assets and extension services
Non-Agriculture enterprises/activities	Part A: General characteristics (last12 months); Part B: Income from enterprises (last 12 months);
Credit and saving	Part A: Borrowing and outstanding loans (last 12 months); Part B: Lending and outstanding loans; Part C: Other assets
Absentees information	Part A: General information on absentees; Part B: Employment and remittances from absentees
Other remittances	Part A: Remittances and transfer-income sent (last 12 months); Part B: Remittances and transfer-income received
Transfers, social assistance and other income	Part A: Transfers Part B: Social assistance; Part C: Other income in last 12 months
Adequacy of consumption	Part A: Adequacy of consumption and public services; Part B: Food insecurity experience scale
Security	For individuals 10 years and above – feeling safe, cash or goods stolen, being looted or violence experienced in the last 12 months,

2.7 Field Work Organization

2.7.1 Field teams

The data for NLSS-IV was collected over 12 months between July 2022 and June 2023. The fieldwork was planned in a way that would yield a representative sample across the three seasons – dry, rainy, and winter – in Nepal.

NSO mobilised 25 teams across the country and were based out of the NSO's offices across the country to cover all sampled areas. Each team was composed of one supervisor, three interviewers, and one data entry operator, and on average, collected data from 36 sampled EAs. Each team had a laptop, tablet, GPS and other equipment needed for the survey. Undertaking field interviews on paper-based questionnaires and entering the data into tablets/computers at the end of each day contributed to maintaining the quality and timeliness of data entry. Besides the built-in checks in the data entry program, Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI), team supervisors serve as the first checkpoints for quality control. The supervisors were responsible for coordinating, supervising, and monitoring the fieldwork of their teams, including checking the filled-in questionnaires doing real-time corrections, and supervising data entry activities. The primary job of the interviewers was to conduct the pen-and-paper personal interviews (PAPI), while the data entry operators were responsible for entering the information into the computer while on the field.

2.7.2 Field staff recruitment and training

A total of 125 field workers were recruited for 13 months accounting for their training time. They were selected from a nationwide competition and were trained for 28 days before deploying in the survey operation.

2.7.3 Data Collection and Supervision

Throughout the survey implementation period, the NSO carried out data monitoring and quality checks. NSO staff conducted regular supervisory field visits and data entry checks for timely detection of recording and data entry errors. The NSO also developed and maintained real-time data monitoring dashboards used by the core team to review the quality of incoming data to minimise errors in a timely manner.

2.7.4 Data Entry and Management

Field teams entered data on their computers while they were in the field such that missing or inconsistent data could be checked and corrected by the team led by the supervisor, who was

accountable for in-field quality assurance. This allowed the team to go back to the household to get the correct data as needed. Using the real-time dashboard, quality checks were also carried out at the national/aggregate level by the NSO and the errors were relayed to the field teams immediately. This practice provided assurance on the quality of data collected and shortened the data processing. NSO did further processing including data cleaning and quality checks using STATA.

2.7.5 Organization of the report

The rest of the report is organised as follows. Each chapter is roughly organised by the sections of the questionnaire as outlined in Table 2.2. Some chapters use questions from multiple sections of the survey They present simple descriptive analysis mostly tabulating results by the 15 analytical domains, poor and non-poor, consumption quintiles along with other relevant categories of disaggregation in each section.

CHAPTER 3: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Demographic characteristics primarily deal with the age and sex composition of the population. These statistics help to understand the socioeconomic conditions of people together with the size of the population, household, age and sex of the population. Other indicators such as the dependency ratio are also informative in understanding the economic burden on the productive population and social service delivery needs. Some highlights of demographic changes since 1995 that are important in policy planning are discussed below.

3.2 Distribution of population by age and sex

The population trend since NLSS I (1995) shows a shift towards a higher proportion of working age (15-59 years) and elderly population (Fig 3.1). The former could result in a demographic dividend and the latter points to the need for expanding social services and protection. The proportion of individuals below fifteen years of age has been on a decreasing trend and impacts the dependency ratio as discussed below. Box 3.1. shows the percentages in detail.

Figure 3.1: Percentage distribution of population by age group, 1995/96 - 2022/23
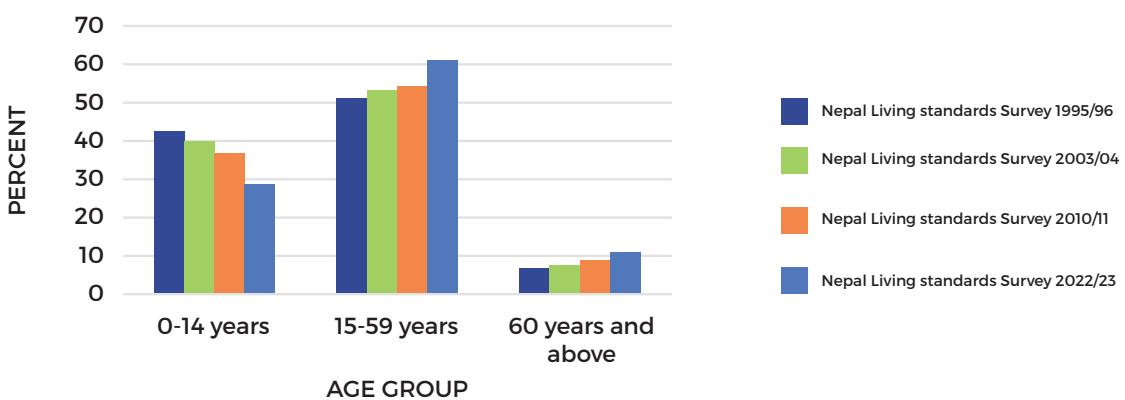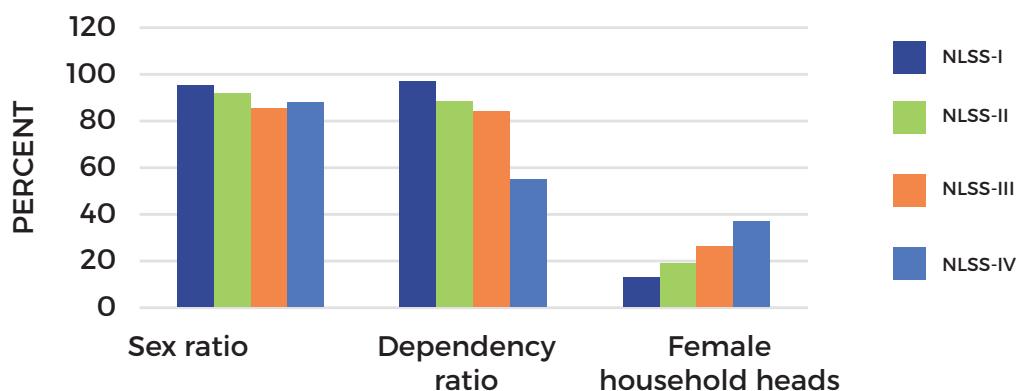
Table 3.1 further disaggregates the age distribution by urban and rural regions and shows that urban areas, especially Kathmandu Valley urban, have a higher proportion of young adults and lower proportions of children, which could be reflective of urban migration and economic opportunities. It also shows that rural areas have higher proportions of children.

Sex ratio provides the distribution of the male and female population by giving the number of males per hundred females. As of 2022/23, there are 89 males for every 100 females in Nepal, which is an increase from the last round. Sex ratios are lower than the national average in rural regions and urban regions except in Kathmandu Valley urban. They are also higher in the non-working age population (0-14 and 60 and above) compared to the average of those between 15 to 59 years of age (Table 3.1).

3.3. Dependency ratio
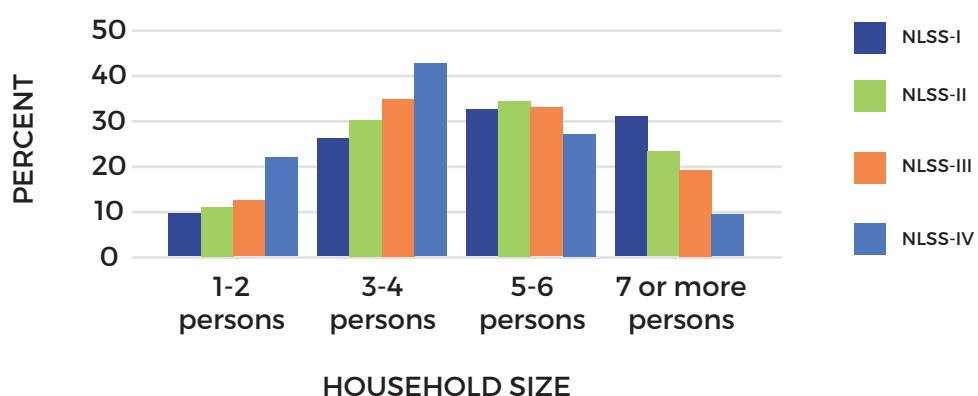
The dependency ratio is a demographic measure that compares the number of dependents (in this case 0-14 years of age and age 60 years and above) to the number of working-age individuals (15-59 in this case). It informs policymakers of the pressure on the productive population to support those who are less likely to be in the workforce. Consistent with the trend of a declining proportion of the population in its early years (0-14 years), the dependency ratio has also been declining in Nepal since 1995 (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2: Sex ratio, Dependency ratio, female household heads, 1995/96 - 2022/23

Dependency ratios are highest in Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces (67.8 percent and 66.6 percent) and are generally higher in rural areas compared to urban areas (Table 3.2). While the national ratio stands at 56 percent, the lowest dependency ratio is in Kathmandu Valley urban (34 percent) among the 15 analytical domains and highest in Sudurpaschim rural (78.4 percent) closely followed by Madhesh rural with (78.1 percent).

Figure 3.3: Distribution of household by size, 1995/96 - 2022/23

3.4 Household size and distribution by size

The total number of individuals residing in a single household is the household size. The average household size of Nepal is 4.0 as of 2023. Figure 3.3 shows a significant demographic shift since 1995 showing a clear preference for smaller households in the population with consistent rise in 1-2 persons and 3-4 persons households and decline in household size bigger than 5.

The average household size varies across provinces, with Madhesh province having the highest average of 4.8 persons and Gandaki province having the lowest at 3.4 persons. Urban areas tend to have smaller household sizes compared to rural areas. Rural areas have a higher proportion of larger households, especially noticeable in Madhesh and Sudurpaschim provinces. (Table 3.3).

3.5 Sex and age of household head

NLSS-IV defines household head as the following: Household head is a member of the household who is responsible for the overall management and taking the decision of the households' affairs. In this survey, the minimum age of the household head is 10 years old. In other way, household head is a person, age 10 years and above, who take the decision of the households' affairs irrespective of the sex and seniority of the family. Since NLSS I (1995-96), there has been a notable growth in the percentage of female-headed households in Nepal. It had the largest increase of 10.5 percentage points compared to NLSS-III reaching 37.1 percent in 2022.

Gandaki province has the highest percentage of female household heads (46.9 percent), while Madhesh province has the lowest (31.4 percent). There are disparities between urban and rural areas within the same province. For instance, in Karnali province, the urban areas have a higher percentage of female household heads compared to rural areas.

The mean age of household heads across Nepal is 45 years. The age distribution varies across provinces and analytical domains (Table 3.6). For instance, Karnali province has the lowest mean age (42.6 years), while Gandaki province has the highest (46.5 years). In most provinces, the largest age group of household heads falls within the 40-49 age group, except for Karnali and Lumbini provinces, where it's the 30-39 age group. Gandaki province has the highest percentage of household heads aged 60 or more (21.9 percent), while Lumbini province has the lowest (17.1 percent).

Box 3.1: Summary statistics of demographic characteristics, 1995/96 – 2022/23				
Description	**Nepal Living Standards Survey**			
	1995/96	**2003/04**	**2010/11**	**2022/23**
Percent of population (0-14 years)	42.4	39.6	36.7	28.3
Percent of population (15-59 years)	50.8	52.8	54.2	60.8
Percent of population (60 years and above)	6.8	7.6	9.1	10.9
Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females)	95.5	92.3	85.6	88.6
Dependency ratio	97	89.2	84.4	55.7
Household size	5.7	5.3	4.9	4
Percent of households with				
1 – 2 persons	9.5	10.8	13.8	22.6
3 – 4 persons	25.5	30.1	35.1	43.1
5 – 6 persons	33.8	34.8	32.2	25
7 – 8 persons	19.1	15.3	12.6	7.8
9 or more persons	12.2	8.9	6.3	1.4
Percent of household head aged				
Less than 29 years	14.8	12.6	11	15.6
30 – 39 years	25.2	24.3	24.7	23.6
40 – 49 years	23.8	24.3	23.1	23.5
50 – 59 years	17.7	19.4	21.3	18.7
60 years and above	18.5	19.4	19.9	18.6
Percent of female headed households	13.6	19.6	26.6	37.1

Table 3.1: Distribution of population by sex and age groups

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 or more	Total
Nepal	**8.8**	**9.6**	**9.9**	**9.9**	**9.0**	**8.1**	**8.1**	**6.8**	**6.8**	**5.3**	**4.9**	**4.0**	**3.5**	**7.5**	**100.0**
Male	10.3	10.8	10.6	9.9	7.9	7.1	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.2	3.5	7.8	100.0
Female	7.5	8.5	9.3	9.9	10.0	9.0	7.2	7.9	6.3	5.3	4.8	3.9	3.4	7.1	100.0
Sex Ratio	122.7	112.5	100.9	89.2	70.1	70.4	75.9	62.5	78.1	89.6	96.4	94.3	90.1	97.4	88.6
Province															
Koshi	8.2	8.8	9.1	9.0	8.6	8.1	7.3	7.0	6.0	5.8	4.6	5.1	3.9	8.5	100.0
Male	9.3	8.8	10.3	9.1	8.0	7.0	6.7	6.2	5.8	6.0	4.9	5.2	3.7	8.8	100.0
Female	7.2	8.8	8.0	8.9	9.1	9.1	7.9	7.6	6.2	5.6	4.4	5.1	4.0	8.2	100.0
Sex Ratio	114.4	89.7	115.3	91.7	78.3	69.1	76.1	72.0	83.6	95.6	99.0	90.7	84.1	95.3	89.0
Madhesh	11.6	11.4	10.9	9.9	9.2	7.9	5.6	6.9	4.9	4.9	4.5	2.8	3.6	5.9	100.0
Male	13.4	13.7	10.5	10.1	7.3	6.9	5.4	5.2	4.3	5.4	4.3	3.2	3.4	6.9	100.0
Female	10.0	9.3	11.2	9.8	10.9	8.8	5.8	8.5	5.5	4.4	4.6	2.5	3.8	5.0	100.0
Sex Ratio	122.6	134.6	86.4	94.8	61.7	71.3	84.6	55.6	71.4	112.0	86.0	115.7	84.0	126.3	91.5
Bagmati	6.7	7.2	7.8	10.3	10.5	8.8	7.5	7.6	6.8	6.2	5.8	3.9	3.2	7.6	100.0
Male	7.9	7.4	8.5	10.5	9.9	8.8	6.9	6.5	6.1	6.2	6.0	4.1	3.6	7.5	100.0
Female	5.6	7.1	7.2	10.0	11.0	8.7	8.1	8.7	7.5	6.2	5.6	3.8	2.9	7.7	100.0
Sex Ratio	136.9	100.6	114.6	101.7	87.3	98.3	83.1	72.9	79.2	98.1	103.8	105.2	120.9	93.5	96.9
Gandaki	6.3	8.6	9.3	8.6	7.7	8.0	6.9	6.9	6.5	5.2	6.0	5.0	4.0	10.9	100.0
Male	7.5	10.3	10.5	9.7	6.7	7.0	5.4	5.9	6.1	4.7	6.2	5.1	3.9	11.1	100.0
Female	5.4	7.2	8.3	7.6	8.5	8.8	8.2	7.9	6.9	5.6	5.9	4.9	4.1	10.8	100.0
Sex Ratio	121.3	124.5	109.8	111.6	69.0	69.6	57.3	65.5	77.0	73.3	91.5	90.5	84.3	90.5	87.4
Lumbini	8.4	10.2	10.6	10.0	8.7	8.1	7.2	6.2	6.1	4.8	5.1	4.2	3.4	7.0	100.0

23

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 or more	Total
Nepal	**8.8**	**9.6**	**9.9**	**9.0**	**8.1**	**8.1**	**6.8**	**6.8**	**6.8**	**5.3**	**4.9**	**4.0**	**3.5**	**7.5**	**100.0**
Male	10.2	11.8	11.3	9.9	7.8	6.3	6.8	4.6	6.1	4.2	5.7	4.5	3.4	7.4	100.0
Female	6.8	8.9	9.9	10.1	9.5	9.7	7.6	7.6	6.1	5.4	4.5	4.0	3.3	6.6	100.0
Sex Ratio	125.7	112.6	96.2	82.6	69.5	54.4	75.8	51.6	84.3	66.1	106.8	93.9	85.4	94.1	84.3
Karnali	10.8	11.2	12.1	11.1	8.6	7.9	6.1	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.0	2.9	6.4	100.0
Male	12.1	13.1	14.4	9.8	6.6	6.6	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.0	6.8	100.0
Female	9.7	9.6	10.2	12.1	10.2	9.0	7.0	5.2	5.4	4.4	4.6	3.7	2.8	6.0	100.0
Sex Ratio	100.1	109.4	113.1	65.6	52.3	58.5	57.4	72.4	63.3	84.6	79.8	93.8	85.7	92.4	80.4
Sudurpaschim	9.7	10.9	11.7	10.9	7.9	7.4	6.1	6.6	5.7	4.9	3.6	4.0	3.0	7.6	100.0
Male	12.5	13.0	13.0	9.7	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.0	3.9	3.3	3.0	7.8	100.0
Female	7.6	9.2	10.6	11.8	9.4	8.4	6.4	7.5	5.8	4.8	3.4	4.5	2.9	7.5	100.0
Sex Ratio	126.7	109.1	94.7	63.6	49.2	55.7	70.7	54.5	74.8	79.5	89.3	56.6	79.8	80.5	77.4
Analytical Domains															
Koshi Urban	8.3	8.2	9.7	9.1	8.5	8.3	7.8	7.3	5.8	6.1	4.4	4.7	3.4	8.3	100.0
Male	9.4	8.1	10.9	9.5	7.9	7.3	6.8	6.9	5.4	6.4	4.7	4.5	3.6	8.6	100.0
Female	7.4	8.2	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.2	8.7	7.6	6.1	5.9	4.1	4.9	3.2	8.0	100.0
Sex Ratio	109.1	84.5	108.9	92.7	75.1	67.7	67.3	77.6	76.7	92.4	98.6	78.7	95.9	92.0	86.0
Koshi Rural	8.0	10.0	7.9	8.7	8.7	7.7	6.4	6.3	6.6	5.1	5.1	6.0	4.7	8.8	100.0
Male	9.1	10.2	9.3	8.5	8.2	6.6	6.6	4.9	6.6	5.4	5.2	6.5	4.0	9.1	100.0
Female	6.9	9.9	6.7	9.0	9.2	8.8	6.2	7.6	6.5	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.4	8.5	100.0
Sex Ratio	125.9	98.4	131.9	89.9	84.4	71.9	100.8	60.9	96.6	103.4	99.8	112.4	70.1	101.5	95.2
Madhesh Urban	11.5	10.8	10.8	10.1	9.8	8.2	5.4	6.8	5.1	5.2	4.7	2.8	3.6	5.2	100.0
Male	13.2	13.5	10.4	10.5	7.9	7.7	5.3	4.4	4.1	5.9	4.4	3.2	3.4	6.1	100.0
Female	10.0	8.4	11.3	9.6	11.5	8.7	5.6	9.0	6.0	4.5	5.0	2.4	3.7	4.4	100.0
Sex Ratio	122.8	150.2	85.6	102.4	64.1	82.8	89.5	46.2	63.6	123.6	81.8	125.2	85.6	129.5	93.4

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 or more	Total
Nepal	**8.8**	**9.6**	**9.9**	**9.0**	**8.1**	**8.1**	**6.8**	**6.8**	**6.8**	**5.3**	**4.9**	**4.0**	**3.5**	**7.5**	**100.0**
Madhesh Rural	11.8	13.1	10.9	9.5	7.4	6.9	6.2	7.2	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.0	3.7	8.0	100.0
Male	14.0	14.4	11.1	8.7	5.6	4.3	5.6	7.3	4.9	3.8	4.2	3.1	3.6	9.4	100.0
Female	9.9	12.0	10.8	10.1	9.0	9.1	6.6	7.1	4.1	4.2	3.5	2.9	3.9	6.8	100.0
Sex Ratio	122.1	103.8	88.8	74.5	53.2	40.3	73.1	89.4	103.8	77.4	103.4	93.5	79.6	120.4	86.4
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	5.8	6.7	6.9	10.4	12.8	9.4	8.3	7.9	7.5	6.6	5.7	3.5	2.7	5.9	100.0
Male	6.6	6.8	7.3	11.3	12.1	9.9	7.3	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.1	3.7	2.8	5.9	100.0
Female	5.0	6.6	6.6	9.3	13.4	8.8	9.3	8.9	8.5	6.6	5.2	3.2	2.6	6.0	100.0
Sex Ratio	135.4	106.5	114.3	125.2	93.1	115.8	80.2	81.2	79.1	102.4	120.8	120.6	112.7	101.1	103.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	7.9	7.1	8.8	10.7	8.6	8.7	7.5	7.8	5.8	5.5	5.6	4.1	3.5	8.5	100.0
Male	9.7	7.6	10.5	9.7	7.7	8.2	7.2	6.4	4.8	5.9	5.9	4.3	4.0	8.1	100.0
Female	6.3	6.7	7.2	11.5	9.5	9.2	7.7	9.0	6.8	5.1	5.4	3.9	3.0	8.8	100.0
Sex Ratio	140.6	103.6	132.2	76.7	74.2	81.0	84.1	65.1	64.1	106.6	98.6	100.1	121.9	83.3	90.9
Bagmati Rural	7.2	9.0	9.0	9.3	6.7	7.0	5.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	4.9	4.5	11.2	100.0
Male	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.2	6.6	6.4	5.5	5.3	7.1	5.8	5.7	4.7	5.5	11.6	100.0
Female	5.9	9.3	8.9	9.4	6.8	7.5	5.2	7.7	5.9	6.9	6.9	5.1	3.7	10.9	100.0
Sex Ratio	133.8	85.3	91.2	87.9	86.3	76.4	95.3	61.7	108.7	76.0	74.5	84.4	135.6	95.8	90.0
Gandaki Urban	6.2	8.5	9.3	9.0	7.9	8.4	7.3	7.0	6.5	4.9	5.8	4.6	3.9	10.7	100.0
Male	7.2	10.1	10.7	10.1	6.8	7.7	5.9	6.1	5.9	4.8	5.9	4.6	3.6	10.6	100.0
Female	5.3	7.1	8.0	8.1	8.9	9.0	8.6	7.8	7.1	5.0	5.7	4.5	4.1	10.9	100.0
Sex Ratio	115.4	121.9	115.2	107.6	66.0	73.4	58.6	66.6	71.4	82.2	89.4	89.4	76.7	83.7	85.9
Gandaki Rural	6.7	8.9	9.5	7.6	7.2	7.1	5.9	6.8	6.4	5.7	6.6	5.9	4.2	11.4	100.0
Male	8.0	10.6	9.9	8.8	6.5	5.6	4.3	5.5	6.4	4.5	6.8	6.0	4.5	12.3	100.0
Female	5.4	7.4	9.1	6.5	7.7	8.4	7.3	8.0	6.4	6.9	6.5	5.9	4.0	10.6	100.0
Sex Ratio	134.2	130.1	99.0	122.7	76.7	60.6	53.9	63.1	90.9	58.9	95.8	92.5	101.2	105.8	90.5
Lumbini Urban	7.9	9.5	9.9	10.6	8.6	8.9	7.0	6.6	6.9	5.4	4.9	3.9	2.9	6.9	100.0

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 or more	Total
Nepal	**8.8**	**9.6**	**9.9**	**9.0**	**8.1**	**8.1**	**6.8**	**6.8**	**6.8**	**5.3**	**4.9**	**4.0**	**3.5**	**7.5**	**100.0**
Male	9.0	11.3	11.2	10.6	8.2	7.0	6.3	5.0	6.7	4.9	5.5	4.3	3.1	6.9	100.0
Female	6.9	7.9	8.8	10.6	9.1	10.6	7.7	8.0	7.1	5.8	4.4	3.6	2.7	6.9	100.0
Sex Ratio	114.4	125.2	112.6	88.5	79.0	58.4	72.7	54.2	83.6	73.9	110.6	103.9	97.8	87.9	87.9
Lumbini Rural	9.0	11.2	11.5	9.1	8.8	7.0	7.4	5.7	5.0	4.0	5.3	4.7	4.1	7.1	100.0
Male	11.9	12.6	11.5	8.7	7.2	5.1	7.5	4.2	5.2	3.2	6.1	4.8	3.9	8.2	100.0
Female	6.7	10.1	11.6	9.4	10.0	8.5	7.4	7.0	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.2	6.3	100.0
Sex Ratio	142.1	98.9	78.9	73.3	57.6	47.5	80.3	47.5	85.6	52.8	101.9	82.8	74.1	103.4	79.4
Karnali Urban	9.7	10.4	12.3	12.1	8.4	7.7	6.5	5.4	5.0	3.8	4.6	4.2	3.3	6.5	100.0
Male	10.8	12.7	15.7	11.2	7.0	5.5	5.4	4.3	4.2	3.6	4.7	4.6	3.2	7.1	100.0
Female	8.9	8.6	9.5	12.8	9.6	9.5	7.5	6.3	5.6	3.9	4.5	3.9	3.4	6.0	100.0
Sex Ratio	99.5	120.5	135.2	71.4	59.3	47.4	59.5	55.2	61.3	76.4	85.9	98.2	75.0	97.9	81.9
Karnali Rural	12.1	12.0	11.8	9.9	8.8	8.3	5.6	4.5	4.7	5.4	4.6	3.8	2.4	6.2	100.0
Male	13.7	13.6	12.8	8.2	6.2	7.9	4.5	5.2	4.3	5.8	4.4	4.0	2.8	6.5	100.0
Female	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.2	10.8	8.5	6.5	3.9	5.1	5.0	4.8	3.6	2.1	6.0	100.0
Sex Ratio	100.6	99.1	91.0	57.9	45.1	72.9	54.6	104.9	65.9	92.1	73.0	88.2	105.8	86.0	78.7
Sudurpaschim Urban	9.0	10.0	11.0	11.7	8.2	7.5	6.3	6.7	5.9	5.2	3.8	3.9	3.0	7.8	100.0
Male	11.8	12.3	12.3	10.6	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.4	4.0	3.0	2.7	8.7	100.0
Female	6.8	8.3	9.9	12.5	9.6	8.7	6.5	7.7	6.2	5.0	3.7	4.6	3.2	7.1	100.0
Sex Ratio	133.0	114.7	96.2	65.5	50.2	53.4	72.0	54.1	67.7	82.4	85.3	49.8	64.8	94.2	77.3
Sudurpaschim Rural	11.1	12.5	13.0	9.4	7.5	7.1	5.8	6.3	5.3	4.4	3.3	4.1	3.0	7.3	100.0
Male	13.7	14.4	14.3	8.0	5.5	6.1	5.4	5.1	5.8	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.6	6.2	100.0
Female	9.0	11.0	12.0	10.5	9.0	7.8	6.2	7.2	4.9	4.5	2.9	4.3	2.4	8.2	100.0
Sex Ratio	117.9	101.4	92.4	59.3	47.4	60.5	68.0	55.3	91.4	73.4	98.6	70.2	116.9	58.6	77.7
Urban/Rural															

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 or more	Total
Nepal	**8.8**	**9.6**	**9.9**	**9.0**	**8.1**	**8.1**	**6.8**	**6.8**	**6.8**	**5.3**	**4.9**	**4.0**	**3.5**	**7.5**	**100.0**
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	5.8	6.7	6.9	10.4	12.8	9.4	8.3	7.9	7.5	6.6	5.7	3.5	2.7	5.9	100.0
Male	6.6	6.8	7.3	11.3	12.1	9.9	7.3	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.1	3.7	2.8	5.9	100.0
Female	5.0	6.6	6.6	9.3	13.4	8.8	9.3	8.9	8.5	6.6	5.2	3.2	2.6	6.0	100.0
Sex Ratio	135.4	106.5	114.3	125.2	93.1	115.8	80.2	81.2	79.1	102.4	120.8	120.6	112.7	101.1	103.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	9.0	9.4	10.2	10.2	8.8	8.3	6.7	6.9	5.8	5.3	4.8	3.8	3.4	7.3	100.0
Male	10.5	11.0	11.1	10.3	7.7	7.3	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.5	4.9	3.9	3.4	7.6	100.0
Female	7.7	8.0	9.4	10.1	9.9	9.3	7.2	8.2	6.4	5.1	4.7	3.7	3.3	7.0	100.0
Sex Ratio	119.5	121.4	104.1	89.1	68.2	69.2	74.0	58.2	71.3	94.8	93.1	92.7	89.1	95.9	87.8
Rural Regions	9.4	11.1	10.4	9.1	8.0	7.2	6.3	6.3	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.0	8.4	100.0
Male	11.3	12.1	10.9	8.6	6.7	5.7	6.0	5.3	5.7	4.4	5.2	4.8	4.0	9.1	100.0
Female	7.7	10.3	10.1	9.5	9.1	8.5	6.6	7.1	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.5	3.9	7.8	100.0
Sex Ratio	126.1	100.7	92.5	77.8	63.1	57.7	78.0	64.5	93.1	74.3	94.0	90.8	87.1	99.1	85.4

Table 3.2: Distribution of population by quintile and poverty status

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Poor	Non-poor	Total
Nepal	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
0-14 years	37	32.8	28.3	24.9	18.6	36.9	26.1	28.3
15-64 years	55.3	59.7	64	67.8	74.4	55.4	66.5	64.2
65 or more years	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.3	7.1	7.7	7.4	7.5
Dependency Ratio	81	67.6	56.2	47.6	34.5	80.5	50.5	55.7
Province								
Koshi	13.7	15.4	17.2	17.4	17.7	13.8	16.9	16.3
0-14 years	4.3	4.2	5.1	4.3	3.5	4.3	4.2	4.3
15-64 years	8.4	9.8	10.7	11.5	12.8	8.5	11.2	10.6
65 or more years	1	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1	1.5	1.4
Dependency Ratio	62.6	57.8	60.1	50.9	38.3	61.7	51.1	52.8
Madhesh	25	26.5	24.3	19.1	17.9	25.1	21.9	22.6
0-14 years	9.3	10.8	8.2	5.8	4.1	9.4	7.2	7.6
15-64 years	14.1	14.2	14.6	12	13	14.1	13.5	13.6
65 or more years	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.3
Dependency Ratio	78.2	86.7	66.2	58.5	37.5	78.3	62.9	66.1
Bagmati	12.6	15.7	20.6	24.4	28.9	12.7	22.4	20.4
0-14 years	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5
15-64 years	7.2	10.5	14.6	17.6	22.3	7.3	16.2	14.4
65 or more years	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.1	1.7	1.6
Dependency Ratio	75	49.7	41.1	38.9	29.4	73.6	37.9	41.6
Gandaki	5	6.8	7.8	11.4	10.7	4.9	9.2	8.3
0-14 years	1.7	1.9	2	2.6	1.9	1.7	2.1	2
15-64 years	2.7	4	4.6	7.7	8	2.7	6.1	5.4
65 or more years	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.5	1	0.9
Dependency Ratio	82.5	69.6	69.1	48.5	34.4	82.5	51.3	54.4
Lumbini	22.9	18.7	16.7	18.4	18.1	22.8	18	19
0-14 years	8.7	6	4.6	5	3.3	8.6	4.7	5.5

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Poor	Non-poor	Total
Nepal	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
15-64 years	12.3	11.4	10.8	12.5	13.6	12.2	12.1	12.1
65 or more years	2	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.2	2	1.2	1.3
Dependency Ratio	87.1	63.9	54.1	47	33.5	86.9	48.8	56.6
Karnali	6.8	6.3	5.5	3.9	3.2	6.8	4.7	5.1
0-14 years	3	2.3	1.7	1	0.8	3	1.4	1.8
15-64 years	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.2	3.5	3	3.1
65 or more years	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Dependency Ratio	95.4	76	61.2	48.8	43.9	95.5	59.6	67.8
Sudurpaschim	14.1	10.7	7.9	5.4	3.6	14	6.9	8.3
0-14 years	5.8	3.6	2.1	1.3	0.8	5.7	1.9	2.7
15-64 years	7.2	6.3	5.2	3.8	2.5	7.2	4.4	5
65 or more years	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.6
Dependency Ratio	95.7	70.1	51.9	42.4	40.7	95.5	54.7	66.6
Analytical Domains								
Koshi Urban	8.2	9.5	12.1	11.7	11.8	8.4	11.3	10.7
0-14 years	2.5	2.6	3.6	3	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.8
15-64 years	5.1	6.2	7.6	7.7	8.4	5.2	7.4	7
65 or more years	0.6	0.8	1	1.1	1.1	0.6	1	0.9
Dependency Ratio	60.7	53.1	59.6	52.4	41.3	59.6	51.4	52.7
Koshi Rural	5.4	5.9	5.1	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.6
0-14 years	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.5
15-64 years	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.8	4.5	3.3	3.8	3.7
65 or more years	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Dependency Ratio	65.5	66.1	61	48.1	32.5	65	50.5	53.1
Madhesh Urban	18	19.2	17.8	14	15.2	18	16.5	16.8
0-14 years	6.5	8	5.9	4.1	3.4	6.6	5.3	5.6
15-64 years	10.4	10.2	11	9	11.3	10.4	10.4	10.4
65 or more years	1.1	1	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.9
Dependency Ratio	73.3	88.4	61.4	55.9	34.8	74.1	59.4	62.4
Madhesh Rural	7	7.3	6.5	5.1	2.7	7.1	5.4	5.7

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Poor	Non-poor	Total
Nepal	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
0-14 years	2.8	2.7	2.3	1.7	0.7	2.8	1.9	2.1
15-64 years	3.7	4	3.6	3.1	1.8	3.7	3.1	3.2
65 or more years	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5
Dependency Ratio	92	82.3	80.8	65.9	55.3	90	74.5	78.1
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	3.9	7.3	12.2	14.3	16.2	3.9	12.5	10.8
0-14 years	1.2	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.2	2.3	2.1
15-64 years	2.5	5.1	9	10.8	12.7	2.6	9.4	8
65 or more years	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.6
Dependency Ratio	54	41.4	35.3	32.1	27.7	51.6	32.7	34
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	4.2	4.9	5.4	6.6	9.4	4.3	6.6	6.1
0-14 years	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5
15-64 years	2.4	3.1	3.6	4.5	7	2.4	4.6	4.1
65 or more years	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Dependency Ratio	76	56.5	48.3	47.4	33.8	75.3	43.9	47.6
Bagmati Rural	4.5	3.6	3	3.5	3.3	4.5	3.3	3.6
0-14 years	1.7	1	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.7	0.7	0.9
15-64 years	2.3	2.2	2	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
65 or more years	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
Dependency Ratio	96.9	59	54.4	54.2	26.2	96.5	47.3	57.3
Gandaki Urban	3.6	4.6	5.4	7.6	7.4	3.6	6.3	5.7
0-14 years	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
15-64 years	2	2.8	3.2	5.2	5.6	2	4.2	3.7
65 or more years	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6
Dependency Ratio	80.6	65.2	71.1	47.4	32.4	80.6	49.8	53.1
Gandaki Rural	1.4	2.2	2.4	3.8	3.3	1.3	3	2.6
0-14 years	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7
15-64 years	0.7	1.2	1.5	2.5	2.4	0.7	1.9	1.7
65 or more years	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
Dependency Ratio	87.6	79.4	65	50.9	39	87.6	54.5	57.4
Lumbini Urban	13.5	10.3	9.5	10.6	12.3	13.4	10.7	11.3

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Poor	Non-poor	Total
Nepal	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
0-14 years	5.1	3	2.5	2.7	2.1	5.1	2.6	3.1
15-64 years	7.2	6.6	6.3	7.5	9.4	7.1	7.5	7.4
65 or more years	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.8
Dependency Ratio	88.3	56	50.3	42	30.8	87.6	43.4	52
Lumbini Rural	9.5	8.4	7.2	7.7	5.8	9.4	7.3	7.7
0-14 years	3.6	3	2.1	2.3	1.2	3.5	2.2	2.5
15-64 years	5.1	4.8	4.5	5	4.2	5.1	4.6	4.7
65 or more years	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6
Dependency Ratio	85.6	74.7	59.6	54.6	39.5	85.9	57.5	63.7
Karnali Urban	3.2	3.5	2.9	2.1	2.2	3.2	2.7	2.8
0-14 years	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.9
15-64 years	1.6	2	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7
65 or more years	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Dependency Ratio	94.9	71.3	54.6	47.8	47.3	95.1	56.4	63.9
Karnali Rural	3.6	2.8	2.6	1.8	1	3.6	2	2.4
0-14 years	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.6	0.7	0.8
15-64 years	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.2	1.4
65 or more years	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Dependency Ratio	95.9	82.1	69.2	50	36.8	95.9	64	72.7
Sudurpaschim Urban	8.3	6.5	5.2	4.1	2.9	8.2	4.7	5.4
0-14 years	3.1	2.1	1.4	0.9	0.6	3.1	1.3	1.6
15-64 years	4.5	3.9	3.4	2.9	2	4.5	3.1	3.4
65 or more years	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4
Dependency Ratio	83.4	66.7	53	38.1	44.2	83.4	52.4	60.8
Sudurpaschim Rural	5.8	4.2	2.7	1.3	0.7	5.8	2.2	2.9
0-14 years	2.7	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	2.7	0.7	1.1
15-64 years	2.7	2.4	1.8	0.8	0.5	2.7	1.4	1.7
65 or more years	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0	0.4	0.2	0.2
Dependency Ratio	116.4	75.7	49.9	57.5	27.5	115.4	59.9	78.4
Urban/Rural								

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Poor	Non-poor	Total
Nepal	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	3.9	7.3	12.2	14.3	16.2	3.9	12.5	10.8
0-14 years	1.2	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.2	2.3	2.1
15-64 years	2.5	5.1	9	10.8	12.7	2.6	9.4	8
65 or more years	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.6
Dependency Ratio	54	41.4	35.3	32.1	27.7	51.6	32.7	34
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	59	58.4	58.3	56.8	61.2	58.9	58.7	58.7
0-14 years	21.3	19.4	16.9	14.5	12	21.2	15.7	16.8
15-64 years	33.2	34.8	37	38.2	45.1	33.2	38.8	37.7
65 or more years	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.2	4.3
Dependency Ratio	77.6	67.9	57.6	48.6	35.5	77.5	51.2	55.9
Rural Regions	37.2	34.3	29.5	29	22.7	37.1	28.9	30.5
0-14 years	14.6	11.6	8.8	7.9	4.3	14.5	8.2	9.4
15-64 years	19.6	19.7	18	18.8	16.6	19.6	18.3	18.5
65 or more years	3	3	2.7	2.3	1.8	3	2.4	2.6
Dependency Ratio	90	73.9	63.8	54.4	36.7	89.5	58	64.7

Table 3.3: Average Household sizes by poverty status and consumption quintile

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Poor	Non-poor	Total
Nepal	**4.9**	**4.4**	**4.1**	**3.8**	**3.2**	**4.9**	**3.8**	**4**
Province								
Koshi	4.6	4.2	4	3.7	3.3	4.6	3.7	3.8
Madhesh	5.5	5.2	5	4.4	3.9	5.5	4.6	4.8
Bagmati	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.2	4.3	3.5	3.6
Gandaki	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.4	2.9	4.1	3.4	3.4
Lumbini	5	4.4	4	3.8	3.1	5	3.8	4
Karnali	4.9	4.1	4	3.7	2.7	4.9	3.7	4
Sudurpaschim	4.8	4.5	4	3.9	2.8	4.7	3.9	4.2
Analytical Domains								
Koshi Urban	4.5	4.2	4	3.6	3.2	4.5	3.7	3.8
Koshi Rural	4.6	4.2	4	3.7	3.3	4.6	3.8	3.9
Madhesh Urban	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.5	3.9	5.5	4.6	4.8
Madhesh Rural	5.7	5	5.1	4.3	3.8	5.6	4.7	4.9
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	4.4	4	3.9	3.6	3.3	4.4	3.6	3.7
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.2	4	3.5	3.6

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Poor	Non-poor	Total
Nepal	**4.9**	**4.4**	**4.1**	**3.8**	**3.2**	**4.9**	**3.8**	**4**
Bagmati Rural	4.5	3.8	3.3	3.4	2.7	4.5	3.3	3.5
Gandaki Urban	4	4.1	3.6	3.4	3	4	3.4	3.5
Gandaki Rural	4.5	4.2	3.4	3.5	2.7	4.5	3.3	3.4
Lumbini Urban	5	4.5	4	3.7	3.1	5	3.7	4
Lumbini Rural	5	4.4	4	3.8	3.3	5	3.9	4.1
Karnali Urban	4.8	3.9	3.8	3.6	2.9	4.8	3.6	3.8
Karnali Rural	5	4.4	4.3	3.8	2.4	5	3.9	4.1
Sudurpaschim Urban	4.7	4.5	4	3.9	2.8	4.6	3.9	4.1
Sudurpaschim Rural	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.7	2.6	4.9	3.9	4.3
Urban/Rural								
Kathmandu Valley Urban (KVU)	4.4	4	3.9	3.6	3.3	4.4	3.6	3.7
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.3	4.8	3.9	4
Rural Regions	5	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.1	4.9	3.8	4.1

Table 3.4: Household Size Distribution and Average Household sizes by consumption quintile and poverty status

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Poor	Non-poor	Total
Nepal	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20.3**	**79.7**	**100**
1-2	7.6	12.5	16.9	24.6	38.5	7.8	92.2	100
3-4	14.6	17.8	21.1	21.5	25	14.7	85.3	100
5-6	24.6	22	20.3	19.4	13.8	24.7	75.3	100
7-9	28.1	24.2	19.3	16.1	12.3	28.8	71.2	100
10 or more	34.2	26.4	18.1	13.8	7.5	34.2	65.8	100
Average Household Size	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.2	4.9	3.8	4
Koshi	16.8	18.9	21.1	21.4	21.8	17.2	82.8	100
1-2	6.9	12.8	15.5	24.4	40.4	7.2	92.8	100
3-4	13.9	18.7	22	22.1	23.3	14.1	85.9	100
5-6	20.5	18.2	20.7	21.8	18.8	20.5	79.5	100
7-9	25.4	25.8	21.2	16.9	10.8	27.6	72.4	100
10 or more	17.3	29.3	53.5	0	0	17.3	82.7	100
Average Household Size	4.6	4.2	4	3.7	3.3	4.6	3.7	3.8
Madhesh	22.2	23.5	21.6	16.9	15.9	22.5	77.5	100
1-2	5	14.2	17.8	28.5	34.5	5.7	94.4	100
3-4	16.1	19.5	20.6	19.8	24	16.4	83.6	100
5-6	23.5	25	23.6	16.7	11.2	23.5	76.5	100
7-9	28.7	24.3	20.3	12.5	14.2	29.6	70.4	100
10 or more	27.2	31.8	21.4	14.2	5.5	27.2	72.8	100
Average Household Size	5.5	5.2	5	4.4	3.9	5.5	4.6	4.8
Bagmati	12.3	15.4	20.2	23.9	28.2	12.6	87.4	100
1-2	5.8	11.9	16.1	22.7	43.5	5.8	94.2	100
3-4	10.1	14.7	21.7	23.5	30	10.3	89.8	100

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Poor	Non-poor	Total
Nepal	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20.3**	**79.7**	**100**
5-6	17.3	17.1	18.5	25.7	21.4	18	82	100
7-9	12.9	16	23.2	24.1	23.8	12.9	87.1	100
10 or more	34.4	25.8	22.7	5.3	11.8	34.4	65.6	100
Average Household Size	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.2	4.3	3.5	3.6
Gandaki	11.9	16.3	18.8	27.4	25.6	11.9	88.1	100
1-2	6.4	7.4	17.2	29.5	39.6	6.4	93.6	100
3-4	9.9	12	19.8	29.7	28.7	9.9	90.2	100
5-6	18.5	24.9	18.1	23.8	14.7	18.5	81.5	100
7-9	10.9	27.2	21.4	19.1	21.5	10.9	89.1	100
10 or more	0	0	0	70.5	29.5	0	100	100
Average Household Size	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.4	2.9	4.1	3.4	3.4
Lumbini	24.2	19.7	17.6	19.4	19.1	24.4	75.7	100
1-2	10.3	12	15.6	24.8	37.4	10.3	89.7	100
3-4	15.8	18.1	20.3	19.6	26.3	15.9	84.1	100
5-6	30.3	22	18.5	18	11.3	30.4	69.6	100
7-9	31.4	26.7	13.4	20.3	8.3	31.4	68.6	100
10 or more	52.1	13.9	9.2	14.1	10.7	52.1	47.9	100
Average Household Size	5	4.4	4	3.8	3.1	5	3.8	4
Karnali	26.6	24.4	21.4	15.3	12.4	26.7	73.3	100
1-2	7.5	18.5	19.1	21.2	33.7	7.9	92.1	100
3-4	18.7	26.3	20.7	17.4	16.8	19	81.1	100
5-6	32.7	24	24.2	13.5	5.6	32.7	67.4	100
7-9	45	21.9	20	12.2	1	45	55	100
10 or more	26.2	38.6	9.6	0	25.6	26.2	73.8	100
Average Household Size	4.9	4.1	4	3.7	2.7	4.9	3.7	4
Sudurpaschim	33.9	25.7	19.1	12.8	8.6	34.2	65.8	100
1-2	15	18.1	23	17.9	26	16	84	100
3-4	28	23.6	21.5	13.6	13.2	28.2	71.8	100
5-6	39.4	26.9	17.1	11.8	4.7	39.4	60.6	100
7-9	43.9	28	17.7	9.8	0.7	44.5	55.5	100
10 or more	33.8	36.3	13.4	16.5	0	33.8	66.2	100
Average Household Size	4.8	4.5	4	3.9	2.8	4.7	3.9	4.2

Table 3.5: Household size distribution and average household
size by consumption quintile

	Average Household Size	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-9	10 or more	Total
Nepal	**4**	**22.6**	**43.1**	**25**	**7.8**	**1.4**	**100**
Poorest	4.9	9.7	36.8	36.9	13.6	3	100
Second	4.4	15	42.1	30.4	10.4	2	100
Third	4.1	18.8	46.1	26.1	7.7	1.3	100
Fourth	3.8	25.5	44.4	23.2	5.8	1	100
Richest	3.2	37.3	44.6	13.9	3.8	0.4	100

	Average Household Size	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-9	10 or more	Total
Nepal	**4**	**22.6**	**43.1**	**25**	**7.8**	**1.4**	**100**
Koshi	3.8	22.8	46.2	24.6	6	0.4	100
Poorest	4.6	9.9	43	35.6	10.9	0.6	100
Second	4.2	15.2	49.5	25.8	8.7	0.8	100
Third	4	17.7	50.1	24.8	6.3	1	100
Fourth	3.7	25	46.3	24.1	4.6	0	100
Richest	3.3	37	42.7	17.8	2.5	0	100
Madhesh	4.8	13.9	33.9	33.8	14.9	3.6	100
Poorest	5.5	3.5	28.2	40.2	22.9	5.1	100
Second	5.2	9.2	30.2	38.9	16.6	5.1	100
Third	5	11	32.9	38.4	14.3	3.4	100
Fourth	4.4	20.1	36.1	30.9	10	2.9	100
Richest	3.9	26.5	43	19.4	10.1	1.1	100
Bagmati	3.6	26.7	47.5	20.9	4.6	0.3	100
Poorest	4.3	14.1	44.3	34.7	5.8	1	100
Second	3.9	21.3	48.1	24.7	5.3	0.6	100
Third	3.8	21	52.8	20.2	5.6	0.5	100
Fourth	3.7	25.4	47.2	22.7	4.6	0.1	100
Richest	3.2	37.5	45.2	13.7	3.4	0.1	100
Gandaki	3.4	30.9	45.8	19.1	3.9	0.3	100
Poorest	4.1	17.9	42.7	35	4.4	0	100
Second	4.1	16.5	40.2	35.3	8	0	100
Third	3.5	27.2	49.3	18.9	4.5	0	100
Fourth	3.4	30.9	49.5	16.3	2.5	0.8	100
Richest	2.9	43.8	43.9	9.3	2.7	0.3	100
Lumbini	4	23	43.5	24	7.5	2	100
Poorest	5	11.4	34	36.6	12.5	5.5	100
Second	4.4	14.1	43.7	29.6	11.2	1.5	100
Third	4	19.4	48.8	25.1	5.6	1	100
Fourth	3.8	27.3	42.6	21.5	7.3	1.3	100
Richest	3.1	37.9	47.8	11	2.5	0.7	100
Karnali	4	22.7	43.2	25.3	7.9	0.9	100
Poorest	4.9	7.1	36.8	38.3	16.7	1.1	100
Second	4.1	17	48	26.4	7.3	1.3	100
Third	4	20.3	43	28.7	7.6	0.4	100
Fourth	3.7	26.3	46.6	21	6	0	100
Richest	2.7	48.3	41.6	8.3	0.5	1.3	100
Sudurpaschim	4.2	20.4	41.6	27	9.2	1.9	100
Poorest	4.8	9.9	38.3	35.9	13.7	2.2	100
Second	4.5	16	40.9	29.9	10.5	2.6	100
Third	4	22.4	44.4	23.4	8.5	1.2	100
Fourth	3.9	24.8	43.1	23.5	6.2	2.4	100
Richest	2.8	44.7	44.5	10.2	0.6	0	100

Table 3.6: Mean Age of Household Head, Female Headed Households percentage, Distribution of age of Household Head by poverty status

	Mean age of household head	Percentage of Female Headed Households	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 or more	Total
Nepal	**45.1**	**37.1**	**1.4**	**14.2**	**23.6**	**23.5**	**18.7**	**18.6**	**100**
Poor	44.5	36.3	1.1	16.4	26.6	20.3	15.4	20.3	100
Non-poor	45.2	37.3	1.5	13.8	23.1	24.1	19.3	18.2	100
Koshi	46.2	34.3	1.2	11.5	23.2	23.9	20.2	20.2	100
Poor	45.3	35.1	1.2	12.5	25.1	23.5	18.1	19.7	100
Non-poor	46.3	34.2	1.2	11.4	22.8	23.9	20.5	20.2	100
Madhesh	44.9	31.4	0.6	14	24	26	18	17.5	100
Poor	43.3	26.3	0.2	18.6	27.5	24	11.9	17.9	100
Non-poor	45.3	32.7	0.6	12.9	23.1	26.5	19.5	17.4	100
Bagmati	44.9	32.1	1.5	16.4	22.2	23.4	18.1	18.6	100
Poor	44.5	29.3	2.1	17.1	29.7	17.3	13.2	20.8	100
Non-poor	45	32.5	1.4	16.3	21.3	24.1	18.6	18.3	100
Gandaki	46.5	46.9	0.8	13.6	23.4	21.3	19	21.9	100
Poor	43.9	47.4	0.6	19.9	31.2	12.3	17.9	18.2	100
Non-poor	46.8	46.8	0.9	12.9	22.6	22.3	19.1	22.3	100
Lumbini	44.4	42.8	2	13.3	25.5	22.8	19.2	17.1	100
Poor	45.9	37.1	1.1	12.8	26.1	19.6	16.8	23.6	100
Non-poor	44.1	44.2	2.2	13.4	25.4	23.6	19.8	15.5	100
Karnali	42.6	42	2.3	19.8	24.5	20.3	18.5	14.6	100
Poor	41.5	43.5	1.7	25.7	22.7	18.5	16.1	15.3	100
Non-poor	43	41.6	2.5	18.1	25	20.8	19.1	14.5	100
Sudurpaschim	44.9	42.1	2.3	14	23.3	23.3	17.2	19.9	100
Poor	45	50.5	1.1	16	24.1	19.7	16.9	22.2	100
Non-poor	44.8	38.5	2.8	13.2	22.9	24.9	17.4	18.9	100

CHAPTER 4 :HOUSING

4.1 Introduction
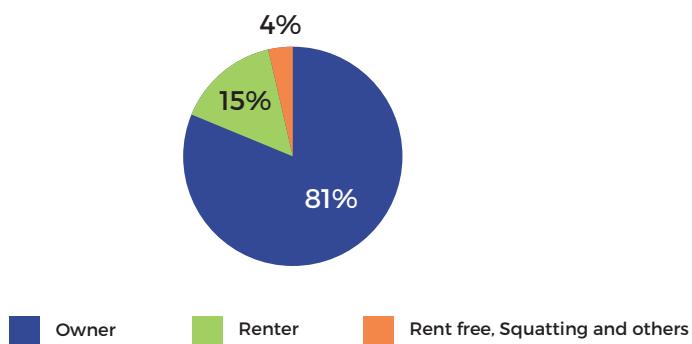
Housing is an important component of well-being. The survey tried to understand the characteristics of the dwelling in which the household members live, such as size, construction materials, and access to utilities such as electricity, piped water, cooking fuel, and sanitary facilities.

Since NLSS I (1995-96), house ownership has declined steadily, mostly absorbed by the increase in rental housing. This shows the change in people's living patterns. Overall, significant improvements in housing quality, access to utilities, and sanitation are seen over the surveyed period, reflected in the use of more durable construction materials. However, there are also differences based on economic status and urban and rural areas (Box 4.1 and Tables 4.1 to 4.12).

4.2 Occupancy status

The survey asked about the status under which the household occupies the dwelling—self-ownership, rented, given for free to live, squatting (living without the consent or knowledge of the property owner), and others. House ownership remains the predominant form of housing occupancy in the country. As of 2022, 81 percent of households own their dwelling, and 15 percent are renters.

Figure 4.1: Household occupancy status

Legend: Owner | Renter | Rent free, Squatting and others

Non-poor households have a higher rental rate (16.9 percent) compared to poor households (6.1 percent) (Table 4.1.). This trend is consistent across most provinces, with poor households in regions like Karnali (96.1 percent) and Sudurpaschim province (95.2 percent) having very high ownership rates. Non-poor households are those who fall above the poverty line . Rural regions exhibit higher house ownership (93.4 percent) compared to urban regions (82.8 percent in urban areas excluding Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU). KVU stands out with 53.4 percent of households renting their homes, significantly higher than any other region.

4.3. Construction material of outer walls

The percentage of households with cement-bonded walls has more than doubled since the last survey in 2010/11. Overall, 56 percent of households use cement-bonded bricks or stones for outer walls, indicating a significant preference for more durable construction materials (Table 4.2). However, there are substantial differences between poor and non-poor households. Poor households predominantly use mud-bonded bricks/stones (42.1 percent) and wood/bamboo/leaves (28.7 percent), whereas non-poor households predominantly use cement-bonded bricks/stones (62.2 percent).

KVU has the highest percentage of households using cement-bonded bricks/stones (86.0 percent), while Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces show high usage of mud-bonded bricks/stones (78.1 percent and 45.0 percent, respectively). Urban areas outside KVU show 62.1 percent of households using cement-bonded bricks/stones. In contrast, rural regions have a lower percentage (32.4 percent), with 46.7 percent of rural households using mud-bonded bricks/stones. As expected, the richest consumption quintile predominantly uses cement-bonded bricks/stones (80.8 percent). In comparison, the poorest quintile has a substantial proportion using mud-bonded bricks/stones (42.2 percent) and wood/bamboo/leaves (28.7 percent).

4.4 Materials for roofing

The survey shows galvanised iron sheets and concrete/cement are commonly used (40 percent for both), but concrete/cement is predominantly used by non-poor households (Table 4.3). Urban areas, mainly Kathmandu Valley urban, display a prevalence of concrete/cement roofs. The distribution of roofing materials varies across consumption quintiles, with the wealthiest quintile predominantly using concrete/cement. In contrast, the poorest quintile shows higher usage of straw/thatch and tiles, indicating an economic influence on housing construction choices.

4.5 Materials for foundation

Mud-bonded, cement-bonded, and pillar-bonded foundations constitute the primary choices across all population segments (Table 4.4). However, the poor live more in houses with mud-bonded foundations (46 percent vs 25.5 percent). In comparison, the non-poor show a preference for cement-bonded foundations (31 percent vs 18 percent), suggesting higher economic capacity and infrastructure access. Provincial and urban-rural variations also exist. Mud-bonded foundations are highest in Karnali (83 percent) and lowest in Madhesh (6 percent) provinces. The wealthiest quintile favors cement-bonded and pillar-bonded foundations.

4.6 Materials for floors

For floor construction materials, concrete/cement-bonded floors are prevalent (54.1 percent) across the nation, with earth/mud floors being more common among poor households (77.0 percent) than non-poor households (35.2 percent) (Table 4.5).

Poor households in various provinces, such as Madhesh (82.7 percent), Bagmati (55.8 percent), and Sudurpaschim (88.5 percent) provinces, predominantly utilise earth/mud floors. In contrast, non-poor households generally favour concrete/cement bonded floors, as seen in provinces like Koshi (57.0 percent), Gandaki (64.5 percent), and Bagmati (81.1 percent) provinces.

4.7 Number of rooms, area of dwelling and housing plot

An essential part of the housing quality metrics is the degree of crowding measured through different indicators in NLSS-IV, as discussed below.

The average number of rooms in dwellings across the country is 4.8, and the average dwelling size is 594.8 square feet (Table 4.6). Non-poor households tend to have larger dwellings, with an average of 5.0 rooms and a mean size of 616.8 square feet, compared to poor households with smaller dwellings, with an average of 3.9 rooms and a mean size of 484.9 square feet. Additionally, both poor and non-poor households have a comparable average area of housing plots, with non-poor households having slightly larger plots at 2495.7 square feet compared to poor households' 2203.2 square feet.

Looking at the provincial level, Lumbini province has the highest average number of rooms (5.1) and the largest average dwelling size (746.3 square feet). Karnali province has the lowest average dwelling size (454.7 square feet) despite having a relatively high average number of rooms (4.8).

4.8 Access to drinking water and various amenities
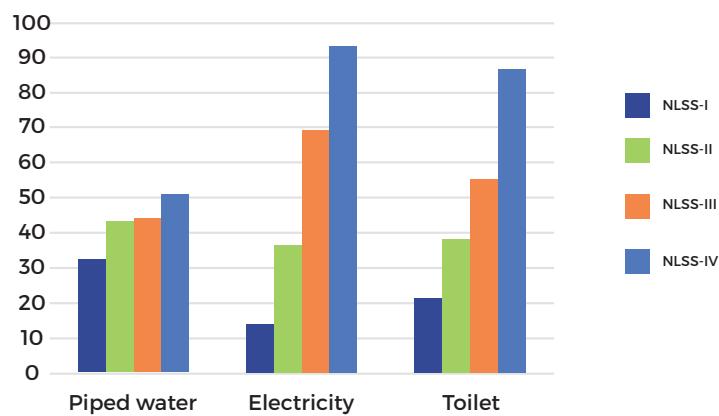
Access to drinking water through pipelines is relatively low at 40.2 percent for Nepal, access to the internet at 39.7 percent and access to cable TV at 28 percent. However, access to these amenities has steadily improved (Figure 4.2).

A significant portion, 11.4 percent, relies on piped water sources outside their houses (Table 4.7). Notably, 94 percent of the population has access to electricity, indicating widespread coverage. Regarding sanitation, 87.5 percent of the population has access, but there's a difference between poor and non-poor households (76 percent vs. 90 percent, respectively). Poor households also have lower access across all categories of amenities, notably to the Internet (9.5 percent vs. 45.7 percent) and cable TV (8.7 percent vs. 31.9 percent). (Table 4.8)

In Bagmati province, the highest percentage of piped water access to houses is observed at 55.9 percent, while Madhesh province has the lowest at 5.5 percent, but Madhesh province's primary drinking water supply is from hand pumps (88 percent). Madhesh province exhibits almost universal access to electricity at 98.5 percent, with others following close behind, but Karnali province stands out at the lowest at 58 percent. Poor households in Karnali province face significant challenges, with only 38.8 percent having access to electricity, much lower than other poor households in different provinces.

Bagmati province has the highest internet access at 59.8 percent, well above the national average of 39.7 percent, whereas Karnali province has the lowest at 14 percent. Disparities are evident among poor households, with poor households in Sudurpaschim province having the lowest access at 4.3 percent compared to 19.7 percent in the region overall. Gandaki province leads in sanitation coverage at 95.7 percent, while Madhesh province has the lowest at 79.5 percent.

Figure 4.2: Access to household amenities and facilities, 1995/96 - 2022/23

4.9 Main fuel used for cooking

Across the country, firewood is the most common fuel used by households (50 percent), a decline from NLSS-III by 14 percentage points (Table 4.9). This is balanced out by a substantial increase in the adoption of liquid petroleum gas (LPG), which increased from 18 percent in NLSS-III in 2010 to 46.6 percent. Electricity, cow dung, biogas, and other fuels constitute a minor share, with electricity and biogas being particularly low (0.4 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively).

Poor households predominantly use firewood (82.1 percent), have very low LPG usage (12.8 percent), and use cow dung (3.2 percent) more than the national average.

Cooking fuel usage varies across provinces. Koshi province predominantly uses firewood (51.6 percent) and LPG (42.6 percent), with the poor relying more on cow dung (5.2 percent). Madhesh province shows the highest reliance on firewood (66.8 percent) and low LPG usage (28.9 percent), with poor households using more cow-dung (5.9 percent). Bagmati province stands out with dominant LPG

use (74.1 percent) and low firewood usage (24.0 percent), although poor households still use more firewood (62.0 percent). Gandaki and Lumbini provinces display a balanced usage of firewood and LPG. In contrast, Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces heavily rely on firewood (78.9 percent and 69.2 percent, respectively) with low LPG use.

4.10 Firewood collection and used

Among households that collected and used firewood across the country, 73.0 percent used firewood during a reference year, with the remaining 27.0 percent not using it. Firewood usage is significantly higher among poor households, at 93.3 percent, while 69.0 percent of non-poor households rely on firewood (Table 4.10).

Koshi province has 80.3 percent of households using firewood, with 96.5 percent of the poor relying on it. Karnali province has the highest usage at 91.3 percent, with 99.5 percent of poor households using it, while Bagmati province has the lowest usage at 40.9 percent, with non-poor households at 37.1 percent. Other provinces like Gandaki (70.4 percent), Lumbini (80.0 percent), Madhesh (87.5 percent), and Sudurpaschim province (89.5 percent) show high reliance on firewood, especially among poor households, exceeding 90 percent.

4.11 Places of firewood collection

Across the country, 32.8 percent of households collect firewood from their own land, 28.4 percent source it from community-managed forests, and 18.1 percent purchase it (Table 4.10). Poor households show a higher dependency on community-managed forests (42.3 percent) and other sources (24.8 percent) compared to non-poor households (25.6 percent and 12.2 percent, respectively).

Madhesh province shows a unique trend where 40.3 percent of households purchase firewood, and 40.5 percent source it from other means, particularly among the poor (55.0 percent). Bagmati province has the lowest purchase rate (5.8 percent). Gandaki province presents a moderate scenario, with 37.4 percent using their own land and 33.5 percent relying on community-managed forests. Lumbini province highly relies on own land (41.6 percent) and community forests (38.8 percent), especially among poor households. Karnali province stands out with the highest reliance on community-managed forests (70.3 percent), and poor households show an even higher dependency (84.6 percent).

Across consumption quintiles, the poorest households show significant use of community-managed forests (42.5 percent) and other sources (24.6 percent), while the wealthiest quintile has the lowest reliance on these sources (14.7 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively). In urban versus rural domains, Kathmandu Valley urban has minimal use of all sources, with only 4.3 percent using their own land. In contrast, rural regions highly rely on their own land (52.0 percent) and community-managed forests (39.6 percent).

Specific areas, Lumbini Rural and Koshi Rural exhibit high usage of own land (59.6 percent and 56.3 percent respectively) with Bagmati Rural showing highest reliance on own land at 62.4 percent. Karnali Rural reflects the highest use of community-managed forests (76.2 percent) followed by Sudurpaschim Rural (71.6 percent), indicating a strong dependency on communal resources in rural areas.

4.12 Stove used for cooking

This indicator helps understand the issue of indoor air pollution in households using certain types of cooking stoves. Overall, in the country, 47.4 percent of households use gas stoves, followed by 32.9 percent using mud/clay stoves, and 15.3 percent relying on open fireplaces.(Table 4.11) Among the poor, 56.3 percent use mud/clay stoves, and only 13.3 percent use gas stoves, whereas among the non-poor, 54.3 percent use gas stoves and 28.2 percent use mud/clay stoves.

Bagmati province has the highest use of gas stoves at 74.6 percent, with only 10.0 percent using mud/clay stoves. Karnali province is different from other provinces with 49.3 percent of households using open fireplaces, higher than any other province.

Overall, the poorest households mainly use mud/clay stoves (56.3 percent) and open fireplaces (25.9 percent), while the wealthiest quintile shows high usage of gas stoves (80.0 percent) and low reliance on mud/clay stoves (10.5 percent). In urban versus rural, Kathmandu Valley urban stands out with 96.0 percent of households using gas stoves, and only 1.4 percent using mud/clay stoves. Other urban regions also show a preference for gas stoves (51.0 percent), while rural regions rely more on mud/clay stoves (42.3 percent) and open fireplaces (28.4 percent).

Box 4.1: Summary statistics of household characteristics

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey			
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11	2022/23
Percent of households who reside in their own housing units	93.8	91.6	89.7	81.4
Percent of households occupying housing units for rent	2.2	5.4	7.8	15.1
Average size of dwelling (sq. ft.)	604	531	605	594.8
Percent of households living in structures with				
Cement bonded walls	10.7	18.3	26.1	56
Concrete roof	11.2	13.6	20.3	40.2
Galvanised sheet roof	5.7	21	28.4	40.3
Cement bonded foundation	-	--	13	29
Percent of households with access to piped water	32.8	43.9	44.5	51.6
Percent of households with access to electricity	14.1	37.2	69.9	94
Percent of households with own toilet facility	21.6	38.7	56	94.2

Table 4.1: Distribution of households by occupancy status (Percent)

	Own	Rent	Provid-ed-free	Squatting	Other	Total
Nepal	**81.4**	**15.1**	**2.7**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**100.0**
Poor	89.8	6.1	3.0	1.0	0.1	100.0
Non-poor	79.7	16.9	2.7	0.5	0.2	100.0
Province						
Koshi	84.8	12.0	2.3	0.5	0.5	100.0
Poor	89.5	8.0	1.9	0.6	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	84.0	12.7	2.3	0.4	0.6	100.0
Madhesh	92.4	2.6	2.2	2.7	0.1	100.0
Poor	92.5	0.6	2.6	4.2	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	92.4	3.1	2.1	2.3	0.1	100.0
Bagmati	62.3	35.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poor	73.7	22.5	3.4	0.0	0.4	100.0
Non-poor	61.0	36.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gandaki	77.7	17.1	5.2	0.0	0.1	100.0
Poor	82.0	11.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	77.2	17.7	5.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Lumbini	85.6	11.7	2.5	0.1	0.1	100.0
Poor	94.2	3.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	83.5	13.9	2.4	0.1	0.1	100.0
Karnali	89.8	7.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poor	96.1	1.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	88.1	9.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sudurpaschim	91.2	5.5	2.9	0.1	0.3	100.0
Poor	95.2	1.0	3.1	0.2	0.5	100.0
Non-poor	89.5	7.4	2.8	0.0	0.3	100.0
Analytical Domains						
Koshi Urban	80.1	16.3	2.3	0.7	0.7	100.0
Koshi Rural	93.9	3.6	2.3	0.0	0.2	100.0
Madhesh Urban	91.5	3.4	2.6	2.4	0.1	100.0
Madhesh Rural	95.2	0.3	1.0	3.4	0.0	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	43.6	53.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	75.8	21.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bagmati Rural	94.1	3.9	1.8	0.0	0.2	100.0

	Own	Rent	Provid-ed-free	Squatting	Other	Total
Nepal	**81.4**	**15.1**	**2.7**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**100.0**
Gandaki Urban	74.0	21.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gandaki Rural	85.6	8.3	5.9	0.0	0.2	100.0
Lumbini Urban	80.4	17.3	2.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
Lumbini Rural	93.6	3.2	2.9	0.0	0.3	100.0
Karnali Urban	85.8	11.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karnali Rural	95.0	2.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	89.2	7.2	3.2	0.0	0.4	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	95.0	2.2	2.3	0.2	0.3	100.0
Urban/Rural						
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	43.6	53.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	82.8	13.5	2.8	0.7	0.2	100.0
Rural Regions	93.4	3.3	2.5	0.6	0.2	100.0
Consumption Quintiles						
Poorest	89.7	6.1	3.0	1.1	0.1	100.0
Second	84.5	10.9	2.3	1.9	0.5	100.0
Third	81.1	16.2	2.3	0.2	0.2	100.0
Fourth	80.1	17.2	2.5	0.1	0.1	100.0
Richest	74.9	21.6	3.4	0.1	0.0	100.0

Table 4.2: Distribution of households by main construction material of outer wall (Percent)

	Mud Bond-ed Bricks/ Stones	Cement Bonded Bricks/ Stones	Wood	Bamboo / Leaves	Unbaked Bricks	Galva-nized Iron Sheets	Pre-fab	Other Material	Total
Nepal	**26.3**	**56.0**	**3.4**	**11.5**	**0.2**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**100.0**
Poor	42.1	24.9	4.8	23.9	0.5	2.0	0.0	1.8	100.0
Non-poor	23.2	62.2	3.1	9.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.4	100.0
Province									
Koshi	21.4	47.1	8.2	18.8	0.1	4.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
Poor	34.4	17.8	7.6	35.8	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	19.2	52.0	8.3	15.9	0.1	4.0	0.0	0.5	100.0
Madhesh	4.1	55.5	3.6	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0
Poor	3.0	22.9	3.2	65.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	100.0
Non-poor	4.4	63.4	3.7	28.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0

	Mud Bonded Bricks/ Stones	Cement Bonded Bricks/ Stones	Wood	Bamboo / Leaves	Unbaked Bricks	Galvanized Iron Sheets	Pre-fab	Other Material	Total
Nepal	**26.3**	**56.0**	**3.4**	**11.5**	**0.2**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**100.0**
Bagmati	16.2	74.9	1.3	1.6	0.1	5.0	0.1	0.7	100.0
Poor	39.3	36.2	6.4	9.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.7	100.0
Non-poor	13.4	79.5	0.7	0.8	0.1	4.6	0.1	0.7	100.0
Gandaki	37.2	60.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	100.0
Poor	52.9	43.2	1.0	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	35.4	62.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	100.0
Lumbini	37.4	56.5	1.0	3.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	100.0
Poor	53.4	31.6	2.4	9.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0
Non-poor	33.5	62.5	0.6	2.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0
Karnali	78.1	20.1	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poor	93.8	4.5	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
Non-poor	73.8	24.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sudurpaschim	45.0	38.9	9.2	5.5	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poor	66.9	15.8	9.7	6.1	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	35.6	48.7	9.0	5.3	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Analytical Domains									
Koshi Urban	13.5	59.8	6.8	15.6	0.1	3.8	0.0	0.3	100.0
Koshi Rural	36.7	22.1	10.9	25.1	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.6	100.0
Madhesh Urban	4.5	59.5	2.9	31.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0
Madhesh Rural	3.1	43.7	5.9	46.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	4.4	86.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	7.8	0.1	0.4	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	16.1	76.5	1.1	3.1	0.2	1.5	0.3	1.2	100.0
Bagmati Rural	50.5	40.4	5.1	0.3	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.9	100.0
Gandaki Urban	25.4	72.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	100.0
Gandaki Rural	62.4	35.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	100.0
Lumbini Urban	27.7	66.7	1.4	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0
Lumbini Rural	52.1	41.0	0.2	4.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0
Karnali Urban	70.4	28.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

	Mud Bonded Bricks/ Stones	Cement Bonded Bricks/ Stones	Wood	Bamboo / Leaves	Unbaked Bricks	Galvanized Iron Sheets	Prefab	Other Material	Total
Nepal	**26.3**	**56.0**	**3.4**	**11.5**	**0.2**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**100.0**
Karnali Rural	88.1	8.9	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	31.7	51.2	9.5	6.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	70.3	15.2	8.7	4.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban/Rural									
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	4.4	86.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	7.8	0.1	0.4	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	20.2	62.1	3.3	12.4	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.7	100.0
Rural Regions	46.7	32.4	4.8	13.7	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.5	100.0
Consumption Quintiles									
Poorest	42.2	24.9	4.9	23.9	0.5	1.9	0.0	1.8	100.0
Second	36.4	39.7	4.2	16.2	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.6	100.0
Third	26.1	54.8	4.2	11.8	0.3	2.7	0.1	0.0	100.0
Fourth	20.6	66.3	3.0	7.9	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.4	100.0
Richest	13.5	80.8	1.6	2.5	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.4	100.0

Table 4.3: Distribution of households by main construction material of roof (Percent)

	Galvanized Iron Sheets	Concrete/ Cement	Straw/ Thatch	Tiles	Stone/ Slate	Wood/ Plank	Mud/ Earth	Other	Total
Nepal	**40.3**	**40.2**	**3.4**	**9.4**	**5.7**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**100.0**
Poor	48.1	13.8	8.4	16.0	11.4	0.3	1.8	0.2	100.0
Non-poor	38.7	45.5	2.5	8.1	4.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	100.0
Province									
Koshi	70.4	23.7	4.0	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0
Poor	82.3	3.6	11.0	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	68.4	27.1	2.8	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0
Madhesh	17.6	38.6	7.5	36.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Poor	23.7	12.1	18.3	44.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
Non-poor	16.1	45.0	4.9	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bagmati	36.7	59.4	1.2	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poor	70.7	17.3	2.8	6.6	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	32.6	64.4	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0

	Galva-nized Iron Sheets	Concrete/ Cement	Straw/ Thatch	Tiles	Stone/ Slate	Wood/ Plank	Mud/ Earth	Other	Total
Nepal	**40.3**	**40.2**	**3.4**	**9.4**	**5.7**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**100.0**
Gandaki	53.4	35.1	1.5	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Poor	69.9	10.8	7.2	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	51.5	37.7	0.8	0.1	9.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
Lumbini	36.5	48.4	3.3	5.3	4.3	0.1	2.0	0.1	100.0
Poor	41.8	28.8	5.8	14.4	5.4	0.6	3.0	0.3	100.0
Non-poor	35.2	53.2	2.7	3.1	4.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	100.0
Karnali	47.7	12.5	5.1	2.8	24.0	0.9	7.1	0.0	100.0
Poor	42.4	1.2	7.8	1.3	31.2	1.0	14.9	0.2	100.0
Non-poor	49.1	15.6	4.3	3.2	22.0	0.9	4.9	0.0	100.0
Sudurpaschim	28.0	29.2	1.0	10.9	30.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
Poor	31.2	7.1	0.9	10.8	48.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	26.6	38.6	1.1	10.9	22.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Analytical Domains									
Koshi Urban	64.3	31.9	2.4	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Koshi Rural	82.1	7.7	7.0	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	100.0
Madhesh Urban	17.4	41.3	7.4	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Madhesh Rural	18.3	30.2	7.9	42.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	17.9	80.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	47.4	46.3	0.8	4.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bagmati Rural	73.2	19.7	1.4	2.3	3.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gandaki Urban	50.0	43.7	1.4	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gandaki Rural	60.5	16.7	1.6	0.2	20.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	100.0
Lumbini Urban	34.5	56.3	2.4	5.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lumbini Rural	39.5	36.3	4.5	5.4	8.8	0.0	5.2	0.3	100.0
Karnali Urban	46.7	19.7	4.0	3.6	22.8	0.8	2.4	0.0	100.0
Karnali Rural	48.9	3.1	6.5	1.8	25.5	1.0	13.1	0.1	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	25.7	40.4	0.9	12.6	20.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	32.3	7.7	1.2	7.7	50.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
Urban/Rural									

	Galva-nized Iron Sheets	Concrete/ Cement	Straw/ Thatch	Tiles	Stone/ Slate	Wood/ Plank	Mud/ Earth	Other	Total
Nepal	**40.3**	**40.2**	**3.4**	**9.4**	**5.7**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**100.0**
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	17.9	80.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	39.2	42.1	3.3	11.3	3.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
Rural Regions	51.1	20.5	4.7	9.5	11.3	0.2	2.4	0.3	100.0
Consumption Quintiles									
Poorest	47.9	13.8	8.4	16.2	11.4	0.3	1.8	0.2	100.0
Second	45.1	25.3	4.9	14.5	8.5	0.1	1.3	0.3	100.0
Third	47.5	35.1	2.9	9.1	4.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
Fourth	37.4	49.4	1.6	7.4	3.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	100.0
Richest	28.3	64.8	1.1	3.3	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0

Table 4.4: Distribution of households by foundation of dwelling (Percent)

	Mud Bonded	Cement Bonded	Pillar Bonded	Wooden Pillar	Other	Total
Nepal	**29.0**	**29.0**	**27.4**	**13.9**	**0.6**	**100.0**
Poor	46.3	18.3	6.7	27.5	1.1	100.0
Non-poor	25.5	31.2	31.6	11.2	0.5	100.0
Province						
Koshi	25.5	30.8	22.6	20.2	0.8	100.0
Poor	43.7	19.3	4.9	30.7	1.5	100.0
Non-poor	22.4	32.7	25.6	18.4	0.7	100.0
Madhesh	6.5	27.5	28.1	37.9	0.0	100.0
Poor	9.1	16.2	7.7	67.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	5.8	30.3	33.1	30.8	0.1	100.0
Bagmati	17.8	32.0	43.4	5.5	1.2	100.0
Poor	38.2	25.9	10.8	22.4	2.7	100.0
Non-poor	15.3	32.8	47.3	3.5	1.0	100.0
Gandaki	40.4	35.0	23.4	0.8	0.3	100.0
Poor	61.9	31.8	4.9	1.5	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	38.1	35.4	25.4	0.8	0.3	100.0
Lumbini	38.9	27.6	28.4	4.5	0.6	100.0

	Mud Bonded	Cement Bonded	Pillar Bonded	Wooden Pillar	Other	Total
Nepal	**29.0**	**29.0**	**27.4**	**13.9**	**0.6**	**100.0**
Poor	55.0	22.1	9.3	11.9	1.7	100.0
Non-poor	35.0	29.0	33.0	2.7	0.3	100.0
Karnali	82.8	13.5	2.7	0.7	0.3	100.0
Poor	94.8	3.4	0.0	1.0	0.9	100.0
Non-poor	79.5	16.3	3.4	0.7	0.1	100.0
Sudurpaschim	48.5	26.6	9.6	15.0	0.2	100.0
Poor	72.2	8.9	2.9	15.7	0.4	100.0
Non-poor	38.4	34.2	12.5	14.8	0.1	100.0
Analytical Domains						
Koshi Urban	17.5	38.3	28.5	15.1	0.6	100.0
Koshi Rural	41.2	16.2	11.1	30.1	1.4	100.0
Madhesh Urban	6.9	27.9	31.7	33.4	0.1	100.0
Madhesh Rural	5.1	26.2	17.3	51.3	0.0	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	5.6	27.9	59.4	5.4	1.8	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	18.7	40.9	34.7	4.9	0.8	100.0
Bagmati Rural	51.5	29.3	11.9	7.0	0.4	100.0
Gandaki Urban	29.0	40.4	29.5	0.7	0.4	100.0
Gandaki Rural	65.0	23.5	10.4	1.1	0.0	100.0
Lumbini Urban	28.8	30.8	35.6	4.4	0.4	100.0
Lumbini Rural	54.3	22.9	17.3	4.6	0.8	100.0
Karnali Urban	75.4	20.1	4.2	0.3	0.0	100.0
Karnali Rural	92.3	5.0	0.8	1.3	0.7	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	36.0	34.5	13.8	15.5	0.2	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	72.4	11.7	1.6	14.1	0.2	100.0
Urban/Rural						
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	5.6	27.9	59.4	5.4	1.8	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	23.2	33.6	29.0	13.9	0.4	100.0
Rural Regions	49.3	20.7	12.0	17.4	0.6	100.0
Consumption Quintiles						

	Mud Bonded	Cement Bonded	Pillar Bonded	Wooden Pillar	Other	Total
Nepal	**29.0**	**29.0**	**27.4**	**13.9**	**0.6**	**100.0**
Poorest	46.5	18.2	6.7	27.6	1.0	100.0
Second	39.3	23.7	16.6	19.5	1.0	100.0
Third	29.2	29.3	26.0	14.9	0.6	100.0
Fourth	23.3	32.6	34.1	9.6	0.4	100.0
Richest	14.4	37.0	44.7	3.7	0.2	100.0

Table 4.5: Distribution of households by main material of floor (Percent)

	Earth/Mud	Wood/ Planks	Concrete/ Cement Bonded	Ceramic/ Tiles	Other	Total
Nepal	**42.2**	**1.8**	**54.1**	**1.9**	**0.1**	**100.0**
Poor	77.0	0.9	21.8	0.2	0.1	100.0
Non-poor	35.2	1.9	60.6	2.2	0.1	100.0
Province						
Koshi	42.5	3.7	52.3	1.4	0.1	100.0
Poor	75.0	0.6	24.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	36.9	4.2	57.0	1.7	0.1	100.0
Madhesh	53.9	1.0	44.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
Poor	82.7	0.6	16.1	0.6	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	46.9	1.1	50.8	1.3	0.0	100.0
Bagmati	18.6	2.0	76.9	2.5	0.1	100.0
Poor	55.8	2.0	41.5	0.3	0.4	100.0
Non-poor	14.1	1.9	81.1	2.8	0.1	100.0
Gandaki	32.2	2.2	62.1	3.4	0.1	100.0
Poor	57.5	2.1	40.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	29.4	2.2	64.5	3.8	0.1	100.0
Lumbini	44.0	0.7	52.8	2.5	0.1	100.0
Poor	77.4	1.1	21.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	35.8	0.6	60.4	3.1	0.1	100.0
Karnali	81.1	1.1	17.2	0.4	0.2	100.0

