

**NEPAL
LIVING STANDARDS
SURVEY REPORT 1996**

**MAIN FINDINGS
VOLUME ONE**



**CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION SECRETARIAT
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
NEPAL**

**NEPAL LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY REPORT
1995-96**

STATISTICAL REPORT

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VOLUME ONE

CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION SECRETARIAT
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FOREWORD

The publication of the first volume report on **Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS)** is a landmark in the history of Statistical Development in Nepal. Prominent reasons that can be cited for this achievement are; implementation of an integrated household survey almost after a gap of more than 10 years, comprehensive coverage in terms of different topics providing an opportunity to analyze and study the interrelationship of various socio-economic variables, the timely completion of the survey, application of the results in the formulation of the Ninth Plan, etc.

Results of this survey are published in the short duration of four months from the time the last household was interviewed. Modern techniques and applications have facilitated in achieving such impressive successes. Indeed this trend is essential to be maintained in the future also to produce a steady flow of integrated statistics on a recurring basis. It is hoped that the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) will be able to carry out such works at reasonable intervals in the future also.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to the World Bank for providing financial and technical support. I would also like to thank all the persons and the staffs of the CBS that were involved in the successful implementation of this survey.

November 1996



Prithvi Raj Ligal

Vice Chairman

National Planning Commission

PREFACE

The successful completion of the **Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS)**, an operation large in terms of data collection period and the manpower involved is indeed a matter of great satisfaction. Accomplished within the set timetables, the survey offers unique opportunities to assess the poverty situation in the country and carry out many other research works by providing a large database for a single reference period on a wide range of topics. The Bureau had started disseminating the data in electronic format to facilitate the output of data suitable to the requirements and needs of the users. A number of institutions now have access to this data set and are processing and analysing according to their needs.

Side by side, the survey operation also contributed in the institutional building by strengthening the capability of the CBS in conducting sample surveys. Experience gathered from an integrated household survey of this nature certainly will enable the CBS manpower to conduct other kinds of sample surveys with greater ease. The need, now, is to focus on a mechanism that ensures a continuous flow of information in the future. This allows for a critical and regular assessment of the poverty situation in the country supplemented by causes of its happening. Only then, we might be able to tackle and alleviate the conditions of the sizable poor in the country.

It is also encouraging to note that the survey has successfully used advanced techniques like the use of portable computers and solar panels to support them. This has ultimately facilitated in the generation of quality data on a timely basis.

It is for these results that I would most sincerely like to thank the WORLD BANK for the support it has provided both financially and technically to this project. The four project vehicles facilitated in carrying out a superb supervision work and I would like to thank the USAID for providing them. I would also like to extend my heartfelt thanks to Task Manager Ms. Giovanna Prennushi, Ms. Benu Bidani and Mr. Peter Lanjouw all from the World Bank, Senior Consultant Mr. Juan Munoz, Consultant Mr. Salman Zaidi, and Local Consultant Mr. Manik Lal Shrestha for the hard work they all have put into this survey.

My thanks are also due to core team members of this project Mr. Tunga Shiromani Bastola, Mr. Radha Krishna GC, Mr. Prem Prasad Sangraula, Mr. Mukti Prasad Adhikari led by Project Coordinator Mr. Keshav Karmacharya all of whom are from CBS. Let me also thank all the field staffs for the hard work they have undertaken lasting almost a year.

November 1996

Keshav Raj Sharma
Director General
Central Bureau of Statistics

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Section 1

METHODOLOGY

1.1 Introduction

One of the principal objectives of the Eighth Five Year Plan of Nepal is the alleviation of poverty in the country. However, the scarcity of reliable and timely data regarding the living standards of the people and the level of poverty in the country has hampered efforts to monitor achievements. This provided the impetus for an understanding between His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMGN) and the World Bank to launch a Living Standards Survey in Nepal. The Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS) was designed as a multi-topic survey collecting a comprehensive set of data on different aspects of household welfare (consumption, income, housing, labor markets, education, health etc.). These data, together with those collected through future rounds of the survey, will ultimately allow HMGN to monitor progress in improving national living standards and to evaluate the impact of various government policies and programs on the living conditions of the population.

This is the first of a two-volume Statistical Report containing the main findings of the survey. This volume contains a descriptions of the survey methodology and the methodology employed to construct consumption aggregates (Section 1), as well as tabulations on Demographic Characteristics (Section 2), Housing (Section 3), Access to Services (Section 4), Education (Section 5), Health (Section 6), Fertility and Family Planning (Section 7). Volume 2, which will be published subsequently, will cover employment, agricultural activities, non-farm enterprises, credit and saving, and household income.

1.2 Survey Methodology

The Nepal Living Standards Survey followed the LSMS methodology developed by researchers at the World Bank over the last ten years and applied in surveys conducted in more than twenty countries. The key features of this methodology are:

- (a) an integrated household questionnaire covering consumption, incomes, assets, housing, education, health, fertility, migration, accompanied by a community questionnaire aimed at collecting information on service provision, prices, and the environment facing the households,
- (b) innovative data management techniques, including a pre-coded questionnaire, decentralized data entry, field verification, and extensive training and supervision of field workers.

The sample design, survey questionnaires, and field work organization of the NLSS are described below.

Sample Design

Sample Frame. A complete list of all wards in the country, with a measure of size, was developed in order to select from it with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) the sample of wards to be visited. The 1991 Population Census of Nepal was the best starting point for building such a sample frame. The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) constructed a data set with basic information from the census at the ward level. This data set was used as a sample frame to develop the NLSS sample.

Sample Design. The sample size for the NLSS was set at 3,388 households. This sample was divided into four strata based on the geographic and ecological regions of the country: (i) Mountains, (ii) urban Hills, (iii) rural Hills, and (iv) Terai. The following table shows how the sample was allocated among the four strata:

NLSS National Sample

<i>Stratum</i>	<i>Number of Households</i>
Mountains	424
Hills (Urban)	604
Hills (Rural)	1,136
Terai	1,224
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,388</i>

The sample size was designed to provide enough observations within each ecological stratum to ensure adequate statistical accuracy, as well as enough variation in key variables for policy analysis within each stratum, while respecting resource constraints and the need to balance sampling and non-sampling errors.

A two-stage stratified sampling procedure was used to select the sample for the NLSS. The primary sampling unit (PSU) is the ward, the smallest administrative unit in the 1991 Population Census. In order to increase the variability of the sample, it was decided that a small number of households -- twelve -- would be interviewed in each ward. Thus, a total of 275 wards was obtained.

In the first stage of the sampling, wards were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) from each of the four ecological strata, using the number of household in the ward as the measure of size. In order to give the sample an implicit stratification respecting the division of the country into Development Regions, the sample frame was sorted by ascending order of district codes, and these were numbered from East to West. The sample frame considered all the 75 districts in the country, and indeed 73 of them were

represented in the sample.¹ In the second stage of the sampling, a fixed number of households were chosen with equal probabilities from each selected PSU.²

The two-stage procedure just described has several advantages. It simplified the analysis by providing a self-weighted sample. It also reduced the travel time and cost, as 12 or 16 households are interviewed in each ward. In addition, as the number of households to be interviewed in each ward was known in advance, the procedure made it possible to plan an even workload across different survey teams.

Household Listing Operation. After the random selection of the 275 wards, a complete enumeration of households in the sampled wards was conducted in order to select and identify the households to be interviewed. The household listing operation was carried out in two phases between July 1994 and December 1994. Information collected focused on: locality, name of the household head, nick-name of the household head (rural), block number of dwelling (urban), and household size. The cover page for the listing was designed to gather information on the mode of transport and time required to reach the ward; this facilitated the preparation of schedules for the field teams.

Survey Questionnaire

The NLSS questionnaire is different from other household survey questionnaires in several ways. First, information is collected on several aspects of household behavior - demographic composition, housing, education, health, consumption expenditures, income by source, employment. The questionnaire is therefore longer than usual survey questionnaires. Second, information is collected from all household members, not just from the head of household. This is done so as to gain a full picture of living standards for women and children as well. Third, a community questionnaire is also administered in addition to the household questionnaires. Community questionnaires were administered in all wards -- with different questionnaires for urban and rural wards -- to collect information on characteristics of the community, prices, and facilities available. This information supplements the information collected at the household level. The questions in the community questionnaire were answered by the ward or VDC chairman, or other such knowledgeable people in the ward. The contents of the household and community questionnaires are described below.

¹ The two districts not selected in the sample due to their low population were Rasuwa and Mustang.

² After the selection of the wards, it was decided to interview 16 instead of 12 households in each selected ward in the Far-Western Development Region to increase the number of observations for that region.

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Section 1. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

This section served two main purposes: (i) identify every person who is a member of the household, and (ii) provide basic demographic data such as age, sex, and marital status of everyone presently living in the household. In addition, information collected also included data on all economic activities undertaken by household members and on unemployment.

Section 2. HOUSING

This section collected information on the type of dwelling occupied by the household, as well as on the household's expenditures on housing and amenities (rent, expenditure on water, garbage collection, electricity, etc.).

Section 3. ACCESS TO FACILITIES

This section collected information on the distance from the household's residence to various public facilities and services.

Section 4. MIGRATION

This section collected information from the household head on permanent migration for reasons of work or land availability.

Section 5. FOOD EXPENSES AND HOME PRODUCTION

This section collected information on all food expenditures of the household, as well as on consumption of food items that the household produced.

Section 6. NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES AND INVENTORY OF DURABLE GOODS

This section collected information on expenditure on non-food items (clothing, fuels, items for the house, etc.), as well as on the durable goods owned by the household.

Section 7. EDUCATION

This section collected information on literacy for all household members aged 5 years and above, on the level of education for those members who have attended school in the past, and on level of education and expenditures on schooling for those currently attending an educational institution.

Section 8. HEALTH

This section collected information on illnesses, use of medical facilities, expenditure on health care, children's immunization, and diarrhea.