	Earth/ Mud	Wood/ Planks	Concrete/ Cement Bonded	Ceramic/ Tiles	Other	Total
Nepal	**42.2**	**1.8**	**54.1**	**1.9**	**0.1**	**100.0**
Poor	98.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	76.3	1.3	21.7	0.5	0.3	100.0
Sudurpaschim	63.8	1.3	34.5	0.2	0.2	100.0
Poor	88.5	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.4	100.0
Non-poor	53.3	1.9	44.5	0.2	0.2	100.0
Analytical Domains						
Koshi Urban	29.0	3.6	65.4	1.9	0.1	100.0
Koshi Rural	68.6	3.9	26.8	0.6	0.1	100.0
Madhesh Urban	48.6	0.9	49.0	1.5	0.0	100.0
Madhesh Rural	69.7	1.3	29.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kathmandu Valley Urban (KVU)	8.8	2.1	84.9	4.1	0.1	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	17.3	2.4	79.0	1.2	0.0	100.0
Bagmati Rural	48.8	0.9	49.9	0.2	0.2	100.0
Gandaki Urban	22.8	2.6	69.8	4.8	0.0	100.0
Gandaki Rural	52.2	1.3	45.6	0.5	0.4	100.0
Lumbini Urban	32.1	0.9	63.1	3.9	0.0	100.0
Lumbini Rural	62.0	0.4	37.2	0.2	0.1	100.0
Karnali Urban	72.2	1.2	25.6	0.7	0.4	100.0
Karnali Rural	92.6	1.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	50.5	1.6	47.3	0.2	0.3	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	89.2	0.8	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Urban/Rural						
Kathmandu Valley Urban (KVU)	8.8	2.1	84.9	4.1	0.1	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	36.4	1.8	59.4	2.2	0.1	100.0
Rural Regions	66.5	1.5	31.7	0.2	0.1	100.0
Consumption Quintiles						
Poorest	77.1	0.9	21.6	0.2	0.1	100.0
Second	60.5	1.3	37.3	0.8	0.1	100.0

	Earth/Mud	Wood/Planks	Concrete/Cement Bonded	Ceramic/Tiles	Other	Total
Nepal	**42.2**	**1.8**	**54.1**	**1.9**	**0.1**	**100.0**
Third	43.6	2.2	53.6	0.5	0.0	100.0
Fourth	30.5	1.8	66.1	1.4	0.1	100.0
Richest	14.3	2.3	78.1	5.2	0.1	100.0

Table 4.6: Average no. of rooms and average size of dwelling and housing plot

	Average Number of Room	Average Size of Dwelling (sq.ft)	Average Area of Housing (sq.ft.)
Nepal	**4.8**	**594.8**	**2,446.9**
Poor	3.9	484.9	2,203.2
Non-poor	5.0	616.8	2,495.7
Province			
Koshi	5.0	564.7	2,961.4
Poor	4.1	424.8	2,557.8
Non-poor	5.2	588.4	3,029.7
Madhesh	4.5	654.3	1,945.8
Poor	3.7	515.0	1,391.3
Non-poor	4.7	688.2	2,080.7
Bagmati	4.6	506.5	2,074.6
Poor	3.4	361.3	2,225.1
Non-poor	4.7	523.8	2,056.6
Gandaki	5.0	573.8	2,337.6
Poor	3.9	426.4	1,913.0
Non-poor	5.1	590.1	2,384.4
Lumbini	5.1	746.3	2,452.4
Poor	4.3	644.4	2,170.0
Non-poor	5.3	771.1	2,521.1
Karnali	4.8	454.7	3,259.2
Poor	4.3	391.5	3,006.2
Non-poor	4.9	472.1	3,328.7
Sudurpaschim	4.7	527.2	3,175.9
Poor	4.2	446.0	2,856.0
Non-poor	5.0	561.9	3,312.4
Analytical Domains			
Koshi Urban	5.0	571.5	2,687.3
Koshi Rural	4.9	551.6	3,495.5
Madhesh Urban	4.5	635.4	1,926.2
Madhesh Rural	4.5	710.8	2,004.4
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	4.6	510.3	1,648.8

	Average Number of Room	Average Size of Dwelling (sq.ft)	Average Area of Housing (sq.ft.)
Nepal	**4.8**	**594.8**	**2,446.9**
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	4.7	512.2	2,568.5
Bagmati Rural	4.2	486.0	2,485.3
Gandaki Urban	5.1	576.8	2,361.0
Gandaki Rural	4.8	567.4	2,287.5
Lumbini Urban	5.1	778.1	2,346.4
Lumbini Rural	5.0	698.0	2,613.5
Karnali Urban	4.7	437.2	3,270.7
Karnali Rural	4.9	477.3	3,244.4
Sudurpaschim Urban	4.9	558.4	3,212.8
Sudurpaschim Rural	4.4	467.8	3,105.2
Urban/Rural			
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	4.6	510.3	1,648.8
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	4.9	613.1	2,462.6
Rural Regions	4.7	592.4	2,728.6
Consumption Quintiles			
Poorest	3.9	484.8	2,203.4
Second	4.4	534.2	2,390.6
Third	4.6	560.6	2,443.7
Fourth	5.0	618.2	2,489.7
Richest	5.7	719.6	2,616.4

Table 4.7: Distribution of households by main source of drinking water. (Percent)

	Piped Water (Within Compound)	Piped Water (Outside Compound)	Hand-Pump / Tubewell	Covered Well	Open Well	Spring-Water	River/ Rivulets	Jar/ Bottled Water	Other Source	Total
Nepal	**40.2**	**11.4**	**34.2**	**1.4**	**2.0**	**3.9**	**0.3**	**6.0**	**0.6**	**100**
Poor	23.5	18.0	45.2	1.2	3.0	5.9	0.4	1.5	1.3	100
Non-poor	43.6	10.0	32.0	1.5	1.8	3.5	0.3	6.9	0.4	100
Province										
Koshi	47.5	8.2	36.6	0.5	2.6	3.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	100
Poor	32.5	14.4	45.3	0.0	2.5	4.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	100
Non-poor	50.1	7.2	35.1	0.6	2.6	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	100
Madhesh	5.5	2.1	88.4	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	100
Poor	0.7	1.9	90.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.2	100
Non-poor	6.7	2.1	88.0	0.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100

	Piped Water (With-in Com-pound)	Piped Water (Out-side Com-pound)	Hand-Pump / Tubewell	Cov-ered Well	Open Well	Spring-Water	River/ Rivu-lets	Jar/ Bot-tled Water	Other Source	Total
Nepal	**40.2**	**11.4**	**34.2**	**1.4**	**2.0**	**3.9**	**0.3**	**6.0**	**0.6**	**100**
Bagmati	55.9	10.0	4.1	2.4	1.8	3.5	0.1	20.8	1.4	100
Poor	47.2	19.9	5.9	2.1	7.5	6.1	0.7	9.7	1.0	100
Non-poor	56.9	8.8	3.8	2.5	1.1	3.2	0.0	22.2	1.5	100
Gandaki	49.0	26.9	2.3	0.3	1.6	10.3	0.6	8.9	0.1	100
Poor	33.9	38.1	3.9	1.2	5.4	16.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	100
Non-poor	50.6	25.6	2.1	0.3	1.2	9.7	0.6	9.8	0.2	100
Lumbini	44.2	9.0	38.1	3.3	1.9	2.0	0.3	1.2	0.1	100
Poor	16.3	12.3	61.2	3.2	1.9	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Non-poor	51.0	8.2	32.5	3.3	1.9	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.1	100
Karnali	57.9	22.8	0.2	0.9	2.0	14.0	1.4	0.7	0.1	100
Poor	44.2	33.2	0.0	0.2	1.9	17.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	100
Non-poor	61.7	20.0	0.3	1.0	2.1	12.9	1.0	0.9	0.1	100
Sudurpaschim	30.9	23.1	38.4	0.7	1.2	5.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	100
Poor	22.5	38.2	29.0	1.0	1.8	7.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	100
Non-poor	34.5	16.6	42.5	0.5	0.9	4.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	100
Analytical Domains										
Koshi Urban	47.3	6.8	37.2	0.7	3.6	3.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	100
Koshi Rural	47.9	10.9	35.3	0.2	0.8	4.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	100
Madhesh Urban	6.8	2.2	86.0	0.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	100
Madhesh Rural	1.8	1.7	95.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	46.3	5.1	0.6	2.2	0.6	3.4	0.0	39.4	2.5	100
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	69.5	10.1	11.3	3.1	2.1	2.7	0.2	0.8	0.2	100
Bagmati Rural	61.0	24.1	2.1	2.1	4.5	5.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	100
Gandaki Urban	47.4	25.4	1.5	0.3	2.0	10.1	0.1	13.0	0.1	100
Gandaki Rural	52.3	30.0	4.0	0.5	0.7	10.6	1.5	0.3	0.2	100
Lumbini Urban	52.3	4.2	34.2	4.6	2.3	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	100
Lumbini Rural	31.8	16.4	44.0	1.2	1.1	4.2	0.1	1.2	0.0	100
Karnali Urban	63.1	15.5	0.2	1.4	1.4	16.3	0.7	1.3	0.0	100
Karnali Rural	51.2	32.3	0.2	0.1	2.8	10.9	2.2	0.0	0.2	100
Sudurpaschim Urban	32.4	15.0	47.4	0.9	0.8	3.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	100
Sudurpaschim Rural	28.0	38.6	21.4	0.2	1.9	8.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	100

	Piped Water (With-in Com-pound)	Piped Water (Out-side Com-pound)	Hand-Pump / Tubewell	Cov-ered Well	Open Well	Spring-Water	River/ Rivu-lets	Jar/ Bot-tled Water	Other Source	Total
Nepal	**40.2**	**11.4**	**34.2**	**1.4**	**2.0**	**3.9**	**0.3**	**6.0**	**0.6**	**100**
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	46.3	5.1	0.6	2.2	0.6	3.4	0.0	39.4	2.5	100
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	40.5	8.9	40.4	1.6	2.5	3.3	0.2	2.1	0.5	100
Rural Regions	37.4	18.7	35.3	0.7	1.6	5.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	100
Consumption Quintiles										
Poorest	23.3	18.0	45.2	1.2	3.1	5.9	0.4	1.5	1.3	100
Second	33.5	13.8	39.7	1.7	2.7	5.1	0.3	3.0	0.3	100
Third	39.8	10.5	36.5	1.1	2.2	4.3	0.2	5.2	0.3	100
Fourth	45.4	10.2	30.5	1.0	1.8	3.1	0.2	7.1	0.7	100
Richest	52.4	6.8	24.2	2.0	0.8	2.2	0.3	10.8	0.5	100

Table 4.8: Percentage of households with access to various facilities (Percent)

	Electricity	Telephone	Internet	Cable TV	Sanitation	Garbage	Toilet
Nepal	**94**	**2**	**39.7**	**28**	**87.5**	**28.9**	**94.2**
Poor	85.2	0	9.5	8.7	76.3	8.1	84.4
Non-poor	95.8	2.3	45.7	31.9	89.7	33	96.2
Province							
Koshi	94.5	0.7	39.6	35.1	83.9	20.6	95.5
Poor	87.8	0	11.4	14.4	78.1	6.4	87.3
Non-poor	95.6	0.8	44.4	38.6	84.8	23	96.9
Madhesh	98.5	0.6	28.4	14.4	79.5	10.5	84.9
Poor	95.7	0	9	1.8	57.6	1.8	68.8
Non-poor	99.2	0.8	33.1	17.4	84.8	12.6	88.8
Bagmati	98.1	5.8	59.8	36.5	90.2	60.2	98.7
Poor	90.9	0	19.8	15.4	83.8	29.4	92.8
Non-poor	98.9	6.5	64.6	39	90.9	63.8	99.5
Gandaki	98.3	2	50.3	31	95.7	35.4	99.2
Poor	93.4	0	14	15.7	89.4	14.5	98.3
Non-poor	98.8	2.2	54.3	32.7	96.4	37.7	99.2
Lumbini	95.9	0.4	36.9	29.4	89.1	28.5	93.5
Poor	89.1	0	6.5	9.6	74.3	6.6	80.7
Non-poor	97.5	0.5	44.3	34.2	92.6	33.9	96.7

	Electricity	Telephone	Internet	Cable TV	Sanitation	Garbage	Toilet
Nepal	**94**	**2**	**39.7**	**28**	**87.5**	**28.9**	**94.2**
Karnali	58	0.6	14	12.5	90.4	9.5	94.7
Poor	38.8	0	1.8	2.1	86.5	0.5	91.8
Non-poor	63.2	0.7	17.4	15.3	91.4	12	95.6
Sudurpaschim	85	1.3	19.7	24.2	91.1	6.3	96
Poor	72.9	0	4.3	5.4	88.8	1.3	93.5
Non-poor	90.1	1.9	26.2	32.3	92.1	8.4	97.1
Analytical Domains							
Koshi Urban	97.1	1	51.1	40	88	30.5	97.9
Koshi Rural	89.4	0.2	17.2	25.4	75.9	1.2	90.8
Madhesh Urban	98.7	0.8	31.8	14.9	79.9	13.4	85.8
Madhesh Rural	97.8	0	18.4	12.9	78.1	1.8	82.2
Kathmandu Valley Urban(KVU)	99.6	9	79.3	40	97.7	85	99.7
Bagmati Urban(Except KVU)	99.2	3.7	52.6	34.9	84.2	50.3	99.2
Bagmati Rural	91.9	0.2	15.6	28.8	78.3	4.8	95.3
Gandaki Urban	99.5	2.4	59.5	33.4	95	49.5	99.5
Gandaki Rural	95.8	1.2	30.6	25.8	97.3	5.3	98.5
Lumbini Urban	97.1	0.3	47.5	32	88.2	46.4	93.7
Lumbini Rural	94	0.4	20.9	25.4	90.4	1.4	93.3
Karnali Urban	66.3	0.9	20.4	16.3	93.4	16	96.4
Karnali Rural	47.3	0.2	5.8	7.6	86.4	1.1	92.6
Sudurpaschim Urban	94.9	2	27.9	29.3	93.7	9.6	97.1
Sudurpaschim Rural	66.1	0	3.9	14.6	86.1	0	93.9
Urban/Rural							
Kathmandu Valley Urban (KVU)	99.6	9	79.3	40	97.7	85	99.7
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	96.2	1.4	43.2	28.9	87.2	31.3	94.3
Rural Regions	87.5	0.3	17.4	21.6	84.1	2.1	91.9
Consumption Quintiles							
Poorest	85.1	0	9.3	8.7	76.3	8	84.4
Second	91.3	0.2	20.8	19.1	86.1	14.3	91.5
Third	95.1	0.4	34.7	24.8	86.6	25.7	95.7
Fourth	97	1.8	48.9	36.6	91	36.2	97.1
Richest	98.5	5.9	69.8	42.6	93.7	49.6	99.2

Table 4.9: Distribution of households by main fuel used for cooking (Percent)

	Firewood	LP Gas	Electricity	Dung	Biogas	Other	Total
Nepal	**50.0**	**46.6**	**0.4**	**1.5**	**1.1**	**0.4**	**100.0**
Poor	82.1	12.8	0.0	3.2	0.7	1.1	100.0
Non-poor	43.6	53.4	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.2	100.0
Province							
Koshi	51.6	42.6	0.5	2.5	1.5	1.3	100.0
Poor	82.5	6.5	0.0	5.2	0.6	5.1	100.0
Non-poor	46.4	48.7	0.6	2.1	1.6	0.7	100.0
Madhesh	66.8	28.9	0.0	3.7	0.3	0.4	100.0
Poor	88.6	4.2	0.0	5.9	0.0	1.4	100.0
Non-poor	61.5	34.9	0.0	3.1	0.4	0.1	100.0
Bagmati	24.0	74.1	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
Poor	62.0	37.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	19.5	78.5	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
Gandaki	44.4	54.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	100.0
Poor	81.7	16.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	40.3	58.8	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0
Lumbini	50.0	46.4	0.2	2.1	1.1	0.1	100.0
Poor	77.1	16.6	0.0	5.3	1.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	43.4	53.7	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.1	100.0
Karnali	78.9	20.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0
Poor	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	73.7	25.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0
Sudurpaschim	69.2	26.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.4	100.0
Poor	92.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	59.3	35.6	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.5	100.0
Analytical Domains							
Koshi Urban	39.8	55.3	0.3	1.7	2.0	0.9	100.0
Koshi Rural	74.7	17.8	0.8	4.1	0.5	2.0	100.0
Madhesh Urban	63.2	33.2	0.0	2.9	0.3	0.3	100.0
Madhesh Rural	77.4	16.0	0.0	5.9	0.2	0.5	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	2.2	95.9	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	32.4	66.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
Bagmati Rural	73.3	24.3	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.2	100.0
Gandaki Urban	34.6	64.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	100.0
Gandaki Rural	65.3	34.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Lumbini Urban	37.3	58.5	0.3	2.5	1.3	0.1	100.0
Lumbini Rural	69.4	28.2	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.1	100.0
Nepal	**50.0**	**46.6**	**0.4**	**1.5**	**1.1**	**0.4**	**100.0**
Karnali Urban	67.0	32.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0
Karnali Rural	94.2	5.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0

	Firewood	LP Gas	Electricity	Dung	Biogas	Other	Total
Sudurpaschim Urban	58.8	35.7	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.6	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	88.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0
Urban/Rural							
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	2.2	95.9	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	46.6	49.9	0.1	1.5	1.4	0.4	100.0
Rural Regions	75.4	20.9	0.3	2.1	0.8	0.5	100.0
Consumption Quintiles							
Poorest	82.0	12.9	0.0	3.3	0.8	1.0	100.0
Second	70.0	26.6	0.1	2.2	0.6	0.4	100.0
Third	53.8	43.1	0.1	1.8	1.1	0.1	100.0
Fourth	42.2	55.4	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.1	100.0
Richest	17.9	79.0	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.4	100.0

Table 4.10: Percentage of households using firewood in the reference year among households who use firewood and sources of firewood (Percent)

	Using firewood	Purchase	Own land	Community forest	Government forest	Other
Nepal	**73.0**	**18.1**	**32.8**	**28.4**	**5.0**	**14.3**
Poor	93.3	21.0	34.1	42.3	8.1	24.8
Non-poor	69.0	17.5	32.6	25.6	4.4	12.2
Province						
Koshi	80.3	23.8	36.8	22.1	3.1	16.8
Poor	96.5	27.4	36.3	25.3	5.1	35.1
Non-poor	77.5	23.1	36.9	21.6	2.8	13.7
Madhesh	87.4	40.3	27.8	11.6	5.0	40.5
Poor	97.8	43.8	14.1	19.3	5.9	55.0
Non-poor	84.9	39.4	31.1	9.7	4.8	37.0
Bagmati	40.9	5.8	22.6	15.9	3.9	3.3
Poor	72.8	6.5	37.5	37.8	8.4	7.4
Non-poor	37.1	5.7	20.9	13.3	3.3	2.9
Gandaki	70.4	10.1	37.4	33.5	4.3	5.4
Poor	90.2	5.5	37.5	53.5	11.7	9.0
Non-poor	68.2	10.6	37.4	31.3	3.5	5.0
Lumbini	80.0	16.5	41.6	38.8	7.1	8.9
Poor	95.7	23.3	45.0	44.4	11.9	19.1
Non-poor	76.2	14.8	40.8	37.4	5.9	6.4
Nepal	**73.0**	**18.1**	**32.8**	**28.4**	**5.0**	**14.3**
Karnali	91.3	4.8	40.8	70.3	6.6	3.4
Poor	99.5	1.3	46.1	84.6	7.1	2.5
Non-poor	89.1	5.8	39.3	66.3	6.5	3.7
Sudurpaschim	89.5	11.2	33.5	58.3	7.5	9.0
Poor	98.6	5.9	35.3	71.8	7.1	11.0
Non-poor	85.6	13.4	32.7	52.6	7.7	8.1

	Using firewood	Purchase	Own land	Community forest	Government forest	Other
Analytical Domains						
Koshi Urban	72.4	26.3	26.8	19.1	2.5	14.9
Koshi Rural	95.6	18.7	56.3	28.0	4.3	20.5
Madhesh Urban	84.7	38.8	25.8	14.5	5.0	36.6
Madhesh Rural	95.6	44.7	33.6	2.7	5.0	52.5
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	12.3	3.9	4.3	2.9	0.2	2.8
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	60.0	9.0	30.8	23.1	5.8	4.2
Bagmati Rural	92.0	5.8	62.4	42.0	11.2	3.4
Gandaki Urban	60.8	9.8	30.8	27.0	3.3	4.9
Gandaki Rural	90.9	10.7	51.6	47.4	6.5	6.5
Lumbini Urban	70.4	16.8	29.7	35.1	4.9	8.0
Lumbini Rural	94.6	16.1	59.6	44.3	10.3	10.3
Karnali Urban	85.7	5.8	35.2	65.7	3.9	2.7
Karnali Rural	98.5	3.5	48.0	76.2	10.1	4.3
Sudurpaschim Urban	85.2	14.2	29.0	51.4	5.4	12.1
Sudurpaschim Rural	97.7	5.4	42.2	71.6	11.6	3.0
Urban/Rural						
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	12.3	3.9	4.3	2.9	0.2	2.8
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	74.0	21.5	28.7	27.7	4.4	15.6
Rural Regions	94.8	17.2	52.0	39.6	8.2	16.4
Consumption Quintiles						
Poorest	93.3	21.0	34.0	42.5	8.2	24.6
Second	87.8	20.4	38.2	36.5	7.2	22.0
Third	76.8	19.6	33.8	31.8	5.3	13.4
Fourth	68.4	18.9	33.1	23.3	4.4	11.0
Richest	49.7	12.7	27.0	14.7	1.8	5.4

Table 4.11: Distribution of households by main type of stove used for cooking. (Percent)

	Open Fireplace	Mud/ Clay Stove	Smokeless Oven	Gas Stove	Electric Stove	Others	Total
Nepal	**15.3**	**32.9**	**3.2**	**47.4**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**100.0**
Poor	26.0	56.3	3.9	13.3	0.3	0.2	100.0
Non-poor	13.2	28.2	3.0	54.3	0.7	0.6	100.0
Province							
Koshi	10.5	40.8	3.4	43.3	1.1	0.9	100.0
Poor	19.2	70.2	3.2	6.5	0.6	0.3	100.0
Non-poor	9.1	35.8	3.5	49.5	1.2	1.0	100.0
Nepal	**15.3**	**32.9**	**3.2**	**47.4**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**100.0**
Madhesh	1.1	69.6	0.1	29.2	0.0	0.1	100.0
Poor	0.4	95.1	0.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	1.2	63.3	0.1	35.3	0.0	0.1	100.0
Bagmati	12.3	10.0	1.6	74.6	1.3	0.2	100.0

	Open Fireplace	Mud/ Clay Stove	Smokeless Oven	Gas Stove	Electric Stove	Others	Total
Poor	34.9	24.6	2.1	37.4	0.6	0.4	100.0
Non-poor	9.6	8.3	1.5	79.0	1.4	0.2	100.0
Gandaki	24.7	16.8	2.6	55.1	0.4	0.3	100.0
Poor	50.4	30.4	0.9	16.9	1.3	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	21.9	15.3	2.8	59.3	0.3	0.3	100.0
Lumbini	16.7	28.0	6.4	47.4	0.4	1.2	100.0
Poor	25.0	49.7	7.7	17.3	0.0	0.3	100.0
Non-poor	14.6	22.7	6.1	54.8	0.5	1.4	100.0
Karnali	49.3	16.4	12.9	20.6	0.2	0.7	100.0
Poor	55.8	23.0	18.1	2.4	0.0	0.7	100.0
Non-poor	47.5	14.6	11.4	25.6	0.2	0.8	100.0
Sudurpaschim	30.9	36.6	1.1	30.2	0.3	0.9	100.0
Poor	40.7	50.8	0.6	7.3	0.4	0.3	100.0
Non-poor	26.7	30.6	1.3	40.0	0.2	1.2	100.0
Analytical Domains							
Koshi Urban	5.6	34.4	1.9	56.4	1.1	0.7	100.0
Koshi Rural	20.1	53.3	6.5	17.9	1.1	1.2	100.0
Madhesh Urban	0.7	65.5	0.1	33.5	0.0	0.1	100.0
Madhesh Rural	2.1	81.5	0.2	16.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	0.8	1.4	0.0	96.0	1.7	0.0	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	14.6	15.9	1.5	67.3	0.4	0.4	100.0
Bagmati Rural	41.6	25.2	6.2	24.7	1.6	0.7	100.0
Gandaki Urban	19.7	13.7	1.2	64.7	0.5	0.1	100.0
Gandaki Rural	35.4	23.5	5.8	34.6	0.2	0.6	100.0
Lumbini Urban	9.7	23.6	6.0	59.6	0.5	0.6	100.0
Lumbini Rural	27.2	34.7	7.0	28.9	0.2	2.0	100.0
Karnali Urban	46.5	16.6	3.5	32.5	0.0	1.0	100.0
Karnali Rural	52.9	16.1	25.0	5.2	0.4	0.4	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	22.8	34.4	1.0	40.2	0.4	1.2	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	46.3	40.9	1.2	11.1	0.0	0.4	100.0
Urban/Rural							
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	0.8	1.4	0.0	96.0	1.7	0.0	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	11.5	34.4	2.1	51.0	0.5	0.5	100.0
Rural Regions	28.4	42.3	6.4	21.4	0.5	1.0	100.0
Consumption Quintiles							
Poorest	25.9	56.3	3.9	13.3	0.3	0.2	100.0
Second	22.9	46.1	2.7	27.0	0.2	1.0	100.0
Third	16.8	34.6	3.6	43.8	0.5	0.7	100.0
Fourth	11.1	27.9	3.5	56.6	0.4	0.4	100.0
Richest	5.1	10.5	2.3	80.0	1.4	0.6	100.0

CHAPTER 5: ACCESS TO FACILITIES

5.1 Introduction

NLSS-IV measures access to major facilities such as education, health, road infrastructure, market, agriculture, banking and finance, sources of drinking water, security (police), administrative services (ward office), and public library. The survey measures access as 'near to home' and 'time taken' using different modes of transport (including walking) and distance in kilometres. This section discusses access on the 'time taken to reach these facilities' indicator. Tables 5.1 to 5.25 also provide the mean time in minutes to access these facilities.

Accessibility continues to improve universally from the last rounds, except in a few cases. Notable improvements (percent of households within a 30-minute reach to the facilities) are seen in the access to a paved road (29 percentage points jump), market Centre (28 percentage points jump), agricultural centre (32 percentage points jump), and cooperatives and banking (29 percentage points and 34 percentage points jump respectively) (Box 5.1). The categories on education and health differ from NLSS-III and thus are not directly comparable. Box 5.1.1 provides summary statistics for education and health facility access within 30 minutes.

5.2 Education

A large portion of the households reported educational facilities for all levels (Early childhood development centre, basic grades (1 to 8), secondary grades (9-12), university (beyond 12), to be 'nearby home' or 'reach within 30 minutes' using different modes of transport (walking, cycle, motorcycle, car, rikshaw, e-rickshaw/tempo, taxi, bus/jeep). In 2022/23, access to educational facilities in Nepal is relatively high, with 95.9 percent of households within 30 minutes of an Early Childhood Development Centre (ECD), 90.8 percent of households within 30 minutes of a basic school (Grades 1-8), 79.9 percent within 30 minutes of a secondary school (up to Grade 12), and 60.9 percent within 30 minutes of a college, campus, or university. As is evident, access gradually decreases as the level of education increases.

Across all provinces, over 90 percent of households can access an Early Childhood Development (ECD) centre within 30 minutes (Table 5.1). However, access varies at higher educational levels. In Karnali province, the lowest percentage of households report access to educational facilities within 30 minutes across all levels: 75 percent for basic, 52 percent for secondary, and 24 percent for university, all well below the national averages in Box 5.1.1 (Table 5.2-5.4). Madhesh province has the highest access, with 99 percent for basic and 95 percent for secondary education. For tertiary education, Bagmati province

reports the highest proportion of households with access to colleges or universities within 30 minutes at 75 percent, followed by Madhesh and Lumbini provinces, both above 60 percent. This indicates a concentration of tertiary education facilities in specific provinces.

5.3 Health

Access to health facilities varies across facility types for Nepal, based on NLSS-IV (Box 5.1.1). 70.6 percent of households are within 30 minutes of a Health Post, while 62.1 percent have access to a Basic or Urban Health Centre. Only 44.9 percent of households are within 30 minutes of a Primary Health Centre, and 46.5 percent can reach a Government Hospital within the same time. Access to private health facilities is notably higher, with 80.6 percent of households within 30 minutes of a Private Clinic and 56.1 percent within reach of a Private Hospital. Community hospitals are less accessible, with only 32.9 percent of households nearby.

There are significant variations in access to health facilities across different provinces. Bagmati and Lumbini provinces stand out with high accessibility, with 78.0 percent and 78.5 percent of households, respectively, being within 30 minutes of a Basic Health Centre and over 75 percent having access to a Health Post. Madhesh province shows notable access to private health facilities, with 87.6 percent of households within reach of a Private Clinic and 69.4 percent of a Private Hospital. Conversely, Karnali province has the lowest access, with only 43.1 percent of households near a Basic Health Centre and just 11.0 percent near a Primary Health Centre. Sudurpaschim province also has comparable limited access levels (Table 5.5 – 5.11).

5.4 Road transport

NLSS-IV surveyed access to two types of roads – paved and unpaved roads, where a vehicle had to be passable on the unpaved road (Table 5.12-5.13). Access to paved roads is quite high across the country, with provincial variation. Eighty per cent of households have a 30-minute reach of a paved road, a marked improvement from NLSS-III (Box 5.1). In urban areas, this accessibility is notably high, with Kathmandu Valley Urban reaching 99.6 per cent and other urban regions at 88.7 per cent. In contrast, rural regions have significantly lower accessibility, with only 55.5 per cent of households within 30 minutes of a paved road. Provinces like Madhesh and Bagmati show high accessibility. Conversely, Karnali province exhibits the lowest accessibility, with only 35 per cent of households within 30 minutes and 18 per cent of households taking more than 3 hours to reach a paved road. Poor households face lower accessibility, with 67 per cent within 30 minutes, compared to 83 per cent of non-poor households. Table 5.13 presents information on unpaved roads.

5.5 Market Centre

Access to markets in NLSS-IV is measured in terms of access to two types of market: first is a haat bazaar, small and local open-air markets, and second through a main/core market or a bazaar.

Nationally, 44.8 percent can reach a haat bazaar (market) within 30 minutes, but an equal share reports that access to haat bazaars is not applicable (Table 5.14). The haat bazaars are more common in Koshi and Madhesh provinces and least common in Bagmati, Gandaki, Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces, with over 62 percent of households reporting it as "Not applicable".

Across the country, 72.7 percent of households are within 30 minutes of a core market, which is a significant improvement from NLSS-III (Box 5.1). This accessibility varies across provinces. Madhesh province has the highest proportion of households within 30 minutes of access at 76.1 percent, followed closely by Lumbini province at 77.2 percent. Conversely, Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces have lower accessibility, with 61.9 percent and 59.5 percent of households, respectively, within 30 minutes. Urban areas, particularly Kathmandu Valley urban, exhibit the highest accessibility, with 99.1 percent of households within 30 minutes, whereas rural regions lag significantly, with only 50.9 percent of households within the same timeframe. Non-poor households have better access, with 76.7 percent within 30 minutes compared to 52.8 percent of poor households (Table 5.15).

5.6 Agricultural and animal service/vet centre

Many households report more access to agricultural and animal service/vet centres than NLSS-III (Box 5.1). Overall, 74.6 percent of households are within 30 minutes of such a service centre. Koshi and Madhesh provinces have the highest accessibility, with 71.4 percent and 86.6 percent of households respectively within 30 minutes. In contrast, Karnali province shows the lowest accessibility, with only 47.4 percent of households within 30 minutes and significant percentages needing more than 1 hour, with 19.7 percent requiring 1-2 hours and 18.1 percent needing more than 2 hours.

Urban areas demonstrate better access compared to rural areas. In Kathmandu Valley urban, 92.2 percent of households are within 30 minutes of a service centre, whereas in rural regions, this figure drops to 57.2 percent. Non-poor households again have better access, with 77.3 percent within 30 minutes, compared to 61.1 percent of poor households. Additionally, poor households have notable proportions that require more than an hour to reach these centres, with 13.6 percent needing 1-2 hours and 6.8 percent requiring more than 2 hours.

5.7 Cooperatives and bank

Most households in Nepal can access cooperatives and banks within 30 minutes, as NLSS-IV shows (Table 5.17 – 5.18). Access to banks has grown by 85 percent and cooperatives by 55 percent, reaching 83.3 percent for cooperatives and 74,2 percent for Banks (Box 5.1).

Among the provinces, Bagmati province exhibits the highest accessibility, with 89.1 percent of households within 30 minutes of a cooperative (Table 5.17). In contrast, Karnali province shows the lowest accessibility, with only 56.1 percent of households within 30 minutes, a notable 15.7 percent needing 1-2 hours and 16.2 percent requiring 2-3 hours. Urban areas demonstrate better access compared to rural areas. In Kathmandu Valley urban, 99.9 percent of households have a cooperative nearby or within 30 minutes. Other urban regions have 89.1 percent of households within 30 minutes, whereas rural regions have significantly lower accessibility, with only 65.5 percent of households within 30 minutes. Poor households exhibit higher percentages of needing more than an hour to reach a cooperative, with 13.5 percent requiring 30 minutes to 1 hour and 9.6 percent needing 1 to 2 hours.

The variation follows the same pattern in the case with access to Banks (Table 5.18). Bagmati province has the highest accessibility, with 79.8 percent of households within 30 minutes. In contrast, Karnali has the lowest accessibility, with only 39.3 percent of households within 30 minutes and a significant 44.4 percent needing more than an hour.

5.8 Source of drinking water, police station, ward office, and community library

Access to police stations signifies access to government security services, while access to ward offices denotes access to essential government administrative services. Most households are within 30 minutes of reaching a police station and ward office nationally (77.4 percent and 83.3 percent, respectively). This is true for all provinces except Sudurpaschim province for the nearest police station (only 60 percent) (Table 5.21 and 5.22). The community library is one of the few facilities with declining access compared to the last round in 2010/11. Access to the library within 30 minutes has decreased by almost three percentage points. Notable is the proportion of households that report the question as not being relevant in provinces, mainly in Karnali (88 percent), Sudurpaschim (79.8 percent), and Madhesh and Koshi provinces, both close to 50 percent (Table 5.23).

Box 5.1: Summary statistics on access to facilities (Percent of households within 30 minutes reach to facilities)

Facility	Nepal Living Standards Survey			
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11	2022/23
ECD centre	-	-	88.8	95.8
Primary school	88.4	91.4	94.7	See box 5.1.1
Secondary school			71.5	See box 5.1.1
Higher secondary school			56.3	See box 5.1.1
Health post/Sub-health post	44.8	61.8	61.8	See box 5.1.1
Public hospital/PHC			33.6	See box 5.1.1
Clinic/Private hospital			53.4	See box 5.1.1
Bus stop	33.1	53	66.2	NA
Paved road	24.7	37.2	51.4	80
Dirt road vehicle passable	58	67.6	79.8	76.8
Dirt road vehicle impassable	-	94.3	97.1	NA
Local shop/shops	-	86.2	92	NA
Haat bazaar	41.4	60.7	64	44.8
Market centre	24.2	34.4	44.7	72.7
Agricultural centre	24.5	31.9	42.8	74.6
Sajha/Cooperatives	25.9	33.7	53.9	83.3
Bank	20.7	27.8	39.9	74.2
Drinking water in rainy season	-	98.3	99.4	98.8
Drinking water in dry season	-		98.8	97.9
Post office	-	61	65.4	NA
Telephone booth	-	53.6	86.3	NA
Police station	-	-	56.5	77.4
Internet	-	-	43.2	NA
Community library	-	-	38.6	35.7
Ward office	NA	NA	NA	83.3

Note: NA stands for Not Asked in that round.

Boxes 5.1.1 present the summary statistics separately for education and health, as the administrative classification of these facilities has changed in Nepal since the last survey round, and they are thus not directly comparable.

Box 5.1.1: Summary statistics on access to facilities - education (NLSS-IV) (Percent of households within 30 minutes reach to facilities)

	2022/23
Basic school (Grades 1-8)	90.8
Secondary school (Up to Grade 12)	79.9
College/Campus/University	60.9
Basic Health Centre/ Urban Health Centre	62.1
Health Post	70.6
Primary Health Centre	44.9
Government Hospital	46.5
Community hospital	32.9
Private Clinic	80.6
Private Hospital	56.1

Table 5.1: Distribution of households by time taken to reach, average time and percent of users of Early Childhood Development centre

	Nearby House	Up to 30 min-utes	30 min-utes to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Appli-cable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in min-utes	Percent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**57**	**38.9**	**3.2**	**0.9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**9.9**	**20.4**
Province										
Koshi	37.2	53.9	6.7	2.2	0	0	0	100	14.9	21.9
Madhesh	68.6	31.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	100	5.8	24.8
Bagmati	65.8	30.9	2.6	0.6	0.1	0	0	100	8.4	15.3
Gandaki	57.6	37.6	3.8	1	0	0	0	100	10	18.7
Lumbini	60.3	35.7	3.1	0.9	0	0	0	100	9.6	18.4
Karnali	40.3	52.9	4.7	1.9	0.3	0	0	100	15	24.8
Sudurpaschim	48.5	47.7	3.5	0.2	0	0	0	100	10.9	25.6
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	83.8	16.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	100	4.3	13.6
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	57.4	40.2	2	0.4	0	0	0	100	9	20.4
Rural Regions	45.6	45.2	6.9	2.2	0.1	0	0	100	14	23.1
Poverty Status										
Poor	48	45.3	4.8	1.8	0.1	0	0	100	13	32
Non-poor	58.7	37.6	2.9	0.7	0	0	0	100	9.3	18.1

Table 5.2: Distribution of households by time taken to reach, average time and percent of users of Basic School

	Nearby House	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Applicable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in minutes	Percent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**47.3**	**43.5**	**6.2**	**2.8**	**0.2**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**14.2**	**39**
Province										
Koshi	31.6	54.5	8.2	5.2	0.4	0	0	100	19.5	37.7
Madhesh	49.1	49.6	1	0.3	0	0	0	100	9.7	46.7
Bagmati	63	30	4.7	2.1	0.2	0	0	100	11	29.4
Gandaki	44.6	44	7.9	3.4	0.1	0	0	100	15.3	35.2
Lumbini	53.7	38.1	5.7	2.5	0	0	0	100	12.6	41.8
Karnali	24.9	49.6	17.7	6.8	1	0	0	100	26.7	43.7
Sudurpaschim	34.6	52.3	10	3	0	0	0	100	17.4	45.7
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	82.5	17.5	0	0	0	0	0	100	4.5	25.8
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	48.5	45.2	4.7	1.5	0	0	0	100	12.3	39.7
Rural Regions	31.2	50.4	11.4	6.5	0.5	0	0	100	21.7	42.9
Poverty Status										
Poor	33.4	51	10	5.1	0.5	0	0	100	20.5	53.5
Non-poor	50.1	42	5.4	2.3	0.1	0	0	100	13	36.1

Table 5.3: Distribution of households by time taken to reach, average time and percent of users of Secondary school.

	Nearby House	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Applicable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in minutes	Percent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**28.2**	**51.7**	**10.8**	**7**	**1.4**	**0.9**	**0**	**100**	**26.4**	**20.5**
Province										
Koshi	13.5	57.4	13	9.8	2.8	3.6	0	100	41	17.5
Madhesh	26.7	68	4.6	0.6	0.2	0	0	100	15.3	19.5
Bagmati	44.7	40.8	7.8	5.4	1.1	0.1	0	100	19.1	20.5
Gandaki	28.8	44.6	16.1	8.6	1.6	0.3	0	100	27.5	18.9
Lumbini	30.6	51.1	10.6	7.6	0.1	0	0	100	21.9	20.8
Karnali	13.1	38.7	17.8	19.6	7.8	3	0	100	58.4	26.3
Sudurpaschim	19.4	51	18.5	9.3	1.2	0.6	0	100	31.1	26.4
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	62.3	37	0.7	0	0	0	0	100	7.4	20.8
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	28.8	56.5	9.8	4.4	0.4	0.1	0	100	20.3	21.9
Rural Regions	13.6	48.2	16.6	14.7	4.1	2.7	0	100	45.8	17.7
Poverty Status										
Poor	14.1	51.6	18.3	11.9	2.6	1.4	0	100	38.4	18.1
Non-poor	31	51.7	9.3	6	1.2	0.8	0	100	24	20.9

Table 5.4: Distribution of households by time taken to reach, average time and percent of users of Campus/College

	Nearby House	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Applicable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in min	Percent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**10**	**50.9**	**17.5**	**11.5**	**4.1**	**5.5**	**0.5**	**100**	**52.8**	**8.1**
Province										
Koshi	1.5	56.7	16.1	9.3	5.8	10	0.5	100	71.3	8.7
Madhesh	13.2	53.4	23.9	6.8	0.2	0.4	2.1	100	29.9	5.5
Bagmati	22	53	9.3	8.5	4.6	2.6	0	100	37.1	11.7
Gandaki	8.9	47.3	18.9	14.9	3.8	6.2	0	100	54	7.2
Lumbini	4.7	55.6	21.2	11.6	2.1	4.8	0	100	47.4	6.8
Karnali	2.1	22	14.6	26.7	14.1	20.5	0	100	122.4	6.1
Sudurpaschim	5.3	39.2	20.1	21.6	7.5	6.3	0	100	76.4	8.2
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	33.6	62	3.9	0.5	0	0	0	100	14	13.8
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	9.7	59.9	17.1	9.2	1.7	1.6	0.7	100	34.8	9.4
Rural Regions	1.3	29.1	23.6	20.3	10.5	15	0.3	100	102.7	3.5
Poverty Status										
Poor	2.5	38.8	22.3	19.4	6.3	9.8	0.9	100	77.4	3.5
Non-poor	11.5	53.3	16.5	9.9	3.7	4.6	0.4	100	47.9	9.1

Table 5.5: Distribution of households by time taken to reach, average time and percent of users of Basic Health Centre/Urban Health Centre

	Nearby House	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Applicable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in min	Percent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**16.9**	**45.2**	**9.4**	**5.2**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**20.4**	**100**	**29.6**	**32.8**
Province										
Koshi	5.6	38.6	7.3	4.2	0.4	0.5	43.4	100	28.2	38.1
Madhesh	8.6	35.1	7	1.4	0	0	47.8	100	21	33.3
Bagmati	34	44.1	6.8	4.5	0.5	0.5	9.7	100	19.5	26
Gandaki	16.8	50.1	16.4	5.8	4.4	4.6	1.9	100	42.2	28.7
Lumbini	18.2	60.4	8.2	5.9	1.8	3.3	2.2	100	31.2	32.2
Karnali	6	37.1	23.9	18.7	8.2	2.6	3.5	100	58.2	29.9
Sudurpaschim	15.7	50	11.1	7.1	1.4	1.2	13.5	100	30.8	54.6
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	47.9	45.9	2.7	0	0	0	3.5	100	10.1	16.5
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	14.5	50.3	9.9	3.7	0.7	0.3	20.6	100	23.5	36.6
Rural Regions	9.4	35.2	11	10.1	3.6	4.4	26.5	100	52.1	33.3
Poverty Status										
Poor	10.7	38.5	14.8	7.5	1.9	2.4	24.3	100	40.9	41
Non-poor	18.1	46.6	8.3	4.7	1.4	1.3	19.6	100	27.4	31.3

Table 5.6: Distribution of households by time taken to reach, average time and percent of users of Health Post

	Nearby House	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Applicable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in minutes	Percent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**18**	**52.6**	**11.6**	**7.1**	**1.6**	**1.1**	**8**	**100**	**29.1**	**58.8**
Province										
Koshi	7.8	44.1	12.3	10.8	1.9	1.3	21.8	100	38.4	63.6
Madhesh	33.4	50.4	5.9	0.2	0.4	0	9.8	100	13.1	66.5
Bagmati	24.5	50.9	7.4	5.6	1.8	0.4	9.4	100	24.4	43.6
Gandaki	10.7	59.7	18.9	9.2	1.4	0.1	0	100	30.1	59
Lumbini	15	66.4	9	5.5	0.4	2.9	0.7	100	28.7	60.7
Karnali	8.6	38	20.1	20.4	9.3	3.7	0	100	62	60.9
Sudurpaschim	6.9	48.8	26.8	12.7	1.4	0.2	3.3	100	37.5	67
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	34.8	50.5	1.2	0.1	0	0	13.4	100	11.1	29.9
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	16.3	55.9	11.6	5.1	0.8	0.2	10.1	100	24.3	58
Rural Regions	14.6	47	15.6	13.8	3.9	3.1	1.9	100	43.7	69.9
Poverty Status										
Poor	14.9	47.7	18	10.9	3.5	1.8	3.2	100	39.9	68.3
Non-poor	18.6	53.6	10.3	6.4	1.2	0.9	9	100	26.7	56.8

Table 5.7: Distribution of households by time taken to reach, average time and percent of users of Primary Health Centre

	Nearby House	Up to 30 min	30 minutes to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Applicable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in min	Percent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**5.6**	**39.3**	**13.9**	**10.4**	**4.5**	**4.2**	**22.2**	**100**	**55.3**	**19.5**
Province										
Koshi	3.6	26.1	7.9	2.9	2.1	4.1	53.3	100	61.6	29.5
Madhesh	5.6	51.6	7.2	1.7	0	0	33.9	100	21.9	22.7
Bagmati	10.2	49.4	14	8.1	3.7	1.2	13.3	100	38.4	15.6
Gandaki	3	29.9	26.4	24	10.5	4.5	1.8	100	68.7	22.4
Lumbini	6.1	51	20.2	12.8	4.1	2.6	3.2	100	45.6	18.7
Karnali	2	9	11.6	24.5	19.1	26.2	7.6	100	152.1	15.1
Sudurpaschim	1.1	13	14	21.4	6.4	11.5	32.5	100	107.5	14.5
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	13.2	65	9.6	1.3	0	0	11.1	100	20.8	11.9
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	5.2	40.6	14	10.1	2.3	2.4	25.4	100	45	19.7
Rural Regions	3.4	26.6	15.4	14.4	10.5	9.3	20.3	100	89	22.5
Poverty Status										
Poor	4.2	30.1	16	12.5	6.2	8.8	22.3	100	80.3	20.6
Non-poor	5.9	41.1	13.5	9.9	4.2	3.3	22.1	100	50.3	19.3

Table 5.8: Distribution of households by time taken to reach, average time and percent of users of Government hospital

	Nearby House	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Applicable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in min	Percent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**3.2**	**43.3**	**23**	**15.7**	**6.3**	**8.5**	**0**	**100**	**70.2**	**54.2**
Province										
Koshi	2.7	45.2	21.3	14.6	5.3	11	0	100	76.6	56.6
Madhesh	4.6	50.6	33	11	0.4	0.4	0	100	37.1	52.4
Bagmati	6.2	52.8	16.8	11.9	6.1	6.2	0	100	57	51.7
Gandaki	1.2	31.8	23.9	21.1	10.9	11.1	0	100	83.3	50.1
Lumbini	0.6	43.1	23.8	18	8.2	6.3	0	100	63.7	57.7
Karnali	2.1	20	10.6	19.7	14.4	33.1	0	100	169.3	61.9
Sudurpaschim	2.5	24.9	25.2	25.5	7.6	14.4	0	100	106.3	51.9
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	8.1	76.3	14.6	1	0	0	0	100	22.7	54.1
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	3.6	49.8	25.5	15.2	3.3	2.6	0	100	47.4	56.4
Rural Regions	0.6	17.8	21.4	22.6	14.5	23.1	0	100	132.6	49.9
Poverty Status										
Poor	0.7	26.8	27.4	22.7	7.6	14.9	0	100	99.5	49
Non-poor	3.8	46.6	22.1	14.3	6	7.2	0	100	64.3	55.2

Table 5.9: Distribution of households by time taken to reach, average time and percent of users of Community hospital

	Nearby House	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Applicable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in minutes	Percent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**3.1**	**29.8**	**15.4**	**9.4**	**3.8**	**6.5**	**32**	**100**	**68.6**	**18.9**
Province										
Koshi	2.8	39.5	14	9.4	3.3	7.4	23.7	100	70.9	21.7
Madhesh	0.9	15.3	20.3	1.5	0	0.4	61.5	100	36.5	9.8
Bagmati	9.6	49.2	16.4	11.8	5	5.4	2.6	100	53	24.3
Gandaki	1.6	27.2	18.4	21.1	9	12.1	10.6	100	90.1	16.1
Lumbini	0.2	29.9	17	10.9	4.8	8.4	28.7	100	72.5	12.5
Karnali	0.1	8.8	5.7	9	5.2	16.5	54.7	100	164.9	19.2
Sudurpaschim	1.3	4.7	3.3	3.7	1.2	4	81.8	100	125	31.4
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	14.5	72.3	12.4	0.8	0	0	0	100	19.8	23.6
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	2.1	30.7	16.9	8.6	2.6	2.7	36.4	100	50.6	19.3
Rural Regions	0.6	11.3	13.8	14.3	7.8	16.3	35.9	100	133	14.9
Poverty Status										
Poor	0.9	15.7	17.2	12.3	4	9.1	40.8	100	93.7	13.5
Non-poor	3.5	32.6	15.1	8.8	3.8	6	30.2	100	64.3	19.7

Table 5.10: Distribution of households by time taken to reach, average time and percent of users of Private Clinic

	Nearby House	Up to 30 min	30 min to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Appli-cable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in min	Percent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**36.6**	**44**	**9.2**	**7.1**	**1.7**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**100**	**25.9**	**82**
Province										
Koshi	26.8	50.2	9	9.1	2	2.2	0.7	100	30.8	82.8
Madhesh	26.6	61	9.5	2.3	0.2	0.4	0	100	19.3	82.3
Bagmati	59.5	25.5	6.8	6	1.8	0.3	0	100	18.5	79.6
Gandaki	23.4	41.5	13.5	14.7	3.5	3.4	0	100	42.8	67.2
Lumbini	43.9	44.5	5.3	4.7	1	0.7	0	100	18.5	89.3
Karnali	13.9	41.2	18.2	15.8	5.1	5.9	0	100	59.5	71.7
Sudurpaschim	29.8	46.7	13.4	8	1.3	0.8	0	100	27.2	93.3
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	82.5	17.1	0.5	0	0	0	0	100	4.9	85.6
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	35	50.3	8.9	5.1	0.5	0.2	0	100	19.7	82.8
Rural Regions	21.9	42.3	13.1	13.7	4.6	4	0.4	100	46.2	78.8
Poverty Status										
Poor	23.1	46.6	13.6	11.2	2.8	2.5	0.1	100	38.5	79.9
Non-poor	39.3	43.4	8.3	6.3	1.5	1.1	0.1	100	23.4	82.4

Table 5.11: Distribution of households by time taken to reach, average time and percent of users of Private Hospital

	Nearby House	Up to 30 min	30 min to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Applicable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in min	Percent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**8**	**48.1**	**18.6**	**12.7**	**4.8**	**7.1**	**0.7**	**100**	**60.5**	**44.1**
Province										
Koshi	3.5	53.4	17.9	10	5.8	9.4	0	100	64.4	43.8
Madhesh	5.3	64.1	23.6	6.4	0.2	0.4	0	100	31.1	40.1
Bagmati	15.7	52	12.7	11	4.4	3.9	0.3	100	44.8	42.5
Gandaki	11.1	40.1	18.4	18.6	6.2	5.6	0	100	57.6	49
Lumbini	6.6	42.2	22.8	17	4.7	6.7	0	100	57.5	51.1
Karnali	1.5	16.7	12.9	17.7	12.3	31.2	7.6	100	183.8	35
Sudurpaschim	5.8	31.9	19.5	17.6	7.8	14.8	2.6	100	103.3	40.7
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	24.5	67.7	7.6	0.3	0	0	0	100	15.6	49.2
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	8.6	55.6	19.7	11.4	2	2.1	0.5	100	39.4	47.2
Rural Regions	0.3	25.9	20.9	20.1	11.9	19.7	1.2	100	119.3	35.8
Poverty Status										
Poor	2.1	32.6	24.1	19.6	6.8	13	1.7	100	93.8	32.5
Non-poor	9.2	51.2	17.5	11.3	4.3	6	0.5	100	53.9	46.3

Table 5.12: Distribution of households by time taken to reach, average time and percent of users of Paved Road

	Nearby House	Up to 30 min	30 min to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Applicable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in min	Percent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**60.2**	**19.8**	**6.1**	**5.3**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**1.6**	**100**	**32.5**	**97**
Province										
Koshi	53.1	20.7	3.9	4.6	4.6	5.8	7.3	100	42.6	97.1
Madhesh	73.8	24.3	1.3	0	0	0	0.5	100	6.4	97.8
Bagmati	70.2	13.5	6.3	5.5	2.5	1.9	0.1	100	22.1	97
Gandaki	55.8	22	10.2	6.1	4.2	1.7	0	100	27.4	97.2
Lumbini	63.5	19.8	5.7	5	3.1	2	1	100	22.8	97.4
Karnali	16.5	18.4	18.8	16	11.7	17.7	1	100	130.3	94.4
Sudurpaschim	41.1	23.1	8.8	11	6.6	9.4	0	100	68.5	95.3
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	91.6	8	0.4	0	0	0	0	100	3.6	98.1
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	67.8	20.9	5.1	3.2	0.8	1.2	1.1	100	16.5	97.8
Rural Regions	33.2	22.3	10.2	11.3	10.1	9.8	3.1	100	75.6	95
Poverty Status										
Poor	40.5	26.6	8	9	5.7	7.3	2.8	100	54.7	95.4
Non-poor	64.2	18.4	5.7	4.5	3	2.9	1.3	100	28.1	97.3

Table 5.13: Distribution of households by time taken to reach, average time and percent of users of Dirt Road/ Motorable Road

	Nearby House	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Applicable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in minutes	Percent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**73.7**	**3.1**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**21.6**	**100**	**9**	**99.1**
Province										
Koshi	83.1	5.2	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.5	9	100	12.9	99.3
Madhesh	59.5	0.8	0	0	0	0	39.7	100	2.6	99.8
Bagmati	63	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	35	100	3.8	98.6
Gandaki	80.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0	0	18.3	100	2.8	98.6
Lumbini	82.5	1.9	0.1	0.6	0	1.2	13.7	100	12.6	99.7
Karnali	76.2	16.2	1.2	2.6	1.7	1	1.2	100	18.1	99.1
Sudurpaschim	86	5.7	2.7	0.4	0	1.6	3.6	100	13.6	98.5
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	47.4	0.3	0	0	0	0	52.3	100	2.5	99.2
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	73.3	2.1	0.2	0.6	0	0.3	23.4	100	7.1	99.3
Rural Regions	84.7	6.1	1	0.9	0.4	1	6	100	13.4	99
Poverty Status										
Poor	80.1	5.5	0.8	1.8	0.5	0.5	10.8	100	9.6	99.4
Non-poor	72.4	2.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	23.7	100	8.9	99.1

Table 5.14: Distribution of households by time taken to reach, average time and percent of users of Haat Bazaar (Open-air Markets, esp. in Rural Areas)

	Nearby House	Up to 30 min	30 min to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Applicable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in min	Percent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**11.7**	**33**	**5.6**	**3.9**	**1**	**0.3**	**44.5**	**100**	**25.6**	**90**
Province										
Koshi	19.9	53	7.9	10.3	3.4	0.4	5.1	100	30.6	94.9
Madhesh	30.3	56.9	7	0.2	0.2	0	5.4	100	14.1	99.3
Bagmati	4.7	9.4	3	4.4	1	0.2	77.2	100	42.5	69.2
Gandaki	2	12.4	2.7	1.7	0.5	0	80.6	100	25.8	82.7
Lumbini	6.8	44.1	6	1.7	0.1	0.5	40.7	100	23	89.2
Karnali	0.1	2	2.8	4	1.1	0	89.9	100	65.2	22.4
Sudurpaschim	1.7	20.4	9.4	4.9	0	0.9	62.7	100	41.1	46.6
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	5.6	0	0	0	0	0	94.4	100	2.5	85.8
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	13.8	43.9	6.4	2.9	0.2	0.2	32.5	100	20.7	91
Rural Regions	10.2	24.9	6.2	7.3	2.8	0.6	48.1	100	38.8	87.4
Poverty Status										
Poor	8.3	31.2	11.4	6	1.7	0.5	40.8	100	35.1	87.5
Non-poor	12.4	33.4	4.4	3.5	0.8	0.2	45.2	100	23.6	90.6

Table 5.15: Distribution of households by time taken to reach, average time and percent of users of Main Market Centre

	Nearby House	Up to 30 minutes	30 min to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Applicable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in min	Percent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**22.5**	**50.2**	**14.4**	**7.6**	**2.7**	**2.6**	**0**	**100**	**34.7**	**97.1**
Province										
Koshi	11.3	58.5	11.7	9.3	4	5.2	0	100	45.1	97.3
Madhesh	11.5	64.6	21.7	2	0.2	0	0	100	23.6	98.4
Bagmati	46.4	33.1	8.6	7.7	2.5	1.8	0	100	27.5	95.6
Gandaki	23.6	39.6	16.7	12.1	4.8	3.3	0	100	41.5	96.6
Lumbini	19.5	57.7	13.1	5.5	1.4	2.8	0	100	31.1	97.2
Karnali	20.5	41.5	15.8	11.5	6.8	3.9	0	100	54.7	98.4
Sudurpaschim	11.2	48.3	19.3	13.7	4.1	3.4	0	100	46.4	98
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	69.2	29.8	0.8	0.1	0	0	0	100	6.8	96.4
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	19.1	59.5	15.1	4.9	0.9	0.5	0	100	24.9	97.5
Rural Regions	10.6	40.3	18.6	15.7	7.2	7.7	0	100	64.5	96.8
Poverty Status										
Poor	9.3	43.5	25.2	12.5	4.4	5.1	0	100	53.5	96.5
Non-poor	25.1	51.6	12.3	6.6	2.3	2.1	0	100	30.9	97.3

Table 5.16: Distribution of households by time taken to reach, average time and percent of users of Agriculture / Livestock Service Centre

	Nearby House	Up to 30 min	30 min to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Applicable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in min	Percent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**13.8**	**60.8**	**13.4**	**8.5**	**2**	**1.4**	**0.1**	**100**	**32.2**	**28.9**
Province										
Koshi	9.7	61.8	12.2	11.1	2.2	2.7	0.2	100	38	32.1
Madhesh	9.6	77	10.6	2.3	0.2	0	0.3	100	22	23
Bagmati	21	57.6	10.9	7.5	1.8	1.1	0	100	28.7	22.7
Gandaki	18	43.7	23.1	12.5	2.1	0.5	0	100	34.8	27.4
Lumbini	11.9	65.5	14	7.1	0.8	0.6	0	100	27.3	33.2
Karnali	8.7	38.7	14.8	19.7	10	8.2	0	100	69.9	34
Sudurpaschim	15.4	53.1	15.1	11.2	3.5	1.7	0	100	38.1	42.3
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	30	62.1	7.6	0.3	0	0	0	100	15.1	10.5
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	12.8	67.3	13.4	5.7	0.5	0.4	0	100	25.4	28.7
Rural Regions	9.5	47.7	15.7	17.1	5.6	4	0.3	100	52.3	36.7
Poverty Status										
Poor	7.9	53.2	18.4	13.6	3.9	3	0.1	100	46.5	27.1
Non-poor	15	62.3	12.4	7.5	1.6	1.1	0.1	100	29.4	29.3

Table 5.17: Distribution of households by time taken to reach, average time and percent of users of Cooperatives

	Nearby House	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Applicable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in minutes	Percent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**40.9**	**42.4**	**8.4**	**5.5**	**1.5**	**1.2**	**0.1**	**100**	**24.1**	**47.7**
Province										
Koshi	21.8	55.7	9.4	8.5	1.7	2.5	0.5	100	31.5	47
Madhesh	37.8	56.9	4.9	0.2	0.2	0	0	100	12.8	32.8
Bagmati	65.2	23.8	5.4	3.5	1.3	0.7	0	100	15.9	51.9
Gandaki	45.9	34	11.9	6.6	1.2	0.5	0	100	21.4	55.3
Lumbini	40.4	44.1	8.9	5.7	0.6	0.3	0	100	20	52.7
Karnali	24.6	31.5	15.7	16.2	6.7	5.2	0	100	58.5	47
Sudurpaschim	25.7	45.7	13.4	8	3.8	3.5	0	100	48.7	52.5
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	87.7	12.3	0.1	0	0	0	0	100	4.3	47.9
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	39.9	49.2	7.1	2.9	0.4	0.5	0	100	17	49.2
Rural Regions	24.5	41	14.2	12.6	4.2	3.2	0.3	100	45.7	44.9
Poverty Status										
Poor	26.4	44.5	13.5	9.6	2.9	3.1	0	100	39.7	34.5
Non-poor	43.8	42	7.4	4.6	1.2	0.9	0.1	100	21	50.4

Table 5.18: Distribution of households by the time taken to reach, average time and percent of users of Bank / Financial institution

	Nearby House	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Applicable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in minutes	Percent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**22.2**	**52**	**12.3**	**8.3**	**2.7**	**2.5**	**0**	**100**	**35**	**77.1**
Province										
Koshi	10.7	59.8	10.9	9.3	3.4	5.7	0	100	44.8	69.4
Madhesh	18.2	70.7	10.2	0.7	0.2	0	0	100	18	74.9
Bagmati	44.3	35.5	9.2	7.3	2.5	1.1	0	100	25.3	77.2
Gandaki	23.8	41	19.7	10.8	3	1.7	0	100	35.3	84.1
Lumbini	18.6	59.7	12.8	7.4	0.6	0.8	0	100	27.1	81.2
Karnali	8.4	30.9	16.3	23.4	11.1	9.9	0	100	83.5	75.5
Sudurpaschim	9.2	46.3	16.5	15.4	6.5	6.2	0	100	69	81.2
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	67.7	31.3	1	0	0	0	0	100	7	84.4
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	19.4	60.7	12.5	5.6	0.7	1	0	100	25.6	78.4
Rural Regions	9.9	43	16.4	16.7	7.6	6.5	0	100	64.2	71.6
Poverty Status										
Poor	8.5	46.8	20.3	13.7	4.7	6	0	100	57.5	60
Non-poor	25	53	10.7	7.2	2.3	1.9	0	100	30.5	80.5

Table 5.19: Distribution of households by the time taken to reach, average time and percent of users of Source of Drinking Water in the rainy season

	Nearby House	Up to 30 min	30 min to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Applicable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in min	Percent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**25.5**	**5.4**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0**	**0**	**68.3**	**100**	**6.5**	**98.8**
Province										
Koshi	34.3	6.6	1	0.3	0	0	57.8	100	6.5	99.4
Madhesh	21.8	0.1	0	0	0	0	78.1	100	2.6	99.3
Bagmati	34.6	4.8	1.2	0.3	0	0	59	100	6.1	97.6
Gandaki	23.4	5.7	0	0	0	0	71	100	5.3	98.7
Lumbini	9.4	3.7	0.3	0.3	0	0	86.2	100	9.6	99
Karnali	31.1	27.5	1.8	0.7	0	0	39	100	11.6	100
Sudurpaschim	26.9	6.3	0.1	0	0	0	66.7	100	6.3	99.7
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	30.2	3	1.4	0	0	0	65.4	100	4.8	97.1
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	21.8	4.9	0.3	0.1	0	0	72.8	100	6.3	99.1
Rural Regions	30.8	7.3	0.8	0.5	0	0	60.7	100	7.5	99.1
Poverty Status										
Poor	28.6	6.6	0.8	0.6	0	0	63.3	100	7.8	99.1
Non-poor	24.9	5.2	0.5	0.1	0	0	69.2	100	6.2	98.8

Table 5.20: Distribution of households by time taken to reach, average time and per-cent of users of Source of drinking water in dry season

	Nearby House	Up to 30 min	30 min to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Appli-cable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in min	Per-cent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**25**	**7.1**	**1.1**	**0.4**	**0**	**0**	**66.4**	**100**	**8.4**	**97.9**
Province										
Koshi	34.1	8.1	0.4	1.2	0	0	56.1	100	8.1	98.9
Madhesh	22.4	0.1	0	0	0	0	77.5	100	2.6	98.8
Bagmati	35.1	5.3	1.2	0.3	0	0	58.1	100	6.2	96.5
Gandaki	21.2	6.8	0.1	0.1	0	0	71.9	100	6.7	96.6
Lumbini	9.7	7.4	1.6	0	0	0	81.4	100	12.9	97.3
Karnali	29.2	31.4	3.1	0.7	0	0	35.7	100	13.2	100
Sudurpaschim	21.5	9.7	3.9	1	0	0	63.9	100	15.8	98.6
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	30.2	2.9	1.4	0	0	0	65.4	100	4.7	95.5
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	21.6	6.5	0.8	0.2	0	0	70.9	100	8	97.8
Rural Regions	29.6	9.9	1.6	0.9	0	0	58	100	10.2	98.9
Poverty Status										
Poor	27.7	8.9	2	0.7	0	0	60.7	100	10.2	98
Non-poor	24.5	6.7	0.9	0.3	0	0	67.5	100	8	97.9

Table 5.21: Distribution of households by time taken to reach, average time and percent of users of Police station

	Nearby House	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Applicable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in minutes	Percent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**17.2**	**60.2**	**11**	**8**	**2.5**	**1.1**	**0**	**100**	**30.3**	**8.9**
Province										
Koshi	10.8	63.3	10.6	9.8	3.9	1.5	0	100	35.4	13.5
Madhesh	16.7	78.6	4.3	0.2	0.2	0	0	100	15.3	7.2
Bagmati	30.7	49.1	8.7	7.9	2.6	0.9	0	100	26.7	9.4
Gandaki	15	52.5	19.2	9.5	3	0.7	0	100	35.1	4.5
Lumbini	12.6	66.9	11.9	7.8	0.3	0.6	0	100	26.6	7.1
Karnali	11.3	37.3	18.2	19.8	7.8	5.5	0	100	60.9	9.2
Sudurpaschim	11	49.8	17.7	13.4	5.4	2.7	0	100	47.6	10.6
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	44.2	54.6	1.1	0	0	0	0	100	9.8	9.5
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	15.4	69	9.2	5.2	0.9	0.4	0	100	23.8	9.3
Rural Regions	10.1	45.3	18.5	16.4	6.6	3	0	100	50.9	7.8
Poverty Status										
Poor	10	53.3	15.7	13.1	5.2	2.6	0	100	45.7	6.6
Non-poor	18.6	61.6	10.1	7	1.9	0.8	0	100	27.2	9.3

Table 5.22: Distribution of households by time taken to reach, average time and per-cent of users of Ward Office

	Nearby House	Up to 30 min-utes	30 min-utes to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Appli-cable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in min-utes	Per-cent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**25.3**	**58**	**9.3**	**5.8**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**0**	**100**	**23.2**	**71.9**
Province										
Koshi	13.6	62.7	12.3	8.9	1.9	0.6	0	100	29.7	73.2
Madhesh	39.4	58.5	1.5	0.2	0.2	0	0	100	11.5	77.8
Bagmati	31.2	54.1	7.8	5.8	0.9	0.2	0	100	20.8	55.9
Gandaki	21	49.7	16.7	9.9	1.8	0.9	0	100	31.5	75.6
Lumbini	22.9	62.5	8.8	5.4	0.4	0	0	100	21.1	76.9
Karnali	15.1	50.9	17.6	10.3	3.4	2.7	0	100	39.8	77
Sudurpaschim	18	61.4	11.6	6	2.7	0.3	0	100	27.9	81.3
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	42.4	56.6	0.9	0	0	0	0	100	10.1	45
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	24.8	63.2	7.7	3.6	0.5	0.2	0	100	19.4	73.9
Rural Regions	19.6	48.3	15.6	12.5	3	1	0	100	35.7	78.7
Poverty Status										
Poor	19.2	55.1	13.2	9.2	2.6	0.7	0	100	32.1	76.4
Non-poor	26.5	58.5	8.5	5.2	0.9	0.4	0	100	21.4	71

Table 5.23: Distribution of households by time taken to reach, average time and percent of users of Community Library

	Near-by House	Up to 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 Hour	1-2 Hours	2-3 Hours	More than 3 Hours	Not Applicable (NA)	Total	Mean Time in min	Percent of users (12 months)
Nepal	**6.8**	**28.9**	**13**	**8.8**	**3.6**	**2.8**	**36.1**	**100**	**51.4**	**4.1**
Province										
Koshi	4.8	31.5	7.2	2.2	0.6	4.1	49.7	100	46.6	9.5
Madhesh	12.2	20.6	11.6	4.9	0	0	50.6	100	28.8	3.4
Bagmati	11.1	44.3	17.4	9.9	3.6	1.7	11.9	100	41.8	3.9
Gandaki	5.4	29.1	18.5	16.4	10.6	7.3	12.7	100	74.2	1.9
Lumbini	2.8	29	17.8	19	8.8	5.2	17.4	100	70.8	3.2
Karnali	0.7	7.7	1.8	1.8	0.1	0	88	100	32.6	6.5
Sudurpaschim	1.8	12.6	5.7	0.1	0	0	79.8	100	25.3	5.1
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	17.5	61.9	19	0.3	0	0	1.3	100	22.1	3.3
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	7	31.4	11.2	8.8	2.6	0.9	38	100	41.3	4.9
Rural Regions	2.3	11.2	14.1	12.1	6.9	7.4	45.9	100	94.7	3
Poverty Status										
Poor	1.6	15.9	12.9	13.3	4.1	4	48.2	100	75.4	1.6
Non-poor	7.9	31.5	13	7.9	3.5	2.5	33.6	100	47.6	4.5

Table 5.24: Average time to reach facilities

	Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpas-chim	Nepal
Early Childhood Development center	14.9	5.8	8.4	10	9.6	15	10.9	9.9
Basic School	19.5	9.7	11	15.3	12.6	26.7	17.4	14.2
Secondary school	41	15.3	19.1	27.5	21.9	58.4	31.1	26.4
Campus/College	71.3	29.9	37.1	54	47.4	122.4	76.4	52.8
Basic Health Centre/Urban Health	28.2	21	19.5	42.2	31.2	58.2	30.8	29.6
Health post	38.4	13.1	24.4	30.1	28.7	62	37.5	29.1
Primary health centre	61.6	21.9	38.4	68.7	45.6	152.1	107.5	55.3
Government Hospital	76.6	37.1	57	83.3	63.7	169.3	106.3	70.2
Community Hospital	70.9	36.5	53	90.1	72.5	164.9	125	68.6
Private clinic	30.8	19.3	18.5	42.8	18.5	59.5	27.2	25.9
Private hospital	64.4	31.1	44.8	57.6	57.5	183.8	103.3	60.5
Paved road	42.6	6.4	22.1	27.4	22.8	130.3	68.5	32.5
Unpaved road	12.9	2.6	3.8	2.8	12.6	18.1	13.6	9
Market Center	30.6	14.1	42.5	25.8	23	65.2	41.1	25.6
Core market	45.1	23.6	27.5	41.5	31.1	54.7	46.4	34.7
Agriculture / Animal Service Center	38	22	28.7	34.8	27.3	69.9	38.1	32.2
Cooperative	31.5	12.8	15.9	21.4	20	58.5	48.7	24.1
Bank/Financial Institution	44.8	18	25.3	35.3	27.1	83.5	69	35
Source of drinking water in rainy season	6.5	2.6	6.1	5.3	9.6	11.6	6.3	6.5
Source of drinking water in dry season	8.1	2.6	6.2	6.7	12.9	13.2	15.8	8.4
Police station	35.4	15.3	26.7	35.1	26.6	60.9	47.6	30.3
Ward Office	29.7	11.5	20.8	31.5	21.1	39.8	27.9	23.2
Community library	46.6	28.8	41.8	74.2	70.8	32.6	25.3	51.4

Table 5.25: Percent of Users in last one year

	Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudur-paschim	Nepal
Early Childhood Development center	21.9	24.8	15.3	18.7	18.4	24.8	25.6	20.4
Basic School	37.7	46.7	29.4	35.2	41.8	43.7	45.7	39
Secondary school	17.5	19.5	20.5	18.9	20.8	26.3	26.4	20.5
Campus/College	8.7	5.5	11.7	7.2	6.8	6.1	8.2	8.1
Basic Health Centre/Urban Health	38.1	33.3	26	28.7	32.2	29.9	54.6	32.8
Health post	63.6	66.5	43.6	59	60.7	60.9	67	58.8
Primary health centre	29.5	22.7	15.6	22.4	18.7	15.1	14.5	19.5
Government Hospital	56.6	52.4	51.7	50.1	57.7	61.9	51.9	54.2
Community Hospital	21.7	9.8	24.3	16.1	12.5	19.2	31.4	18.9
Private clinic	82.8	82.3	79.6	67.2	89.3	71.7	93.3	82
Private hospital	43.8	40.1	42.5	49	51.1	35	40.7	44.1
Paved road	97.1	97.8	97	97.2	97.4	94.4	95.3	97
Unpaved road	99.3	99.8	98.6	98.6	99.7	99.1	98.5	99.1
Market Center	94.9	99.3	69.2	82.7	89.2	22.4	46.6	90
Core market	97.3	98.4	95.6	96.6	97.2	98.4	98	97.1
Agriculture / Animal Service Center	32.1	23	22.7	27.4	33.2	34	42.3	28.9
Cooperative	47	32.8	51.9	55.3	52.7	47	52.5	47.7
Bank/Financial Institution	69.4	74.9	77.2	84.1	81.2	75.5	81.2	77.1
Source of drinking water in rain season	99.4	99.3	97.6	98.7	99	100	99.7	98.8
Source of drinking water in dry season	98.9	98.8	96.5	96.6	97.3	100	98.6	97.9
Police station	13.5	7.2	9.4	4.5	7.1	9.2	10.6	8.9
Ward Office	73.2	77.8	55.9	75.6	76.9	77	81.3	71.9
Community library	9.5	3.4	3.9	1.9	3.2	6.5	5.1	4.1

CHAPTER 6: LITERACY AND EDUCATION

6.1 Introduction

Education is a cornerstone of wellbeing as it is strongly related to social and individual prosperity. The survey offers insights into access and outcomes of education across various demographics. By examining enrollment rates, literacy levels and educational attainment, this chapter presents an in-depth analysis of the current state of education in Nepal, highlighting key trends, regional variations, and the impact of socio-economic factors.

Overall, the results highlight a positive educational access and outcomes trend, with all the indicators improving over the last decade. Nevertheless, access and outcome vary by sex, socioeconomic status and provinces.

The comparison of trends in educational outcomes across different education levels is affected by the changes in the administrative classification of schooling levels since the last survey round. Previously, education levels were classified into primary, lower secondary, secondary, higher secondary and tertiary levels. According to the New Education Act, the current classification divides schools into basic, secondary, and tertiary levels, thus not directly comparable to the previous classification.

6.2 Literacy Rates

In 2023, Nepal's literacy rate has improved, with the overall adult literacy rate for individuals aged 15 years and above rising to 72.5 percent from 56.5 percent in 2010/11. This improvement was more pronounced among the younger population, with the youth literacy rate climbing to 97.6 percent and 93.7 percent among those aged 15-19 and 20-24, respectively, indicating a successful emphasis on education for newer generations (Table 6.1).

Male literacy rates have consistently been higher than female rates over the decades, but both have seen notable increases over time. Male literacy rose by 11 percentage points from 71.6 percent to 82.9 percent over the past decade, while female literacy gained about 20 percentage points rising from 44.5 percent to 64.1 percent. Despite these gains, gender disparity remains a challenge, though the gap is narrowing, indicating ongoing efforts to achieve gender parity in education. The narrowing gender disparity among the younger generation is particularly noteworthy, with literacy rates for males and females aged 15-19 nearly equal at 98.2 percent and 96.9 percent, respectively.

Literacy rates across the provinces exhibited considerable variation, reflecting regional disparities in educational attainment. Bagmati province leads with the highest adult(15+) literacy rate at 80.2 percent,

followed closely by Gandaki at 79.6 percent. In contrast, Madhesh province had the lowest literacy rate at 60.6 percent, indicating significant educational outreach and resource challenges. These figures highlight the need for targeted educational interventions to address regional imbalances and ensure equitable access to education nationwide.

The provincial disparity between urban and rural areas is striking. The KVU leads other urban regions by 15 percentage points, while rural Nepal lags significantly behind with an adult literacy rate of only 65 percent. Nevertheless, gender disparity persists even in the KVU, with 82.3 percent literate females compared to 94.2 percent literate males.

Socio-economic background also plays a crucial role in literacy rates. The richest consumption quintile has the highest adult literacy rates at 86.8 percent. Conversely, the poorest consumption quintile has the lowest literacy rates, with 56.6 percent illiterates among the population aged 15 years and older. Surprisingly, gender disparity in literacy rates between the richest and the poorest is almost equal, with a gender gap of about 15 percentage points at different levels. This indicates that despite economic differences, the challenge of gender disparity in literacy remains a consistent issue across socio-economic groups.

6.3 Educational Status

The educational status of the respondents is categorised into three groups: a) never attended school, b) attended school in the past, and c) currently attending school. Overall, the educational status of the population has vastly improved compared to the 2010/11 survey, as 70.2 percent of the population 15 years and above in 2022/23 have ever attended school, a 15.6 percentage point growth over a decade (Table 6.8).

The results underscore the significant influence of gender, economic status, and regional factors on educational attainment in Nepal. Across Nepal, more females of age 59 years and older (31.9 percent) have never attended school than males (14.8 percent). Additionally, more males (31.1 percent) are currently in school than females (29.0 percent) (Table 6.4). Currently, attendance rates for children aged 14 and below are consistently high across all the provinces. Even Madhesh province, which has the worst educational outcomes, has 92.4 percent of its 10-14-year-old children currently in school, but the rate drops to 55.4 percent for the 15-19-year-olds and drops further for the older cohorts (Table 6.5). The poorest consumption quintile has the highest percentage of individuals who have never attended school (73.5 percent for males and 60.6 percent for females) (Table 6.1).

6.4 Net Enrollment Rate

Net Enrollment Rate (NER) measures the percentage of students in a specified age group who are

currently attending school at the appropriate level for their specified age. For instance, the basic school attendance rate represents the percentage of children of basic school-going age (5-12) attending basic school. The age groups used for computing net attendance rates are 5-12 years for basic school, 13-16 years for secondary, and 17-22 years for tertiary levels.

For all, the NERs have drastically improved over the last decade. By gaining 30 percentage points, this rate has dramatically increased to 96.2 percent for both sexes in 2022/23 for basic school going children, showcasing significant footstep toward gender parity and overall improvement in primary education access (Table 6.11).

In sharp contrast to the nearly universal NER among children in basic education, the NER drops to less than 50 percent for secondary school students and plummets to just 17 percent for young adults attending tertiary education. Continuing the trend observed in 2010/11, the net attendance rate (NER) for girls in secondary and tertiary education remains slightly higher than for boys.

6.5 Gross Enrollment Rate

Gross enrollment rate (GER) is defined as the ratio of the total number of students enrolled 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 GER at the basic level is high across all provinces, urban/rural regions, consumption quintiles, and poverty status categories. The GER for boys and girls is above 110 percent in almost all categories, indicating that students are outside the typical age group enrolled at this level. The GER drops significantly at the secondary and tertiary levels compared to the basic level. Urban areas generally have higher GERs at all education levels than rural areas. Non-poor populations have higher GERs at all education levels compared to poor populations. GERs for boys and girls are fairly similar at the basic level, but at the secondary level, girls have higher GERs than boys in several provinces.

6.6 Mean Years of Schooling

Both men and women have an average of 8.9 years of schooling (Table 6.8). The poor have an average of 7.2 years of schooling, whereas the non-poor have a higher average of 9.1 years of schooling. Bagmati province has the highest mean years of schooling for men (9.9 years) and women (9.9 years), followed closely by Sudurpaschim province. Males have higher mean years of schooling than females in all provinces except Bagmati province. The widest gap is observed in Madhesh province, where men average 8.2 years and women average 7.9 years of schooling.

Mean years of schooling peaks among young adults in urban areas aged 20-29, with 10.1 years on average (Table 6.9). Older age groups have significantly lower mean years of schooling, reflecting historical educational disparities. Females aged 60-65 have only 5.8 years of schooling on average compared to 7.9 years for their contemporary male.

6.7 Type of School Attended

The schools/colleges in Nepal are normally categorised into private/institutional and government/ community, and their prevalence varies across different provinces and regions. Across Nepal, the majority of students attend government/community schools (62.9 percent), followed by private/ institutional schools (35.3 percent), and a small percentage attend other schools (1.8 percent) (Table 6.12).

Economic status significantly influences the type of school attended. Poorer households are more likely to send their children to government schools (90.8 percent) due to the lower cost than private institutions. Non-poor households opt for private schools (55.9 percent), likely due to perceived or actual quality differences, better facilities, and more opportunities.

Urban areas generally have more students attending private schools than rural areas. KVU has the highest percentage of students attending private institutions (67.7 percent). In Bagmati province, private institutions enroll half of the student population, whereas in Karnali province, only 14 percent of students attend such institutions.

6.8 Reasons for Dropout

The insights from Table 6.13 on the reasons for leaving school/college provide valuable information regarding Nepal's educational landscape and challenges. The most common reason is poor academic progress cited by over a quarter of all dropouts. This highlights the importance of addressing issues related to academic support, teaching quality, and educational resources to ensure that all students have the opportunity to succeed academically, regardless of their socioeconomic background.

The second most commonly cited reason is family responsibility (21.4 percent), followed by early marriage (19.2 percent), indicating that familial obligations often compete with educational pursuits, particularly in rural areas where traditional gender roles and family structures may prioritise domestic duties over schooling. In certain regions, such as Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces, a significant proportion of students leave school due to marriage, with percentages exceeding 32 percent. Early marriage often truncates educational opportunities, particularly for girls, perpetuating cycles of poverty and gender inequality.

Among the affluent, as well as those residing in Bagmati province and KVU, work or job opportunities appear as a prominent reason for leaving school. This indicates employment opportunities available to them as alternatives to furthering education.

The cost of education also emerges as a significant barrier, with percentages ranging from around 2.8 percent to 11.15 percent. This suggests that the affordability of education remains a considerable challenge for families, particularly in less affluent regions.

6.9 Educational Expenses

As mentioned in the last section, education can financially burden many. Tables 6.14 through 6.16 show that tuition fees are the largest expenditure category. Educational expenses vary considerably across the provinces and the socio-economic gradient. The tuition fees for private schools are, on average, ten times higher than those of government schools.