Section 9. ANTHROPOMETRICS

This section collected weight and height measurements for all children 3 years or under.

Section 10. MARRIAGE AND MATERNITY HISTORY

This section collected information on maternity history, pre/post-natal care, and knowledge/use of family planning methods.

Section 11. WAGE EMPLOYMENT

This section collected information on wage employment in agriculture and in non-agricultural activities, as well as on income earned through wage labor.

Section 12. FARMING AND LIVESTOCK

This section collected information on all agricultural activities -- land owned or operated, crops grown, use of crops, income from the sale of crops, ownership of livestock, and income from the sale of livestock.

Section 13. NON-FARM ENTERPRISES/ACTIVITIES

This section collected information on all non-agricultural enterprises and activities -- type of activity, revenue earned, expenditures, etc.

Section 14. CREDIT AND SAVINGS

This section collected information on loans made by the household to others, or loans taken from others by household members, as well as on land, property, or other fixed assets owned by the household.

Section 15. REMITTANCES AND TRANSFERS

This section collected information on remittances sent by members of the household to others and on transfers received by members of the household from others.

Section 16. OTHER ASSETS AND INCOME

This section collected information on income from all other sources not covered elsewhere in the questionnaire.

Section 17. ADEQUACY OF CONSUMPTION

This section collected information on whether the household perceives its level of consumption to be adequate or not.

RURAL COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE

Section 1. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AND INFRASTRUCTURES

This section collected information on the characteristics of the community, availability of electricity and its services and water supply and sewerage.

Section 2. ACCESS TO FACILITIES

Data on services and amenities, education status and health facilities was collected.

Section 3. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Information on the land situation, irrigation systems, crop cycles, wages paid to hired labor, rental rates for cattle and machinery and forestry use were asked in this section.

Section 4. MIGRATION

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

Section 5. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, USER GROUPS, etc.

In this section, information on development programs, existence user groups, and the quality of life in the community was collected.

Section 6. RURAL PRIMARY SCHOOL

This section collected information on enrollment, infrastructure, and supplies.

Section 7. RURAL HEALTH FACILITY

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

Section 8. MARKETS AND PRICES

This section collected information on local shops, Haat Bazaar, agricultural inputs, sale of crops and the conversion of local units into standard units.

URBAN COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE

Section 1. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Information was collected on the characteristics of the community, availability of electricity, water supply and sewerage system in the ward.

Section 2. ACCESS TO FACILITIES

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

Section 3. MARKETS AND PRICES

This section collected information on the availability and prices of different goods.

Section 4. QUALITY OF LIFE

Here the notion of the quality of life in the community was explored.

Field Work Organization

Field Teams. The data were collected by 12 field teams, each responsible for a particular area of the country. Assignment of wards to the various teams was done to balance the work load and travel time across teams. The teams were based in the appropriate district

office of the CBS, and covered on average 23 wards. Each team consisted of one supervisor, three interviewers, and a data entry operator. One of the interviewers was also trained as an anthropometrist, and was responsible for weighing and measuring children in all interviewed households. Each team included at least one female interviewer.

Structure of the Interviews. Each ward was visited once. Within each ward, however, households to be interviewed were often visited several times, depending on how long it took to complete the questionnaire. In the first visit, the interviewer completed the listing of all the household members and made appointments to talk to each of them; in later visits, he/she interviewed the different members of the household. The amount of time taken to complete the questionnaire varied greatly from household to household, depending on the number of people there were in the household, how much land they owned, how many different kinds of economic activities they were undertaking, how many modern consumer goods they owned, and other such factors. In general, the larger the household, the more the people had to be interviewed, and hence the longer the interview in the household was likely to be. Usually it took at least two visits to complete the interview.

Data Entry and Management. A distinctive feature of the NLSS is the use of personal computers for data entry in the field. Instead of sending the completed questionnaires back to the central office for data entry, the data collected in the ward were entered while the team was still in the field. For this purpose, each team was provided with a computer, a printer, and a power system for data entry, in addition to scales and meters to measure children. A data entry program developed specifically for the survey was installed on each computer. The data entry program let the data operator and the supervisor know if there were mistakes or missing data in the interview, and checked whether information from one part of the interview matched information from other parts. When problems or errors were found, the interviewers returned to the households to correct the information. This process of entering, checking, and correcting the data in the field helped to ensure that the information collected was accurate. It also reduced the time lag between data collection and data analysis; diskettes containing the complete data for each ward were sent back to the central office as soon as work in the ward was completed, and the data were available for analysis shortly after the completion of the collection phase.

Data Collection. Data collection was planned over a full year to cover a complete cycle in agricultural activities and capture seasonal variations in other variables. Field work took place in four subsequent phases. During the first phase, which began on Ashad 15, 2052 (June 25, 1995), interviews were carried out in 28 wards. Then the supervisors and data entry operators were called back to the CBS for a two-week review of the data collected. Instructions were issued where errors and inconsistencies were found. The second phase of data collection work started from Bhadra (mid-August 1995) and continued till the first week of Kartik. During this phase, work on 66 wards was completed. The third phase data collection work continued from Kartik (after Dasain) onwards to Poush. During this phase work on 93 wards was completed. The fourth

phase began in Magh and was completed by the end of Jesth, 2052 (June 15, 1996), as planned.

Distribution of the NLSS Sample. The actual sample numbers 3373 households, 15 less than planned -- one ward (12 households) could not be reached, and one ward had only 9 households. In all other cases, missing or non-respondent households were replaced using a pre-determined random procedure. The following table gives the distribution of the actual sample (individuals, households, wards) by Development Region, ecological belt, and urban-rural location (note that, under “Rural”, “Eastern” denotes the Eastern and Central Development Regions while “Western” includes the Western, Midwest, and Farwest Development Regions. For example, “Eastern Terai” covers the Terai parts of the Eastern and Central Development Regions.)

Table 1.1: Distribution of the NLSS Sample

	Number of Males	Number of Females	Total Individuals	Number of Households	Number of Wards
DEVELOPMENT REGION					
Eastern	1960	1959	3919	717	60
Central	3544	3585	7129	1320	110
Western	1596	1813	3409	624	52
Midwest	1064	1120	2184	360	30
Farwest	1099	1115	2214	352	22
ECOLOGICAL BELT					
Mountain	1083	1156	2239	409	32
Hill	4443	4734	9177	1740	142
Terai	3737	3702	7439	1224	100
URBAN					
Kathmandu	1892	1868	3760	716	59
Other urban	1013	974	1987	396	33
	879	894	1773	320	26
RURAL					
Eastern Hill/Mountain	7371	7724	15095	2657	215
Western Hill/Mountain	1858	1984	3842	717	60
Eastern Terai	2125	2373	4498	828	64
Western Terai	2139	2107	4246	744	62
	1249	1260	2509	368	29
NEPAL	9263	9592	18855	3373	274

1.3 Constructing per-capita consumption aggregates

The per-capita consumption aggregates constructed for the NLSS data were obtained by adding together the various goods and services reported to have been consumed in the past 12 months by each household. Consumption of all these goods and services reported in different parts of the NLSS questionnaire was converted to rupee terms, expressed as annual amounts, and then aggregated together to obtain a measure of annual household consumption. The various components of consumption used to construct this aggregate can be grouped together into 3 main groups: (i) consumption of

food items, (ii) consumption of housing, and (iii) consumption of other non-food items. The specific items included in each component, as well as the methodology used to ascribe a rupee value to consumption of these items is briefly outlined below:

(i) Consumption of food items. The food consumption component was constructed from the data collected in Section 5 of the NLSS questionnaire: “Food Expenses and Home Production”. For each of the food items 011 - 132 (excluding tobacco and tobacco products) that the household reported having consumed in the past 12 months, the values of purchased food, home-produced food, and food received in-kind were added together to obtain a measure of the value of consumption of that food item in the past 12 months. This measure was then aggregated for the various food items reported to have been consumed by each household to obtain an estimate of total annual food consumption.

(ii) Consumption of housing. Housing provides a range of services which are central to well-being. The large majority of the population consumes housing services such as shelter and protection from the elements, and there is no doubt that at least at certain times of year, these services have a direct and important bearing on their standard of living. A convincing indicator of well-being thus should take into account the consumption of these housing services.

The estimate of the annual value of consumption of housing services was based on data on the rental values of dwellings reported in Section 2B: “Housing Expenses”. In the case of households renting their dwelling, the value of consumption of housing services was taken to be the annual rent paid by them. In the case of households that owned their dwelling unit, in most cases, consumption of housing was taken to be the annual rent that they reported they would have had to pay for their dwelling. However, about one-fourth of the sample households owning their dwelling were unable to provide a credible estimate of a rental value for their home (820 cases in all).

In such cases, we imputed a rental value to the dwelling by first estimating a hedonic housing regression on the sample of households reporting non-zero rents. The dependent variable in this regression was the rental value reported by these households, and the set of explanatory variables included a wide range of housing characteristics, measures of the quality of housing, regional dummy variables, and other factors (such as a proxy for household wealth) that we thought could help predict the rental value of the dwelling. This model was then used to predict the rental value for those households in the sample that had reported zero rents. The parameter estimates for the model used to predict rental values are presented below.