Box 6.1: Summary statistics of literacy and education

Nepal Living Standards Survey				
	1995/96	**2003/04**	**2010/11**	**2022/23**
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (15 years and above)	35.6	48	56.5	72.5
Males	53.5	64.5	71.6	82.9
Females	19.4	33.8	44.5	64.1
School ever attended, both sexes (15 years and above)	33.9	45.8	54.6	70.2
Males	50.2	61.2	69.6	81.4
Females	19.1	32.6	42.9	61.1
Mean years of schooling	7	7.5	8.1	8.9
Net enrollment** at primary school***, both sexes	57	72	68.8	96.2
Males	67	77.9	67.2	96.2
Females	46	66.9	70.2	96.2
Net enrollment at lower secondary school, both sexes	19	29	26.7	NA
Males	23	31.1	26.9	NA
Females	14	26.4	26.5	NA
Net enrollment at secondary school, both sexes	9	15.1	15	47.6
Males	13	16.8	15.7	49.7
Females	6	13.4	14.2	45.5
Attendance in private school, both sex	7.5	16.7	26.8	NA

Notes:

**Net attendance rate for NLSS-III

*** 'Basic education' level for NLSS-IV

Table 6.1: Literacy rates by sex (Percent)

	Age 5yrs and above			Age 15yrs and above		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Nepal	**85.8**	**70.1**	**77.4**	**82.9**	**64.1**	**72.5**
Province						
Koshi	87.1	70.4	78.2	84.6	64.9	73.9
Madhesh	77.9	59.9	68.3	73.1	50.3	60.6
Bagmati	89.4	76.8	83.0	87.8	73.2	80.2
Gandaki	91.3	76.6	83.4	89.3	72.0	79.6
Lumbini	87.4	74.2	80.1	84.1	68.7	75.3
Karnali	86.6	68.9	76.6	82.0	61.3	69.7
Sudurpaschim	85.1	65.0	73.5	81.5	57.0	66.7
Analytical Domains						
Koshi Urban	89.5	74.2	81.2	87.6	69.4	77.6
Koshi Rural	82.8	63.0	72.5	79.1	55.8	66.8
Madhesh Urban	79.2	62.0	70.2	75.6	52.9	63.2
Madhesh Rural	74.0	53.7	62.9	65.1	42.9	52.6
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	94.7	84.4	89.6	94.2	82.3	88.2
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	86.6	74.0	79.9	83.6	69.8	76.0
Bagmati Rural	77.0	60.2	68.0	72.3	51.6	61.3
Gandaki Urban	93.3	78.6	85.3	91.6	74.5	82.0
Gandaki Rural	87.2	72.2	79.2	84.2	66.3	74.4
Lumbini Urban	88.1	75.6	81.4	85.0	71.3	77.4
Lumbini Rural	86.5	72.2	78.3	82.7	64.7	72.2
Karnali Urban	88.8	70.9	78.9	84.9	64.7	72.9
Karnali Rural	83.8	66.5	74.0	78.5	57.0	65.8
Sudurpaschim Urban	87.3	66.9	75.5	84.7	60.2	69.9
Sudurpaschim Rural	81.0	61.3	69.6	74.9	50.6	60.2
Urban/Rural						
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	94.7	84.4	89.6	94.2	82.3	88.2
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	86.1	70.7	77.8	83.4	64.9	73.1
Rural Regions	81.7	64.3	72.1	76.7	55.9	65.0
Consumption Quintiles						
Poorest	73.5	60.6	66.3	65.5	49.9	56.6
Second	81.6	65.2	72.6	77.2	55.9	65.2
Third	86.7	69.1	77.3	83.9	63.1	72.5
Fourth	89.8	73.5	81.1	87.8	68.7	77.2
Richest	95.3	82.0	88.4	94.7	79.8	86.8
Poverty Status						
Poor	73.6	60.6	66.4	65.7	49.9	56.7
Non-poor	88.6	72.5	80.0	86.5	67.3	76.0

Table 6.2: Literacy rates by age group, sex, and urban/rural area (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Nepal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nepal	**87.6**	**72.7**	**79.7**	**81.7**	**64.3**	**72.1**	**85.8**	**70.1**	**77.4**
5-9	91.1	93.0	91.9	92.5	90.0	91.3	91.6	91.9	91.7
10-14	98.4	98.5	98.4	99.3	98.1	98.7	98.7	98.4	98.5
15-19	98.6	97.5	98.1	97.1	95.6	96.3	98.2	96.9	97.6
20-24	96.7	93.2	94.7	94.7	88.8	91.0	96.2	91.9	93.7
25-29	95.7	89.6	92.2	94.8	82.2	86.8	95.5	87.4	90.8
30-34	94.1	81.7	87.0	90.7	69.1	78.6	93.1	78.1	84.6
35-39	91.0	72.1	79.4	81.8	58.7	67.7	88.4	68.4	76.1
40-44	87.4	62.9	73.2	76.6	48.6	62.1	84.0	59.2	70.1
45-49	80.8	55.7	68.0	76.8	34.6	52.6	79.8	49.4	63.8
50-54	83.3	40.0	61.4	67.7	27.4	46.9	78.6	36.1	56.9
55-59	68.4	27.2	47.4	62.3	17.1	38.6	66.3	23.6	44.3
60-64	64.7	18.2	40.5	59.0	13.9	34.9	62.8	16.7	38.6
65+	53.2	12.5	32.5	40.8	6.8	23.7	48.9	10.5	29.5

Table 6.3: Literacy rates by age group, sex, and poverty status (Percent)

	Age Group													
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total
Nepal	91.7	98.5	97.6	93.7	90.8	84.6	76.1	70.1	63.8	56.9	44.3	38.6	29.5	77.4
Male	91.6	98.7	98.2	96.2	95.5	93.1	88.4	84.0	79.8	78.6	66.3	62.8	48.9	85.8
Female	91.9	98.4	96.9	91.9	87.4	78.1	68.4	59.2	49.4	36.1	23.6	16.7	10.5	70.1
Poor	86.8	95.9	93.8	85.8	80.8	65.4	54.8	37.8	32.4	36.8	19.6	19.6	12.4	66.4
Male	88.8	96.7	95.7	89.0	90.4	79.5	70.5	54.5	50.8	56.7	37.3	40.3	22.6	73.6
Female	84.8	95.3	92.6	83.8	74.3	54.6	45.3	23.3	14.7	17.2	4.6	2.7	2.5	60.6
Non-poor	93.4	99.4	98.5	95.6	92.8	89.1	80.5	76.5	69.2	59.7	49.3	42.8	34.0	80.0
Male	92.4	99.2	98.7	97.7	96.6	96.4	91.9	90.3	85.1	81.6	71.7	67.5	55.9	88.6
Female	94.6	99.5	98.2	94.1	90.2	83.5	73.2	66.0	55.1	38.6	27.7	20.0	12.7	72.5
Koshi	93.5	98.5	98.5	95.1	93.8	88.1	84.3	75.4	66.6	59.0	44.8	41.3	30.5	78.2
Male	94.5	98.1	99.2	98.0	96.2	92.3	91.8	89.4	80.9	79.6	71.8	70.6	52.6	87.1
Female	92.6	99.0	97.8	92.9	92.1	84.9	79.0	63.7	52.9	38.6	20.4	16.7	9.4	70.4
Poor	85.1	94.7	94.4	85.1	78.0	68.4	66.1	46.5	34.1	38.4	25.0	16.7	14.5	65.1
Male	86.8	94.7	94.3	97.3	83.7	67.1	83.2	72.4	57.7	62.0	51.7	31.4	27.0	75.2

	Age Group
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total
Nepal	**91.7**	**98.5**	**97.6**	**93.7**	**90.8**	**84.6**	**76.1**	**70.1**	**63.8**	**56.9**	**44.3**	**38.6**	**29.5**	**77.4**
Female	83.1	94.7	94.5	74.3	74.2	69.6	51.7	19.6	13.4	12.9	5.4	4.8	4.0	56.1
Non-poor	95.3	99.5	99.4	97.6	96.8	92.0	87.4	79.7	73.8	62.2	47.7	47.1	33.3	80.8
Male	96.4	99.0	100.0	98.2	98.6	97.8	93.4	92.2	85.7	82.4	74.3	79.4	56.7	89.5
Female	94.3	100.0	98.7	97.2	95.6	87.7	83.2	69.5	62.2	42.4	22.8	19.6	10.4	73.2
Madhesh	86.1	96.8	92.0	81.9	76.2	66.1	60.4	41.7	49.5	40.2	36.7	26.7	21.5	68.3
Male	85.4	97.0	94.1	88.2	89.2	84.5	80.0	65.0	67.2	66.3	54.5	45.6	32.6	77.9
Female	87.1	96.6	90.1	78.0	67.0	50.5	49.5	25.1	29.7	17.6	16.1	10.8	7.4	59.9
Poor	79.9	89.9	86.7	71.9	61.9	38.3	46.2	15.2	21.6	19.2	16.3	14.7	10.9	57.1
Male	82.5	90.1	91.7	75.1	82.5	53.9	50.1	25.3	28.2	16.4	29.7	34.5	16.5	61.0
Female	77.6	89.7	82.9	69.8	45.5	24.7	44.3	5.1	9.2	21.2	3.0	0.0	1.5	53.9
Non-poor	87.9	99.0	93.8	85.1	79.5	73.0	64.7	50.2	55.5	42.2	42.5	29.4	25.0	71.5
Male	86.0	98.9	94.7	92.6	90.8	92.3	88.1	81.5	78.0	70.8	60.9	47.9	38.9	82.5
Female	90.7	99.1	92.8	80.6	71.6	56.8	51.2	30.3	32.8	17.3	20.2	13.4	9.0	61.6
Bagmati	95.1	99.5	99.8	98.2	97.1	91.1	82.2	84.0	75.4	64.5	54.6	49.2	35.2	83.0
Male	95.1	99.6	99.9	98.4	98.9	95.4	91.1	91.1	87.1	82.5	72.1	71.6	51.6	89.4
Female	95.2	99.3	99.7	98.1	95.4	87.6	75.7	78.3	63.9	45.8	36.2	22.1	19.8	76.8
Poor	91.9	99.2	99.1	92.2	92.3	71.5	56.4	50.7	40.9	43.9	21.1	10.2	7.8	71.5
Male	93.6	100.0	100.0	91.7	99.0	80.3	70.5	68.8	70.9	63.4	39.8	19.0	13.9	77.0
Female	90.5	98.6	98.4	92.6	87.1	64.1	44.0	31.6	18.8	21.4	0.0	1.2	1.3	66.7
Non-poor	95.9	99.5	99.8	99.0	97.8	94.4	85.0	87.0	78.0	66.5	56.9	52.0	39.9	84.5
Male	95.4	99.5	99.8	99.2	98.9	97.9	93.6	93.5	88.1	84.5	74.4	75.0	58.6	91.1
Female	96.5	99.5	99.8	98.8	96.6	91.4	78.8	82.0	67.9	48.0	38.6	23.7	22.8	78.3
Gandaki	99.2	99.2	100.0	98.5	97.9	96.9	91.6	89.4	78.4	72.3	64.1	51.1	35.0	83.4
Male	98.5	98.5	100.0	98.0	98.7	100.0	92.7	94.0	92.5	90.8	85.3	79.4	62.1	91.3
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	97.3	95.1	90.8	85.9	68.1	55.3	44.8	27.2	10.5	76.6
Poor	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.5	97.4	95.5	72.9	62.8	57.5	40.9	27.9	22.3	23.5	76.7
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.2	100.0	100.0	73.4	74.2	83.7	59.0	46.3	49.9	40.1	83.1
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.3	92.4	72.6	54.3	26.9	19.9	16.4	0.0	9.2	71.4
Non-poor	99.0	99.1	100.0	98.9	97.9	97.1	93.1	91.9	79.9	74.2	68.5	54.4	36.5	84.2
Male	98.3	98.3	100.0	99.2	98.5	100.0	94.1	95.8	93.3	93.1	89.1	82.8	64.8	92.3
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	97.5	95.6	92.4	88.9	70.4	57.2	49.1	30.5	10.7	77.3
Lumbini	93.7	99.1	99.2	97.5	93.2	86.9	78.7	76.2	65.6	62.3	39.5	40.9	31.8	80.1
Male	94.0	100.0	99.2	99.2	95.4	94.8	87.3	86.5	79.0	80.9	57.4	62.2	56.7	87.4
Female	93.3	98.3	99.2	96.3	92.0	80.8	74.3	67.5	56.7	42.5	22.6	22.6	8.4	74.2
Poor	88.9	97.7	95.9	93.2	86.1	72.2	57.6	48.7	39.7	50.7	16.6	28.1	14.1	69.3
Male	90.6	100.0	95.4	95.2	90.8	96.3	76.7	66.2	58.6	71.9	27.6	53.6	26.6	77.1
Female	87.2	95.8	96.3	92.3	83.6	53.8	46.0	36.2	24.7	28.1	4.8	7.0	3.1	63.4
Non-poor	95.7	99.8	100.0	98.8	94.7	90.9	84.7	83.4	71.3	64.1	46.4	45.3	39.5	83.5
Male	95.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.4	94.4	90.7	91.3	84.1	82.3	67.3	65.1	69.2	90.4
Female	96.3	99.6	100.0	97.8	93.8	88.1	81.7	76.5	63.1	44.7	27.5	28.2	10.8	77.6

							Age Group							
	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Total
Nepal	**91.7**	**98.5**	**97.6**	**93.7**	**90.8**	**84.6**	**76.1**	**70.1**	**63.8**	**56.9**	**44.3**	**38.6**	**29.5**	**77.4**
Karnali	93.3	98.9	98.9	97.4	92.0	82.1	65.9	59.2	53.7	45.8	34.2	27.4	23.6	76.6
Male	94.2	98.6	99.1	99.3	97.8	95.5	89.1	74.2	87.8	69.4	64.1	55.4	43.4	86.6
Female	92.4	99.2	98.7	96.3	88.7	74.4	49.1	49.7	24.9	26.9	6.2	3.5	5.2	68.9
Poor	90.8	97.3	95.7	93.3	84.8	60.7	63.2	52.2	27.4	27.8	16.8	26.4	11.7	72.3
Male	91.5	95.9	97.4	100.0	94.6	79.1	86.5	69.6	76.8	42.0	37.9	50.1	28.0	80.3
Female	90.0	98.6	95.0	91.1	78.1	52.1	43.9	36.1	4.5	9.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	66.6
Non-poor	94.9	99.5	99.8	98.9	94.3	89.2	66.5	61.1	58.3	50.8	38.9	28.0	26.7	78.1
Male	95.6	99.6	99.4	99.2	98.9	100.0	89.7	75.8	89.1	80.0	69.3	58.6	46.8	88.5
Female	94.0	99.5	100.0	98.7	91.8	82.6	50.1	52.7	29.5	30.5	6.9	5.0	6.8	69.7
Sudurpas-chim	87.9	99.3	98.4	96.3	93.1	84.4	69.0	53.2	45.6	44.2	26.3	26.0	20.4	73.5
Male	88.1	99.3	99.6	96.3	96.1	98.8	91.9	80.6	76.5	77.0	61.1	54.7	41.1	85.1
Female	87.6	99.4	97.7	96.3	91.5	74.2	56.5	32.7	21.0	14.8	6.5	3.1	3.6	65.0
Poor	84.6	99.3	96.6	92.9	87.8	71.8	47.9	29.5	25.8	28.5	20.7	15.3	9.9	68.0
Male	88.7	99.2	100.0	95.5	95.5	100.0	86.4	54.7	54.7	63.9	54.2	37.0	24.5	80.2
Female	80.6	99.4	95.2	91.8	82.8	53.2	35.0	13.9	4.6	2.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	60.1
Non-poor	90.8	99.4	99.3	97.6	95.5	90.2	75.6	61.9	51.9	50.7	28.5	30.9	26.1	76.2
Male	87.5	99.3	99.5	96.6	96.4	98.3	93.0	88.7	83.1	81.6	63.8	62.0	48.9	87.3
Female	94.7	99.4	99.2	98.1	95.1	84.3	64.8	40.4	26.5	20.5	8.4	4.6	5.9	67.6

Table 6.4: Percentage distribution of schooling status of population 5 years and older by sex (Percent)

	Male				Female				Nepal			
	Never At-tend-ed School	At-tend-ed School in the past	Cur-rently in School	Total	Never At-tended School	At-tend-ed School in the past	Cur-rently in School	To-tal	Never At-tended School	At-tended School in the past	Cur-rently in School	To-tal
Nepal	**14.8**	**51.6**	**33.6**	**100**	**31.9**	**39**	**29**	**100**	**24**	**44.8**	**31.1**	**100**
Poor	26.8	40.7	32.5	100	40.8	27.3	31.9	100	34.6	33.2	32.2	100
Non poor	12.1	54.1	33.8	100	29.7	42	28.3	100	21.5	47.7	30.9	100
Province												
Koshi	14.2	56.2	29.6	100	30.9	41.7	27.4	100	23.1	48.5	28.4	100
Poor	26.3	46.9	26.8	100	44.6	31.5	23.9	100	36	38.8	25.2	100
Non poor	11.7	58.1	30.2	100	28.2	43.7	28	100	20.6	50.4	29	100
Madhesh	21.5	44.9	33.6	100	41.5	30.2	28.4	100	32.1	37.1	30.8	100
Poor	38.1	35.9	26.1	100	50.1	19.3	30.6	100	44.7	26.8	28.6	100
Non poor	17.1	47.3	35.6	100	39	33.3	27.7	100	28.6	39.9	31.4	100

	Male				Female				Nepal			
	Never Attended School	Attended School in the past	Currently in School	Total	Never Attended School	Attended School in the past	Currently in School	Total	Never Attended School	Attended School in the past	Currently in School	Total
Nepal	**14.8**	**51.6**	**33.6**	**100**	**31.9**	**39**	**29**	**100**	**24**	**44.8**	**31.1**	**100**
Bagmati	11.8	57.6	30.6	100	25.4	46.1	28.5	100	18.8	51.7	29.5	100
Poor	24.1	46.2	29.7	100	34.5	33.1	32.5	100	29.7	39.2	31.2	100
Non poor	10.2	59.1	30.7	100	24	48	27.9	100	17.3	53.4	29.3	100
Gandaki	10.7	57.2	32.1	100	28	46.4	25.6	100	20	51.4	28.6	100
Poor	21.9	46.6	31.5	100	32	36.3	31.7	100	27.5	40.9	31.6	100
Non poor	9.3	58.5	32.2	100	27.5	47.7	24.8	100	19.1	52.7	28.2	100
Lumbini	13.2	50.6	36.2	100	28.8	41.8	29.5	100	21.8	45.7	32.5	100
Poor	22.9	41.6	35.6	100	38.2	29.6	32.2	100	31.7	34.7	33.6	100
Non poor	10.4	53.3	36.4	100	25.7	45.7	28.6	100	18.7	49.1	32.1	100
Karnali	15	43.6	41.4	100	32.8	32.9	34.3	100	25	37.6	37.4	100
Poor	20.7	35.9	43.4	100	34.3	27.4	38.3	100	28.7	30.9	40.4	100
Non poor	13.2	46	40.8	100	32.3	34.9	32.8	100	23.7	39.9	36.4	100
Sudurpaschim	14.3	44.5	41.2	100	35.3	30.3	34.4	100	26.4	36.3	37.3	100
Poor	19.3	35.4	45.3	100	37.6	24.9	37.5	100	30.4	29	40.6	100
Non poor	12	48.7	39.3	100	34.1	33.2	32.7	100	24.4	39.9	35.6	100
Urban/Rural												
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	5.8	63.1	31.1	100	17.7	53.8	28.6	100	11.7	58.4	29.9	100
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	14.6	50.8	34.6	100	31.3	39.6	29	100	23.6	44.8	31.6	100
Rural Regions	19	48.5	32.6	100	37.7	33	29.2	100	29.3	40	30.7	100

Table 6.5: Distribution of schooling status (age 5-44) by province and age group (Percent)

	Male			Female			Both		
	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
Nepal	**5.5**	**47.2**	**47.3**	**15.4**	**45.1**	**39.5**	**10.9**	**46.1**	**43**
5-9	4.2	0	95.7	4.1	0.1	95.8	4.2	0.1	95.7
10-14	1.4	2.6	96	1.6	1.7	96.7	1.5	2.1	96.4
15-19	1.9	27.6	70.5	3.1	25.5	71.4	2.5	26.5	71
20-24	4	70.1	25.8	8.2	69.5	22.3	6.5	69.8	23.8

	Male			Female			Both		
	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**
Nepal	**5.5**	**47.2**	**47.3**	**15.4**	**45.1**	**39.5**	**10.9**	**46.1**	**43**
25-29	4.6	90.3	5.1	13.7	82.2	4.1	9.9	85.6	4.5
30-34	7	91.5	1.5	22.6	76.7	0.7	15.9	83.1	1
35-39	12.8	87.1	0.1	38.5	61.2	0.3	28.6	71.1	0.2
40-44	16.8	81.8	1.4	46.8	53.1	0.1	33.7	65.7	0.7
Koshi	4.7	52.1	43.2	11.6	49.7	38.7	8.5	50.8	40.8
5-9	3.9	0	96.1	2.4	0	97.6	3.1	0	96.9
10-14	2.2	1.8	96.1	1	2.2	96.8	1.7	2	96.4
15-19	0.9	28.1	71.1	2.6	25.5	71.9	1.8	26.7	71.5
20-24	2.4	78.5	19.1	7.3	67.9	24.8	5.2	72.5	22.3
25-29	3.9	91.7	4.5	10.2	85.7	4.2	7.6	88.1	4.3
30-34	8.5	90.5	1	16.2	83.5	0.3	12.9	86.5	0.6
35-39	10.1	89.9	0	22.7	76.8	0.5	17.4	82.3	0.3
40-44	10.8	89.2	0	40.2	59.8	0	26.8	73.2	0
Madhesh	11.6	42.5	45.9	29.1	34.3	36.6	21.2	38	40.8
5-9	9	0	91	10.6	0.4	89	9.7	0.2	90.1
10-14	3	6.9	90.1	3.4	2.1	94.4	3.2	4.3	92.4
15-19	5.9	38.3	55.7	9.9	35	55.1	8	36.6	55.4
20-24	12.6	68.9	18.5	22.3	67.4	10.4	18.6	68	13.5
25-29	10.8	87.2	2	33.6	64.4	2	24.1	73.9	2
30-34	16.6	83.4	0	50.2	48.8	1	34.8	64.6	0.6
35-39	22.7	77.3	0	65	35	0	49.9	50.1	0
40-44	35	65	0	74.4	25.6	0	58	42	0
Bagmati	2.9	53.5	43.5	9.6	51	39.4	6.4	52.2	41.4
5-9	1.1	0.1	98.8	1	0	99	1.1	0.1	98.9
10-14	0.7	1.5	97.8	0.4	1.5	98.1	0.5	1.5	97.9
15-19	0.1	25.5	74.3	0.1	17.9	82	0.1	21.7	78.1
20-24	1.6	62.1	36.4	2.1	61.9	36	1.9	62	36.2
25-29	1.1	89.6	9.4	5.3	87.8	6.9	3.2	88.7	8.1
30-34	4.4	92.2	3.4	12.8	86.8	0.4	9	89.2	1.8
35-39	9.9	89.8	0.3	28	71.8	0.2	20.3	79.4	0.3
40-44	8.9	89.3	1.7	30.2	69.8	0	20.8	78.5	0.8
Gandaki	2.4	49.2	48.3	5.5	56.2	38.2	4.1	53	42.9
5-9	0.2	0	99.8	0	0	100	0.1	0	99.9
10-14	1.5	1	97.5	0	0.8	99.2	0.8	0.9	98.3
15-19	0	25.7	74.3	0	22.2	77.8	0	24.1	76
20-24	2	77.1	20.9	1.1	68.6	30.3	1.5	72	26.5
25-29	2.2	90.2	7.6	4	94.6	1.4	3.3	92.8	4
30-34	0	98.8	1.2	6.4	92.7	0.9	4.1	94.9	1
35-39	9.3	90.7	0	14.1	86	0	12.2	87.8	0

	Male			Female			Both		
	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
Nepal	**5.5**	**47.2**	**47.3**	**15.4**	**45.1**	**39.5**	**10.9**	**46.1**	**43**
40-44	7.9	91.3	0.8	20.9	78.2	1	15.2	83.9	0.9
Lumbini	4.1	45.6	50.3	12.2	48.2	39.6	8.6	47.1	44.3
5-9	2.8	0	97.2	3.8	0.2	96	3.3	0.1	96.7
10-14	0	1.7	98.3	1.7	2	96.4	0.9	1.8	97.3
15-19	1.5	21.4	77.2	1	26.4	72.6	1.2	24.1	74.7
20-24	0.8	74.2	25	3.4	79.8	16.8	2.3	77.5	20.2
25-29	4.6	94.4	1	9.4	86.8	3.8	7.7	89.5	2.8
30-34	3.9	95.7	0.4	20	79.7	0.3	13.1	86.6	0.4
35-39	12.2	87.8	0	33.6	65.7	0.7	26.3	73.2	0.5
40-44	15.8	80.4	3.8	41.9	58.1	0	30	68.3	1.7
Karnali	4.2	39.3	56.5	14.7	40.3	45	10.2	39.9	49.9
5-9	2	0	98	3.2	0	96.8	2.6	0	97.4
10-14	1.4	0.8	97.9	0.8	0.4	98.9	1.1	0.6	98.3
15-19	0.9	26.8	72.3	1.3	23.8	74.9	1.1	25	73.9
20-24	0.7	73.1	26.3	4.2	76.6	19.3	3	75.4	21.7
25-29	2.3	90.9	6.9	11.5	83.9	4.6	8.1	86.5	5.4
30-34	5.7	90.9	3.4	26.8	72	1.2	19.1	78.9	2
35-39	10.9	89.1	0	56.9	43.1	0	37.6	62.4	0
40-44	27.5	72.5	0	60.3	39.8	0	47.5	52.5	0
Sudurpas-chim	4.1	40	55.9	15.8	38.3	45.9	10.9	39	50.1
5-9	2.8	0	97.2	0.3	0	99.7	1.6	0	98.4
10-14	0.8	0	99.3	0.6	1.1	98.3	0.7	0.6	98.8
15-19	0.4	17.2	82.4	2.3	21.2	76.5	1.6	19.7	78.8
20-24	3.7	64.7	31.6	3.7	71.6	24.6	3.7	69.3	26.9
25-29	3.9	90.4	5.7	8.9	84.8	6.3	7.1	86.8	6.1
30-34	2	95.8	2.2	24.9	72.8	2.3	15.4	82.3	2.2
35-39	8.1	91.9	0	47.3	52.2	0.5	33.5	66.2	0.3
40-44	20.3	78.3	1.4	74.7	25.3	0	51.4	48	0.6

Table 6.6: Distribution of schooling status by urban/rural and age group (Percent)

	Male				Female				Both sexes			
	Never At-tend School	School At-tend in Past	Cur-rently School-ing	Total	Never Attend School	School Attend in Past	Current-ly School-ing	To-tal	Never Attend School	School At-tend in Past	Cur-rently School-ing	To-tal
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	5.8	63.1	31.1	100.0	17.7	53.8	28.6	100.0	11.7	58.4	29.9	100.0
5-9	0.2	0.0	99.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0

	Male				Female				Both sexes			
	Never Attend School	School Attend in Past	Currently Schooling	Total	Never Attend School	School Attend in Past	Currently Schooling	Total	Never Attend School	School Attend in Past	Currently Schooling	Total
10-14	1.0	1.4	97.7	100.0	0.9	0.0	99.1	100.0	0.9	0.7	98.3	100.0
15-19	0.0	29.2	70.8	100.0	0.0	17.3	82.7	100.0	0.0	23.9	76.1	100.0
20-24	0.6	55.0	44.4	100.0	0.7	57.6	41.7	100.0	0.7	56.4	43.0	100.0
25-29	0.8	87.8	11.4	100.0	3.7	89.0	7.3	100.0	2.1	88.3	9.5	100.0
30-34	1.5	93.1	5.4	100.0	6.6	92.7	0.7	100.0	4.3	92.8	2.8	100.0
35-39	7.0	92.4	0.5	100.0	22.9	76.7	0.4	100.0	15.8	83.7	0.5	100.0
40-44	1.1	96.5	2.3	100.0	18.4	81.6	0.0	100.0	10.7	88.2	1.0	100.0
45-49	8.2	91.8	0.0	100.0	32.5	67.5	0.0	100.0	20.2	79.8	0.0	100.0
50-54	10.0	90.0	0.0	100.0	37.9	62.1	0.0	100.0	22.6	77.4	0.0	100.0
55-59	25.0	75.0	0.0	100.0	60.9	39.1	0.0	100.0	41.3	58.7	0.0	100.0
60-64	25.0	75.0	0.0	100.0	79.0	21.0	0.0	100.0	50.4	49.6	0.0	100.0
65+	29.2	70.8	0.0	100.0	67.0	33.0	0.0	100.0	48.0	52.0	0.0	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	14.6	50.8	34.6	100.0	31.3	39.6	29.0	100.0	23.6	44.8	31.6	100.0
5-9	5.1	0.0	94.9	100.0	3.3	0.1	96.6	100.0	4.3	0.0	95.7	100.0
10-14	1.9	2.7	95.4	100.0	1.5	1.8	96.6	100.0	1.7	2.3	96.0	100.0
15-19	1.9	25.3	72.8	100.0	3.0	24.7	72.3	100.0	2.5	25.0	72.6	100.0
20-24	4.4	70.0	25.5	100.0	8.3	69.4	22.4	100.0	6.7	69.6	23.7	100.0
25-29	5.4	89.8	4.8	100.0	12.7	82.9	4.4	100.0	9.7	85.7	4.6	100.0
30-34	7.2	92.2	0.6	100.0	21.5	77.7	0.8	100.0	15.4	83.9	0.7	100.0
35-39	11.2	88.8	0.0	100.0	37.0	62.6	0.4	100.0	27.5	72.3	0.2	100.0
40-44	16.5	81.6	1.9	100.0	47.9	52.0	0.2	100.0	34.8	64.3	0.9	100.0
45-49	24.0	76.0	0.0	100.0	54.2	45.8	0.0	100.0	39.5	60.5	0.0	100.0
50-54	20.2	79.8	0.0	100.0	69.1	30.9	0.0	100.0	45.5	54.5	0.0	100.0
55-59	37.3	62.7	0.0	100.0	81.5	18.5	0.0	100.0	60.2	39.8	0.0	100.0
60-64	41.9	58.1	0.0	100.0	87.2	12.8	0.0	100.0	65.8	34.2	0.0	100.0
65+	56.1	43.9	0.0	100.0	94.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	75.7	24.3	0.0	100.0
Rural Regions	19.0	48.5	32.6	100.0	37.7	33.0	29.2	100.0	29.3	40.0	30.7	100.0
5-9	3.5	0.1	96.4	100.0	6.1	0.3	93.6	100.0	4.8	0.2	95.0	100.0

	Male				Female				Both sexes			
	Never At-tend School	School At-tend in Past	Cur-rently School-ing	Total	Never Attend School	School Attend in Past	Current-ly School-ing	To-tal	Never Attend School	School At-tend in Past	Cur-rently School-ing	To-tal
10-14	0.7	2.6	96.8	100.0	1.8	1.8	96.4	100.0	1.3	2.2	96.6	100.0
15-19	2.9	32.1	65.0	100.0	4.4	29.6	66.0	100.0	3.7	30.7	65.6	100.0
20-24	5.6	80.9	13.6	100.0	11.5	75.5	13.0	100.0	9.2	77.5	13.2	100.0
25-29	5.1	93.3	1.6	100.0	19.0	78.5	2.4	100.0	13.9	83.9	2.1	100.0
30-34	9.4	89.3	1.2	100.0	32.3	67.2	0.5	100.0	22.2	76.9	0.8	100.0
35-39	19.1	80.9	0.0	100.0	48.1	51.8	0.2	100.0	36.7	63.2	0.1	100.0
40-44	24.3	75.7	0.0	100.0	59.1	40.9	0.0	100.0	42.4	57.6	0.0	100.0
45-49	23.9	76.1	0.0	100.0	71.5	28.5	0.0	100.0	51.2	48.8	0.0	100.0
50-54	33.5	66.5	0.0	100.0	78.2	21.8	0.0	100.0	56.5	43.5	0.0	100.0
55-59	40.1	59.9	0.0	100.0	87.3	12.3	0.4	100.0	64.8	35.0	0.2	100.0
60-64	44.8	55.2	0.0	100.0	91.4	8.6	0.0	100.0	69.7	30.3	0.0	100.0
65+	65.1	34.9	0.0	100.0	95.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	80.3	19.7	0.0	100.0

Table 6.7: Percentage of population 15 years and older who ever attended school
by age category, urban, rural and Nepal

	Ever-Attended school Urban			Ever-Attended school Rural			Ever-Attended school Nepal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nepal	**83.9**	**64.7**	**73.4**	**75.2**	**52.8**	**62.6**	**81.4**	**61.1**	**70.2**
15-19	98.5	97.4	97.9	97.1	95.6	96.3	98.1	96.9	97.5
20-24	96.5	93.2	94.6	94.4	88.5	90.8	96.0	91.8	93.5
25-29	95.6	88.6	91.6	94.9	81.0	86.1	95.4	86.3	90.1
30-34	93.9	81.2	86.7	90.6	67.7	77.8	93.0	77.4	84.1
35-39	89.7	65.2	74.5	80.9	51.9	63.3	87.2	61.5	71.4
40-44	86.6	57.6	69.8	75.7	40.9	57.6	83.2	53.2	66.3
45-49	79.0	49.7	64.1	76.1	28.5	48.8	78.3	43.3	59.8
50-54	81.8	35.9	58.5	66.5	21.8	43.5	77.2	31.5	53.9
55-59	64.6	21.1	42.5	59.9	12.7	35.2	63.0	18.1	39.9
60-64	60.5	13.8	36.1	55.2	8.6	30.3	58.7	12.0	34.1
65+	47.5	9.0	27.9	34.9	4.5	19.7	43.1	7.5	25.1

Table 6.8: Percentage of population 15 years and older who ever attended school and their mean years of schooling

	Male		Female		Both Sex	
	% Ever Attended shool	Mean years of Schooling	% Ever Attended school	Mean years of Schooling	% Ever Attended school	Mean years of Schooling
Nepal	**81.4**	**8.9**	**61.1**	**8.9**	**70.2**	**8.9**
Poor	64.3	7.0	46.7	7.5	54.3	7.2
Non-poor	84.9	9.2	64.4	9.1	73.7	9.1
Province						
Koshi	82.8	8.5	62.7	8.8	71.8	8.7
Poor	67.9	6.9	46.3	7.9	56.0	7.4
Non-poor	85.6	8.8	65.8	9.0	74.9	8.9
Madhesh	72.6	8.2	48.3	7.9	59.3	8.0
Poor	52.7	7.0	36.4	6.7	43.9	6.9
Non-poor	78.1	8.4	51.5	8.1	63.4	8.2
Bagmati	86.0	9.9	70.2	9.9	77.8	9.9
Poor	68.9	6.8	53.9	7.7	60.9	7.2
Non-poor	88.0	10.2	72.2	10.1	79.8	10.1
Gandaki	86.5	8.7	66.5	8.7	75.4	8.7
Poor	69.7	7.0	56.9	7.4	62.6	7.2
Non-poor	88.4	8.9	67.6	8.8	76.8	8.9
Lumbini	82.8	8.5	64.6	8.5	72.4	8.5
Poor	67.7	6.8	49.5	7.3	57.0	7.1
Non-poor	86.7	8.9	68.9	8.7	76.6	8.8
Karnali	79.0	8.6	58.5	8.8	66.8	8.7
Poor	68.3	7.2	52.6	7.8	58.5	7.5
Non-poor	81.8	9.0	60.3	9.0	69.3	9.0
Sudurpaschim	80.4	9.0	55.1	9.1	65.1	9.1
Poor	70.3	7.4	47.3	7.7	55.5	7.6
Non-poor	84.2	9.5	58.7	9.7	69.2	9.6

Table 6.9: Percentage of population 15 years and older, mean years of schooling by age category, urban, rural and Nepal

	Mean years of Schooling Urban			Mean years of Schooling Rural			Mean years of Schooling Nepal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nepal	**9.2**	**9.2**	**9.2**	**7.9**	**8.0**	**7.9**	**8.9**	**8.9**	**8.9**
15-19	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.8	9.0	8.9
20-24	10.0	10.1	10.1	8.7	9.0	8.9	9.7	9.8	9.8
25-29	10.2	10.1	10.1	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.9	9.7	9.8
30-34	10.0	9.5	9.7	9.2	7.7	8.5	9.8	9.0	9.4
35-39	9.7	8.8	9.2	7.8	7.1	7.5	9.2	8.4	8.8
40-44	9.4	8.2	8.8	7.6	5.8	7.0	8.9	7.7	8.4
45-49	8.9	7.3	8.3	7.0	6.1	6.7	8.4	7.1	7.9
50-54	8.3	7.8	8.1	7.3	5.0	6.7	8.0	7.2	7.8
55-59	7.8	6.9	7.6	6.6	4.9	6.2	7.4	6.4	7.2
60-64	7.9	5.8	7.5	5.8	4.4	5.6	7.3	5.4	6.9
65+	7.3	6.8	7.2	5.7	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.5	6.8

Table 6.10: Gross enrollment rates by level of schooling and sex

	Basic Level			Secondary Level			Tertiary Level		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nepal	**118.2**	**119.3**	**118.7**	**84.9**	**94.1**	**89.6**	**24.4**	**24.0**	**24.2**
Province									
Koshi	119.3	120.2	119.7	89.7	96.7	93.2	18.0	25.4	22.0
Madhesh	112.7	116.4	114.4	65.5	65.2	65.4	8.9	8.0	8.4
Bagmati	120.6	117.0	118.9	96.8	124.8	110.1	46.9	45.1	46.0
Gandaki	116.2	113.8	115.1	99.4	117.4	107.2	21.8	32.0	27.3
Lumbini	119.3	121.2	120.2	94.4	91.4	92.9	19.2	18.5	18.8
Karnali	122.1	118.1	120.2	77.3	111.0	94.9	23.0	15.3	18.1
Sudurpaschim	124.8	130.6	127.6	74.1	90.8	83.1	26.8	23.6	24.7
Urban/Rural									
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	115.6	112.6	114.2	107.4	152.2	126.7	58.1	54.3	56.3

Urban Regions (Except KVU)	118.1	121.1	119.5	88.6	95.1	91.9	21.8	24.0	23.0
Rural Regions	118.8	117.9	118.4	70.2	81.2	76.2	8.6	11.0	10.0
Consumption Quintiles									
Poorest	116.6	116.3	116.4	41.6	66.2	55.3	2.6	2.4	2.4
Second	113.2	123.3	118.0	73.5	74.7	74.2	8.6	10.3	9.6
Third	116.5	116.6	116.5	86.8	99.1	93.0	13.2	17.3	15.4
Fourth	120.9	119.1	120.0	97.7	117.1	106.7	25.1	32.4	29.1
Richest	127.4	123.1	125.5	119.0	131.5	124.5	57.6	58.8	58.2
Poverty Status									
Poor	116.5	116.6	116.5	42.3	66.5	55.8	2.6	2.4	2.5
Non-poor	118.7	120.4	119.5	95.4	102.9	99.1	28.8	30.1	29.5

Table 6.11: Net enrollment rate by level of schooling and sex

	Basic Level			Secondary Level			Tertiary Level		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**
Nepal	**96.2**	**96.2**	**96.2**	**45.5**	**49.7**	**47.6**	**16.7**	**16.8**	**16.7**
Province									
Koshi	95.9	96.8	96.3	51.4	54.4	52.9	12.3	19.0	16.0
Madhesh	92.0	91.4	91.7	27.0	36.1	31.8	6.5	5.2	5.8
Bagmati	98.4	99.0	98.7	56.9	64.3	60.4	30.6	31.5	31.1
Gandaki	98.7	100.0	99.3	59.1	65.1	61.7	12.5	24.0	18.7
Lumbini	98.1	96.7	97.4	44.8	42.8	43.8	15.2	11.8	13.4
Karnali	98.1	97.2	97.7	47.9	60.8	54.6	16.3	11.3	13.1
Sudurpaschim	97.7	99.4	98.6	44.7	48.5	46.8	18.0	15.7	16.5
Analytical Domains									
Koshi Urban	96.6	96.9	96.7	56.6	58.5	57.6	16.8	22.2	19.9
Koshi Rural	94.8	96.5	95.6	39.2	46.4	43.1	4.6	11.8	8.2
Madhesh Urban	90.8	95.0	92.7	26.5	37.3	32.2	7.5	6.3	6.9
Madhesh Rural	95.3	83.0	89.1	28.5	32.7	30.7	2.3	1.8	2.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	99.0	99.4	99.2	63.7	70.2	66.5	38.6	37.7	38.2

	Basic Level			Secondary Level			Tertiary Level		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Nepal	**96.2**	**96.2**	**96.2**	**45.5**	**49.7**	**47.6**	**16.7**	**16.8**	**16.7**
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	98.8	99.4	99.0	51.4	61.3	56.3	20.5	26.3	23.9
Bagmati Rural	96.2	97.5	96.9	50.0	59.2	54.9	4.6	15.2	10.1
Gandaki Urban	98.6	100.0	99.3	60.5	68.1	63.4	17.7	31.4	25.3
Gandaki Rural	98.9	100.0	99.4	55.4	60.3	57.9	1.6	5.9	3.8
Lumbini Urban	97.8	95.7	96.8	48.0	43.6	45.8	18.4	16.5	17.4
Lumbini Rural	98.5	97.7	98.1	40.3	42.0	41.2	8.8	4.5	6.3
Karnali Urban	98.2	99.0	98.6	51.9	66.7	59.4	21.9	16.3	18.5
Karnali Rural	97.9	95.5	96.7	42.2	53.7	48.5	6.7	5.2	5.7
Sudurpaschim Urban	97.0	99.6	98.2	47.4	49.7	48.7	20.9	20.8	20.9
Sudurpaschim Rural	98.9	99.1	99.0	38.9	46.0	42.9	10.7	5.9	7.3
Urban/Rural									
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	99.0	99.4	99.2	63.7	70.2	66.5	38.6	37.7	38.2
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	95.4	96.9	96.1	45.4	49.8	47.6	15.3	17.3	16.4
Rural Regions	97.0	94.4	95.7	40.1	45.6	43.1	5.5	6.5	6.1
Consumption Quintiles									
Poorest	92.9	91.9	92.4	23.7	33.2	29.0	2.6	2.2	2.3
Second	95.2	97.7	96.4	43.0	41.2	42.0	6.2	7.7	7.1
Third	97.6	96.7	97.2	47.8	54.4	51.2	11.4	13.1	12.4
Fourth	97.9	99.0	98.4	53.5	61.4	57.2	18.4	22.7	20.8
Richest	98.9	98.8	98.9	57.1	67.4	61.6	35.5	38.7	37.1
Poverty Status									
Poor	92.9	91.9	92.4	23.9	33.2	29.1	2.6	2.2	2.4
Non-poor	97.2	97.9	97.5	50.8	54.9	52.8	19.4	20.9	20.2

Table 6.12: Type of school/college attended by individuals currently in school (Percent)

	Community Government School Col	Institutional Private School Col	Technical School	Other School College	Total
Nepal	**62.9**	**35.3**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**100.0**
Province					
Koshi	56.3	41.4	0.4	2.0	100.0
Madhesh	67.6	30.5	0.7	1.2	100.0
Bagmati	48.4	50.0	1.3	0.2	100.0
Gandaki	61.1	37.2	1.3	0.4	100.0
Lumbini	64.1	33.2	1.3	1.3	100.0
Karnali	85.0	14.0	0.8	0.2	100.0
Sudurpaschim	77.1	22.6	0.2	0.1	100.0
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	51.1	47.5	0.4	1.1	100.0
Koshi Rural	67.4	28.3	0.5	3.9	100.0
Madhesh Urban	65.6	32.1	0.9	1.5	100.0
Madhesh Rural	73.5	25.8	0.3	0.4	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	30.9	67.7	1.0	0.4	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	56.8	40.9	2.3	0.0	100.0
Bagmati Rural	90.8	8.7	0.5	0.0	100.0
Gandaki Urban	54.2	43.7	1.5	0.6	100.0
Gandaki Rural	78.3	21.0	0.7	0.0	100.0
Lumbini Urban	57.4	39.7	1.8	1.2	100.0
Lumbini Rural	73.7	24.1	0.7	1.5	100.0
Karnali Urban	79.8	19.3	0.7	0.1	100.0
Karnali Rural	91.7	7.0	1.0	0.2	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	69.6	30.1	0.1	0.2	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	90.8	8.8	0.3	0.1	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	30.9	67.7	1.0	0.4	100.0

	Community Government School Col	Institutional Private School Col	Technical School	Other School College	Total
Nepal	**62.9**	**35.3**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**100.0**
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	60.8	37.2	1.1	0.9	100.0
Rural Regions	78.4	19.9	0.5	1.1	100.0
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	90.9	7.6	0.2	1.3	100.0
Second	82.2	17.2	0.0	0.6	100.0
Third	62.7	35.6	0.9	0.8	100.0
Fourth	48.3	49.6	0.8	1.3	100.0
Richest	32.5	64.5	2.4	0.5	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	90.8	7.6	0.2	1.3	100.0
Non-poor	55.9	42.3	1.1	0.8	100.0

Table 6.13: Reason for leaving school/ college for population 5-23 years who attended school in the past (Percent)

	Future Schooling Not Available	Too Expensive	Had To Help at Home	Parents Did not Want	Satisfied With Level of Scooling	Marriage	Poor Academic Progress	Started Working/ Got a Job	Others	Total
Nepal	**0.5**	**6.7**	**21.4**	**3.2**	**2.7**	**19.2**	**28.1**	**5.4**	**12.9**	**100.0**
Province										
Koshi	0.8	7.2	17.1	2.5	4.7	17.7	30.1	3.0	17.0	100.0
Madhesh	0.7	7.8	22.8	3.6	2.3	16.6	28.7	3.7	13.9	100.0
Bagmati	0.1	7.2	21.5	0.9	3.3	11.3	25.0	13.7	17.0	100.0
Gandaki	0.3	2.8	20.0	1.3	3.0	29.0	26.2	5.2	12.2	100.0
Lumbini	0.3	4.7	24.1	6.6	1.7	17.6	32.1	3.7	9.2	100.0
Karnali	0.9	4.5	24.1	1.0	0.5	39.3	22.6	2.2	5.0	100.0
Sudurpaschim	0.2	11.2	17.7	3.7	1.4	32.3	24.1	3.2	6.3	100.0
Analytical Domains										
Koshi Urban	1.1	9.3	14.2	2.9	5.8	17.0	26.8	3.8	19.2	100.0
Koshi Rural	0.3	4.0	21.6	1.8	3.1	18.7	35.4	1.7	13.4	100.0

	Future Schooling Not Available	Too Expensive	Had To Help at Home	Parents Did not Want	Satisfied With Level of Scooling	Marriage	Poor Academic Progress	Started Working/ Got a Job	Others	Total
Nepal	**0.5**	**6.7**	**21.4**	**3.2**	**2.7**	**19.2**	**28.1**	**5.4**	**12.9**	**100.0**
Madhesh Urban	0.4	7.9	21.7	3.0	2.5	16.6	31.0	2.9	14.0	100.0
Madhesh Rural	1.6	7.4	26.4	5.4	1.8	16.5	21.4	6.2	13.3	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	0.0	8.7	23.8	0.4	1.9	4.6	21.8	18.4	20.4	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	0.0	4.7	14.6	1.4	7.6	24.3	27.7	9.6	10.1	100.0
Bagmati Rural	0.5	6.3	25.6	1.6	0.8	12.2	31.5	4.4	17.1	100.0
Gandaki Urban	0.0	3.7	20.2	1.2	4.0	24.9	26.0	7.2	12.8	100.0
Gandaki Rural	0.7	1.2	19.7	1.5	1.4	36.2	26.6	1.8	11.0	100.0
Lumbini Urban	0.2	5.3	22.1	6.9	2.7	16.6	33.6	3.4	9.3	100.0
Lumbini Rural	0.4	3.9	26.9	6.3	0.4	19.0	30.1	4.0	9.0	100.0
Karnali Urban	1.7	4.8	20.9	0.2	0.5	43.0	23.6	3.0	2.3	100.0
Karnali Rural	0.0	4.2	27.7	1.9	0.6	34.9	21.4	1.3	8.0	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	0.4	9.7	19.2	3.9	1.4	31.0	25.7	2.9	5.8	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	0.0	13.5	15.2	3.4	1.4	34.3	21.6	3.6	7.1	100.0
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	0.0	8.7	23.8	0.4	1.9	4.6	21.8	18.4	20.4	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	0.5	7.0	19.5	3.4	3.5	20.4	29.3	4.1	12.3	100.0
Rural Regions	0.6	5.5	24.1	3.8	1.4	21.8	27.9	3.6	11.4	100.0
Consumption Quintile										
Poorest	0.2	8.7	24.9	3.7	1.5	18.7	29.0	2.3	11.0	100.0
Second	0.6	8.1	23.0	4.1	2.8	19.2	31.6	2.0	8.7	100.0
Third	0.6	5.4	18.9	3.7	2.5	20.2	27.8	7.3	13.8	100.0
Fourth	0.2	5.1	20.7	2.1	3.0	19.9	26.1	8.8	14.0	100.0
Richest	0.9	4.1	16.1	1.2	5.1	17.0	22.5	10.8	22.3	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	0.2	9.1	24.7	3.6	1.5	18.6	28.6	2.3	11.5	100.0
Non-poor	0.6	5.8	20.2	3.1	3.1	19.4	27.9	6.6	13.4	100.0

Table 6.14: Average per capita educational expenditure by poverty status and category (Rs.)

	School Tuition	Other (Exam, Admission)	Uniform	Text Book	Transporta-tion	Private Tuition	Snacks/ Tiffin	Total
Nepal	**13,281**	**5,531**	**1,606**	**3,979**	**1,407**	**1,172**	**2,767**	**29,742**
Poor	1,213	862	848	2,188	114	235	685	6,145
Non-poor	16,318	6,706	1,797	4,429	1,733	1,407	3,291	35,682
Province								
Koshi	12,757	4,152	1,759	4,013	1,685	1,378	3,022	28,767
Poor	1,541	1,032	768	2,015	303	273	1,032	6,965
Non-poor	14,696	4,692	1,930	4,358	1,924	1,569	3,366	32,536
Madhesh	5,741	1,514	1,022	3,543	577	1,577	1,320	15,293
Poor	573	359	714	3,629	35	454	667	6,432
Non-poor	7,051	1,807	1,100	3,521	714	1,862	1,485	17,540
Bagmati	30,914	14,955	1,993	5,641	3,050	1,642	6,124	64,320
Poor	2,574	1,913	891	2,569	352	141	1,750	10,189
Non-poor	35,031	16,850	2,154	6,087	3,442	1,860	6,760	72,184
Gandaki	16,739	5,059	2,232	4,628	1,304	1,380	3,824	35,167
Poor	1,985	1,042	1,138	2,013	6	243	1,235	7,663
Non-poor	18,828	5,628	2,386	4,999	1,488	1,541	4,191	39,062
Lumbini	9,719	4,139	1,655	3,618	1,243	552	1,868	22,795
Poor	1,263	858	870	1,633	82	152	386	5,245
Non-poor	12,432	5,192	1,907	4,255	1,616	680	2,343	28,426
Karnali	4,125	2,205	1,341	2,573	331	686	1,526	12,788
Poor	250	371	699	1,319	0	235	421	3,295
Non-poor	5,581	2,895	1,582	3,044	455	855	1,942	16,354
Sudurpaschim	5,189	2,707	1,440	2,609	574	401	536	13,454
Poor	1,004	817	993	1,457	49	118	120	4,558
Non-poor	7,567	3,780	1,694	3,264	872	561	772	18,511

Table 6.15: Average per capita educational expenditure by School College type and category (Rs.)

	School Tuition	Other (Exam, Admission)	Uni-form	Text Book	Transporta-tion	Private Tui-tion	Snacks/ Tiffin	Total
Nepal	**13,281**	**5,531**	**1,606**	**3,979**	**1,407**	**1,172**	**2,767**	**29,742**
Community Government School	3,590	2,376	1,205	2,936	537	862	1,758	13,265
Institutional Private School	29,534	10,663	2,326	5,808	2,924	1,751	4,582	57,588
Technical School	48,839	23,460	1,824	6,674	2,662	846	4,156	88,462
Other School College	16,999	6,574	1,160	2,343	1,417	402	766	29,661
Koshi	12,757	4,152	1,759	4,013	1,685	1,378	3,022	28,767
Community Government School	3,997	1,806	1,233	2,965	613	703	2,415	13,732
Institutional Private School	24,702	7,105	2,485	5,528	3,056	2,342	3,917	49,135
Technical School	46,841	42,797	2,019	3,895	6,881	1,390	8,571	1,12,395
Other School College	5,217	1,322	1,458	2,137	2,471	407	457	13,469
Madhesh	5,741	1,514	1,022	3,543	577	1,577	1,320	15,293
Community Government School	962	722	830	2,954	81	1,312	954	7,815
Institutional Private School	14,945	3,274	1,447	4,730	1,689	2,156	2,117	30,358
Technical School	67,522	3,217	2,230	10,547	892	3,221	2,691	90,320
Other School College	2,938	337	318	2,197	0	791	828	7,409
Bagmati	30,914	14,955	1,993	5,641	3,050	1,642	6,124	64,320
Community Government School	8,300	5,814	1,406	3,879	1,408	1,245	3,684	25,736
Institutional Private School	50,876	22,955	2,577	7,395	4,623	2,076	8,529	99,032
Technical School	64,153	30,865	1,375	3,997	2,801	43	4,747	1,07,979
Other School College	2,96,220	1,22,981	2,389	4,191	9,198	0	4,516	4,39,494
Gandaki	16,739	5,059	2,232	4,628	1,304	1,380	3,824	35,167
Community Government School	5,951	2,838	1,729	3,459	552	1,189	2,777	18,495
Institutional Private School	33,653	8,500	3,070	6,296	2,295	1,725	5,506	61,047
Technical School	42,484	11,493	1,733	11,881	7,615	827	5,799	81,833
Other School College	9,481	3,798	2,597	4,762	3,747	271	1,161	25,816
Lumbini	9,719	4,139	1,655	3,618	1,243	552	1,868	22,795
Community Government School	3,734	2,459	1,296	2,804	739	457	1,416	12,904
Institutional Private School	20,778	6,580	2,356	5,157	2,280	763	2,748	40,662
Technical School	28,943	27,918	1,866	6,173	877	290	3,177	69,245
Other School College	2,966	753	1,271	1,922	0	117	378	7,405
Karnali	4,125	2,205	1,341	2,573	331	686	1,526	12,788
Community Government School	1,238	1,359	1,119	2,215	87	722	1,242	7,982
Institutional Private School	19,046	5,283	2,633	4,535	1,670	506	3,169	36,841
Technical School	43,724	35,470	2,128	5,461	2,406	145	2,801	92,136
Other School College	22,321	6,170	2,396	5,803	2,085	0	2,030	40,803
Sudurpaschim	5,189	2,707	1,440	2,609	574	401	536	13,454
Community Government School	2,094	2,098	1,216	2,057	191	259	420	8,334
Institutional Private School	15,653	4,677	2,194	4,485	1,855	892	908	30,664
Technical School	8,166	1,385	3,064	2,608	1,084	0	2,711	19,019
Other School College	21,835	25,633	910	4,454	5,000	0	1,092	58,923

Table 6.16: Average per capita educational expenditure by educational level type and category

	School Tuition	Other (Exam, Admis-sion)	Uniform	Text Book	Trans-portation	Private Tuition	Snacks/ Tiffin	Total
Nepal	**13,281**	**5,531**	**1,606**	**3,979**	**1,407**	**1,172**	**2,767**	**29,742**
Basic Level	9,590	2,663	1,425	3,150	1,034	730	2,033	20,625
Secondary Level	13,868	6,095	1,981	5,331	1,486	2,289	3,759	34,809
Tertiary Level	36,182	23,057	1,843	5,999	3,669	1,234	5,084	77,068
Province								
Koshi	12,757	4,152	1,759	4,013	1,685	1,378	3,022	28,767
Basic Level	10,382	2,894	1,678	3,639	1,431	1,004	2,407	23,433
Secondary Level	14,312	4,501	1,826	4,656	1,640	2,044	4,453	33,433
Tertiary Level	24,815	11,950	2,129	4,731	3,604	2,031	3,098	52,358
Madhesh	5,741	1,514	1,022	3,543	577	1,577	1,320	15,293
Basic Level	4,700	1,094	932	2,608	580	1,147	1,125	12,186
Secondary Level	6,473	2,781	1,306	6,631	582	2,558	1,900	22,231
Tertiary Level	23,926	3,388	1,364	6,224	476	5,268	2,243	42,889
Bagmati	30,914	14,955	1,993	5,641	3,050	1,642	6,124	64,320
Basic Level	23,280	7,423	1,796	4,675	2,124	1,164	5,153	45,615
Secondary Level	27,040	11,165	2,550	6,415	3,132	3,254	7,136	60,693
Tertiary Level	53,890	37,585	1,736	6,912	5,126	681	7,100	113,030
Gandaki	16,739	5,059	2,232	4,628	1,304	1,380	3,824	35,167
Basic Level	14,088	2,828	2,000	3,989	1,047	526	2,975	27,453
Secondary Level	15,743	5,622	2,675	5,763	1,554	3,361	4,901	39,620
Tertiary Level	35,216	16,969	2,468	5,512	2,196	1,347	6,120	69,828
Lumbini	9,719	4,139	1,655	3,618	1,243	552	1,868	22,795
Basic Level	7,593	1,995	1,480	2,816	974	213	1,296	16,368
Secondary Level	12,216	6,455	2,064	5,082	1,287	1,508	2,674	31,286
Tertiary Level	21,129	16,360	1,892	6,117	3,633	435	4,473	54,039
Karnali	4,125	2,205	1,341	2,573	331	686	1,526	12,788
Basic Level	3,435	955	1,223	2,077	361	173	1,208	9,433
Secondary Level	2,910	3,860	1,497	3,188	118	1,908	1,994	15,475
Tertiary Level	16,417	7,571	1,852	4,884	962	505	2,686	34,877
Sudurpaschim	5,189	2,707	1,440	2,609	574	401	536	13,454
Basic Level	4,263	1,275	1,311	2,180	458	166	316	9,968
Secondary Level	5,948	4,411	1,713	3,333	426	960	755	17,546
Tertiary Level	10,458	9,224	1,655	3,907	1,981	608	1,665	29,498

CHAPTER 7: HEALTH SERVICES

7.1 Introduction

Health is crucial to measuring living standards as it directly impacts quality of life and productivity. Understanding health metrics better helps inform policies to improve public health and well-being. NLSS-IV reports on the incidence of communicable diseases or injuries and non-communicable diseases, doctor consultations, associated expenditures, disability, and mortality.

Box 7.1 shows summary statistics on some key indicators related to health from 1995/96 to the latest round, 2022/23. It shows an increase in non-communicable and communicable diseases, with a much more significant increase for the later. A notable proportion of the population still does not consult health practitioners (22%).

7.2 Non Communicable Diseases

The NLSS-IV asks about non-communicable diseases, such as cancer, asthma, etc. Table 7.1-7.4 reports incidences for all 18 categories, further disaggregated by several variables such as province, analytical domains, sex, and poverty status.

Overall, the incidence of non-communicable diseases has steadily increased in the population and has increased by almost seven percentage points since 2010/11, reaching 18.5 (Box 7.1). The incidence for females is about five percentage points higher than for males, but the spread is close to even across provinces (Table 7.1). High/Low Blood Pressure is the most prevalent chronic illness across most consumption quintiles and sexes, with the highest rate among the wealthiest males at 31.3 percent and the lowest among the poorest females at 11.9 percent (Table 7.3). This is closely followed by gastrointestinal diseases, significantly more prevalent among females, especially among the poorest (22.8 percent) and second quintile (20.4 percent) females, compared to their male counterparts. Similarly, the prevalence of diabetes increases with wealth, with the highest rates among the wealthiest males at 20.1 percent and females at 10.9 percent, compared to the poorest quintile, which stands at 3.0 percent. Asthma/respiratory conditions are particularly prevalent among the poorest males (12.3 percent), females (10.9 percent), and males in the second and third consumption quintiles. This is described by poverty status in Table 7.2.

7.3 Communicable Diseases

Communicable diseases or injuries in the last 30 days at the time of enumeration is captured in the survey is reported in 15 different categories. Overall, 24.9 percent of the population reported being sick

and injured in the last 30 days (Table 7.5), with cold/fever and other fever as leading types of illnesses (51.5 percent and 26.4 percent, respectively) (Table 7.6). This is similar to the trend in the last round. However, the population reporting diarrhoea has decreased significantly from 16 percent in NLSS-III to 6.6 percent in NLSS-IV.

Lumbini province reports the highest prevalence of communicable diseases, with 29.6 percent among females and 28.2 percent among males, averaging 29 percent. In contrast, Bagmati province has the lowest prevalence, with 21.2 percent among females and 19.6 percent among males, averaging 20.4 percent in Table (7.5).

The distribution of communicable diseases varies across provinces and by illness type. For instance, malaria is most common in Lumbini (22.07 percent) and Karnali province (17.24 percent) in terms of the provinces' share. In comparison, skin diseases are most prevalent in Lumbini (31.55 percent) and Karnali province (19.25 percent) (Table 7.7).

7.4 Health consultations with medical practitioners

For those reporting communicable diseases within the last 30 days, the survey asked about consultations with medical practitioners. 77.8 percent of the population seeks some form of consultation for communicable diseases (Table 7.8). People reported going to a pharmacist the most (39.3 percent), followed by a doctor (29.3 percent), paramedic (5.3 percent), others (3.8 percent), Kaviraj/Vaidya (ayurvedic health practitioner) (0.2 percent). Consultations with pharmacists and doctors have increased since NLSS-III. Madhesh province has the highest percentage of consultations with pharmacists (62.0 percent). In comparison, Sudurpaschim province has a significant proportion of consulting "others" (16.8 percent) and the lowest with doctors (18.9 percent). The poorest quintile has a higher non-consultation rate (23.4 percent) and a higher reliance on pharmacists (40.8 percent) compared to the wealthiest quintile, where non-consultation is lower (23.5 percent) and doctor consultations are higher (37.9 percent).

7.5 Health consultations by facility type (government and private)

For communicable diseases, the survey asked about the type of facility they visited for treatment. A significantly larger proportion of the population uses private health facilities (57.9 percent) compared to the government (31.7 percent) (Table 7.9). The use of private hospitals is highest in Kathmandu Valley urban (44.4 percent) and Gandaki province (43.5 percent). In contrast, the reliance on government hospitals is more pronounced in Karnali (38.4 percent) and Sudurpaschim provinces (27.7 percent). Poor individuals are more likely to not visit any health facility (16.2 percent) compared to non-poor individuals (9.2 percent) (Table 7.9).

7.6 Health expenditure and source of funds

The survey inquired about the amount of expenditure and the source of funds for health-related expenses concerning non-communicable diseases conditions (covering spending over the past 12 months) and communicable diseases (covering spending over the past 30 days). Overall, the mean expenditure on communicable disease in the past 30 days is Rs. 1,704, primarily driven by expenditure on medicine, the most significant portion of the total expenditure of Rs. 857 (Table 7.10).

For non-communicable diseases, the highest expenditure is observed in Bagmati province (Rs. 37,793.5) and the lowest in Karnali province (Rs. 20,635.2) (Table 7.11). Non-poor individuals predominantly use self-savings (86.5 percent vs. 13.5 for poor individuals) and insurance (93.2 percent) to cover treatment expenses (Table 7.12). In contrast, poor individuals rely more on subsidies (42.5 percent) and loans (28.9 percent) (Table 7.12). The pattern is similar for communicable diseases as well (Table 7.13).

7.7 Disability

NLSS-IV collected information on various impairments such as visual, hearing, physical, mental, personal care, and speech-related challenges to estimate the functional disability. NLSS-IV employed a measure of disability, utilising the Analytical Guidelines based on the recommendation of the Washington Group on disability statistics . This acknowledges disability as a continuum of difficulty in functioning. Therefore, NLSS-IV uses a four-point scale for the continuum to ask if a person has the abovementioned impediments. The categories are No Difficulty, Some Difficulty, A lot of difficulty and cannot do at all. Based on this approach, the population of those with disability using these four different thresholds produces the following four disability identifiers:

Type 1: The level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded as 'some difficulty' or 'a lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do' at all. 8.1 percent of the population reported this type of disability in 2023 (Table 7.14).

Type 2: The level of inclusion is at least two domains/questions are coded 'some difficulty' or any one domain/question is coded 'a lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do at all'. 3.5 percent of the population report this type of disability.

Type 3: The level of inclusion is any one domain/question that is coded 'very difficult' or cannot be done at all. 1.8 percent of the population reports this type of disability.

Type 4: The level of inclusion is any one domain that is coded 'cannot do at all'. 0.5 percent of the of the population report this type of disability.

Table 7.15 further disaggregates disability and its type by sex and province.

Box 7.1: Summary statistics of health services				
	Nepal Living Standards Survey			
Description	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11	2022/23
Percent of the population with non communicable disease	6.5	5.4	11.7	18.5
Percent of the population with communicable disease	9.0	13.0	20.0	24.9
Percentage of communicable disease type				
Diarrhea	17.0	11.4	15.5	6.6
Dysentery			1.7	0.4
Cold/fever	43.7	41.2	30.6	51.5
Other fever			23.5	26.4
Respiratory	5.2	7.7	2.4	1.0
Consultation with health practitioner by type (percentage)				
Doctor	34.8	26.0	24.6	29.3
Paramedic	25.0	36.1	27.8	5.3
Not consulted	34.4	33.9	30.6	22.2
Immunization status of children (below five years of age)				
Percent fully immunized	36.0	59.4	38.7	NA
Percent partially immunized	42.8	33.2	56.9	NA
Percent not immunized	21.1	7.4	4.5	NA
Percent of the population (10 years and above)				
Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	-	57.6	59.1	NA
Who do not know the means of HIV/AIDS prevention	-	-	18.4	NA
Percent of respondents (10 years and above) reporting the method of preventing HIV/AIDS as				
Use of condom	-	-	50.4	NA
Limit sex to a single partner.	-	-	36.0	NA
Avoid use of needles (injection)	-	-	26.9	NA
Avoid blood transfusion	-	-	25.9	NA
Disability				
Both sexes	-	-	3.6	2.3*
Males	-	-	4.2	2.4*
Females			3.0	2.2*

Note: Percentage of communicable diseases and consultation to health practitioner do not add up 100 as only select categories are reported on this table. For detail, see tables at the end of the chapter.

NA - these questions were not asked in NLSS-IV.

*Figures not directly comparable due changes in method used in NLSS-IV compared to NLSS-III. In the method used for NLSS-IV, for the purpose of calculating prevalence, a person is considered to have a disability if they answer "a lot of difficulty" or "cannot do at all" to any of the six questions.

Table 7.1: Percentage of the population reporting non-communicable diseases by sex

	Male	Female	Total
Nepal	**15.8**	**20.8**	**18.5**
Province			
Koshi	16.4	19.9	18.2
Madhesh	13.8	18.6	16.3
Bagmati	15.4	19.4	17.4
Gandaki	16.0	20.2	18.2
Lumbini	17.6	23.9	21.0
Karnali	17.5	25.1	21.8
Sudurpaschim	15.7	22.7	19.6
Analytical Domains			
Koshi Urban	17.7	20.6	19.3
Koshi Rural	13.9	18.4	16.2
Madhesh Urban	13.3	18.4	16.0
Madhesh Rural	15.1	19.2	17.3
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	15.5	19.6	17.5
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	15.9	18.7	17.4
Bagmati Rural	14.3	19.8	17.2
Gandaki Urban	16.1	20.9	18.7
Gandaki Rural	15.6	18.4	17.1
Lumbini Urban	17.0	23.8	20.7
Lumbini Rural	18.4	24.0	21.5
Karnali Urban	18.3	26.9	23.1
Karnali Rural	16.6	23.1	20.2
Sudurpaschim Urban	17.1	23.4	20.7
Sudurpaschim Rural	13.0	21.3	17.7
Urban/Rural			
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	15.5	19.6	17.5
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	15.9	21.1	18.7
Rural Regions	15.5	20.8	18.4
Poverty Status			
Poor	13.8	17.0	15.5
Non-poor	16.2	21.9	19.2

Table 7.2: Percentage distribution of types of non-communicable by sex and consumption quintile

	Poorest			Second			Third			Fourth			Richest			Nepal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Heart conditions	3.2	4.6	4.0	3.3	4.0	3.8	4.9	4.0	4.4	6.3	4.2	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.4
Asthma/respiratory condition	12.3	10.9	11.5	12.7	7.7	9.5	15.1	7.2	10.5	8.4	6.1	7.0	4.1	7.1	5.9	9.9	7.7	8.6
Epilepsy	1.8	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.8
Cancer	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Diabetes	3.8	2.4	3.0	8.4	6.6	7.2	11.6	5.6	8.1	15.4	7.3	10.6	20.1	10.9	14.7	12.8	6.9	9.3
Kidney disease	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.9	3.1	0.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.8
Liver disease	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.5
Rheumatism related	2.8	4.0	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.0	4.3	4.5	4.4	2.0	4.3	3.4	2.3	4.5	3.6	2.9	4.0	3.6
Gynecological problems	0.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	6.4	4.1	0.0	5.1	3.0	0.0	5.2	3.1	0.0	3.9	2.3	0.0	5.1	3.0
Occupational illnesses	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
High/low blood pressure	15.8	11.9	13.4	15.5	16.2	16.0	21.7	18.0	19.6	21.5	21.5	21.5	31.3	21.2	25.4	22.2	18.2	19.8
Gastrointestinal diseases	13.5	22.8	19.1	16.5	20.4	19.0	8.2	17.1	13.4	10.8	15.2	13.4	8.3	12.4	10.7	11.0	17.1	14.7
Orthopedic problems	8.2	9.6	9.0	10.7	10.4	10.5	6.3	8.6	7.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	4.7	6.5	5.8	7.1	8.3	7.8
Neurological	8.9	6.1	7.2	6.5	9.4	8.4	6.4	9.5	8.2	6.3	9.3	8.1	6.2	8.4	7.5	6.8	8.6	7.9
Eye cataracts/ glaucoma	2.5	1.4	1.8	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.0
Alzheimer's, Parkinson's	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mental disorder	6.6	3.5	4.7	3.1	1.9	2.4	3.0	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	3.7	2.2	2.8	3.6	2.2	2.8
Other	15.0	14.5	14.7	14.2	11.1	12.2	13.6	13.8	13.7	11.9	14.8	13.6	10.2	14.2	12.6	12.7	13.7	13.3
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 7.3: Percentage distribution of types of non-communicable disease by sex and poverty status

	Poor			Non-poor			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Heart conditions	3.3	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.4
Asthma/respiratory condition	12.3	10.8	11.4	9.4	7.0	8.0	9.9	7.7	8.6
Epilepsy	1.7	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.8
Cancer	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Diabetes	4.2	2.4	3.1	14.6	7.9	10.6	12.8	6.9	9.3
Kidney disease	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.8
Liver disease	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.5
Rheumatism related	2.8	3.9	3.5	2.9	4.1	3.6	2.9	4.0	3.6
Gynecological problems	0.0	4.9	2.9	0.0	5.1	3.1	0.0	5.1	3.0
Occupational illnesses	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
High/low blood pressure	16.3	12.0	13.7	23.4	19.5	21.1	22.2	18.2	19.8
Gastrointestinal diseases	13.2	22.8	18.9	10.5	16.0	13.8	11.0	17.1	14.7
Orthopedic problems	8.3	9.8	9.2	6.8	8.0	7.5	7.1	8.3	7.8
Neurological	8.7	6.2	7.2	6.4	9.1	8.0	6.8	8.6	7.9
Eye cataracts/glaucoma	2.5	1.3	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0
Alzheimer's, Parkinson's	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mental disorder	6.4	3.4	4.6	3.0	2.0	2.4	3.6	2.2	2.8
Other	14.7	14.4	14.5	12.2	13.6	13.0	12.7	13.7	13.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7.4: Percentage of distribution of non-communicable diseases by type

	Heart conditions	Asthma/respiratory condition	Epilepsy	Cancer	Diabetes	Kidney disease	Liver diseases	Rheumatism related	Gynaecological problems	Occupational illnesses	High/low blood pressure	Gastrointestinal diseases	Orthopaedic problems	Neurological	Eye cataracts/ glaucoma	Alzheimer's, Parkinsons	Mental disorder	Other	Total
Nepal	4.4	8.6	0.8	0.6	9.3	1.8	0.5	3.6	3.0	0.2	19.8	14.7	7.8	7.9	1.0	0.2	2.8	13.3	100.0
Province																			
Koshi	4.5	7.8	0.7	0.5	10.4	1.9	0.7	3.4	2.2	0.2	23.2	12.7	4.8	8.0	1.4	0.2	2.3	15.1	100.0
Madhesh	3.8	7.4	0.4	0.4	8.6	1.1	0.2	1.0	4.9	0.2	19.3	18.6	13.4	4.0	0.7	0.2	3.4	12.4	100.0
Bagmati	4.7	8.1	0.8	1.3	16.2	1.5	0.7	3.8	2.1	0.3	25.1	8.1	4.4	9.0	0.9	0.1	2.4	10.6	100.0
Gandaki	7.8	8.7	0.7	0.6	9.7	2.1	0.5	4.3	1.0	0.0	27.7	10.7	7.8	7.0	0.9	0.0	2.5	8.1	100.0
Lumbini	2.9	7.6	0.8	0.3	6.5	1.3	0.4	3.9	1.9	0.2	17.9	18.8	7.2	9.5	0.9	0.2	3.3	16.4	100.0
Karnali	5.8	15.0	1.0	0.2	1.9	3.5	0.3	6.1	6.1	0.0	6.4	18.8	7.7	11.3	1.1	0.4	2.0	12.4	100.0
Sudurpaschim	4.4	11.4	1.6	0.9	5.1	3.4	1.0	5.8	4.9	0.2	9.6	14.6	9.5	8.4	1.2	0.3	2.2	15.7	100.0
Analytical Domains																			
Koshi Urban	4.4	7.8	0.5	0.6	11.2	2.1	0.8	3.4	1.7	0.2	23.2	13.5	4.1	7.8	1.4	0.0	2.1	15.3	100.0
Koshi Rural	4.7	7.8	1.2	0.3	8.5	1.3	0.6	3.3	3.4	0.2	23.3	10.9	6.5	8.4	1.5	0.5	3.0	14.7	100.0
Madhesh Urban	4.1	7.8	0.3	0.5	9.3	0.5	0.2	1.0	5.3	0.3	21.0	20.6	10.8	3.4	0.6	0.3	3.4	10.8	100.0
Madhesh Rural	3.0	6.4	0.4	0.3	6.9	2.7	0.3	1.2	3.9	0.0	14.6	13.3	20.3	5.5	1.0	0.0	3.5	16.8	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	4.2	6.2	0.9	0.9	22.4	1.8	0.6	3.2	2.2	0.5	27.3	4.8	2.9	8.2	0.2	0.0	1.7	11.9	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	5.7	9.5	0.6	1.6	10.2	1.4	0.8	5.1	1.5	0.2	25.1	8.5	4.0	10.4	1.9	0.2	3.0	10.5	100.0
Bagmati Rural	4.3	11.7	0.5	1.9	7.7	0.8	0.7	3.6	2.7	0.0	18.3	17.3	9.3	8.9	1.6	0.3	3.6	6.8	100.0
Gandaki Urban	8.9	9.3	0.6	0.7	11.1	1.1	0.4	4.9	0.9	0.0	28.4	9.1	6.5	6.7	1.3	0.0	1.7	8.4	100.0
Gandaki Rural	5.3	7.2	1.1	0.5	6.6	4.4	0.5	2.9	1.1	0.0	26.1	14.5	10.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	4.2	7.2	100.0
Lumbini Urban	2.7	6.6	1.0	0.4	7.5	0.9	0.3	3.2	1.8	0.3	19.9	16.4	7.6	8.8	0.8	0.3	4.2	17.6	100.0
Lumbini Rural	3.0	9.0	0.5	0.2	5.2	2.0	0.5	5.0	2.1	0.0	15.1	22.3	6.7	10.5	1.2	0.1	2.0	14.7	100.0
Karnali Urban	5.1	13.8	0.8	0.2	2.2	3.4	0.4	5.4	5.5	0.0	8.7	19.3	6.5	12.3	0.7	0.4	3.0	12.3	100.0
Karnali Rural	6.8	16.6	1.4	0.3	1.6	3.6	0.2	6.9	6.9	0.0	3.4	18.0	9.4	9.8	1.6	0.3	0.7	12.6	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	4.2	9.6	1.4	1.0	6.5	3.2	1.4	5.3	3.6	0.2	11.7	14.3	8.8	8.7	1.4	0.4	2.1	16.4	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	5.0	15.4	1.9	0.6	2.1	3.8	0.3	6.8	7.6	0.3	5.2	15.2	10.9	7.8	0.8	0.0	2.2	14.1	100.0
Urban/Rural																			
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	4.2	6.2	0.9	0.9	22.4	1.8	0.6	3.2	2.2	0.5	27.3	4.8	2.9	8.2	0.2	0.0	1.7	11.9	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	4.5	8.4	0.7	0.6	8.8	1.5	0.5	3.4	2.9	0.2	20.6	15.3	7.3	7.4	1.1	0.2	3.0	13.5	100.0
Rural Regions	4.1	9.7	0.8	0.5	5.8	2.4	0.5	4.1	3.5	0.1	15.6	16.6	10.3	8.6	1.2	0.2	2.7	13.4	100.0
Consumption Quintiles																			
Poorest	4.0	11.5	1.1	0.8	3.0	1.9	0.7	3.5	3.0	0.4	13.4	19.1	9.0	7.2	1.8	0.2	4.7	14.7	100.0

	Heart conditions	Asthma/respiratory condition	Epilepsy	Cancer	Diabetes	Kidney disease	Liver diseases	Rheumatism related	Gynaecological problems	Occupational illnesses	High/low blood pressure	Gastrointestinal diseases	Orthopaedic problems	Neurological	Eye cataracts/glaucoma	Alzheimer's, Parkinsons	Mental disorder	Other	Total
Second	3.8	9.5	0.7	0.2	7.2	1.8	0.5	3.0	4.1	0.1	16.0	19.0	10.5	8.4	0.8	0.1	2.4	12.2	100.0
Third	4.4	10.5	0.5	0.5	8.1	1.9	0.3	4.4	3.0	0.2	19.6	13.4	7.7	8.2	1.0	0.2	2.5	13.7	100.0
Fourth	5.0	7.0	1.0	0.8	10.6	1.6	0.4	3.4	3.1	0.2	21.5	13.4	7.0	8.1	1.3	0.2	1.7	13.6	100.0
Richest	4.5	5.9	0.6	0.7	14.7	1.7	0.8	3.6	2.3	0.1	25.4	10.7	5.8	7.5	0.3	0.1	2.8	12.6	100.0
Poverty Status																			
Poor	4.1	11.4	1.1	0.8	3.1	1.9	0.7	3.5	2.9	0.4	13.7	18.9	9.2	7.2	1.8	0.2	4.6	14.5	100.0
Non-poor	4.4	8.0	0.7	0.6	10.6	1.8	0.5	3.6	3.1	0.2	21.1	13.8	7.5	8.0	0.8	0.2	2.4	13.0	100.0

Table 7.5: Percentage of the population reporting communicable diseases by sex

	Male	Female	Total
Nepal	**23.6**	**26.1**	**24.9**
Province			
Koshi	22.6	24.5	23.6
Madhesh	24.3	27.7	26.1
Bagmati	19.6	21.2	20.4
Gandaki	22.0	25.4	23.8
Lumbini	28.2	29.6	29.0
Karnali	26.5	30.0	28.4
Sudurpaschim	23.6	26.0	24.9
Analytical Domains			
Koshi Urban	23.1	25.5	24.4
Koshi Rural	21.7	22.5	22.1
Madhesh Urban	23.9	27.7	25.9
Madhesh Rural	25.8	27.4	26.7
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	19.3	21.0	20.2
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	19.6	20.5	20.1
Bagmati Rural	20.6	22.7	21.7
Gandaki Urban	23.0	25.5	24.4
Gandaki Rural	19.7	25.0	22.5
Lumbini Urban	30.3	31.2	30.8
Lumbini Rural	25.0	27.4	26.3
Karnali Urban	25.1	31.2	28.5
Karnali Rural	28.1	28.6	28.4
Sudurpaschim Urban	22.6	24.5	23.6
Sudurpaschim Rural	25.4	28.7	27.2
Urban/Rural			

	Male	Female	Total
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	19.3	21.0	20.2
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	24.4	26.9	25.7
Rural Regions	23.8	26.1	25.0
Poverty Status			
Poor	23.5	24.8	24.2
Non-poor	23.6	26.4	25.1

Table 7.6: Percentage of distribution of communicable diseases by type

	Diarrhoea	Dysentry	Respiratory	Malaria	Cold/ Fever/ Flu	Other fever	Injury	Others	Total
Nepal	**6.6**	**0.4**	**1.0**	**1.6**	**51.5**	**26.4**	**4.1**	**8.4**	**100.0**
Province									
Koshi	7.4	0.3	0.6	2.3	50.3	27.1	3.5	8.5	100.0
Madhesh	5.9	0.1	0.3	1.3	35.0	44.8	5.3	7.3	100.0
Bagmati	7.2	0.7	0.4	1.2	64.4	14.3	3.8	8.0	100.0
Gandaki	9.4	0.4	1.5	0.6	56.5	19.7	4.5	7.4	100.0
Lumbini	6.0	0.3	1.3	1.8	60.2	17.9	3.0	9.5	100.0
Karnali	8.1	0.3	2.8	2.3	50.1	23.0	3.5	9.9	100.0
Sudurpaschim	4.2	0.8	1.8	1.6	48.0	29.3	4.9	9.5	100.0
Analytical Domains									
Koshi Urban	7.0	0.4	0.7	2.8	49.4	28.8	3.4	7.5	100.0
Koshi Rural	8.2	0.2	0.3	1.3	52.3	23.6	3.7	10.5	100.0
Madhesh Urban	6.3	0.1	0.3	1.6	34.7	44.1	5.6	7.3	100.0
Madhesh Rural	4.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	35.9	46.7	4.6	7.3	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	7.5	1.0	0.4	0.9	63.9	14.5	3.3	8.6	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	8.1	0.4	0.4	1.9	66.1	11.8	3.0	8.3	100.0
Bagmati Rural	5.3	0.0	0.4	0.9	63.1	17.9	6.5	5.9	100.0
Gandaki Urban	9.5	0.4	1.9	0.5	55.0	20.4	5.0	7.4	100.0
Gandaki Rural	9.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	60.0	17.9	3.2	7.4	100.0
Lumbini Urban	6.2	0.2	1.1	1.7	58.7	19.9	3.1	9.1	100.0
Lumbini Rural	5.6	0.5	1.7	1.9	62.8	14.4	2.9	10.3	100.0
Karnali Urban	9.3	0.3	3.6	2.8	47.5	21.2	3.9	11.3	100.0
Karnali Rural	6.6	0.2	1.9	1.7	53.2	25.2	2.9	8.2	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	4.7	0.4	2.2	1.6	49.8	24.9	5.6	10.8	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	3.4	1.3	1.1	1.5	45.2	36.2	3.7	7.6	100.0
Urban/Rural									
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	7.5	1.0	0.4	0.9	63.9	14.5	3.3	8.6	100.0