Table 1.2: Imputation of consumption of housing

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	3812.95277	19	200.681725	Number of obs =	2434	
Residual	1670.81654	2414	.692136098	F(19, 2414) =	289.95	
				Prob > F =	0.0000	
				R-squared =	0.6953	
				Adj R-squared =	0.6929	
				Root MSE =	.83195	

lnrent	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
kathmand	.5659256	.1132438	4.997	0.000	.3438605	.7879907
othurban	.1854689	.0856968	2.164	0.031	.0174221	.3535158
rwhills	-.1637326	.0642862	-2.547	0.011	-.2897943	-.0376708
rehills	-.1002949	.0685607	-1.463	0.144	-.2347387	.0341489
rwterai	-.5661014	.0708354	-7.992	0.000	-.7050059	-.4271969
lnrooms	.3726933	.0379762	9.814	0.000	.2982241	.4471626
lndwsize	.093638	.0264439	3.541	0.000	.0417829	.1454931
lnasset	.1581149	.0162156	9.751	0.000	.1263169	.1899128
kitchen	.3504665	.0377002	9.296	0.000	.2765384	.4243946
pavedroad	.1617474	.0661595	2.445	0.015	.032012	.2914827
walls	.0348908	.0582422	0.599	0.549	-.0793191	.1491007
floor	.5002702	.0724286	6.907	0.000	.3582415	.6422989
roof	.1671517	.0524047	3.190	0.001	.0643888	.2699147
window	.1659787	.0444381	3.735	0.000	.0788379	.2531195
water	.19642	.060431	3.250	0.001	.0779181	.3149219
garbage	.1331213	.0787853	1.690	0.091	-.0213725	.287615
toilet	.0266239	.093086	0.286	0.775	-.1559127	.2091605
light	.4898704	.0633517	7.733	0.000	.3656411	.6140996
telephon	.1587844	.0881685	1.801	0.072	-.0141093	.3316781
Constant	2.584359	.1817127	14.222	0.000	2.22803	2.940688

The approach followed here is a simplified version of a fairly common technique for imputing housing expenditures for households which are owner-occupiers. The more common approach is to proceed in two steps. First, one estimates a probit model which relates various household characteristics such as occupation, wealth, etc., to the likelihood of renting or not. A mills ratio is constructed from that probit model and included in the second stage where one takes the sub-sample consisting of renting households only and regresses rent paid on housing characteristics (such as number of rooms, building materials, etc.), plus the mills ratio variable constructed from the first stage. The parameter estimates on the housing characteristics are then used to predict rent payments for those households which are not renting.

We chose to depart from this approach for the following reason. In choosing the two stage approach, household characteristics are assumed to influence the likelihood of renting or not, but are not allowed to directly influence the rent that is paid by households. (The mills ratio variable constructed from the first stage may be significant in the second stage, but is dropped when "predicting" rent paid by owner-occupier households). In our approach, we allowed household characteristics, notably the household's wealth, as proxied by the value of consumer durables owned, to influence the rent paid by the household. This was because we thought that certain aspects of housing quality not readily captured by the existing housing characteristics would be correlated with household wealth, and would certainly influence the rent paid by households.

Such aspects might include neighbourhood security, access to a garden and shade, exposure to noise and air pollution, etc.

The cost of departing from conventional practice is that the parameter estimates on the various housing quality variables may be biased estimates of the true contribution of those variables to total rent paid. For example, one might conclude from the regression estimates that the addition to the total rental price of an additional room, or of a house made of stone rather than wood, is much greater than is actually the case. This is because the sub-sample of renting households might differ from the rest of the population in terms of some set of characteristics such as occupation, location, ethnicity, etc., and that the prices they face are not the "true" prices which prevail for the population as a whole. However, as the purpose of our exercise is not so much to investigate which factors influence rent and by exactly how much, but rather to "explain" total rent paid as well as possible, this disadvantage is not so pressing. Note in addition that the two-stage approach will yield unbiased parameter estimates only in the absence of heteroskedasticity, and this is relatively rare in cross-sectional data such as these.

(iii) Consumption of non-food items. This component of consumption was constructed by aggregating together consumption of all other goods and services covered in other parts of the NLSS questionnaire. The value of non-food items purchased or received in-kind by the household over the past 12 months reported in Section 6 was included in this component of consumption. For non-food items where data was collected on the estimated value of both monthly as well as annual consumption, we first used the monthly reported figure to construct our measure of annual consumption. This was because, in our view, the household's estimate of expenditure in the past month was likely to be more accurate than the annual estimate. If no consumption of the item was reported in the past month, we used the reported annual amount instead.

We excluded expenditure on a few of the items covered in Section 6 from our measure of consumption. For instance, we decided to exclude expenditure on firewood. This was mainly because while fuelwood consumption is widespread, particularly in rural areas, the vast majority of households report collecting firewood for use as fuel rather than purchasing it. In order to ensure comparability of the consumption bundle across households, we would have had to impute a value to the firewood consumption of such households. However, this task was made difficult by the fact that consumption of firewood is generally reported in non-standard units that are difficult to compare across households (not only are these units non-metric, but the same unit can represent a different quantity in different localities). These non-standard units not only made it difficult to convert quantities of firewood consumed into comparable units, but also made it difficult to convert the consumption of firewood into monetary terms. Price information, collected at the community level, was not only missing from many communities but, where available, was generally expressed in units which did not easily match those reported by households. Rather than add a potentially noisy

component to our consumption measure, we decided in the end to exclude consumption of firewood from our consumption aggregate.³

Education expenditures from Section 6 were also excluded, as we decided instead to use the more comprehensive data on education expenses from Section 7 (expenditures on schooling plus value of scholarships received). Other expenditure components in Section 6 which were dropped include repair and maintenance and home construction and improvements on the grounds that these line items are actually investment outlays.⁴ We also dropped expenditure on taxes and fines. Finally, we also excluded expenditure on marriages, dowries, funerals, and other social and religious functions. While expenditure on these items could in principle have been useful in discerning the rich from the poor, the lumpy nature of these expenses, as well the relatively short recall period of 12 months (for these type of expenses) used in the survey made this data unsuitable for our purposes.⁵

Expenditure on durable goods reported in Section 6 was also excluded from our measure of consumption (given its lumpy nature), and instead we decided to value consumption of durable goods by estimating a flow of services accruing to the household from the total stock of durable goods it owned. This estimate of consumption of durable goods was based on data collected in Section 6C, and was calculated as follows:

1. For each durable good, the price paid to purchase the good was expressed in current prices based on information on the number of years ago this item was acquired, and the rate of inflation in Nepal over the past few years (source: Statistical Yearbook of Nepal). In cases where more than one item was owned by the household, the purchase price in current prices for all such items was assumed to be the same as this value.
2. The difference between the value of the item(s) in current prices, and the present value of the item(s), along with information on the number of years this item had been used, was then used to calculate depreciation for the item. This depreciation was then averaged over the sample for each type of durable good to obtain an item-specific depreciation rate (i.e. one for bicycles, one for fans, etc.).

³ Note that the omission of firewood from our consumption aggregate is likely to lead to an understatement of rural consumption levels relative to urban consumption levels, because in urban areas alternatives to firewood are more widespread and these have been included in the consumption aggregate. However it is also the case that certain alternatives to firewood, to which urban households have greater access, are subsidized. So the wedge between urban and rural households, introduced by our omission of firewood, is unlikely to be excessive.

⁴ Including investment expenditures in the consumption aggregate can lead to double-counting. For example, these investments can contribute to improved earning capacity which in turn is reflected in more consumption of final goods.

⁵ Non-food items included from Section 6 were: items with code 211-242 (excluding 211: wood and 236: education), 311, 314-316, 411 & 413).

3. The measure of consumption of durables was then obtained by applying this rate of depreciation to the original value of the item(s) (in current prices) owned by the household to impute an annual flow of services, and then aggregating this flow of services for all durable goods owned by each household.
4. In the case of item 512: telephone sets (77 occurrences), the average depreciation rate computed turned out to be negative (i.e. on average, these items had appreciated in value over the years), thus giving a negative consumption flow when the above methodology was applied. In the case of these items, the consumption flow was instead calculated by dividing the current prices value of the item by the average life of the item, thus getting an annual measure of the flow of services from this consumer durable.

We also included expenditure on garbage collection, electricity, and telephone charges reported in Section 2 in our non-food consumption component. However, we decided to exclude expenditure on water because our concerns regarding rationing of water supply in the country led us to believe that inclusion of this expenditure was likely to bias our welfare rankings.⁶ Finally, our measure of consumption of non-food goods also included consumption of tobacco and tobacco products reported in Section 5.

The three components of consumption thus obtained, (i) food, (ii) housing, and (iii) non-food items, were then aggregated together to obtain a measure of total annual household consumption. Per-capita consumption estimates were then calculated by dividing this measure by the total number of individuals in each household.

Tables 1.3 and 1.4 report average nominal per capita consumption in current Rupees and the cumulative shares of consumption by decile and quintile. In nominal terms, the bottom fifty per cent of households accounts for 26 per cent of consumption, while the top 20 percent account for 45 percent of consumption.

Table 1.3: Nominal per capita consumption by decile

<i>Decile</i>	<i>Mean Cons.</i>	<i>Cum. Cons.</i>
I	2,152	3.2
II	2,987	7.6
III	3,608	12.6
IV	4,178	19.0
V	4,777	26.0
VI	5,506	34.1
VII	6,483	43.7
VIII	7,812	55.1
IX	10,220	70.2
X	20,263	100.0

⁶ See Hentschel and Lanjouw (1996) for a more detailed discussion of this issue

Table 1.4: Nominal per capita consumption by quintile

<i>Quintile</i>	<i>Mean Cons.</i>	<i>Cum. Cons.</i>
I	2,571	7.6
II	3,893	19.0
III	5,142	34.1
IV	7,147	55.1
V	15,243	100.0
<i>Overall Mean</i>	<i>6,802</i>	

Table 1.5 reports the distribution of the population by geographical area and quintile. Most of the population in Kathmandu falls into the top decile. Note, however, that these are nominal consumption figures; if prices are higher in Kathmandu than elsewhere, the distribution of the population by real consumption quintiles will look different.

Table 1.5: Distribution of the population by nominal per capita consumption quintile and geographical group

<i>Quintile</i>	<i>Kathm.</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>R-W</i>	<i>R-E</i>	<i>R-W</i>	<i>R-E</i>	<i>Total</i>
		<i>Urban</i>	<i>Hills</i>	<i>Hills</i>	<i>Terai</i>	<i>Terai</i>	
I	0.0	12.6	31.5	10.5	28.6	15.4	20.0
II	0.2	14.6	17.9	12.6	27.6	25.7	20.0
III	3.3	11.9	16.3	18.0	21.0	26.7	20.0
IV	6.7	17.7	18.0	26.9	17.4	19.5	20.0
V	89.8	43.2	16.3	32.0	5.4	12.7	20.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Section II

DEMOGRAPHY

2.1 Age Distribution And Dependency Ratio

The age distribution of the population by five-year age group and sex is presented in Tables 2.1 - 2.4 for the country by Development Regions, Ecological Belts and by Urban/Rural Residence. The trend in age pattern shows resemblance with the Census figures of 1991 and earlier ones (CBS, 1995). The under-reporting of children in the age group 0-4 for both the sexes is well exhibited as in the 1991 and earlier censuses (see Table 2.1). The age distribution does not show the same pattern across the Development Regions and Ecological Belts. The proportion of population in the age group 0-4 is lower than that in the age group 5-9 in Eastern, Central, Western and Far-Western Region. Whereas, in the Mid-Western Region the proportion of population from the lower to higher ages are in descending order. Similar trends of under-reporting are also noticed for Hills and Terai, while an usual pattern is observed for the Mountain Belt (see Table 2.2). Again, erratic age pattern as obtained in earlier cases are also exhibited for all Rural areas (see Table 2.4). Whereas, in the Urban areas, the age specific population proportion decreases with the advancement of age following an expected trend (Table 2.3).

The demographic composition of households - the proportion of household members in the age group 0-14, 15-59 and 60 years and older - are shown in Table 2.5. The broad age composition could be looked into with the help of the Dependency Ratio. The dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the "dependent" ages (under 15 and over 59 years) to those in the "economically productive" ages (15-59 years) in a population (PRB, 1980). About 38 per cent of the population is under 15 years of age, 53 per cent of the population is in the productive age group and only 9 per cent are 60 years and older. Residence-wise, rural households have a larger proportion of 0-14 year olds and a smaller proportion of males in the productive age groups than urban households. The Mid-Western and Far-Western Development Regions also exhibit the same pattern.

The dependency ratio in Nepal is 115, and this ratio varies significantly across urban and rural areas. The ratio is 117 in rural areas and 89 in urban areas. Kathmandu has the lowest dependency ratio, and the Far-Western and Western Development regions have the highest dependency ratios (around 127). According to the 1991 population census the overall dependency ratio is 93 and the Far-Western and Western Development Region showed the highest dependency ratio of 100 (CBS, 1995).

2.2 Gender Distribution

The survey shows that the percentage of males in the population is about 49 percent and that of females is 51 per cent. The gender composition of the population as of 1991 census was 49 per cent males and 51 per cent females. This composition also varied slightly depending on the Regions and Belts. However, the gender composition in the Urban area is slightly reversed by showing 51 per cent males and 49 per cent females. This population breakdown by gender is in consonance with the Census figures giving 52 per cent and 48 per cent of males and females respectively in the Urban (CBS, 1995). The distribution of the population by gender as revealed by the NLSS Survey for the Development Regions, Ecological Belts and Urban/Rural Residence are presented in Tables 2.1 - Tables 2.4.

2.3 Household Size and Distribution by Size

The average household size in Nepal is 5.7 persons (see Table 2.6). The size of urban and rural households only differs by 0.30 persons, with rural households being larger. Households are larger in the Far-Western Development Region (6.3 persons), the Terai (6.1 persons) and especially Western Terai (6.8 persons). Households in Kathmandu are smaller on average (4.9 persons). The distribution of households by their size is shown in Table 2.6. Just over a third of all households are 5-6 persons, and a quarter has 3-4 persons. Thirty one percent of all households are 7 persons or larger.

According to the 1991 Population Census - the average household size for the country was 5.6 and regionally Far-Western Development Region depicted the highest average household size of 5.9 persons. In a similar manner the average household size for the urban country was also 5.4. Moreover, the household size distribution exhibited by the survey (Table 2.6) is also almost identical with those revealed by the census (CBS, 1995).

2.4 Distribution of Sex and Age of Household Head

Table 2.7 presents the distribution of households by sex of the head of the household, and the age distribution of the household head. Out of all household heads almost 14 per cent of the households are headed by females and this ratio is almost constant in both the rural and urban areas. The rural Western hills and mountains have a significantly higher proportion of female headed households (22 percent). The ratio of female headed households is high (17.5 percent) in the hills, and somewhat lower in the Terai (9.5 percent). Almost half the households in the country are headed by individuals 30-49 years.

The 1991 Census also revealed 13 per cent female headed households. This shows the similarity with the survey figures of 1996. The 1991 census figures also supports the findings from the survey exhibiting that out of all household heads half the households are headed by persons aged 30-49 years (CBS, 1995).

Table 2.1: Distribution of Population by Age Group and Gender for Development Regions

	Age Group (years)													(Percent)
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 and +	Total
EASTERN														
Males	7.03	7.64	6.89	5.52	3.28	3.00	3.04	2.95	2.36	1.76	1.87	1.44	3.22	50.02
Females	6.38	6.81	6.27	5.34	4.23	3.69	3.91	3.03	1.71	1.56	2.47	1.32	3.26	49.98
Total	13.41	14.45	13.16	10.87	7.51	6.69	6.96	5.98	4.07	3.32	4.34	2.76	6.48	100.00
CENTRAL														
Males	7.22	7.13	6.33	4.66	3.88	3.53	2.72	2.86	2.24	2.11	1.75	1.18	3.74	49.35
Females	6.85	7.14	6.19	4.60	4.52	3.79	2.98	2.60	3.02	1.63	2.08	1.36	3.89	50.65
Total	14.07	14.27	12.52	9.26	8.40	7.31	5.70	5.46	5.26	3.75	3.84	2.54	7.63	100.00
WESTERN														
Males	7.10	8.19	6.41	4.27	2.99	2.04	2.38	2.40	2.18	2.13	1.39	1.29	3.96	46.73
Females	6.98	7.90	7.21	5.58	4.35	3.78	3.40	2.66	2.15	2.19	2.19	1.10	3.77	53.27
Total	14.08	16.09	13.62	9.85	7.34	5.83	5.78	5.05	4.33	4.33	3.57	2.39	7.74	100.00
MID-WESTERN														
Males	7.37	7.59	6.78	5.43	3.70	3.44	2.45	2.11	1.92	1.84	1.95	1.35	2.41	48.34
Females	8.27	7.56	6.83	6.05	4.50	3.82	2.89	2.36	2.41	1.91	1.85	1.21	2.00	51.66
Total	15.64	15.15	13.60	11.48	8.20	7.27	5.34	4.47	4.32	3.75	3.80	2.56	4.41	100.00
FAR-WESTERN														
Males	9.05	7.87	7.39	4.78	2.70	3.83	2.46	2.05	1.33	2.16	1.66	1.33	3.08	49.70
Females	7.04	8.31	5.89	4.84	4.96	4.04	2.75	2.50	2.43	1.69	1.51	1.30	3.04	50.30
Total	16.09	16.18	13.28	9.62	7.66	7.88	5.22	4.55	3.77	3.85	3.17	2.63	6.11	100.00
NEPAL														
Males	7.35	7.59	6.63	4.89	3.43	3.13	2.66	2.61	2.12	2.01	1.72	1.30	3.43	48.87
Females	6.97	7.39	6.47	5.18	4.46	3.79	3.24	2.67	2.41	1.77	2.10	1.27	3.40	51.13
TOTAL NEPAL	14.32	14.98	13.10	10.06	7.89	6.92	5.91	5.28	4.54	3.78	3.83	2.57	6.83	100.00

Table 2.2: Distribution of Population by Age Group and Gender for Ecological Belts

(Percent)

	Age Group (Years)												Total	
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59		60 and +
MOUNTAIN														
Males	7.69	7.25	6.00	4.59	3.78	2.66	2.64	2.18	2.15	2.39	2.12	1.59	3.11	48.15
Females	7.64	7.33	5.84	5.18	4.14	3.46	3.15	2.76	2.49	1.97	2.43	1.75	3.70	51.85
Total	15.33	14.58	11.84	9.77	7.91	6.11	5.79	4.94	4.64	4.36	4.56	3.35	6.81	100.00
HILLS														
Males	6.93	7.33	6.75	5.23	3.31	2.58	2.67	2.23	2.27	2.03	1.66	1.32	3.35	47.66
Females	7.01	7.14	6.91	5.87	4.40	3.79	3.25	2.78	2.52	1.78	2.09	1.20	3.61	52.34
Total	13.94	14.47	13.66	11.10	7.70	6.36	5.92	5.01	4.79	3.82	3.75	2.51	6.96	100.00
TERAI														
Males	7.66	7.88	6.63	4.63	3.47	3.68	2.66	3.01	1.99	1.93	1.71	1.23	3.56	50.05
Females	6.83	7.61	6.19	4.58	4.56	3.85	3.25	2.56	2.30	1.73	2.07	1.26	3.16	49.95
Total	14.49	15.49	12.82	9.21	8.04	7.54	5.91	5.57	4.30	3.65	3.77	2.50	6.72	100.00