	Diarrhoea	Dysentry	Respiratory	Malaria	Cold/ Fever/Flu	Other fever	Injury	Others	Total
Nepal	**6.6**	**0.4**	**1.0**	**1.6**	**51.5**	**26.4**	**4.1**	**8.4**	**100.0**
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	6.8	0.3	1.0	1.8	49.1	28.3	4.3	8.3	100.0
Rural Regions	6.0	0.4	0.9	1.2	52.9	26.2	3.8	8.6	100.0
Consumption Quintiles									
Poorest	7.3	0.3	1.2	1.1	47.8	31.5	4.0	6.9	100.0
Second	7.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	47.0	30.1	5.0	7.7	100.0
Third	5.9	0.4	1.2	1.1	53.6	25.5	3.3	8.9	100.0
Fourth	5.3	0.3	0.8	2.6	54.4	24.1	4.7	7.9	100.0
Richest	7.2	0.4	0.6	1.8	54.6	21.2	3.5	10.7	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	7.3	0.3	1.2	1.1	48.0	31.3	4.0	6.9	100.0
Non-poor	6.5	0.4	0.9	1.7	52.4	25.3	4.1	8.8	100.0

Table 7.7: Percentage of distribution of communicable diseases by type across provinces

				Province				
	Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpas-chim	Total
Diarrhea	16.5	12.7	17.4	14.0	15.9	15.5	8.1	100.0
Dysentery	10.3	7.7	18.0	10.3	15.4	7.7	30.8	100.0
Respiratory problems	6.4	6.4	6.4	13.6	20.9	29.1	17.3	100.0
Malaria	16.6	9.0	13.1	5.5	22.1	17.2	16.6	100.0
Cold/fever/flu	13.0	12.7	19.2	11.2	20.4	11.9	11.6	100.0
Other fever	13.5	33.6	8.5	7.9	11.4	10.2	15.0	100.0
Skin disease	5.9	13.9	11.2	5.9	31.6	19.3	12.3	100.0
TB		25.0	25.0		6.3	31.3	12.5	100.0
Measles		22.2	11.1	22.2	22.2	11.1	11.1	100.0
Jaundice	5.3		15.8	5.3	26.3	26.3	21.1	100.0
Parasites	6.3	25.0			37.5	31.3		100.0
Burns	3.0	21.2	9.1	15.2	30.3	12.1	9.1	100.0
Injury	11.8	22.9	16.7	10.5	13.1	10.0	14.9	100.0
Dental problems	16.2	13.6	11.7	12.3	24.0	9.1	13.0	100.0
Other (specify)	17.9	14.1	17.4	8.9	15.1	10.7	15.9	100.0

Table 7.8: Percentage of health consultation for communicable diseases by status and practitioner type

			Consulted			Not consulted	Total
	Doctor	Paramed-ics	Kaviraj/ Vaidya	Pharma-cist	Others		
Nepal	**29.3**	**5.3**	**0.2**	**39.3**	**3.8**	**22.2**	**100.0**
Province							
Koshi	30.8	5.3	0.0	41.9	4.1	17.8	100.0
Madhesh	23.7	1.0	0.1	62.0	0.2	13.0	100.0
Bagmati	31.9	4.8	0.2	29.4	2.9	30.9	100.0
Gandaki	30.7	9.6	0.8	27.1	3.6	28.1	100.0
Lumbini	35.3	4.1	0.0	35.9	2.8	21.8	100.0
Karnali	31.4	12.3	0.0	14.7	4.6	37.0	100.0
Sudurpaschim	18.9	12.4	0.4	27.6	16.8	23.8	100.0
Analytical Domains							
Koshi Urban	31.7	2.9	0.0	45.4	4.2	15.8	100.0
Koshi Rural	28.9	10.5	0.0	34.3	4.1	22.1	100.0
Madhesh Urban	24.5	0.5	0.0	58.4	0.3	16.3	100.0
Madhesh Rural	21.4	2.4	0.2	72.4	0.1	3.6	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	34.6	0.4	0.2	34.9	2.2	27.6	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	34.9	5.6	0.2	23.9	2.9	32.5	100.0
Bagmati Rural	19.5	15.5	0.2	22.8	4.7	37.4	100.0
Gandaki Urban	34.9	7.8	1.2	26.2	3.8	26.1	100.0
Gandaki Rural	20.9	13.8	0.0	29.2	3.2	32.8	100.0
Lumbini Urban	35.6	3.7	0.0	35.0	2.1	23.4	100.0
Lumbini Rural	34.7	4.8	0.1	37.4	4.0	18.9	100.0
Karnali Urban	39.4	8.0	0.0	15.8	3.2	33.7	100.0
Karnali Rural	21.9	17.4	0.0	13.5	6.3	40.9	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	22.5	9.5	0.5	27.4	14.8	25.3	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	13.1	17.1	0.3	28.0	20.1	21.5	100.0
Urban/Rural							
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	34.6	0.4	0.2	34.9	2.2	27.6	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	30.7	3.9	0.2	40.2	3.3	21.7	100.0
Rural Regions	25.1	9.4	0.1	38.7	5.1	21.5	100.0
Consumption Quintiles							
Poorest	22.3	8.0	0.1	40.8	5.4	23.4	100.0
Second	26.1	6.6	0.3	41.8	4.6	20.6	100.0
Third	27.3	5.4	0.1	39.2	3.6	24.4	100.0
Fourth	33.4	3.8	0.2	40.8	3.0	18.8	100.0
Richest	37.9	2.5	0.1	33.8	2.2	23.5	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	22.2	8.0	0.1	40.6	5.4	23.6	100.0

	Consulted						
	Doctor	**Paramed-ics**	**Kaviraj/ Vaidya**	**Pharma-cist**	**Others**	**Not consulted**	**Total**
Nepal	**29.3**	**5.3**	**0.2**	**39.3**	**3.8**	**22.2**	**100.0**
Non-poor	31.1	4.6	0.2	39.0	3.4	21.8	100.0

Table 7.9: Percentage of health consultation for non-communicable by Institution type

	Government				Private						
	Health post	**Primary health centre**	**Hospital**	**Others**	**Pharmacy**	**Clinic**	**Hospital**	**Others**	**Foreign**	**Not visited**	**Total**
Nepal	**3.7**	**0.9**	**26.6**	**0.5**	**7.6**	**11.4**	**35.0**	**1.3**	**2.5**	**10.4**	**100.0**
Province											
Koshi	3.9	1.3	27.9	0.1	11.3	9.8	35.9	1.4	1.6	6.8	100.0
Madhesh	2.0	0.6	11.6	0.5	15.6	24.1	28.2	1.2	4.2	12.0	100.0
Bagmati	2.5	0.7	36.2	0.4	4.0	7.2	40.2	0.9	0.2	7.9	100.0
Gandaki	6.8	0.2	28.1	0.9	4.5	6.1	43.5	1.6	0.2	7.9	100.0
Lumbini	3.7	1.3	26.7	0.6	4.0	9.6	36.7	1.6	3.8	12.0	100.0
Karnali	3.9	1.3	38.4	1.2	3.6	7.7	23.9	2.3	1.3	16.5	100.0
Sudurpaschim	6.6	0.6	27.7	0.7	4.5	7.2	33.4	0.9	5.2	13.2	100.0
Analytical Domains											
Koshi Urban	2.5	1.0	28.0	0.1	12.6	11.5	36.3	1.8	1.4	4.8	100.0
Koshi Rural	7.0	1.9	27.9	0.2	8.4	6.1	34.9	0.5	1.9	11.2	100.0
Madhesh Urban	2.3	0.6	11.3	0.6	16.2	22.6	29.6	1.1	2.7	13.0	100.0
Madhesh Rural	1.1	0.7	12.4	0.0	14.1	28.1	24.6	1.6	8.3	9.2	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	0.4	0.4	34.8	0.3	3.6	9.6	44.4	0.7	0.2	5.6	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	2.7	0.8	39.2	0.4	3.1	3.9	38.0	1.1	0.3	10.5	100.0
Bagmati Rural	8.4	1.2	35.3	0.4	7.0	5.5	30.9	0.9	0.0	10.3	100.0
Gandaki Urban	6.6	0.4	27.9	1.1	4.4	6.7	43.6	1.7	0.3	7.5	100.0
Gandaki Rural	7.4	0.0	28.7	0.6	4.8	4.8	43.3	1.5	0.0	8.8	100.0
Lumbini Urban	3.1	1.2	29.8	0.5	3.4	9.1	37.4	1.4	3.5	10.8	100.0
Lumbini Rural	4.5	1.4	22.5	0.9	4.9	10.3	35.8	1.9	4.2	13.7	100.0
Karnali Urban	2.5	1.6	42.0	1.2	4.4	7.0	23.9	3.3	0.5	13.6	100.0
Karnali Rural	5.7	0.9	33.7	1.1	2.6	8.6	23.8	0.9	2.3	20.4	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	5.2	0.5	28.9	0.7	4.6	8.2	34.0	1.1	5.6	11.3	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	9.7	0.6	25.1	0.7	4.4	4.9	32.1	0.6	4.2	17.5	100.0
Urban/Rural											
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	0.4	0.4	34.8	0.3	3.6	9.6	44.4	0.7	0.2	5.6	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	3.3	0.8	26.3	0.6	8.5	11.9	34.8	1.5	2.3	10.1	100.0
Rural Regions	5.5	1.1	24.7	0.6	7.1	11.1	32.4	1.3	3.6	12.7	100.0

	Government				Private						
	Health post	Primary health centre	Hospital	Others	Pharmacy	Clinic	Hospital	Others	Foreign	Not visited	Total
Nepal	**3.7**	**0.9**	**26.6**	**0.5**	**7.6**	**11.4**	**35.0**	**1.3**	**2.5**	**10.4**	**100.0**
Consumption Quintiles											
Poorest	6.9	0.7	25.6	0.7	11.2	9.6	23.8	1.8	3.7	16.1	100.0
Second	4.0	1.2	26.1	0.4	8.0	11.2	34.0	1.4	2.6	10.9	100.0
Third	3.8	0.7	30.4	0.5	7.8	10.4	31.5	1.3	2.1	11.6	100.0
Fourth	2.6	0.9	27.1	0.7	6.5	13.7	36.4	1.1	2.6	8.3	100.0
Richest	2.0	0.9	24.6	0.4	5.5	11.7	44.7	1.2	1.8	7.2	100.0
Poverty Status											
Poor	6.8	0.7	25.5	0.7	11.4	9.7	23.5	1.8	3.7	16.2	100.0
Non-poor	3.0	0.9	26.9	0.5	6.8	11.8	37.4	1.2	2.2	9.2	100.0

Table 7.10: Mean expenditure of last consultation in communicable disease (last 30 days)

	OPD / admission / inpatient	Outpatient / emergency	Laboratory	Imaging (x-ray, mri, ultra sound, etc.) cost	Medicine cost	Travel costs	Health equipment expenses	Other cost	Total cost
Nepal	**339.4**	**166.4**	**124.0**	**64.2**	**857.2**	**88.2**	**6.8**	**57.9**	**1,704.1**
Poor	170.8	96.8	53.7	45.4	696.1	71.8	18.1	31.2	1,184.1
Non-poor	379.8	183.1	140.9	68.7	895.8	92.1	4.1	64.2	1,828.8
Koshi	373.3	290.2	100.1	63.7	727.7	99.8	6.1	59.5	1,720.3
Poor	188.3	43.4	99.2	65.4	735.0	91.1	0.1	42.6	1,265.1
Non-poor	399.1	324.7	100.2	63.4	726.6	101.1	6.9	61.9	1,783.9
Madhesh	454.8	161.5	91.3	34.7	990.5	60.7	0.1	43.9	1,837.4
Poor	222.6	89.9	40.4	16.6	841.3	50.5	0.0	15.5	1,276.8
Non-poor	519.2	181.4	105.5	39.7	1,031.9	63.5	0.1	51.7	1,992.9
Bagmati	341.4	251.5	394.8	169.8	1,191.7	131.6	22.9	161.2	2,664.9
Poor	504.2	453.2	270.4	188.9	980.5	102.4	185.5	140.3	2,825.3
Non-poor	320.2	225.3	411.0	167.3	1,219.1	135.4	1.7	164.0	2,644.0
Gandaki	909.1	46.7	105.1	80.2	761.5	126.5	4.6	52.6	2,086.4
Poor	189.6	0.2	10.3	118.4	865.8	229.3	12.5	18.9	1,445.1
Non-poor	984.1	51.5	114.9	76.3	750.7	115.8	3.8	56.2	2,153.2

	OPD / admission / inpatient	Outpatient / emergency	Laboratory	Imaging (x-ray, mri. ultra sound, etc.) cost	Medicine cost	Travel costs	Health equipment expenses	Other cost	Total cost
Nepal	**339.4**	**166.4**	**124.0**	**64.2**	**857.2**	**88.2**	**6.8**	**57.9**	**1,704.1**
Lumbini	77.5	51.2	45.8	33.5	685.8	64.8	1.2	19.4	979.2
Poor	37.3	28.1	12.6	28.5	472.1	50.1	0.0	15.3	644.0
Non-poor	90.1	58.5	56.3	35.1	752.9	69.4	1.5	20.7	1,084.5
Karnali	406.1	260.1	41.8	37.4	739.3	167.2	16.4	36.0	1,705.5
Poor	298.2	261.8	6.5	23.3	766.7	184.3	20.1	39.8	1,604.6
Non-poor	443.7	259.5	54.1	42.3	729.7	161.2	15.1	34.7	1,740.4
Sudurpaschim	52.5	146.0	61.0	52.5	694.5	58.1	13.0	32.9	1,110.5
Poor	34.3	9.5	23.7	25.2	541.3	34.6	0.0	17.3	686.0
Non-poor	61.4	212.9	79.2	66.0	769.6	69.6	19.4	40.5	1,318.6

Table 7.11: Mean expenditure of last consultation in non-communicable diesease

	OPD / admission / inpatient	Outpatient / emergency	Laboratory	Imaging (x-ray, mri. ultra sound, etc.) cost	Medicine cost	Travel costs	Health equipment expenses	Other cost	Total cost
Nepal	**8,385.4**	**2,593.1**	**1,329.1**	**1,158.7**	**10,539.9**	**1,569.1**	**221.6**	**1,894.5**	**27,691.3**
Poor	7,098.5	1,878.3	826.5	998.0	7,986.8	1,477.8	125.7	738.3	21,130.0
Non-poor	8,629.5	2,728.7	1,424.4	1,189.2	11,024.2	1,586.4	239.8	2,113.8	28,936.1
Koshi	10,506.4	2,314.4	1,103.6	1,073.3	10,129.4	1,300.9	155.5	891.9	27,475.3
Poor	11,354.4	508.0	1,526.3	1,791.8	8,580.0	1,764.4	1.0	1,610.9	27,136.9
Non-poor	10,368.6	2,607.9	1,034.9	956.6	10,381.1	1,225.6	180.5	775.1	27,530.3
Madhesh	7,840.0	1,469.1	784.7	662.6	8,238.3	706.3	78.6	3,327.6	23,107.3
Poor	2,821.2	1,591.1	491.9	435.2	5,963.0	596.1	27.7	744.3	12,670.4
Non-poor	9,227.4	1,435.3	865.6	725.5	8,867.3	736.8	92.7	4,041.7	25,992.3
Bagmati	10,662.0	1,397.9	2,828.5	1,554.6	15,863.8	1,580.1	336.0	3,570.6	37,793.5
Poor	9,634.0	958.2	1,398.9	1,558.4	7,982.8	1,841.3	32.5	258.2	23,664.3
Non-poor	10,752.5	1,436.7	2,954.4	1,554.3	16,557.6	1,557.1	362.7	3,862.2	39,037.5
Gandaki	9,860.8	3,304.1	1,338.9	1,255.5	8,434.8	1,527.5	311.6	765.8	26,799.1
Poor	11,483.0	736.0	1,282.7	516.8	9,671.2	1,615.6	617.2	1,629.5	27,552.0

	OPD / admission / inpatient	Outpatient / emergency	Laboratory	Imaging (x-ray, mri, ultra sound, etc.) cost	Medicine cost	Travel costs	Health equipment expenses	Other cost	Total cost
Nepal	**8,385.4**	**2,593.1**	**1,329.1**	**1,158.7**	**10,539.9**	**1,569.1**	**221.6**	**1,894.5**	**27,691.3**
Non-poor	9,733.3	3,506.0	1,343.3	1,313.5	8,337.7	1,520.6	287.6	697.9	26,740.0
Lumbini	5,533.4	5,086.9	784.4	862.0	10,299.6	1,595.4	197.4	598.0	24,957.1
Poor	9,169.5	4,094.7	682.0	619.6	10,810.4	1,555.9	166.2	246.5	27,344.8
Non-poor	4,696.4	5,315.3	807.9	917.7	10,182.0	1,604.5	204.6	679.0	24,407.5
Karnali	5,220.4	2,435.8	408.2	793.6	7,887.2	3,062.3	78.2	749.5	20,635.2
Poor	1,788.4	899.7	208.2	511.5	5,425.6	2,094.7	29.0	533.4	11,490.5
Non-poor	5,987.2	2,779.0	452.9	856.6	8,437.2	3,278.5	89.2	797.8	22,678.3
Sudurpaschim	7,895.4	1,710.7	1,485.4	2,421.6	8,696.0	3,034.5	478.5	1,767.0	27,489.0
Poor	6,485.1	1,331.6	730.2	1,894.9	6,876.5	2,156.0	355.4	885.3	20,715.1
Non-poor	8,368.1	1,837.7	1,738.5	2,598.1	9,305.8	3,328.9	519.7	2,062.5	29,759.5

Table 7.12: Percentage of population by source of treatment expenditure for non-communicable diesease

	Self-savings	Selling assets	Loan	Insurance	Subsidy	Other
Poor	13.5	25.0	28.9	6.8	42.5	20.7
Non-poor	86.5	75.0	71.1	93.2	57.5	79.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Koshi	15.8	5.3	16.7	28.4	11.3	36.8
Poor	1.9	4.1	4.2	1.6	4.4	7.4
Non-poor	14.0	1.2	12.5	26.8	6.9	29.4
Madhesh	18.9	42.5	26.4	0.3	32.0	18.2
Poor	3.4	7.4	8.4	0.0	23.4	3.6
Non-poor	15.6	35.1	18.0	0.3	8.6	14.6
Bagmati	22.0	12.2	8.6	18.7	16.2	12.5
Poor	1.4	3.3	2.3	1.1	4.0	3.7
Non-poor	20.6	8.9	6.3	17.6	12.2	8.7
Gandaki	8.6	3.6	4.7	15.3	10.5	11.5
Poor	0.6	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.0	1.1
Non-poor	8.1	3.6	3.8	14.0	10.5	10.5
Lumbini	21.5	18.0	21.9	24.0	17.0	9.2
Poor	3.7	6.4	6.8	1.2	5.0	1.1
Non-poor	17.8	11.6	15.1	22.7	12.0	8.1
Karnali	4.9	11.5	9.1	6.8	8.8	6.5
Poor	0.9	3.9	1.8	0.0	3.6	1.6

	Self-savings	Selling assets	Loan	Insurance	Subsidy	Other
Non-poor	4.0	7.7	7.3	6.8	5.2	4.9
Sudurpaschim	8.3	7.0	12.7	6.6	4.2	5.3
Poor	1.9	0.0	4.5	1.6	2.1	2.2
Non-poor	6.4	7.0	8.2	5.0	2.1	3.2

Table 7.13: Percentage of population by source of treatment expenditure for communicable diseases

	Self-savings	Selling assets	Loan	Insurance	Subsidy	Other
Poor	18.7	16.5	32.3	7.9	27.6	39.6
Non-poor	81.3	83.5	67.7	92.1	72.4	60.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Koshi	16.3	6.3	13.7	35.0	5.8	31.3
Poor	2.0	0.0	2.3	4.7	0.0	6.6
Non-poor	14.3	6.3	11.4	30.3	5.8	24.8
Madhesh	27.0	62.3	30.3	1.1	0.8	20.2
Poor	5.8	9.9	7.8	0.0	0.0	10.8
Non-poor	21.2	52.4	22.6	1.1	0.8	9.4
Bagmati	15.0	3.9	14.3	19.9	18.1	5.7
Poor	1.6	0.0	6.0	0.0	3.6	1.7
Non-poor	13.4	3.9	8.4	19.9	14.4	4.0
Gandaki	7.2	8.4	3.6	7.2	12.8	16.5
Poor	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.5	4.5
Non-poor	6.6	8.4	1.8	7.2	10.3	12.0
Lumbini	22.5	6.4	15.2	13.1	28.1	16.0
Poor	5.2	0.0	6.2	3.2	7.2	10.3
Non-poor	17.3	6.4	9.0	9.9	20.9	5.7
Karnali	3.9	10.0	8.9	15.9	30.2	7.1
Poor	0.9	4.9	2.2	0.0	11.6	2.4
Non-poor	3.0	5.1	6.7	15.9	18.6	4.6
Sudurpaschim	8.2	2.8	14.0	7.7	4.4	3.3
Poor	2.6	1.7	6.0	0.0	2.7	3.3
Non-poor	5.6	1.2	8.0	7.7	1.7	0.0

Table 7.14: Percentage of population by type of disability

	Disability Type 1	Disability Type 2	Disability Type 3	Disability Type 4
Nepal	**8.1**	**3.5**	**1.8**	**0.5**
Poor	9.1	4.6	2.6	0.9
Non-poor	7.8	3.3	1.5	0.4
Koshi	5.0	2.5	1.5	0.7
Poor	7.4	3.7	3.1	1.8

	Disability Type 1	Disability Type 2	Disability Type 3	Disability Type 4
Nepal	**8.1**	**3.5**	**1.8**	**0.5**
Non-poor	4.5	2.2	1.1	0.5
Madhesh	6.2	3.0	1.6	0.4
Poor	6.5	4.2	1.7	0.3
Non-poor	6.1	2.7	1.6	0.4
Bagmati	8.6	3.8	1.6	0.4
Poor	8.4	5.0	2.5	0.6
Non-poor	8.6	3.6	1.5	0.4
Gandaki	10.5	5.1	2.5	0.6
Poor	11.7	8.3	4.8	1.3
Non-poor	10.3	4.7	2.2	0.5
Lumbini	9.4	3.4	1.7	0.8
Poor	11.1	4.0	2.5	1.5
Non-poor	8.9	3.2	1.5	0.5
Karnali	11.5	5.1	2.3	0.4
Poor	11.1	5.6	2.9	0.8
Non-poor	11.7	5.0	2.1	0.3
Sudurpaschim	10.1	4.2	2.2	0.5
Poor	10.7	5.1	3.3	0.6
Non-poor	9.8	3.8	1.6	0.4
Analytical Domains				
Koshi Urban	4.7	2.5	1.5	0.9
Koshi Rural	5.6	2.4	1.3	0.4
Madhesh Urban	5.7	2.9	1.6	0.4
Madhesh Rural	7.6	3.5	1.7	0.2
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	7.1	2.8	1.0	0.1
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	9.5	4.5	2.1	0.9
Bagmati Rural	11.5	5.7	2.5	0.4
Gandaki Urban	10.4	4.7	2.4	0.6
Gandaki Rural	10.8	6.0	2.8	0.6
Lumbini Urban	8.8	2.9	1.3	0.6
Lumbini Rural	10.3	4.0	2.3	1.0
Karnali Urban	11.5	5.0	2.1	0.4
Karnali Rural	11.6	5.3	2.5	0.5
Sudurpaschim Urban	10.1	4.1	2.3	0.5
Sudurpaschim Rural	10.1	4.4	2.0	0.4
Urban/Rural				
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	7.1	2.8	1.0	0.1
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	7.6	3.4	1.8	0.6
Rural Regions	9.2	4.1	2.0	0.5
Consumption Quintile				

	Disability Type 1	Disability Type 2	Disability Type 3	Disability Type 4
Nepal	**8.1**	**3.5**	**1.8**	**0.5**
Poorest	9.0	4.6	2.6	0.9
Second	8.4	3.5	1.9	0.6
Third	8.0	3.7	2.0	0.5
Fourth	7.4	2.9	1.2	0.3
Richest	7.4	3.0	1.1	0.3

Table 7.15: Percentage of population by type of disability and gender

	Disability Type 1	Disability Type 2	Disability Type 3	Disability Type 4
Nepal				
Male	7.92	3.77	1.87	0.53
Female	8.17	3.35	1.68	0.53
Koshi				
Male	5.50	2.74	1.67	0.78
Female	4.58	2.27	1.26	0.61
Madhesh				
Male	6.70	3.78	1.91	0.34
Female	5.70	2.37	1.38	0.39
Bagmati				
Male	7.98	3.62	1.39	0.36
Female	9.15	4.01	1.81	0.43
Gandaki				
Male	10.19	5.55	3.19	0.74
Female	10.77	4.72	1.97	0.54
Lumbini				
Male	9.04	3.50	1.60	0.63
Female	9.71	3.22	1.82	0.86
Karnali				
Male	11.45	5.19	2.22	0.61
Female	11.63	5.11	2.30	0.30
Sudurpaschim				
Male	9.16	4.14	2.54	0.53
Female	10.85	4.27	1.94	0.43

CHAPTER 8: MIGRATION

8.1 Introduction

Migration refers to people's geographical or spatial movement from one geographical unit to another to stay temporarily or permanently in a new location. It involves a change of the migrant's usual place of residence from the "place of origin" to the "place of destination". Migrants can move within the country (internal migration) or across national borders (international migration).

A migrant is a person who moves from one place to another, especially to find work or better living conditions. Migrants can move either within the country (internal migration) or across national borders (international migration). In this survey, the local level (Rural municipality or Municipality) has been considered as a unit of migration within the country. This chapter focuses more on internal and local-level migration and movements between municipalities.

8.2 Status of migrants

The summary statistics of the migration of the population from 2003/04 to 2022/23 are shown in Box 8.1. They highlight a slight increase in the overall internal migration rate from 36.9 percent in 2010/11 to 38.1 percent in 2022/23, with a significant gender variation. 49.6 percent of females compared to 25.0 percent of males were living in a place other than their place of birth in 2022/23 (Table 8.1).

The migration trends for males and females diverge significantly. The proportion of males that migrate internally has continued to decrease - starting over 50 percent in 2003/04, it reached 36.1 in 2010/11 and dropped to 25.0 percent in 2022/23. In contrast, the likelihood of females migrating has more than doubled over the period, rising from 21.6 percent in 2003/04 to 49.6 percent in 2022/23 (Box 8.1). This shift indicates a substantial change in the demographic composition of migrants, with females increasingly becoming the majority of the internal migrant population by 2022/23.

For provinces, Bagmati province stands out with the highest overall migrant population at 49.8 percent, as expected, driven by high female immigration rates. 57.5 percent of females in Bagmati are migrants (Table 8.1). Madhesh province also shows a significant gender difference, with 51.4 percent of females being migrants compared to only 6 percent among males. Sudurpaschim province has the lowest migrant percentage at 32.4 percent, again with a marked difference between females (41.2 percent) and males (20.9 percent).

The likelihood of being migrants among the non-poor population consistently has a higher percentage across all provinces. For instance, in Lumbini province, migrants account for 43.2 percent among the non-poor population, compared to only 22.1 percent among the poor. This trend is also pronounced in Koshi province, where 44.0 percent of non-poor individuals are migrants compared to 30.0 percent of poor individuals.

Kathmandu Valley urban has the highest number of immigrants; 60.2 percent of the population is immigrants, with a remarkably high female migration rate of 66.9 percent. In contrast, rural areas across all provinces show significantly lower in migration rates, with the lowest in Karnali rural at 16.8 percent, reflecting a wider national trend where rural migration (26.7 percent) lags behind urban migration (39.9 percent). Urban areas, excluding KVU, still show a considerable migrant presence at 39.9 percent, highlighting the draw of urban centres for migrants across the country.

8.3 Origin of migration: first out-migration from birthplace

NLSS-IV asks about the first outmigration from a place of birth. Among the migrant population, 29.5 percent of the population's first outmigration from their birthplace has been from rural areas, 5.1 percent from urban areas, and 3.5 percent from outside Nepal (Table 8.2). Bagmati has the highest proportion of migrants from rural areas at 40.1 percent, coupled with a notable 8.2 percent from urban areas. In contrast, Karnali province stands out with a high percentage of the population never having migrated (76.7 percent). Madhesh has the highest proportion of migrants from outside Nepal at 6.1 percent, indicating a stronger international migration pattern.

Kathmandu Valley urban shows a significant trend, with 47.3 percent of its migrant population originating from rural areas and only 39.8 percent never having migrated, the lowest non-migration rate. In contrast, rural areas in Bagmati have a high non-migration rate of 77.3 percent and only 19.7 percent from rural origins.

8.4 Reason for migration: first out-migration from birthplace

The primary reason for the first out-migration from birthplace in Nepal is marriage, accounting for 49.3 percent of the migrant population, followed by 'following the family' at 25.6 percent. Education and training motivate 7.3 percent of migrants, while 7.1 percent migrate for work. (Table 8.3)

Madhesh has the highest proportion among provinces, 87.3 percent, of its migrants moving for marriage, starkly contrasting to other areas. Bagmati, while still having a significant 33.1 percent of its migrants moving for marriage, shows a more diverse range of reasons, including 'looking for work' at 15.0 percent and education at 11.4 percent. Karnali province stands out with 48.3 percent of migrants moving for marriage, yet a notable 9.2 percent move for education.

Rural areas have a higher percentage of migration due to marriage at 68.4 percent, compared to urban areas (48.7 percent), excluding Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU). Urban areas outside KVU have more balanced reasons for migration, with 'following the family' at 27.0 percent and looking for work at 5.3 percent. The KVU stands out for its high percentage of migrants seeking work (18.9 percent) and education (13.7 percent), highlighting economic and educational opportunities.

8.5 Distribution of destination: from first out-migration from the birthplace

Table 8.4 shows that for each province, the proportion of the population that never migrated, and for those who migrated, their first destination (province) from their birthplace. It shows that the first out-migration from birthplace occurs mostly within the same province.

8.6 Ratio of in-migrant population to total population by sex

The ratio of the in-migrant population to the total population is 14.6, which is much higher for males at 18.8 compared to females at 10.8. Table 8.5 disaggregates it by province, analytical domains, urban/rural, and poverty status.

8.7 Origin of migration: last place before in-migration to current place

For those who have migrated more than once, i.e., after moving from their birthplace, the survey asks about the last place the migrant was at before moving to the current place.

Table 8.6 shows the distribution of those in-migrant population (who have in-migrated to the place of interview) by the type of the last place they came from labelled 'origin' in the table. 85 percent of the population did not in-migrate in this situation, 6 percent came from 'Outside Nepal', 5 percent from urban and 3.5 percent rural areas. Table 8.6 further disaggregates it by province, analytical domains, urban/rural, and poverty status.

8.8 Duration of living among in-migrants

In terms of duration of living/stay in the current place (place of interview) since moving from the last place, 41.2. percent of in-migrants have lived in their current location for 0-4 years, followed by 20.6 percent for 5-9 years, 13.6 percent for 10-14 years, and 24.5 percent for 15 or more years.

Poor in-migrants are more likely to have recently moved, with 47.8 percent having lived in their current location for 0-4 years, compared to 40.3 percent of non-poor in-migrants. Non-poor in-migrants have a higher percentage of long-term residence, with 25.3 percent living for 15 or more years, compared to 19.1 percent of poor in-migrants. These highlight economic factors influencing the stability and duration of migration.

8.9 Reason for in-migration to current place

The predominant reason for migrating from the last place of living/residence to the current place is "return home", accounting for 44.1 percent of the in-migrant population in the country (Table 8.8). This is followed by those who follow their family (16.5 percent), while other significant reasons include marriage (8.4 percent), looking for work (6.9 percent) and seeking an easier lifestyle (6.2 percent). Within the provinces Karnali and Sudurpaschim, there are remarkably high proportions of in-migrants returning home, with figures at 59.1 percent and 59.5 percent.

Box 8.1: Summary statistics of migration of population, 2003/04 - 2022/23			
Description	**Nepal Living Standards Survey**		
	2003/04	**2010/11**	**2022/23**
Percent of migrant population			
Both sexes	36.6	36.9	38.1
Males	50.1	36.1	25.0
Females	21.6	37.5	49.6
Percent of migrants from rural areas	81.5	81.2	29.5
Percent of migrants from urban areas	5.8	7.0	5.1
Percent of migrants from other countries	12.7	11.8	3.5
Reason for migration			
Family reason	75.2	79.4	74.9
Education/training	2.6	4.8	7.1
Looking for job	6.8	3.5	7.1
Easier lifestyle	11.6	7.0	4.4
Other reasons	3.8	4.2	4.5

Table 8.1: Percentage of migrant population by sex

	Male	Female	Total
Nepal	**25.0**	**49.6**	**38.1**
Province			
Koshi	31.1	50.9	41.6
Poor	18.1	41.2	30.0
Non-poor	33.9	52.9	44.0
Madhesh	6.0	51.4	29.7
Poor	3.3	43.7	25.2
Non-poor	6.8	53.8	31.1
Bagmati	41.9	57.5	49.8
Poor	28.9	44.7	37.1
Non-poor	43.7	59.4	51.7
Gandaki	29.1	49.0	39.7
Poor	26.2	39.7	33.4
Non-poor	29.5	50.3	40.6
Lumbini	26.1	48.1	38.0
Poor	11.0	31.0	22.1
Non-poor	30.8	53.8	43.2
Karnali	14.6	30.2	23.3
Poor	5.1	24.8	16.4
Non-poor	17.9	32.3	25.8
Sudurpaschim	20.9	41.2	32.4
Poor	12.9	32.4	24.4
Non-poor	24.8	46.0	36.5
Analytical Domains			
Koshi Urban	39.5	54.6	47.6
Koshi Rural	15.9	43.6	30.1
Madhesh Urban	7.4	51.9	30.4
Madhesh Rural	2.0	50.1	27.8
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	53.8	66.9	60.2
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	38.8	55.3	47.4
Bagmati Rural	9.1	35.0	22.7
Gandaki Urban	34.9	53.6	45.0
Gandaki Rural	16.9	38.7	28.4
Lumbini Urban	33.1	54.0	44.2
Lumbini Rural	15.4	39.8	29.0
Karnali Urban	21.6	34.6	28.8
Karnali Rural	6.2	25.1	16.8
Sudurpaschim Urban	27.6	45.1	37.5
Sudurpaschim Rural	8.7	34.0	22.9
Urban/Rural			
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	53.8	66.9	60.2
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	26.4	51.8	39.9
Rural Regions	11.0	40.0	26.7

Table 8.2: Distribution of migrant population by origin of migration

	Urban	Rural	Outside Country	Never Migrated	Total
Nepal	**5.1**	**29.5**	**3.5**	**61.9**	**100.0**
Province					
Koshi	4.9	33.3	3.4	58.4	100.0
Madhesh	5.0	18.6	6.1	70.3	100.0
Bagmati	8.2	40.1	1.6	50.2	100.0
Gandaki	4.5	32.5	2.7	60.3	100.0
Lumbini	3.4	30.7	4.0	62.0	100.0
Karnali	3.3	19.0	1.0	76.7	100.0
Sudurpaschim	4.1	26.0	2.2	67.6	100.0
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	6.5	37.5	3.6	52.4	100.0
Koshi Rural	1.8	25.3	3.0	69.9	100.0
Madhesh Urban	5.8	19.0	5.6	69.6	100.0
Madhesh Rural	2.8	17.4	7.6	72.2	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	11.4	47.3	1.5	39.8	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	6.0	39.3	2.1	52.6	100.0
Bagmati Rural	2.3	19.7	0.8	77.3	100.0
Gandaki Urban	5.2	36.6	3.1	55.0	100.0
Gandaki Rural	2.9	23.6	1.8	71.6	100.0
Lumbini Urban	3.8	36.6	3.9	55.8	100.0
Lumbini Rural	2.7	22.2	4.1	71.0	100.0
Karnali Urban	3.0	24.9	0.9	71.2	100.0
Karnali Rural	3.7	12.0	1.1	83.2	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	5.4	29.5	2.6	62.5	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	1.7	19.8	1.5	77.1	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	11.4	47.3	1.5	39.8	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	5.3	30.8	3.8	60.1	100.0
Rural Regions	2.5	20.7	3.5	73.3	100.0

Table 8.3: Distribution of migrant population by reason of migration

	Marriage	Follow the family	Other family reasons	Education/ Training	Looking for work	Start new job	Easier life-style	Other	Total
Nepal	**49.3**	**25.6**	**1.5**	**7.3**	**7.1**	**2.2**	**4.4**	**2.5**	**100.0**
Province									
Koshi	44.5	29.4	2.2	5.8	6.2	2.2	6.1	3.5	100.0
Madhesh	87.3	5.3	1.2	2.9	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	100.0
Bagmati	33.1	28.4	1.5	11.4	15.0	2.9	4.5	3.2	100.0
Gandaki	43.6	27.2	2.2	8.8	7.2	4.5	4.1	2.4	100.0
Lumbini	45.6	32.7	0.9	7.1	4.7	1.9	5.2	1.9	100.0
Karnali	48.3	27.4	1.8	9.2	2.5	1.2	5.8	3.9	100.0
Sudurpaschim	45.8	33.8	1.7	4.3	3.4	1.3	7.0	2.9	100.0
Analytical Domains									
Koshi Urban	37.8	33.4	2.2	7.0	6.4	2.6	7.2	3.4	100.0
Koshi Rural	64.6	17.5	2.2	2.3	5.4	0.9	2.9	4.1	100.0
Madhesh Urban	85.0	6.1	1.1	3.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.9	100.0
Madhesh Rural	94.6	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	27.5	28.9	1.0	13.7	18.9	2.8	4.2	3.0	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	34.9	31.0	2.6	8.9	9.6	3.5	5.6	3.9	100.0
Bagmati Rural	71.1	15.1	1.5	2.7	3.0	1.1	2.7	2.8	100.0
Gandaki Urban	40.4	27.5	2.2	9.6	8.2	5.0	4.5	2.7	100.0
Gandaki Rural	54.5	26.4	2.4	6.4	3.9	2.5	2.7	1.3	100.0
Lumbini Urban	40.6	34.5	0.4	9.0	5.8	2.1	5.6	2.0	100.0
Lumbini Rural	56.8	28.6	2.0	3.1	2.2	1.3	4.2	1.8	100.0
Karnali Urban	38.3	31.8	1.4	12.6	2.5	1.0	7.3	5.0	100.0
Karnali Rural	68.3	18.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	1.5	2.7	1.6	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	38.7	37.1	1.9	5.4	4.1	1.4	8.3	3.2	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	67.0	23.7	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.9	3.1	2.0	100.0
Urban/Rural									
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	27.5	28.9	1.0	13.7	18.9	2.8	4.2	3.0	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	48.7	27.0	1.6	7.3	5.3	2.4	5.1	2.6	100.0
Rural Regions	68.4	18.8	1.9	2.4	2.6	1.1	2.6	2.1	100.0

Table 8.4: Distribution of migrant population by first outmigration location

First destination (province) for migration from birthplace

	Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpas-chim	Abroad	Not migrat-ed	Total
Koshi	39.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	58.4	100.0
Madhesh	0.0	29.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	70.3	100.0
Bagmati	1.3	1.2	43.1	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.8	50.2	100.0
Gandaki	0.2	0.1	1.7	34.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	60.3	100.0
Lumbini	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.9	34.1	0.7	0.2	1.6	62.0	100.0
Karnali	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	21.7	0.1	0.5	76.7	100.0
Sudurpaschim	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	30.6	1.0	67.7	100.0
Poor	4.0	6.5	4.5	1.4	4.9	1.1	3.3	0.6	73.6	100.0
Non-poor	7.3	7.1	10.4	3.7	7.2	1.4	2.5	1.4	59.0	100.0

Table 8.5: Ratio of In-migrant population to total population by sex

	Male	Female	Total
Nepal	18.8	10.8	14.6
Province			
Koshi	19.1	13.3	16.0
Madhesh	10.8	2.7	6.6
Bagmati	18.0	14.4	16.2
Gandaki	26.1	16.0	20.7
Lumbini	23.5	12.0	17.2
Karnali	28.0	11.6	18.9
Sudurpaschim	20.0	10.2	14.5
Analytical Domains			
Koshi Urban	19.9	16.0	17.8
Koshi Rural	17.7	7.8	12.6
Madhesh Urban	10.3	3.1	6.6
Madhesh Rural	12.4	1.5	6.5
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	17.8	17.6	17.7
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	20.2	14.1	17.0
Bagmati Rural	14.8	5.8	10.0
Gandaki Urban	25.4	18.3	21.6
Gandaki Rural	27.5	11.0	18.8
Lumbini Urban	22.0	13.2	17.3
Lumbini Rural	25.8	10.3	17.1

	Male	Female	Total
Nepal	**18.8**	**10.8**	**14.6**
Karnali Urban	27.0	13.9	19.8
Karnali Rural	29.1	8.9	17.8
Sudurpaschim Urban	19.2	12.5	15.4
Sudurpaschim Rural	21.5	6.0	12.8
Urban/Rural			
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	17.8	17.6	17.7
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	18.3	11.5	14.7
Rural Regions	20.4	7.2	13.3
Poverty Status			
Poor	13.3	5.4	9.0
Non-poor	20.2	12.2	16.0

Table 8.6: Distribution of in-migrant population by origin of migration

	Urban	Rural	Outside Nepal	Not inmigrated	Total
Nepal	**5.0**	**3.5**	**6.0**	**85.4**	**100.0**
Koshi	4.9	5.1	6.1	84.0	100.0
Madhesh	2.2	0.9	3.5	93.4	100.0
Bagmati	9.3	3.2	3.6	83.8	100.0
Gandaki	5.9	6.2	8.6	79.3	100.0
Lumbini	4.6	4.3	8.3	82.8	100.0
Karnali	4.5	4.4	9.9	81.1	100.0
Sudurpaschim	2.9	3.3	8.3	85.5	100.0
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	6.2	5.8	5.8	82.2	100.0
Koshi Rural	2.3	3.7	6.6	87.4	100.0
Madhesh Urban	2.6	0.9	3.1	93.4	100.0
Madhesh Rural	1.1	0.8	4.7	93.5	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	11.7	2.9	3.1	82.3	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	8.5	4.5	4.0	83.0	100.0
Bagmati Rural	3.6	2.1	4.4	90.0	100.0
Gandaki Urban	6.9	7.2	7.5	78.4	100.0
Gandaki Rural	3.7	4.3	10.9	81.2	100.0
Lumbini Urban	5.6	4.5	7.2	82.7	100.0
Lumbini Rural	3.1	4.1	10.0	82.9	100.0
Karnali Urban	5.3	5.9	8.7	80.2	100.0
Karnali Rural	3.6	2.7	11.4	82.2	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	3.7	4.3	7.4	84.6	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	1.3	1.7	9.9	87.2	100.0
Urban/Rural					

	Urban	Rural	Outside Nepal	Not inmigrated	Total
Nepal	**5.0**	**3.5**	**6.0**	**85.4**	**100.0**
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	11.7	2.9	3.1	82.3	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	5.1	4.0	5.6	85.3	100.0
Rural Regions	2.6	2.8	7.9	86.7	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	1.9	1.7	5.4	91.0	100.0
Non-poor	5.8	4.0	6.1	84.0	100.0

Table 8.7: Distribution of in-migrant population by duration of living

	Years of living			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15 or more
Nepal	**41.2**	**20.6**	**13.6**	**24.5**
Province				
Koshi	35.7	24.6	15.9	23.8
Madhesh	52.8	17.6	12.5	17
Bagmati	41.1	20.9	13.7	24.4
Gandaki	36.1	20.9	12.4	30.6
Lumbini	38.9	21.5	13.9	25.7
Karnali	50.9	16.9	10.6	21.5
Sudurpaschim	44.9	15.5	13.6	26
Analytical Domains				
Koshi Urban	34.8	25.4	16	23.7
Koshi Rural	38	22.4	15.5	24.1
Madhesh Urban	56.2	14.9	11.7	17.2
Madhesh Rural	42.8	25.6	15.1	16.4
Kathmandu Valley urban(KVU)	42.9	18.9	13.8	24.5
Bagmati Urban(Except KVU)	39.3	24.9	13.7	22.1
Bagmati Rural	36.9	19.5	13.2	30.4
Gandaki Urban	36.6	21.3	13	29.1
Gandaki Rural	34.9	19.8	10.9	34.4
Lumbini Urban	38	21.7	13.1	27.2
Lumbini Rural	40.3	21.2	15	23.5
Karnali Urban	52.7	15.9	10.6	20.8
Karnali Rural	48.6	18.3	10.8	22.4
Sudurpaschim Urban	40.5	15.7	15.1	28.7
Sudurpaschim Rural	54.6	15.1	10.1	20.2
Urban/Rural				
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	42.9	18.9	13.8	24.5
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	40.8	21	13.7	24.5
Rural Regions	41.3	20.6	13.6	24.5

	Years of living			
	0-4	**5-9**	**10-14**	**15 or more**
Nepal	**41.2**	**20.6**	**13.6**	**24.5**
Poverty Status				
Poor	47.8	19.6	13.5	19.1
Non-poor	40.3	20.8	13.7	25.3

Table 8.8: Distribution of in-migrant population by reason of migration

	Marriage	Follow the family	Other family reasons	Education/ Training	Looking for job	Start new job	Start new business	Job transfer	Convlict	Easier lifestyle	Return home	Other
Nepal	**8.4**	**16.5**	**3.2**	**4.5**	**6.9**	**3.3**	**2.2**	**2.0**	**0.2**	**6.2**	**44.1**	**2.4**
Province												
Koshi	11.8	17.4	3	3.5	3.5	3.2	0.8	2.2	0	9.4	40.4	4.9
Madhesh	10.7	6.2	4.6	2.9	11.8	1.2	1.5	2.2	0.5	1.4	55.7	1.2
Bagmati	7.5	21.1	3.8	8.9	13.6	4.8	2.8	2.6	0.2	6.6	25.4	2.7
Gandaki	5.6	20.9	6.3	2.4	4.8	5.9	3.3	2.2	0.1	3.5	43.8	1.1
Lumbini	6.7	16.8	1.6	3.8	4.4	2.3	3	1.4	0	8.7	50.7	0.8
Karnali	10.4	10.8	1.5	3.7	3.2	1.8	1.1	2.4	0.7	2.4	59.1	3
Sudurpaschim	7.9	12.1	2.2	2.7	3.2	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.2	4.7	59.5	3.8
Analytical Domains												
Koshi Urban	11.9	20.1	3	4.5	3.6	3.7	0.6	2.2	0	11.2	34.4	4.7
Koshi Rural	11.5	10.1	2.9	0.7	3	1.8	1.3	2.3	0	4.6	56.6	5.2
Madhesh Urban	12.2	7.6	4.3	2.5	14.7	0.5	2	3	0.5	1.8	49.9	1
Madhesh Rural	6.1	2.3	5.5	4.2	3.3	3.6	0	0	0.4	0.3	72.7	1.7
Kathmandu Valley urban(KVU)	6.3	25.1	3.2	12.4	15.7	4.7	3.2	3.1	0.4	7	16.8	2.1
Bagmati Urban(Except KVU)	9.1	18.7	4.9	4.1	11.6	5.4	2.8	2.4	0	7.6	29.5	3.8
Bagmati Rural	9.2	6.6	3.5	4.4	8.3	3.5	0.9	0.4	0	1.5	59.1	2.5
Gandaki Urban	5.6	23.2	7	3.3	5.7	5.8	4.4	1.8	0.1	4.6	37.3	1.2
Gandaki Rural	5.7	15.1	4.6	0.3	2.8	6	0.7	3.2	0	0.7	60	0.9
Lumbini Urban	6.6	18.4	1.9	4.9	5	1.4	3.6	1.3	0	12	44.3	0.7
Lumbini Rural	6.9	14.3	1	2.2	3.5	3.6	2	1.5	0	3.9	60.1	1
Karnali Urban	10.7	14.2	1.1	5.5	3	2.6	1.2	3.8	1.2	3.9	48.6	4.3
Karnali Rural	10	6.4	2	1.3	3.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0	0.5	72.9	1.3
Sudurpaschim Urban	9.7	13.8	1.9	3.1	3.4	1.7	1	1.1	0.3	6.7	52.9	4.6
Sudurpaschim Rural	3.8	8.3	2.9	1.6	2.9	2.3	1.3	0.7	0	0.3	74	1.9
Urban/Rural												
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	6.3	25.1	3.2	12.4	15.7	4.7	3.2	3.1	0.4	7	16.8	2.1
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	9.2	17.4	3.5	4	6.6	3	2.4	2	0.2	7.9	41.1	2.7
Rural Regions	7.7	10.5	2.7	1.9	3.7	3.1	1.3	1.4	0	2.4	63.2	2.0

CHAPTER 9: ABSENTEES
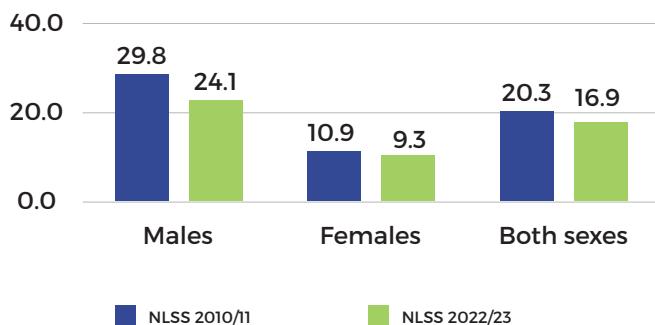
9.1 Introduction

NLSS-IV collected information on absentees. This section intends to provide a comprehensive picture of absentees in Nepal. In this survey, absentees are those who are not currently household members and are most likely to be household members in the future. This section describes the determinants of absentees, the location of the absentees and socio-demographic characteristics. This chapter presents data on absentee population disaggregated by sex, age group, province, and urban/rural domains.

9.2 Absentees as a proportion of the total population

Overall, the male absentee population significantly overshadows the female population, with 73.2 percent of absentees being male compared to 26.8 percent female (Table 9.1). This disparity continues across all age groups, provinces, and urban/rural areas.
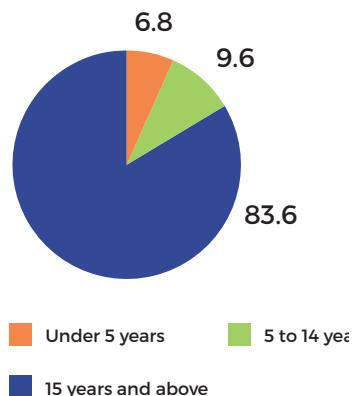
Figure 9.1: All ages absentees population, 2010/11 - 2022/23

The data for 2010/11 and 2022/23 indicate a declining trend in the proportion of absentees within the total population (including those residing abroad). Among the total population, the percentage of absentees in 2010/11 decreased from 20.3 to 16.9 percent in 2022/23 (Box 9.1). This decrease could be attributed to various factors, including improved economic conditions within the country or changes in migration patterns.

Looking at the age groups, the highest proportion of absentees falls within the 15-29 age group, followed by the 30-44 age group. While there are higher proportions of female absentees in the 0-4 and 5-14 age groups (Figure 9.2), the difference in proportions is still notable.

Figure 9.2: Percentage distribution of absentees with broad age group in NLSS, 2022/23

6.8

9.6

83.6

Under 5 years   5 to 14 yea

15 years and above

9.3 Absentees by place of current residence

In 2010/11, 56.9 percent of absentees were believed to be living within the country, while 43.1 percent were living outside the country. By 2022/23, this ratio had shifted to 48.4 percent within the country and 51.6 percent outside the country (Box 9.1). This shift shows a growing trend of international migration among Nepal's population, possibly driven by economic and employment opportunities abroad.

Looking at the urban/rural breakdown, urban areas (excluding Kathmandu Valley urban) have a considerably higher proportion of absentees believed to be living abroad (57.0 percent) compared to rural areas (38.0 percent). Kathmandu Valley urban again shows a distinct pattern with a significantly lower proportion of absentees living abroad (5.0 percent).
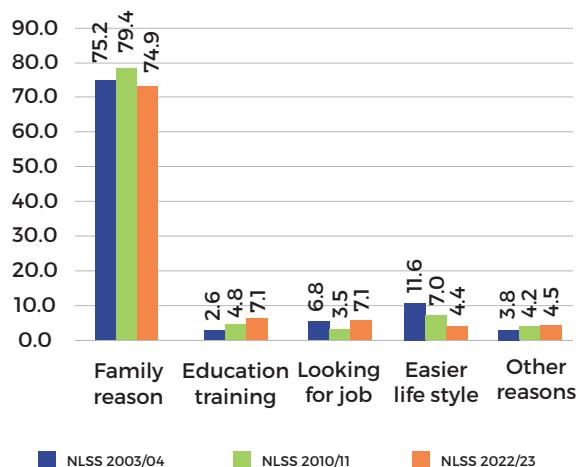
9.4 Absentees by reason

Table 9.3 shows the reasons behind the absentee population in Nepal. Primary reasons for absence are "working" (58.6 percent) followed by "study" (22.4 percent) and "family" (16.4 percent). This suggests that economic factors, such as working, studying, and family obligations, are the leading causes of absenteeism.

While the "working" reason is consistent across different regions, the "family" and "other" categories exhibit some regional variations. Kathmandu Valley urban stands out with a significantly higher proportion of absentees citing "working" (35.3 percent) (Table 9.3) as their reason, while the "family" reason is less prominent. This might reflect the economic opportunities available in the urban centres.

On the other hand, rural areas demonstrate a higher proportion of absentees mentioning "family" (28.0 percent) as their reason for absence, potentially indicating a greater role in family-related obligations.

Figure 9.2: Absentees by reason, 2003/04-2022/23

Box 9.1: Summary statistics of absenteeism of population, 2003/04 - 2022/23

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	2003/04	**2010/11**	**2022/23**
Absentees (all ages) as a percentage of total population (including absentees abroad)			
Both sexes	-	20.3	16.9
Males	-	29.8	24.1
Females	-	10.9	9.3
Absentees as a percentage of total population (including absentees abroad)			
Under five years	-	11.2	6.8
5-14 years		11.1	9.6
15 years and above	-		83.6
Percentage of absentees (all ages) by place of current residence			
Within Nepal		56.9	48.4
Outside Nepal		43.1	51.6

Table 9.1: Distribution and Proportion of absentee population by sex

	Distribution of Absentee			Proportion of Absentee to Total Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nepal	**73.2**	**26.8**	**100**	**24.1**	**9.3**	**16.9**
Province						
Koshi	69	31	100	22.4	10.4	16.5
Madhesh	86.7	13.3	100	21.5	3.7	13.1
Bagmati	64	36	100	19.2	11.4	15.4
Gandaki	71	29	100	28.6	12.5	20.8
Lumbini	78.5	21.5	100	25.2	7.2	16.4
Karnali	73.3	26.7	100	30	11.1	20.6
Sudurpaschim	68.4	31.6	100	34.2	15.7	24.9
Analytical Domains						
Koshi Urban	69.8	30.2	100	21.7	9.3	15.5
Koshi Rural	67.8	32.2	100	23.7	12.3	18.3
Madhesh Urban	87	13.1	100	20.8	3.5	12.7
Madhesh Rural	85.9	14.1	100	23.6	4.2	14.3
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	63.4	36.6	100	10.7	6.6	8.7
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	67.5	32.5	100	23.8	12	18.1
Bagmati Rural	60.9	39.1	100	32.7	21.9	27.4
Gandaki Urban	71.1	28.9	100	26.7	11.3	19.2
Gandaki Rural	70.8	29.2	100	32.3	15.1	24.3
Lumbini Urban	79.6	20.4	100	22.3	6.1	14.4
Lumbini Rural	77.4	22.6	100	29.4	8.8	19.2
Karnali Urban	76.2	23.8	100	30.7	10.2	20.8
Karnali Rural	69.9	30.1	100	29	12.2	20.4
Sudurpaschim Urban	67.2	32.8	100	34.9	16.8	25.8
Sudurpaschim Rural	70.9	29.1	100	33	13.6	23.3
Urban/Rural						
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	63.4	36.6	100	10.7	6.6	8.7
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	74.9	25.1	100	24	8.5	16.5
Rural Regions	72	28	100	28.3	11.6	20.2
Age groups when leaving HH						
Total	100	100	100			
0-4	5.3	11.0	6.8			
5-14	8.3	13.2	9.6			
15-29	56.1	57.9	56.6			
30-44	25.6	14.4	22.6			
45-64	4.5	2.8	4.0			
65 or more	0.2	0.8	0.4			

Table 9.2: Distribution of absentee population by current location

	Living inside Nepal	Living outside Nepal	Total
Nepal	**100**	**100**	**100**
Poor	10.8	16.2	13.6
Non-poor	89.2	83.8	86.4
Province			
Koshi	17.8	13.9	15.8
Madhesh	16.2	17.2	16.7
Bagmati	20.8	15.9	18.3
Gandaki	11.5	10.1	10.8
Lumbini	16	20.5	18.3
Karnali	7.2	5.9	6.6
Sudurpaschim	10.5	16.4	13.6
Analytical Domains			
Koshi Urban	9.5	9.7	9.6
Koshi Rural	8.3	4.2	6.2
Madhesh Urban	11.1	12.9	12.1
Madhesh Rural	5.1	4.3	4.7
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	1.8	8.1	5
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	8.5	4.9	6.6
Bagmati Rural	10.6	2.9	6.6
Gandaki Urban	6.1	7.2	6.7
Gandaki Rural	5.4	3	4.1
Lumbini Urban	8.2	10.3	9.3
Lumbini Rural	7.8	10.1	9
Karnali Urban	3.9	3.3	3.6
Karnali Rural	3.4	2.6	3
Sudurpaschim Urban	6.5	11.8	9.2
Sudurpaschim Rural	4.1	4.7	4.4
Urban/Rural			
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	1.8	8.1	5
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	53.7	60.1	57
Rural Regions	44.5	31.8	38

	Living inside Nepal	Living outside Nepal	Total

Table 9.3: Distribution of absentee population by reason of absence

		Reason for absense				
	Total Absentee	Family	Study	Working	Others	Total
Nepal	**16.9**	**16.4**	**22.4**	**58.6**	**2.6**	**100**
Province						
Koshi	16.5	15.9	21.4	58.4	4.3	100
Madhesh	13.1	13	20.3	65.4	1.3	100
Bagmati	15.4	19.4	28.4	50.1	2.2	100
Gandaki	20.8	17.5	23.6	56	2.9	100
Lumbini	16.4	10.5	20.3	66.7	2.5	100
Karnali	20.6	12	27.7	56.5	3.7	100
Sudurpaschim	24.9	25.9	17.7	54.1	2.3	100
Analytical Domains						
Koshi Urban	15.5	13.6	19.2	63.2	4	100
Koshi Rural	18.3	19.6	24.9	50.8	4.7	100
Madhesh Urban	12.7	12.5	20.6	66	0.9	100
Madhesh Rural	14.3	14.3	19.6	63.9	2.2	100
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	8.7	9.5	35.3	53.4	1.8	100
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	18.1	20.6	24.9	52.1	2.4	100
Bagmati Rural	27.4	25.7	26.6	45.5	2.2	100
Gandaki Urban	19.2	17.1	20.6	59.5	2.8	100
Gandaki Rural	24.3	18.2	28.4	50.5	2.9	100
Lumbini Urban	14.4	9.4	19.3	69.4	1.9	100
Lumbini Rural	19.2	11.6	21.4	63.9	3.1	100
Karnali Urban	20.8	9.3	27	60.1	3.6	100
Karnali Rural	20.4	15.2	28.5	52.3	3.9	100
Sudurpaschim Urban	25.8	29.7	14.7	53.1	2.5	100
Sudurpaschim Rural	23.3	17.9	24.1	56.1	1.9	100
Urban/Rural						
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	8.7	9.5	35.3	53.4	1.8	100
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	16.5	16.2	20.1	61.3	2.4	100
Rural Regions	20.2	17.4	24.3	55.3	3	100

CHAPTER 10: AGRICULTURE

10.1 Introduction

NLSS-IV incorporated an agriculture module to collect information on land holding and farming activities (land owned, land share cropped/rented/mortgaged-in, increase/decrease in holding area), production and use of crops, expenditure on agricultural input (including seeds/seedlings, fertilisers, 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.

This chapter presents statistics on structural aspects of the agricultural sector in Nepal, focusing on agricultural holding. An agricultural holding is an economic unit of agricultural production under single management, including all livestock and poultry and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production, without regard to title, legal form, or size. Some of the characteristics of agriculture holders are presented in this chapter. An agriculture holder is a person in the holding who exercises management control over the agricultural operations of the holding. The agriculture holder may or may not be the same person as the household head.

In the last 12 years since NLSS-III, agriculture has changed significantly. The percentage of households operating agricultural holdings and the average size of operated land has decreased. Among the farmers, the share of small farmers has increased. A summary of these critical indicators is presented in Box 10.1.

Box 10.1: Selected agricultural indicators, 1995/96 – 2022/23				
Description	**Nepal Living Standards Survey**			
	1995/96	**2003/04**	**2010/11**	**2022/23**
Agricultural households (percentage of total house-holds)	83.1	77.5	73.9	60.3
Percentage of irrigated land area	39.6	54.3	54.4	49.4
Average size of agricultural land (in hectares)	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.4
Average number of parcels	3.8	3.1	2.9	2.8
Holdings operating less than 0.5 hectares (percentage of total holdings)	40.1	44.8	52.7	88.5
Percentage of holdings operating on 'renting-in-land' only	4.8	7.3	5.4	18.4
Percentage of holdings growing main paddy	76.0	76.1	72.3	64.3
Percentage of holdings growing summer vegetables	35.6	60.8	68.8	39.3
Percentage of holdings with cattle	73.5	66.6	64.2	37.8
Percentage of holdings with poultry birds	49.9	52.7	53.6	43.9

The percentage of agriculture households has gradually decreased, continuously dropping since 1995 and dropping from 73.9 percent in 2010/11 to 60.3 percent in 2022/23. This indicates that primary livelihood shifted away from agriculture. Similar is the case with the average size of agricultural land, which has also declined consistently, from 1.1 hectares in 1995/96 to just 0.4 hectares in 2022/23. On the other hand, the proportion of holdings operating less than 0.5 hectares has been increasing consistently, from 40.1 percent in 1995/96 to 57.1 percent in 2022/23. This trend indicates fragmentation of landholdings, resulting in potential challenges for efficient agricultural practices and difficulties in achieving economies of scale.

While paddy cultivation remains prevalent, the percentage of holdings growing main paddy has declined, indicating a shift towards other crops. The percentage of holdings growing summer vegetables has fluctuated over the years, indicating potential changes in market demands and agricultural practices.

Fewer agriculture households are keeping livestock in 2022/23. The percentage of holdings with cattle has significantly declined, from 73.5 percent in 1995/96 to 37.8 percent in 2022/23. This indicates a sharp decline in livestock farming, potentially due to factors like changing market conditions or urbanisation.

10.2 Characteristics of Agriculture Household Head

The agricultural household head refers to the person (male or female) in the household who has primary authority and responsibility for household and managing agricultural activities and is acknowledged as head by other household members. Most households in Nepal are farm households, and about 60 percent of the total households are agriculture households. Among them, more than one-third of agriculture households are female-headed (Table 10.1).

About 67 percent of agricultural household heads are literate, which is slightly lower than the literacy rate of all household heads in the country. The literacy rate of the agricultural household head is the lowest in Madhesh province (56.6 percent) and the highest in Gandaki province (77.1 percent). The literacy rate of agriculture household heads increases sharply from 54.2 percent in the bottom household consumption quintile to 83 percent in the top quintile.

The median age of females in a female-headed household in the country is 40 years compared to 46 years for agricultural household heads in the country.

10.3 Distribution of Agriculture Household (Holding)

Out of the total households in the country, 60.3 percent of households are engaged in agricultural activities (Table 10.1). When examined by province, the percentages vary significantly, with Karnali (82.2

percent) and Sudurpaschim province (81.6 percent) having the highest proportions, while Bagmati has the lowest at 41.6 percent. Rural areas generally have a higher percentage of agricultural households than urban areas. Bagmati Rural has 90.2 percent, whereas Bagmati Urban (excluding Kathmandu Valley urban) has 56.2 percent. Kathmandu Valley urban has the lowest percentage among all categories at 16.5 percent. The poorest quintile has the highest percentage of agricultural households at 73.9 percent, which steadily decreases with higher consumption quintile, with the richest quintile having only 42.2 percent. Additionally, households categorised as poor are more likely to be engaged in agriculture (73.9 percent) compared to non-poor households (57.6 percent) (Table 10.1). Rural areas, poorer households, and Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces have a higher proportion of households engaged in land and livestock agriculture. Urban areas, households with higher consumption quintiles, and Bagmati province have a higher proportion of non-agricultural households.

10.4 Land Ownership

Table 10.10 shows data on land ownership in Nepal, categorised by ownership type (single or joint) and the sex of the single owner. Across Nepal, 96.4 percent of land is sole ownership of the household/ household head/members, with the remaining 3.6 percent in joint ownership. Among those owned solely, 75.8 percent are male-owned and 24.2 percent female-owned.

Karnali province has the highest percentage of single land ownership (99.1 percent), with the lowest in Bagmati province (92.2 percent). Male ownership predominates in all provinces, with the highest male ownership in Karnali (85.8 percent) and the lowest in Madhesh province (67.3 percent).

Urban and rural distinctions reveal that rural areas have a slightly higher rate of single ownership (96.6 percent) than urban regions (96.7 percent). In urban areas, Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU) has the highest joint ownership rate at 10.4 percent, while in rural areas, the highest male ownership is in Karnali Rural (86.6 percent).

The data shows a predominant trend of male-dominated single land ownership across different regions, urban and rural areas, consumption quintiles, and poverty statuses in Nepal.

10.5 Land Fragmentation and Farm Size

Small-scale landholdings are prevalent in Nepal, especially in urban areas and among households from higher consumption quintiles, while rural areas and poorer households tend to have more varied land sizes (Table 10.4). Most agriculture households (57.5 percent) possess less than 0.1 hectare of land. Bagmati province (70.7 percent) and Madhesh province (66.5 percent) have the highest percentages of small (0.1 ha) landholders, while Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces exhibit more diverse land

distributions, with significant proportions of households holding between 0.25 and 1.0 ha. Urban areas, particularly Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU), predominantly have small landholdings (92.6 percent with less than 0.1 ha), whereas rural areas show a broader range of land sizes. Regarding consumption quintiles, the poorest households are more likely to have larger land sizes than the richest, who primarily have smaller landholdings. Similarly, poor households have a slightly lower percentage of very small landholdings than non-poor households.

Average number of parcels per agricultural household in Nepal is 2.8 (Table 10.3). Karnali province has the highest 4.1 parcels per household, followed by Sudurpaschim and Lumbini province, with three parcels. Koshi and Bagmati provinces have the smallest average number of parcels, 2.1 and 2.4, respectively.

Rural areas generally have more parcels per household than urban areas. Karnali province's rural households have 4.9 parcels on average, the highest among all domains, while urban areas like Koshi province urban and Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU) have the lowest average number of parcels (1.9).

10.6 Land Tenure

Rural areas and poorer households tend to own more land, while households in higher consumption quintiles and urban areas show more practice of land renting activities. Table 10.5 shows the distribution of households that own agricultural land, rent out, and rent-in. Renting out means the household has rented the land out to someone, and rent-in means they are working on others' land. About 63.6 percent of households own their agricultural land, 17.9 percent of households have rented out, and 18.4 percent of households are renting in. Among the provinces, Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces have the highest percentages of land ownership at 84.5 percent and 84.3 percent, respectively. In contrast, Bagmati and Madhesh provinces have the lowest land ownership rates at 52.0 percent and 51.2 percent, respectively, but higher renting-out (23.3 percent and 23.6 percent).

Rural areas exhibit higher land ownership compared to urban areas. Rural areas in Karnali and Sudurpaschim province have very high ownership (94.5 percent and 91.7 percent respectively), with lower renting-out (7.9 percent and 6.8 percent). Urban areas, especially in Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU), have the lowest land ownership at 32.1 percent and the highest renting-out rate at 38.8 percent. When considering consumption quintiles, the poorest households have a relatively high land ownership rate at 66.0 percent and the highest renting-in rate at 25.8 percent. The richest quintile has the lowest renting-in rate at 9.5 percent, despite a substantial land ownership rate of 60.0 percent. Interestingly, the richest quintile also has the highest renting-out rate at 35.0 percent, indicating a more active engagement in land leasing.

10.7 Major Crops

Table 10.7 shows diverse agricultural practices in Nepal, reflecting economic and socio-cultural variations in crop cultivation. It highlights the prominence of staple crops like paddy, wheat, and summer maize across different provinces and urban\rural areas alongside the cultivation of various vegetables and other crops.

Main paddy is the most widely cultivated crop, with 64.3 percent of households cultivating it, followed by summer maize (51.3 percent) and wheat (48.1 percent). In Koshi province, a significant proportion of households grow summer maize (56.5 percent) and millet (24.3 percent) apart from main paddy (53.7%), while in Madhesh province, main paddy (78.6 percent) and wheat (69.4 percent) are dominant. Bagmati province has high cultivation of summer maize (69.8 percent), main paddy (59 percent) and millet (31.0 percent), whereas Gandaki province shows a substantial percentage of households growing summer maize (74.6 percent), main paddy (57.4 percent) and millet (49.0 percent). In Lumbini, main paddy (67.3 percent) and mustard (65.5 percent) are prominent, with Karnali and Sudurpaschim province focusing significantly on wheat (86.5 percent and 86.1 percent, respectively), with notable summer maize cultivation in Karnali province (81.0 percent).

10.8 Improved Seeds

Table 10.8 outlines the usage of improved seed varieties across various crops in Nepal. Overall, 28.4 percent of households use improved seeds. For specific crops, improved seeds are observed in main paddy (54.4 percent) and early paddy (49.9 percent), with winter potatoes also showing a high used rate at 59.8 percent (Table 10.9). Wheat and spring/winter maize also have considerable usage of improved seeds, with 38.4 percent and 42.8 percent, respectively. Leguminous crops like green gram (35.3 percent) and grass pea (41.5 percent) show moderate use of improved seeds, whereas crops such as lentils (20.0 percent) and cowpea (19.7 percent) have lower percentages. Mustard seed has 15.6 percent, while other oilseeds like linseed (26.6 percent) and groundnut (20.5 percent) are also significant. Vegetable crops show a significant use rate, with winter vegetables at 49.8 percent and summer vegetables at 41.8 percent.

10.9 Use of Fertiliser

Table 10.16 shows variation in fertiliser usage, with certain provinces like Madhesh and urban areas like KVU having higher percentages of fertiliser use across various crops than rural areas and provinces like Karnali and Gandaki. Additionally, households with higher consumption quintiles use more fertilisers across most crops.

Around 57.4 percent of households use fertilisers for main Paddy, the highest among all crops, while the lowest usage is for millet at 6.0 percent (Table 10.17). 33.8 percent of households use fertilisers for

wheat, 29.9 percent for summer maize, 2.2 percent for summer potato, 19.6 percent for winter potato, 11.4 percent for mustard, 9.2 percent for summer vegetables, 13.1 percent for winter vegetables, and 4.2 percent for lentil respectively.

10.10 Livestock and Poultry

Table 10.14 shows agricultural households in Nepal that own various types of livestock and poultry. Goat ownership is the highest at around 61.0 percent, followed by poultry at 43.9 percent, cattle at 37.8 percent, and buffalo at 33.5 percent. Pigs, sheep, and other livestock have lower ownership rates at 10.8 percent, 2.1 percent, and 1.3 percent, respectively.

Agriculture households of the Koshi province have cattle (61.0 percent) and goats (66.5 percent), while Madhesh province has the highest buffalo ownership (34.0 percent) and significant goat ownership (63.2 percent). Agriculture households of the Bagmati and Gandaki provinces show balanced ownership of buffalo, poultry, and goats, with Gandaki province having particularly high buffalo ownership (48.9 percent). Lumbini and Sudurpaschim provinces also have considerable livestock ownership, especially for goats and poultry. Karnali province stands out with the highest cattle ownership (68.6 percent) and a notable presence of sheep (14.0 percent).

Urban areas (excluding the Kathmandu Valley urban) show significant ownership of goats (60.4 percent) and poultry (41.5 percent), whereas rural areas exhibit higher ownership across all livestock types, particularly cattle (42.9 percent) and goats (65.1 percent). In the Kathmandu Valley urban, poultry ownership is the highest at 31.6 percent.

Ownership patterns across consumption quintiles reveal that poorer households tend to have higher livestock ownership, particularly cattle (46.6 percent) and goats (62.5 percent). Conversely, households with higher consumption quintiles have lower ownership rates, although goats remain relatively common (50.5 percent).