Table 2.3: Distribution of Population by Age Group, Urban Nepal

	(Percent)													Total
	Age Group (years)													
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 and +	
URBAN														
Males	5.27	6.62	7.01	5.51	5.06	4.37	3.03	3.14	2.06	2.08	1.59	1.40	3.37	50.48
Females	6.56	5.59	5.80	5.58	5.35	3.93	3.64	2.87	2.15	1.63	2.02	1.07	3.34	49.52
Total	11.82	12.20	12.81	11.08	10.40	8.30	6.67	6.00	4.21	3.72	3.61	2.47	6.70	100.00
KATHMANDU VALLEY														
Males	4.36	4.97	6.14	6.39	6.29	4.99	4.07	3.09	2.45	2.55	2.35	1.26	2.44	51.33
Females	4.82	3.83	5.20	6.24	6.04	4.66	3.80	2.66	2.68	2.22	1.95	1.05	3.50	48.67
Total	9.18	8.80	11.34	12.63	12.33	9.65	7.87	5.75	5.13	4.77	4.30	2.31	5.94	100.00
OTHER URBAN														
Males	5.80	7.57	7.51	4.99	4.34	4.01	2.42	3.17	1.83	1.81	1.14	1.48	3.91	49.98
Females	7.57	6.61	6.15	5.19	4.94	3.51	3.54	2.99	1.85	1.29	2.06	1.09	3.24	50.02
Total	13.37	14.19	13.66	10.18	9.28	7.52	5.97	6.15	3.67	3.10	3.20	2.57	7.14	100.00

Table 2.4: Distribution of Population by Age Group, Rural Nepal

	(Percent)													
	Age Category													
	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 and +	Total
RURAL														
Males	7.51	7.67	6.61	4.84	3.31	3.03	2.64	2.57	2.13	2.00	1.73	1.29	3.44	48.75
Females	7.00	7.52	6.52	5.15	4.39	3.78	3.21	2.65	2.43	1.78	2.11	1.29	3.40	51.25
Total	14.51	15.19	13.13	9.99	7.70	6.82	5.85	5.23	4.56	3.78	3.84	2.58	6.84	100.00
EASTERN HILL/MOUNTAIN														
Males	6.85	7.38	6.23	5.07	3.84	2.83	2.92	2.28	2.41	1.96	1.75	1.30	3.64	48.46
Females	7.23	6.88	6.55	5.51	4.21	3.49	3.26	2.65	2.54	1.51	2.22	1.52	3.97	51.54
Total	14.08	14.26	12.77	10.58	8.04	6.32	6.19	4.93	4.95	3.47	3.97	2.82	7.61	100.00
WESTERN HILL/MOUNTAIN														
Males	7.59	7.56	6.98	5.03	2.67	2.10	2.30	2.08	2.06	2.16	1.65	1.41	3.08	46.67
Females	7.39	7.78	7.10	5.89	4.27	3.86	3.15	2.88	2.48	2.04	2.06	1.11	3.31	53.33
Total	14.98	15.34	14.08	10.91	6.94	5.96	5.46	4.96	4.55	4.20	3.71	2.52	6.39	100.00
EASTERN TERAI														
Males	7.75	7.53	6.74	4.79	3.17	3.53	2.76	3.28	2.22	1.98	1.85	1.24	3.51	50.33
Females	6.23	7.45	6.15	4.27	4.35	3.91	3.32	2.84	2.56	1.64	2.30	1.24	3.42	49.67
Total	13.98	14.98	12.88	9.06	7.52	7.43	6.07	6.12	4.77	3.62	4.15	2.49	6.93	100.00
WESTERN TERAI														
Males	7.83	8.44	6.34	4.34	3.78	3.84	2.53	2.47	1.69	1.88	1.63	1.18	3.56	49.50
Females	7.47	8.11	6.27	5.10	4.90	3.84	3.06	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.71	1.32	2.73	50.50
Total	15.30	6.55	12.60	9.44	8.68	7.68	5.60	4.46	3.70	3.88	3.33	2.50	6.29	100.00

Table 2.5: Gender Distribution by Broad age Composition and Dependency Ratio, Nepal

	Percentage 0-14 years	Percentage males 15-59 years	Percentage females 15-59 years	Percentage 60 years and older	Dependency Ratio
DEVELOPMENT					
REGION					
Eastern	36.71	26.24	28.61	8.43	105.45
Central	36.66	25.80	28.13	9.41	110.35
Western	38.98	20.79	29.32	10.91	127.43
Mid-West	42.11	24.55	28.68	4.67	115.28
Far-West	42.36	22.32	28.37	6.95	126.15
ECOLOGICAL BELT					
Mountain	37.03	25.31	28.48	9.18	111.66
Hill	38.25	23.58	29.23	8.94	117.58
Terai	38.60	25.08	27.94	8.38	112.34
URBAN					
Kathmandu	27.49	35.71	30.87	5.94	63.96
Other urban	36.27	26.84	27.34	9.55	106.25
RURAL					
Eastern Hill/Mountain	36.85	25.46	27.81	9.89	111.32
Western Hill/Mountain	40.58	21.01	29.95	8.46	128.36
Eastern Terai	37.53	25.40	28.61	8.47	110.87
Western Terai	41.02	23.90	27.12	7.96	115.96
NEPAL					
	38.31	24.41	28.57	8.70	114.68

Table 2.6: Average Household Size and Distribution by Household Size Category

	Household Size	Household Size Groups (Percent)					Total
		1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9 and more	
DEVELOPMENT REGION							
Eastern	5.49	10.38	25.10	34.65	19.96	9.91	100.00
Central	5.60	9.32	26.37	34.87	18.13	11.33	100.00
Western	5.59	11.87	28.11	29.11	19.30	11.61	100.00
Mid-West	6.03	6.38	21.01	36.85	21.41	14.35	100.00
Far-West	6.34	6.29	22.87	33.97	17.15	19.73	100.00
ECOLOGICAL BELT							
Mountain	5.45	10.28	26.86	32.21	20.05	10.61	100.00
Hill	5.33	9.90	27.62	34.99	19.20	8.29	100.00
Terai	6.08	8.91	23.09	32.87	18.86	16.28	100.00
URBAN							
Kathmandu	4.94	9.42	37.96	33.14	13.56	5.92	100.00
Other urban	5.71	9.66	23.13	42.72	12.45	12.04	100.00
RURAL							
Eastern Hill/Mountain	5.40	9.75	26.67	34.04	21.32	8.22	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	5.36	10.03	27.09	35.09	18.41	9.38	100.00
Eastern Terai	5.74	9.88	24.35	34.10	18.38	13.29	100.00
Western Terai	6.82	7.06	20.82	27.59	21.48	23.05	100.00
NEPAL	5.69	9.47	25.47	33.79	19.11	12.15	100.00

Table 2.7: Distribution of Households by Age and Sex of the Household Head

(Percent)

	Female Headed Households	Age Of Household Head					
		<= 19 Years	20-29 Years	30-39 Years	40-49 Years	49-50 Years	60 And + Years
DEVELOPMENT REGION							
Eastern	10.45	0.31	12.71	27.44	22.89	18.05	18.60
Central	10.45	0.67	13.87	24.77	24.62	16.81	19.26
Western	19.88	1.38	10.77	24.64	24.53	16.70	21.98
Mid-West	17.46	0.80	17.13	23.91	24.18	20.96	13.02
Far-West	14.20	2.05	20.68	24.01	20.74	18.57	13.96
ECOLOGICAL BELT							
Mountain	14.59	2.50	11.82	23.26	25.10	19.54	17.78
Hill	17.51	0.53	14.01	25.45	24.10	17.59	18.33
Terai	9.47	0.92	14.27	25.28	23.28	17.56	18.69
URBAN							
Kathmandu	13.04	0.41	18.17	24.57	22.82	16.42	17.59
Other urban	13.68	0.73	16.16	23.79	25.99	19.80	13.52
Other urban	12.60	0.20	19.53	25.10	20.69	14.15	20.33
RURAL							
Eastern Hill/Mountain	13.62	0.91	13.61	25.24	23.88	17.84	18.52
Eastern Hill/Mountain	11.62	0.60	12.52	25.59	24.25	16.97	20.07
Western Hill/Mountain	22.11	1.04	14.27	25.03	23.93	18.46	17.26
Eastern Terai	9.04	0.51	13.11	26.40	23.93	17.56	18.49
Western Terai	10.41	1.99	15.27	22.65	23.08	18.69	18.32
NEPAL	13.58	0.87	13.95	25.19	23.81	17.73	18.45

Section III

HOUSING

3.1 Introduction

Housing primarily concerns with the accommodation in housing units, their structural characteristics and facilities which are largely related to the living standards of the population in the country. It is said that the well being of the population in general depends on the “quantity and quality of housing“available. The basic infrastructure facilities available to the households determine the quality of life. With respect to the occupancy status of the households, the condition of the population in Nepal seems satisfactory; the housing affordability is high. But it is a pity that the quality of the majority of these housing units is not satisfactory. Housing conditions, in general, are poor: piped water, sewerage, and refuse disposal facilities are lacking in the majority of the total households. Very few households have electricity. Access to telephone facilities in the rural areas is negligible.

3.2 Occupancy Status of the Housing Unit

The overwhelming majority of the households in the country own the living quarters which they occupy (Table 3.1). The proportions of housing units for which the occupant actually pays rent in cash or in kind (rented) and the housing units which are occupied with permission of the owner and without paying any rent to the owner in cash or in kind (rent-free) are very low. Households occupying the housing units without the consent or knowledge of the owner are included in the “others” category; their proportion though is very low.

A significant proportion of rented housing units is found only in the urban areas. In the urban Kathmandu valley, more than one fourth of the households are occupying rented housing units. In the rural areas, more than 95 per cent of the households are the owner and have legal possession or claim to own the housing units they are occupying.

Regarding occupancy status of the housing units, the poor are not much different from the rest of the population. It is interesting that the first quintile compares with the fifth quintile with respect to the households owning the living quarters that they occupy. Similarly, there is not much difference in the rent-free category. Proportion of renters is notable in the top two quintiles (e.g., to the richer groups); this might be mainly due to the urban inhabitants who occupy rented dwellings in the country (15 per cent).

3.3 Construction Material of the Outer Walls

In the survey, information was gathered on the material dominantly used in the outer walls of the residential buildings. A majority of the buildings are walled with mud bonded

bricks and stones (Table 3.2). The other common materials used are wood and branches. Cement bonded bricks and stones or concrete are used in the construction of the outer walls in nearly one tenth of the total households. Such households, often classified as "super pukky", are considered as good housing units. Housing units occupied by nearly one half of the urban households belong to this (supper pukky) category. Un-baked bricks, other permanent materials as well as structures with no outside walls are grouped together in "other" category. Nearly 13 per cent of the total households are residing in structurally not acceptable housing units walled with "other" materials.

There is significant difference between the distribution of urban and rural housing units by the type of construction materials used in the outer walls of the building structures. The majority of the buildings in the urban areas, particularly in the urban Kathmandu valley, have outer walls made of cement bonded bricks and stones (61 per cent) while in the rural areas the dominant construction material used are mud bonded bricks and stones. More than one-third of the households in rural areas are living in poorly constructed housing units (i.e., with walls of wood, branches and other structurally not acceptable walling materials). Nepal Rastra Bank, in its report entitled "Multiple Household Budget Survey" (published in 1988), has mentioned that "of the total housing unit covered by the survey ... only 54 per cent and 52.2 per cent of the units in rural and urban Nepal were made of brick or stone joined by mud or cement plastered or not plastered". After a decade, there has not been much change in the rural housing condition while the condition in urban areas has improved to some extent.

In the Tarai, the majority of buildings are made of wood and branches while the houses in the hills are walled with mud bonded bricks and stones. Similar materials (i.e. mud bonded bricks and stones) are used in walling the houses in the mountains. Among the development regions, mud bonded brick and stones are more common in the western parts of the country.

The top quintile is significantly different from the others regarding the percentage of households occupying housing units walled with cement bonded bricks or stones and concrete (e.g., supper pukky). A majority of the households in each quintile, poor as well as rich, occupy buildings walled with mud bonded bricks and stones (i.e., the proportions in quintile are comparable). The proportions of households residing in structurally not acceptable housing units declines from the bottom to the top quintile.

3.4 Construction Material of Roof

One half of the total households in Nepal are living in the buildings and structures roofed over with straw or thatch (Table 3.3). Tiles and slates are the next most commonly used roofing materials; 28 per cent of the total households occupy housing units with tile/slate covered roofs. It is interesting to note that three households out of each four households are living either in thatched houses or tile/slate roofed houses. More durable construction materials like galvanized sheets are used in the units occupied by eleven per cent of the total households. Concrete roofing are found in a few housing units. In Table 3.3, the roofing category "other" includes the following roofing materials: earth, mud, wood, plank

and other materials like asbestos. Only 4 per cent of the total households are housed in living structures using “other” roofing material.

In the urban areas of the Kathmandu valley, more than one half of the households live in concrete roofed houses. In the whole urban area the proportion is almost the half of that in the urban Kathmandu valley. The story is different in the rural areas of the country; a very low percentage of the households occupy housing units roofed over with concrete.

Tile and slate roofed houses are more common in the far western development region. Straw and thatch roofed houses, on the other hand, are more common in the eastern region. Roofing materials like earth, mud are wooden planks are comparatively more common in the mountains. Among the development regions, these roofing materials comparatively more prevalent in the mid-west region.

The proportion of households living in buildings roofed over with concrete is significantly high in the top quintile compared with the lower quintiles. Similarly, significantly high proportions of the richer households have buildings roofed over with galvanized sheets. There is not a big difference between poor and rich households with respect to "tile and slate" used as roofing materials. The proportion of households living in structures covered with straw or thatch is lower in the fifth quintile than for the rest of the population.

3.5 Construction Material of Floor

The construction materials of the floor provide an indicator for the structural acceptability of the housing units. Structural acceptability relates to the quality of the housing units and is primarily concerned with the safety as well as well being of the household occupants. In 90 per cent of the houses in Nepal, the construction material used in floor is earth (Table 3.4). Very few households (5 per cent) occupy housing units that used cement for the flooring in the construction. This indicates that some of the cement walled houses in Nepal are constructed with earth as the flooring material. In Table 3.4, the following flooring materials are grouped together in the “other” category: wood, stone, brick and plank. The percentage of households occupying the housing units with “other” flooring materials compares with those with the cement and tile floored units.

As expected, the majority of the housing units in the urban Kathmandu valley have cemented floors. On the other extreme, cement floors are quite rare in the mountains. Even in the urban areas (except the Kathmandu valley), earth is most frequently used in flooring the buildings; nearly 60 per cent of the households reported their housing units as earthen floored. It should not be a surprise that a very low proportion of households in the mid-west development region (which is the most inaccessible amongst the five regions) was housed in structures that used more durable construction materials like cement and tile for the flooring.

In the rural areas there is not a significant difference in the use of cement by geographic region. In rural Nepal, the prevalence of cement floor is low and compares in all geographic as well as development regions.

Except for the richest households in the country, the overwhelming majority of the households live in buildings and structures that use earth for the flooring in the

construction. Households occupying quarters with cemented floors are notable in the top quintile only. In other words, apart from the richest households in the country, there is not much difference in the construction material of the floor in the structures occupied by the poor and the rich.

3.5 Number of Rooms and Floor Area

The size of a dwelling is generally measured by the number of rooms or by the surface or floor area. The degree of crowding is measured by the number of person per habitable area or number of rooms.

In Nepal, households are reported to have on average 3.04 rooms (Table 3.5). The number of rooms includes all types of rooms including kitchen, toilet and bathroom. The average number of rooms per household varies from a low of 2.7 in the mountains to a high of 3.2 in the Tarai region. Considering the average household size, the low number of rooms indicates a certain level of crowding.

Density of occupancy in terms of the area of the dwelling is also a measure of the adequacy of housing. At the national level, households occupy nearly 600 sq. ft. of dwelling area. Here dwelling area refers to the space enclosed by the exterior walls of the housing unit. According to the survey, the average area of dwelling per household varies between 275 sq. ft. in the far-west to 661 sq. ft. in the eastern region. In other words, the adequacy of housing in the far-west is much lower compared to the other regions. Amongst the three geographic regions, the average dwelling area varies from a low of 484 sq. ft. in the mountains to a high of 688 sq. ft. in the Tarai.

The distribution pattern of the average area of the housing plot is different from that of the average dwelling area in the country. Housing plot consists of the land on which the dwelling is located. If the area around the dwelling is less than 1400 square feet then it is included in the housing plot. The average area of housing plot is highest in the central development region as against the eastern development region with the highest dwelling area per household. The average area of housing plot in urban areas exceeds that in rural areas.

There is no significant difference regarding the average number of rooms used by the poor and the rich households. The poor, however, live in smaller housing plots compared to rich. Similarly, the poor occupy smaller dwelling areas compared to rich households.

3.6 Water Supply

The overall situation with respect to water supply is shown in Table 3.6. On the whole, nearly 33 per cent of the households have access to piped water but only 8 per cent have private connections. Compared with rural areas, proportionately more households in urban areas are connected to piped water; nearly 60 per cent of households have access to piped water. Nearly 46 per cent of the households depend on wells of which 8 per cent on open wells, not acceptable from a health point of view. 21 per cent of households depend on largely unreliable sources like river and spring water.

Access to piped water supply is especially scarce in the Tarai. The overwhelming majority of the households (90 per cent) in the Tarai area depend on wells for the supply of drinking water. In the mountains and the hills region, a considerable proportion of the households depend on other sources like river and seasonal spring water. In the urban areas of the Kathmandu valley, 93 per cent of the households have access to piped water supply and nearly 80 per cent have private connections. This is certainly a high proportion compared with the overall situation of the country.

In the far western parts of the country comparatively more households depend on unsafe as well as unreliable sources of drinking water. In the far-west development region, for example, the majority of the households resort to the “other” sources like river and seasonal spring for drinking water. The western development region stands in a better position with respect to the condition of the drinking water supply.

Access to piped water within the housing premises is mostly available to very rich households only. Even for the households in the top quintile, the most common source of drinking water is piped water outside the housing premises. Poor households largely depend either on wells or on other unreliable sources like rivers and springs for potable water.

3.7 Presence of Household Conveniences

Table 3.7 provides information on the presence of households' conveniences. On the whole, 22 per cent of the households have access to toilet facilities, while all other households have no access to any proper latrine facilities. The situation is comparatively better in urban areas, where more than 65 per cent of the households have access to the toilet facilities. Only 18 per cent of the households in the rural part of the country have access to toilets.

Access to electricity for lighting also denotes the quality of life of the households. In the whole country, few households (14 per cent) have access to electricity for lighting. In urban areas the proportion of households using electricity is, however, higher than the national average: 80 per cent of the households have access to electricity. But the situation in the rural areas, on the other hand, is grim. Below 10 per cent of the households have access to this facility.

Sanitary systems (for liquid wastes connected to underground drains or open drains or soak pits) are available to only 10 per cent of the households. In urban areas this facility is available to around 52 per cent of households, in contrast to only 6 per cent of households who have access to sanitary systems in rural areas. Access to garbage disposal is very poor in Nepal; less than 2 per cent of the households have access to this facility. For rural households this facility is negligible: not even one per cent of the households benefit from garbage disposal.

The presence of telephones in the households is also rare. On the whole, only one per cent of the households have access to a private telephone. Even in urban areas this facility is not common, being limited to only 12 per cent of the households. In 1985/86, this facility was

limited to only 2 per cent of the urban households (Nepal Rastra Bank, Multiple Household Budget Survey, 1988: 52).

Regarding the presence of household conveniences, there is much difference between the poor and the richest households in the country. Except for the top two quintiles, accesses to facilities is insufficient and negligible.