Table 10.1: Selected Characteristics of agriculture household

	Percent-age of all agriculture HHs	Percentage of HHs with land	Percentage of female headed among agri HHs	Percentage of female headed all HHs	Md age of female headed HHs	Average household size of agri HHS	Average household size of all HH	Literacy of agri HHs head	Literacy of all HHs head
Nepal	**60.3**	**56.1**	**35.0**	**37.1**	**40.0**	**4.3**	**4.0**	**67.2**	**72.0**
Province									
Koshi	60.8	52.9	29.3	34.3	44.0	4.1	3.8	72.7	75.1
Madhesh	58.2	51.3	27.5	31.4	38.0	5.1	4.8	56.6	57.7
Bagmati	41.6	39.7	29.2	32.1	45.0	3.9	3.6	65.5	77.8
Gandaki	63.5	61.1	44.6	46.9	43.0	3.6	3.4	77.1	80.8

	Percent-age of all agriculture HHs	Percentage of HHs with land	Percentage of female headed among agri HHs	Percentage of female headed all HHs	Md age of female headed HHs	Average household size of agri HHS	Average household size of all HH	Literacy of agri HHs head	Literacy of all HHs head
Nepal	**60.3**	**56.1**	**35.0**	**37.1**	**40.0**	**4.3**	**4.0**	**67.2**	**72.0**
Lumbini	67.5	65.2	40.7	42.8	39.0	4.3	4.0	71.3	76.0
Karnali	82.2	81.4	41.4	42.0	35.0	4.2	4.0	67.5	70.5
Sudurpaschim	81.6	77.0	40.5	42.1	40.0	4.4	4.2	61.2	64.0
Analytical Domains									
Koshi Urban	51.2	42.2	32.8	38.0	44.0	4.1	3.8	75.0	78.5
Koshi Rural	79.5	73.8	24.8	27.2	45.0	4.0	3.9	69.9	68.4
Madhesh Urban	55.2	48.2	29.1	32.1	38.0	5.0	4.8	58.7	59.9
Madhesh Rural	67.2	60.6	23.7	29.5	38.0	5.4	4.9	51.5	51.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	16.5	15.4	22.8	30.0	45.0	4.4	3.7	78.4	86.9
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	56.2	53.3	33.6	37.2	44.0	3.8	3.6	65.4	73.6
Bagmati Rural	90.2	87.6	27.9	29.8	43.0	3.7	3.5	58.7	58.2
Gandaki Urban	54.7	52.5	43.7	47.5	44.0	3.6	3.5	79.8	83.9
Gandaki Rural	82.2	79.5	45.9	45.6	41.0	3.5	3.4	73.2	74.2
Lumbini Urban	55.5	52.5	38.6	41.8	39.0	4.4	4.0	72.4	79.4
Lumbini Rural	85.7	84.5	42.8	44.3	40.0	4.3	4.1	70.2	70.7
Karnali Urban	73.5	72.5	44.9	44.9	35.0	4.1	3.8	67.0	72.2
Karnali Rural	93.4	92.8	37.9	38.3	35.0	4.3	4.1	67.9	68.3
Sudurpaschim Urban	76.2	70.5	42.4	44.4	42.0	4.5	4.1	63.8	67.1
Sudurpaschim Rural	92.0	89.5	37.4	37.8	35.0	4.4	4.3	57.0	58.0
Urban/Rural									
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	16.5	15.4	22.8	30.0	45.0	4.4	3.7	78.4	86.9
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	57.3	52.2	36.2	39.2	40.0	4.3	4.0	68.3	72.9
Rural Regions	83.1	79.7	34.3	35.9	40.0	4.2	4.1	64.9	64.5
Consumption Quintiles									
Poorest	73.9	70.3	35.6	36.4	38.0	5.0	4.9	54.2	52.9
Second	71.0	67.2	33.5	36.5	40.0	4.6	4.4	60.9	62.2
Third	64.1	59.6	33.7	35.2	40.0	4.3	4.1	69.3	72.0
Fourth	58.1	52.8	36.1	39.3	41.0	4.0	3.8	71.2	76.3
Richest	42.2	38.7	36.4	37.7	43.0	3.3	3.2	83.0	88.2
Poverty Status									
Poor	73.9	70.3	35.5	36.3	38.0	5.0	4.9	54.5	53.0
Non-poor	57.6	53.3	34.9	37.3	41.0	4.1	3.8	70.5	75.8

Table 10.2: Percentage of Agriculture Households by Type

	Non-Agricul-ture HHs	Agriculture HHs Livestock only	Agriculture HHs Land only	Agriculture HHs having Both	Total
Nepal	**39.7**	**4.1**	**17.3**	**38.8**	**100.0**
Province					
Koshi	39.2	7.9	11.5	41.4	100.0
Madhesh	41.8	6.9	23.4	27.9	100.0
Bagmati	58.4	1.9	13.3	26.5	100.0
Gandaki	36.5	2.4	18.3	42.8	100.0
Lumbini	32.5	2.3	23.1	42.1	100.0
Karnali	17.8	0.8	12.9	68.5	100.0
Sudurpaschim	18.4	4.6	15.1	61.9	100.0
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	48.8	9.0	10.3	31.9	100.0
Koshi Rural	20.5	5.7	13.9	59.9	100.0
Madhesh Urban	44.8	7.0	24.1	24.1	100.0
Madhesh Rural	32.8	6.7	21.3	39.2	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	83.5	1.1	11.4	4.0	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	43.8	2.8	14.4	38.9	100.0
Bagmati Rural	9.8	2.6	16.7	70.9	100.0
Gandaki Urban	45.3	2.2	18.6	33.8	100.0
Gandaki Rural	17.8	2.8	17.7	61.8	100.0
Lumbini Urban	44.5	3.0	20.6	31.9	100.0
Lumbini Rural	14.3	1.2	26.9	57.6	100.0
Karnali Urban	26.5	1.0	11.0	61.5	100.0
Karnali Rural	6.6	0.6	15.3	77.5	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	23.8	5.7	17.8	52.7	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	8.0	2.5	10.0	79.5	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	83.5	1.1	11.4	4.0	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	42.7	5.2	17.8	34.4	100.0
Rural Regions	16.9	3.4	18.8	60.9	100.0
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	26.1	3.6	19.9	50.4	100.0
Second	29.0	3.8	19.8	47.4	100.0
Third	35.9	4.4	16.8	42.8	100.0

	Non-Agriculture HHs	Agriculture HHs Livestock only	Agriculture HHs Land only	Agriculture HHs having Both	Total
Nepal	**39.7**	**4.1**	**17.3**	**38.8**	**100.0**
Fourth	41.9	5.3	15.4	37.4	100.0
Richest	57.8	3.5	15.9	22.8	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	26.1	3.6	20.0	50.3	100.0
Non-poor	42.4	4.2	16.8	36.5	100.0

Table 10.3: Selected characteristics of owned agriculture land

	Type of Land			Type of Irrigation		Main Source of Irrigation						
	Upland	Lowland	Irrigated Land	Sea-sonal	Year Round	River/Lake/Pond (Gravity)	River/Lake/Pond (Pumped)	Deep Well/Tubewell	Mixed	Oth-er	Average size of agri-land	Average number of par-cels
Nepal	**49.0**	**51.0**	**49.4**	**26.2**	**73.8**	**38.2**	**16.8**	**41.4**	**0.7**	**2.9**	**0.4**	**2.8**
Province												
Koshi	50.4	49.6	52.1	32.7	67.3	45.7	13.9	35.3	0.5	4.6	0.5	2.1
Madhesh	8.9	91.1	86.0	13.3	86.7	10.6	11.8	74.0	0.6	3.0	0.2	2.6
Bagmati	57.7	42.3	39.7	32.7	67.3	63.3	19.9	10.9	1.0	5.0	0.3	2.4
Gandaki	66.9	33.1	32.7	60.5	39.5	85.3	3.7	3.1	2.4	5.6	0.4	2.9
Lumbini	45.6	54.4	49.5	25.1	74.9	20.5	31.7	47.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	3.0
Karnali	76.3	23.7	28.1	35.6	64.4	80.2	14.5	1.4	0.4	3.4	0.4	4.1
Sudurpaschim	49.9	50.1	51.0	14.5	85.5	44.8	6.6	46.8	1.0	0.9	0.4	3.0
Analytical Domains												
Koshi Urban	45.1	54.9	55.9	35.0	65.0	43.6	14.3	37.2	0.5	4.5	0.5	1.9
Koshi Rural	56.0	44.0	48.1	29.8	70.2	48.4	13.4	33.0	0.5	4.7	0.5	2.4
Madhesh Urban	9.8	90.2	84.6	12.7	87.3	10.8	11.8	74.6	0.1	2.7	0.2	2.6
Madhesh Rural	6.7	93.3	89.6	14.9	85.1	10.1	11.9	72.4	1.8	3.8	0.2	2.6
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	49.3	50.7	39.4	41.1	58.9	57.9	21.4	12.3	1.1	7.4	0.3	1.9
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	54.6	45.4	44.7	28.4	71.6	56.1	21.0	17.2	1.4	4.2	0.3	2.5
Bagmati Rural	66.6	33.4	34.8	31.8	68.2	77.0	17.2	1.3	0.4	4.1	0.4	2.7
Gandaki Urban	61.8	38.2	37.7	55.8	44.2	85.0	3.0	4.5	2.7	4.8	0.4	2.7

	Type of Land			Type of Irrigation		Main Source of Irrigation					Average size of agri-land	Average number of parcels
	Upland	Lowland	Irrigated Land	Seasonal	Year Round	River/Lake/Pond (Gravity)	River/Lake/Pond (Pumped)	Deep Well/Tubewell	Mixed	Other		
Nepal	**49.0**	**51.0**	**49.4**	**26.2**	**73.8**	**38.2**	**16.8**	**41.4**	**0.7**	**2.9**	**0.4**	**2.8**
Gandaki Rural	74.5	25.5	25.3	70.7	29.3	85.8	5.2	0.0	1.7	7.3	0.5	3.2
Lumbini Urban	37.3	62.7	52.8	29.8	70.2	22.6	32.4	44.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.8
Lumbini Rural	52.9	47.1	46.6	20.3	79.7	18.4	30.9	49.4	0.0	1.2	0.5	3.3
Karnali Urban	72.5	27.5	31.2	35.5	64.5	84.1	9.3	2.2	0.1	4.2	0.3	3.3
Karnali Rural	79.1	20.9	25.8	35.7	64.3	76.8	19.0	0.7	0.7	2.8	0.5	4.9
Sudurpaschim Urban	39.8	60.2	60.8	12.3	87.7	35.7	3.7	58.9	0.5	1.1	0.3	2.7
Sudurpaschim Rural	62.8	37.2	38.5	18.9	81.1	63.3	12.4	22.0	1.9	0.3	0.4	3.5
Urban/Rural												
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	49.3	50.7	39.4	41.1	58.9	57.9	21.4	12.3	1.1	7.4	0.3	1.9
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	41.4	58.6	55.6	25.4	74.6	35.2	15.2	46.4	0.6	2.6	0.4	2.6
Rural Regions	57.9	42.1	43.1	26.2	73.8	41.1	18.8	36.3	0.8	3.0	0.4	3.1
Consumption Quintiles												
Poorest	57.0	43.0	39.4	26.4	73.6	40.2	19.6	36.9	0.5	2.9	0.3	2.8
Second	53.4	46.6	45.0	27.0	73.0	37.4	17.9	41.1	0.7	3.0	0.4	2.8
Third	49.5	50.5	48.2	25.2	74.8	39.2	14.8	42.3	1.0	2.7	0.4	2.7
Fourth	46.1	53.9	54.3	25.1	74.9	36.8	16.5	43.2	0.6	2.9	0.4	2.7
Richest	41.5	58.5	57.6	27.2	72.8	38.1	16.3	41.9	0.6	3.1	0.4	2.7
Poverty Status												
Poor	56.9	43.1	39.6	26.3	73.7	40.2	19.4	37.1	0.5	2.8	0.3	2.8
Non-poor	47.4	52.6	51.6	26.2	73.8	37.9	16.4	42.1	0.7	2.9	0.4	2.7

Table 10.4: Distribution of agriculture household by holding size

	Less than 0.1ha	0.10-0.25 ha	0.25-0.50 ha	0.50-1.0 ha	1.0-2.0 ha	2 ha and over	Total
Nepal	29.5	27.6	23.7	13.0	5.2	1.0	100.0
Province							
Koshi	29.4	21.0	24.0	16.5	7.7	1.3	100.0
Madhesh	42.5	33.5	18.3	5.1	0.7	0.0	100.0

	Less than 0.1ha	0.10-0.25 ha	0.25-0.50 ha	0.50-1.0 ha	1.0-2.0 ha	2 ha and over	Total
Bagmati	29.7	30.0	23.7	12.5	4.0	0.2	100.0
Gandaki	18.6	26.5	32.4	15.9	5.8	0.7	100.0
Lumbini	30.9	26.9	20.5	10.9	8.0	2.8	100.0
Karnali	13.9	27.7	33.0	19.8	5.1	0.6	100.0
Sudurpaschim	25.7	27.2	24.2	18.0	4.3	0.5	100.0
Analytical Domains							
Koshi Urban	37.7	19.2	22.8	12.3	7.4	0.6	100.0
Koshi Rural	19.0	23.3	25.7	21.8	8.1	2.2	100.0
Madhesh Urban	45.6	32.6	18.1	3.2	0.4	0.0	100.0
Madhesh Rural	34.8	35.5	18.8	9.7	1.2	0.0	100.0
Kathmandu Valley Urban(KVU)	55.1	32.9	9.3	1.2	1.5	0.0	100.0
Bagmati Urban(Except KVU)	30.1	27.2	23.7	14.0	4.5	0.5	100.0
Bagmati Rural	15.8	31.3	31.2	16.9	4.7	0.0	100.0
Gandaki Urban	21.5	27.2	31.5	14.2	5.1	0.5	100.0
Gandaki Rural	14.5	25.4	33.7	18.5	6.9	1.1	100.0
Lumbini Urban	37.8	27.0	19.0	8.4	5.5	2.3	100.0
Lumbini Rural	24.0	26.9	22.1	13.3	10.5	3.2	100.0
Karnali Urban	17.8	34.4	29.6	14.1	3.7	0.5	100.0
Karnali Rural	9.9	21.0	36.4	25.6	6.5	0.7	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	34.6	27.5	15.9	18.0	3.9	0.2	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	11.8	26.9	37.3	17.8	5.0	1.1	100.0
Urban/Rural							
Kathmandu Valley Urban (KVU)	55.1	32.9	9.3	1.2	1.5	0.0	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	35.3	27.5	21.6	10.6	4.2	0.7	100.0
Rural Regions	19.9	27.3	27.6	17.0	6.8	1.5	100.0
Consumption Quintiles							
Poorest	28.7	29.2	25.6	12.0	4.0	0.5	100.0
Second	25.7	29.6	24.2	13.4	5.5	1.6	100.0
Third	29.3	25.2	25.6	13.5	5.3	1.1	100.0
Fourth	31.6	27.0	21.8	13.8	5.1	0.7	100.0
Richest	33.1	27.0	20.9	11.8	6.0	1.2	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	28.6	29.2	25.5	12.0	4.1	0.5	100.0
Non-poor	29.8	27.2	23.2	13.2	5.4	1.2	100.0

Table 10.5: Percentage of households with owned land, renting-out and renting-in

	Percentage of HHs with owned agri land	Percentage of HHs renting-out land	Percentage of HHs renting-in land
Nepal	**63.6**	**17.9**	**18.4**
Province			
Koshi	59.1	18.4	18.9

	Percentage of HHs with owned agri land	Percentage of HHs renting-out land	Percentage of HHs renting-in land
Nepal	**63.6**	**17.9**	**18.4**
Madhesh	51.2	23.6	20.1
Bagmati	52.0	23.3	13.5
Gandaki	73.8	13.3	23.5
Lumbini	73.9	16.0	18.0
Karnali	84.5	8.8	14.7
Sudurpaschim	84.3	14.2	24.2
Analytical Domains			
Koshi Urban	50.6	23.0	16.2
Koshi Rural	75.7	12.3	24.2
Madhesh Urban	48.9	26.6	18.5
Madhesh Rural	58.1	16.3	24.8
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	32.1	38.8	7.8
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	62.7	17.0	19.0
Bagmati Rural	91.9	14.7	20.7
Gandaki Urban	69.0	16.1	21.6
Gandaki Rural	83.9	8.2	27.6
Lumbini Urban	62.4	20.5	16.6
Lumbini Rural	91.4	11.2	20.1
Karnali Urban	76.7	9.7	14.1
Karnali Rural	94.5	7.9	15.4
Sudurpaschim Urban	80.4	18.6	23.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	91.7	6.8	26.4
Urban/Rural			
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	32.1	38.8	7.8
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	60.0	20.2	18.3
Rural Regions	82.8	11.4	22.7
Consumption Quintiles			
Poorest	66.0	8.1	25.8
Second	68.1	8.9	23.6
Third	63.0	11.0	21.7
Fourth	62.5	21.5	15.5
Richest	60.0	35.0	9.5
Poverty Status			
Poor	65.9	8.1	25.9
Non-poor	63.1	19.9	16.9

Table 10.6: Percentage of households cultivating selected crops by parcel

	Main Paddy	Wheat	Summer Maize	Millet	Summer Potato	Winter Potato	Mustard	Summer Veg	Winter Veg	Onion	Garlic	Soyabean	Lentil
Nepal	**47.8**	**37.2**	**35.7**	**13.4**	**4.1**	**16.6**	**20.1**	**17.1**	**19.1**	**13.8**	**16.8**	**8.9**	**12.0**
Province													
Koshi	43.1	10.0	44.9	18.5	7.6	23.3	16.8	20.4	21.9	14.5	20.4	4.5	6.5

	Main Paddy	Wheat	Summer Maize	Millet	Summer Potato	Winter Potato	Mustard	Summer Veg	Winter Veg	Onion	Garlic	Soyabean	Lentil
Nepal	**47.8**	**37.2**	**35.7**	**13.4**	**4.1**	**16.6**	**20.1**	**17.1**	**19.1**	**13.8**	**16.8**	**8.9**	**12.0**
Madhesh	78.0	57.6	4.5	0.1	0.4	8.5	9.8	3.8	6.8	8.0	5.1	0.1	21.1
Bagmati	40.3	14.2	55.2	22.5	5.6	16.6	18.9	27.4	29.0	17.1	22.5	9.6	1.7
Gandaki	34.2	6.5	53.6	31.3	3.4	16.5	13.0	25.9	26.6	15.6	20.0	10.6	2.2
Lumbini	52.1	44.2	31.6	4.6	2.6	19.3	35.4	18.5	20.4	13.2	16.6	4.4	19.0
Karnali	25.0	49.9	39.5	15.4	7.5	12.4	13.7	14.7	11.5	12.3	16.1	18.7	11.3
Sudurpaschim	44.9	67.0	33.8	16.2	4.4	17.5	18.7	11.0	17.9	17.6	19.5	23.7	12.7
Analytical Domains													
Koshi Urban	44.0	7.0	42.3	14.0	7.0	25.0	21.5	21.8	22.2	14.5	20.5	3.7	7.6
Koshi Rural	42.2	12.9	47.4	22.7	8.1	21.7	12.3	19.1	21.5	14.5	20.3	5.2	5.5
Madhesh Urban	76.5	55.0	4.8	0.1	0.3	9.0	8.1	4.4	7.6	8.9	5.1	0.1	20.2
Madhesh Rural	81.4	63.4	3.8	0.2	0.5	7.5	13.6	2.4	5.2	6.1	5.1	0.2	23.2
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	43.2	24.8	38.4	0.7	4.5	17.1	16.9	37.2	39.8	19.0	30.7	15.6	0.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	44.3	10.8	51.8	20.2	4.3	16.0	23.0	24.9	26.0	16.4	20.8	6.8	3.3
Bagmati Rural	35.1	13.6	64.9	33.0	7.2	16.9	15.4	26.5	28.1	17.0	21.3	10.3	0.6
Gandaki Urban	39.6	5.8	53.1	28.6	0.2	18.9	16.5	27.4	28.3	15.6	19.4	10.0	2.7
Gandaki Rural	27.5	7.4	54.1	34.6	7.3	13.4	8.7	23.9	24.3	15.7	20.7	11.4	1.7
Lumbini Urban	63.8	43.8	24.9	0.8	2.0	20.4	43.2	17.2	21.1	13.6	16.1	1.2	22.4
Lumbini Rural	42.1	44.5	37.4	7.8	3.2	18.3	28.7	19.6	19.9	12.8	17.0	7.2	16.0
Karnali Urban	30.3	55.1	42.2	12.4	4.1	16.5	16.3	13.9	12.4	15.8	18.1	20.2	16.5
Karnali Rural	21.2	46.1	37.6	17.7	9.9	9.4	11.8	15.2	10.9	9.8	14.6	17.6	7.5
Sudurpaschim Urban	53.3	67.0	31.4	14.1	2.1	20.8	23.1	11.4	20.4	19.4	21.2	20.7	13.6
Sudurpaschim Rural	34.8	67.0	36.6	18.6	7.2	13.4	13.4	10.6	15.1	15.4	17.5	27.3	11.5
Urban/Rural													
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	43.2	24.8	38.4	0.7	4.5	17.1	16.9	37.2	39.8	19.0	30.7	15.6	0.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	54.8	37.5	31.4	10.4	2.5	17.7	23.0	16.1	18.9	14.2	16.1	7.1	14.0
Rural Regions	40.4	37.4	40.3	17.4	5.9	15.3	17.2	17.4	18.3	13.1	16.9	10.7	10.3
Consumption Quintiles													
Poorest	44.9	47.5	38.1	15.5	5.1	14.5	18.6	14.9	16.1	12.5	15.1	12.8	11.0
Second	47.2	40.9	37.2	16.2	3.7	15.3	17.9	15.0	16.8	12.7	16.2	10.4	12.4
Third	49.4	36.1	34.7	13.3	4.4	16.1	20.1	16.7	19.8	13.6	17.2	7.4	12.8
Fourth	46.9	31.3	35.4	11.8	3.3	18.8	21.3	18.9	21.3	15.1	17.6	7.7	12.1
Richest	51.1	27.5	32.5	9.3	4.2	18.8	23.7	21.4	22.3	15.5	18.3	5.6	11.6

Table 10.7: Percentage of households cultivating selected crops

	Main Paddy	Wheat	Summer Maize	Millet	Summer Potato	Winter Potato	Mustard	Summer Veg	Winter Veg	Onion	Garlic	Soyabean	Lentil
Nepal	**64.3**	**48.1**	**51.3**	**20.8**	**7.8**	**39.3**	**35.8**	**39.3**	**44.2**	**34.4**	**41.7**	**14.4**	**23.0**
Province													
Koshi	53.7	13.3	56.5	24.3	10.5	43.1	26.7	35.7	38.5	27.3	39.0	6.2	10.8
Madhesh	78.6	69.4	7.4	0.3	0.8	17.7	16.1	8.3	13.6	17.3	10.8	0.3	33.5
Bagmati	59.0	23.0	69.8	31.0	8.1	30.3	31.7	51.8	55.2	36.4	47.8	17.6	3.5
Gandaki	57.4	12.6	74.6	49.0	6.0	41.4	24.9	62.6	63.9	39.9	51.5	20.5	5.0
Lumbini	67.3	61.3	51.1	8.9	7.1	53.5	65.5	50.2	55.6	38.6	48.1	7.8	39.2
Karnali	54.0	86.5	81.0	32.4	19.1	43.3	38.2	45.9	38.9	45.1	58.7	39.5	33.0
Sudurpaschim	72.5	86.1	49.1	23.9	10.6	49.9	40.0	31.3	50.9	50.7	56.6	36.9	31.6
Analytical Domains													
Koshi Urban	50.8	8.5	49.5	16.8	7.0	41.6	30.2	34.7	35.8	24.2	35.7	4.3	11.9
Koshi Rural	57.4	19.4	65.2	33.7	14.8	44.9	22.5	36.8	42.0	31.2	43.1	8.5	9.5
Madhesh Urban	75.4	66.0	8.4	0.2	0.6	18.4	14.1	9.3	14.6	18.6	10.3	0.2	31.4
Madhesh Rural	86.5	77.9	4.8	0.4	1.2	15.9	20.9	5.7	11.0	14.0	12.1	0.6	38.7
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	54.6	33.6	49.7	1.1	5.1	24.0	25.3	52.0	55.0	30.7	46.9	22.3	0.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	68.5	19.7	68.3	30.0	7.6	31.3	38.6	49.9	54.3	37.6	48.2	14.4	7.2
Bagmati Rural	51.3	20.7	81.9	48.0	10.1	32.6	28.1	53.6	56.2	38.1	47.8	18.4	1.5
Gandaki Urban	64.3	11.1	71.6	41.8	0.6	45.4	29.6	63.5	64.8	37.7	47.1	19.7	5.4
Gandaki Rural	47.6	14.7	78.8	59.1	13.8	35.8	18.2	61.2	62.8	43.1	57.7	21.6	4.3
Lumbini Urban	76.9	55.7	41.9	2.2	4.4	52.5	70.8	43.5	52.3	36.8	43.4	2.8	40.2
Lumbini Rural	57.9	66.7	60.2	15.4	9.7	54.4	60.4	56.9	58.9	40.5	52.7	12.7	38.3
Karnali Urban	58.0	86.3	77.2	25.5	9.5	48.0	38.1	37.2	35.4	47.5	54.8	36.1	39.3
Karnali Rural	50.0	86.8	84.9	39.5	28.8	38.4	38.4	54.8	42.5	42.7	62.7	42.9	26.6
Sudurpaschim Urban	78.0	83.5	38.8	16.1	5.2	53.6	45.7	28.8	51.3	50.3	54.8	27.4	31.2
Sudurpaschim Rural	63.7	90.1	65.3	36.1	19.2	44.1	30.9	35.3	50.3	51.4	59.5	51.9	32.3
Urban/Rural													
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	54.6	33.6	49.7	1.1	5.1	24.0	25.3	52.0	55.0	30.7	46.9	22.3	0.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	68.7	46.4	43.6	14.9	4.3	39.4	37.4	34.8	41.1	32.9	37.4	10.7	24.7
Rural Regions	59.3	51.5	61.8	30.2	12.6	40.3	34.6	44.3	47.5	36.7	47.1	18.7	22.6
Consumption Quintiles													

	Main Paddy	Wheat	Summer Maize	Millet	Summer Potato	Winter Potato	Mustard	Summer Veg	Winter Veg	Onion	Garlic	Soyabean	Lentil
Nepal	**64.3**	**48.1**	**51.3**	**20.8**	**7.8**	**39.3**	**35.8**	**39.3**	**44.2**	**34.4**	**41.7**	**14.4**	**23.0**
Poorest	64.2	60.3	52.2	24.1	9.6	35.7	32.8	35.4	37.9	31.4	37.5	18.3	21.6
Second	64.9	53.4	53.8	24.8	8.0	38.1	32.4	37.8	42.0	34.1	42.7	16.7	25.6
Third	66.6	45.9	51.4	22.0	8.6	38.8	36.6	39.2	46.5	34.4	44.2	13.6	24.9
Fourth	62.2	42.6	50.9	17.9	6.1	43.1	38.1	40.9	47.5	36.5	41.9	12.6	21.9
Richest	63.6	36.4	47.7	13.8	6.4	40.9	40.1	43.9	47.4	35.7	42.4	9.9	20.5

Table 10.8: Percentage of harvesting crops by purpose and type of seed used (Location).

	Purpose of harvesting crops			Types of seed used		
	For own use only	For sale	Total	Improved seed	Not improved seed	Total
Nepal	**94.8**	**5.2**	**100.0**	**28.4**	**71.6**	**100.0**
Province						
Koshi	91.6	8.4	100.0	30.4	69.6	100.0
Madhesh	92.5	7.5	100.0	58.0	42.0	100.0
Bagmati	91.8	8.2	100.0	29.0	71.0	100.0
Gandaki	97.1	2.9	100.0	21.0	79.0	100.0
Lumbini	96.1	3.9	100.0	33.6	66.4	100.0
Karnali	96.1	3.9	100.0	13.3	86.7	100.0
Sudurpaschim	96.7	3.3	100.0	15.1	84.9	100.0
Analytical Domains						
Koshi Urban	91.8	8.2	100.0	33.6	66.4	100.0
Koshi Rural	91.4	8.6	100.0	26.9	73.1	100.0
Madhesh Urban	93.1	6.9	100.0	59.0	41.0	100.0
Madhesh Rural	91.1	8.9	100.0	55.6	44.4	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	88.0	12.0	100.0	42.0	58.0	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	92.5	7.5	100.0	29.4	70.6	100.0
Bagmati Rural	92.7	7.3	100.0	23.2	76.8	100.0
Gandaki Urban	97.3	2.7	100.0	24.6	75.4	100.0
Gandaki Rural	96.8	3.2	100.0	16.6	83.4	100.0
Lumbini Urban	95.8	4.2	100.0	36.5	63.5	100.0
Lumbini Rural	96.3	3.7	100.0	31.2	68.8	100.0
Karnali Urban	96.2	3.8	100.0	16.9	83.1	100.0
Karnali Rural	95.9	4.1	100.0	10.0	90.0	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	96.0	4.0	100.0	19.4	80.6	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	97.7	2.3	100.0	9.2	90.8	100.0
Urban/Rural						

	Purpose of harvesting crops			Types of seed used		
	For own use only	For sale	Total	Improved seed	Not improved seed	Total
Nepal	**94.8**	**5.2**	**100.0**	**28.4**	**71.6**	**100.0**
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	88.0	12.0	100.0	42.0	58.0	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	94.9	5.1	100.0	31.8	68.2	100.0
Rural Regions	95.1	4.9	100.0	23.9	76.1	100.0
Consumption Quintiles						
Poorest	96.0	4.0	100.0	23.8	76.2	100.0
Second	95.1	4.9	100.0	26.0	74.0	100.0
Third	95.4	4.6	100.0	27.6	72.4	100.0
Fourth	93.8	6.2	100.0	31.7	68.3	100.0
Richest	93.7	6.3	100.0	33.2	66.8	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	96.0	4.0	100.0	23.8	76.2	100.0
Non-poor	94.6	5.4	100.0	29.5	70.5	100.0

Table 10.9: Percentage of harvesting crops by purpose and seed used (Crop).

	For own use only	For sale	Total	Improved seed	Not improved seed	Total
Nepal	**94.8**	**5.2**	**100**	**28.4**	**71.6**	**100**
Early paddy	88.8	11.2	100	49.9	50.1	100
Main paddy	94.5	5.5	100	54.4	45.6	100
Upland paddy	98.8	1.2	100	4.5	95.5	100
Wheat	95.9	4.1	100	38.4	61.6	100
Spring/winter maize	91.5	8.5	100	42.8	57.2	100
Summer maize	95.8	4.2	100	26.4	73.6	100
Millet	98.3	1.7	100	3.8	96.2	100
Barley	98.6	1.4	100	6.1	93.9	100
Buckwheat	97.5	2.5	100	7.2	92.8	100
Other cereals	98.0	2.0	100	2.7	97.3	100
Soybeans	98.1	1.9	100	5.8	94.2	100
Black gram	97.4	2.6	100	6.0	94.0	100
Red gram	98.7	1.3	100	28.5	71.5	100
Grass pea	96.8	3.2	100	41.5	58.5	100
Lentil	95.8	4.2	100	20.0	80.0	100
Gram	97.2	2.8	100	10.5	89.5	100
Pea	96.2	3.8	100	16.2	83.8	100
Green gram	98.8	1.2	100	35.3	64.7	100
Coarse gram	97.3	2.7	100	4.0	96.0	100
Cow pea	96.2	3.8	100	19.7	80.3	100
Other legumes	94.6	5.4	100	11.3	88.7	100

	For own use only	For sale	Total	Improved seed	Not improved seed	Total
Nepal	**94.8**	**5.2**	**100**	**28.4**	**71.6**	**100**
Winter potato	94.6	5.4	100	59.8	40.2	100
Summer potato	90.2	9.8	100	34.5	65.5	100
Sweet potato	99.4	0.6	100	2.6	97.4	100
Colocasia	96.3	3.7	100	2.9	97.1	100
Other tubers	93.1	6.9	100	19.9	80.1	100
Mustard	97.4	2.6	100	15.6	84.4	100
Ground nut	85.9	14.1	100	20.5	79.5	100
Linseed	98.5	1.5	100	26.6	73.4	100
Sesame	89.5	10.5	100	10.0	90.0	100
Other oilseed	85.2	14.8	100	9.4	90.6	100
Sugarcane	58.7	41.3	100	20.0	80.0	100
Jute	38.7	61.3	100	68.9	31.1	100
Tobacco	80.1	19.9	100	10.3	89.7	100
Other cash crops	68.3	31.7	100	7.6	92.4	100
Chilies	96.6	3.4	100	16.9	83.1	100
Onions	98.2	1.8	100	63.6	36.4	100
Garlic	97.9	2.1	100	15.7	84.3	100
Ginger	93.9	6.1	100	6.9	93.1	100
Turmeric	96.6	3.4	100	3.0	97.0	100
Cardamom	32.8	67.2	100	16.7	83.3	100
Coriander seed	96.9	3.1	100	27.5	72.5	100
Other spices	86.2	13.8	100	5.9	94.1	100
Winter vegetables	94.1	5.9	100	49.8	50.2	100
Summer vegetables	94.9	5.1	100	41.8	58.2	100
Orange	69.6	30.4	100	9.8	90.2	100
Lemon	92.2	7.8	100	7.0	93.0	100
Lime	98.2	1.8	100	1.8	98.2	100
Sweet lime	98.9	1.1	100	7.3	92.7	100
Other citrus	94.5	5.5	100	0.9	99.1	100
Mango	92.5	7.5	100	9.5	90.5	100
Banana	88.7	11.3	100	4.4	95.6	100
Guava	96.9	3.1	100	0.7	99.3	100
Jack fruit	95.8	4.2	100	11.2	88.8	100
Pineapple	92.8	7.2	100	2.5	97.5	100
Lichee	90.7	9.3	100	3.9	96.1	100
Pear	89.0	11.0	100	2.2	97.8	100
Apple	63.0	37.0	100	17.9	82.1	100
Plum	96.3	3.7	100	1.0	99.0	100
Papaya	98.0	2.0	100	3.6	96.4	100
Pomegranate	97.8	2.2	100	1.3	98.7	100
Other fruit	76.9	23.1	100	9.2	90.8	100

	For own use only	For sale	Total	Improved seed	Not improved seed	Total
Nepal	**94.8**	**5.2**	**100**	**28.4**	**71.6**	**100**
Tea	52.4	47.6	100	15.1	84.9	100
Thatch	97.2	2.8	100	8.1	91.9	100
Fodder trees	94.6	5.4	100	5.5	94.5	100
Bamboo	81.8	18.2	100	10.5	89.5	100
Other trees	86.1	13.9	100	6.8	93.2	100
Floriculture	87.6	12.4	100	37.9	62.1	100
Seed	50.0	50.0	100	50.0	50.0	100
Young plant	68.8	31.2	100	27.6	72.4	100

Table 10.10: Land ownership by type and sex

	Ownership type			Single Owned by sex		
	Single	Joint	Total	Male	Female	Total
Nepal	**96.4**	**3.6**	**100.0**	**75.8**	**24.2**	**100.0**
Province						
Koshi	96.5	3.5	100	72.2	27.8	100
Madhesh	96.0	4.0	100	67.3	32.7	100
Bagmati	92.2	7.8	100	77.6	22.4	100
Gandaki	98.4	1.6	100	76.3	23.7	100
Lumbini	96.7	3.3	100	76.2	23.8	100
Karnali	99.1	0.9	100	85.8	14.2	100
Sudurpaschim	97.4	2.6	100	76.7	23.3	100
Analytical Domains			**100**			
Koshi Urban	95.4	4.6	100	68.6	31.4	100
Koshi Rural	97.5	2.5	100	75.9	24.1	100
Madhesh Urban	95.1	4.9	100	64.0	36.0	100
Madhesh Rural	98.1	1.9	100	75.3	24.7	100
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	89.6	10.4	100	77.5	22.5	100
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	94.2	5.8	100	72.7	27.3	100
Bagmati Rural	92.0	8.0	100	82.9	17.1	100
Gandaki Urban	98.6	1.4	100	74.1	25.9	100
Gandaki Rural	98.3	1.7	100	79.5	20.5	100
Lumbini Urban	97.3	2.7	100	75.5	24.5	100
Lumbini Rural	96.1	3.9	100	76.8	23.2	100
Karnali Urban	98.7	1.3	100	84.8	15.2	100
Karnali Rural	99.4	0.6	100	86.6	13.4	100
Sudurpaschim Urban	98.2	1.8	100	69.9	30.1	100
Sudurpaschim Rural	96.3	3.7	100	85.7	14.3	100
Urban/Rural						
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	89.6	10.4	100	77.5	22.5	100

	Ownership type			Single Owned by sex		
	Single	**Joint**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Nepal	**96.4**	**3.6**	**100.0**	**75.8**	**24.2**	**100.0**
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	96.7	3.3	100	72.0	28.0	100
Rural Regions	96.6	3.4	100	80.0	20.0	100
Consumption Quintiles			100			
Poorest	97.1	2.9	100	76.2	23.8	100
Second	96.1	3.9	100	79.3	20.7	100
Third	97.1	2.9	100	77.5	22.5	100
Fourth	96.6	3.4	100	75.1	24.9	100
Richest	95.2	4.8	100	71.4	28.6	100
Poverty Status						
Poor	96.9	3.1	100	76.0	24.0	100
Non-poor	96.2	3.8	100	75.7	24.3	100

Table 10.11: Percentage of household purchase/received seeds and crops type

	Purchased/ Received		Purchased/ Received by crops													
	Not Purchased/ Recieved Seed	Pur-chased/ Recieved Seed	Main paddy	Wheat	Summer Maize	Len-til	Win-ter pota-to	Mus-tare	On-ions	Gar-lic	Winter Veb-eta-bles	Sum-mer Vegeta-bles	Seed	Young plant	oth-ers	To-tal
Nepal	**55.0**	**45.0**	**12.7**	**6.6**	**4.6**	**1.3**	**10.2**	**1.8**	**8.5**	**2.2**	**15.1**	**10.5**	**11.2**	**4.0**	**11.5**	**100**
Province																
Koshi	61.6	38.4	8.8	2.2	7.4	0.5	16.9	1.8	9.6	4.0	12.3	10.2	11.5	2.3	12.7	100
Madhesh	58.1	41.9	27.9	23.0	2.4	5.6	6.7	2.2	5.8	1.5	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	14.8	100
Bagmati	69.8	30.2	15.3	2.4	10.7	0.2	6.6	1.4	9.6	2.8	20.2	16.1	0.0	1.3	13.5	100
Gandaki	55.8	44.2	10.4	0.7	5.4	0.1	13.2	1.7	15.9	2.7	19.5	14.5	3.0	1.7	11.3	100
Lumbini	36.2	63.8	11.4	6.3	3.6	1.1	10.2	2.6	6.0	2.0	13.1	10.0	17.9	6.4	9.5	100
Karnali	43.0	57.0	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	4.7	0.4	5.0	0.5	5.0	5.6	53.0	17.2	5.5	100
Sudurpaschim	42.7	57.3	5.4	4.0	0.9	0.0	12.8	0.3	13.0	1.6	31.1	11.6	4.7	2.0	12.5	100
Analytical Domains																
Koshi Urban	66.3	33.7	8.3	1.0	6.6	0.4	17.8	1.9	8.6	3.7	12.9	10.8	13.5	2.2	12.2	100
Koshi Rural	52.6	47.4	9.4	3.8	8.5	0.5	15.5	1.6	10.9	4.3	11.5	9.4	8.6	2.5	13.3	100
Madhesh Urban	60.6	39.4	26.6	21.3	2.6	5.1	6.8	2.2	6.0	1.3	5.6	6.3	0.0	0.0	16.1	100
Madhesh Rural	50.7	49.3	31.4	27.5	1.8	7.0	6.5	2.1	5.3	1.9	3.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	11.1	100
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	86.9	13.1	11.3	4.9	9.6	0.0	3.8	0.8	6.5	3.9	22.9	22.4	0.0	1.5	12.3	100
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	56.8	43.2	17.0	1.4	11.0	0.3	6.3	2.2	9.0	2.5	19.4	14.9	0.0	1.2	14.8	100
Bagmati Rural	41.8	58.2	16.1	1.7	11.1	0.1	9.4	0.5	13.5	2.3	19.1	12.4	0.1	1.1	12.6	100
Gandaki Urban	58.7	41.3	11.6	0.8	5.4	0.1	12.1	1.7	13.9	2.4	19.4	15.5	4.4	1.8	10.9	100

	Purchased/ Received		Purchased/ Received by crops												
	Not Purchased/ Recieved Seed	Purchased/ Recieved Seed	Main paddy	Wheat	Summer Maize	Lentil	Winter potato	Mustare	Onions	Garlic	Winter Vebetables	Summer Vegetables	Seed	Young plant	others	Total
Nepal	**55.0**	**45.0**	**12.7**	**6.6**	**4.6**	**1.3**	**10.2**	**1.8**	**8.5**	**2.2**	**15.1**	**10.5**	**11.2**	**4.0**	**11.5**	**100**
Gandaki Rural	49.7	50.3	8.1	0.5	5.4	0.0	15.2	1.5	19.5	3.1	19.7	12.8	0.5	1.6	12.0	100
Lumbini Urban	46.5	53.5	13.6	6.3	3.3	1.1	9.8	2.9	5.6	2.0	13.9	9.0	17.9	6.3	8.4	100
Lumbini Rural	20.6	79.4	9.3	6.3	4.0	1.1	10.7	2.3	6.3	1.9	12.2	11.1	17.9	6.4	10.6	100
Karnali Urban	43.8	56.2	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	5.1	0.6	4.6	0.4	5.2	4.8	57.7	14.0	4.2	100
Karnali Rural	42.1	57.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.0	4.1	0.1	5.5	0.6	4.7	6.8	46.5	21.6	7.4	100
Sudurpaschim Urban	41.6	58.4	6.2	4.2	1.1	0.1	12.5	0.2	11.7	1.7	30.8	11.7	5.1	2.4	12.3	100
Sudurpaschim Rural	45.0	55.0	3.2	3.6	0.3	0.0	13.8	0.3	16.6	1.1	31.9	11.2	3.7	1.1	13.2	100
Urban/Rural																
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	86.9	13.1	11.3	4.9	9.6	0.0	3.8	0.8	6.5	3.9	22.9	22.4	0.0	1.5	12.3	100
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	55.7	44.3	13.7	6.7	4.1	1.3	10.2	1.9	8.0	2.0	15.5	10.1	11.3	3.5	11.6	100
Rural Regions	41.1	58.9	11.2	6.6	4.7	1.3	10.9	1.6	9.4	2.2	13.8	9.9	12.2	4.8	11.3	100
Consumption Quintiles																
Poorest	50.5	49.5	14.1	10.0	2.8	1.5	10.5	2.5	8.6	1.6	11.5	8.1	14.3	4.3	10.3	100
Second	48.1	51.9	13.0	7.3	4.0	1.5	10.8	1.6	8.5	2.2	15.6	8.9	11.7	4.5	10.5	100
Third	52.0	48.0	12.0	5.8	5.1	1.3	9.8	1.2	8.5	2.6	14.9	10.8	11.9	3.5	12.5	100
Fourth	54.7	45.3	12.8	6.1	5.1	0.9	10.8	1.9	8.9	2.1	14.6	11.7	10.2	3.6	11.4	100
Richest	65.6	34.4	11.7	4.5	5.5	1.1	9.1	1.7	8.0	2.3	18.1	12.5	8.8	4.0	12.6	100
Poverty Status																
Poor	50.6	49.4	14.0	9.9	2.7	1.5	10.4	2.4	8.6	1.7	11.6	8.2	14.3	4.4	10.3	100
Non-poor	55.9	44.1	12.4	5.9	4.9	1.2	10.1	1.6	8.5	2.3	15.8	11.0	10.6	3.9	11.7	100

Table 10.12: Percentage of household purchase/received seeds by source

	Purchased/Received				Purchased/ Received by source					
	Not Pur- chased/ Re- cieved Seed	Purchased/ Recieved Seed	Agriculture Knowledge Centre	Seeds Com- pa-ny/ Coop- era-tive	Other Farmers	Private Dealer	From India	Landlord	Other	Total
Nepal	**55.0**	**45.0**	**5.8**	**4.3**	**66.8**	**16.0**	**0.2**	**6.0**	**0.8**	**100**
Province										
Koshi	61.6	38.4	7.2	7.7	57.7	19.4	0.1	5.1	2.8	100
Madhesh	58.1	41.9	1.9	1.0	76.7	10.9	0.1	8.9	0.4	100
Bagmati	69.8	30.2	9.8	7.2	70.9	10.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	100
Gandaki	55.8	44.2	9.1	10.1	66.7	12.2	1.4	0.1	0.3	100
Lumbini	36.2	63.8	4.4	2.7	65.0	15.6	0.1	11.6	0.5	100
Karnali	43.0	57.0	5.8	3.8	61.5	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	100
Sudurpaschim	42.7	57.3	5.9	2.4	66.5	22.0	0.3	2.2	0.7	100
Analytical Domains										
Koshi Urban	66.3	3.7	7.6	8.7	61.3	17.9	0.1	1.8	2.4	100
Koshi Rural	52.6	47.4	6.6	6.2	52.5	21.6	0.1	9.6	3.4	100
Madhesh Urban	60.6	39.4	0.9	0.6	82.9	10.5	0.2	4.6	0.3	100
Madhesh Rural	50.7	49.3	4.5	1.9	60.4	12.1	0.0	20.4	0.7	100
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	86.9	13.1	8.0	8.4	73.3	8.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	100
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	56.8	43.2	7.8	7.2	74.5	9.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	100
Bagmati Rural	41.8	58.2	14.7	6.2	63.0	14.6	0.1	0.1	1.1	100
Gandaki Urban	58.7	41.3	7.2	12.6	69.4	8.7	1.7	0.1	0.3	100
Gandaki Rural	49.7	50.3	12.8	5.5	61.8	18.8	0.8	0.1	0.4	100
Lumbini Urban	46.5	53.5	5.4	2.6	67.1	13.4	0.1	10.9	0.5	100
Lumbini Rural	20.6	79.4	3.5	2.8	63.0	17.9	0.0	12.3	0.5	100
Karnali Urban	43.8	56.2	4.7	4.7	65.5	24.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	100
Karnali Rural	42.1	57.9	7.2	2.6	56.0	33.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	100
Sudurpaschim Urban	41.6	58.4	5.8	2.0	67.6	21.7	0.2	2.2	0.5	100
Sudurpaschim Rural	45.0	55.0	6.3	3.6	63.5	22.6	0.6	2.3	1.1	100
Urban/Rural										

	Purchased/Received				Purchased/ Received by source					
	Not Pur-chased/ Re-cieved Seed	Purchased/ Recieved Seed	Agriculture Knowledge Centre	Seeds Com-pa-ny/ Coop-era-tive	Other Farmers	Private Dealer	From India	Landlord	Other	Total
Nepal	**55.0**	**45.0**	**5.8**	**4.3**	**66.8**	**16.0**	**0.2**	**6.0**	**0.8**	**100**
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	86.9	13.1	8.0	8.4	73.3	8.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	100
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	55.7	44.3	5.3	4.4	70.3	14.5	0.3	4.5	0.7	100
Rural Regions	41.1	58.9	6.4	3.8	60.9	18.9	0.1	8.8	1.0	100
Consumption Quintiles										
Poorest	50.5	49.5	5.7	2.3	60.0	20.2	0.2	10.7	0.9	100
Second	48.1	51.9	4.4	4.2	62.0	19.7	0.3	8.6	0.8	100
Third	52.0	48.0	6.7	4.6	68.3	15.3	0.3	4.4	0.6	100
Fourth	54.7	45.3	6.5	5.1	69.2	13.5	0.3	4.6	0.9	100
Richest	65.6	34.4	5.8	5.0	72.9	12.4	0.1	2.9	0.9	100
Poverty Status										
Poor	50.6	49.4	5.6	2.7	59.8	20.2	0.2	10.6	0.9	100
Non-poor	55.9	44.1	5.9	4.7	68.2	15.2	0.2	5.1	0.8	100

Table 10.13: Percentage of household purchase/received seeds of selected crops by source

	Agriculture Knowledge Centre	Seeds Company/ Cooperative	Other Farmers	Private Dealer	From India	Landlord	Other	Total
Nepal	**5.8**	**4.2**	**67.5**	**15.3**	**0.2**	**6.1**	**0.8**	**100**
Main paddy	8.3	6.1	66.6	6.8	0.5	10.8	0.9	100
Wheat	6.3	3.2	65.4	8.9	0.1	15.3	0.9	100
Summer maize	11.8	9.9	65.5	8.5	0.4	2.5	1.3	100
Lentil	4.0	1.3	52.0	29.1	0.4	12.8	0.4	100
Winter potato	4.5	2.9	69.4	15.3	0.1	6.9	1.0	100
Mustard	8.1	6.1	53.7	20.2	0.9	9.8	1.2	100
Onions	3.8	2.9	56.3	31.7	0.1	4.4	0.8	100
Garlic	4.4	4.1	54.7	26.3	0.3	9.4	0.8	100
Winter vegetables	5.2	4.3	76.7	9.9	0.1	3.3	0.5	100

	Agriculture Knowledge Centre	Seeds Company/ Cooperative	Other Farmers	Private Dealer	From India	Landlord	Other	Total
Nepal	**5.8**	**4.2**	**67.5**	**15.3**	**0.2**	**6.1**	**0.8**	**100**
Summer vegetables	5.8	4.6	79.3	6.6	0.0	3.4	0.3	100
Seed	4.9	3.2	74.1	12.7	0.2	4.1	0.9	100
Young plant	2.4	1.8	28.7	65.3	0.1	0.6	1.0	100

Table 10.14: Percentage of agricultural households with livestock and poultry

	Agriculture household with						
	Cattle	**Buffalo**	**Goat**	**Sheep**	**Pig**	**Poultry**	**Others**
Nepal	**37.8**	**33.5**	**61.0**	**2.1**	**10.8**	**43.9**	**1.3**
Province							
Koshi	61.0	22.0	66.5	0.2	30.5	64.3	1.4
Madhesh	16.8	34.0	63.2	0.2	0.8	13.0	0.1
Bagmati	33.1	34.4	58.1	0.3	5.1	52.1	0.6
Gandaki	23.9	48.9	55.7	1.1	9.3	59.3	1.2
Lumbini	26.1	35.9	56.6	3.1	11.5	45.5	0.8
Karnali	68.6	29.3	66.3	14.0	2.4	48.0	5.9
Sudurpaschim	59.2	32.8	62.6	1.8	9.9	30.9	2.5
Analytical Domains							
Koshi Urban	58.4	18.3	68.6	0.0	25.1	63.9	2.1
Koshi Rural	64.2	26.5	63.8	0.4	37.3	64.9	0.6
Madhesh Urban	16.6	28.9	61.6	0.0	1.1	13.9	0.0
Madhesh Rural	17.4	46.6	67.1	0.6	0.2	10.7	0.2
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	17.8	4.4	17.4	0.0	0.5	31.6	0.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	35.1	38.6	62.9	0.3	4.4	53.0	0.8
Bagmati Rural	39.1	45.8	74.7	0.4	8.2	62.1	0.7
Gandaki Urban	21.1	45.6	52.5	1.1	8.2	57.4	0.6
Gandaki Rural	27.7	53.7	60.2	1.1	11.0	62.0	2.0
Lumbini Urban	25.9	32.0	50.9	2.8	12.0	41.4	1.2

	Cattle	Buffalo	Goat	Sheep	Pig	Poultry	Others
				Agriculture household with			
Nepal	**37.8**	**33.5**	**61.0**	**2.1**	**10.8**	**43.9**	**1.3**
Lumbini Rural	26.4	39.7	62.3	3.5	11.0	49.6	0.3
Karnali Urban	66.7	28.8	68.0	13.4	2.6	50.8	3.1
Karnali Rural	70.6	29.7	64.6	14.6	2.2	45.1	8.7
Sudurpaschim Urban	48.8	32.9	61.9	0.7	12.1	32.6	2.9
Sudurpaschim Rural	75.6	32.6	63.8	3.7	6.4	28.3	2.0
Urban/Rural							
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	17.8	4.4	17.4	0.0	0.5	31.6	0.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	35.2	31.0	60.4	1.6	9.8	41.5	1.3
Rural Regions	42.9	38.9	65.1	2.8	12.8	48.0	1.5
Consumption Quintiles							
Poorest	46.6	29.9	62.5	3.2	11.7	42.9	1.5
Second	42.7	35.2	61.9	2.2	11.0	44.7	1.0
Third	38.2	36.6	65.0	2.2	11.7	43.5	1.4
Fourth	33.6	35.6	63.3	1.7	10.4	45.9	1.6
Richest	26.2	29.1	50.5	0.8	8.7	42.0	1.2

Table 10.15: Average number of livestock/poulty per agricultural household

	Cattle	Buffalo	Goat	Sheep	Pig	Poultry	Others
				Agriculture number of head			
Nepal	**2.5**	**1.8**	**5.1**	**6.9**	**2.2**	**12.4**	**4.7**
Province							
Koshi	2.5	1.8	6.1	3.3	2.3	9.7	5.6
Madhesh	1.9	1.7	3.7	3.3	4.6	7.2	10.0
Bagmati	2.2	1.7	5.9	2.7	2.0	27.9	5.2
Gandaki	2.1	1.8	5.3	4.4	2.0	9.4	7.9
Lumbini	2.5	2.0	4.8	5.6	2.3	9.1	4.2
Karnali	2.7	1.7	6.0	6.8	1.6	8.6	4.7
Sudurpaschim	2.8	1.6	4.5	15.0	1.8	6.5	2.8
Analytical Domains							
Koshi Urban	2.2	1.6	6.0		2.4	10.2	6.3

	Agriculture number of head						
	Cattle	**Buffalo**	**Goat**	**Sheep**	**Pig**	**Poultry**	**Others**
Nepal	**2.5**	**1.8**	**5.1**	**6.9**	**2.2**	**12.4**	**4.7**
Koshi Rural	2.8	2.0	6.3	3.3	2.3	9.2	2.4
Madhesh Urban	2.0	1.8	3.8		3.7	7.3	
Madhesh Rural	1.6	1.6	3.5	3.3	16.0	7.1	10.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	2.2	1.8	4.3		10.0	125.7	
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	2.0	1.5	5.3	1.0	1.6	12.0	4.6
Bagmati Rural	2.4	1.8	6.6	4.0	2.0	15.1	5.9
Gandaki Urban	1.9	1.7	4.9	4.1	1.9	9.5	7.5
Gandaki Rural	2.3	2.0	5.8	4.7	2.1	9.2	8.0
Lumbini Urban	2.3	2.1	4.6	4.7	2.7	9.2	4.7
Lumbini Rural	2.8	1.9	5.0	6.3	1.9	9.0	2.2
Karnali Urban	2.4	1.7	5.7	4.2	1.7	10.3	3.0
Karnali Rural	3.0	1.7	6.3	9.2	1.4	6.7	5.3
Sudurpaschim Urban	2.4	1.6	4.1	4.4	1.9	7.0	2.9
Sudurpaschim Rural	3.2	1.6	5.1	18.1	1.4	5.5	2.8
Urban/Rural							
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	2.2	1.8	4.3		10.0	125.7	
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	2.2	1.7	4.8	4.3	2.3	9.6	4.5
Rural Regions	2.7	1.8	5.5	8.8	2.1	9.8	5.0
Consumption Quintiles							
Poorest	2.6	1.7	5.1	8.1	1.7	11.5	2.7
Second	2.6	1.7	5.2	7.0	1.6	8.4	3.8
Third	2.5	1.8	5.1	6.6	2.6	18.3	4.1
Fourth	2.2	1.9	5.2	6.6	2.4	11.0	7.1
Richest	2.1	1.7	4.9	1.9	3.2	13.3	6.2

Table 10.16: Percentage of agricultural households by fertiliser used and type

	Not Used Fertiliser	Used Fertiliser	Total	Urea	Complex	DAP	Other Chemical Fertiliser	Organic Fertiliser	Pest-cides	Total
Nepal	**16.5**	**83.5**	**100.0**	**36.0**	**3.2**	**27.7**	**2.9**	**13.6**	**16.6**	**100.0**
Province										
Koshi	20.2	79.8	100.0	33.3	2.8	23.7	2.4	19.5	18.3	100.0
Madhesh	3.0	97.0	100.0	32.5	4.9	31.4	4.3	5.0	21.9	100.0

	Not Used Fertiliser	Used Fertiliser	Total	Urea	Complex	DAP	Other Chemical Fertiliser	Organic Fertiliser	Pest-cides	Total
Nepal	**16.5**	**83.5**	**100.0**	**36.0**	**3.2**	**27.7**	**2.9**	**13.6**	**16.6**	**100.0**
Bagmati	11.2	88.8	100.0	43.5	1.0	22.3	2.7	11.7	18.8	100.0
Gandaki	19.7	80.3	100.0	37.2	4.0	22.5	1.6	22.8	11.9	100.0
Lumbini	16.0	84.0	100.0	35.9	3.3	32.2	3.4	10.6	14.6	100.0
Karnali	48.0	52.0	100.0	48.1	4.0	28.3	1.2	5.3	13.1	100.0
Sudurpaschim	15.9	84.1	100.0	32.7	1.5	26.2	1.3	31.1	7.1	100.0
Analytical Domains										
Koshi Urban	18.7	81.3	100.0	33.6	3.2	25.9	1.5	17.0	18.8	100.0
Koshi Rural	21.8	78.2	100.0	33.0	2.2	20.8	3.5	22.8	17.7	100.0
Madhesh Urban	3.8	96.2	100.0	32.9	4.3	31.9	3.9	4.7	22.4	100.0
Madhesh Rural	1.0	99.0	100.0	31.7	6.0	30.4	5.1	5.8	20.9	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	8.2	91.8	100.0	41.8	0.8	20.4	4.7	13.8	18.7	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	8.3	91.7	100.0	40.4	1.3	23.6	2.6	12.3	19.8	100.0
Bagmati Rural	15.7	84.3	100.0	48.7	0.8	21.6	1.7	9.5	17.6	100.0
Gandaki Urban	10.7	89.3	100.0	37.3	4.1	23.3	1.8	20.4	13.1	100.0
Gandaki Rural	32.6	67.4	100.0	37.0	3.7	20.6	1.1	28.4	9.3	100.0
Lumbini Urban	8.4	91.6	100.0	36.3	3.5	32.7	2.6	10.1	14.9	100.0
Lumbini Rural	23.3	76.7	100.0	35.4	3.0	31.7	4.3	11.3	14.3	100.0
Karnali Urban	34.9	65.1	100.0	50.6	3.7	29.1	1.0	4.3	11.3	100.0
Karnali Rural	61.1	38.9	100.0	43.9	4.4	26.9	1.6	7.0	16.2	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	11.2	88.8	100.0	35.8	1.7	29.7	1.6	23.3	8.1	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	23.1	76.9	100.0	25.2	1.3	17.6	0.6	50.6	4.8	100.0
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	8.2	91.8	100.0	41.8	0.8	20.4	4.7	13.8	18.7	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	11.4	88.6	100.0	36.0	3.3	29.0	2.6	12.2	17.0	100.0
Rural Regions	23.5	76.5	100.0	35.7	3.2	26.0	3.4	16.0	15.7	100.0
Consumption Quintiles										
Poorest	23.0	77.0	100.0	37.6	2.4	27.8	1.4	17.3	13.4	100.0

	Not Used Fertiliser	Used Fertiliser	Total	Urea	Complex	DAP	Other Chemical Fertiliser	Organic Fertiliser	Pest-cides	Total
Nepal	**16.5**	**83.5**	**100.0**	**36.0**	**3.2**	**27.7**	**2.9**	**13.6**	**16.6**	**100.0**
Second	18.6	81.4	100.0	37.1	3.0	27.2	2.4	15.3	15.1	100.0
Third	13.4	86.6	100.0	36.3	2.8	28.0	2.2	13.1	17.6	100.0
Fourth	14.8	85.2	100.0	34.9	3.6	27.6	4.4	11.4	18.2	100.0
Richest	11.5	88.5	100.0	34.5	4.0	27.6	4.0	11.6	18.2	100.0

Table 10.17: Percentage of agricultural households using fertilisers in selected crops

	Main Paddy	Wheat	Summer Maize	Millet	Summer Potat	Winter Potato	Mustard	Summer Veg	Winter Veg	Lentil
Nepal	**57.4**	**33.8**	**29.9**	**6.0**	**2.2**	**19.6**	**11.4**	**9.2**	**13.1**	**4.2**
Province										
Koshi	43.0	8.0	39.1	6.5	4.6	24.0	12.7	9.6	10.5	2.2
Madhesh	77.4	66.4	6.7	0.0	0.2	10.3	2.9	4.1	7.8	12.3
Bagmati	54.2	12.3	54.4	15.0	3.3	15.7	11.3	15.3	17.4	0.4
Gandaki	47.4	5.7	42.6	17.7	1.6	25.2	8.1	13.5	18.7	0.4
Lumbini	65.7	42.3	23.3	0.4	1.4	28.3	21.9	9.7	15.1	4.9
Karnali	29.4	25.6	21.9	1.1	1.9	14.4	1.3	6.8	9.7	1.3
Sudurpaschim	62.8	66.3	25.4	5.3	2.3	14.8	12.6	4.6	13.4	3.0
Analytical Domains										
Koshi Urban	42.3	5.7	34.6	4.3	2.9	26.3	15.4	10.5	10.3	2.4
Koshi Rural	44.0	11.0	44.7	9.2	6.7	21.1	9.3	8.4	10.7	1.9
Madhesh Urban	73.5	62.3	7.9	0.0	0.2	12.0	2.1	4.1	8.3	11.7
Madhesh Rural	87.1	76.6	3.6	0.2	0.1	6.3	5.0	4.1	6.7	13.9
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	51.8	26.3	37.6	0.6	3.6	16.1	8.7	28.0	23.2	0.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	63.5	9.4	55.2	17.3	2.4	15.7	18.0	11.9	17.1	0.9
Bagmati Rural	45.9	7.8	62.4	20.3	4.2	15.5	5.7	12.0	14.5	0.2
Gandaki Urban	54.9	6.8	47.8	20.1	0.0	27.7	9.0	16.2	20.6	0.6
Gandaki Rural	36.8	4.0	35.2	14.4	4.0	21.7	6.8	9.7	16.0	0.2
Lumbini Urban	74.7	39.5	22.9	0.2	1.4	29.2	26.3	8.3	14.5	5.4

	Main Paddy	Wheat	Summer Maize	Millet	Summer Potat	Winter Potato	Mustard	Summer Veg	Winter Veg	Lentil
Nepal	**57.4**	**33.8**	**29.9**	**6.0**	**2.2**	**19.6**	**11.4**	**9.2**	**13.1**	**4.2**
Lumbini Rural	56.8	45.0	23.6	0.5	1.3	27.4	17.6	11.2	15.7	4.5
Karnali Urban	37.5	34.1	27.2	1.2	1.6	18.7	2.0	5.6	11.2	2.1
Karnali Rural	21.1	17.1	16.5	1.0	2.3	10.0	0.7	8.0	8.2	0.5
Sudurpaschim Urban	69.7	67.9	20.0	3.1	1.8	16.6	13.4	5.8	17.6	3.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	51.8	63.7	33.9	8.9	3.2	12.0	11.2	2.8	6.7	3.2
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	51.8	26.3	37.6	0.6	3.6	16.1	8.7	28.0	23.2	0.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	62.5	35.1	27.7	5.4	1.4	20.8	12.9	8.5	13.4	4.8
Rural Regions	51.1	32.7	32.2	7.3	3.1	18.2	9.6	8.6	12.0	3.7
Consumption Quintiles										
Poorest	54.1	39.0	25.9	5.6	1.8	14.9	9.6	4.8	7.4	3.9
Second	57.3	37.2	30.9	7.1	2.0	17.9	9.6	7.8	11.5	5.0
Third	59.1	32.6	31.8	6.2	2.3	18.3	11.8	8.1	13.0	4.1
Fourth	57.5	31.4	29.1	5.7	2.1	24.2	12.0	12.2	16.3	4.0
Richest	59.3	27.9	32.0	5.2	2.9	23.3	14.4	13.7	18.4	3.6

Table 10.18: Distribution of agricultural households with livestock/poultry

	Cattle	Buffalo	Goat	Sheep	Pig	Poultry	Others
Nepal	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Koshi	27.5	11.2	18.6	1.4	48.4	25.0	18.4
Madhesh	8.1	18.4	18.8	1.5	1.4	5.4	1.0
Bagmati	13.6	16.0	14.9	1.9	7.4	18.5	7.1
Gandaki	6.4	14.9	9.3	5.5	8.8	13.8	9.0
Lumbini	14.6	22.6	19.6	32.2	22.5	21.9	12.0
Karnali	12.8	6.2	7.7	47.9	1.6	7.7	31.6
Sudurpaschim	17.0	10.6	11.1	9.6	10.0	7.6	20.9
Analytical Domain	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Koshi Urban	14.7	5.2	10.7	0.0	22.2	13.8	15.1

	Cattle	Buffalo	Goat	Sheep	Pig	Poultry	Others
Koshi Rural	12.9	6.0	7.9	1.4	26.2	11.2	3.3
Madhesh Urban	5.6	11.1	13.0	0.0	1.3	4.1	0.0
Madhesh Rural	2.4	7.3	5.8	1.5	0.1	1.3	1.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	5.8	7.3	6.5	0.8	2.6	7.6	3.9
Bagmati Rural	6.3	8.3	7.4	1.1	4.6	8.6	3.2
Gandaki Urban	3.3	8.1	5.1	3.1	4.5	7.8	2.5
Gandaki Rural	3.1	6.7	4.2	2.3	4.3	5.9	6.5
Lumbini Urban	7.2	10.0	8.7	14.1	11.6	9.9	9.6
Lumbini Rural	7.4	12.6	10.9	18.1	10.9	12.0	2.4
Karnali Urban	6.3	3.1	4.0	23.1	0.9	4.1	8.4
Karnali Rural	6.6	3.1	3.7	24.9	0.7	3.6	23.2
Sudurpaschim Urban	8.6	6.5	6.7	2.2	7.5	4.9	14.5
Sudurpaschim Rural	8.4	4.1	4.4	7.4	2.5	2.7	6.3
Urban/Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	51.5	51.3	54.8	43.3	50.6	52.3	54.1
Rural Regions	47.0	48.2	44.3	56.7	49.3	45.4	45.9
Consumption Quintiles	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Poorest	24.9	18.1	20.7	31.7	21.9	19.7	22.5
Second	24.1	22.4	21.7	23.1	21.8	21.8	16.8
Third	21.0	22.8	22.2	22.4	22.6	20.6	21.3
Fourth	18.1	21.6	21.1	16.4	19.7	21.3	24.2
Richest	12.0	15.1	14.3	6.4	14.0	16.6	15.2

Table 10.19: Distribution of agricultural households with livestock by number of livestock/poultries

	Cattle	Buffalo	Goat	Sheep	Pig	Poultry
Nepal	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1-2 Numbers	68.0	84.6	27.3	43.3	77.0	18.3
3-5 Numbers	26.6	14.3	40.8	32.0	15.7	25.8
6-9 Numbers	4.7	0.8	20.4	7.1	3.8	21.1
10 or more Numbers	0.7	0.3	11.5	17.6	3.5	34.9
Koshi	27.5	11.2	18.6	1.4	48.4	25.0
1-2 Numbers	18.3	10.0	4.4	0.0	37.2	3.0
3-5 Numbers	8.2	1.1	7.5	0.6	8.2	6.5
6-9 Numbers	1.0	0.1	3.8	0.8	1.7	5.5

	Cattle	Buffalo	Goat	Sheep	Pig	Poultry
Nepal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 or more Numbers	0.2	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.3	10.0
Madhesh	8.1	18.4	18.8	1.5	1.4	5.4
1-2 Numbers	6.4	15.7	7.8	0.5	0.9	1.6
3-5 Numbers	1.5	2.4	7.3	1.0	0.0	1.2
6-9 Numbers	0.1	0.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
10 or more Numbers	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.7
Bagmati	13.6	16.0	14.9	1.9	7.4	18.5
1-2 Numbers	9.9	13.6	2.8	0.9	6.0	3.2
3-5 Numbers	3.3	2.4	5.3	0.9	0.9	5.2
6-9 Numbers	0.3	0.1	4.1	0.0	0.3	4.0
10 or more Numbers	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.2	6.1
Gandaki	6.4	14.9	9.3	5.5	8.8	13.8
1-2 Numbers	5.3	11.9	1.7	1.5	7.2	2.0
3-5 Numbers	0.8	2.9	4.3	2.8	1.1	3.2
6-9 Numbers	0.3	0.1	2.2	0.7	0.3	3.0
10 or more Numbers	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	5.5
Lumbini	14.6	22.6	19.6	32.2	22.5	21.9
1-2 Numbers	10.3	18.4	4.6	11.6	16.4	3.8
3-5 Numbers	3.0	3.8	8.9	13.1	3.7	5.8
6-9 Numbers	1.2	0.2	4.3	3.4	1.2	4.6
10 or more Numbers	0.1	0.2	1.8	4.0	1.3	7.7
Karnali	12.8	6.2	7.7	47.9	1.6	7.7
1-2 Numbers	8.2	5.4	1.9	26.7	1.3	2.0
3-5 Numbers	3.8	0.8	3.0	11.4	0.3	1.9
6-9 Numbers	0.7	0.0	1.6	1.7	0.0	1.8
10 or more Numbers	0.1	0.0	1.1	8.1	0.0	2.1
Sudurpaschim	17.0	10.6	11.1	9.6	10.0	7.6
1-2 Numbers	9.7	9.7	4.0	2.0	8.0	2.5
3-5 Numbers	6.0	0.9	4.5	2.2	1.5	2.1
6-9 Numbers	1.1	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.3	1.3
10 or more Numbers	0.1	0.0	1.0	5.0	0.1	1.8

CHAPTER 11: Consumption

11.1 Introduction

For measuring welfare, countries mostly adopt a consumption-based or an income-based measure depending on how they think poverty needs to be defined and measured in the country context, including the feasibility of measuring and collecting data. Consumption measures 'actual' welfare by measuring the 'actual' use of goods and services as opposed to income, which measures 'potential' welfare[1]. A concept of well-being based on consumption is well suited to contexts where material deprivation is a concern, and measuring income is unfeasible due to the prevalence of self-employment and informal work or seasonality[2]. Low and lower-middle-income countries almost universally use consumption-based measures[3]. Since the initiation of the NLSS in 1995-96, Nepal has also been employing a consumption-based measure of welfare to monitor the poverty and well-being of Nepalis.

11.2 Consumption aggregate

The NLSS IV administered in 2022/23 provides Nepal's latest estimates of poverty and well-being. The data is used to create a consumption aggregate that assigns a monetary value (in rupees) to the consumption of a set of essential food and non-food items that are important to the well-being of a household. The method follows the guidelines presented by Deaton and Zaidi (2002)[4], and incorporates the current international best practices. A more in-depth methodological description of the construction of welfare aggregate and poverty estimation is provided in a technical note authored by NSO and The World Bank.

The consumption expenditure aggregates two main components: (i) food consumption expenditure and (ii) non-food consumption expenditure.

11.2.1 Food consumption expenditure

The survey asked each household the quantities consumed and monetary value of their consumption for over 100 food items (section 5 of the questionnaire), separately for items (i) produced at home, (ii)

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1   Pg. 35, Atkinson, A. B. 2015. Inequality. What Can Be Done? Cambridge: Harvard University Press; Pg, 32 World Bank. 2015. A Measured Approach to Ending Poverty and Boosting Shared Prosperity: Concepts, Data, and the Twin Goals. Policy Research Report. Washington, DC: World Bank; Pg.157; Ravallion, M. 2016. The Economics of Poverty. History, Measurement and Policy. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.

2   Beegle, K., L. Christiaensen, A. Dabalen, and I. Gaddis. 2016. Poverty in a Rising Africa. Washington, DC: The World Bank

3   Mancini, G., Giovanni, v. (2022). On the Construction of a Consumption Aggregate for Inequality and Poverty Analysis. https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099225003092220001/pdf/P1694340e80f9a00a09b20042de5a9cd47e.pdf

4   Deaton, Angus; Zaidi, Salman. Guidelines for constructing consumption aggregates for welfare analysis (English). Living standards measurement study (LSMS) working paper, no. LSM 135 Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group. http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/206561468781153320/Guidelines-for-constructing-consumption-aggregates-for-welfare-analysis

purchased in the market, and (iii) received in-kind, over the past seven days before the interview date. Details on meals consumed outside the home in the last seven days were
also recorded in a separate module for everyone in the household. These weekly consumption values over all items are annualised and aggregated to get estimates of annual household expenditure.

11.2.2 Non-food consumption expenditure

The annual non-food consumption expenditure is the sum of household expenditures in the past 12 months on (a) non-food non-durable items, including utilities, (b) consumption flow from durable goods[5], and (c) the cost of housing services. The method to estimate the flow of services from durable goods and housing was improved based on the current best international practices.

11.2.3 Non-food non-durable items

The NLSS-IV records detailed information on (i) non-food non-durable frequent and infrequent used items, categorised into fuels, apparel and personal care, other frequent expenditures (such as education, wages for regular services), infrequent expenses (such as wages for repair work), and other miscellaneous expenses (such as insurance and financial services), (ii) education expenses, (iii) cost of utilities (such as electricity, gas and water), that are welfare enhancing consumption expenditures and often discretionary. The annual consumption value of the aggregate household spending on these non-food, non-durable items over the year before the survey forms one component of the non-food component of the welfare aggregate.

11.2.4 Durable items

Durable goods are distinct from non-durable goods in the fundamental characteristic of their 'durability'. A durable good delivers useful services to a consumer through repeated use over an extended period, which typically exceeds the reference period of the year preceding the survey. It is a lumpy/valuable item (such as a car/motorbike) that gradually loses value over its lifetime (depreciation) with its use. However, we rarely observe the cost or value of usage, but only the price paid at the time of its purchase.

Since the welfare aggregate reflects household consumption over the past one year from the time of survey, only the 'value of services' that a household receives from the possession of the durable goods during that year is added to the non-food aggregate. Following international best practices, a standard approach is used to ascertain the 'user cost' of durable goods in the reference period. The user cost is the cost a household is willing to pay to use the durable good over the year preceding the survey, that is, the monetary benefit forgone from not selling the durable item.[6]

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5   Non-food durable goods include household items, such as fans, refrigerators, and cars, that are typically used by households over many years. Thus, a use value over the past one year is estimated for these durable goods based on their age.

6   The household has two choices. One, the household can hold the durable good till the end of the year, which will have a certain value adjusted for year's inflation and the depreciation over the year. Two, the household could instead sell the durable good at the beginning of the year and earn an inflation adjusted interest rate on this value over the year. The difference between the two options accounts for the forgone value that is estimated using the described approach.

To estimate the consumption flow from durables, the method proposed by Deaton and Zaidi (2002) is used to leverage information from Section 6C of the survey questionnaire on the list of durable goods owned by the household, the number of each item owned, the year of purchase of the last acquired item, the price at which the last item was purchased, and the estimate of their current sale value.

For each durable asset (i) owned i by the household, the per-unit purchase value (V_{i0}) of the asset is obtained in current (2022-2023) prices by using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) data available from the Nepal Rastra Bank (Central Bank of Nepal) from 1972-73 to 2022/23.[7]

Next, the item-specific depreciation rate δ_i based on the age of the asset in the year (a), the purchase value (V_{i0}) and the estimated current value (V_{it}) is given as

$$\delta i = 1 - (V_{it}/V_{i0})^{(1/a)}$$

As a final step to estimating the consumption flow from durable goods, age-group and item-specific weighted median depreciation rate (δ_{im}) is estimated at the national level. For a more precise estimation of median depreciation rates, the current approach contrasts with the 2011 approach on three counts: (i) weighted estimates of median depreciation rates are used instead of the unweighted medians, and (ii) negative depreciation rates are dropped when estimating medians.[8] and (iii) depreciation rates are calculated for items by age rather than only at item level. While the weights do not alter the estimates, the latter updates affect the value of consumption flows from durables. Instead of a constant depreciation rate for every asset, the depreciation rate is lower for households who own older items.

11.2.5 Housing

Given the size of its investment, the expenditure on housing is the most valuable durable goods and, therefore, a key component of the consumption aggregate (Mancini and Vecchi, 2022)[9]. Like any other durable asset, a home, once purchased, gives utility to the household over many years that typically exceed the survey period. The aim is, therefore, to estimate the flow of housing services in the year preceding the survey. Unlike other durable goods, rental markets for housing exist, and the rent paid most precisely captures the market value of occupying the house and is the correct measure of the flow of housing services.

Section 2 of the questionnaire asks for details on the actual rents from renters and the owner's self-reported estimate of the rent value of their dwelling had they rented it. However, assigning households' guess estimation of the rental value for households who own their dwelling or those who are occupying the dwelling free of charge is a challenge. Owners may incorrectly estimate rental values, especially in

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7   The reported per-item purchase price is multiplied by the conversion factor CPI_t/CPI_0 to obtain the purchase value in 2022/23 prices. Moreover, since the survey module only
     asked the purchase details of the last purchased item for every asset, it is assumed that all items were bought at the same value and in the same year as the last purchased item.

8   It is unlikely that assets considered as durable goods here will appreciate over time. In estimating the medians, therefore, we restrict to median among the positive depreciation
     rates.

9   Mancini,Giulia; Vecchi,Giovanni. On the Construction of a Consumption Aggregate for Inequality and Poverty Analysis (English). Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group
     http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/099225003092220001/P1694340e80f9a00a09b20042de5a9cd47e

areas with thin rental markets. A standard approach is to use a hedonic model that leverages observed rents from renters and self-assessed rental values from owners to price various characteristics of their dwelling (size, amenities, construction material, etc.) to impute rents for non-renters. Moreover, housing markets may be different across geographies. For instance, the owners and renters in Kathmandu may be different from those in rural areas. One approach is to use a different hedonic model for each region. Another approach is to estimate a national hedonic model with PSU fixed effects, the lowest administrative unit level available to account for geographical differences in housing markets or any other PSU-level characteristics. The first approach was followed in the 2011 poverty analysis, where a separate regional hedonic model was estimated for Kathmandu and other urban and rural areas.

Among several models, both the national and regional models were tested for both the renters' and owners' samples. The best model was chosen such that (i) the predicted value of rent is close to that reported by renters (graphical inspections using residual plots), (ii) the R-squared is high, and the Root-mean squared error (RMSE) is minimised.

The national regression model with PSU fixed effects gives the best fit of the data for renters, partially due to the large sample size used for predictions, justifying the final choice of using a national hedonic regression to impute rents for owners. While splitting the sample into three different regional models does not result in much poorer R-squared or RMSE, the larger sample size with a national model is an improvement, especially for rural areas where the sample of renters is low. The specification used is as follows.[10]:

$$\ln(\text{rent})_{ij} =$$
$$f(\text{dwelling characteristics}_{ij}, \text{value of assets}_{ij}, \text{geographic FE}_j, \text{regional renter status}_{ij}, \varepsilon_{ij}); \text{ where subscript i is for a household}$$
i in a PSU j.

As a final step in constructing the welfare aggregate, to obtain a comparable measure of per capita consumption expenditure over time and across different regions, the consumption expenditures are adjusted to account for price variations across three seasons and analytical domains. The temporal and spatial price index (deflators) aggregate the differences in prices of goods and services for households interviewed across locations and time into a single metric. These deflators, therefore, represent the price differential between different points in time and across locations. Details of these adjustments are provided in the detailed technical/methodological note on poverty estimation, where nominal and real values are used. Below, nominal values are discussed

11.3 Distribution of nominal per capita consumption

Table 11.3 presents the average annual nominal per capita consumption derived from the abovementioned method. As of 2022/23, Nepal's average annual nominal per capita consumption

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10   A more in-depth methodological description of the construction of welfare aggregate and poverty estimation is provided in a technical note authored by NSO and The World Bank. See the paper for details on variables used.

is Rs. 130,853. It also shows variation between the richest to poorest quintiles, whereby the richest 20 percent of the population consumes 4.4 times more than the poorest twenty percent. Table 11.3 also shows the average annual nominal per capita expenditures for the 15 analytical domains from NLSS-IV. It is highest in Kathmandu Valley at Rs. 263,318 in 2022/23 rupees. Gandaki Urban has the second highest consumption of Rs. 176,542 per person per year, which is 67 percent of the average consumption in Kathmandu Valley. The lowest average annual nominal per capita expenditures are in Madhesh Rural and Sudurpaschim Rural at Rs. 71,828 and Rs. 72,861 per person per year, respectively. While Table 11.6 presents annual per capita expenditures by deciles, table 11.1 shows the population distribution by per capita consumption quintile.

11.4 Distribution of nominal household consumption

Table 11.2 provides nominal household consumption and its distribution by expenditure category. The table presents expenditure shares on each province's food, rent, education, and other non-food items, analytical domain, poverty status, and quintile consumption. The annual nominal household consumption for the country is estimated at Rs. 523,413 in 2022/23. Almost 52 percent of this is on food consumption, where the share varies by consumption quintiles (the richer the population, the lower the share of food in consumption). Table 11.4 provides the average per capita food share by consumption quintile and poverty status. Table 11.5 provides total nominal household consumption (NRs. billions) for each province, analytical domain, and country across the consumption quintile.

Box 11.1: Nominal per capita consumption, 1995/96 – 2022/23				
Description	**Nepal Living Standards Survey**			
	1995/96	**2003/04**	**2010/11***	**2022/23***
Nominal per capita consumption (in NRs.)				
All Nepal	6,802	15,848	34,829	130,853
Poorest 20% of population	2,571	4,913	13,168	57,855
Richest 20% of population	15,243	42,236	78,504	254,806
Share of non-food on nominal householdconsumption				
Poorest 20% of population	-	27.0	28.4	40.6
Richest 20% of population	-	59.9	54.2	56.3

*Unlike in the previous two surveys, the consumption in 2010/11 and 2022/23 has been calculated based on the last seven days consumption of the household.

Table 11.1: Distribution of population by per capita consumption quintile (national)

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Total
Nepal	**20.03**	**19.98**	**20.02**	**19.98**	**19.99**	**100**
Province						
Koshi	16.8	18.9	21.13	21.38	21.79	100
Madhesh	22.21	23.45	21.59	16.9	15.85	100
Bagmati	12.31	15.35	20.18	23.92	28.24	100
Gandaki	11.88	16.25	18.83	27.41	25.63	100
Lumbini	24.23	19.72	17.61	19.37	19.08	100
Karnali	26.57	24.39	21.39	15.26	12.4	100
Sudurpaschim	33.9	25.66	19.05	12.84	8.55	100
Analytical Domains						
Koshi Urban	15.47	17.76	22.67	21.93	22.17	100
Koshi Rural	19.34	21.09	18.19	20.33	21.05	100
Madhesh Urban	21.42	22.81	21.19	16.58	18.01	100
Madhesh Rural	24.54	25.34	22.75	17.84	9.53	100
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	7.17	13.51	22.73	26.56	30.03	100
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	13.85	15.91	17.64	21.75	30.85	100
Bagmati Rural	25.18	19.93	16.82	19.65	18.41	100
Gandaki Urban	12.63	16.03	18.95	26.64	25.75	100
Gandaki Rural	10.27	16.74	18.55	29.08	25.36	100
Lumbini Urban	23.99	18.28	16.95	18.91	21.87	100
Lumbini Rural	24.57	21.81	18.57	20.05	15.01	100
Karnali Urban	22.93	24.85	20.89	15.43	15.9	100
Karnali Rural	30.86	23.84	21.98	15.05	8.26	100
Sudurpaschim Urban	30.79	24.22	19.27	15	10.71	100
Sudurpaschim Rural	39.61	28.3	18.64	8.87	4.59	100
Urban/Rural						

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Total
Nepal	**20.03**	**19.98**	**20.02**	**19.98**	**19.99**	**100**
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	7.17	13.51	22.73	26.56	30.03	100
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	20.12	19.87	19.87	19.31	20.82	100
Rural Regions	24.37	22.46	19.35	18.96	14.86	100

Table 11.2: Nominal household consumption and its distribution by expenditure category

	Average household consumption (NRs.)	Share of food	Share of rent	Share of education	Share of other non- foods	Total
Nepal	**5,23,413**	**51.7**	**11.8**	**5.2**	**31.4**	**100**
Province						
Koshi	4,80,979	52.4	9.9	5.5	32.2	100
Madhesh	4,18,098	57.2	9.1	4.1	29.5	100
Bagmati	7,54,525	46.1	14.7	6.7	32.5	100
Gandaki	5,51,478	54.6	12	4.8	28.5	100
Lumbini	4,72,972	49.3	12.5	5.1	33.1	100
Karnali	3,86,813	56.5	10.9	3.9	28.7	100
Sudurpaschim	3,81,277	51.7	12.2	4.5	31.7	100
Analytical Domains						
Koshi Urban	5,22,772	48.9	10.9	6.3	33.9	100
Koshi Rural	3,99,570	59.1	8.1	3.8	29	100
Madhesh Urban	4,40,668	56.5	9.2	4.4	29.9	100
Madhesh Rural	3,50,564	59.4	8.8	3.2	28.6	100
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	9,62,958	38.9	17.8	8.5	34.9	100
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	6,08,935	49.3	12.6	6.1	32	100
Bagmati Rural	3,93,056	61.7	9.2	2.7	26.4	100
Gandaki Urban	6,11,312	51.3	13	5.7	29.9	100
Gandaki Rural	4,23,479	61.7	9.8	3	25.5	100
Lumbini Urban	5,25,416	45.9	13.4	5.9	34.8	100
Lumbini Rural	3,93,214	54.4	11.1	4	30.6	100
Karnali Urban	4,19,021	53.9	11.5	4.7	29.9	100

	Average household consumption (NRs.)	Share of food	Share of rent	Share of education	Share of other non- foods	Total
Nepal	**5,23,413**	**51.7**	**11.8**	**5.2**	**31.4**	**100**
Karnali Rural	3,45,302	59.9	10.1	2.9	27.2	100
Sudurpaschim Urban	4,18,094	48.6	13.4	5.2	32.8	100
Sudurpaschim Rural	3,10,961	57.6	9.9	3	29.5	100
Poverty Status						
Poor	2,52,042	60.3	10.4	3.1	26.2	100
Non poor	5,77,773	49.9	12	5.6	32.4	100
Consumption Quintile (domain)						
Poorest	2,76,670	59.4	10.9	3.2	26.3	100
Second	3,72,131	55.9	11.2	3.9	28.8	100
Third	4,53,969	52.9	11.5	5.1	30.4	100
Fourth	5,58,680	49.7	11.9	5.9	32.3	100
Richest	8,35,038	43.6	12.7	6.9	36.6	100

Table 11.3: Nominal per capita consumption (NRs.)

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Total	Richest to Poorest Ratio
Nepal	**57,855**	**85,572**	**1,11,525**	**1,45,633**	**2,54,806**	**1,30,853**	**4.4**
Province							
Koshi	55,104	83,322	1,07,160	1,37,901	2,43,332	1,25,189	4.42
Madhesh	41,417	57,978	75,084	94,729	1,66,340	86,884	4.02
Bagmati	89,713	1,34,043	1,75,971	2,32,038	4,13,374	2,08,626	4.61
Gandaki	71,096	1,06,431	1,39,091	1,78,877	3,05,463	1,59,931	4.3
Lumbini	48,655	74,209	99,695	1,34,448	2,31,562	1,17,597	4.76
Karnali	46,187	65,418	82,028	1,06,894	1,89,417	97,889	4.1
Sudurpaschim	44,373	63,666	79,390	1,00,408	1,71,087	91,666	3.86
Analytical Domains							
Koshi Urban	60,963	91,944	1,18,077	1,51,224	2,64,011	1,37,054	4.33
Koshi Rural	44,001	66,739	86,322	1,12,544	2,03,921	1,02,562	4.63
Madhesh Urban	42,936	59,611	78,324	98,950	1,81,595	92,012	4.23
Madhesh Rural	36,921	53,259	65,238	82,677	1,21,505	71,828	3.29

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Total	Richest to Poorest Ratio
Nepal	**57,855**	**85,572**	**1,11,525**	**1,45,633**	**2,54,806**	**1,30,853**	**4.4**
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	1,17,115	1,72,229	2,23,449	2,91,311	5,15,230	2,63,318	4.4
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	67,402	1,04,713	1,40,458	1,90,591	3,43,484	1,69,017	5.1
Bagmati Rural	45,606	69,459	91,796	1,24,853	2,27,076	1,11,578	4.98
Gandaki Urban	75,978	1,14,723	1,51,056	1,96,574	3,44,867	1,76,542	4.54
Gandaki Rural	60,562	88,424	1,13,102	1,41,209	2,18,357	1,23,925	3.61
Lumbini Urban	50,688	80,186	1,10,026	1,52,949	2,70,827	1,32,805	5.34
Lumbini Rural	45,688	65,522	84,390	1,07,781	1,74,071	95,398	3.81
Karnali Urban	50,570	70,543	87,817	1,16,092	2,27,197	1,10,309	4.49
Karnali Rural	41,012	59,347	75,232	96,010	1,44,898	83,233	3.53
Sudurpaschim Urban	47,506	68,367	85,967	1,10,993	1,96,992	1,01,909	4.15
Sudurpaschim Rural	38,649	54,964	67,471	81,003	1,23,012	72,861	3.18

Table 11.4: Average per capita Food share by consumption quintile and poverty status

	Consumption Quintiles(national)					Poverty		
	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Poor	Non poor	Total
Nepal	**59.7**	**55.9**	**52.5**	**49**	**43.1**	**60.6**	**49.9**	**52.1**
Province								
Koshi	61.7	56.9	52.5	48.6	42.7	62.7	50.4	52.5
Madhesh	63.7	59.3	59.6	55.8	50.2	64.5	55.8	57.8
Bagmati	55.2	50.3	44.2	42.2	35.7	57.8	43.8	45.5
Gandaki	62.1	59.9	55.2	51.1	42.5	62.1	53.1	54.2
Lumbini	57.5	55.4	49.7	45.1	40.8	57.4	47.2	49.7
Karnali	60.2	58.9	58.2	58.5	50.5	62	55.6	57.3
Sudurpaschim	58	54	53.4	49.2	44.5	58.1	48.6	51.8
Analytical Domains								
Koshi Urban	60.1	53.6	49	45.3	38.3	60.4	47.2	49.3
Koshi Rural	64.6	63.2	59.3	55	51.1	66.3	56.8	58.6
Madhesh Urban	62.7	58.6	59.6	54.8	48.8	63.4	55.2	57
Madhesh Rural	66.8	61.3	59.4	58.7	54.2	67.3	57.7	60.1

	Consumption Quintiles(national)					Poverty		
	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Poor	Non poor	Total
Nepal	**59.7**	**55.9**	**52.5**	**49**	**43.1**	**60.6**	**49.9**	**52.1**
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	50.4	42	36.3	34.9	28.3	48.5	37.6	38.4
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	57.9	56.7	47.9	44	37	57.6	47.3	48.7
Bagmati Rural	65	64.5	61.6	60.8	55.8	65.9	60	61.6
Gandaki Urban	60.7	57.6	51.4	46.3	36.4	60.8	49	50.5
Gandaki Rural	65	64.9	63.6	61.1	56	65.5	61.8	62.1
Lumbini Urban	57.1	53.6	46.3	40.9	35.4	56	43.7	46.7
Lumbini Rural	58	58	54.7	51.1	48.7	59.5	52.4	54.1
Karnali Urban	61	56.8	56.5	55	43.6	61.4	52.5	54.6
Karnali Rural	59.4	61.5	60.2	62.8	58.7	62.5	59.6	60.5
Sudurpaschim Urban	57.7	50.3	51	45.4	38.8	56.4	45.2	48.7
Sudurpaschim Rural	58.5	60.8	57.7	56.4	55	60.4	55.8	57.7

Table 11.5: Total nominal Household consumption (NRs. billions) by domain level consumption quintile

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Total
Nepal	**334.5**	**491.2**	**643.5**	**834.4**	**1457.1**	**3760.8**
Province						
Koshi	52	77.6	100	129.1	226.6	585.3
Madhesh	54.1	75.1	99	121.2	214.2	563.5
Bagmati	106.1	156.7	206.9	272.9	481.9	1224.5
Gandaki	34.2	50.9	67	85.9	145.4	383.3
Lumbini	53.1	81.3	108.5	145.8	251.9	640.6
Karnali	13.7	19.2	24.1	31.4	55.7	144.2
Sudurpaschim	21.4	30.4	38	48.1	81.5	219.3
Analytical Domains						
Koshi Urban	37.6	56.3	72.3	92.8	161.3	420.4
Koshi Rural	14.3	21.3	27.7	36.3	65.4	164.9
Madhesh Urban	41.9	57.3	77.7	93.8	174.4	445.2
Madhesh Rural	12.2	17.7	21.3	27.4	39.7	118.4
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	72.8	106	139.1	180.1	315.9	813.9

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Total
Nepal	**334.5**	**491.2**	**643.5**	**834.4**	**1457.1**	**3760.8**
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	23.8	36.4	49.2	67	119.5	295.9
Bagmati Rural	9.5	14.3	18.7	25.7	46.5	114.6
Gandaki Urban	25	37.6	49.8	64.2	113	289.5
Gandaki Rural	9.2	13.3	17.2	21.7	32.4	93.8
Lumbini Urban	32.8	52	71.5	97.9	175	429.3
Lumbini Rural	20.3	29.3	37	47.9	76.8	211.3
Karnali Urban	8.1	11.2	14	18.5	36.1	88
Karnali Rural	5.6	8	10.2	12.9	19.6	56.2
Sudurpaschim Urban	14.8	21.2	26.5	34.4	61	157.8
Sudurpaschim Rural	6.6	9.2	11.5	13.7	20.5	61.5

Table 11.6: Average per capita consumption by consumption deciles/ quintiles and Ratios

	Per capita consumption	Decile/Quintile to Poorest Ratio
Consumption Deciles(domain)		
Poorest	48,633	1
Second	67,119	1.4
Third	79,793	1.6
Fourth	91,386	1.9
Fifth	1,04,651	2.2
Sixth	1,18,399	2.4
Seventh	1,34,496	2.8
Eighth	1,56,698	3.2
Ninth	1,93,846	4
Richest	3,16,462	6.5
Consumption Quintiles(domain)		
Poorest	57,855	1
Second	85,572	1.5
Third	1,11,525	1.9
Fourth	1,45,633	2.5
Richest	2,54,806	4.4

CHAPTER 12: INCOME

12.1 Introduction

Income, as defined in this survey, measures the flow of financial resources available to the household over the past 12 months from various sources. These financial resources, along with other available resources such as credit, contribute to the household's living standards. This chapter outlines the methodology used to construct household income aggregates, and examines income levels, sources, and distribution.