3.8 Main Fuel Used For Cooking

There is heavy reliance on wood as a source of energy; it is the primary source of energy for cooking in most parts of the country. On the whole, wood is the primary source of energy for cooking for over 65 per cent of the households in Nepal (Table 3.8). The second most commonly used fuel is dung and other litters like leaves, thatch, straw and stalks, which are used by 25 per cent of the households. The percentage households using LPG is negligible, below one per cent. Nearly 5 per cent of the households use kerosene for cooking. The use of other fuels (including electricity, coal, charcoal and bio-gas) is also very low.

Kerosene ranks first in the urban Kathmandu valley followed by LPG. Use of firewood is nominal in the urban areas of the Kathmandu valley. In rural Nepal, on the other hand, more than 70 per cent of households use firewood. In the mountains region, the use of firewood for cooking is almost universal. The scenario in the Tarai region is different: nearly all deforestation is taking place in this region and in some areas there is even "firewood famine". This might be one of the reasons why the majority of households in the Tarai use dung and litters including thatch, straw and stalks for cooking. Less than one half of the total households there rely on firewood. In this connection it will not be out of place to note that especially the use of dung as cooking fuel is not favorable for an agricultural country like Nepal. Leaves, other forest litters and dung are considered to be the nutrients to farm soils and as such their use by the households to fulfill their energy needs is detrimental to their agricultural production.

Among the development regions, the reliance on firewood for cooking increases as we go to the western parts of the country. The use of dung and forest litters, on the other hand, is more common in the eastern parts of the country. Particularly in the eastern parts of the Tarai, the use of dung for fuel is very prominent: nearly two thirds of the households use dung and litters as their main source of cooking.

Firewood and cowdung are the two main fuels used for cooking in all quintiles -- all rich and poor households. LPG is used by the very rich households in the urban areas. Interestingly, apart from the top quintile, the urban households also use cowdung in a considerable amount. Use of kerosene is common in all types of urban households; rich as well as poor. For the very rich urban households, kerosene is the main fuel used for cooking. Among the rural households, 5 per cent of the very rich households use kerosene. A comparable proportion of urban and rural households uses "other" fuels for cooking.

3.9 Use of Firewood

As mentioned earlier, more than two thirds of the households reported that they use wood as the primary source of cooking energy. The proportion of total households that use firewood for cooking as well as heating purposes is still higher: more than three-fourths of the total households use firewood (Table 3.9). In the mountains use of firewood is universal. In the Tarai, on the other hand, the proportion of households using firewood is low compared with the other two regions.

The majority of households collect firewood. This practice is the most common in the hills and the Tarai region. The practice is comparative more prevalent in the western parts of the country. In the urban areas, nearly 30 of households using firewood do so by collecting it themselves while the rest of the households purchase it.

Among the households that purchase fuel wood, the proportion is highest in the Tarai. This practice is more pronounced in the eastern part of the country. In the eastern rural Tarai, nearly one fourth of the households purchase firewood compared with 13 per cent doing so in the western Tarai.

In urban areas, more than one half of the households in each quintile purchase firewood used for cooking. The proportion of very poor households that purchased firewood is very high (more than 90 per cent); possibly because they do other manual labour for their earning or because they have no land to collect firewood from. Still for the higher quintiles, the proportion of urban households that collected firewood is considerable (nearly 25 per cent). For the rural households, the proportion of households that purchased firewood increases with the rise in the quintiles.

3.10 Collection of Firewood

More than two thirds of the households rely on public forests for the collection of firewood. Public forests suffer the most as they are cleared to get firewood for cooking. The other common place of collection of fuel wood is the land owned by the household (Table 3.10). This practice is more prevalent in the eastern hill/mountain parts compared with the western parts of the country. In the Tarai region, there is heavy reliance on the forests, while owned land of the household is very low. This indicates the absence of private woodland in the Tarai region. Keeping private woodland is most common in the hills. Other sources of wood collection are scattered trees on the holding or the land owned by households.

In recent years, the concept of community forestry and leasehold forestry is gaining much popularity. In the whole Nepal, nearly 12 per cent of the total households collected firewood from community managed forests. Among the geographic regions, the mountains has the highest proportions of households reporting firewood collection from community and leasehold forests.

The current policy of the HMG/N has been to promote community forestry in the hills, while most of the large forests in the Tarai have remained under government management until the appropriate system is finalized. Under the reforestation program trees are planted

on government, community, private and leasehold plantations. This policy and the urgency of users need have been the determining factor on the plantations of forest land. The government's new policy has also been to encourage the formation of users' groups at the local level. These users' groups conserve and use the products of community forests. Households in all quintiles heavily rely on public forests for the collection of firewood. In rural areas, about 10 per cent of households in each quintile collected firewood from community managed forests. For Nepal, collection of firewood from public forests decline with the increase in quintiles and there is a reverse trend for the proportion of households that collected firewood from their own land. This may be possibly because the richer households own more forest land than the poor.

Table 3.1: Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status

	Owner	Renter	Rent-free	Other	(Percent) Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION					
Eastern	90.38	1.69	3.90	4.03	100.00
Central	94.57	3.46	1.35	0.63	100.00
Western	93.81	1.95	3.51	0.72	100.00
Mid-West	95.23	1.27	3.49	0.01	100.00
Far-West	97.90	0.70	1.39	0.00	100.00
ECOLOGICAL BELT					
Mountain	96.34	0.63	3.02	0.00	100.00
Hill	93.54	3.65	2.40	0.40	100.00
Terai	93.61	1.10	2.84	2.45	100.00
URBAN					
Kathmandu Valley	65.75	28.67	3.40	2.19	100.00
Other Urban	87.15	7.04	5.00	0.81	100.00
RURAL					
Eastern Hill/Mountain	96.36	1.63	2.02	0.00	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	95.55	1.32	2.70	0.42	100.00
Eastern Terai	93.13	0.95	2.23	3.69	100.00
Western Terai	95.55	0.53	3.65	0.28	100.00
CONSUMPTION GROUPS					
First Quintile	92.73	0.86	3.59	2.81	100.00
Second Quintile	95.35	0.65	2.48	1.52	100.00
Third Quintile	96.07	0.31	1.91	1.70	100.00
Fourth Quintile	94.31	2.85	2.39	0.45	100.00
Fifth Quintile	91.22	5.27	2.95	0.56	100.00
NEPAL	93.80	2.23	2.65	1.31	100.00

Table 3.2: Distribution of Households by Construction Material of Walls

	(Percent)				Total
	Cement Bonded Bricks/Stones And Concrete	Mud Bonded Bricks/Stones	Wood Branches	/ Other	
DEVELOPMENT REGION					
Eastern	5.34	38.52	22.82	33.31	100.00
Central	11.43	42.51	40.53	5.54	100.00
Western	19.05	67.65	8.05	5.26	100.00
Mid-West	5.83	69.33	11.69	13.15	100.00
Far-West	8.85	63.27	25.97	1.92	100.00
ECOLOGICAL BELT					
Mountain	6.03	87.83	3.55	2.59	100.00
Hill	13.46	80.72	4.85	0.97	100.00
Terai	8.73	16.63	48.71	25.92	100.00
URBAN					
Kathmandu Valley	47.27	29.66	10.19	12.89	100.00
Other Urban	60.85	37.05	1.17	0.92	100.00
RURAL					
Eastern Hill/Mountain	38.12	24.69	16.26	20.94	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	7.80	53.59	26.07	12.55	100.00
Eastern Terai	11.65	84.81	2.34	1.21	100.00
Western Terai	5.36	85.80	7.62	1.22	100.00
CONSUMPTION GROUPS					
First Quintile	11.68	37.03	33.09	18.19	100.00
Second Quintile	9.89	54.22	24.17	11.73	100.00
Third Quintile	4.99	46.92	32.45	15.64	100.00
Fourth Quintile	3.05	48.26	30.52	18.18	100.00
Fifth Quintile	5.75	52.96	22.96	18.33	100.00
NEPAL	10.68	51.84	24.91	12.57	100.00

Table 3.3: Distribution of Households by Construction Material of Roof

	Straw Thatch	/ Galvanized Sheets	Concrete	Tile / Slate	Other	(Percent) Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION						
Eastern	80.99	12.01	0.94	4.50	1.56	100.00
Central	36.55	13.64	8.30	37.10	4.41	100.00
Western	44.70	15.92	10.32	24.63	4.42	100.00
Mid-West	59.13	2.36	1.66	25.46	11.39	100.00
Far-West	28.63	0.41	2.72	67.29	0.94	100.00
ECOLOGICAL BELT						
Mountain	38.67	2.81	0.21	31.50	26.81	100.00
Hill	49.86	16.67	6.09	24.07	3.31	100.00
Terai	53.60	7.27	6.31	31.58	1.25	100.00
URBAN						
Kathmandu Valley	0.00	37.60	53.38	6.73	2.29	100.00
Other Urban	24.10	24.20	26.08	24.66	0.96	100.00
RURAL						
Eastern Hill/Mountain	56.04	14.86	2.60	20.45	6.05	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	47.92	10.55	1.01	32.08	8.44	100.00
Eastern Terai	60.65	7.74	1.29	29.01	1.31	100.00
Western Terai	45.02	3.81	12.56	37.47	1.14	100.00
CONSUMPTION GROUPS						
First Quintile	57.53	2.84	2.99	28.08	8.56	100.00
Second Quintile	61.73	3.52	2.51	27.78	4.46	100.00
Third Quintile	57.43	6.42	2.55	30.61	2.99	100.00
Fourth Quintile	52.24	14.27	3.54	26.75	3.21	100.00
Fifth Quintile	31.43	23.53	14.21	27.60	3.23	100.00
NEPAL	50.66	11.21	5.71	28.13	4.30	100.00