12.2 Construction of Income Aggregate

The method of constructing income aggregates for the NLSS-IV is similar to the method used in the NLSS-III as documented in NLSS-III's the detailed statistical report. Like in NLSS-III, the main components of household income are: crop income, non-crop farm income, income from wage employment, income from non-farm enterprises, valuation of housing consumption of own dwelling, income from remittances, rental income, and income from other sources. In each component income is calculated as revenues net of costs . The components of total household income are listed in Box 12.1.

Box 12.1: Components of household income		
Main Component	**Items to Add**	**Items to Deduct**
Farm Income	+ Value of total crop production (net of share paid to landlord)	- Cultivation costs (seeds, fertilizers, hired labour, irrigation etc.)
	+Value of by-product production	- Maintenance expenditures on farm machinery and buildings
	+Net income from renting farm assets (draft animal, tractor, thresher etc.)	- Expenditure for the purchase of livestock
	+Value of sales from non-crop farm production (milk, ghee, eggs etc.)	- Fodder and other livestock expenditure (veterinary services)
	+Earning from the sale of livestock	- Cash rent paid to landlord on land leased-in
	+Value of home -produced non-crop consumption	
	+Total cash and in-kind received from tenants on land leased-out	
Wage Income	+Value of cash and in-kind earning per year (includes daily, long-term and piece-rate/ contract)	
Non-farm Enterprises Income	+Gross income from non-agriculture	- Wage paid both cash and in'-kind
	enterprises/activities during past 12 months	- Energy expenditure

		- Expenditure on raw material
		- Other operating expenditure
		- Share of net revenues paid to partners (or kept by partners)
Non-agriculture Rental income	+Income from renting out non agriculture property	
	+Income from renting out non agriculture assets	
Remittance income	+Remittances received (cash and in-kind)	- Amount sent (cash and in-kind)
Owner-occupied housing	+Imputed rental value of housing which otherwise would have to be paid to purchase housing services	
Other Income	+Interest, dividends, profit earning from shares and savings/deposit accounts	
	+Social security payment	
	+Pension income (domestic and foreign)	
	+Commission fees and royalties, other incomes	

12.2.1 Farm Income

Crop income: The gross values of crops harvested are calculated from section 11B of the questionnaire, which provides information on quantity harvested, quantity sold and unit selling price for each crop. This calculation involves the following steps:

• First, the unit selling price reported by the household is used to evaluate the total production. However, not all harvested quantity is sold. In several cases, either a small share or none of the harvested amount is sold in the market. This necessitates price imputations for harvested crop that is not sold.

• For cases where unit selling prices are not available, median values are imputed at progressively higher levels of aggregation. There are three such levels: analytical domain, urban/rural and national. It starts at the domain-level and the process is continued iteratively using urban/rural-level and national-level imputed values. The calculation excluded the cluster level due to limited number of observations within cluster for each crop making it impractical to impute the values.

• Imputation of missing prices for bamboo, buckwheat, black grams and some cereals and lentils turned out to be problematic because the harvested quantity and selling prices were reported in different units for some observations. With no plausible options available for imputation, such cases were dropped.

• For those households who are renting-in land in-kind payments to the landlord are deducted from the total harvested quantity. The harvested values (net of in-kind rent payments) are aggregated across all crops for each household to obtain a household-level estimate from gross agricultural output per farming household.

Gross agricultural output value is generated by combining income with other agriculture earnings and expenditure data. Income from selling of agriculture by-product and renting out of draft animal, tractor, thresher, other machinery and other income (from section 11D1) are added to gross agricultural output while expenditures on seeds, fertilizers, hired labor, irrigation, and renting in of above items (from sections 11. C1, C2, C3, D2) are deducted from the gross agricultural output. Total crop income thus is gross agricultural output plus net income from this.

Income from livestock: Section 11E contains information on income and expenditure from livestock and its byproducts. This includes data on the purchase and sale of cows, buffaloes, goats, yaks, poultry, and other livestock; earnings from sales of milk, ghee, eggs, meat; and expenditures on animal feed, transportation of feed, veterinary services. Income from livestock is calculated as total value of sold livestock minus total value of purchased livestock plus net income from livestock byproducts based on the data above.

Consumption of home-produced non-crop goods: Section 5 contains information on food expenditures and home production . Home-produced non-crop goods – such as eggs, milk, ghee, fish, mutton, buffalo meat, chicken and other meat - are valued and aggregated to generate a value of home-produced non-crop consumption.

Land rent income: Section 11A1 provides information on cash and in-kind received from renting-out cultivation land to a tenant, while section 11A2 gives information on rent paid in cash (in-kind payment has already been deducted from gross agricultural output) to a landlord for renting-in land for crop cultivation. Net income calculated from these two sections is then added to household's aggregate farm income.

12.2.2 Wage Income

The details of wage employment activities are collected in section 10. This section collects wages received by an employee in each activity either on daily, long-term or contract/piece-rate basis.

Daily wage income: Daily wage income is calculated as cash received per day plus value of any in kind received per day multiplied by number of days worked in that particular activity, plus value of in-kind payments for the whole period.

Long-term wage income: Long-term wage is calculated as payment on salary, transportation allowance, bonuses, clothing and any other allowances received yearly from each work activity.

Piece-rate/contract income: Piece rate or contract basis wage income is the total of cash and in kind received yearly by individual per each work.

For each individual wage earner in the household, daily income is annualized and then aggregated for long term and contract-based income to obtain annual wage income. Wage income figures for every earner are then aggregated at the household level to obtain total wage income to each household.

12.2.3 Non-farm Enterprises Income

Information on household enterprises either solely owned or in partnership, comes from section 12. Net revenues from each household enterprise or the share owned by the household (if the household members are not sole owner of the enterprise) are aggregated to get annual non-farm enterprises income for each household.

12.2.4 Non-agricultural Rental Income

Rental income received by households from renting-out residential property, land property and other real assets comes from section 13.C and section 2C. This constitutes non-agricultural rental income.

12.2.5 Transfer Income

Remittances received by household member (as cash or in-kind) are reported in section 14 and section 15B respectively. The remittance sent out from households from section 14 and 15A is deducted to get the net remittance amounts received by household during the past 12 months. They are aggregated for each recipient household.

12.2.6 Value of Owner-occupied Housing

If a household lives in a housing unit it owns or for free, this consumption needs to be included in income as home-produced consumption. The value of such consumption is the reported rental value that would have to be paid if someone wanted to rent it. When such reported values are missing or implausible, they are replaced with regression-based imputed rental values.

12.2.7 Other Income

The remaining sources of income are compiled in section 16. These include earnings from social assistance, savings or fixed account deposits, shares/stocks, treasury bills, employee provident fund/ citizen investment fund, internal/external pension, commission fee, royalties etc. All these income amounts are aggregated at the household level.

12.2.8 Total Income

The aggregate household income is finally obtained by summing income from sources described above: farm income, wage income, non-farm enterprises, non-agricultural rental income, net remittance received, owner occupied housing consumption and other income components. Per capita income is obtained by dividing household income by household size.

12.2.9 Items Omitted from Income Aggregate

Net interest income: Flow of resources from interest earnings from money lent to others is difficult to calculate for three reasons: NLSS does not have separate questions to distinguish between interest payments and principal repayments; between outstanding principal amounts and interest amounts; rolled over or extended loans may not involve actual transfer of payments even when a household reports a positive interest rate on the amount. Because of these difficulties net interest income is excluded from the computation of total household income.

Farm machinery and housing property: Income from sales of farm machinery is not included in total income because they represent investment or disinvestment of assets rather than current income (household whose income source is trading of agriculture machinery would be included in enterprise section). Net proceeds from sale and purchase of housing or land-property are considered as changes in assets and not included in total income. Similarly, expenditure on improvement of land or building and repair and maintenance of agricultural equipment are also excluded because the reported values tend to denote investment flow and not income flow. In kind social assistance: Monetary equivalent of in-kind benefits received from in-kind social security programs or cash received from public works (cash for work) programs are not included as NLSS doesn't ask questions to capture this information.

12.3 Levels, Sources and Distribution of Income

12.3.1 Levels of income

The nominal mean and median household annual income in 2022/23 is Rs. 551,148 and Rs. 383,389 respectively (Table 12.1). Nominal per capita mean and median stand at Rs. 136,707 and Rs. 92,636 respectively. One percent each of both ends of the per capita income distribution, 2 percent of all households -- are defined as outliers and excluded from the analysis. All subsequent tables are based on data without the outliers.

Bagmati province has the highest mean household income and the highest per capita income while Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces have the lowest mean household incomes. Bagmati and Gandaki urban areas lead in income, along with Kathmandu Valley urban. In contrast, rural areas in provinces

like Karnali and Sudurpaschim report lower figures. Table 12.1A also includes own account production. Table 12.2 and table 12.3 shows shares of remittance received in total income of recipient households by quintile and by country, respectively.

12.3.2 Income sources

Wage income is the largest single contributor to household income in Nepal in 2022/23, comprising over one-third of the total income (Table 12.4). Despite being the second-largest source of income, farm income makes up less than one-fifth of the total. Remittances are nearly as important as farm income (16.5%), reflecting the crucial role of money sent from abroad or from urban to rural areas in sustaining households. Earnings from non-agricultural enterprises contribute over 10% of household income.

Wage income is the dominant source in most provinces, especially in Bagmati (39.32%) and Madhesh (40.06%), indicating a strong employment sector. However, farm income remains crucial in provinces like Karnali (26.13%) and Sudurpaschim (25.91%). Net remittances are particularly significant in Lumbini (22.50%) and Gandaki (19.49%). Non-agricultural enterprise income is notably higher in wealthier and more urbanized provinces like Bagmati (12.89%) and Koshi (10.76%).

Across the consumption quintiles, there is a decreasing reliance on farm income and increasing income from non-agricultural enterprises and asset rentals as household consumption levels rise. Wage income remains a substantial source across all quintiles but slightly declines in proportion among wealthier households, who diversify their income more through business activities and property rentals. Remittances also play a significant role, particularly in the middle consumption groups. These trends highlight a shift from agriculture towards diversified income sources in wealthier households. households by quintile and by country, respectively.

12.3.3 Distribution of income

Nominal income distribution among the population is shown in Table 12.6. The population is almost evenly distributed across all income quintiles, each representing about 20% of the total. However, significant differences exist at the provincial level. Bagmati and Gandaki provinces have the highest percentages in the richest quintile, at 37.95% and 35.38%, respectively, while Karnali and Sudurpaschim have the highest percentages in the poorest quintile, with 30.53% and 25.54%. Madhesh shows a high concentration in the lower income quintiles, with 28.21% in the poorest and 29.39% in the second quintile, and only 6.31% in the richest. Urban areas like Kathmandu Valley have a substantial proportion of their population in the richest quintile at 49.16%, whereas rural areas across provinces generally have higher percentages in the lower income quintiles, with 33.84% of Karnali Rural and 35.05% of Sudurpaschim Rural in the poorest quintile.

Box 12.2: Nominal income, 1995/96 – 2022/23				
Description	**Nepal Living Standards Survey**			
	1995/96	**2003/04**	**2010/11**	**2022/23**
Nominal average household income (NRs.)	43,732	80,111	202,374	551,148
Nominal average per capita income (NRs.)				
All Nepal	7,690	15,162	41,659	136,707
Poorest 20% of population	2,020	4,003	15,888	61,335
Richest 20% of population	19,325	40,486	94,149	259,867
Share of farm income in household income (in percent)	61	47.8	27.7	16.8

Table 12.1: Nominal household income and per capita income (Rs.)

	Household Income		Per capita income		Household size
	Mean	**Median**	**Mean**	**Median**	**Mean**
Nepal	5,51,148	3,83,389	1,36,707	92,636	4.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	2,98,018	2,42,797	61,224	50,520	4.9
Non poor	6,03,055	4,27,500	1,56,225	1,11,516	3.9
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	2,98,860	2,42,797	61,335	50,523	4.9
Second	3,92,485	2,99,341	88,995	71,508	4.4
Third	4,97,159	3,77,000	1,21,248	91,527	4.1
Fourth	6,00,913	4,65,301	1,57,774	1,27,088	3.8
Richest	8,53,533	6,17,882	2,59,867	1,98,333	3.3
Province					
Koshi	4,86,969	3,43,019	1,25,782	88,849	3.9
Madhesh	4,30,855	3,33,147	88,993	70,861	4.8
Bagmati	7,18,117	4,98,214	1,96,885	1,49,950	3.6
Gandaki	6,55,369	4,93,960	1,88,630	1,45,461	3.5
Lumbini	5,76,467	4,14,900	1,42,249	1,00,539	4.1
Karnali	3,94,548	2,86,870	99,552	70,563	4.0

	Household Income		Per capita income		Household size
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
Sudurpaschim	4,27,743	3,12,029	1,02,392	75,139	4.2
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	5,34,874	3,75,629	1,39,179	1,00,867	3.8
Koshi Rural	3,94,006	2,74,446	1,00,337	68,255	3.9
Madhesh Urban	4,43,993	3,60,055	92,002	72,052	4.8
Madhesh Rural	3,92,053	2,96,398	80,217	60,780	4.9
Kathmandu Valley Urban(KVU)	8,66,080	6,24,240	2,35,285	1,84,568	3.7
Bagmati Urban(Except KVU)	6,32,339	4,22,588	1,73,346	1,26,766	3.6
Bagmati Rural	4,31,654	2,92,538	1,21,600	79,296	3.5
Gandaki Urban	7,04,595	5,22,462	2,02,282	1,53,389	3.5
Gandaki Rural	5,49,143	4,20,905	1,58,933	1,19,800	3.5
Lumbini Urban	6,06,357	4,40,660	1,52,435	1,07,010	4.0
Lumbini Rural	5,30,847	3,79,734	1,27,407	94,316	4.2
Karnali Urban	4,07,861	2,87,837	1,06,930	72,706	3.8
Karnali Rural	3,77,284	2,81,417	90,773	67,231	4.2
Sudurpaschim Urban	4,72,436	3,51,180	1,14,600	84,738	4.1
Sudurpaschim Rural	3,42,312	2,61,230	79,929	63,804	4.3
Poverty Status					
Poor	69.6	8.6	2.5	19.4	100.0
Non poor	63.9	18.9	3.1	14.2	100.0

Table 12.1A: Per capita income with own account production income included

	Per capita income	
	Mean	Median
Nepal	1,39,457	95,700
Poverty Status		
Poor	64,205	53,080
Non poor	1,58,916	1,14,525
Consumption Quintiles		
Poorest	64,323	53,191
Second	92,121	74,461

	Per capita income	
	Mean	**Median**
Third	1,24,023	94,212
Fourth	1,60,456	1,29,786
Richest	2,62,022	2,00,074
Province		
Koshi	1,28,358	90,944
Madhesh	91,057	72,876
Bagmati	1,99,290	1,53,209
Gandaki	1,92,486	1,50,875
Lumbini	1,45,004	1,03,388
Karnali	1,04,022	74,654
Sudurpaschim	1,06,015	80,116
Analytical Domains		
Koshi Urban	1,41,204	1,02,877
Koshi Rural	1,03,959	70,490
Madhesh Urban	93,993	74,637
Madhesh Rural	82,496	62,232
Kathmandu Valley Urban(KVU)	2,36,194	1,84,568
Bagmati Urban(Except KVU)	1,76,496	1,32,015
Bagmati Rural	1,27,223	84,378
Gandaki Urban	2,05,307	1,57,328
Gandaki Rural	1,64,595	1,27,779
Lumbini Urban	1,54,956	1,08,685
Lumbini Rural	1,30,502	96,783
Karnali Urban	1,11,186	77,443
Karnali Rural	95,496	71,122
Sudurpaschim Urban	1,17,873	88,507
Sudurpaschim Rural	84,196	68,415

Table 12.2: Shares of received remittance in total income of recipient households by quintile

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Total
Nepal	**27.0**	**30.0**	**32.2**	**37.6**	**38.9**	**33.7**
Province						
Koshi	21.4	26.3	31.3	44.1	43.6	35.4
Madhesh	22.8	30.6	31.7	36.3	45.0	33.1
Bagmati	23.8	25.6	31.8	36.5	34.1	32.1
Gandaki	45.0	35.7	33.6	40.8	34.9	37.3
Lumbini	24.0	27.4	32.5	33.9	40.6	32.1
Karnali	26.2	34.8	27.8	33.4	33.4	31.0
Sudurpaschim	39.4	38.2	36.5	37.2	39.5	38.2
Analytical Domains						

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Total
Nepal	**27.0**	**30.0**	**32.2**	**37.6**	**38.9**	**33.7**
Koshi Urban	21.0	25.4	32.6	46.3	46.9	36.9
Koshi Rural	22.2	28.1	28.1	39.3	36.4	32.2
Madhesh Urban	23.3	30.6	29.5	33.5	49.2	33.4
Madhesh Rural	21.8	30.7	37.5	44.1	25.7	32.3
Kathmandu Valley Urban(KVU)	9.2	26.3	16.8	38.4	33.9	29.6
Bagmati Urban(Except KVU)	34.0	22.7	35.5	33.1	34.1	32.2
Bagmati Rural	23.4	29.0	75.1	34.5	34.6	39.3
Gandaki Urban	45.9	40.4	32.2	43.9	35.1	38.8
Gandaki Rural	42.2	27.1	36.5	34.8	34.6	34.5
Lumbini Urban	22.3	25.0	32.0	34.9	41.9	32.2
Lumbini Rural	26.3	30.2	33.0	32.6	37.9	31.9
Karnali Urban	30.3	41.0	30.2	39.0	39.0	36.0
Karnali Rural	22.4	25.2	24.9	26.4	25.0	24.6
Sudurpaschim Urban	38.5	37.8	39.6	40.7	42.6	39.5
Sudurpaschim Rural	41.1	38.7	30.5	27.1	24.6	35.6

Table 12.3: Shares of received remittance in total income of recipient households by country

	Nepal	India	Others	Total
Nepal	**13.3**	**29.3**	**57.4**	**33.7**
Poor	12.1	31.6	49.1	26.9
Non poor	13.6	28.4	58.1	35.0
Province				
Koshi	13.2	26.1	59.3	35.4
Poor	10.6	28.9	46.0	21.0
Non poor	13.6	25.4	60.1	37.5
Madhesh	11.7	18.0	68.1	33.1
Poor	10.6	20.3	55.4	22.5
Non poor	12.0	17.3	69.6	35.5
Bagmati	14.3	31.8	57.3	32.1
Poor	13.3	35.1	53.5	23.4
Non poor	14.4	31.4	57.6	33.0
Gandaki	14.6	36.5	52.6	37.3
Poor	27.0	45.2	55.5	45.0
Non poor	13.3	34.8	52.3	36.5
Lumbini	12.2	27.0	49.3	32.1
Poor	11.8	19.8	39.8	24.3

	Nepal	India	Others	Total
Nepal	**13.3**	**29.3**	**57.4**	**33.7**
Non poor	12.3	29.6	50.6	33.9
Karnali	13.8	38.6	58.2	31.0
Poor	7.3	37.7	56.2	26.4
Non poor	15.7	39.1	58.6	32.3
Sudurpaschim	17.9	41.7	57.9	38.2
Poor	11.7	48.4	52.5	39.2
Non poor	19.9	37.4	58.7	37.8
Analytical Domains				
Koshi Urban	13.2	23.5	60.7	36.9
Koshi Rural	13.0	31.6	55.9	32.2
Madhesh Urban	11.0	18.9	69.7	33.4
Madhesh Rural	13.7	15.5	63.4	32.3
Kathmandu Valley Urban(KVU)	12.1	26.3	56.0	29.6
Bagmati Urban(Except KVU)	15.9	40.9	51.1	32.2
Bagmati Rural	17.4	26.6	72.9	39.3
Gandaki Urban	15.6	33.1	53.5	38.8
Gandaki Rural	12.6	44.1	50.6	34.5
Lumbini Urban	13.7	26.4	48.5	32.2
Lumbini Rural	10.0	27.6	50.4	31.9
Karnali Urban	16.3	41.1	63.6	36.0
Karnali Rural	10.9	35.4	48.0	24.6
Sudurpaschim Urban	20.5	40.3	55.8	39.5
Sudurpaschim Rural	12.6	44.4	66.9	35.6

Table 12.4 Shares of household income by employment source

	Farm	Wage	Non-agri entrprises	Non-agri asset rent	Net Remittances	Own housing	Other	Total
Nepal	**16.8**	**33.1**	**10.4**	**1.4**	**16.5**	**12.0**	**9.8**	**100.0**
Poverty Status								
Poor	20.8	37.6	5.7	0.2	14.0	11.1	10.5	100.0
Non poor	16.0	32.2	11.3	1.7	17.0	12.1	9.7	100.0
Consumption Quintiles								
Poorest	20.8	37.7	5.7	0.2	14.1	11.1	10.5	100.0
Second	19.6	35.4	6.7	0.5	18.1	11.1	8.6	100.0

	Farm	Wage	Non-agri entrprises	Non-agri asset rent	Net Remit-tances	Own hous-ing	Oth-er	Total
Nepal	**16.8**	**33.1**	**10.4**	**1.4**	**16.5**	**12.0**	**9.8**	**100.0**
Third	17.6	35.1	9.7	0.6	17.9	10.8	8.3	100.0
Fourth	16.7	29.2	11.8	1.5	18.1	12.2	10.6	100.0
Richest	11.2	30.1	15.8	3.7	14.3	14.1	10.9	100.0
Province								
Koshi	18.4	33.1	10.8	1.1	15.5	11.8	9.3	100.0
Madhesh	13.3	40.1	10.4	1.4	16.1	11.5	7.4	100.0
Bagmati	10.8	39.3	12.9	2.4	12.9	11.8	9.8	100.0
Gandaki	17.5	26.4	9.1	1.0	19.5	10.5	16.0	100.0
Lumbini	19.1	26.0	8.3	1.3	22.5	12.6	10.2	100.0
Karnali	26.1	28.9	8.6	0.8	14.3	12.9	8.4	100.0
Sudurpaschim	25.9	27.3	10.2	0.8	12.9	13.4	9.6	100.0
Analytical Domains								
Koshi Urban	13.4	32.9	12.4	1.4	18.1	11.9	9.9	100.0
Koshi Rural	28.1	33.5	7.6	0.4	10.5	11.7	8.2	100.0
Madhesh Urban	12.2	41.0	10.2	1.7	16.0	11.6	7.2	100.0
Madhesh Rural	16.5	37.2	10.8	0.2	16.4	11.1	7.8	100.0
Kathmandu Valley Ur-ban(KVU)	3.3	46.4	15.1	3.7	11.4	10.8	9.5	100.0
Bagmati Urban(Except KVU)	12.2	34.0	12.9	1.6	16.1	13.0	10.1	100.0
Bagmati Rural	30.1	27.6	6.6	0.3	12.1	12.8	10.4	100.0
Gandaki Urban	13.6	28.0	9.9	1.3	19.3	10.8	17.1	100.0
Gandaki Rural	25.9	23.1	7.2	0.3	20.0	10.0	13.5	100.0
Lumbini Urban	15.4	28.5	9.7	1.7	20.6	13.2	10.8	100.0
Lumbini Rural	24.9	22.2	6.0	0.5	25.3	11.8	9.2	100.0
Karnali Urban	19.9	30.7	10.4	0.9	15.4	13.8	8.8	100.0
Karnali Rural	34.1	26.6	6.1	0.6	12.8	11.8	7.9	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	21.2	27.7	11.0	1.1	16.1	14.0	9.0	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	35.0	26.6	8.6	0.1	6.8	12.4	10.6	100.0

Table 12.5. Average per capita income by consumption deciles/ quintiles and Ratios to poorest

	Income per capita (Rs.)	Ratio to poorest
Consumption Decile		
Poorest	53,016	1.0
Second	69,691	1.3
Third	81,485	1.5

	Income per capita (Rs.)	Ratio to poorest
Consumption Decile		
Fourth	96,564	1.8
Richest	1,14,739	2.2
Sixth	1,27,824	2.4
Seventh	1,44,018	2.7
Eighth	1,71,554	3.2
Ninth	2,09,120	3.9
Richest	3,12,831	5.9
Consumption Quintile		
Poorest	61,335	1.0
Second	88,995	1.5
Third	1,21,248	2.0
Fourth	1,57,774	2.6
Richest	2,59,867	4.2

Table 12.6 Distribution of population by nominal per capita income quintile

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Total
Nepal	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**100.0**
Province						
Koshi	21.6	22.0	19.5	20.8	16.1	100.0
Madhesh	28.2	29.4	22.6	13.5	6.3	100.0
Bagmati	11.3	11.2	14.9	24.6	38.0	100.0
Gandaki	7.7	11.5	19.6	25.8	35.4	100.0
Lumbini	18.1	16.5	22.6	22.4	20.4	100.0
Karnali	30.5	23.8	18.2	15.9	11.6	100.0
Sudurpaschim	25.5	25.3	21.9	16.5	10.7	100.0
Analytical Domain						
Koshi Urban	16.5	21.4	20.0	23.0	19.2	100.0
Koshi Rural	31.2	23.3	18.5	16.6	10.4	100.0
Madhesh Urban	25.4	30.2	22.6	15.2	6.5	100.0
Madhesh Rural	36.5	26.9	22.6	8.3	5.6	100.0
Kathmandu Valley Urban (KVU)	5.0	7.8	10.9	27.2	49.2	100.0

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Total
Nepal	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**100.0**
Bagmati Urban(Except KVU)	12.2	13.5	19.2	25.6	29.5	100.0
Bagmati Rural	28.8	17.7	19.5	15.4	18.6	100.0
Gandaki Urban	5.9	8.7	19.8	27.9	37.8	100.0
Gandaki Rural	11.6	17.6	19.3	21.3	30.2	100.0
Lumbini Urban	13.2	17.2	23.7	24.1	21.8	100.0
Lumbini Rural	25.4	15.4	20.9	19.9	18.4	100.0
Karnali Urban	27.8	23.8	17.9	16.8	13.7	100.0
Karnali Rural	33.8	23.8	18.5	14.8	9.1	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	20.4	24.3	22.3	19.4	13.6	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	35.0	27.2	21.3	11.1	5.4	100.0
Urban/Rural						
Kathmandu Valley Urban (KVU)	5.0	7.8	10.9	27.2	49.2	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	17.9	21.5	21.5	21.1	18.1	100.0
Rural Regions	29.4	21.3	20.3	15.4	13.6	100.0

CHAPTER 13: LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

13.1 Introduction

NLSS-IV introduced labour and employment module to collect information on labour and employment statistics with the current standard definition of employment adopted from the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, ICLS. With these new concepts and definitions of employment, labour market indicators collected from previous NLSS are not directly comparable and concepts and definitions might differ.

13.2 Key labour market concepts

Working-age population: The working-age population comprises individuals aged 15 years and above. However, in NLSS-IV, the labour module is asked for individuals aged ten and above in the household and this age criteria is used as the working-age population for the estimation of labour market indicators. The total population of those aged ten and above falls into one of the three categories: employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force or outside the labour force.

Persons in employment: People of working age who, during a short reference period (7 days), were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. This includes:

a) Employed persons "at work", i.e., those who worked in a job for at least one hour in the reference week

b) Employed persons "not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexitime and compensatory leave for overtime).

It indicates the relative size of the labour supply available to produce goods and services.

Unemployed: People of working age who fulfil three criteria simultaneously: completely without work, currently available to work, and taking active steps to find work.

Labour force: If a person is of working age and is working or trying to find work, he/she is in the labour force. Thus, the number of people who are employed plus those who are unemployed constitute the labour force.

Outside the labour force: A person who reaches working age may not necessarily enter the labour force. These individuals did not work in the reference week, either because they did not look for work, tried to start a business in the four weeks preceding the survey, or were not available to start work or a business in the reference week.

Unemployment rate: The unemployment rate measures the proportion of the labour force that is trying to find work.

Labour force participation rate (LFPR): The labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work; it indicates the relative size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services, relative to the population at working age (ILO).

Employment-to-population ratio: The percentage of employed, called employment-to-population ratio, measures the proportion of the working-age population that is employed. The employment-to-population ratio is defined as the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed. A high percentage or ratio means that a large proportion of a country's population is employed. In contrast, a low percentage or ratio means that a large share of the population is not involved directly in labour market-related activities, either because they are in unemployment or because they are out of the labour force altogether.

Status in employment: Status in employment details how the employed population are attached to the job and the type of authority over establishments. Status in employment classifies the job held by a person at a point in time concerning the type of explicit or implicit employment contract that person has with other persons or organisations. Such status classifications reflect the degree of economic risk entailed in these various arrangements, an element of which is the strength of the attachment between the person and the job and the type of authority over establishments and other workers that the person has or will have. (ILO)

In this report, the method of classifying employment by status is based on the 1993 International Classification by Status in Employment (ICSE).

Employment by sector disaggregates employment into economic sectors. The indicator shows employment growth and decline on a broad sectoral scale while highlighting differences in trends and levels between developed and developing economies. In this report, the sectors of economic activity are defined according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4 (2008).

Employment by occupation disaggregates employment into occupation groups. This report defines occupation groups according to the International Standard Classification of Occupation, 2008 (ISCO-08).

As mentioned, NLSS-IV implements the labour module for individuals 10 years and above. The tables at the end of the chapter provide descriptives on labour market indicators for two sets of the population – those 10 years and above and those above 15 years and above. The following section discusses key

labour market indicators for the working-age population of 15 years and above for the international standard.

13.3 Labour market indicators by provinces and poverty status

In 2022/23, the labour force participation rate of individuals 15 years and above is 37.1 in Nepal (Table 13.8). The unemployment rate for individuals 15 years and above is 12.6 in 2022/23 for the country.

Among provinces, Madhesh province stands out with the lowest unemployment rate at 5.5 percent, while Karnali has the highest unemployment rate at 23.8. The labour force participation rate also varies significantly across provinces, with Bagmati scoring the highest at 45.1 percent and Sudurpashchim the lowest at 27.9 percent, potentially influenced by the availability of opportunities in these places.

Labour market indicators by poverty status show significant differences between poor and non-poor groups overall and within provinces. Overall, in the country, the unemployment rate for the poor is 17.3 percent, substantially higher than the 11.7 percent for the non-poor. This disparity persists across all provinces, with Karnali province experiencing the highest difference (41.5 percent unemployment for the poor versus 19.8 percent for the non-poor). Similarly, labour force participation rates are consistently lower for poor individuals than their non-poor counterparts in every province. This highlights the unequal access to the labour market and the strong correlation between poverty status and labour market indicators.

13.4 Sex and labour market outcomes

The unemployment rate stands at 12.6 percent for both sexes, where males experience a lower rate of 11.3 percent compared to 14.7 percent for females (Table 13.9). This gap is further amplified by a considerable difference in labour force participation; 52.7 percent for males and only 24.4 percent for females. This trend of lower participation and higher female unemployment is consistent across all provinces. Madhesh province exhibits the largest difference, with a labour force participation rate of 54.9 percent for males and only 16.5 percent for females. These figures underscore gender-based barriers to employment.

13.5 Rural-urban differences in labour market outcomes

Nationally, 32.4 percent of the population is employed, 4.7 percent are unemployed, and 62.9 percent are outside the labour force, but going by analytical domains, the urban area of Kathmandu Valley has the highest employment rate (48.3 percent) and labour force participation rate (52.3 percent) (Table 13.10). Urban areas having higher employment rate and labour force participation is true for all provinces and is expected. Conversely, rural areas tend to exhibit lower employment and higher unemployment rates than their urban counterparts.

13.6 Labour market indicators by consumption quintiles

Table 13.11 provides a breakdown of labour market indicators by province and consumption quintile for individuals aged 15 years and above. The poorest quintile consistently exhibits the lowest employment rates and highest unemployment rates across all provinces. In contrast, the highest employment and labour force participation rates are in the richest quintile. Notably, Karnali province shows the most pronounced differences between the poorest (15.9 percent employed, 41.5 percent unemployment rate) and richest (43.3 percent employed, 6.2 percent unemployment rate) quintiles. In Sudurpaschim, the poorest quintile has an extremely low labour force participation rate (19.3 percent) and a high proportion outside the labour force (80. percent). Table 13.12 provides these estimates for the analytical domains as well.

13.7 Age and labour market outcomes

Among the four age categories (15-24, 25-44, 45-64, and 65+), those between the ages of 15 to 24 experience the highest unemployment rate (22.7 percent) (Table 13.13). The proportion of employed is the highest for those between the ages of 25 and 44 (46.2 percent), and labour force participation is also the highest for this group (52.2 percent). As expected, the oldest group (65+) shows the lowest proportion of those who are employed (7.8 percent) and labour force participation (8.5 percent). Interestingly, despite a low unemployment rate (8.0 percent), the 45-64 age group also has a low labour force participation (36.8 percent).

Across the provinces, Bagmati exhibits the highest overall employment rate (40.9 percent) and labour force participation (45.1 percent), driven by a strong performance in the 25-44 age group (57.8 percent employed, 63.2 percent participation). Conversely, Sudurpaschim province records the lowest employment (24.4 percent) and labour force participation rate (27.9 percent).

13.8 Education and labour market outcomes

Table 13.14 demonstrates the relationship between educational attainment and employment outcomes in the country and across different provinces. It shows a clear positive correlation between education level and labour force participation and employment rates, while inversely impacting unemployment rates.

Individuals with higher education levels consistently exhibit greater labour force participation and lower unemployment rates. Those with a bachelor's degree boast a 64.2 percent employment rate and around 6.3 percent unemployment rate. This trend escalates further with master's and above qualifications, reaching a 77 percent employment rate and a 2.6 percent unemployment rate. Conversely, individuals

with limited literacy or no formal education face considerably lower employment (20.5 percent), and most remain outside the labour force (77.3 percent). This summary table is also presented in Table 13.22. Similarly, labour force participation, which signifies the proportion of the population actively engaged in the workforce, exhibits a positive correlation with education. While only 22.7 percent of illiterate individuals participate in the labour force, this figure surges to 79 percent for those with a Master's degree or higher.

Conversely, unemployment rates decline steadily with increasing educational attainment. The unemployment rate for individuals with a Master's degree or above (2.6 percent) is significantly lower than the national average (12.6 percent) and substantially lower than that of individuals with less than basic education (12.6 percent).

13.9 Sectors of employment

Table 13.15 – 13.21 breakdown different employment indicators in relation to employment sectors. Table 13.15 shows employment by sector of the economy (agriculture vs. non-agriculture) and type of employment (paid vs. self-employed vs. unpaid work). This highlights non-agricultural employment's dominance and self-employment's prevalence, particularly in agriculture.

86.7 percent of employed individuals work in the non-agricultural sector, while only 13.3 percent work in the agriculture sector. This indicates a shift from traditional agricultural livelihoods to more diverse economic activities. Within the agricultural sector, self-employment is predominant, with only 10.4 percent engaged in paid agricultural work. In contrast, the non-agricultural sector shows a greater balance between paid (56.6 percent) and self-employment (22.6 percent).

Females are significantly more involved in unpaid household work (16.3 percent) compared to males (4.1 percent). Furthermore, while males dominate paid non-agricultural work (63.2 percent), females have a higher representation in paid agricultural work (16 percent).

These findings emphasise the evolving nature of the Nepalese labour market, with a growing non-agricultural sector and a persistent reliance on self-employment.

Table 13.16 shows a breakdown of occupations across seven provinces, categorised by major occupational groups and further differentiated by sex. This data provides valuable insights into the distribution of skilled and unskilled labour across the country and highlights gender disparities within specific occupational sectors.

Bagmati province emerges as a hub for professional and managerial roles, with 40.2 percent of managers and 30.7 percent of professionals concentrated in this region. Conversely, Madhesh province shows a higher concentration of individuals employed in elementary occupations (32.3 percent).

Across all provinces, some occupations exhibit significant gender disparities. For instance, females constitute a larger share of professionals (44.8 percent) and technical and associate professionals (44.2 percent) in Bagmati province compared to other provinces. This indicates greater female participation in these skilled roles within the Bagmati province.

Table 13.17 provides notable differences in occupational patterns by analytical domains, highlighting the influence of urbanisation and regional economic activities. Elementary occupations constitute the largest occupational group (27.1 percent) in the country, followed by service and sales workers (21.4 percent) and craft and related trade workers (18 percent). This pattern generally holds true for both urban and rural areas. However, urban areas tend to have a higher concentration of managers, professionals, and technical and associate professionals, reflecting the presence of more specialised and white-collar jobs in these settings.

Conversely, rural areas, particularly in Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces, show a greater concentration of individuals engaged in elementary occupations (35.1 percent and 29.4 percent respectively), highlighting the prevalence of unskilled labour.

Table 13.18 presents the distribution of employed individuals aged 15 years and above across major sectors, categorised by the Nepal Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC), and disaggregated by province. This data highlights the concentration of specific industries within regions. Bagmati province remains dominant in several industries, including manufacturing (28.5 percent), trade & machine repair (30 percent), accommodation (45.8 percent), and others (40.4 percent). Madhesh province displays a higher concentration of employment in agriculture (33.6 percent) in contrast, Karnali and Sudurpaschim provinces show lower representation across most sectors, indicating limited economic diversification in the province.

The data also reveals interesting patterns in specific sectors. For instance, Gandaki province shows a relatively higher concentration of employment in accommodation (11.3 percent), potentially linked to tourism activities in the region. Similarly, education services are more concentrated in Bagmati (27.3 percent) and Lumbini province (17.7 percent).

Table 13.19 provides an insightful overview of the relationship between educational attainment, employment status, and the distribution of workers across different economic sectors in Nepal. The data demonstrates that higher levels of education correspond with a greater likelihood of being formally employed and working in more advanced sectors of the economy. As educational attainment increases, the proportion of paid employees rises considerably. While 59.5 percent of individuals with basic education are paid employees, this figure jumps to 73.8 percent for those with a Bachelor's degree and further to 88 percent for those with a Master's or above. This trend underscores the strong link

between education and access to formal employment opportunities. Conversely, self-employment and unpaid family work become less common as education levels rise, indicating a shift towards more secure and remunerative forms of employment.

The data also reveals a clear connection between educational attainment and the sectoral distribution of workers. Individuals with higher education levels are disproportionately represented in the tertiary sector. For instance, 86.8 percent of those with a bachelor's degree and 91.2 percent of those with a master's or above are employed in the tertiary sector. In contrast, those with lower levels of education are more concentrated in the primary and secondary sectors.

Table 13.20 examines the intersection of employment status (paid, self-employed, unpaid family worker), major industrial sector (primary, secondary, tertiary), province, and sex. Among those who are employed, paid employment is the most prevalent form of work (67.0 percent), followed by self-employment (24.5 percent) and unpaid family work (8.4 percent). The tertiary sector dominates the employment landscape, employing 54.4 percent of the workforce, followed by the secondary (31.9 percent) and primary sectors (13.7 percent).

Males are more likely to be paid employees (70.5 percent) compared to females (60.8 percent), while females are significantly overrepresented in unpaid family work (16.3 percent compared to 4.11 percent for males). This pattern suggests that women often bear a disproportionate burden of unpaid household labour.

Analysing sectoral distribution, the primary sector shows a larger share of unpaid family work (19.8 percent for females vs. 10.3 percent for males), reflecting the prevalence of family-based agricultural activities. Conversely, the tertiary sector demonstrates a greater proportion of paid employment for both males and females, although the gender gap in paid employment persists.

Paid employment is less common among the non-poor (64.1 percent) compared to the poor (84.2 percent). The poor also exhibit a lower reliance on unpaid family work (4.5 percent vs 9.1 percent). Looking at sectoral distribution, the tertiary sector attracts a larger proportion of non-poor workers (58.6 percent) compared to their poor counterparts (30.2 percent). Conversely, the poor show a greater concentration in the primary sector (26.1 percent vs. 11.5 percent). This pattern likely reflects the limited access to education and skills training for the poor, restricting their opportunities in the more specialised and higher-paying tertiary sector.

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey			
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11	2022/23*
Percentage of employed population	67.2	74.3	78.3	32.4
Percentage of unemployed population	3.4	2.9	1.8	4.7
Percentage of population not in the labour force	29.4	22.8	19.9	62.9
Labor force participation rate	70.6	77.2	80.1	37.1*
Unemployment rate	4.9	3.8	2.2	12.6
Unemployment rate, age 10 – 14 years	7.9	3.4	1.1	12.5
Unemployment rate, age 15 – 24 years	7.3	6.0	3.6	22.7
Share by main sector of employment				
Share of wage employment in agriculture	12.2	6.8	2.8	10.4
Share of self-employment in agriculture	70.7	64.3	61.3	1.9
Share of wage employment in non-agriculture	9.5	10.2	12.6	56.6
Share of self-employment in non-agriculture	7.7	9.3	12.7	22.6

Box 13.1: Indicators on employment status, 1995/96 – 2022/23

*Figures not comparable due to change in labor module in 2022-23 compared to previous rounds.

Box 13.2: Indicators on employment status, 2022/23

Share of unpaid family member in employment	8.4
Share by employment in Agriculture and Non agriculture	
Share of employment in agriculture sector	13.3
Share of employment in non-agriculture sector	86.7
Share of employment by main sector of economy	
Share of employment in primary sector	13.7
Share of employment in secondary sector	31.9
Share of employment in tertiary sector	54.4
Share of employment by main work status	
Share of wage employment	67.0
Share of self-employment	24.5
Share of unpaid family member in employment	8.4

Table 13.1: Labour Market Indicators by Province and Poor (10 Years and Above)

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Total	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**28.7**	**4.1**	**67.1**	**100**	**12.6**	**32.9**
Poor	22.9	4.8	72.3	100	17.3	27.7
Non-poor	30.1	4.0	66.0	100	11.7	34.0
Province						
Koshi	28.5	3.9	67.6	100	12.0	32.4
Poor	25.0	4.7	70.3	100	15.8	29.7
Non-poor	29.2	3.7	67.0	100	11.4	33.0
Madhesh	27.8	1.6	70.6	100	5.4	29.4
Poor	29.7	1.8	68.5	100	5.9	31.5
Non-poor	27.3	1.5	71.2	100	5.3	28.8
Bagmati	37.3	3.9	58.8	100	9.4	41.2
Poor	25.4	6.2	68.4	100	19.5	31.6
Non-poor	38.8	3.6	57.6	100	8.4	42.4
Gandaki	30.1	6.6	63.3	100	17.9	36.7
Poor	24.4	8.4	67.3	100	25.5	32.7
Non-poor	30.8	6.3	62.8	100	17.1	37.2
Lumbini	24.5	6.1	69.3	100	20.0	30.7
Poor	20.4	6.7	72.9	100	24.6	27.1
Non-poor	25.7	6.0	68.3	100	18.9	31.7
Karnali	22.0	6.9	71.1	100	23.8	28.9
Poor	13.3	9.4	77.3	100	41.4	22.7
Non-poor	24.7	6.1	69.1	100	19.9	30.9
Sudurpaschim	21.0	3.0	76.0	100	12.5	24.0
Poor	13.6	2.4	84.1	100	14.9	15.9
Non-poor	24.4	3.3	72.3	100	11.9	27.7

Table 13.2: Labour Market Indicator by Province and Sex (10 Years and Above)

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Total	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**28.7**	**4.1**	**67.1**	**100**	**12.6**	**32.9**
Male	40.8	5.2	54.0	100	11.3	46.0
Female	18.7	3.2	78.1	100	14.7	21.9
Province						
Koshi	28.5	3.9	67.6	100	12.0	32.4
Male	38.7	5.6	55.6	100	12.7	44.4
Female	19.7	2.4	77.9	100	10.9	22.1
Madhesh	27.8	1.6	70.6	100	5.4	29.4
Male	44.7	2.8	52.5	100	5.9	47.5
Female	13.8	0.6	85.6	100	4.2	14.4
Bagmati	37.3	3.9	58.8	100	9.4	41.2
Male	47.0	4.5	48.5	100	8.7	51.5
Female	28.2	3.3	68.5	100	10.4	31.5
Gandaki	30.1	6.6	63.3	100	17.9	36.7
Male	37.3	7.5	55.2	100	16.7	44.8
Female	24.2	5.8	70.0	100	19.3	30.0
Lumbini	24.5	6.1	69.3	100	20.0	30.7
Male	37.0	7.4	55.6	100	16.7	44.4
Female	14.8	5.2	80.1	100	25.9	19.9
Karnali	22.0	6.9	71.1	100	23.8	28.9
Male	32.4	7.5	60.2	100	18.7	39.8
Female	14.3	6.5	79.2	100	31.1	20.8
Sudurpaschim	21.0	3.0	76.0	100	12.5	24.0
Male	33.2	4.1	62.7	100	11.0	37.3
Female	12.6	2.2	85.2	100	15.1	14.8

Table 13.3: Labour Market Indicator by Analytical Domain (10 Years and Above)

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**28.7**	**4.1**	**67.1**	**100**	**12.6**	**32.9**
Poor	22.9	4.8	72.3	100	17.3	27.7
Non-poor	30.1	4.0	66.0	100	11.7	34.0
Analytical Domain						
Koshi Urban	29.9	3.6	66.6	100	10.7	33.4
Koshi Rural	26.0	4.5	69.5	100	14.8	30.5
Madhesh Urban	29.1	1.7	69.2	100	5.5	30.8
Madhesh Rural	23.8	1.3	74.9	100	5.2	25.1
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	44.6	3.7	51.7	100	7.6	48.3
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	33.1	4.0	63.0	100	10.8	37.0
Bagmati Rural	21.8	4.2	74.0	100	16.1	26.0
Gandaki Urban	31.7	6.6	61.7	100	17.2	38.3
Gandaki Rural	26.8	6.5	66.8	100	19.4	33.2
Lumbini Urban	26.9	6.2	66.9	100	18.6	33.1
Lumbini Rural	20.8	6.1	73.1	100	22.6	26.9
Karnali Urban	22.2	7.4	70.3	100	25.1	29.7
Karnali Rural	21.8	6.2	72.0	100	22.2	28.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	21.3	3.1	75.5	100	12.7	24.5
Sudurpaschim Rural	20.4	2.8	76.9	100	12.1	23.1

Table 13.4: Labour Market Indicator by Province and Consumption Quintile (10 Years and Above)

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside la-bour force	Total	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**28.7**	**4.1**	**67.1**	**100**	**12.6**	**32.9**
Poorest	22.9	4.8	72.3	100	17.3	27.7
Second	24.5	4.5	71.1	100	15.4	28.9
Third	28.4	4.5	67.1	100	13.7	32.9
Fourth	30.7	3.7	65.6	100	10.8	34.4
Richest	35.8	3.3	60.8	100	8.5	39.2
Province						
Koshi	28.5	3.9	67.6	100	12	32.4
Poorest	25.5	4.7	69.9	100	15.6	30.1
Second	26.6	5.1	68.3	100	16	31.7
Third	27.9	4.7	67.5	100	14.3	32.5
Fourth	26	3.4	70.6	100	11.5	29.4
Richest	35.2	2.2	62.6	100	5.9	37.4
Madhesh	27.8	1.6	70.6	100	5.4	29.4
Poorest	29.8	1.9	68.4	100	5.9	31.6
Second	25	2	73	100	7.5	27
Third	26.1	1	73	100	3.6	27
Fourth	27	1.6	71.4	100	5.4	28.6
Richest	31.9	1.6	66.6	100	4.6	33.4
Bagmati	37.3	3.9	58.8	100	9.4	41.2
Poorest	25.5	5.9	68.6	100	18.8	31.4
Second	35.7	5	59.3	100	12.3	40.7
Third	39.1	3.3	57.6	100	7.8	42.4
Fourth	38.3	4	57.7	100	9.4	42.3
Richest	40.4	2.8	56.8	100	6.5	43.2
Gandaki	30.1	6.6	63.3	100	17.9	36.7
Poorest	24.4	8.4	67.3	100	25.5	32.7
Second	26.4	7.1	66.4	100	21.3	33.6
Third	27.7	7.4	65	100	21	35
Fourth	32	4.8	63.3	100	13	36.7
Richest	34.4	6.7	58.9	100	16.4	41.1
Lumbini	24.5	6.1	69.3	100	20	30.7
Poorest	20.3	6.7	73	100	24.8	27

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**28.7**	**4.1**	**67.1**	**100**	**12.6**	**32.9**
Second	19.5	5.4	75.1	100	21.7	24.9
Third	22.5	7.8	69.7	100	25.9	30.3
Fourth	28.1	5.4	66.5	100	16	33.5
Richest	32.1	5.4	62.4	100	14.5	37.6
Karnali	22	6.9	71.1	100	23.8	28.9
Poorest	13.4	9.4	77.2	100	41.4	22.8
Second	16.2	7.3	76.4	100	31.1	23.6
Third	23.4	8.1	68.5	100	25.8	31.5
Fourth	26.9	4.6	68.5	100	14.5	31.5
Richest	39.2	2.5	58.2	100	6.1	41.8
Sudurpaschim	21	3	76	100	12.5	24
Poorest	13.5	2.4	84.1	100	15.1	15.9
Second	15.5	3.2	81.3	100	17.2	18.7
Third	23.5	5.1	71.4	100	18	28.6
Fourth	31	2.5	66.5	100	7.3	33.5
Richest	40.6	0.9	58.5	100	2.1	41.5

Table 13.5: Labour Market Indicator by Analytical Domain and Consumption Quintile (10 Years and Above)

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**28.7**	**4.1**	**67.1**	**100**	**12.6**	**32.9**
Poorest	22.9	4.8	72.3	100	17.3	27.7
Second	24.5	4.5	71.1	100	15.4	28.9
Third	28.4	4.5	67.1	100	13.7	32.9
Fourth	30.7	3.7	65.6	100	10.8	34.4
Richest	35.8	3.3	60.8	100	8.5	39.2
Domain						
Koshi Urban	29.9	3.6	66.6	100	10.7	33.4
Poorest	28.9	5.4	65.6	100	15.8	34.4

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**28.7**	**4.1**	**67.1**	**100**	**12.6**	**32.9**
Second	29.5	3.8	66.7	100	11.5	33.3
Third	29.8	4.7	65.4	100	13.7	34.6
Fourth	27.4	2.9	69.6	100	9.6	30.4
Richest	33	1.8	65.2	100	5.2	34.8
Koshi Rural	26	4.5	69.5	100	14.8	30.5
Poorest	20.1	3.6	76.3	100	15.1	23.7
Second	21.9	7.2	70.9	100	24.6	29.1
Third	22.9	4.5	72.6	100	16.4	27.4
Fourth	23.1	4.4	72.5	100	16	27.5
Richest	39.6	3	57.4	100	7	42.6
Madhesh Urban	29.1	1.7	69.2	100	5.5	30.8
Poorest	31.3	2.5	66.2	100	7.4	33.8
Second	25.6	2	72.4	100	7.4	27.6
Third	27.9	0.8	71.3	100	2.9	28.7
Fourth	28.3	1.4	70.3	100	4.7	29.7
Richest	32.7	1.7	65.6	100	4.8	34.4
Madhesh Rural	23.8	1.3	74.9	100	5.2	25.1
Poorest	25.7	0.1	74.2	100	0.5	25.8
Second	23.5	2	74.5	100	7.8	25.5
Third	21	1.4	77.6	100	6.3	22.4
Fourth	23.3	2	74.7	100	7.9	25.3
Richest	27.1	0.9	72	100	3.4	28
Kathmandu Valley urban(KVU)	44.6	3.7	51.7	100	7.6	48.3
Poorest	46	7.1	46.9	100	13.5	53.1
Second	51	4.4	44.7	100	7.9	55.3
Third	45.7	3.5	50.8	100	7	49.2
Fourth	43	4	52.9	100	8.6	47.1
Richest	42.4	2.5	55.1	100	5.7	44.9

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**28.7**	**4.1**	**67.1**	**100**	**12.6**	**32.9**
Bagmati Urban(Except KVU)	33.1	4	63	100	10.8	37
Poorest	22.4	3.6	74	100	13.7	26
Second	28.5	5.5	66	100	16.1	34
Third	32.6	3.9	63.5	100	10.7	36.5
Fourth	33.1	4.5	62.4	100	12	37.6
Richest	39.5	3.2	57.3	100	7.4	42.7
Bagmati Rural	21.8	4.2	74	100	16.1	26
Poorest	10.5	7.1	82.4	100	40.3	17.6
Second	15.4	5.5	79.1	100	26.5	20.9
Third	22.9	1.7	75.4	100	6.8	24.6
Fourth	28.6	2.8	68.6	100	9	31.4
Richest	32.9	3.1	64	100	8.6	36
Gandaki Urban	31.7	6.6	61.7	100	17.2	38.3
Poorest	27.2	9.2	63.7	100	25.2	36.3
Second	30.1	6.8	63.2	100	18.4	36.8
Third	29.7	8.7	61.7	100	22.6	38.3
Fourth	34.2	4.4	61.3	100	11.4	38.7
Richest	33.3	6.2	60.5	100	15.6	39.5
Gandaki Rural	26.8	6.5	66.8	100	19.4	33.2
Poorest	16.8	6.1	77.1	100	26.7	22.9
Second	18.6	7.9	73.5	100	30	26.5
Third	23.3	4.5	72.2	100	16.3	27.8
Fourth	27.4	5.5	67.1	100	16.7	32.9
Richest	36.8	8	55.2	100	17.9	44.8
Lumbini Urban	26.9	6.2	66.9	100	18.6	33.1
Poorest	24.9	6.6	68.5	100	21	31.5
Second	19.4	4.1	76.4	100	17.6	23.6
Third	23.2	10.2	66.6	100	30.4	33.4

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**28.7**	**4.1**	**67.1**	**100**	**12.6**	**32.9**
Fourth	33.6	5.1	61.3	100	13.2	38.7
Richest	31.9	5.3	62.8	100	14.2	37.2
Lumbini Rural	20.8	6.1	73.1	100	22.6	26.9
Poorest	14	6.8	79.2	100	32.9	20.8
Second	19.6	7	73.3	100	26.4	26.7
Third	21.4	4.6	74	100	17.6	26
Fourth	20.3	5.8	73.9	100	22	26.1
Richest	32.6	5.8	61.7	100	15.1	38.3
Karnali Urban	22.2	7.4	70.3	100	25.1	29.7
Poorest	11.4	13	75.6	100	53.1	24.4
Second	15	7.3	77.7	100	32.7	22.3
Third	20.5	8.4	71.1	100	29	28.9
Fourth	31.2	4.8	64	100	13.3	36
Richest	39.6	2.2	58.2	100	5.3	41.8
Karnali Rural	21.8	6.2	72	100	22.2	28
Poorest	15.2	6.1	78.7	100	28.8	21.3
Second	17.8	7.3	74.8	100	29.2	25.2
Third	26.8	7.8	65.4	100	22.5	34.6
Fourth	21.8	4.3	73.9	100	16.4	26.1
Richest	38.4	3.3	58.3	100	7.9	41.7
Sudurpaschim Urban	21.3	3.1	75.5	100	12.7	24.5
Poorest	12.8	2.6	84.6	100	16.6	15.4
Second	15.2	3.7	81.1	100	19.4	18.9
Third	23.9	5.2	70.8	100	17.9	29.2
Fourth	29.6	2.4	68	100	7.6	32
Richest	39.2	0.8	59.9	100	2.1	40.1
Sudurpaschim Rural	20.4	2.8	76.9	100	12.1	23.1
Poorest	14.5	2.1	83.4	100	12.8	16.6

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour Force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**28.7**	**4.1**	**67.1**	**100**	**12.6**	**32.9**
Second	15.9	2.5	81.7	100	13.4	18.3
Third	22.7	5	72.3	100	18	27.7
Fourth	35.7	2.6	61.7	100	6.7	38.3
Richest	46.5	1.1	52.4	100	2.3	47.6

Table 13.6: Labour Market Indicator by Province and Age category (10 Years and Above)

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**28.7**	**4.1**	**67.1**	**100.0**	**12.6**	**32.9**
10-14	2.1	0.3	97.6	100.0	12.5	2.4
15-24	20.5	6.0	73.5	100.0	22.7	26.5
25-44	46.2	6.0	47.8	100.0	11.5	52.2
45-64	34.0	2.8	63.2	100.0	7.5	36.8
65 +	7.8	0.7	91.5	100.0	8.0	8.5
Province						
Koshi	28.5	3.9	67.6	100.0	12.0	32.4
10-14	3.1	0.5	96.4	100.0	14.2	3.6
15-24	22.3	5.3	72.4	100.0	19.0	27.6
25-44	43.8	6.3	49.9	100.0	12.6	50.1
45-64	33.4	2.3	64.4	100.0	6.3	35.6
65 +	6.4	0.4	93.3	100.0	5.5	6.7
Madhesh	27.8	1.6	70.6	100.0	5.4	29.4
10-14	2.3	0.0	97.7	100.0	2.3	2.3
15-24	18.8	2.5	78.7	100.0	11.5	21.3
25-44	43.0	1.9	55.1	100.0	4.2	44.9
45-64	38.5	1.4	60.0	100.0	3.6	40.0

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside la- bour force	Total	Unemploy- ment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**28.7**	**4.1**	**67.1**	**100.0**	**12.6**	**32.9**
65 +	10.1	0.9	88.9	100.0	8.5	11.1
Bagmati	37.3	3.9	58.8	100.0	9.4	41.2
10-14	1.7	0.0	98.3	100.0	0.0	1.7
15-24	28.0	5.8	66.3	100.0	17.1	33.7
25-44	57.8	5.4	36.8	100.0	8.5	63.2
45-64	40.9	2.1	57.0	100.0	5.0	43.0
65 +	7.6	0.7	91.7	100.0	8.2	8.3
Gandaki	30.1	6.6	63.3	100.0	17.9	36.7
10-14	2.0	0.2	97.8	100.0	7.2	2.2
15-24	22.4	10.1	67.4	100.0	31.2	32.6
25-44	51.3	11.8	36.9	100.0	18.7	63.1
45-64	32.0	2.6	65.4	100.0	7.5	34.6
65 +	7.5	0.4	92.1	100.0	5.4	7.9
Lumbini	24.5	6.1	69.3	100.0	20.0	30.7
10-14	1.8	0.6	97.6	100.0	26.2	2.4
15-24	16.6	9.2	74.2	100.0	35.8	25.8
25-44	40.9	8.5	50.6	100.0	17.3	49.4
45-64	27.3	4.3	68.4	100.0	13.6	31.6
65 +	8.4	1.2	90.5	100.0	12.3	9.5
Karnali	22.0	6.9	71.1	100.0	23.8	28.9
10-14	2.4	0.8	96.7	100.0	25.6	3.3
15-24	15.5	10.7	73.8	100.0	40.9	26.2
25-44	37.9	9.3	52.8	100.0	19.7	47.2
45-64	27.1	5.8	67.1	100.0	17.6	32.9
65 +	7.4	0.4	92.2	100.0	4.9	7.8
Sudurpaschim	21.0	3.0	76.0	100.0	12.5	24.0
10-14	1.4	0.2	98.4	100.0	13.1	1.6
15-24	12.2	4.0	83.8	100.0	24.8	16.2

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**28.7**	**4.1**	**67.1**	**100.0**	**12.6**	**32.9**
25-44	37.6	3.8	58.6	100.0	9.1	41.4
45-64	26.3	4.0	69.7	100.0	13.2	30.3
65 +	6.1	0.2	93.7	100.0	3.6	6.3

Table 13.7: Labour Market Indicator by Province and Education (10 Years and Above)

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**28.7**	**4.1**	**67.1**	**100**	**12.6**	**32.9**
Illiterate	20.4	2.2	77.4	100	9.6	22.6
Literate Levelless	26.4	3.8	69.8	100	12.5	30.2
Less than Basic	24.2	3.5	72.2	100	12.7	27.8
Basic	28.8	6.3	64.9	100	18	35.1
Less than Secondary	30.1	5.1	64.8	100	14.5	35.2
Secondary	40.7	7.3	52	100	15.3	48
Bachelor	64.2	4.3	31.5	100	6.3	68.5
Master's and above	77	2.1	21	100	2.6	79
Province						
Koshi	28.5	3.9	67.6	100	12	32.4
Illiterate	18.8	2.8	78.3	100	13.1	21.7
Literate Levelless	24.5	0	75.5	100	0	24.5
Less than Basic	26.5	3.4	70	100	11.5	30
Basic	25.9	5.5	68.6	100	17.6	31.4
Less than Secondary	32	4.5	63.5	100	12.2	36.5
Secondary	39	6.3	54.7	100	13.8	45.3
Bachelor	63.6	0.7	35.7	100	1.1	64.3
Master's and above	76.9	6.2	16.9	100	7.5	83.1

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**28.7**	**4.1**	**67.1**	**100**	**12.6**	**32.9**
Madhesh	27.8	1.6	70.6	100	5.4	29.4
Illiterate	26.8	0.9	72.2	100	3.3	27.8
Literate Levelless	31.9	2	66.2	100	5.8	33.8
Less than Basic	23.8	0.9	75.3	100	3.6	24.7
Basic	30.4	6	63.6	100	16.6	36.4
Less than Secondary	26.3	1.9	71.8	100	6.9	28.2
Secondary	42.7	2.7	54.6	100	5.9	45.4
Bachelor	60.7	2.2	37.1	100	3.5	62.9
Master's and above	80	0	20	100	0	80
Bagmati	37.3	3.9	58.8	100	9.4	41.2
Illiterate	22.2	2.3	75.5	100	9.5	24.5
Literate Levelless	29.8	3.7	66.5	100	11.1	33.5
Less than Basic	32.1	3.2	64.6	100	9.1	35.4
Basic	38	4.1	57.9	100	9.8	42.1
Less than Secondary	38.8	4.6	56.6	100	10.6	43.4
Secondary	41.1	6	52.9	100	12.7	47.1
Bachelor	65.1	3.3	31.6	100	4.8	68.4
Master's and above	74.2	2.1	23.8	100	2.7	76.2
Gandaki	30.1	6.6	63.3	100	17.9	36.7
Illiterate	14.5	2.3	83.2	100	13.6	16.8
Literate Levelless	19.5	3	77.4	100	13.4	22.6
Less than Basic	27.8	5.3	66.9	100	16.1	33.1
Basic	31	7.3	61.6	100	19.1	38.4
Less than Secondary	31	9	60.1	100	22.4	39.9
Secondary	46.3	12.9	40.8	100	21.8	59.2
Bachelor	63.2	7.8	29.1	100	10.9	70.9
Master's and above	82.2	3.5	14.3	100	4.1	85.7
Lumbini	24.5	6.1	69.3	100	20	30.7

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**28.7**	**4.1**	**67.1**	**100**	**12.6**	**32.9**
Illiterate	17.3	2.5	80.2	100	12.7	19.8
Literate Levelless	25.9	6	68	100	18.8	32
Less than Basic	20.4	5.6	73.9	100	21.7	26.1
Basic	23.6	8.9	67.6	100	27.3	32.4
Less than Secondary	26	6.7	67.3	100	20.5	32.7
Secondary	36	11.7	52.3	100	24.6	47.7
Bachelor	62.2	11.1	26.6	100	15.2	73.4
Master's and above	80.8	0	19.2	100	0	80.8
Karnali	22	6.9	71.1	100	23.8	28.9
Illiterate	15.2	5	79.8	100	24.8	20.2
Literate Levelless	20.2	9.5	70.3	100	31.9	29.7
Less than Basic	15.4	5.9	78.7	100	27.6	21.3
Basic	16.3	10	73.7	100	37.9	26.3
Less than Secondary	22.8	9.6	67.6	100	29.5	32.4
Secondary	48.2	6.7	45.1	100	12.3	54.9
Bachelor	78.9	5.7	15.4	100	6.7	84.6
Master's and above	75.4	0	24.6	100	0	75.4
Sudurpaschim	21	3	76	100	12.5	24
Illiterate	12.1	2.4	85.5	100	16.7	14.5
Literate Levelless	29.3	4.8	65.9	100	14	34.1
Less than Basic	14.4	2.8	82.8	100	16.1	17.2
Basic	26	5	69	100	16	31
Less than Secondary	22.2	3.4	74.3	100	13.4	25.7
Secondary	40.2	3.3	56.5	100	7.6	43.5
Bachelor	63.2	2.3	34.4	100	3.6	65.6
Master's and above	78.4	0	21.6	100	0	78.4

Table 13.8: Labour Market Indicators by Province and Poor (15 years and above)

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**32.4**	**4.7**	**62.9**	**100.0**	**12.6**	**37.1**
Poor	26.8	5.6	67.6	100.0	17.3	32.4
Non-poor	33.6	4.5	61.9	100.0	11.7	38.1
Province						
Koshi	31.7	4.3	64.0	100.0	12.0	36.0
Poor	28.8	5.4	65.7	100.0	15.8	34.3
Non-poor	32.2	4.1	63.7	100.0	11.3	36.3
Madhesh	32.0	1.9	66.1	100.0	5.5	33.9
Poor	34.5	2.2	63.3	100.0	6.0	36.7
Non-poor	31.3	1.8	66.9	100.0	5.3	33.1
Bagmati	40.9	4.2	54.9	100.0	9.4	45.1
Poor	29.1	7.2	63.7	100.0	19.9	36.3
Non-poor	42.3	3.9	53.8	100.0	8.4	46.2
Gandaki	33.6	7.3	59.1	100.0	17.9	40.9
Poor	28.1	9.8	62.2	100.0	25.8	37.8
Non-poor	34.2	7.1	58.7	100.0	17.1	41.3
Lumbini	27.9	7.0	65.1	100.0	20.0	34.9
Poor	24.3	7.7	68.0	100.0	24.1	32.0
Non-poor	28.9	6.8	64.3	100.0	18.9	35.7
Karnali	25.6	8.0	66.4	100.0	23.8	33.6
Poor	15.8	11.3	72.9	100.0	41.5	27.1
Non-poor	28.5	7.0	64.4	100.0	19.8	35.6
Sudurpaschim	24.4	3.5	72.1	100.0	12.5	27.9
Poor	16.5	2.9	80.6	100.0	15.1	19.4
Non-poor	27.7	3.7	68.5	100.0	11.8	31.5

Table 13.9: Labour Market Indicator by Province and Sex (15 Years and Above)

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**32.4**	**4.7**	**62.9**	**100.0**	**12.6**	**37.1**
Male	46.7	6.0	47.3	100.0	11.3	52.7
Female	20.8	3.6	75.6	100.0	14.7	24.4
Province						
Koshi	31.7	4.3	64.0	100.0	12.0	36.0
Male	44.0	6.3	49.8	100.0	12.5	50.2
Female	21.4	2.7	76.0	100.0	11.1	24.0
Madhesh	32.0	1.9	66.1	100.0	5.5	33.9
Male	51.7	3.3	45.1	100.0	5.9	54.9
Female	15.8	0.7	83.5	100.0	4.2	16.5
Bagmati	40.9	4.2	54.9	100.0	9.4	45.1
Male	52.0	5.0	43.0	100.0	8.7	57.0
Female	30.6	3.6	65.8	100.0	10.4	34.2
Gandaki	33.6	7.3	59.1	100.0	17.9	40.9
Male	42.5	8.6	48.9	100.0	16.8	51.1
Female	26.5	6.4	67.1	100.0	19.4	32.9
Lumbini	27.9	7.0	65.1	100.0	20.0	34.9
Male	43.0	8.6	48.4	100.0	16.6	51.6
Female	16.5	5.7	77.8	100.0	25.8	22.2
Karnali	25.6	8.0	66.4	100.0	23.8	33.6
Male	39.3	9.1	51.6	100.0	18.8	48.4
Female	16.2	7.2	76.5	100.0	30.8	23.5
Sudurpaschim	24.4	3.5	72.1	100.0	12.5	27.9
Male	39.9	4.9	55.2	100.0	10.9	44.8
Female	14.2	2.6	83.2	100.0	15.3	16.8

Table 13.10: Labour Market Indicator by Domain (15 Years and Above)

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**32.4**	**4.7**	**62.9**	**100**	**12.6**	**37.1**
Poor	26.8	5.6	67.6	100	17.3	32.4
Non-poor	33.6	4.5	61.9	100	11.7	38.1
Analytical Domain						
Koshi Urban	33.3	4.1	62.6	100	10.9	37.4
Koshi Rural	28.6	4.8	66.6	100	14.4	33.4
Madhesh Urban	33.5	2.0	64.5	100	5.6	35.5
Madhesh Rural	27.3	1.5	71.2	100	5.2	28.8
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	48.3	4.0	47.7	100	7.6	52.3
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	36.6	4.4	59.0	100	10.8	41.0
Bagmati Rural	24.4	4.7	70.9	100	16.1	29.1
Gandaki Urban	35.3	7.4	57.3	100	17.3	42.7
Gandaki Rural	30.0	7.2	62.8	100	19.4	37.2
Lumbini Urban	30.4	6.9	62.7	100	18.5	37.3
Lumbini Rural	24.1	7.1	68.8	100	22.6	31.2
Karnali Urban	25.7	8.6	65.7	100	24.9	34.3
Karnali Rural	25.5	7.3	67.2	100	22.3	32.8
Sudurpaschim Urban	24.4	3.5	72.0	100	12.7	28.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	24.3	3.4	72.3	100	12.1	27.7

Table 13.11: Labour Market Indicator by Province and Quintile (15 Years and Above)

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**32.4**	**4.7**	**62.9**	**100**	**12.6**	**37.1**
Poorest	26.9	5.6	67.5	100	17.2	32.5
Second	28.2	5.1	66.6	100	15.4	33.4
Third	31.7	5.1	63.2	100	13.8	36.8

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**32.4**	**4.7**	**62.9**	**100**	**12.6**	**37.1**
Fourth	34.2	4.2	61.7	100	10.8	38.3
Richest	39.1	3.6	57.3	100	8.5	42.7
Province						
Koshi	31.7	4.3	64	100	12	36
Poorest	29.5	5.4	65.1	100	15.6	34.9
Second	29.1	5.5	65.4	100	15.8	34.6
Third	31	5.2	63.8	100	14.3	36.2
Fourth	28.9	3.8	67.3	100	11.6	32.7
Richest	38.2	2.4	59.4	100	6	40.6
Madhesh	32	1.9	66.1	100	5.5	33.9
Poorest	34.6	2.2	63.2	100	6	36.8
Second	30.2	2.4	67.4	100	7.4	32.6
Third	29.7	1.1	69.2	100	3.6	30.8
Fourth	30.7	1.8	67.6	100	5.5	32.4
Richest	35.1	1.7	63.1	100	4.7	36.9
Bagmati	40.9	4.2	54.9	100	9.4	45.1
Poorest	29.2	6.9	63.9	100	19.1	36.1
Second	38.7	5.5	55.8	100	12.4	44.2
Third	42.8	3.6	53.5	100	7.8	46.5
Fourth	41.9	4.4	53.7	100	9.4	46.3
Richest	43.7	3.1	53.2	100	6.5	46.8
Gandaki	33.6	7.3	59.1	100	17.9	40.9
Poorest	28.1	9.8	62.2	100	25.8	37.8
Second	30.5	8.2	61.3	100	21.3	38.7
Third	30.9	8.3	60.8	100	21.3	39.2
Fourth	35.1	5.2	59.7	100	12.9	40.3
Richest	37.7	7.4	54.9	100	16.4	45.1

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside la-bour force	Total	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**32.4**	**4.7**	**62.9**	**100**	**12.6**	**37.1**
Lumbini	27.9	7	65.1	100	20	34.9
Poorest	24.1	7.8	68.1	100	24.3	31.9
Second	22.9	6.4	70.7	100	21.7	29.3
Third	24.9	8.9	66.2	100	26.3	33.8
Fourth	31.8	6.1	62.1	100	16.1	37.9
Richest	34.8	5.9	59.3	100	14.5	40.7
Karnali	25.6	8	66.4	100	23.8	33.6
Poorest	15.9	11.3	72.7	100	41.5	27.3
Second	19.3	8.6	72.1	100	30.9	27.9
Third	27.3	9.5	63.3	100	25.8	36.7
Fourth	30.3	5.2	64.5	100	14.5	35.5
Richest	43.3	2.9	53.8	100	6.2	46.2
Sudurpaschim	24.4	3.5	72.1	100	12.5	27.9
Poorest	16.4	3	80.7	100	15.3	19.3
Second	18.5	3.7	77.8	100	16.8	22.2
Third	25.9	5.7	68.4	100	18.1	31.6
Fourth	33.8	2.7	63.6	100	7.4	36.4
Richest	46.1	1	52.9	100	2.1	47.1

Table 13.12: Labour Market Indicator by Domain and Quintile (15 Years and Above)

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside la-bour force	Total	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**32.4**	**4.7**	**62.9**	**100**	**12.6**	**37.1**
Poorest	26.9	5.6	67.5	100	17.2	32.5
Second	28.2	5.1	66.6	100	15.4	33.4
Third	31.7	5.1	63.2	100	13.8	36.8

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**32.4**	**4.7**	**62.9**	**100**	**12.6**	**37.1**
Fourth	34.2	4.2	61.7	100	10.8	38.3
Richest	39.1	3.6	57.3	100	8.5	42.7
Analytical Domain						
Koshi Urban	33.3	4.1	62.6	100	10.9	37.4
Poorest	33.3	6.2	60.4	100	15.8	39.6
Second	32.2	4.3	63.5	100	11.8	36.5
Third	33.5	5.4	61	100	14	39
Fourth	30.9	3.3	65.8	100	9.6	34.2
Richest	36.1	2	61.9	100	5.3	38.1
Koshi Rural	28.6	4.8	66.6	100	14.4	33.4
Poorest	23.6	4.2	72.3	100	15.1	27.7
Second	24.2	7.4	68.4	100	23.5	31.6
Third	25.1	4.5	70.3	100	15.3	29.7
Fourth	24.9	4.8	70.3	100	16.1	29.7
Richest	42.2	3.2	54.6	100	7.1	45.4
Madhesh Urban	33.5	2	64.5	100	5.6	35.5
Poorest	36.5	3	60.5	100	7.6	39.5
Second	31.4	2.5	66.1	100	7.4	33.9
Third	31.5	0.9	67.6	100	2.9	32.4
Fourth	32	1.6	66.4	100	4.7	33.6
Richest	36	1.8	62.2	100	4.9	37.8
Madhesh Rural	27.3	1.5	71.2	100	5.2	28.8
Poorest	29.3	0.2	70.6	100	0.5	29.4
Second	27.2	2.2	70.6	100	7.5	29.4
Third	24.7	1.7	73.7	100	6.3	26.3
Fourth	26.7	2.3	71	100	7.9	29
Richest	30.2	1.1	68.7	100	3.4	31.3

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**32.4**	**4.7**	**62.9**	**100**	**12.6**	**37.1**
Kathmandu Valley urban(KVU)	48.3	4	47.7	100	7.6	52.3
Poorest	51	8.2	40.8	100	13.8	59.2
Second	53.6	4.6	41.8	100	7.9	58.2
Third	50.1	3.8	46.1	100	7	53.9
Fourth	46.7	4.4	49	100	8.6	51
Richest	45.8	2.8	51.4	100	5.7	48.6
Bagmati Urban(Except KVU)	36.6	4.4	59	100	10.8	41
Poorest	25.7	4.2	70.1	100	13.9	29.9
Second	31.4	6.1	62.5	100	16.3	37.5
Third	35.5	4.3	60.2	100	10.8	39.8
Fourth	36.4	4.9	58.7	100	12	41.3
Richest	43.6	3.5	52.9	100	7.5	47.1
Bagmati Rural	24.4	4.7	70.9	100	16.1	29.1
Poorest	12.5	8.5	79	100	40.3	21
Second	17.5	6.3	76.2	100	26.5	23.8
Third	25.1	1.8	73	100	6.8	27
Fourth	32.1	3.2	64.7	100	9	35.3
Richest	34.2	3.2	62.6	100	8.6	37.4
Gandaki Urban	35.3	7.4	57.3	100	17.3	42.7
Poorest	31	10.7	58.3	100	25.6	41.7
Second	34.7	7.8	57.5	100	18.4	42.5
Third	32.9	9.8	57.3	100	22.9	42.7
Fourth	37.7	4.9	57.4	100	11.5	42.6
Richest	36.4	6.7	56.8	100	15.6	43.2
Gandaki Rural	30	7.2	62.8	100	19.4	37.2
Poorest	19.9	7.2	72.9	100	26.7	27.1
Second	21.5	9.2	69.4	100	30	30.6
Third	26.4	5.2	68.4	100	16.3	31.6

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**32.4**	**4.7**	**62.9**	**100**	**12.6**	**37.1**
Fourth	29.8	5.8	64.4	100	16.3	35.6
Richest	40.6	9	50.5	100	18.1	49.5
Lumbini Urban	30.4	6.9	62.7	100	18.5	37.3
Poorest	29.4	7.4	63.2	100	20.2	36.8
Second	22.3	4.8	73	100	17.6	27
Third	26	11.6	62.4	100	30.8	37.6
Fourth	37.3	5.7	57	100	13.2	43
Richest	34.5	5.7	59.8	100	14.2	40.2
Lumbini Rural	24.1	7.1	68.8	100	22.6	31.2
Poorest	16.8	8.2	75	100	32.9	25
Second	23.8	8.5	67.7	100	26.4	32.3
Third	23.4	5.2	71.5	100	18.1	28.5
Fourth	23.6	6.7	69.7	100	22	30.3
Richest	35.5	6.3	58.2	100	15.1	41.8
Karnali Urban	25.7	8.6	65.7	100	24.9	34.3
Poorest	13.6	15.8	70.6	100	53.7	29.4
Second	18.1	8.3	73.6	100	31.5	26.4
Third	23.6	9.7	66.7	100	29.2	33.3
Fourth	34.7	5.3	59.9	100	13.3	40.1
Richest	44	2.5	53.4	100	5.4	46.6
Karnali Rural	25.5	7.3	67.2	100	22.3	32.8
Poorest	18.1	7.3	74.6	100	28.7	25.4
Second	20.9	9	70.1	100	30.2	29.9
Third	31.6	9.2	59.2	100	22.5	40.8
Fourth	25.1	4.9	70	100	16.4	30
Richest	41.9	3.6	54.5	100	7.9	45.5
Sudurpaschim Urban	24.4	3.5	72	100	12.7	28
Poorest	15.1	3.1	81.8	100	16.9	18.2

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**32.4**	**4.7**	**62.9**	**100**	**12.6**	**37.1**
Second	18.4	4.2	77.5	100	18.6	22.5
Third	26.1	5.8	68.1	100	18.1	31.9
Fourth	31.5	2.6	65.8	100	7.7	34.2
Richest	44.8	1	54.3	100	2.1	45.7
Sudurpaschim Rural	24.3	3.4	72.3	100	12.1	27.7
Poorest	18.5	2.8	78.8	100	13	21.2
Second	18.6	3	78.4	100	13.7	21.6
Third	25.6	5.6	68.8	100	18	31.2
Fourth	41.3	3	55.7	100	6.7	44.3
Richest	51.5	1.2	47.3	100	2.3	52.7

Table 13.13: Labour Market Indicator by Province and Age category (15 years and above)

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**32.4**	**4.7**	**62.9**	**100.0**	**12.6**	**37.1**
15-24	20.5	6.0	73.5	100.0	22.7	26.5
25-44	46.2	6.0	47.8	100.0	11.5	52.2
45-64	34.0	2.8	63.2	100.0	7.5	36.8
65 +	7.8	0.7	91.5	100.0	8.0	8.5
Province						
Koshi	31.7	4.3	64.0	100.0	12.0	36.0
15-24	22.3	5.3	72.4	100.0	19.0	27.6
25-44	43.8	6.3	49.9	100.0	12.6	50.1
45-64	33.4	2.3	64.4	100.0	6.3	35.6
65 +	6.4	0.4	93.3	100.0	5.5	6.7

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**32.4**	**4.7**	**62.9**	**100.0**	**12.6**	**37.1**
Madhesh	32.0	1.9	66.1	100.0	5.5	33.9
15-24	18.8	2.5	78.7	100.0	11.5	21.3
25-44	43.0	1.9	55.1	100.0	4.2	44.9
45-64	38.5	1.4	60.0	100.0	3.6	40.0
65 +	10.1	0.9	88.9	100.0	8.5	11.1
Bagmati	40.9	4.2	54.9	100.0	9.4	45.1
15-24	28.0	5.8	66.3	100.0	17.1	33.7
25-44	57.8	5.4	36.8	100.0	8.5	63.2
45-64	40.9	2.1	57.0	100.0	5.0	43.0
65 +	7.6	0.7	91.7	100.0	8.2	8.3
Gandaki	33.6	7.3	59.1	100.0	17.9	40.9
15-24	22.4	10.1	67.4	100.0	31.2	32.6
25-44	51.3	11.8	36.9	100.0	18.7	63.1
45-64	32.0	2.6	65.4	100.0	7.5	34.6
65 +	7.5	0.4	92.1	100.0	5.4	7.9
Lumbini	27.9	7.0	65.1	100.0	20.0	34.9
15-24	16.6	9.2	74.2	100.0	35.8	25.8
25-44	40.9	8.5	50.6	100.0	17.3	49.4
45-64	27.3	4.3	68.4	100.0	13.6	31.6
65 +	8.4	1.2	90.5	100.0	12.3	9.5
Karnali	25.6	8.0	66.4	100.0	23.8	33.6
15-24	15.5	10.7	73.8	100.0	40.9	26.2
25-44	37.9	9.3	52.8	100.0	19.7	47.2
45-64	27.1	5.8	67.1	100.0	17.6	32.9
65 +	7.4	0.4	92.2	100.0	4.9	7.8
Sudurpaschim	24.4	3.5	72.1	100.0	12.5	27.9
15-24	12.2	4.0	83.8	100.0	24.8	16.2
25-44	37.6	3.8	58.6	100.0	9.1	41.4
45-64	26.3	4.0	69.7	100.0	13.2	30.3
65 +	6.1	0.2	93.7	100.0	3.6	6.3

Table 13.14: Labour Market Indicator by Province and Education (15 Years and Above)

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**32.4**	**4.7**	**62.9**	**100**	**12.6**	**37.1**
Illiterate	20.5	2.2	77.3	100	9.6	22.7
Literate Levelless	27.9	4	68.1	100	12.5	31.9
Less than Basic	36.2	5.2	58.6	100	12.6	41.4
Basic	32.9	7.3	59.8	100	18.1	40.2
Less than Secondary	30.7	5.2	64.1	100	14.5	35.9
Secondary	40.7	7.3	52	100	15.3	48
Bachelor	64.2	4.3	31.5	100	6.3	68.5
Master's and above	77	2.1	21	100	2.6	79
Province						
Koshi	31.7	4.3	64	100	12	36
Illiterate	18.9	2.9	78.2	100	13.1	21.8
Literate Levelless	24.9	0	75.1	100	0	24.9
Less than Basic	36.8	4.7	58.5	100	11.3	41.5
Basic	29.9	6.4	63.6	100	17.7	36.4
Less than Secondary	32.9	4.6	62.5	100	12.3	37.5
Secondary	39	6.3	54.7	100	13.8	45.3
Bachelor	63.6	0.7	35.7	100	1.1	64.3
Master's and above	76.9	6.2	16.9	100	7.5	83.1
Madhesh	32	1.9	66.1	100	5.5	33.9
Illiterate	27.1	0.9	72	100	3.3	28
Literate Levelless	40	2.5	57.6	100	5.8	42.4
Less than Basic	37.3	1.4	61.2	100	3.7	38.8
Basic	33.9	6.6	59.5	100	16.4	40.5
Less than Secondary	26.2	2	71.8	100	6.9	28.2
Secondary	42.7	2.7	54.6	100	5.9	45.4
Bachelor	60.7	2.2	37.1	100	3.5	62.9
Master's and above	80	0	20	100	0	80
Bagmati	40.9	4.2	54.9	100	9.4	45.1
Illiterate	22.2	2.3	75.5	100	9.6	24.5
Literate Levelless	30.3	3.8	65.9	100	11.1	34.1

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**32.4**	**4.7**	**62.9**	**100**	**12.6**	**37.1**
Less than Basic	45.7	4.6	49.7	100	9.2	50.3
Basic	44.6	4.9	50.5	100	9.9	49.5
Less than Secondary	39.7	4.8	55.6	100	10.7	44.4
Secondary	41.1	6	52.9	100	12.7	47.1
Bachelor	65.1	3.3	31.6	100	4.8	68.4
Master's and above	74.2	2.1	23.8	100	2.7	76.2
Gandaki	33.6	7.3	59.1	100	17.9	40.9
Illiterate	14.6	2.3	83.1	100	13.6	16.9
Literate Levelless	19.5	3	77.4	100	13.4	22.6
Less than Basic	38.1	7.3	54.5	100	16.1	45.5
Basic	35.8	8.7	55.4	100	19.6	44.6
Less than Secondary	31.8	9.2	59	100	22.5	41
Secondary	46.3	12.9	40.8	100	21.8	59.2
Bachelor	63.2	7.8	29.1	100	10.9	70.9
Master's and above	82.2	3.5	14.3	100	4.1	85.7
Lumbini	27.9	7	65.1	100	20	34.9
Illiterate	17.4	2.5	80.1	100	12.7	19.9
Literate Levelless	27.3	6.3	66.4	100	18.8	33.6
Less than Basic	30.2	8.2	61.6	100	21.4	38.4
Basic	26.5	10.1	63.4	100	27.5	36.6
Less than Secondary	26.5	6.8	66.7	100	20.5	33.3
Secondary	36	11.7	52.3	100	24.6	47.7
Bachelor	62.2	11.1	26.6	100	15.2	73.4
Master's and above	80.8	0	19.2	100	0	80.8
Karnali	25.6	8	66.4	100	23.8	33.6
Illiterate	15.3	5	79.7	100	24.8	20.3
Literate Levelless	20.8	9.8	69.4	100	31.9	30.6
Less than Basic	25.4	10	64.6	100	28.2	35.4
Basic	19	12.1	68.9	100	39	31.1
Less than Secondary	23.8	9.7	66.6	100	28.9	33.4
Secondary	48.2	6.7	45.1	100	12.3	54.9
Bachelor	78.9	5.7	15.4	100	6.7	84.6

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force	Total	Unemployment Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
Nepal	**32.4**	**4.7**	**62.9**	**100**	**12.6**	**37.1**
Master's and above	75.4	0	24.6	100	0	75.4
Sudurpaschim	24.4	3.5	72.1	100	12.5	27.9
Illiterate	12.1	2.4	85.5	100	16.7	14.5
Literate Levelless	30.8	5	64.2	100	14	35.8
Less than Basic	26.1	5	68.9	100	16	31.1
Basic	29.1	5.7	65.2	100	16.5	34.8
Less than Secondary	22.7	3.5	73.8	100	13.4	26.2
Secondary	40.2	3.3	56.5	100	7.6	43.5
Bachelor	63.2	2.3	34.4	100	3.6	65.6
Master's and above	78.4	0	21.6	100	0	78.4

Table 13.15: Employment by Sector of Economy and Employment Type (15 Years and above)

	Employment by Sector		Employment by Type				
	Agriculture	Non agriculture	Paid Agri	Paid NonAgri	Self Agriculture	Self NonAgriculture	Unpaid HH Both
Nepal	**13.3**	**86.7**	**10.4**	**56.6**	**1.9**	**22.6**	**8.4**
Male	9.9	90.1	7.3	63.2	2.0	23.4	4.1
Female	19.5	80.5	16.0	44.8	1.6	21.3	16.3
Province							
Koshi	16.9	83.1	12.7	49.8	2.7	25.0	9.8
Male	13.6	86.4	10.1	56.7	3.0	24.8	5.4
Female	22.5	77.5	17.4	37.8	2.1	25.2	17.4
Madhesh	21.8	78.2	21.2	55.3	0.4	18.4	4.8
Male	14.5	85.5	13.9	62.9	0.5	19.8	2.9
Female	41.1	58.9	40.7	34.9	0.0	14.4	10.0
Bagmati	8.2	91.8	5.4	62.2	1.6	22.3	8.4
Male	6.5	93.5	3.8	66.6	1.8	24.0	3.8
Female	10.9	89.1	8.0	55.3	1.3	19.6	15.8
Gandaki	15.0	85.0	11.9	51.8	2.1	24.7	9.6
Male	9.7	90.3	6.8	60.5	2.6	25.4	4.7
Female	21.6	78.4	18.3	40.8	1.4	23.7	15.8

	Employment by Sector			Employment by Type			
	Agriculture	Non agriculture	Paid Agri	Paid NonAgri	Self Agriculture	Self NonAgriculture	Unpaid HH Both
Nepal	**13.3**	**86.7**	**10.4**	**56.6**	**1.9**	**22.6**	**8.4**
Lumbini	9.3	90.7	5.8	56.9	2.5	24.2	10.6
Male	7.1	92.9	4.1	63.6	2.4	25.2	4.7
Female	13.6	86.4	9.2	43.5	2.8	22.2	22.3
Karnali	11.1	88.9	3.5	59.6	5.3	23.5	8.1
Male	9.0	91.0	2.3	67.5	5.7	20.5	4.0
Female	14.5	85.5	5.5	46.4	4.7	28.6	14.8
Sudurpaschim	8.3	91.7	4.7	58.8	2.1	25.0	9.4
Male	5.7	94.3	2.5	65.9	2.2	24.7	4.7
Female	12.9	87.1	8.8	45.5	1.8	25.6	18.2

Table 13.16: Occupation by Province and Sex (15 Years and Above)

	Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpas-chim	Total
Nepal	**16.4**	**20.6**	**28.1**	**9.1**	**16.1**	**3.7**	**5.9**	**100.0**
Male	16.1	23.2	26.6	7.9	16.6	3.6	5.9	100.0
Female	17.0	15.8	30.9	11.3	15.3	3.9	5.9	100.0
Major Group by NSCO								
Managers	13.8	13.1	40.2	7.2	13.0	3.4	9.3	100.0
Male	11.6	15.8	38.6	7.7	13.4	3.1	9.7	100.0
Female	19.9	5.4	44.8	5.8	11.9	4.1	8.2	100.0
Professionals	15.1	15.2	30.7	10.5	15.4	5.8	7.2	100.0
Male	15.8	14.1	31.4	9.8	13.8	7.4	7.6	100.0
Female	14.3	16.6	29.8	11.4	17.3	3.9	6.7	100.0
Technical and associate professi	16.1	8.4	39.5	10.4	13.5	4.4	7.7	100.0
Male	16.7	10.7	37.3	8.0	16.4	3.1	7.7	100.0
Female	14.8	3.5	44.2	15.6	7.3	6.9	7.6	100.0
Clerical support workers	13.8	10.2	39.8	8.1	14.4	5.0	8.7	100.0
Male	11.0	13.6	32.3	6.6	17.3	8.0	11.2	100.0
Female	16.5	6.9	47.2	9.6	11.5	2.0	6.3	100.0
Service and sales workers	15.4	14.6	32.6	9.7	19.4	2.7	5.5	100.0
Male	13.7	18.7	32.7	8.7	18.7	2.5	4.9	100.0
Female	17.6	9.3	32.4	11.0	20.3	3.0	6.3	100.0
Skilled agri/forestry/fishery wo	34.9	5.8	22.6	8.3	12.4	10.0	6.0	100.0

	Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpas-chim	Total
Nepal	**16.4**	**20.6**	**28.1**	**9.1**	**16.1**	**3.7**	**5.9**	**100.0**
Male	31.7	7.6	21.7	8.9	14.7	9.7	5.7	100.0
Female	38.6	3.7	23.8	7.6	9.8	10.3	6.2	100.0
Craft and related trades workers	17.0	21.2	27.0	10.0	16.7	2.9	5.2	100.0
Male	17.5	21.9	25.3	9.9	17.7	2.6	5.2	100.0
Female	15.2	18.5	33.5	10.5	13.1	3.7	5.5	100.0
Plant and machine operators/asse	17.5	25.1	25.3	6.6	18.2	1.6	5.7	100.0
Male	17.7	25.5	24.9	6.4	18.7	1.6	5.3	100.0
Female	10.4	13.3	40.0	15.3	0.0	2.3	18.7	100.0
Elementary occupations	16.3	32.3	18.7	8.8	14.9	4.2	4.8	100.0
Male	16.8	37.5	15.1	5.8	15.5	4.3	5.1	100.0
Female	15.8	25.5	23.3	12.8	14.2	4.0	4.5	100.0
Others	7.4	18.4	64.2	3.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	100.0
Male	7.9	19.6	61.9	3.2	0.0	7.4	0.0	100.0
Female	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 13.17: Occupational Status by Domain (15 Years and Above)

	Managers	Professionals	Technical and associate professi	Clerical sup-port workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agri/ forestry/ fishery wo	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators/ asse	Elementary occupations	Others	Total
Nepal	**7.4**	**8.5**	**4.8**	**3.3**	**21.4**	**2.5**	**18.0**	**6.7**	**27.1**	**0.3**	**100.0**
Koshi Urban	6.5	7.7	5.3	3.2	20.4	4.4	20.2	7.5	24.6	0.1	100.0
Koshi Rural	5.4	8.1	3.4	1.8	19.6	7.4	15.4	6.3	32.4	0.2	100.0
Madhesh Urban	5.0	7.0	2.0	1.7	14.7	0.5	19.1	8.9	40.8	0.3	100.0
Madhesh Rural	3.5	3.8	1.8	1.3	17.1	1.5	16.6	5.6	48.9	0.0	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	9.6	9.6	8.4	5.4	25.8	0.8	18.8	5.1	15.8	0.8	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	13.3	7.3	4.0	4.2	24.7	4.4	13.8	7.9	19.7	0.6	100.0
Bagmati Rural	9.6	12.6	2.9	1.6	18.5	3.7	16.6	7.2	27.3	0.0	100.0
Gandaki Urban	6.4	9.2	6.3	3.7	21.8	1.9	20.2	5.2	25.3	0.1	100.0
Gandaki Rural	4.2	11.5	3.4	1.1	25.2	3.3	18.8	4.0	28.5	0.0	100.0
Lumbini Urban	6.3	7.5	5.4	3.0	28.1	1.4	17.4	7.8	23.0	0.0	100.0
Lumbini Rural	5.1	9.4	1.3	2.7	21.2	2.9	21.0	7.0	29.3	0.0	100.0

	Managers	Professionals	Technical and associate professi	Clerical sup-port workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agri/ forestry/ fishery wo	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators/ asse	Elementary occupations	Others	Total
Nepal	**7.4**	**8.5**	**4.8**	**3.3**	**21.4**	**2.5**	**18.0**	**6.7**	**27.1**	**0.3**	**100.0**
Karnali Urban	5.9	13.4	5.9	6.1	20.5	3.2	13.5	3.7	26.9	1.0	100.0
Karnali Rural	7.6	13.1	5.2	2.3	9.5	11.2	14.3	1.8	35.1	0.0	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	11.4	9.0	7.4	5.4	22.9	3.0	16.1	6.4	18.5	0.0	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	11.9	13.1	3.9	3.8	14.1	1.6	15.7	6.4	29.4	0.0	100.0

Table 13.18: Major NSIC by Province (15 Years and Above)

	Koshi	Madhesh	Bagmati	Gandaki	Lumbini	Karnali	Sudurpas-chim	Total
Nepal	**16.4**	**20.6**	**28.1**	**9.1**	**16.1**	**3.7**	**5.9**	**100.0**
Agriculture	20.8	33.6	17.4	10.3	11.2	3.1	3.7	100.0
Manufacturing	17.7	22.1	28.5	8.5	16.8	2.5	3.9	100.0
Construction & Sales	16.5	24.8	17.0	9.2	18.7	6.0	7.9	100.0
Trade & Motor repair	15.3	17.6	30.0	8.9	18.8	2.9	6.5	100.0
Transportation and storage	18.2	26.7	23.1	5.6	17.3	3.0	6.1	100.0
Accomodation	15.7	6.9	45.8	11.3	15.2	3.0	2.2	100.0
Education	14.0	15.9	27.3	10.2	17.7	6.2	8.6	100.0
Others	13.6	13.0	40.4	9.1	13.2	3.8	7.0	100.0

Table 13.19: Status in Employment and Major NSIC by Level of Education (15 Years and Above)

	Status in Employment			Sector of Economy		
	Paid Employed	Self Employed	Unpaid Family Member	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Nepal	**67**	**24.5**	**8.4**	**13.7**	**31.9**	**54.4**
Illiterate	75	17.2	7.9	36.2	34.5	29.3
Literate Levelless	65.8	26.4	7.7	11.6	46.4	42.1
Less than Basic	67.1	25.8	7.1	13.1	45.9	41.1
Basic	59.5	32.8	7.6	11.2	42.3	46.5
Less than Secondary	58	30.6	11.4	9.4	30.6	60
Secondary	66.1	22.9	11.1	5.6	16.9	77.6
Bachelor	73.8	21.4	4.8	1.9	11.4	86.8
Master's and above	88	10.7	1.3	0.7	8.1	91.2

Table 13.20: Status in Employment and Major NSIC by Province and Sex (15 Years and Above)

	Status in Employment			Major NSIC Groups		
	Paid Employed	Self Employed	Unpaid Family Member	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Nepal	**67.0**	**24.5**	**8.4**	**13.7**	**31.9**	**54.4**
Male	70.5	25.4	4.1	10.3	38.0	51.7
Female	60.8	23.0	16.3	19.8	20.8	59.3
Province						
Koshi	62.5	27.6	9.8	17.4	33.3	49.3
Male	66.8	27.8	5.4	13.9	40.1	46.1
Female	55.2	27.4	17.4	23.4	21.6	54.9
Madhesh	76.5	18.7	4.8	22.0	35.9	42.1
Male	76.8	20.3	2.9	14.9	42.9	42.2
Female	75.6	14.4	10.0	41.1	17.2	41.7
Bagmati	67.6	23.9	8.4	8.6	26.3	65.1
Male	70.4	25.8	3.8	7.0	30.8	62.2
Female	63.3	20.9	15.8	11.0	19.2	69.8
Gandaki	63.7	26.7	9.6	15.4	30.3	54.3
Male	67.3	28.0	4.7	10.3	40.2	49.4
Female	59.0	25.1	15.8	21.9	17.6	60.5
Lumbini	62.7	26.7	10.6	9.3	35.2	55.5
Male	67.8	27.6	4.7	7.1	40.6	52.3
Female	52.7	25.0	22.3	13.6	24.5	61.8
Karnali	63.1	28.8	8.1	11.8	36.0	52.2
Male	69.8	26.2	4.0	9.4	38.4	52.2
Female	51.9	33.3	14.8	15.9	31.9	52.2
Sudurpaschim	63.5	27.1	9.4	8.8	32.0	59.3
Male	68.4	26.9	4.7	6.3	35.2	58.5
Female	54.4	27.5	18.2	13.4	26.0	60.6

Table 13.21: Status in Employment and Major NSIC by Province and Poverty Status (15 Years and Above)

	Status in Employment			Major NSIC Groups		
	Paid Employed	Self Employed	Unpaid Family Member	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Nepal	**67.0**	**24.5**	**8.4**	**13.7**	**31.9**	**54.4**
Poor	84.2	11.3	4.5	26.1	43.8	30.2
Non-poor	64.1	26.8	9.1	11.5	29.9	58.6
Province						
Koshi	62.5	27.6	9.8	17.4	33.3	49.3
Poor	84.1	11.3	4.6	31.2	44.0	24.9
Non-poor	58.8	30.4	10.7	15.0	31.5	53.5
Madhesh	76.5	18.7	4.8	22.0	35.9	42.1
Poor	91.0	5.5	3.4	34.2	35.0	30.8
Non-poor	72.1	22.7	5.2	18.4	36.1	45.4

	Status in Employment			Major NSIC Groups		
	Paid Employed	**Self Employed**	**Unpaid Family Member**	**Primary**	**Secondary**	**Tertiary**
Nepal	**67.0**	**24.5**	**8.4**	**13.7**	**31.9**	**54.4**
Bagmati	67.6	23.9	8.4	8.6	26.3	65.1
Poor	86.4	10.1	3.6	21.0	47.5	31.5
Non-poor	66.1	25.1	8.9	7.5	24.6	67.9
Gandaki	63.7	26.7	9.6	15.4	30.3	54.3
Poor	81.8	14.6	3.7	32.7	43.6	23.7
Non-poor	62.0	27.9	10.1	13.8	29.0	57.2
Lumbini	62.7	26.7	10.6	9.3	35.2	55.5
Poor	74.9	17.7	7.5	16.9	45.3	37.9
Non-poor	59.9	28.8	11.3	7.6	32.9	59.5
Karnali	63.1	28.8	8.1	11.8	36.0	52.2
Poor	73.6	22.5	3.9	19.3	61.1	19.6
Non-poor	61.4	29.9	8.7	10.6	31.9	57.5
Sudurpaschim	63.5	27.1	9.4	8.8	32.0	59.3
Poor	82.5	13.9	3.6	14.1	60.0	25.9
Non-poor	58.7	30.4	10.9	7.4	24.9	67.7

Table 13.22: Labour Market Indicator by Level of Education (15 Years and Above)

	Employed	**Unemployed**	**Outside labour force**	**Total**	**Unemployment Rate**	**Labour Force Participation Rate**
Nepal	**32.4**	**4.7**	**62.9**	**100**	**12.6**	**37.1**
Illiterate	20.5	2.2	77.3	100	9.6	22.7
Literate Levelless	27.9	4	68.1	100	12.5	31.9
Less than Basic	36.2	5.2	58.6	100	12.6	41.4
Basic	32.9	7.3	59.8	100	18.1	40.2
Less than Secondary	30.7	5.2	64.1	100	14.5	35.9
Secondary	40.7	7.3	52	100	15.3	48
Bachelor	64.2	4.3	31.5	100	6.3	68.5
Master's and above	77	2.1	21	100	2.6	79

CHAPTER 14: WAGE EMPLOYMENT

14.1 Introduction

Wage refers to the financial compensation paid to employees for their labour or services. Wage employment status is defined as those who receive wages and salaries for their time spent at work. The remuneration is paid either in cash or kind (such as payment for food, clothing, etc.) or both. Remuneration of wage employment is not directly dependent on the revenue of the unit for which the person works. This remuneration is calculated hourly, daily or monthly, or on a contract basis.

This chapter presents wages on a daily, long-term (monthly) or contract (volume-based) basis. Wages can be taken as a key indicator reflecting the people's earning distribution and standard of living. Wage data help assess the impact of economic policies, inflation and market conditions on workers' earnings. Wage statistics are essential for policymakers to prepare strategies for improving employment conditions and promoting equitable economic growth. This chapter describes average wage employment days, the basis of work, remuneration, occupation-wise wage employment, and status by different categories of people aged 10 years and above based on NLSS-IV.

14.2 Number of days worked, remuneration, and basis of wage payment

The survey asks about wage employment in the last 12 months. Table 14.1 shows the average number of days worked, remuneration and basis of wage employment (daily, monthly and contract) for the country and across sex and provinces in the last 12 months. The results are presented on two main bases: short-term and long-term basis. A short-term basis means workers are hired for a short term, where remuneration is decided on daily rates.

For those working on a short-term basis, the average number of working days is 72 at the national level, while the lowest average number of working days is in Karnali province (38) and the highest is in Bagmati province (82), which is slightly higher than the national average. Bagmati province has the highest average daily cash wage earnings at 821 rupees, while Madhesh province has the highest daily in-kind wage at 113 rupees. In terms of total short-term earnings (yearly income from daily basis work, which is taken by multiplying the daily amount in rupees (cash and in-kind) with the total number of working days and then weighted), Bagmati province has 83,204 rupees, indicating a higher wage rate and more work available in this province.

For those employed on a long-term basis, earnings are included in two categories – those employed for a long term on a monthly salary basis (called wage long term in the table) and those who work for a fixed amount of time in a contract or a piece-rate basis. The average yearly earning for those in the first category is 2,90,682 rupees at the national level, with the lowest earning in Lumbini province (2,25,195

rupees) and the highest in Bagmati province (3,85,505 rupees). Similarly, the average yearly earnings for those working on a contract basis is 2,15,387 rupees at the national level, with the lowest average in Sudurpaschim province (87,535 rupees) and the highest in Bagmati province (3,22,327 rupees). Total yearly average earnings at the national level for all categories short and long-term is 1,32,625 rupees, where the lowest is in Karnali province (84,711 rupees) and the highest in Bagmati province (2,53,286 rupees). Bagmati province consistently shows the highest wages and earnings, reflecting its economic advantage, while provinces like Sudurpaschim and Karnali exhibit lower wage rates and earnings.

The table also shows a significant gap between males and females in terms of average working days and earnings. Nationally, males work an average of 91 days annually, 110 percent more than females, with an average of only 43 days. This gap replicates directly to earnings, with males receiving significantly higher annualised daily earnings (male 74,851 rupees vs female 24,518 rupees), followed by both in long-term wages (male 3,33,953 rupees vs female 2,07,477 rupees), contracts basis (male 2,60,832 rupees vs female 67,914 rupees) and total yearly income (male 1,67,483 rupees vs female 74,276 rupees). Madhesh province exhibits the most striking gender disparity in daily working days. Males in Madhesh province work 110 days annually, more than double the 41 days. A similar pattern is observed in all provinces for the average number of days and earnings, showing a significant gender gap.

Table 14.2 shows differences across different consumption quintiles for the same variables. The data show a clear trend of increasing earnings with higher consumption quintiles. People in the poorest quintile earn an average of 60,795 rupees annually, while those in the richest quintile earn 3,23,517 rupees, with a significant difference of more than five times.

14.3 Working patterns and earnings by occupation groups

Tables 14.3 and 14.4 provide details of individuals' working patterns and earnings by occupation group. The data show significant variations in average working days and earnings across different occupations. Plant and machine operators work the most days annually, averaging 158 days, followed by clerical support workers at 135 days. In contrast, elementary occupations record the lowest average working days at 57 days, followed by skilled agricultural/forestry/fishery workers at 60 days.

Earnings also vary widely across occupation groups. Managers have average annual earnings of 8,21,207 rupees, more than six times the national average of 1,32,625 rupees. Technical and associate profession groups follow closely with average earnings of 3,69,750 rupees. Elementary occupations, on the other hand, earn the least, averaging only 48,642 annually, less than 200 percent of the national average. A similar trend of males working significantly more days than females is consistent across almost all occupation groups.

The earning gap is also significant and persistent in almost all occupations. On average, female clerical support workers work only 66 days, compared to 157.1 days for their male counterparts, earning significantly less.

14.4 Working patterns and earnings by rural-urban areas/analytical domains

Table 14.5 highlights a comparative look at working patterns and earnings by urban and rural domains across different provinces. Urban dwellers generally experience longer working days, higher daily wages, and, consequently, higher overall earnings.

Across most provinces, people in urban areas work more days annually than their rural counterparts who work on a short-term basis. For instance, in Koshi province, urban dwellers work an average of 99 days compared to 62 days in rural areas. This trend is consistent in the Madhesh, Bagmati, Gandaki, Lumbini, Karnali, and Sudurpaschim provinces. These differences in work duration translate to a significant earnings gap.

In Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU), the capital city, the annual average earning is 3,45,337 rupees (across short term and long term), significantly higher than the national average of 1,32,625 rupees. Urban areas excluding KVU also show higher average earnings (1,22,246 rupees) than rural areas (76,395 rupees).

Box 14.1: Summary statistics of wage employment

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey
	2022/23
Number of daily working days	72
Mean daily wage in cash	599
Mean daily wage in in-kind	77
Mean yearly earning from daily wages (cash and inkind)	54,632
Mean yearly earning from long term job	2,90,682
Mean yearly earning from contractual work	2,15,387
Mean yearly earning	1,32,625
Mode of working condition (percent)	
On daily basis	64.9
On long term (monthly salary) basis	28.7
On contract basis	6.4

Table 14.1: Average Working Days, Basis of Wages, Earnings by Province, and Sex (10 Years and Above)

	Short Term Basis				Long Term		
	Days	Daily cash (Rs.)	Daily in-kind	Short term total	Wage long term (Rs.)	Contract (Rs.)	Total Yearly (Rs.)
Nepal	**72**	**599**	**77**	**54,632**	**2,90,682**	**2,15,387**	**1,32,625**
Male	91	695	74	74,851	3,33,953	2,60,832	1,67,483
Female	43	455	81	24,518	2,07,477	67,914	74,276

	Short Term Basis			Long Term		
	Days	Daily cash (Rs.)	Daily in-kind	Short term total	Wage long term (Rs.)	Contract (Rs.)	Total Yearly (Rs.)
Koshi	81	570	72	56,246	2,32,781	2,07,642	1,05,796
Male	92	658	68	71,062	2,64,405	2,45,344	1,29,766
Female	64	434	78	33,395	1,74,433	52,940	65,648
Madhesh	81	450	113	56,830	2,27,136	1,19,746	93,374
Male	110	551	103	82,973	2,52,861	1,54,572	1,27,223
Female	41	305	125	19,455	1,47,352	10,670	36,295
Bagmati	82	821	98	83,204	3,85,505	3,22,327	2,53,286
Male	93	934	96	1,02,549	4,80,188	3,74,185	3,06,526
Female	61	602	102	45,925	2,41,196	1,47,218	1,57,396
Gandaki	54	711	91	47,450	3,05,329	1,66,001	1,20,912
Male	70	864	100	68,673	3,49,895	2,08,374	1,53,218
Female	34	522	80	21,245	2,43,713	36,727	77,710
Lumbini	70	616	46	50,849	2,25,195	3,36,686	1,09,231
Male	90	676	44	68,583	2,50,175	3,87,315	1,36,568
Female	37	516	49	21,362	1,72,166	58,899	58,843
Karnali	38	640	29	28,223	2,90,490	1,04,818	84,711
Male	49	707	31	38,796	3,13,908	1,30,578	1,09,966
Female	23	549	27	13,772	2,26,910	21,505	42,399
Sudurpaschim	47	598	16	32,530	2,20,574	87,535	90,740
Male	66	669	9	49,651	2,31,279	1,14,707	1,18,690
Female	26	521	24	13,996	1,93,871	32,143	50,215

Table 14.2: Average Working Days, Basis of Wages, Earnings by Quintile and Sex (10 Years and Above)

	Short Term Basis			Long Term		Total
	Days	Daily cash (Rs.)	Daily in-kind	Short term total (Rs.)	Wage long term (Rs.)	Contract total (Rs.)	Yearly total
Nepal	72	599	77	54,632	2,90,682	2,15,387	1,32,625
Male	91	695	74	74,851	3,33,953	2,60,832	1,67,483
Female	43	455	81	24,518	2,07,477	67,914	74,276
Poorest	72	524	71	46,697	1,40,009	84,389	60,795

	Short Term Basis			Long Term		Total
	Days	Daily cash (Rs.)	Daily in-kind	Short term total (Rs.)	Wage long term (Rs.)	Contract total (Rs.)	Yearly total
Male	93	594	62	63,526	1,56,413	1,00,860	79,137
Female	43	425	83	22,792	1,08,093	33,614	32,669
Second	67	575	75	48,548	1,83,472	1,12,282	72,756
Male	84	669	72	66,701	1,97,588	1,41,328	94,870
Female	42	440	80	22,484	1,47,737	35,145	37,218
Third	77	619	84	60,072	2,25,002	1,91,230	1,11,906
Male	96	712	80	79,795	2,45,321	2,29,692	1,37,305
Female	46	458	92	26,116	1,77,563	79,835	63,037
Fourth	72	692	74	64,651	2,60,357	3,06,557	1,59,826
Male	90	815	74	88,258	3,14,791	3,52,346	2,02,717
Female	46	515	74	30,435	1,77,634	50,109	91,529
Richest	70	751	95	75,420	4,30,082	3,93,209	3,23,517
Male	92	914	113	1,11,029	5,05,098	4,75,562	3,96,222
Female	37	516	70	24,009	2,90,497	1,36,073	1,93,585

Table 14.3: Average Working Days, Basis of Wages, Earnings by Province and Sex (10 Years and Above)

	Short Term Basis			Long Term		Total
	Days	Daily cash (Rs.)	Daily in-kind	Short term total (Rs.)	Wage long term (Rs.)	Contract total (Rs.)	Yearlytotal (Rs.)
Nepal	72	599	77	54,632	2,90,682	2,15,387	1,32,625
Male	91	695	74	74,851	3,33,953	2,60,832	1,67,483
Female	43	455	81	24,518	2,07,477	67,914	74,276
Managers	103	1,319	20	1,83,039	8,91,947	4,53,690	8,21,207
Male	125	1,560	8	2,38,340	10,85,900	4,29,793	9,75,668
Female	46	667	55	33,666	4,01,599	5,62,482	4,05,041
Professionals	108	1,203	283	1,59,956	3,48,442	3,76,232	3,37,319
Male	115	1,252	327	1,75,734	4,29,455	4,44,009	4,04,722
Female	67	915	24	67,189	2,59,246	51,789	2,50,187

		Short Term Basis			Long Term		Total
	Days	Daily cash (Rs.)	Daily in-kind	Short term total (Rs.)	Wage long term (Rs.)	Contract total (Rs.)	Yearlytotal (Rs.)
Technical and associate professional	83	1,026	173	63,501	3,73,897	5,23,958	3,69,750
Male	81	1,043	175	58,466	4,39,190	5,79,063	4,27,795
Female	92	953	163	84,981	2,65,013	62,408	2,45,499
Clerical support workers	135	864	-	1,16,649	2,58,176	2,01,382	2,49,276
Male	157	752	-	1,33,794	2,99,367	3,67,091	2,92,778
Female	66	1,215	-	63,337	2,19,228	15,565	2,05,859
Service and sales workers	107	904	128	1,04,210	1,82,611	3,56,911	1,78,618
Male	121	983	133	1,22,648	2,01,105	4,24,570	2,01,135
Female	65	674	114	50,343	1,29,179	58,495	1,11,996
Skilled agri/forestry/fishery wo	60	444	72	33,333	1,70,851	84,296	48,685
Male	60	483	70	35,930	1,70,851	95,126	61,903
Female	60	411	74	31,113		65,464	34,497
Craft and related trades workers	123	863	56	1,14,361	2,24,235	1,95,316	1,45,285
Male	122	877	59	1,16,184	2,37,056	2,20,166	1,49,912
Female	125	695	24	92,021	1,53,691	82,466	1,05,550
Plant and machine operators/asse	158	1,045	120	1,88,534	2,41,093	1,62,203	2,18,903
Male	159	1,059	121	1,91,309	2,41,766	1,67,023	2,21,290
Female	137	685	97	1,20,707	1,47,121	1,22,510	1,25,990
Elementary occupations	57	515	77	35,923	1,56,896	76,553	48,642
Male	73	585	72	49,970	1,80,113	1,03,062	64,184
Female	39	442	83	21,188	1,32,805	31,576	32,105
Others					370170.1		370170
Male					366618.8		366618
Female					438552.4		438552

Table 14.4: Average Working Days, Basis of Wages, Earnings by Occupation (10 Years and Above)

		Short Term Basis			Long Term		Total
	Days	Daily cash (Rs.)	Daily in-kind	Short term total(Rs.)	Wage long term(Rs.)	Contract total(Rs.)	Yearly to-tal(Rs.)
Nepal	72	599	77	54,632	2,90,682	2,15,387	1,32,625
Managers	103	1,319	20	1,83,039	8,91,947	4,53,690	8,21,207
Professionals	108	1,203	283	1,59,956	3,48,442	3,76,232	3,37,319
Technical and associate pro-fessional	83	1,026	173	63,501	3,73,897	5,23,958	3,69,750
Clerical support workers	135	864	-	1,16,649	2,58,176	2,01,382	2,49,276
Service and sales workers	107	904	128	1,04,210	1,82,611	3,56,911	1,78,618
Skilled agri/forestry/fishery wo	60	444	72	33,333	1,70,851	84,296	48,685
Craft and related trades workers	123	863	56	1,14,361	2,24,235	1,95,316	1,45,285
Plant and machine operators/asse	158	1,045	120	1,88,534	2,41,093	1,62,203	2,18,903
Elementary occupations	57	515	77	35,923	1,56,896	76,553	48,642
Others					3,70,170		3,70,170

Table 14.5: Average Working Days, Basis of Wages, Earnings by Domain and Rural \Urban (10 Years and Above)

		Short Term Basis			Long Term		Total
	Days	Daily cash (Rs.)	Daily in-kind	Short term total(Rs.)	Wage long term(Rs.)	Contract total (Rs.)	Yearly total(Rs.)
Nepal	72	599	77	54,632	2,90,682	2,15,387	1,32,625
Koshi Urban	99	620	57	69,322	2,30,191	2,64,736	1,29,440
Koshi Rural	62	516	88	42,235	2,40,276	1,01,507	73,446
Madhesh Urban	87	462	104	61,352	2,30,387	1,22,706	1,03,173
Madhesh Rural	69	423	132	46,337	2,08,509	1,14,694	67,187
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	112	959	92	1,21,938	4,22,372	4,06,129	3,45,337
Bagmati Urban (Ex-cept KVU)	75	793	90	74,895	2,86,954	2,20,213	1,62,998
Bagmati Rural	57	701	114	50,336	2,83,026	1,10,604	99,513
Gandaki Urban	58	733	94	51,866	3,21,639	1,62,861	1,35,329

		Short Term Basis			Long Term		Total
	Days	Daily cash (Rs.)	Daily in-kind	Short term total(Rs.)	Wage long term(Rs.)	Contract total (Rs.)	Yearly total(Rs.)
Gandaki Rural	48	670	86	39,068	2,55,437	1,75,109	89,450
Lumbini Urban	78	628	47	57,468	2,24,200	4,09,133	1,30,955
Lumbini Rural	61	604	45	43,659	2,27,885	1,46,789	78,602
Karnali Urban	42	670	24	32,629	3,21,544	1,61,113	1,09,451
Karnali Rural	34	613	34	24,196	2,42,410	66,446	60,623
Sudurpaschim Urban	50	598	22	35,672	2,24,984	97,658	1,00,599
Sudurpaschim Rural	41	598	7	27,346	2,09,034	70,074	72,315
Nepal	72	599	77	54,632	2,90,682	2,15,387	1,32,625
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	112	959	92	1,21,938	4,22,372	4,06,129	3,45,337
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	78	596	74	58,531	2,49,455	2,07,338	1,22,246
Rural Regions	58	562	80	41,424	2,36,961	1,02,308	76,395

CHAPTER 15: NON-FARM ENTERPRISES

15.1 Introduction

NLSS-IV collected information on non-farm or non-agricultural enterprises owned and run by the households. This chapter provides a snapshot of the type of industries, ownership, employees and the income and expenditure of the activities related to these non-farm enterprises.

15.2 Distribution of non-farmenterprise by industry

22 percent of the sampled households report having a non-farm enterprise in Nepal in 2022/23. The proportion of non-farm enterprises rises as you move up the consumption quintile from the poorest to the richest and from rural to urban, with the highest proportion in KVU (Table 15.1). The distribution of the type of enterprises varies across geographical and socioeconomic categories. The overall breakdown is 8.2 percent in agriculture, 22.6 percent in manufacturing, 42.5 percent in trade, 8.2 in transportation and storage,7.2 percent in accommodation and food services, 11.3 percent in "others."

Table 15.2 presents the distribution of household enterprises by major sectors of the economy. 8.5 percent are in the primary sector, 24.9 percent in the secondary sector, and 66.5 percent in the tertiary sector. Primary sectors include agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and quarrying. Secondary sectors are manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning; water supply, sewerage, waste management, etc.; and construction. Tertiary sectors include wholesale and retail trade; repair; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities; information and communication; financial and insurance activities; real estate activities; professional, scientific and technical; education; human health and social work; arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities; etc.

15.3 Ownership, registration, and hired labour

Enterprises are mostly solely owned by households (95.5 percent), with only 4.5 percent having shared ownership. The registration rate for non-farm enterprises in Nepal was 52.6 percent in 2022/23. KVU has the highest registration rate, 70.5 percent, much higher than the rural average of 41.6 percent and the urban average of 52.6 percent.

Overall, 17.8 percent of enterprises employ hired labour, but this percentage varies by urban-rural differences and consumption quintiles, with those in the lower consumption quintiles and rural areas hiring much less.

15.4 Size of hired workers

Table 15.4 focuses on the number of workers in non-farm activities. Almost half of the non-farm enterprises employ 2 to 9 workers (49.5 percent), with a significant portion using one worker (35.7

percent). Only 14.9 percent of enterprises employ ten or more workers, most of which are concentrated in Bagmati, Koshi, and Madhesh provinces, with Karnali having none. Karnali, however, has the largest proportion of non-farm enterprises with 2-9 workers at 70.6 percent.

15.5 Financial Performance

The average gross revenues in nominal terms for non-farm enterprises among sampled households in 2022/23 is Rs. 19,32,121. The survey asks about different types of expenditures, such as salaries, fuel, raw materials, and others, in calculating net revenues. The difference shows that enterprises generally experience positive net earning, but the financial performance varies considerably across regions and socioeconomic groups (Table 15.5).

15.6 Operational Tenure

In terms of years of operation, almost 72% of the non-farm enterprises have been in operation for at least 3 years. The rest were relatively new, having been formed in the last two years from the interview date (Table 15.6). The share of non-farm enterprises in the country that have been in operation for at least a decade was notable at 22.6%.

Box 15.1: Summary statistics of non-farm activities, 1995/96 – 2022/23				
Description	**Nepal living Standards Survey**			
	1995/96	**2003/04**	**2010/11**	**2022/23**
Percentage of sample households with enterprises	24.2	28.2	34.6	22.0
Percentage share of manufacturing	29.9	30.8	35.4	22.6
Percentage share of trade	52.1	31.7	36.1	42.5
Percentage share of service	14.3	29.2	16.6	7.20*
Percentage of registered enterprises	11.7	19.6	20.3	52.6
Percentage of enterprises operating for 10 to 12 months	54.5	64.9	68.7	78.29
Gross revenue (in NRs.)	109,069	315,176	468,717	1,932,121
Gross expenditure (in NRs.)	83,663	265,150	341,714	-
Net revenue (in NRs.)	24,717	50,017	127,003	-

* Accommodation and food service

Table 15.1: Distribution of household non-farm activities by type

	Household with enterprises				Percentage distribution of enterprises						
	unweighted hh (number)	weighted HH (number)	% HH	Weighted Business (number)	Agriculture	Manufacturing	& retail trade	Transportation & storage	Accommodation & food service	Others	Total
Nepal	**2,053**	**1,626,327**	**22.00**	**1,824,780**	**8.22**	**22.59**	**42.53**	**8.19**	**7.20**	**11.27**	**100.00**
Province											
Koshi	336	298,315	23.7	335,755	8.3	24.7	35.8	12.1	9.1	10.1	100
Madhesh	236	256,318	18.7	275,166	2.0	23.7	47.2	6.1	4.9	16.1	100
Bagmati	501	441,212	26.3	492,794	7.3	19.7	45.6	6.2	8.4	12.9	100
Gandaki	272	165,344	23.0	189,825	9.5	29.9	36.8	8.2	7.5	8.1	100
Lumbini	292	286,349	20.5	327,621	10.1	20.4	44.3	9.2	6.5	9.5	100
Karnali	199	71,555	18.7	80,640	19.9	22.4	38.2	6.5	5.9	7.1	100
Sudurpaschim	217	107,235	18.1	122,979	10.8	20.6	45.3	8.9	4.9	9.6	100
Analytical Domains											
Koshi Urban	211	216,833	26.0	243,702	7.3	28.8	34.7	12.3	6.3	10.6	100
Koshi Rural	125	81,481	19.2	92,052	10.8	14.0	38.8	11.4	16.4	8.6	100
Madhesh Urban	137	198,264	19.3	212,459	1.4	25.2	46.0	5.6	4.3	17.5	100
Madhesh Rural	99	58,054	17.0	62,707	4.2	18.7	51.1	7.9	7.0	11.1	100
Kathmandu Valley urban(KVU)	230	257,686	29.7	277,655	4.7	17.5	48.8	5.6	8.7	14.7	100
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	175	136,243	26.6	161,117	9.8	19.6	41.8	7.0	8.0	13.8	100
Bagmati Rural	96	47,283	15.8	54,022	13.4	30.9	40.0	6.8	7.7	1.1	100
Gandaki Urban	159	115,194	23.6	128,640	8.8	28.0	36.6	9.7	7.0	10.0	100
Gandaki Rural	113	50,149	21.6	61,185	11	33.9	37.2	5.0	8.7	4.2	100
Lumbini Urban	172	189,504	22.5	214,503	8.7	17.4	45.7	9.4	7.4	11.4	100
Lumbini Rural	120	96,845	17.5	113,119	12.7	26.2	41.6	8.9	4.8	5.9	100
Karnali Urban	103	40,405	18.9	44,755	12.1	22.4	40.1	9.4	6.4	9.7	100
Karnali Rural	96	31,150	18.5	35,884	29.7	22.5	35.8	2.9	5.4	3.8	100
Sudurpaschim Urban	139	75,799	19.6	85,848	8.1	20.8	46.4	10.6	2.1	12.1	100
Sudurpaschim Rural	78	31,436	15.5	37,131	17	20.1	42.9	4.8	11.3	3.9	100

	Household with enterprises				Percentage distribution of enterprises						
	unweighted hh (number)	weighted HH (number)	% HH	Weighted Business (number)	Agriculture	Manufacturing	& retail trade	Transportation & storage	Accommodation & food service	Others	Total
Nepal	**2,053**	**1,626,327**	**22.00**	**1,824,780**	**8.22**	**22.59**	**42.53**	**8.19**	**7.20**	**11.27**	**100.00**
Urban/Rural											
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	230	257,686	29.7	277,655	4.7	17.5	48.8	5.6	8.7	14.7	100
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	1096	972,243	22.6	1,091,025	7.2	23.5	41.5	9.1	6.1	12.6	100
Rural Regions	727	396,398	17.8	456,099	12.7	23.5	41.2	7.7	8.9	6.0	100
Consumption Quintiles											
Poorest	181	131,659	11.0	140,939	13.6	34.5	30.5	5.5	9.3	6.6	100
Second	276	208,270	15.9	216,933	8.8	31.1	32.2	10.6	6.1	11.2	100
Third	381	296,336	20.6	327,970	8.3	22.0	42.2	10.1	7.4	9.9	100
Fourth	510	412,302	26.3	463,184	7.4	19.8	52.3	6.2	5.7	8.7	100
Richest	705	577,760	30.8	675,755	7.4	19.6	41.8	8.4	8.0	14.7	100
Poverty Status											
Poor	186	135,417	11.2	144,697	13.5	33.9	30.4	5.4	9.1	7.7	100
Non poor	1867	1,490,909	24.1	1,680,082	7.8	21.6	43.6	8.4	7.0	11.6	100

Table 15.2: Distribution of household non-farm activities by Major sector of Economy (Percent)

	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Nepal	**8.5**	**24.9**	**66.5**	**100.0**
Province				
Koshi	9.4	26.1	64.5	100.0
Madhesh	2.2	26.4	71.4	100.0
Bagmati	7.5	22.3	70.2	100.0
Gandaki	9.5	30.9	59.7	100.0
Lumbini	10.1	23.7	66.2	100.0
Karnali	20.8	23.6	55.6	100.0
Sudurpaschim	10.8	24.2	65.1	100.0
Urban/Rural				
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	4.7	19.5	75.8	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	7.7	26.7	65.7	100.0
Rural Regions	12.8	24.1	63.0	100.0
Consumption Quintiles				
Poorest	15.7	36.7	47.6	100.0
Second	9.5	32.3	58.2	100.0

	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Nepal	**8.5**	**24.9**	**66.5**	**100.0**
Third	8.3	24.5	67.2	100.0
Fourth	7.4	20.6	72.0	100.0
Richest	7.6	23.3	69.1	100.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	16.2	36.0	47.8	100.0
Non poor	7.9	24.0	68.2	100.0

Table 15.3: Distribution of household non-farm activities by ownership, registration and hired labour (Percent)

	Ownership			Registration			Hired labour		
	HH Single	Shared	Total	YES	NO	Total	Yes	No	Total
Nepal	**95.51**	**4.49**	**100**	**52.57**	**47.43**	**100**	**17.83**	**82.17**	**100**
Province									
Koshi	96.17	3.83	100	46.32	53.68	100	16.45	83.55	100
Madhesh	97.14	2.86	100	38.08	61.92	100	19.62	80.38	100
Bagmati	90.42	9.58	100	65.26	34.74	100	25.4	74.6	100
Gandaki	99.25	0.75	100	54.52	45.48	100	14.61	85.39	100
Lumbini	97.49	2.51	100	53.54	46.46	100	12.63	87.37	100
Karnali	97.91	2.09	100	31.52	68.48	100	8.77	91.23	100
Sudurpaschim	97.84	2.16	100	59.45	40.55	100	11.99	88.01	100
Analytical Domains									
Koshi Urban	95.94	4.06	100	47.25	52.75	100	16.68	83.32	100
Koshi Rural	96.77	3.23	100	43.88	56.12	100	15.83	84.17	100
Madhesh Urban	96.59	3.41	100	41.09	58.91	100	23.37	76.63	100
Madhesh Rural	98.97	1.03	100	27.86	72.14	100	6.93	93.07	100
Kathmandu Valley Urban(KVU)	88.08	11.92	100	70.54	29.46	100	26.49	73.51	100
Bagmati Urban(Except KVU)	92.27	7.73	100	61.39	38.61	100	29.22	70.78	100
Bagmati Rural	96.92	3.08	100	49.7	50.3	100	8.43	91.57	100
Gandaki Urban	98.89	1.11	100	59.17	40.83	100	17.85	82.15	100
Gandaki Rural	100	0	100	44.73	55.27	100	7.79	92.21	100
Lumbini Urban	96.47	3.53	100	58.68	41.32	100	13.48	86.52	100
Lumbini Rural	99.41	0.59	100	43.78	56.22	100	11.03	88.97	100
Karnali Urban	98.14	1.86	100	43	57	100	9.88	90.12	100
Karnali Rural	97.63	2.37	100	17.21	82.79	100	7.39	92.61	100
Sudurpaschim Urban	97.28	2.72	100	59.69	40.31	100	11.93	88.07	100
Sudurpaschim Rural	99.11	0.89	100	58.91	41.09	100	12.13	87.87	100
Urban/Rural									
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	88.08	11.92	100	70.54	29.46	100	26.49	73.51	100
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	96.17	3.83	100	52.6	47.4	100	18.69	81.31	100
Rural Regions	98.44	1.56	100	41.58	58.42	100	10.5	89.5	100
Consumption Quintiles									
Poorest	98.37	1.63	100	24.41	75.59	100	3.75	96.25	100

	Ownership			Registration			Hired labour		
	HH Single	**Shared**	**Total**	**YES**	**NO**	**Total**	**Yes**	**No**	**Total**
Nepal	**95.51**	**4.49**	**100**	**52.57**	**47.43**	**100**	**17.83**	**82.17**	**100**
Second	97.72	2.28	100	30.3	69.7	100	5.59	94.41	100
Third	96.96	3.04	100	44.43	55.57	100	9.89	90.11	100
Fourth	96.29	3.71	100	54.46	45.54	100	16.34	83.66	100
Richest	92.96	7.04	100	68.25	31.75	100	29.57	70.43	100
Poverty Status									
Poor	97.79	2.21	100	24.75	75.25	100	3.65	96.35	100
Non poor	95.31	4.69	100	54.97	45.03	100	19.05	80.95	100

Table 15.4: Distribution of household non-farm activities by size of hired labour (percent)

	1 worker	**2-9 worker**	**10 + workers**	**Total**
Nepal	**35.69**	**49.46**	**14.85**	**100**
Province				
Koshi	42.49	43.79	13.72	100
Madhesh	38.4	42.93	18.67	100
Bagmati	29.27	50.84	19.89	100
Gandaki	40.12	55.78	4.1	100
Lumbini	37.38	53.66	8.96	100
Karnali	29.41	70.59	0	100
Sudurpaschim	44.78	49.01	6.21	100
Analytical Domains				
Koshi Urban	44.95	47.9	7.15	100
Koshi Rural	35.63	32.34	32.03	100
Madhesh Urban	35.83	43.87	20.3	100
Madhesh Rural	67.81	32.19	0	100
Kathmandu Valley urban(KVU)	26.65	49.97	23.39	100
Bagmati Urban(Except KVU)	34.91	51.16	13.93	100
Bagmati Rural	13.39	61.65	24.96	100
Gandaki Urban	36.51	58.53	4.95	100
Gandaki Rural	57.48	42.52	0	100
Lumbini Urban	35.17	54.31	10.53	100
Lumbini Rural	42.51	52.17	5.33	100
Karnali Urban	39.4	60.6	0	100
Karnali Rural	12.76	87.24	0	100
Sudurpaschim Urban	39.63	55.19	5.18	100
Sudurpaschim Rural	56.48	34.96	8.56	100
Urban/Rural				
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	26.65	49.97	23.39	100

	1 worker	2-9 worker	10 + workers	Total
Nepal	**35.69**	**49.46**	**14.85**	**100**
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	37.69	50.42	11.9	100
Rural Regions	41.1	44.58	14.32	100
Consumption Quintiles				
Poorest	12.24	71.93	15.83	100
Second	42.28	40.93	16.79	100
Third	29.5	55.96	14.53	100
Fourth	42.51	51.59	5.9	100
Richest	34.33	47.51	18.15	100
Poverty Status				
Poor	12.24	71.93	15.83	100
Non poor	36.08	49.09	14.83	100

Table 15.5: Average earning and expenditure of household non farm activities (Rs.)

	Gross Earning	Wage expenses	Fuel expenses	Raw cash expenses	Raw inkind expenses	Others expenses	Eexpenses Total
Nepal	**19,32,121**	**1,12,938**	**69,063**	**11,90,723**	**56,976**	**83,167**	**3,73,475**
Province							
Koshi	15,56,613	78,731	54,331	10,06,824	12,308	51,350	3,21,475
Madhesh	14,22,385	1,12,568	33,998	7,30,519	11,289	81,721	1,95,141
Bagmati	31,43,525	2,06,598	1,26,967	20,32,907	22,106	1,63,175	7,49,452
Gandaki	16,84,739	95,711	46,304	11,84,914	83,877	43,499	3,83,664
Lumbini	14,90,619	68,417	54,788	7,45,639	2,03,245	56,581	2,64,828
Karnali	8,38,082	20,869	38,783	5,59,821	6,366	17,736	1,35,772
Sudurpaschim	15,19,003	37,415	48,727	9,56,149	22,881	27,629	2,27,432
Analytical Domains							
Koshi Urban	18,49,363	89,123	46,889	12,56,329	13,648	60,519	4,29,000
Koshi Rural	7,81,577	51,221	74,033	3,46,274	8,760	27,075	1,10,171
Madhesh Urban	16,18,547	1,42,568	37,457	8,10,364	11,173	1,01,604	2,28,518
Madhesh Rural	7,57,765	10,925	22,281	4,59,993	11,682	14,356	95,126
Kathmandu Valley Urban(KVU)	36,49,429	2,45,638	1,26,691	23,69,476	28,133	1,75,601	9,42,498
Bagmati Urban(Except KVU)	30,81,081	1,96,817	1,51,712	20,17,563	6,058	1,77,365	8,02,669
Bagmati Rural	7,29,582	35,116	54,586	3,48,809	38,994	56,994	96,771
Gandaki Urban	21,47,625	1,35,628	53,787	15,45,885	1,17,176	47,103	5,01,671

	Gross Earning	Wage expenses	Fuel expenses	Raw cash expenses	Raw inkind expenses	Others expenses	Eexpenses Total
Nepal	**19,32,121**	**1,12,938**	**69,063**	**11,90,723**	**56,976**	**83,167**	**3,73,475**
Gandaki Rural	7,11,527	11,788	30,569	4,25,976	13,867	35,922	1,36,379
Lumbini Urban	15,91,603	89,241	50,323	9,05,081	48,910	65,023	2,95,112
Lumbini Rural	12,99,128	28,929	63,257	4,43,296	4,95,905	40,571	2,18,808
Karnali Urban	11,61,033	26,784	37,556	8,32,956	1,743	24,295	1,92,860
Karnali Rural	4,35,291	13,491	40,313	2,19,160	12,132	9,556	62,948
Sudurpaschim Urban	16,84,682	27,117	43,780	10,84,219	21,393	32,383	2,67,785
Sudurpaschim Rural	11,35,944	61,224	60,166	6,60,045	26,324	16,639	1,50,528
Urban/Rural							
Kathmandu Valley Urban (KVU)	36,49,429	2,45,638	1,26,691	23,69,476	28,133	1,75,601	9,42,498
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	19,29,605	1,13,504	61,393	12,16,073	31,306	81,379	3,81,383
Rural Regions	8,92,712	30,801	52,329	4,12,506	1,35,941	31,176	1,36,008
Consumption Quintiles							
Poorest	3,51,655	12,951	19,370	1,41,947	22,488	15,973	25,094
Second	5,00,484	19,240	34,009	2,38,606	10,781	27,334	54,592
Third	8,16,651	30,564	40,424	4,08,282	25,193	34,774	1,22,703
Fourth	12,46,229	62,066	38,024	8,26,273	29,491	45,329	2,96,127
Richest	37,32,852	2,38,720	1,25,856	23,44,667	1,13,265	1,64,528	10,74,524

Table 15.6: Distribution of household non-farm activities by years of operation

	<1 Yr	1-2 Yrs	3-5 Yrs	6-10 Yrs	10 Yrs and above	Total
Nepal	**8.4**	**19.9**	**26.0**	**23.1**	**22.6**	**100.0**
Province						
Koshi	9.3	22.2	27.8	19.7	21.1	100.0
Madhesh	7.8	18.7	26.5	29.5	17.5	100.0
Bagmati	6.7	17.8	25.4	24.4	25.7	100.0
Gandaki	9.9	14.9	29.6	18.0	27.6	100.0
Lumbini	8.7	23.0	23.4	24.2	20.8	100.0
Karnali	11.2	20.9	25.1	16.4	26.4	100.0
Sudurpaschim	9.4	23.9	24.7	22.0	20.0	100.0
Analytical Domains						
Koshi Urban	9.6	25.7	26.9	17.8	20.1	100.0
Koshi Rural	8.4	13.1	30.3	24.6	23.7	100.0

	<1 Yr	1-2 Yrs	3-5 Yrs	6-10 Yrs	10 Yrs and above	Total
Nepal	**8.4**	**19.9**	**26.0**	**23.1**	**22.6**	**100.0**
Madhesh Urban	8.2	20.2	27.6	28.0	16.0	100.0
Madhesh Rural	6.5	13.4	22.9	34.7	22.4	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban(KVU)	5.6	14.7	22.7	30.3	26.8	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	8.5	20.0	31.3	15.0	25.2	100.0
Bagmati Rural	7.2	26.8	22.0	22.4	21.6	100.0
Gandaki Urban	10.0	14.6	31.1	19.7	24.7	100.0
Gandaki Rural	9.7	15.6	26.4	14.6	33.8	100.0
Lumbini Urban	9.2	21.4	22.8	24.3	22.3	100.0
Lumbini Rural	7.7	25.8	24.6	24.1	17.9	100.0
Karnali Urban	14.8	14.9	28.2	17.5	24.7	100.0
Karnali Rural	6.8	28.3	21.3	15.0	28.6	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	8.9	21.3	25.0	21.7	23.2	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	10.6	30.1	24.0	22.7	12.6	100.0
Urban/Rural						
Kathmandu Valley Urban (KVU)	5.6	14.7	22.7	30.3	26.8	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	9.3	20.9	27.3	21.2	21.5	100.0
Rural Regions	8.0	20.8	25.1	23.3	22.7	100.0
Consumption Quintiles						
Poorest	10.2	22.1	19.4	19.9	28.4	100.0
Second	11.5	20.0	28.3	19.8	20.4	100.0
Third	9.1	19.8	27.0	22.9	21.3	100.0
Fourth	6.5	22.7	29.0	22.1	19.7	100.0
Richest	8.1	17.6	24.2	25.6	24.6	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	10.0	22.8	19.6	19.4	28.3	100.0
Non poor	8.3	19.7	26.6	23.4	22.1	100.0

Table 15.7: Distribution of household non-farm activities by month of operation in last 12 months

Distribution of household non-farm activities by month of operation in last 12 months				
	Less than 3 Month	3-6 Month	7-9 Month	10-12 Month	Total
Nepal	**3.1**	**10.2**	**8.4**	**78.3**	**100.0**
Province					
Koshi	3.1	12.2	9.2	75.5	100.0
Madhesh	2.6	13.9	5.9	77.6	100.0
Bagmati	2.6	7.8	6.6	83.0	100.0
Gandaki	3.0	8.7	10.9	77.5	100.0
Lumbini	2.3	9.0	8.8	79.8	100.0
Karnali	10.1	9.9	8.9	71.2	100.0
Sudurpaschim	3.2	12.0	14.4	70.4	100.0

Distribution of household non-farm activities by month of operation in last 12 months					
	Less than 3 Month	3-6 Month	7-9 Month	10-12 Month	Total
Nepal	**3.1**	**10.2**	**8.4**	**78.3**	**100.0**
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	3.0	12.1	9.7	75.2	100.0
Koshi Rural	3.4	12.4	7.7	76.5	100.0
Madhesh Urban	2.6	14.4	5.6	77.4	100.0
Madhesh Rural	2.6	12.3	7.0	78.1	100.0
Kathmandu Valley Urban(KVU)	2.6	6.9	4.9	85.6	100.0
Bagmati Urban(Except KVU)	2.6	8.1	9.1	80.2	100.0
Bagmati Rural	2.7	11.4	7.6	78.3	100.0
Gandaki Urban	2.3	8.3	10.8	78.6	100.0
Gandaki Rural	4.6	9.4	11.0	75.1	100.0
Lumbini Urban	3.0	8.6	9.3	79.1	100.0
Lumbini Rural	1.0	9.9	7.9	81.1	100.0
Karnali Urban	8.4	9.4	7.5	74.7	100.0
Karnali Rural	12.2	10.4	10.7	66.7	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	3.3	8.7	16.6	71.5	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	3.1	19.6	9.4	67.9	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley Urban (KVU)	2.6	6.9	4.9	85.6	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	3.0	10.4	9.3	77.2	100.0
Rural Regions	3.5	11.7	8.5	76.4	100.0
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	3.5	16.6	11.5	68.4	100.0
Second	5.0	15.8	13.3	65.8	100.0
Third	2.3	11.8	10.6	75.3	100.0
Fourth	2.2	8.3	6.3	83.2	100.0
Richest	3.3	7.6	6.6	82.5	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	3.4	16.8	11.4	68.3	100.0
Non poor	3.0	9.6	8.2	79.2	100.0

CHAPTER 16: REMITTANCE AND TRANSFER INCOME

16.1 Introduction

NLSS-IV captures remittance as part of transfer income sent or received by households. For this chapter, remittance is a transfer in cash or kind sent or received by a household over the last 12 months preceding the interview. The survey includes information on the flow of remittances in and out of the country.

The percentage of households receiving remittances has increased dramatically from 23.4 percent in 1995/96 to 76.8 percent in 2022/23 (Box 16.1). The jump from the last round in 2010/11 to 2022/23 is 21 percent. Similarly, the nominal average amount of remittance per recipient household rose sharply from NRs. 80,436 in 2010/11 to NRs. 145,093 in 2022/23, an 80.4 percent increase. Internal remittance is also a notable phenomenon, as the share of total remittances received from within Nepal increased in the same period from 19.6 percent to 29.3 percent. Finally, the share of remittances from India also rose from 11.3 percent in 2010/11 to 21.3 percent in 2022/23.

16.2 Remittance received by households

In 2022/23, the proportion of households in Nepal receiving remittance income is 76.8 (Table 16.1). The nominal value of an average transfer in receiving households is Rs. 145,093. Per capita nominal remittance when the whole population is considered stands at NRs. 36,273.

Among provinces, Lumbini is leading in the proportion of households receiving remittances (89.6 percent), followed by Karnali at 83.9 percent and Gandaki at 81.1 percent. Gandaki gets the highest average amount of remittance among recipient households at Rs. 215,408, more than twice the amount as Karnali, which receives the lowest at Rs. 95,062. Other provinces with high average receipts are Lumbini at Rs. 178,083 and Koshi at Rs. 155,366.

Remittances are salient in both urban and rural households and the proportion of receiving households in urban regions (excluding Kathmandu Valley urban (68.1 percent) is only slightly lower (77.8 percent) compared to the rural areas (78.4 percent). Within provinces, Lumbini Rural has the highest percentage of households receiving remittances at 93.9 percent, and it also has the highest average number of remittance sources among recipient households at 4.1. The average amount of remittance received among recipient households is highest in Gandaki Urban at Rs. 223,737.

The poor population receives much lower average per capita remittances compared to the non-poor population in the country (Rs. 12,639 compared to 42,282). Among provinces, the difference is stark in Gandaki and Koshi provinces, where there are the largest differences between the average amounts the poor receive compared to the non-poor.

16.3 Remittance source (in and outside the country)

A vast majority of remittance flows into Nepal is from outside the country (70.7 percent), with the largest share flowing from India, followed by Qatar and Saudi Arabia (21 percent, 10 percent, and 9.1 percent, respectively) (Table 16.2). Sudurpaschim province has 66.8 percent of remittances coming from India, the highest of any other province, followed by Karnali province (45.1 percent). Malaysia contributes a notable proportion of remittances in Koshi province, at 11.9 percent, close to Qatar at 11.2 percent. The highest proportion for Madhesh comes from Qatar, and for Gandaki, it is UAE. Australia is a notable source country in Bagmati province. Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU) region shows a diverse remittance profile, with a notable 22.8 percent from Australia and 9.9 percent from the United Arab Emirates. Gandaki Urban region demonstrates a relatively high percentage of remittances from Japan, at 5.9 percent, more than other regions.

Migration in Nepal is largely male, which is also evident in the remittance data, where 89.3 percent of remittance senders are males (Table 16.3).

16.4 Means of Transferring Remittance

Formal financial institutions are the predominant means of remittance transfer across all categories, with 75.0 percent overall reliance (Table 16.4). This is a sharp departure from NLSS-III, where 77 percent of remittances were transferred by person and 19 percent via financial institutions. Hundi (an informal money transfer mechanism) accounts for only 2 percent of the total. Poor households rely significantly on formal financial institutions at 64.1 percent but use self-transfer methods (17.2 percent). Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU) has the highest use of formal financial institutions at 86.8 percent, showcasing a higher level of financial inclusion and access to banking services. Bagmati Rural regions have the highest percentage of self-transfers at 32.5 percent, substantially higher than other regions. Karnali Urban shows a diverse mix of transfer means, with notable reliance on acquaintances at 1.9 percent and a high percentage of 'Others' at 5.3 percent.

16.5 Use of Remittance Received

Remittances continue to play a critical role in meeting the basic needs of a household. Daily consumption dominates use across all sources, with a national average of 72.4 percent. Repaying loans is the next top category (15.8 percent nationally). Remittances from Japan show a high allocation towards loan repayment at 34.0 percent, higher than other countries (Table 16.6). Australia and the United Arab

Emirates also show notable percentages towards loan repayment, with 25.7 percent and 25.1 percent, respectively. South Korea has 15.6 percent of remittances used for education within the country and 6.9 percent for capital formation. Lastly, the United States has the highest percentage of remittances used for daily consumption at 85.9 percent.

Box 16.1: Summary statistics of remittances and transfers				
Description	**Nepal Living Standards Survey**			
	1995/96	**2003/04**	**2010/11**	**2022/23**
Percent of all households receiving remittances	23.4	31.9	55.8	76.8
Nominal average amount of remittance per recipient household (NRs.)	15,160	34,698	80,436	145,093
Share of the total amount of remittances received by the household				
Within Nepal	44.7	23.5	19.6	29.3
From India	32.9	23.2	11.3	21.3
From other countries	22.4	53.3	69.1	49.4
Share of remittances in total household income among recipients	26.6	35.4	30.9	33.66
Nominal per capita remittance received for all Nepal (NRs.)	625	2,100	9,245.0	36,273
Nominal total amount of remittance received (million NRs.)	12,957.8	46,365.5	259,088.5	1,042,507.9

Table 16.1: Number and size of remittances received

	No. of HHs receiving remittances	Percentage of HHs received remittances	Average no. of remittance among recip-ient HHs	Average no. of remittance among all HHs	Average amount of remittance among recip-ient HHs (Rs.)	Average per capita remittance received (Rs.)		
						Poor	**Non-poor**	**Total**
Nepal	**55,20,395**	**76.8**	**2.5**	**1.9**	**1,45,093**	**12,639**	**42,282**	**36,273**
Province								
Koshi	8,31,211	68.3	2	1.3	1,55,366	6,481	47,490	40,439
Madhesh	10,65,887	79.1	2.3	1.8	1,03,200	10,081	24,752	21,446
Bagmati	11,32,293	69.8	2	1.4	1,38,927	10,888	42,379	38,413
Gandaki	5,63,545	81.1	2.4	2	2,15,408	25,586	67,443	62,469
Lumbini	12,13,041	89.6	3.9	3.5	1,78,083	15,914	53,405	44,278
Karnali	3,12,673	83.9	2	1.7	95,062	11,909	28,479	24,057
Sudurpaschim	4,01,746	69.8	1.8	1.3	1,08,698	15,376	31,713	26,133

	No. of HHs re-ceiving re-mit-tances	Percentage of HHs received remittances	Average no. of re-mittance among recip-ient HHs	Average no. of re-mittance among all HHs	Average amount of remittance among recip-ient HHs (Rs.)	Average per capita remittance received (Rs.)		
						Poor	Non-poor	Total
Nepal	**55,20,395**	**76.8**	**2.5**	**1.9**	**1,45,093**	**12,639**	**42,282**	**36,273**
Analytical Domains								
Koshi Urban	5,75,175	71.5	2.1	1.5	1,95,209	7,790	59,380	51,177
Koshi Rural	2,56,037	62	1.7	1.1	77,756	4,463	23,752	19,958
Madhesh Urban	7,90,030	78.2	2.3	1.8	1,04,921	10,458	25,082	21,908
Madhesh Rural	2,75,857	81.7	2.4	2	98,053	9,120	23,739	20,090
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	5,75,519	68.1	1.9	1.3	1,36,221	3,938	39,905	37,249
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	3,59,904	74.1	2.2	1.6	1,66,589	20,591	50,465	46,239
Bagmati Rural	1,96,870	67.5	2.2	1.5	1,00,675	7,780	35,739	28,579
Gandaki Urban	3,73,191	78.8	2.5	1.9	2,23,737	28,249	69,868	64,613
Gandaki Rural	1,90,354	86	2.3	2	1,97,592	18,490	62,324	57,823
Lumbini Urban	7,08,626	86.7	3.8	3.3	1,91,993	17,525	58,364	48,528
Lumbini Rural	5,04,415	93.9	4.1	3.8	1,56,928	13,624	46,104	38,072
Karnali Urban	1,74,438	83.1	2.1	1.7	1,07,928	12,544	33,194	28,412
Karnali Rural	1,38,235	84.9	2	1.7	78,479	11,348	22,295	18,917
Sudurpaschim Urban	2,69,174	71.3	1.9	1.3	1,27,711	19,585	36,282	31,129
Sudurpaschim Rural	1,32,572	67.1	1.7	1.1	72,384	9,446	22,013	16,960
Urban/Rural								
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	5,75,519	68.1	1.9	1.3	1,36,221	3,938	39,905	37,249
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	32,50,537	77.8	2.5	2	1,62,173	14,868	46,616	40,156
Rural Regions	16,94,340	78.4	2.7	2.1	1,15,541	10,019	34,498	28,461

Table 16.2: Distribution of number of remittances received by source

	Internal Source		India	Malaysia	Japan	Saudi Arabia	Qatar	United Arab Emirates	United Kingdom	United States of America	South Korea	Australia	Other	Total	Donor Agency
	Urban Nepal	Rural Nepal													
Nepal	**26.2**	**3.1**	**21.3**	**8.6**	**1.8**	**9.1**	**10.0**	**7.1**	**0.6**	**1.1**	**1.3**	**2.6**	**7.3**	**100.0**	**0.1**
Province															
Koshi	26.1	3.8	6.8	11.9	0.7	9.4	11.2	10.7	0.4	0.7	2.6	2.3	13.4	100.0	0.1
Madhesh	29.8	0.8	14.3	12.4	0.2	12.3	22.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.3	100.0	0.0
Bagmati	32.3	3.7	3.1	5.9	3.5	8.3	5.2	8.1	0.9	4.1	1.9	10.6	12.4	100.0	0.3
Gandaki	28.0	2.3	10.6	6.4	4.5	10.8	9.7	12.3	1.9	1.3	2.1	2.0	8.2	100.0	0.4
Lumbini	21.3	4.1	27.0	9.6	2.6	10.5	7.8	7.7	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.6	6.1	100.0	0.1
Karnali	24.1	6.4	45.1	8.8	0.4	5.3	5.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	2.6	100.0	0.0
Sudurpaschim	19.7	2.8	66.8	1.6	0.2	2.0	1.4	2.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.9	100.0	0.0
Analytical Domains															
Koshi Urban	26.2	2.1	6.4	11.7	1.0	9.6	9.9	11.5	0.5	0.9	2.6	2.6	15.1	100.0	0.1
Koshi Rural	25.8	7.6	7.8	12.4	0.2	9.1	14.3	9.0	0.0	0.4	2.5	1.5	9.5	100.0	0.0
Madhesh Urban	27.4	0.6	14.7	12.7	0.2	12.8	23.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.4	100.0	0.0
Madhesh Rural	36.4	1.2	13.4	11.6	0.0	11.2	18.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	100.0	0.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	11.3	2.1	2.6	5.2	4.0	5.6	6.2	9.9	1.5	8.1	2.8	22.8	17.9	100.0	0.2
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	38.8	2.9	3.3	6.6	3.8	11.4	4.3	8.1	1.0	3.1	1.2	4.7	10.7	100.0	0.1
Bagmati Rural	50.0	6.7	3.4	5.9	2.6	7.8	5.1	6.0	0.3	0.3	1.8	2.5	7.6	100.0	0.9
Gandaki Urban	23.7	2.8	11.2	6.1	5.9	10.1	9.8	14.2	2.4	1.9	3.0	2.2	6.8	100.0	0.5
Gandaki Rural	35.8	1.4	9.4	6.9	2.0	12.1	9.5	8.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.7	10.8	100.0	0.2
Lumbini Urban	24.3	3.5	21.1	9.7	3.5	10.2	8.1	9.1	0.8	0.7	1.9	0.2	6.9	100.0	0.1
Lumbini Rural	17.9	4.7	33.8	9.4	1.7	10.9	7.5	6.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.1	5.3	100.0	0.1
Karnali Urban	21.3	5.8	45.8	9.7	0.3	5.6	5.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	2.7	100.0	0.0
Karnali Rural	28.0	7.2	44.2	7.4	0.5	4.9	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.4	100.0	0.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	19.5	2.1	66.3	1.4	0.3	2.2	1.6	2.3	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.0	2.5	100.0	0.0

	Internal Source		External Source											Total	Donor Agency
	Urban Nepal	Rural Nepal	India	Malaysia	Japan	Saudi Arabia	Qatar	United Arab Emirates	United Kingdom	United States of America	South Korea	Australia	Other	Total	Donor Agency
Nepal	**26.2**	**3.1**	**21.3**	**8.6**	**1.8**	**9.1**	**10.0**	**7.1**	**0.6**	**1.1**	**1.3**	**2.6**	**7.3**	**100.0**	**0.1**
Sudurpaschim Rural	20.3	4.2	67.9	2.1	0.0	1.5	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	0.0
Urban/Rural															
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	11.3	2.1	2.6	5.2	4.0	5.6	6.2	9.9	1.5	8.1	2.8	22.8	17.9	100.0	0.2
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	25.9	2.4	21.3	8.9	2.0	9.5	10.9	7.8	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.5	6.8	100.0	0.1
Rural Regions	29.2	4.6	24.6	8.5	1.1	9.0	9.0	5.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.1	6.2	100.0	0.1

Table 16.3 Distribution of Sender's sex and age group by origin of remittance

	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-64	65 or more	Total
Nepal	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Gender						
Male	93.9	86.9	91.0	93.3	61.5	89.3
Female	6.1	13.1	9.0	6.7	38.5	10.7
Internal Source						
Urban Nepal	57.8	30.8	23.1	18.4	31.6	26.2
Male	57.8	24.7	19.5	17.2	15.4	21.6
Female	0.0	6.1	3.6	1.2	16.2	4.5
Rural Nepal	5.0	3.1	3.0	3.4	11.0	3.1
Male	5.0	2.8	2.7	2.9	6.4	2.8
Female	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	4.6	0.3
External Source						
India	37.2	21.3	18.0	35.3	21.9	21.3
Male	31.1	19.2	16.8	34.4	21.9	19.8
Female	6.1	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.0	1.6
Malasiya	0.0	8.2	9.9	4.9	0.0	8.6
Male	0.0	8.0	9.8	4.6	0.0	8.4
Female	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2

	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-64	65 or more	Total
Japan	0.0	2.5	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.8
Male	0.0	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.0	1.3
Female	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6
Saudi Arabia	0.0	5.9	11.8	12.0	0.0	9.1
Male	0.0	5.9	11.6	12.0	0.0	9.0
Female	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Qatar	0.0	9.3	11.1	8.6	0.0	10.0
Male	0.0	9.1	10.8	8.6	0.0	9.8
Female	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
United Arab Emirates	0.0	6.9	7.5	6.5	0.0	7.1
Male	0.0	6.0	6.8	6.3	0.0	6.3
Female	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.7
United Kingdom	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.4	25.0	0.6
Male	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	12.3	0.5
Female	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	12.7	0.1
United States Of America	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.0	1.1
Male	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.9
Female	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
South Korea	0.0	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.0	1.3
Male	0.0	1.0	1.7	0.4	0.0	1.2
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Australia	0.0	3.9	1.8	0.4	0.0	2.6
Male	0.0	2.7	1.5	0.4	0.0	1.9
Female	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7
Other	0.0	5.4	9.2	7.3	10.4	7.3
Male	0.0	4.5	7.5	4.5	5.4	5.8
Female	0.0	1.0	1.6	2.8	5.0	1.5

Table 16.4: Distribution of the number of remittances by means of transfer and origin of remittance

Source of Remittance	Means of Transfer							
	Formal Financial Institutions	Hundi	Self	Friends	Family Members/ Relatives	Acquain- tances	Others	Total
Nepal	**75.0**	**2.0**	**14.3**	**4.5**	**2.3**	**1.5**	**0.5**	**100.0**
Internal Source								
Urban Nepal	42.3	0.8	43.0	6.2	4.3	2.7	0.7	100.0
Rural Nepal	42.0	0.9	43.9	4.6	2.6	4.9	1.2	100.0
External Source								
India	74.4	2.9	7.4	9.4	2.9	2.6	0.4	100.0
Malasiya	96.7	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0
Japan	95.5	3.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Saudi Arabia	92.7	4.0	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.0	100.0
Qatar	95.0	1.6	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.1	100.0
United Arab Emirates	92.1	1.2	1.4	3.1	2.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
United Kingdom	86.9	4.6	0.0	6.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
United States of America	92.3	3.5	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
South Korea	94.7	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Australia	90.9	5.5	0.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	92.3	1.8	1.8	2.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	100.0

Table 16.5: Distribution of number of remittances by means of transfer and poverty status, Province, analytical domains, and urban/rural

Source of Remittance	Means of Transfer							
	Formal Financial Institutions	Hundi	Self	Friends	Family Members/ Relatives	Acquain- tances	Others	Total
Nepal	**75.0**	**2.0**	**14.3**	**4.5**	**2.3**	**1.5**	**0.5**	**100.0**
Poverty Status								
Poor	64.1	4.9	17.2	8.6	2.2	2.5	0.6	100.0
Non-poor	76.9	1.4	13.8	3.8	2.3	1.3	0.5	100.0

Source of Remittance	Means of Transfer							
	Formal Financial Institutions	Hundi	Self	Friends	Family Members/ Relatives	Acquain-tances	Others	Total
Nepal	**75.0**	**2.0**	**14.3**	**4.5**	**2.3**	**1.5**	**0.5**	**100.0**
Province								
Koshi	78.2	0.6	16.7	1.5	1.6	1.1	0.3	100.0
Madhesh	77.9	0.4	12.8	5.5	2.6	0.9	0.1	100.0
Bagmati	69.7	2.6	19.5	2.7	2.8	1.8	0.9	100.0
Gandaki	72.9	3.5	16.5	3.5	1.5	1.9	0.2	100.0
Lumbini	76.3	2.2	11.2	6.1	2.4	1.6	0.2	100.0
Karnali	68.9	0.6	10.9	8.4	5.0	3.0	3.1	100.0
Sudurpaschim	75.5	4.4	11.6	5.7	1.0	1.2	0.5	100.0
Analytical Domains								
Koshi Urban	81.0	0.5	16.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.3	100.0
Koshi Rural	71.7	0.8	17.9	3.6	3.9	1.7	0.5	100.0
Madhesh Urban	81.2	0.3	11.4	4.6	1.7	0.7	0.1	100.0
Madhesh Rural	68.7	0.5	16.5	7.7	4.9	1.7	0.0	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	86.8	3.6	6.9	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.5	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	69.3	2.1	21.9	2.4	3.4	0.4	0.5	100.0
Bagmati Rural	48.7	1.8	32.5	5.4	5.1	5.8	0.7	100.0
Gandaki Urban	76.8	3.5	14.6	2.4	1.3	1.5	0.0	100.0
Gandaki Rural	65.7	3.6	19.9	5.6	1.9	2.7	0.6	100.0
Lumbini Urban	75.9	3.1	12.5	5.7	2.2	0.6	0.0	100.0
Lumbini Rural	76.8	1.2	9.6	6.5	2.6	2.8	0.5	100.0
Karnali Urban	72.9	0.0	8.1	7.8	4.0	1.9	5.3	100.0
Karnali Rural	63.4	1.3	14.9	9.3	6.5	4.6	0.0	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	79.4	6.3	9.4	3.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	67.1	0.4	16.4	9.7	2.5	2.8	1.2	100.0
Urban/Rural								
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	86.8	3.6	6.9	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.5	100.0

Source of Remittance	Means of Transfer							
	Formal Financial Institutions	Hundi	Self	Friends	Family Members/ Relatives	Acquain-tances	Others	Total
Nepal	**75.0**	**2.0**	**14.3**	**4.5**	**2.3**	**1.5**	**0.5**	**100.0**
Urban Regions Except KVU)	77.8	2.2	13.4	3.7	1.7	0.8	0.4	100.0
Rural Regions	67.9	1.3	17.1	6.6	3.6	3.0	0.5	100.0

Table 16.6: Distribution of remittances by primary uses and origin of remittance

Source of Remittance	Primary Uses										
	Daily Consump-tion	Education (In Country)	Education (Abroad)	Capital Formation	Business Or Investment	Household Assets/Du-rables	Savings	Repay Loan	Tourism	Others	Total
Nepal	**72.4**	**4.6**	**0.6**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**15.8**	**0.0**	**1.2**	**100**
Internal Source											
Urban Nepal	80.4	3.7	0.2	1.5	0.6	2.2	1.5	8.4	0.1	1.6	100
Rural Nepal	75.2	4.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	4.9	1.1	11.7	0.0	0.9	100
External Source											
India	77.2	4.4	0.6	0.9	0.1	1.5	1.1	12.6	0.0	1.7	100
Malaysia	62.4	7.5	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	2.5	23.3	0.0	1.5	100
Japan	53.7	5.7	0.0	1.9	1.1	1.6	2.0	34.0	0.0	0.0	100
Saudi Arabia	70.0	3.6	1.0	1.6	0.2	1.7	2.5	18.9	0.0	0.5	100
Qatar	69.7	4.8	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.8	1.0	19.4	0.0	0.8	100
United Arab Emirates	62.3	3.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	2.7	4.8	25.1	0.0	0.2	100
United Kingdom	78.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	10.9	0.0	0.0	100
United States of America	85.9	3.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	1.9	100
South Korea	53.6	15.6	0.0	6.9	0.0	1.9	1.6	18.3	0.0	2.0	100
Australia	56.3	1.9	0.0	3.0	2.5	6.2	2.4	25.7	0.0	2.1	100
Other	69.1	6.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.3	2.3	18.4	0.0	0.7	100

Table 16.7: Number and size of remittances received by source

Source of remittance	No. of remittances received	Mean amount of remittance received (Rs.)	Total amoutn of remittance received (Rs.)	Share of remittance amoutn received
Nepal	**1,38,65,627**	**75,179**	**10,42,50,79,03,457**	**100.0**
Urban	62,68,452	27,600	1,73,04,92,36,278	16.6
Rural	40,09,966	15,775	63,25,59,68,240	6.1
India	14,54,856	77,003	1,12,02,90,15,058	10.7
Malaysia	3,11,585	2,72,731	84,97,88,66,758	8.2
Japan	98,823	3,62,018	35,77,56,57,115	3.4
Saudi Arabia	3,44,441	3,21,563	1,10,75,95,02,859	10.6
Qatar	3,76,925	2,66,503	1,00,45,13,92,271	9.6
United Arab Emirates	3,08,080	2,74,536	84,57,90,36,964	8.1
United Kingdom	40,118	3,26,655	13,10,47,58,443	1.3
United States of America	99,232	4,45,713	44,22,88,17,436	4.2
South Korea	53,599	7,63,081	40,90,03,51,515	3.9
Australia	1,45,618	4,36,868	63,61,56,78,369	6.1
Other	3,53,934	3,27,122	1,15,77,96,22,152	11.1

Table 16.8: Remittance receiving households(Percent)

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Total
Nepal	**73.2**	**77.8**	**77.7**	**78.2**	**76.7**	**76.8**
Province						
Koshi	56.9	65.1	73.0	72.5	69.4	68.3
Madhesh	74.4	85.6	78.4	80.5	75.8	79.1
Bagmati	60.5	65.5	68.4	74.0	72.4	69.8
Gandaki	77.2	76.8	84.7	79.9	83.1	81.1
Lumbini	86.9	92.8	88.9	90.4	89.0	89.6
Karnali	87.5	89.7	84.4	80.0	74.7	83.9
Sudurpaschim	70.8	67.8	76.4	62.5	69.1	69.8

	Poorest	Second	Third	Fourth	Richest	Total
Nepal	**73.2**	**77.8**	**77.7**	**78.2**	**76.7**	**76.8**
Analytical Domains						
Koshi Urban	63.5	71.6	75.1	72.1	72.0	71.5
Koshi Rural	46.8	54.8	68.0	73.4	63.8	62.0
Madhesh Urban	71.7	86.8	76.8	81.2	74.4	78.2
Madhesh Rural	81.9	82.5	82.7	78.5	83.3	81.7
Kathmandu Valley urban(KVU)	54.9	55.2	65.5	74.8	71.5	68.1
Bagmati Urban(Except KVU)	70.6	76.0	72.7	75.6	74.2	74.1
Bagmati Rural	54.5	70.6	72.1	68.3	71.7	67.5
Gandaki Urban	76.8	72.2	84.4	76.3	81.4	78.8
Gandaki Rural	78.4	86.7	85.5	87.5	86.5	86.0
Lumbini Urban	84.5	90.8	87.6	86.0	85.9	86.7
Lumbini Rural	90.4	95.1	90.7	96.7	96.3	93.9
Karnali Urban	88.0	92.4	84.2	79.7	69.2	83.1
Karnali Rural	87.1	85.9	84.7	80.4	84.8	84.9
Sudurpaschim Urban	76.4	64.8	78.4	62.3	71.8	71.3
Sudurpaschim Rural	62.4	72.5	72.7	63.1	58.4	67.1

CHAPTER 17: HOUSEHOLD LOANS

17.1 Introduction

Credit is an important part of consumption, allowing households to smooth their consumption levels when incomes fluctuate. From immediate consumption of essential food or non-food items to starting or running a business or agriculture, access and use of credit play pivotal roles in determining living standards.

This chapter discusses households that have borrowed loans and the specific characteristics of borrowing. Since 1995/96, the trend in household borrowing in Nepal has fluctuated. From 2010/11 to now, there has been a slight decline in the percentage of households borrowing loans from 65.0% to 63.8% (Box 17.1). The average number of loans per household has remained steady at 1.6, while the use of banks as a source of loans increased from 20.0% to 22.4%. Conversely, reliance on money lenders and relatives has decreased significantly. The purpose of loans has shifted markedly, with loans for 'Other personal use' rising from 43.1% to 55.8%, and loans for business, farm work, and household consumption have declined. Additionally, the proportion of loans secured with land or houses has increased from 12.4% to 17.0%, while those without collateral have decreased.

17.2 Households with loans

63.8 percent of households have at least one loan in Nepal as of 2022/23, with an average of 1.6 loans per indebted household. This prevalence is slightly higher among poor households (69.3 percent) compared to non-poor households (62.7 percent) (Table 17.1). The second part of Table 17.1 also shows households that have outstanding loans. An outstanding loan is a financial obligation that has not yet been fully repaid, with the remaining balance still owed to the lender. The incidence of loans among poor households is 6.6 percentage points higher than among non-poor households. The moderate difference is consistent within all provinces. However, among provinces, the incidence is highest in Karnali (74.1) and lowest in Bagmati province (52.4).

17.3 Source of loan

Relatives (42.5 percent) are the most common source of loans, followed by banks/financial institutions (22.4 percent) (Table 17.2). Compared to NLSS-III, reliance on relatives has decreased by almost 9 percentage points, but the use of banks or financial institutions has not absorbed all of this, with only a 2-percentage point increase in the latter.

Money lenders still account for a notable portion of loans (11.4 percent), particularly in Madhesh (30.4 percent). Within Madhesh, rural areas rely more on moneylenders than urban ones. Rural regions

generally lag behind urban areas using formal sources such as banks and financial institutions but are not too far behind overall. However, differences within provinces are seen. For example, in Sudurpaschim, rural areas fall behind urban by 11 percentage points in using banks and financial institutions for loans, whereas in Lumbini, it is only 2 percentage points.

17.4 Years of borrowing

A significant portion of loans (45.2 percent) were taken between the Nepali years 2077-2078 (Bikarm Sambat), coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic (Table 17.3). The following year, 2079-80, also had a high proportion of borrowing at 35.2 percent (the year of the survey).

17.5 Purpose of loan

Most loans are used for 'Other personal use' (apart from household consumption) (55.8 percent) in the country in 2022/23, followed by household consumption (23.5 percent) and business farm use (20.7 percent) (Table 17.4). Bagmati is the top province to borrow for business/farm loans (29.7%) is for business/farm use, followed by Sudurpaschim. However, the average amount of borrowing is much lower in the latter (see Table 17.7 for the average size of borrowing).

17.6 Collateral for loan

A large proportion of loans (64.9 percent) are taken without collateral, rising to 69.6 percent for poor households (Table 17.5). This suggests that informal lending practices are widespread, particularly among vulnerable populations. 'House and land' and 'others' follow at 17 and 15 percent respectively.

17.7 Average amount of loan per household and outstanding loan

The average loan amount per household is Rs. 641,470, but this masks a substantial difference between poor (Rs. 197,040) and non-poor (Rs. 739,800) households (Table 17.7). This gap persists across most provinces and socioeconomic strata. Non-poor households have much higher access to loans as the number of loans in this category is at least 4 times higher than in the poor category. This is true within provinces also.

Box 17.1: Summary statistics of household loans				
Description	**Nepal Living Standards Survey**			
	1995/96	**2003/04**	**2010/11**	**2022/23**
Percentage of households borrowing loans	61.3	68.8	65.0	63.8
Percentage of households having outstanding loans	58.4	66.7	62.6	97.3
Average number of all loans	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Average number of outstanding loans	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
Percentage of household loans from				
Banks	16.1	15.1	20.0	22.4
Money lenders	39.7	26.0	15.1	11.4
Relatives	40.8	54.5	51.1	42.5
Percentage of household loans for				
Business or farm works	28.7	24.2	26.2	20.7
Household consumption	49.4	46.5	30.7	23.5
Other personal use	21.9	29.3	43.1	55.8
Percentage of household loans with				
Land/house as collateral	16.8	14.1	12.4	17.0
Without collateral	74.7	75.1	79.9	64.9
Nominal per capita loan (NRs.)	-	7,225	22,240	1,02,300

Table 17.1: Incidence of Households Borrowing Loans

	Total HH Having Loans					**HH Having Outstanding Loans**				
	Un weighted HH with loan	**weighted HH with loan**	**un-weighted % HH with loan**	**weighted % HH withloan**	**wt Average no of loan PerHH**	**un-weighted HH with outs loan**	**weighted HH withouts loan**	**un-weighted % HH with- outs loan**	**weighted % HH with outs loan**	**wt Average no of outs loan PerHH**
Nepal	**6306**	**45,83,600**	**65.7**	**63.8**	**1.6**	**6122**	**4458300**	**97.1**	**97.3**	**1.5**
Poor	1208	8,30,465	69.3	69.3	1.5	1178	8,09,681	97.5	97.5	1.5
Non poor	5098	37,53,100	64.9	62.7	1.6	4944	36,48,600	97.0	97.2	1.5
Province										
Koshi	946	8,12,721	66.8	66.8	1.5	924	7,92,914	97.7	97.6	1.5
Poor	151	1,27,208	71.9	72.2	1.5	149	1,25,343	98.7	98.5	1.4
Non poor	795	6,85,513	65.9	65.9	1.6	775	6,67,571	97.5	97.4	1.5
Madhesh	996	9,33,618	71.6	69.3	1.6	960	9,02,570	96.4	96.7	1.5
Poor	216	2,04,399	79.1	77.5	1.6	209	1,97,322	96.8	96.5	1.4

	Total HH Having Loans					HH Having Outstanding Loans				
	Un-weighted HH with loan	weighted HH with loan	un-weighted % HH with loan	weighted % HH withloan	wt Average no of loan PerHH	un-weighted HH with outs loan	weighted HH withouts loan	un-weighted % HH with-outs loan	weighted % HH with outs loan	wt Average no of outs loan PerHH
Nepal	**6306**	**45,83,600**	**65.7**	**63.8**	**1.6**	**6122**	**4458300**	**97.1**	**97.3**	**1.5**
Non poor	780	7,29,219	69.7	67.3	1.6	751	7,05,248	96.3	96.7	1.5
Bagmati	1126	8,49,729	55.5	52.4	1.5	1093	8,25,462	97.1	97.1	1.4
Poor	157	1,03,155	58.1	59.7	1.6	152	99,238	96.8	96.2	1.5
Non poor	969	7,46,574	55.1	51.5	1.4	941	7,26,224	97.1	97.3	1.4
Gandaki	739	4,23,456	61.6	60.9	1.6	718	4,13,229	97.2	97.6	1.5
Poor	76	45,061	65.5	65.3	1.4	73	43,367	96.1	96.2	1.3
Non poor	663	3,78,394	61.2	60.4	1.6	645	3,69,862	97.3	97.7	1.5
Lumbini	1002	9,14,295	70.8	67.5	1.7	974	8,91,727	97.2	97.5	1.6
Poor	209	1,77,503	67.9	67.0	1.6	203	1,74,076	97.1	98.1	1.5
Non poor	793	7,36,792	71.6	67.6	1.8	771	7,17,651	97.2	97.4	1.6
Karnali	752	2,76,361	74.6	74.1	1.4	731	2,69,103	97.2	97.4	1.3
Poor	177	63,159	78.7	78.7	1.3	174	62,073	98.3	98.3	1.3
Non poor	575	2,13,202	73.4	72.9	1.4	557	2,07,030	96.9	97.1	1.3
Sudurpaschim	745	3,73,435	65.4	64.9	1.6	722	3,63,292	96.9	97.3	1.5
Poor	222	1,09,980	65.1	63.9	1.5	218	1,08,261	98.2	98.4	1.4
Non poor	523	2,63,455	65.5	65.4	1.6	504	2,55,031	96.4	96.8	1.5
Consumption Quintiles										
Poorest	1194	8,19,869	69.4	69.3	1.5	1164	7,99,086	97.5	97.5	1.4
Second	1234	8,62,940	68.3	66.3	1.6	1195	8,35,570	96.8	96.8	1.6
Third	1240	9,20,476	66.9	65.4	1.5	1205	8,98,238	97.2	97.6	1.4
Fourth	1271	9,48,036	65.0	62.6	1.6	1232	9,19,825	96.9	97.0	1.5
Richest	1367	10,32,300	60.4	58.1	1.6	1326	10,05,600	97.0	97.4	1.5
Urban/Rural										
Kathmandu Valley Urban (KVU)	350	3,74,350	45.6	44.3	1.3	339	3,62,696	96.9	96.9	1.3
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	3126	26,93,400	65.6	64.5	1.6	3033	26,18,100	97.0	97.2	1.5
Rural Regions	2830	15,15,900	69.6	70.1	1.6	2750	14,77,500	97.2	97.5	1.5

Table 17.2: Distribution of household loans borrowed by source. (Percent)

	Bank financial institute	Relatives	Money Lenders	Cooperative	NGO Relief Agency	Others	Total
Nepal	**22.4**	**42.5**	**11.4**	**18.3**	**1.6**	**3.8**	**100.0**
Province							
Koshi	26.5	43.6	7.3	17.7	1.0	4.0	100.0
Madhesh	24.8	32.3	30.4	11.1	0.7	0.7	100.0
Bagmati	21.7	38.2	7.3	25.2	1.4	6.2	100.0
Gandaki	20.6	54.2	3.6	15.9	0.9	4.7	100.0
Lumbini	20.0	48.1	5.8	20.1	3.2	2.8	100.0
Karnali	13.9	54.6	11.0	16.5	1.4	2.5	100.0
Sudurpaschim	23.0	38.4	6.0	21.4	2.3	8.9	100.0
Analytical Domains							
Koshi Urban	28.3	41.2	6.8	18.4	1.0	4.2	100.0
Koshi Rural	23.1	47.9	8.0	16.4	1.0	3.4	100.0
Madhesh Urban	26.8	31.1	27.8	13.0	0.6	0.7	100.0
Madhesh Rural	19.8	35.3	36.8	6.5	1.0	0.6	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	22.8	38.8	5.2	24.6	0.9	7.6	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	23.7	35.8	7.9	23.8	2.5	6.4	100.0
Bagmati Rural	17.2	40.6	9.9	28.2	0.7	3.4	100.0
Gandaki Urban	23.8	51.4	3.3	16.1	0.8	4.6	100.0
Gandaki Rural	14.5	59.7	4.2	15.4	1.2	5.0	100.0
Lumbini Urban	18.9	50.9	4.7	21.3	2.8	1.4	100.0
Lumbini Rural	21.3	44.6	7.2	18.5	3.8	4.6	100.0
Karnali Urban	16.6	53.0	10.4	16.6	1.1	2.3	100.0
Karnali Rural	10.6	56.6	11.7	16.5	1.8	2.7	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	26.9	32.3	4.8	24.2	2.4	9.3	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	15.7	49.8	8.2	16.1	2.1	8.3	100.0
Urban/Rural							
Kathmandu Valley Urban (KVU)	22.8	38.8	5.2	24.6	0.9	7.6	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	24.3	41.0	11.2	18.5	1.5	3.4	100.0
Rural Regions	19.0	45.8	12.8	16.7	1.9	3.8	100.0
Consumption Quintiles							
Poorest	15.3	49.6	16.5	13.2	2.1	3.4	100.0
Second	15.1	50.0	14.3	14.9	1.9	3.9	100.0
Third	21.7	40.5	12.1	20.6	1.6	3.5	100.0
Fourth	24.3	40.8	9.6	19.8	1.4	4.1	100.0
Richest	33.1	33.8	5.8	21.8	1.3	4.2	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	15.1	49.9	16.6	13.0	2.1	3.3	100.0
Non poor	24.0	40.9	10.2	19.4	1.5	3.9	100.0

Table 17.3: Distribution of household loans by years of borrowing (Percent)

	2060-2072	2073-2076	2077-2078	2079-2080	Total
Nepal	**3.1**	**16.4**	**45.2**	**35.2**	**100.0**
Poor	3.1	17.9	42.2	36.9	100.0
Non poor	3.1	16.1	45.9	34.9	100.0
Province					
Koshi	3.4	16.7	40.1	39.7	100.0
Poor	1.8	13.6	43.9	40.7	100.0
Non poor	3.7	17.3	39.5	39.6	100.0
Madhesh	2.6	19.1	47.3	31.0	100.0
Poor	3.9	30.2	39.4	26.5	100.0
Non poor	2.3	16.0	49.5	32.2	100.0
Bagmati	4.3	17.7	45.7	32.3	100.0
Poor	2.3	17.0	41.1	39.6	100.0
Non poor	4.6	17.8	46.4	31.2	100.0
Gandaki	3.6	18.6	46.3	31.6	100.0
Poor	1.6	21.7	54.8	22.0	100.0
Non poor	3.8	18.3	45.4	32.6	100.0
Lumbini	2.4	14.9	45.8	36.9	100.0
Poor	3.2	13.5	42.2	41.2	100.0
Non poor	2.2	15.2	46.6	36.0	100.0
Karnali	2.8	12.5	54.1	30.6	100.0
Poor	3.6	13.1	46.9	36.3	100.0
Non poor	2.6	12.3	56.3	28.9	100.0
Sudurpaschim	3.0	11.0	41.6	44.4	100.0
Poor	3.8	9.2	39.2	47.8	100.0
Non poor	2.7	11.6	42.5	43.1	100.0
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	3.1	18.0	42.5	36.4	100.0
Second	2.8	14.7	43.8	38.7	100.0
Third	2.2	14.7	47.1	36.1	100.0
Fourth	2.1	15.0	47.4	35.5	100.0
Richest	5.1	19.5	45.1	30.3	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	5.6	20.4	47.2	26.8	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	2.8	16.9	45.1	35.3	100.0
Rural Regions	3.2	14.8	45.1	36.8	100.0

Table 17.4: Distribution of household loans borrowed by purpose(Percent)

	Business Farm use	Household Consumption	Other Personal use	Total
Nepal	**20.7**	**23.5**	**55.8**	**100.0**
Province				
Koshi	21.7	28.6	49.7	100.0
Madhesh	14.1	21.3	64.6	100.0
Bagmati	29.7	20.0	50.4	100.0
Gandaki	17.5	33.5	49.0	100.0
Lumbini	19.1	21.9	59.0	100.0
Karnali	20.7	23.7	55.6	100.0
Sudurpaschim	24.5	17.8	57.7	100.0
Analytical Domains				
Koshi Urban	22.5	26.2	51.3	100.0
Koshi Rural	20.2	33.0	46.8	100.0
Madhesh Urban	14.4	20.3	65.2	100.0
Madhesh Rural	13.2	23.8	63.0	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	32.7	17.2	50.1	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	31.3	18.1	50.5	100.0
Bagmati Rural	22.2	27.3	50.5	100.0
Gandaki Urban	19.1	31.5	49.4	100.0
Gandaki Rural	14.4	37.3	48.3	100.0
Lumbini Urban	20.6	20.7	58.7	100.0
Lumbini Rural	17.2	23.5	59.3	100.0
Karnali Urban	20.6	21.6	57.7	100.0
Karnali Rural	20.7	26.3	52.9	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	26.6	16.9	56.5	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	20.6	19.5	59.9	100.0
Urban/Rural				
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	32.7	17.2	50.1	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	21.0	22.2	56.8	100.0
Rural Regions	17.9	26.9	55.2	100.0
Consumption Quintiles				
Poorest	13.4	33.6	53.0	100.0
Second	15.3	26.6	58.1	100.0
Third	20.6	23.9	55.5	100.0
Fourth	23.9	20.9	55.2	100.0

	Business Farm use	Household Consumption	Other Personal use	Total
Nepal	**20.7**	**23.5**	**55.8**	**100.0**
Richest	28.3	15.0	56.7	100.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	13.3	33.7	53.0	100.0
Non poor	22.3	21.3	56.4	100.0

Table 17.5: Distribution of household loans borrowed by collateral (Percent)

	No Collateral	House and Land	Property	Others	Total
Nepal	**64.9**	**17.0**	**3.0**	**15.1**	**100.0**
Province					
Koshi	64.0	16.2	4.0	15.7	100.0
Madhesh	38.3	18.3	6.6	36.8	100.0
Bagmati	69.3	22.9	2.1	5.6	100.0
Gandaki	76.6	17.0	1.7	4.8	100.0
Lumbini	75.1	15.4	1.0	8.5	100.0
Karnali	85.1	11.4	1.3	2.2	100.0
Sudurpaschim	68.9	11.4	1.4	18.3	100.0
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	62.2	19.2	5.0	13.6	100.0
Koshi Rural	67.4	10.9	2.2	19.5	100.0
Madhesh Urban	39.4	19.7	7.0	34.0	100.0
Madhesh Rural	35.7	15.0	5.6	43.7	100.0
Kathmandu Valley Urban (KVU)	65.4	24.7	4.3	5.6	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	70.2	23.2	1.0	5.6	100.0
Bagmati Rural	74.5	19.5	0.4	5.6	100.0
Gandaki Urban	72.8	19.7	1.6	5.8	100.0
Gandaki Rural	83.9	11.7	1.8	2.6	100.0
Lumbini Urban	74.1	17.0	1.0	7.8	100.0
Lumbini Rural	76.3	13.4	0.9	9.4	100.0
Karnali Urban	80.2	16.2	1.5	2.2	100.0
Karnali Rural	91.2	5.4	1.1	2.3	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	67.8	14.0	2.0	16.3	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	71.1	6.7	0.2	22.0	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	65.4	24.7	4.3	5.6	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	62.5	18.7	3.4	15.4	100.0
Rural Regions	68.8	12.7	1.9	16.6	100.0
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	69.3	8.7	2.5	19.4	100.0

	No Collateral	House and Land	Property	Others	Total
Nepal	**64.9**	**17.0**	**3.0**	**15.1**	**100.0**
Second	69.9	9.4	3.0	17.7	100.0
Third	67.7	13.4	3.2	15.6	100.0
Fourth	67.6	18.1	2.2	12.0	100.0
Richest	52.2	32.2	3.6	12.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	69.6	8.6	2.5	19.4	100.0
Non poor	63.9	18.9	3.1	14.2	100.0

Table 17.6: Distribution of household loans outstanding by years of borrowing (Percent)

	Within 1 Year	1-2 Years	5 Years and above	Total
Nepal	**47.5**	**46.1**	**6.4**	**100.0**
Poor	48.8	44.6	6.6	100.0
Non poor	47.2	46.4	6.4	100.0
Province				
Koshi	49.4	43.1	7.5	100.0
Poor	51.8	41.9	6.3	100.0
Non poor	49.0	43.3	7.7	100.0
Madhesh	40.9	53.5	5.6	100.0
Poor	35.4	56.4	8.2	100.0
Non poor	42.5	52.7	4.8	100.0
Bagmati	46.2	45.1	8.7	100.0
Poor	51.5	41.1	7.3	100.0
Non poor	45.3	45.7	9.0	100.0
Gandaki	46.6	46.6	6.8	100.0
Poor	40.3	56.3	3.4	100.0
Non poor	47.3	45.6	7.2	100.0
Lumbini	49.2	46.0	4.8	100.0
Poor	55.7	38.7	5.6	100.0
Non poor	47.7	47.6	4.6	100.0
Karnali	45.7	49.4	5.0	100.0
Poor	44.3	49.3	6.4	100.0
Non poor	46.1	49.4	4.5	100.0
Sudurpaschim	59.7	34.5	5.8	100.0
Poor	61.2	32.6	6.2	100.0
Non poor	59.1	35.3	5.7	100.0
Consumption Quintiles				
Poorest	48.4	45.0	6.6	100.0
Second	51.4	42.6	6.0	100.0
Third	46.8	48.3	5.0	100.0

	Within 1 Year	1-2 Years	5 Years and above	Total
Nepal	**47.5**	**46.1**	**6.4**	**100.0**
Fourth	49.5	45.0	5.4	100.0
Richest	42.1	49.2	8.7	100.0
Urban/Rural				
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	41.1	47.8	11.1	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	47.5	46.5	6.0	100.0
Rural Regions	48.8	45.0	6.2	100.0

Table 17.7: Total number and Average amount of loan borrowed

	Total no. of loans	Average amount per loan (Rs.)	Average loan amount per HH (Rs.)	HH having loans	Persons having loans	Loan per capita among Borrowers	Loan per capita in Population
Nepal	**71,04,500**	**5,45,890**	**6,41,470**	**45,83,600**	**1,93,59,000**	**1,51,880**	**1,02,300**
Poverty Status							
Poor	12,58,800	1,88,180	1,97,040	8,30,460	41,75,300	39,192	28,088
Non poor	58,45,700	6,17,950	7,39,800	37,53,100	1,51,83,000	1,82,870	1,21,170
Province							
Koshi	12,46,800	4,96,570	5,86,230	8,12,720	32,31,900	1,47,420	1,01,910
Poor	1,82,640	1,29,610	1,40,690	1,27,210	5,82,270	30,736	22,262
Non poor	10,64,100	5,56,420	6,68,910	6,85,510	26,49,700	1,73,060	1,18,440
Madhesh	14,31,900	4,30,850	4,98,720	9,33,620	47,31,800	98,401	71,786
Poor	3,10,610	2,13,790	2,39,110	2,04,400	11,48,800	42,544	33,439
Non poor	11,21,300	4,85,260	5,71,490	7,29,220	35,83,100	1,16,310	82,941
Bagmati	12,30,700	7,11,400	10,08,400	8,49,730	32,90,700	2,60,390	1,45,990
Poor	1,66,360	2,10,600	2,18,640	1,03,160	4,80,040	46,983	30,516
Non poor	10,64,400	7,78,220	11,17,500	7,46,570	28,10,700	2,96,840	1,62,620
Gandaki	6,60,620	6,18,870	7,20,970	4,23,460	15,50,700	1,96,870	1,27,380
Poor	61,945	1,35,130	1,82,540	45,061	1,97,740	41,598	28,884
Non poor	5,98,680	6,67,980	7,85,080	3,78,390	13,53,000	2,19,560	1,40,660
Lumbini	15,59,900	5,85,240	6,20,420	9,14,290	37,55,000	1,51,070	1,04,130
Poor	2,82,150	2,33,290	2,19,200	1,77,500	9,01,740	43,149	29,340
Non poor	12,77,800	6,65,070	7,17,080	7,36,790	28,53,200	1,85,170	1,28,200
Karnali	3,79,760	3,90,230	4,16,960	2,76,360	11,51,100	1,00,110	78,222
Poor	86,299	1,49,630	1,48,990	63,159	3,11,650	30,194	23,934
Non poor	2,93,460	4,57,000	4,96,340	2,13,200	8,39,440	1,26,060	97,987
Sudurpaschim	5,94,850	4,07,220	4,11,100	3,73,430	16,47,400	93,188	64,171
Poor	1,68,790	1,47,740	1,61,550	1,09,980	5,53,050	32,126	21,742
Non poor	4,26,060	5,13,130	5,15,280	2,63,460	10,94,400	1,24,050	86,183

CHAPTER 18: ADEQUACY OF CONSUMPTION

18.1 Introduction

The section on adequacy of consumption in NLSS-IV asked respondents to report the degree of adequacy of food, housing, clothing, health care, children's schooling and total income of the household. Thus, it is based on the subjective judgment of the respondents and the responses are recorded on a three-point scale: "less than adequate", "just adequate", and "more than adequate". "Not applicable" is also an option.

18.1 Adequacy of consumption

Tables 18.2 – 18.5 present self-reported data on the adequacy of various consumption categories – housing, clothing, health care, children's schooling, and income across different regions and socioeconomic groups in Nepal. Across all categories, most respondents reported their consumption to be fair, except in the case of income, where 50.5 percent reported less than adequate. At least 20 percent of the respondents shared their consumption to be less than adequate for all categories except schooling. As expected, the selection of 'less than adequate" slides up as one moves the poverty status from richest to poor on the consumption quintiles. The assessment of 'fair' slides up in the other direction, moving from poorest to richest. The detailed table shows further disaggregation by provinces, analytical domains, urban/rural, consumption quintiles, and poverty status.

Box 18.1: Summary statistics of adequacy of consumption				
Description	**Nepal Living Standards Survey**			
	1995/96	**2003/04**	**2010/11**	**2022/23**
Percent of households reporting "less than adequate" consumption of				
Food	50.9	31.2	15.7	-
Housing	64.1	40.6	22.0	28.1
Clothing	57.6	35.6	16.7	21.1
Health care	58.7	28.3	18.5	20.5
Schooling	45.4	21.4	16.1	14.2
Total Income	72.6	67.0	48.6	50.5

Table 18.1: Distribution of housing consumption by degree of adequacy (Percent)

	Enough	Fair	Less than Adequate	Total
Nepal	**0.9**	**71.0**	**28.1**	**100.0**
Province				
Koshi	0.4	71.4	28.2	100.0
Madhesh	0.8	59.6	39.5	100.0
Bagmati	0.7	80.4	18.9	100.0
Gandaki	0.2	76.1	23.7	100.0
Lumbini	1.7	73.3	25.0	100.0
Karnali	0.9	68.3	30.8	100.0
Sudurpaschim	1.3	60.9	37.8	100.0
Analytical Domains				
Koshi Urban	0.3	75.0	24.7	100.0
Koshi Rural	0.7	64.3	34.9	100.0
Madhesh Urban	0.6	62.0	37.4	100.0
Madhesh Rural	1.4	52.7	45.8	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	0.6	82.1	17.3	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	1.1	80.8	18.0	100.0
Bagmati Rural	0.3	74.7	25.0	100.0
Gandaki Urban	0.1	75.9	24.0	100.0
Gandaki Rural	0.3	76.4	23.3	100.0
Lumbini Urban	1.9	71.8	26.3	100.0
Lumbini Rural	1.3	75.6	23.1	100.0
Karnali Urban	1.0	71.8	27.2	100.0
Karnali Rural	0.8	63.8	35.5	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	1.4	64.5	34.1	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	1.2	54.0	44.9	100.0
Urban/Rural				
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	0.6	82.1	17.3	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	0.9	70.9	28.2	100.0
Rural Regions	0.9	67.0	32.1	100.0
Consumption Quintiles				
Poorest	0.3	45.9	53.9	100.0
Second	0.4	64.1	35.5	100.0
Third	0.5	71.3	28.2	100.0
Fourth	0.5	78.8	20.7	100.0
Richest	2.2	86.1	11.7	100.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	0.3	45.7	54.0	100.0
Non poor	1.0	76.1	22.9	100.0

Table 18.2: Distribution of clothing consumption by degree of adequacy (Percent)

	Enough	Fair	Less than Adequate	Total
Nepal	**0.3**	**78.6**	**21.1**	**100.0**
Province				
Koshi	0.4	71.4	28.2	100.0
Madhesh	0.8	59.6	39.5	100.0
Bagmati	0.7	80.4	18.9	100.0
Gandaki	0.2	76.1	23.7	100.0
Lumbini	1.7	73.3	25.0	100.0
Karnali	0.9	68.3	30.8	100.0
Sudurpaschim	1.3	60.9	37.8	100.0
Analytical Domains				
Koshi Urban	0.3	75.0	24.7	100.0
Koshi Rural	0.7	64.3	34.9	100.0
Madhesh Urban	0.6	62.0	37.4	100.0
Madhesh Rural	1.4	52.7	45.8	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	0.6	82.1	17.3	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	1.1	80.8	18.0	100.0
Bagmati Rural	0.3	74.7	25.0	100.0
Gandaki Urban	0.1	75.9	24.0	100.0
Gandaki Rural	0.3	76.4	23.3	100.0
Lumbini Urban	1.9	71.8	26.3	100.0
Lumbini Rural	1.3	75.6	23.1	100.0
Karnali Urban	1.0	71.8	27.2	100.0
Karnali Rural	0.8	63.8	35.5	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	1.4	64.5	34.1	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	1.2	54.0	44.9	100.0
Urban/Rural				
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	0.6	82.1	17.3	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	0.9	70.9	28.2	100.0
Rural Regions	0.9	67.0	32.1	100.0
Consumption Quintiles				
Poorest	0.3	45.9	53.9	100.0
Second	0.4	64.1	35.5	100.0
Third	0.5	71.3	28.2	100.0
Fourth	0.5	78.8	20.7	100.0
Richest	2.2	86.1	11.7	100.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	0.3	45.7	54.0	100.0
Non poor	1.0	76.1	22.9	100.0

Table 18.3: Distribution of health care consumption by degree of adequacy (Percent)

	Enough	Fair	Less than Adequate	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	0.3	78.8	20.5	0.4	100.0
Province					
Koshi	0.3	75.8	23.3	0.6	100.0
Madhesh	0.3	72.0	27.6	0.1	100.0
Bagmati	0.5	86.6	12.4	0.4	100.0
Gandaki	0.1	82.5	16.8	0.5	100.0
Lumbini	0.1	81.7	18.2	0.0	100.0
Karnali	0.2	72.2	26.7	0.9	100.0
Sudurpaschim	1.0	72.2	26.4	0.5	100.0
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	0.2	81.1	18.1	0.6	100.0
Koshi Rural	0.5	65.5	33.4	0.6	100.0
Madhesh Urban	0.2	73.2	26.5	0.1	100.0
Madhesh Rural	0.4	68.6	30.8	0.1	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	0.7	90.6	8.3	0.4	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	0.6	86.1	12.8	0.5	100.0
Bagmati Rural	0.0	75.9	23.6	0.5	100.0
Gandaki Urban	0.0	84.7	14.7	0.5	100.0
Gandaki Rural	0.4	77.8	21.3	0.6	100.0
Lumbini Urban	0.1	82.7	17.1	0.1	100.0
Lumbini Rural	0.0	80.3	19.7	0.0	100.0
Karnali Urban	0.4	77.5	21.7	0.4	100.0
Karnali Rural	0.0	65.2	33.2	1.5	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	1.2	74.9	23.3	0.5	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	0.5	66.9	32.2	0.4	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	0.7	90.6	8.3	0.4	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	0.3	79.7	19.6	0.3	100.0
Rural Regions	0.3	72.4	26.9	0.4	100.0
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	0.1	57.2	42.4	0.3	100.0
Second	0.4	72.6	26.7	0.2	100.0
Third	0.4	79.9	19.4	0.3	100.0
Fourth	0.2	84.6	14.7	0.6	100.0
Richest	0.5	92.0	7.1	0.4	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.1	57.2	42.4	0.3	100.0
Non poor	0.4	83.2	16.1	0.4	100.0

Table 18.4: Distribution of schooling consumption by degree of adequacy (Percent)

	Enough	Fair	Less than Adequate	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	0.6	64.1	14.2	21.1	100.0
Province					
Koshi	0.5	60.1	17.3	22.0	100.0
Madhesh	0.7	52.3	21.6	25.4	100.0
Bagmati	0.7	72.1	8.7	18.4	100.0
Gandaki	0.5	67.7	8.2	23.7	100.0
Lumbini	0.3	68.8	10.7	20.2	100.0
Karnali	0.3	62.0	18.1	19.6	100.0
Sudurpaschim	0.7	63.5	18.8	17.0	100.0
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	0.3	64.3	15.8	19.6	100.0
Koshi Rural	1.0	52.1	20.4	26.6	100.0
Madhesh Urban	0.4	55.0	20.4	24.2	100.0
Madhesh Rural	1.3	44.3	25.2	29.1	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	0.9	77.2	6.9	15.0	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	0.9	70.6	8.5	20.0	100.0
Bagmati Rural	0.0	59.9	14.4	25.7	100.0
Gandaki Urban	0.5	70.9	7.2	21.4	100.0
Gandaki Rural	0.3	61.0	10.3	28.5	100.0
Lumbini Urban	0.4	69.1	10.6	19.9	100.0
Lumbini Rural	0.1	68.4	10.9	20.6	100.0
Karnali Urban	0.2	68.3	13.6	17.9	100.0
Karnali Rural	0.4	53.8	24.0	21.9	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	0.6	66.3	16.6	16.4	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	0.8	58.1	22.9	18.1	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	0.9	77.2	6.9	15.0	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	0.5	64.8	14.0	20.7	100.0
Rural Regions	0.6	57.6	17.4	24.4	100.0
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	0.6	50.9	30.0	18.6	100.0
Second	0.3	57.3	19.9	22.5	100.0
Third	0.9	65.1	12.6	21.4	100.0
Fourth	0.4	68.8	9.8	20.9	100.0
Richest	0.5	73.1	4.6	21.8	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.5	50.6	29.9	18.9	100.0
Non poor	0.6	66.8	11.1	21.6	100.0

Table 18.5: Distribution of total income consumption by degree of adequacy (Percent)

	Enough	Fair	Less than Adequate	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	0.2	49.3	50.5	100.0	100.0
Province					
Koshi	0.4	41.2	58.4	100.0	
Madhesh	0.1	40.2	59.8	100.0	
Bagmati	0.3	59.5	40.2	100.0	
Gandaki	0.1	53.7	46.2	100.0	
Lumbini	0.0	54.3	45.7	100.0	
Karnali	0.3	39.1	60.6	100.0	
Sudurpaschim	0.3	49.1	50.6	100.0	
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	0.4	45.4	54.2	100.0	
Koshi Rural	0.3	32.9	66.7	100.0	
Madhesh Urban	0.0	41.2	58.8	100.0	
Madhesh Rural	0.3	37.2	62.5	100.0	
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	0.6	65.6	33.8	100.0	
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	0.0	58.3	41.7	100.0	
Bagmati Rural	0.2	43.8	56.0	100.0	
Gandaki Urban	0.0	56.3	43.7	100.0	
Gandaki Rural	0.2	48.1	51.7	100.0	
Lumbini Urban	0.0	56.2	43.8	100.0	
Lumbini Rural	0.0	51.4	48.6	100.0	
Karnali Urban	0.0	44.4	55.6	100.0	
Karnali Rural	0.7	32.2	67.1	100.0	
Sudurpaschim Urban	0.4	52.2	47.4	100.0	
Sudurpaschim Rural	0.2	43.0	56.8	100.0	
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	0.6	65.6	33.8	100.0	
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	0.1	49.8	50.1	100.0	
Rural Regions	0.2	42.1	57.7	100.0	
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	0.3	26.0	73.7	100.0	
Second	0.1	38.1	61.8	100.0	
Third	0.1	46.9	53.0	100.0	
Fourth	0.1	56.4	43.5	100.0	
Richest	0.4	69.1	30.5	100.0	
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.3	25.8	73.9	100.0	
Non poor	0.2	54.0	45.8	100.0	

CHAPTER 19: GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE FACILITIES

19.1 Introduction

This chapter collected information on the opinion of households on a set of important government and private facilities they use. Self-reported quality of various facilities is based on the subjective judgment of the respondents is reported on a four-point scale: "Good", "Fair", "Bad" and "Not Applicable". Those households who do not use these facilities are recorded as "not applicable".

19.2 Government and Private facilities status

Overall, "Fair" ratings dominate across most facilities, suggesting a general perception of average quality (Tables 19.1 – 19.15). However, there are some variations:

· Government Healthcare Facilities: 68.8 percent of respondents rated them "fair", while only 18.6 percent considered them "good".

· Private Healthcare Facilities: 57.0 percent rated them "fair", with a higher proportion (34.6 percent) deeming them "good" compared to government facilities.

· Drinking Water: 32.3 percent rated water quality as "fair", 18.9 percent reported good and 39.4 percent reporting "not applicable".

· Roads: The majority (51.2 percent) rated road conditions as "fair".

· Government Schools: "Fair" ratings dominate (50.1percent), but a higher proportion (14.9 percent) rated them "good", suggesting a higher level of satisfaction with educational facilities. These numbers are further disaggregated by provinces, analytical domains, consumption quintiles and poverty status in the respective tables.

Description	NLSS 2003/04			NLSS 2010/11			NLSS 2022/23 (Government)			NLSS 2022/23 (Private)		
	Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Percentage of valid responses (among user households)												
Perception on health facility	13.9	61.2	22.0	12.2	71.0	16.8	18.6	68.8	8.3	34.6	57.0	3.0
Perception on education facility	14.4	71.1	14.5	15.9	73.1	11.0	14.9	50.1	4.0	24.4	33.1	1.6
Perception on drinking water	24.9	52.4	22.7	20.4	55.1	24.4	18.9	32.3	9.3	8.0	27.8	4.2

Box 19.1 Perception on government and private facilities 2003/04-2022/23

Box 19.1 Perception on government and private facilities 2003/04-2022/23

Description	NLSS 2003/04			NLSS 2010/11			NLSS 2022/23 (Government)			NLSS 2022/23 (Private)		
	Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Perception on electricity	24.1	58.0	18.0	12.7	45.8	41.5	38.7	50.6	3.0	2.7	9.3	1.2
Perception on road facility	13.2	42.4	44.4	11.7	55.0	33.3	25.9	51.2	21.5			
Perception on post office facility	14.0	70.7	15.3	6.4	82.6	11.0	3.1	17.1	1.2	2.2	13.0	0.7
Perception on telephone facility	14.9	57.1	28.0	17.6	73.7	8.7	23.6	48.9	2.6	20.3	48.5	3.5
Perception on internet facility							15.8	31.3	2.7	21.0	38.9	3.0

Table 19.1: Distribution of self-reported government health facility (Percent)

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**18.6**	**68.8**	**8.3**	**4.3**	**100.0**
Province					
Koshi	14.3	70.6	9.7	5.4	100.0
Madhesh	8.3	74.8	12.2	4.8	100.0
Bagmati	25.9	62.5	6.4	5.2	100.0
Gandaki	21.9	68.2	4.3	5.5	100.0
Lumbini	19.2	72.7	4.9	3.2	100.0
Karnali	32.4	56.3	10.6	0.7	100.0
Sudurpaschim	16.5	68.9	12.7	1.9	100.0
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	15.7	68.3	8.8	7.2	100.0
Koshi Rural	11.7	75.1	11.3	1.8	100.0
Madhesh Urban	9.0	74.6	11.7	4.7	100.0
Madhesh Rural	6.1	75.3	13.7	4.9	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	26.1	61.1	6.4	6.5	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	27.6	62.6	5.5	4.3	100.0
Bagmati Rural	22.4	66.3	8.3	3.0	100.0
Gandaki Urban	25.1	64.1	4.9	5.8	100.0
Gandaki Rural	15.1	77.0	3.1	4.8	100.0

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**18.6**	**68.8**	**8.3**	**4.3**	**100.0**
Lumbini Urban	20.4	69.4	6.2	4.0	100.0
Lumbini Rural	17.4	77.7	2.8	2.1	100.0
Karnali Urban	36.5	52.8	9.9	0.8	100.0
Karnali Rural	27.0	60.9	11.5	0.5	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	18.0	66.9	12.3	2.8	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	13.7	72.5	13.4	0.4	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	26.1	61.1	6.4	6.5	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	18.7	68.0	8.5	4.7	100.0
Rural Regions	15.4	73.5	8.5	2.6	100.0
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	15.1	71.1	10.3	3.5	100.0
Second	16.0	72.9	8.1	3.0	100.0
Third	17.2	72.2	7.7	2.9	100.0
Fourth	18.7	69.3	7.0	5.1	100.0
Richest	23.8	61.2	8.7	6.3	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	15.1	71.0	10.4	3.6	100.0
Non poor	19.3	68.4	7.9	4.5	100.0

Table 19.2: Distribution of self-reported private health care facility (Percent)

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**34.6**	**57.0**	**3.0**	**5.4**	**100.0**
Province					
Koshi	34.2	56.6	3.3	6.0	100.0
Madhesh	35.7	56.0	1.9	6.4	100.0
Bagmati	42.3	50.6	2.2	4.9	100.0
Gandaki	27.7	64.6	1.3	6.5	100.0
Lumbini	38.3	57.2	1.2	3.3	100.0

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**34.6**	**57.0**	**3.0**	**5.4**	**100.0**
Karnali	17.1	70.2	7.6	5.1	100.0
Sudurpaschim	22.5	60.1	10.6	6.9	100.0
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	34.7	57.3	2.7	5.2	100.0
Koshi Rural	33.2	55.0	4.3	7.5	100.0
Madhesh Urban	34.6	57.7	2.2	5.5	100.0
Madhesh Rural	38.9	51.0	1.1	8.9	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	47.3	47.8	1.9	3.0	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	38.6	54.5	2.0	4.8	100.0
Bagmati Rural	33.8	52.3	3.2	10.6	100.0
Gandaki Urban	30.8	61.3	1.4	6.5	100.0
Gandaki Rural	21.1	71.5	0.9	6.5	100.0
Lumbini Urban	41.2	54.5	1.2	3.0	100.0
Lumbini Rural	33.8	61.4	1.1	3.8	100.0
Karnali Urban	18.9	70.5	7.3	3.4	100.0
Karnali Rural	14.8	69.8	8.1	7.4	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	25.4	60.2	8.7	5.7	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	17.0	59.9	14.1	9.1	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	47.3	47.8	1.9	3.0	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	34.3	57.9	2.8	4.9	100.0
Rural Regions	30.2	58.9	3.7	7.3	100.0
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	28.6	58.3	4.3	8.7	100.0
Second	32.9	55.3	4.0	7.8	100.0
Third	32.6	59.9	3.0	4.5	100.0
Fourth	36.1	58.2	2.0	3.7	100.0
Richest	40.2	54.1	2.2	3.5	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	28.7	58.4	4.3	8.6	100.0

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**34.6**	**57.0**	**3.0**	**5.4**	**100.0**
Non poor	35.8	56.7	2.7	4.7	100.0

Table 19.3: Distribution of self-reported government education facility (Percent)

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**14.9**	**50.1**	**4.0**	**31.0**	**100.0**
Province					
Koshi	10.0	54.8	5.3	29.9	100.0
Madhesh	8.0	47.4	6.0	38.7	100.0
Bagmati	18.8	54.0	3.9	23.4	100.0
Gandaki	19.4	44.9	1.1	34.6	100.0
Lumbini	16.4	49.4	1.6	32.6	100.0
Karnali	25.3	40.6	6.2	27.9	100.0
Sudurpaschim	15.0	49.4	4.4	31.2	100.0
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	10.9	50.4	4.5	34.2	100.0
Koshi Rural	8.1	63.5	7.0	21.4	100.0
Madhesh Urban	9.4	47.4	5.7	37.4	100.0
Madhesh Rural	3.7	47.2	6.6	42.5	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	18.1	55.3	3.1	23.4	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	19.9	52.6	4.3	23.2	100.0
Bagmati Rural	18.6	52.2	5.6	23.6	100.0
Gandaki Urban	21.8	41.2	1.1	35.9	100.0
Gandaki Rural	14.3	52.9	1.1	31.7	100.0
Lumbini Urban	17.1	50.6	1.7	30.6	100.0
Lumbini Rural	15.4	47.5	1.5	35.6	100.0
Karnali Urban	28.5	37.9	5.2	28.3	100.0
Karnali Rural	21.3	44.0	7.5	27.3	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	15.8	46.5	4.0	33.7	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	13.3	55.0	5.2	26.4	100.0

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**14.9**	**50.1**	**4.0**	**31.0**	**100.0**
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	18.1	55.3	3.1	23.4	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	15.4	48.0	3.8	32.9	100.0
Rural Regions	12.7	52.1	4.6	30.5	100.0
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	13.9	59.0	6.3	20.8	100.0
Second	15.4	51.9	5.0	27.8	100.0
Third	12.7	52.7	3.4	31.3	100.0
Fourth	13.0	50.1	2.9	34.0	100.0
Richest	18.6	40.7	3.2	37.5	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	13.7	58.9	6.2	21.1	100.0
Non poor	15.1	48.3	3.5	33.0	100.0

Table 19.4: Distribution of self-reported private education facility (Percent)

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**24.4**	**33.1**	**1.6**	**40.9**	**100.0**
Province					
Koshi	28.1	38.7	2.3	30.9	100.0
Madhesh	16.9	28.4	0.8	53.9	100.0
Bagmati	36.5	38.9	1.6	23.0	100.0
Gandaki	20.4	36.6	1.2	41.9	100.0
Lumbini	22.4	33.9	0.9	42.8	100.0
Karnali	12.4	13.9	5.5	68.2	100.0
Sudurpaschim	17.1	22.0	2.0	59.0	100.0
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	29.8	39.8	1.4	28.9	100.0
Koshi Rural	24.7	36.7	3.9	34.8	100.0
Madhesh Urban	16.7	32.2	0.7	50.4	100.0
Madhesh Rural	17.5	17.0	1.1	64.3	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	43.2	41.2	1.3	14.3	100.0

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**24.4**	**33.1**	**1.6**	**40.9**	**100.0**
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	33.4	38.1	1.6	26.9	100.0
Bagmati Rural	22.1	33.6	2.4	41.9	100.0
Gandaki Urban	25.9	35.0	1.4	37.8	100.0
Gandaki Rural	8.7	40.0	0.7	50.6	100.0
Lumbini Urban	26.3	38.0	1.1	34.5	100.0
Lumbini Rural	16.5	27.6	0.7	55.3	100.0
Karnali Urban	17.4	15.5	5.3	61.8	100.0
Karnali Rural	5.9	11.9	5.7	76.5	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	21.3	25.1	1.3	52.3	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	9.0	16.0	3.3	71.7	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	43.2	41.2	1.3	14.3	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	24.5	34.3	1.4	39.7	100.0
Rural Regions	16.7	27.5	2.2	53.6	100.0
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	14.3	26.8	1.9	56.9	100.0
Second	18.2	27.8	1.9	52.0	100.0
Third	22.8	34.3	1.6	41.3	100.0
Fourth	26.9	36.3	1.3	35.5	100.0
Richest	34.6	37.5	1.4	26.5	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	14.4	26.5	1.9	57.2	100.0
Non poor	26.4	34.4	1.6	37.7	100.0

Table 19.5: Distribution of self-reported government drinking water facility (Percent)

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**18.9**	**32.3**	**9.3**	**39.4**	**100.0**
Province					
Koshi	13.3	29.2	7.2	50.3	100.0
Madhesh	8.8	12.8	4.1	74.3	100.0
Bagmati	23.9	43.1	19.7	13.3	100.0
Gandaki	35.6	47.7	6.9	9.8	100.0
Lumbini	15.9	36.0	4.1	44.0	100.0

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**18.9**	**32.3**	**9.3**	**39.4**	**100.0**
Karnali	34.2	31.3	13.6	20.9	100.0
Sudurpaschim	17.7	27.1	9.3	45.9	100.0
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	13.9	29.1	7.3	49.8	100.0
Koshi Rural	12.1	29.4	7.2	51.3	100.0
Madhesh Urban	10.0	15.5	5.0	69.5	100.0
Madhesh Rural	5.1	4.9	1.4	88.7	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	18.3	43.5	28.6	9.6	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	31.8	44.3	8.9	15.0	100.0
Bagmati Rural	27.3	39.6	12.0	21.1	100.0
Gandaki Urban	34.8	49.1	7.4	8.7	100.0
Gandaki Rural	37.3	44.7	5.9	12.1	100.0
Lumbini Urban	17.7	39.2	4.4	38.7	100.0
Lumbini Rural	13.3	31.1	3.5	52.1	100.0
Karnali Urban	38.5	33.9	14.0	13.6	100.0
Karnali Rural	28.7	28.0	13.0	30.2	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	20.0	24.3	7.3	48.4	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	13.3	32.3	13.3	41.2	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	18.3	43.5	28.6	9.6	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	19.9	31.6	6.7	41.7	100.0
Rural Regions	17.3	29.1	6.9	46.7	100.0
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	13.3	25.5	10.8	50.5	100.0
Second	15.7	28.4	9.8	46.1	100.0
Third	17.6	32.2	7.7	42.6	100.0
Fourth	19.6	36.3	8.0	36.1	100.0
Richest	25.6	36.3	10.5	27.6	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	13.3	25.6	10.7	50.4	100.0
Non poor	20.1	33.6	9.1	37.2	100.0

Table 19.6: Distribution of self-reported private drinking water facility (Percent)

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**8.0**	**27.8**	**4.2**	**60.0**	**100.0**
Province					
Koshi	7.9	27.2	4.0	61.0	100.0
Madhesh	6.1	29.2	4.5	60.1	100.0
Bagmati	10.8	42.1	7.8	39.3	100.0
Gandaki	9.2	29.2	2.6	59.0	100.0
Lumbini	6.9	20.2	2.2	70.6	100.0
Karnali	7.1	13.8	3.2	76.0	100.0
Sudurpaschim	6.2	10.1	1.5	82.1	100.0
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	7.0	25.4	4.7	62.9	100.0
Koshi Rural	9.5	30.6	2.6	57.3	100.0
Madhesh Urban	5.6	30.7	5.2	58.5	100.0
Madhesh Rural	7.8	24.7	2.7	64.8	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	11.3	44.4	8.8	35.4	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	10.6	41.1	6.2	42.2	100.0
Bagmati Rural	9.5	37.1	7.6	45.9	100.0
Gandaki Urban	8.6	27.5	3.1	60.8	100.0
Gandaki Rural	10.4	33.0	1.4	55.2	100.0
Lumbini Urban	7.2	24.2	3.0	65.5	100.0
Lumbini Rural	6.5	14.2	1.0	78.3	100.0
Karnali Urban	4.2	10.5	2.8	82.5	100.0
Karnali Rural	10.8	18.0	3.6	67.5	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	8.7	10.5	1.4	79.4	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	1.5	9.4	1.9	87.2	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	11.3	44.4	8.8	35.4	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	7.3	26.4	4.1	62.2	100.0
Rural Regions	8.0	23.8	2.8	65.4	100.0
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	5.9	24.1	6.4	63.6	100.0
Second	7.2	25.5	4.0	63.2	100.0
Third	7.3	30.4	3.6	58.7	100.0
Fourth	8.8	28.3	3.7	59.2	100.0

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**8.0**	**27.8**	**4.2**	**60.0**	**100.0**
Richest	9.8	29.3	3.9	57.1	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	5.8	24.0	6.4	63.7	100.0
Non poor	8.4	28.5	3.8	59.3	100.0

Table 19.7: Distribution of self-reported government electricity facility (Percent)

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**38.7**	**50.6**	**3.0**	**7.6**	**100.0**
Province					
Koshi	35.2	52.6	4.3	7.9	100.0
Madhesh	45.2	50.5	2.4	1.9	100.0
Bagmati	49.7	46.8	1.4	2.1	100.0
Gandaki	44.7	47.5	1.2	6.5	100.0
Lumbini	26.8	67.6	2.4	3.2	100.0
Karnali	24.0	25.6	6.6	43.7	100.0
Sudurpaschim	30.4	37.1	7.8	24.7	100.0
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	38.3	54.7	3.6	3.3	100.0
Koshi Rural	29.0	48.4	5.7	16.9	100.0
Madhesh Urban	43.9	52.6	1.8	1.7	100.0
Madhesh Rural	48.9	44.4	3.9	2.7	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	52.3	46.7	0.3	0.8	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	51.6	46.4	0.6	1.3	100.0
Bagmati Rural	39.0	47.8	6.2	7.0	100.0
Gandaki Urban	47.8	49.1	1.0	2.1	100.0
Gandaki Rural	38.1	44.2	1.7	16.0	100.0
Lumbini Urban	28.4	67.7	1.6	2.2	100.0
Lumbini Rural	24.4	67.5	3.5	4.6	100.0
Karnali Urban	31.8	29.4	6.2	32.7	100.0
Karnali Rural	14.1	20.8	7.2	57.9	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	37.3	42.0	6.8	13.8	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	17.2	27.7	9.7	45.4	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	52.3	46.7	0.3	0.8	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	39.9	52.7	2.6	4.8	100.0

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**38.7**	**50.6**	**3.0**	**7.6**	**100.0**
Rural Regions	31.0	48.0	5.0	15.9	100.0
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	30.2	49.0	3.6	17.2	100.0
Second	37.4	48.4	3.0	11.3	100.0
Third	38.3	51.6	3.5	6.5	100.0
Fourth	40.8	52.3	2.8	4.2	100.0
Richest	43.9	51.1	2.6	2.5	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	30.3	49.0	3.6	17.2	100.0
Non poor	40.4	50.9	2.9	5.7	100.0

Table 19.8: Distribution of self-reported private electricity facility (Percent)

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**2.7**	**9.3**	**1.2**	**86.8**	**100.0**
Province					
Koshi	2.3	9.4	1.4	87.0	100.0
Madhesh	0.2	4.0	0.6	95.3	100.0
Bagmati	4.3	14.6	0.6	80.5	100.0
Gandaki	3.3	11.7	0.9	84.1	100.0
Lumbini	3.1	9.5	0.5	86.9	100.0
Karnali	5.8	4.8	2.4	87.0	100.0
Sudurpaschim	1.8	6.4	4.8	87.0	100.0
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	1.4	8.2	1.0	89.4	100.0
Koshi Rural	4.0	11.6	2.2	82.2	100.0
Madhesh Urban	0.1	4.0	0.6	95.4	100.0
Madhesh Rural	0.4	4.1	0.6	94.9	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	3.9	13.2	0.2	82.7	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	5.4	16.1	0.3	78.2	100.0
Bagmati Rural	3.6	16.1	2.3	78.0	100.0
Gandaki Urban	2.0	9.2	0.2	88.6	100.0
Gandaki Rural	6.1	17.2	2.4	74.3	100.0
Lumbini Urban	4.1	12.6	0.2	83.1	100.0
Lumbini Rural	1.5	4.9	0.9	92.7	100.0

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**2.7**	**9.3**	**1.2**	**86.8**	**100.0**
Karnali Urban	4.7	4.0	2.1	89.3	100.0
Karnali Rural	7.3	5.8	2.8	84.1	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	1.7	5.6	4.8	87.9	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	2.0	7.8	4.8	85.3	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	3.9	13.2	0.2	82.7	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	2.3	8.6	1.0	88.1	100.0
Rural Regions	3.1	9.1	1.9	85.9	100.0
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	2.3	9.2	2.3	86.2	100.0
Second	2.3	9.1	1.4	87.2	100.0
Third	2.8	9.5	1.2	86.6	100.0
Fourth	2.5	10.1	0.7	86.6	100.0
Richest	3.5	8.8	0.6	87.2	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	2.4	9.1	2.3	86.1	100.0
Non poor	2.8	9.4	0.9	86.9	100.0

Table 19.9: Distribution of self-reported government road facility (Percent)

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**25.9**	**51.2**	**21.5**	**1.5**	**100.0**
Province					
Koshi	19.0	41.3	37.0	2.8	100.0
Madhesh	24.7	61.6	12.6	1.0	100.0
Bagmati	34.1	47.7	17.5	0.7	100.0
Gandaki	31.2	48.7	19.9	0.2	100.0
Lumbini	20.2	62.4	16.6	0.8	100.0
Karnali	32.9	38.2	27.5	1.5	100.0
Sudurpaschim	22.2	42.3	30.5	5.0	100.0
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	23.4	41.7	32.3	2.6	100.0
Koshi Rural	10.4	40.3	46.2	3.1	100.0

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**25.9**	**51.2**	**21.5**	**1.5**	**100.0**
Madhesh Urban	24.6	64.9	9.7	0.8	100.0
Madhesh Rural	24.9	51.8	21.4	1.9	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	38.9	49.9	10.8	0.4	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	38.5	48.6	11.6	1.3	100.0
Bagmati Rural	12.7	39.9	46.8	0.6	100.0
Gandaki Urban	38.4	45.6	15.7	0.2	100.0
Gandaki Rural	15.8	55.3	28.8	0.1	100.0
Lumbini Urban	22.9	63.7	12.9	0.5	100.0
Lumbini Rural	16.1	60.5	22.2	1.2	100.0
Karnali Urban	39.4	38.1	21.6	0.9	100.0
Karnali Rural	24.4	38.3	35.0	2.2	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	29.4	46.2	20.4	4.0	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	8.5	34.7	49.9	6.8	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	38.9	49.9	10.8	0.4	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	28.4	53.1	17.1	1.4	100.0
Rural Regions	15.8	48.0	34.2	2.1	100.0
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	16.7	54.3	26.8	2.3	100.0
Second	22.8	49.2	26.8	1.3	100.0
Third	25.8	51.8	21.0	1.4	100.0
Fourth	27.8	50.6	20.1	1.5	100.0
Richest	32.6	50.6	15.7	1.1	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	16.6	54.0	27.1	2.2	100.0
Non poor	27.7	50.6	20.4	1.3	100.0

Table 19.10: Distribution of self-reported government post office facility (Percent)

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**3.1**	**17.1**	**1.2**	**78.6**	**100.0**
Province					
Koshi	1.4	14.6	1.5	82.5	100.0
Madhesh	1.1	6.2	0.5	92.2	100.0
Bagmati	3.7	29.7	1.3	65.3	100.0
Gandaki	6.9	23.8	2.7	66.6	100.0
Lumbini	4.3	21.4	1.3	73.0	100.0
Karnali	0.3	2.2	0.5	97.0	100.0
Sudurpaschim	3.7	3.7	0.8	91.8	100.0
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	1.4	13.6	1.7	83.2	100.0
Koshi Rural	1.5	16.4	1.1	81.0	100.0
Madhesh Urban	1.2	6.2	0.4	92.2	100.0
Madhesh Rural	1.0	6.1	0.6	92.2	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	4.4	34.0	0.9	60.7	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	3.4	25.7	1.2	69.7	100.0
Bagmati Rural	2.2	23.8	2.6	71.4	100.0
Gandaki Urban	9.1	21.1	1.9	67.9	100.0
Gandaki Rural	2.3	29.4	4.4	63.8	100.0
Lumbini Urban	6.6	25.7	1.8	65.8	100.0
Lumbini Rural	0.7	14.9	0.5	83.8	100.0
Karnali Urban	0.4	1.8	0.3	97.6	100.0
Karnali Rural	0.3	2.8	0.7	96.3	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	4.4	4.6	0.7	90.3	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	2.3	2.1	1.2	94.5	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	4.4	34.0	0.9	60.7	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	3.7	15.1	1.2	80.0	100.0
Rural Regions	1.4	14.4	1.4	82.8	100.0

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**3.1**	**17.1**	**1.2**	**78.6**	**100.0**
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	1.5	15.1	1.6	81.7	100.0
Second	2.3	14.5	1.6	81.6	100.0
Third	3.4	17.2	1.3	78.1	100.0
Fourth	3.0	18.8	0.7	77.5	100.0
Richest	4.5	18.7	1.1	75.6	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	1.5	15.2	1.6	81.8	100.0
Non poor	3.4	17.5	1.2	78.0	100.0

Table 19.11: Distribution of self-reported private post office facility (Percent)

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**2.2**	**13.0**	**0.7**	**84.2**	**100.0**
Province					
Koshi	0.6	7.3	0.7	91.4	100.0
Madhesh	1.0	3.0	0.1	95.8	100.0
Bagmati	2.2	23.6	0.7	73.5	100.0
Gandaki	5.9	20.2	2.0	71.9	100.0
Lumbini	3.8	19.6	1.0	75.5	100.0
Karnali	0.2	0.8	0.4	98.7	100.0
Sudurpaschim	0.9	1.8	0.2	97.2	100.0
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	0.7	8.4	0.9	90.0	100.0
Koshi Rural	0.3	5.2	0.3	94.2	100.0
Madhesh Urban	1.2	3.2	0.0	95.6	100.0
Madhesh Rural	0.3	2.5	0.5	96.7	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	2.8	27.8	0.8	68.6	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	2.0	20.2	0.6	77.1	100.0
Bagmati Rural	0.9	17.1	0.6	81.4	100.0

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**2.2**	**13.0**	**0.7**	**84.2**	**100.0**
Gandaki Urban	7.7	18.8	1.3	72.2	100.0
Gandaki Rural	2.0	23.2	3.6	71.2	100.0
Lumbini Urban	5.6	24.9	1.6	67.8	100.0
Lumbini Rural	1.1	11.6	0.0	87.3	100.0
Karnali Urban	0.4	1.0	0.0	98.6	100.0
Karnali Rural	0.0	0.4	0.8	98.8	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	1.2	2.2	0.1	96.5	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	0.3	1.1	0.2	98.3	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	2.8	27.8	0.8	68.6	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	2.8	12.0	0.7	84.5	100.0
Rural Regions	0.7	9.1	0.7	89.5	100.0
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	1.1	10.6	1.0	87.3	100.0
Second	1.5	9.9	0.7	87.9	100.0
Third	1.8	14.3	0.9	83.0	100.0
Fourth	2.1	13.8	0.6	83.5	100.0
Richest	3.7	15.0	0.5	80.8	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	1.0	10.6	1.0	87.4	100.0
Non poor	2.4	13.5	0.7	83.5	100.0

Table 19.12: Distribution of self-reported government telephone facility (Percent)

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**23.6**	**48.9**	**2.6**	**24.9**	**100.0**
Province					
Koshi	10.3	45.3	4.1	40.3	100.0
Madhesh	8.7	33.8	1.6	55.9	100.0
Bagmati	32.7	61.3	1.6	4.4	100.0

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**23.6**	**48.9**	**2.6**	**24.9**	**100.0**
Gandaki	36.6	44.5	1.3	17.6	100.0
Lumbini	27.4	56.7	0.7	15.2	100.0
Karnali	37.5	37.8	7.9	16.7	100.0
Sudurpaschim	27.7	51.4	6.7	14.2	100.0
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	10.3	41.9	2.1	45.7	100.0
Koshi Rural	10.5	51.8	7.9	29.8	100.0
Madhesh Urban	8.6	38.3	2.0	51.1	100.0
Madhesh Rural	9.1	20.4	0.6	70.0	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	37.0	59.6	0.6	2.8	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	30.8	63.5	0.6	5.2	100.0
Bagmati Rural	23.4	62.8	6.3	7.4	100.0
Gandaki Urban	39.0	43.8	0.5	16.7	100.0
Gandaki Rural	31.4	45.8	3.2	19.5	100.0
Lumbini Urban	29.6	57.2	0.3	12.9	100.0
Lumbini Rural	24.2	55.8	1.3	18.7	100.0
Karnali Urban	41.3	36.2	5.8	16.8	100.0
Karnali Rural	32.7	39.9	10.7	16.7	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	30.6	50.5	3.2	15.7	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	22.2	52.9	13.6	11.3	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	37.0	59.6	0.6	2.8	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	22.7	47.2	1.7	28.4	100.0
Rural Regions	20.3	48.0	5.2	26.6	100.0
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	16.9	45.6	4.2	33.3	100.0
Second	20.2	45.8	3.8	30.3	100.0
Third	23.0	48.6	2.1	26.3	100.0
Fourth	24.4	50.6	1.9	23.1	100.0
Richest	30.5	52.2	1.6	15.6	100.0

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**23.6**	**48.9**	**2.6**	**24.9**	**100.0**
Poverty Status					
Poor	16.9	45.6	4.1	33.3	100.0
Non poor	25.0	49.6	2.3	23.2	100.0

Table 19.13: Distribution of self-reported private telephone facility (Percent)

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**20.3**	**48.5**	**3.5**	**27.7**	**100.0**
Province					
Koshi	11.2	44.0	5.7	39.1	100.0
Madhesh	16.2	48.4	3.1	32.3	100.0
Bagmati	26.1	58.6	1.9	13.4	100.0
Gandaki	36.2	45.9	1.7	16.2	100.0
Lumbini	20.9	50.6	3.1	25.4	100.0
Karnali	13.2	23.3	4.8	58.8	100.0
Sudurpaschim	16.8	44.7	6.9	31.6	100.0
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	12.6	42.7	3.1	41.6	100.0
Koshi Rural	8.5	46.5	10.7	34.2	100.0
Madhesh Urban	16.4	50.2	3.2	30.2	100.0
Madhesh Rural	15.7	42.8	2.7	38.8	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	29.5	59.2	0.5	10.8	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	26.0	58.6	1.1	14.2	100.0
Bagmati Rural	16.7	56.7	6.9	19.7	100.0
Gandaki Urban	38.6	43.1	1.2	17.1	100.0
Gandaki Rural	31.2	51.8	2.7	14.4	100.0
Lumbini Urban	23.4	53.2	3.1	20.2	100.0
Lumbini Rural	17.0	46.5	3.1	33.4	100.0
Karnali Urban	17.5	25.5	2.9	54.1	100.0
Karnali Rural	7.7	20.4	7.2	64.7	100.0

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**20.3**	**48.5**	**3.5**	**27.7**	**100.0**
Sudurpaschim Urban	20.3	50.9	5.1	23.7	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	10.1	32.8	10.3	46.8	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	29.5	59.2	0.5	10.8	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	21.1	48.4	2.9	27.7	100.0
Rural Regions	15.3	44.6	5.9	34.2	100.0
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	14.9	45.0	5.2	34.8	100.0
Second	17.7	45.5	5.0	31.9	100.0
Third	19.4	49.9	4.0	26.7	100.0
Fourth	23.1	51.3	2.5	23.2	100.0
Richest	24.2	49.6	1.8	24.4	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	14.7	45.1	5.2	35.0	100.0
Non poor	21.4	49.2	3.2	26.2	100.0

Table 19.14: Distribution of self-reported government internet facility (Percent)

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**15.8**	**31.3**	**2.7**	**50.2**	**100.0**
Province					
Koshi	6.2	28.8	3.2	61.7	100.0
Madhesh	6.2	13.8	1.7	78.2	100.0
Bagmati	29.5	43.1	3.3	24.1	100.0
Gandaki	24.0	21.9	0.7	53.5	100.0
Lumbini	12.7	44.7	0.4	42.2	100.0
Karnali	11.8	13.6	3.1	71.6	100.0
Sudurpaschim	20.2	35.3	9.7	34.8	100.0
Analytical Domains					

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**15.8**	**31.3**	**2.7**	**50.2**	**100.0**
Koshi Urban	7.1	29.5	1.6	61.7	100.0
Koshi Rural	4.6	27.4	6.3	61.7	100.0
Madhesh Urban	7.1	14.2	1.9	76.8	100.0
Madhesh Rural	3.6	12.7	1.3	82.4	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	34.8	45.9	1.5	17.8	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	29.2	40.9	1.8	28.1	100.0
Bagmati Rural	14.8	38.4	11.2	35.6	100.0
Gandaki Urban	25.4	20.8	0.3	53.6	100.0
Gandaki Rural	21.0	24.3	1.5	53.3	100.0
Lumbini Urban	15.1	47.9	0.2	36.8	100.0
Lumbini Rural	9.0	39.8	0.8	50.3	100.0
Karnali Urban	14.5	16.4	2.1	67.0	100.0
Karnali Rural	8.2	10.0	4.4	77.5	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	23.0	36.4	6.0	34.6	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	14.8	33.2	16.9	35.1	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	34.8	45.9	1.5	17.8	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	15.1	29.7	1.7	53.5	100.0
Rural Regions	9.8	28.6	5.2	56.5	100.0
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	9.4	28.3	3.6	58.7	100.0
Second	11.8	27.7	4.3	56.2	100.0
Third	15.0	30.3	2.9	51.8	100.0
Fourth	17.6	33.2	1.6	47.5	100.0
Richest	22.2	34.9	1.7	41.2	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	9.3	28.2	3.7	58.9	100.0
Non poor	17.2	31.9	2.5	48.5	100.0

Table 19.15: Distribution of self-reported private internet facility (Percent)

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**21.0**	**38.9**	**3.0**	**37.1**	**100.0**
Province					
Koshi	13.0	46.1	4.3	36.5	100.0
Madhesh	13.0	29.2	2.6	55.2	100.0
Bagmati	33.8	44.5	3.3	18.5	100.0
Gandaki	33.6	35.8	1.0	29.6	100.0
Lumbini	19.6	45.8	0.8	33.9	100.0
Karnali	8.5	12.8	2.7	76.0	100.0
Sudurpaschim	16.9	34.7	8.4	40.1	100.0
Analytical Domains					
Koshi Urban	16.1	52.9	2.8	28.2	100.0
Koshi Rural	7.2	32.8	7.4	52.6	100.0
Madhesh Urban	14.2	29.5	3.0	53.2	100.0
Madhesh Rural	9.3	28.3	1.4	61.0	100.0
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	42.4	46.9	1.3	9.5	100.0
Bagmati Urban (Except KVU)	31.1	43.6	2.7	22.7	100.0
Bagmati Rural	13.1	39.0	10.0	37.9	100.0
Gandaki Urban	37.1	35.8	0.8	26.3	100.0
Gandaki Rural	26.1	35.8	1.6	36.6	100.0
Lumbini Urban	23.6	49.6	0.6	26.2	100.0
Lumbini Rural	13.5	39.9	1.0	45.6	100.0
Karnali Urban	12.0	16.5	2.2	69.2	100.0
Karnali Rural	3.9	8.0	3.3	84.8	100.0
Sudurpaschim Urban	20.2	40.8	6.8	32.1	100.0
Sudurpaschim Rural	10.6	22.9	11.3	55.2	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	42.4	46.9	1.3	9.5	100.0
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	21.4	40.7	2.5	35.4	100.0
Rural Regions	11.9	32.2	4.7	51.2	100.0

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**21.0**	**38.9**	**3.0**	**37.1**	**100.0**
Consumption Quintiles					
Poorest	10.2	31.2	3.7	55.0	100.0
Second	15.0	32.2	4.7	48.0	100.0
Third	19.2	39.8	3.3	37.7	100.0
Fourth	24.5	42.4	2.3	30.8	100.0
Richest	31.0	45.1	1.8	22.1	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	10.1	31.1	3.8	55.1	100.0
Non poor	23.2	40.4	2.9	33.5	100.0

	Good	Fair	Bad	Not Applicable	Total
Nepal	**21.0**	**38.9**	**3.0**	**37.1**	**100.0**

CHAPTER 20: SECURITY

20.1 Introduction

This chapter incorporated information on security based on the subjective judgment of the respondents. Respondents 10 years and above were asked to report the degree of security they generally felt in their village/city on a five-point scale: "Completely safe", "Safe", "Partially safe", "Insecure", and "Completely insecure". This chapter also covers theft and robbery cases, including different types of violence where respondents reported feeling or facing these incidences in the last 12 months.

20.2 Security Situation

Tables 20.1 and 20.2 shed light on the security experiences and incidence of various forms of violence across different demographics in Nepal. Table 20.1, focusing on general security perceptions, indicates that a majority of the population (91.9 percent) feels either "Completely safe" or "Safe," with only a small percentage (0.1 percent) feeling "Completely insecure." However, there is a gender difference, with females reporting a slightly higher feeling of insecurity compared to males. This trend persists across various geographic regions and poverty levels, though the sense of insecurity is more prevalent in rural areas and among the poor.

Table 20.2 explores the specific experiences of violence across age groups. While the overall incidence of reported violence remains relatively low, there are experiences of "Sexual violence", which is notably higher among females compared to males. Additionally, females report a higher incidence of "Mental violence" than males. These findings highlight a heightened vulnerability of females to certain types of violence. Furthermore, individuals in the 30-39 age group report the highest incidence of all forms of violence.

Box 20.1: Security Status, 2022/23, percent reporting incidence in the last 12 months			
Description	**Both**	**Male**	**Female**
Theft	2.0	2.3	1.8
Robbery	0.4	0.5	0.4
Physical Violence	0.3	0.1	0.5
Mental Violence	0.9	0.5	1.2
Sexual Violence	0.2	0.1	0.3
At least one violence	0.6	0.4	0.8

Table 20.1: Security Experience

	Completely safe	Safe	Partially safe	Insecure	Completely insecure	Total
Nepal	**24.4**	**67.6**	**6.7**	**1.2**	**0.1**	**100**
Male	26.5	66.4	6	1	0.1	100
Female	22.5	68.5	7.3	1.5	0.2	100
Province						
Koshi	30.4	59.4	7.9	2.2	0.1	100
Male	32.1	59.2	7.3	1.2	0.1	100
Female	28.9	59.5	8.4	3	0.2	100
Madhesh	19	75.4	4.5	1.2	0	100
Male	23.1	71.7	3.7	1.4	0	100
Female	15.6	78.3	5.1	1	0	100
Bagmati	30.5	61.3	7.3	0.9	0.1	100
Male	31.2	61.2	6.9	0.7	0	100
Female	29.9	61.4	7.6	1	0.1	100
Gandaki	35.9	57	6.4	0.7	0	100
Male	36.8	57.1	5.5	0.6	0	100
Female	35.2	56.9	7.2	0.7	0	100
Lumbini	16.8	75.2	7.1	0.5	0.4	100
Male	18.6	74.4	6.2	0.5	0.4	100
Female	15.5	75.8	7.7	0.6	0.4	100
Karnali	19	74.7	4.3	2	0.1	100
Male	21.5	74.2	3	1.3	0	100
Female	17.2	75	5.2	2.5	0.1	100
Sudurpaschim	18	69.5	9.9	2.4	0.2	100
Male	19.9	69.7	8.9	1.5	0	100
Female	16.7	69.5	10.6	3	0.3	100
Nepal	24.4	67.6	6.7	1.2	0.1	100
Urban/Rural						
Male	26.5	66.4	6	1	0.1	100
Female	22.5	68.5	7.3	1.5	0.2	100
Kathmandu Valley urban (KVU)	30.2	62	6.9	0.9	0	100
Male	30.9	62.3	6.3	0.6	0	100
Female	29.6	61.7	7.6	1.1	0	100
Urban Regions (Except KVU)	24.2	67.9	6.5	1.2	0.2	100
Male	26.7	66.3	5.8	1	0.2	100

	Completely safe	Safe	Partially safe	Insecure	Completely insecure	Total
Nepal	**24.4**	**67.6**	**6.7**	**1.2**	**0.1**	**100**
Female	22.2	69.3	7	1.4	0.2	100
Rural Regions	22.3	69	7.1	1.5	0.1	100
Male	24.2	68.3	6.3	1.2	0	100
Female	20.8	69.5	7.8	1.8	0.1	100
Nepal	24.4	67.6	6.7	1.2	0.1	100
Male	26.5	66.4	6	1	0.1	100
Female	22.5	68.5	7.3	1.5	0.2	100
Poverty Status						
Poor	17.9	72.7	8.1	1.2	0.2	100
Male	19.6	71.8	7.5	0.9	0.2	100
Female	16.5	73.4	8.5	1.4	0.2	100
Non-poor	25.8	66.4	6.4	1.3	0.1	100
Male	28.1	65.2	5.7	1	0.1	100
Female	24	67.4	7	1.5	0.1	100

Table 20.2: Incidence of robbery, attack and violence by Age Group (Percent)

	Theft	Robbery	Physical Violence	Mental Violence	Sexual Violence	Experi-enced One Violence	Experi-enced Two Vio-lence	Experi-enced Three Violence	Experi-enced At least one
Nepal	**2**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.9**
Male	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0	0.5
Female	1.8	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.3
Age Group									
10-14	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0	0.3	0.7
Male	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.6	0	0.1	0.7
Female	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0	0.4	0.6
15-19	1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0	0.6
Male	1.1	0.1	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	0.5
Female	1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7
20-24	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.8
Male	1.7	0.4	0	0.3	0	0.3	0	0	0.3
Female	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.2
25-29	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.8
Male	2	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0	0	0.3
Female	1.8	0.2	0.3	1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.1

	Theft	Robbery	Physical Violence	Mental Violence	Sexual Violence	Experienced One Violence	Experienced Two Violence	Experienced Three Violence	Experienced At least one
Nepal	**2**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.9**
30-34	2.6	0.9	0.7	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.7
Male	2.5	1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7
Female	2.7	0.8	1	2.4	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.6	2.5
35-39	3	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.6
Male	3.1	0.7	0.3	0.9	0	0.6	0.3	0	0.9
Female	2.9	0.7	0.9	1.8	0.7	1	0.5	0.5	2
40-44	2.8	0.4	0.3	1.3	0	1.1	0.2	0	1.3
Male	3.4	0.8	0.2	0.9	0	0.9	0.1	0	1
Female	2.4	0.2	0.4	1.6	0	1.2	0.3	0	1.6
45-49	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.9
Male	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	0.2	0.1	0	0.2
Female	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.5
50-54	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	1
Male	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0	0.6	0.2	0	0.8
Female	1.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.2
55-59	2.1	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.2
Male	2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
Female	2.1	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.4	1.8
60 and+	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0	0.1	0.6
Male	2.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	0	0.2	0	0	0.3
Female	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	0	0.2	0.8

ANNEX

ANNEX I

NLSS-IV, STEERING COMMITTEE

Honorable Member, National Planning Commission	Chairperson
Chief Statistician, National Statistics Office	Member
Joint Secretary, National Planning Commission	Member
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance	Member
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Land Management, Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation	Member
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens	Member
Deputy Chief Statistician, National Account Statistics Division, (NSO)	Member
Deputy Chief Statistician, Economic Statistics Division, (NSO)	Member
Deputy Chief Statistician, Planning & Human Resource Management Division, (NSO)	Member
Executive Director, Economic Research Department, Nepal Rastra Bank	Member
Head, Central Department of Statistics, Tribhuvan University	Member
Head, Central Department of Economics, Tribhuvan University	Member
Deputy Chief Statistician, Social Statistics Division, (NSO)	Member Secretary

ANNEX II

NLSS-IV, TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Deputy Chief Statistician, Social Statistics Division, (NSO)	Chairperson
Deputy Chief Statistician, National Account Division Section, (NSO)	Member
Deputy Chief Statistician, Economic Statistics Division, (NSO)	Member
Deputy Chief Statistician, Planning & Human Resource Management Division, (NSO)	Member
Director, National Account Division Section, (NSO)	Member
Director, Planning Section, (NSO)	Member
Director, Agriculture and Forestry Statistics Section, (NSO)	Member
Director, Gender & Social Statistics Section, (NSO)	Member
Director, Population Section, (NSO)	Member
Director, GIS Section, (NSO)	Member
Under Secretary, Ministry of Finance, (NSO)	Member
Director, Economic Research Department, Nepal Rastra Bank	Member
Program Director, National Planning Commission	Member
Officers, Household Survey Section, (NSO)	Member
Director, Household Survey Section, (NSO)	Member Secretary

ANNEX III

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE NEPAL LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY IV

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Ms. Jui Shrestha	Consultant
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ANNEX IV.

FIELD STAFF

Team Leaders

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Bishnu Bhattarai Pandey

Bishnu Devi Sharma

Dipendra Singh Dhami

Hari Prasad Sharma

Harish Panta

Hark Narayan Joshi

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Jit Bahadur Koirala

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Krishna Singh Khadka

Lekhnath Pandey

Lok Prasad Dhungana

Manoj Kumar Mehata

Mohan Chandra Joshi

Nabraj Pokhrel

Narayan Oli

Parbata Bohara

Prem Bahadur Dangi

Raghunath Joshi

Rudra Prasad Adhikari

Rupesh Jha

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Bikram Bhatt	Pratibha Khadka
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Bishnu Aryal	Pushpa Gautam
Bishnu Mahat Chhetri	Pushparaj Bhatta
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Bishnu Prasad Sharma	Puspa Chaudhary
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Dhruba Subedi	Rachana Bhatta
Durga Bhandari	Raj Kumar Karki
Durga Kumari Shrestha	Rajesh Khanal
Ganga Bhujel	Rajesh Kumar Nepali
Himal Chandra Baral	Raju K.C.
Himali Hamal	Ram Kumar Adhikari
Hiru Kumari Bhusal	Ram Prakashi Chaudhary
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