Table 3.4: Distribution of Households by Construction Material of Floor

	(Percent)			
	Earth	Cement	Other	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION				
Eastern	91.05	2.12	6.83	100.00
Central	86.59	8.71	4.70	100.00
Western	91.51	4.97	3.52	100.00
Mid-West	95.94	1.30	2.76	100.00
Far-West	93.67	3.93	2.40	100.00
ECOLOGICAL BELT				
Mountain	96.05	0.21	3.74	100.00
Hill	88.43	6.82	4.75	100.00
Terai	91.35	4.22	4.42	100.00
URBAN				
Kathmandu Valley	30.21	55.43	14.36	100.00
Other Urban	58.81	32.20	8.98	100.00
RURAL				
Eastern Hill/Mountain	93.26	2.24	4.50	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	94.87	1.79	3.34	100.00
Eastern Terai	92.44	2.39	5.17	100.00
Western Terai	95.41	2.62	1.97	100.00
CONSUMPTION GROUPS				
First Quintile	97.52	0.32	2.16	100.00
Second Quintile	95.64	0.54	3.82	100.00
Third Quintile	96.12	0.66	3.22	100.00
Fourth Quintile	92.74	3.58	3.68	100.00
Fifth Quintile	75.23	16.38	8.39	100.00
NEPAL	90.40	5.08	4.52	100.00

Table 3.5: Number of Rooms and Average Size of Dwelling and Housing Plot

	Average of Rooms	No.	Average Dwelling (Sq. Ft.)	Area of Housing Plot (Sq. Ft.)
DEVELOPMENT REGION				
Eastern	2.87		660.89	1394.53
Central	3.16		658.74	1524.24
Western	2.98		642.95	1278.30
Mid-West	3.50		504.86	1474.88
Far-West	2.45		275.16	377.68
ECOLOGICAL BELT				
Mountain	2.67		484.43	523.90
Hill	2.96		540.47	866.82
Terai	3.17		688.44	1952.78
URBAN				
Kathmandu Valley	4.51		629.51	1413.27
Other Urban	3.47		731.86	2423.29
RURAL				
Eastern Hill/Mountain	2.97		597.01	1283.94
Western Hill/Mountain	2.90		556.22	765.49
Eastern Terai	2.71		480.74	757.30
Western Terai	3.00		743.60	1913.48
	3.51		583.52	1860.32
CONSUMPTION GROUPS				
First Quintile	2.43		384.10	896.51
Second Quintile	2.74		559.04	1269.97
Third Quintile	2.70		567.13	1205.38
Fourth Quintile	3.08		720.64	1433.98
Fifth Quintile	3.89		715.44	1711.50
NEPAL	3.04		603.85	1337.33

Table 3.6: Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking water
(Percent)

	Piped House	To Pipeoutside House	Covered Well	Open Well	Others	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION						
Eastern	3.94	16.25	53.92	9.52	16.37	100.00
Central	13.20	23.97	40.60	5.19	17.04	100.00
Western	10.41	37.05	27.00	7.88	17.66	100.00
Mid-West	1.25	20.42	21.27	16.70	40.36	100.00
Far-West	5.42	24.65	29.12	6.49	34.33	100.00
ECOLOGICAL BELT						
Mountain	5.50	41.12	0.49	5.52	47.37	100.00
Hill	15.69	43.22	2.37	6.39	32.32	100.00
Terai	1.51	2.86	79.24	10.63	5.76	100.00
URBAN						
Kathmandu Valley	46.38	11.69	37.54	2.45	1.93	100.00
Other Urban	79.07	13.81	4.09	0.69	2.34	100.00
	24.37	10.27	60.06	3.63	1.66	100.00
RURAL						
Eastern Hill/Mountain	5.34	25.51	37.55	8.73	22.88	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	11.36	45.58	2.95	6.23	33.88	100.00
Eastern Terai	7.54	44.22	1.00	7.06	40.17	100.00
Western Terai	0.45	2.61	82.70	8.33	5.91	100.00
	1.09	3.41	72.01	16.93	6.56	100.00
CONSUMPTION GROUPS						
First Quintile	2.96	23.22	35.77	6.57	31.48	100.00
Second Quintile	2.17	19.48	45.06	9.94	23.35	100.00
Third Quintile	3.18	20.03	46.73	9.58	20.48	100.00
Fourth Quintile	6.38	27.00	38.45	8.75	19.43	100.00
Fifth Quintile	22.15	30.30	25.42	6.81	15.32	100.00
NEPAL	8.34	24.50	37.55	8.27	21.35	100.00

Table 3.7: Percentage of Households with Facilities

	Electricity	Telephone	Sanitary System	Garbage Disposal	Toilet
URBAN	80.35	12.02	52.01	20.39	67.06
RURAL	8.91	0.15	5.81	0.37	18.04
CONSUMPTION GROUPS					
First Quintile	2.29	0.17	5.01	0.25	8.49
Second Quintile	5.18	0.17	5.58	0.68	11.22
Third Quintile	6.11	0.00	4.70	0.47	12.72
Fourth Quintile	12.82	0.29	6.50	0.99	19.17
Fifth Quintile	36.05	3.64	20.48	5.55	47.15
NEPAL	14.13	1.02	9.19	1.83	21.62

Table 3.8: Main Fuel Used for Cooking

(Percent)

	Wood	Cowdung/L eaves/Straw /Thatch	Gas Cylinder	Kerosene	Other Fuels ¹	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION						
Eastern	61.32	35.67	0.35	1.92	0.73	100.00
Central	50.88	36.28	2.06	10.11	0.67	100.00
Western	77.88	17.00	0.88	2.52	1.72	100.00
Mid-West	90.09	9.01	0.00	0.54	0.36	100.00
Far-West	97.69	1.56	0.00	0.42	0.33	100.00
ECOLOGICAL BELT						
Mountain	98.81	0.65	0.00	0.54	0.00	100.00
Hill	86.75	3.01	1.84	7.54	0.86	100.00
Terai	43.22	53.06	0.32	2.44	0.96	100.00
URBAN						
Kathmandu	2.37	5.26	20.83	70.21	1.33	100.00
Other urban	50.83	19.39	4.11	23.03	2.64	100.00
RURAL						
Eastern Hill/Mountain	91.37	4.77	0.12	3.55	0.18	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	97.22	0.55	0.09	1.07	1.07	100.00
Eastern Terai	65.80	31.47	0.50	1.40	0.82	100.00
Western Terai	65.90	33.02	0.00	0.25	0.84	100.00
CONSUMPTION GROUPS						
URBAN						
First Quintile	43.76	37.81	0.00	18.43	0.00	100.00
Second Quintile	23.83	42.49	0.00	33.68	0.00	100.00
Third Quintile	39.63	47.06	0.00	13.32	0.00	100.00
Fourth Quintile	55.76	19.34	0.00	24.27	0.63	100.00
Fifth Quintile	25.04	4.11	16.25	51.56	3.04	100.00
RURAL						
First Quintile	76.73	22.62	0.00	0.00	0.65	100.00
Second Quintile	64.91	35.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Third Quintile	63.71	35.20	0.00	0.53	0.55	100.00
Fourth Quintile	73.66	23.63	0.00	2.39	0.33	100.00
Fifth Quintile	73.81	18.28	1.00	4.90	2.00	100.00
NEPAL	67.74	25.82	0.99	4.62	0.83	100.00

¹ Other fuels includes electricity, coal/charcoal, bio-gas and other categories.

Table 3.9: Firewood Use, Collection and Purchase

	Percentage of Households that Used Firewood	Percentage of Households that Collected Firewood	Percentage of Households that Purchased Firewood
DEVELOPMENT			
REGION			
Eastern	69.09	76.82	15.40
Central	63.50	81.52	13.93
Western	86.27	85.64	12.45
Mid-West	97.70	92.98	7.73
Far-West	98.55	90.99	4.95
ECOLOGICAL BELT			
Mountain	100.00	96.02	2.31
Hill	91.00	93.70	6.20
Terai	58.32	66.15	23.80
URBAN			
Kathmandu Valley	7.32	16.95	55.65
Other urban	58.17	30.29	71.70
RURAL			
Eastern Hill/Mountain	97.25	95.55	4.42
Western Hill/Mountain	98.69	94.26	5.28
Eastern Terai	47.00	59.57	24.71
Western Terai	82.15	81.72	13.04
CONSUMPTION			
GROUPS			
URBAN			
First Quintile	48.39	8.43	91.57
Second Quintile	43.31	22.67	67.48
Third Quintile	61.97	38.69	55.96
Fourth Quintile	68.37	42.47	58.25
Fifth Quintile	27.26	24.16	77.64
RURAL			
First Quintile	84.11	90.61	2.74
Second Quintile	74.25	87.13	7.18
Third Quintile	73.03	89.10	6.13
Fourth Quintile	81.33	84.29	13.85
Fifth Quintile	85.79	82.09	16.48
NEPAL			
First Quintile	83.26	89.47	3.98
Second Quintile	73.37	86.05	8.19
Third Quintile	72.75	87.99	7.23
Fourth Quintile	80.71	82.59	15.63
Fifth Quintile	74.26	77.90	20.88
NEPAL	76.72	84.32	11.93

Table 3.10: Place of Collection of Firewood

	(Percent)				
	Own Land	Community Managed Forest	Government Forest	Other	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION	24.22	12.20	59.31	4.26	100.00
Eastern	27.22	8.95	60.67	3.15	100.00
Central	21.58	11.55	64.46	2.41	100.00
Western	6.15	18.90	70.39	4.56	100.00
Mid-West	4.26	9.05	86.32	0.37	100.00
Far-West	18.95	11.90	66.06	3.09	100.00
ECOLOGICAL BELT					
Mountain	19.08	20.75	59.46	0.71	100.00
Hill	25.28	12.52	59.65	2.55	100.00
Terai	4.93	6.58	83.12	5.36	100.00
URBAN	22.66	7.54	63.85	5.95	100.00
Kathmandu Valley	49.92	0.00	27.56	22.52	100.00
Other urban	21.36	7.90	65.59	5.16	100.00
RURAL	18.90	11.95	66.09	3.06	100.00
Eastern Hill/Mountain	32.79	13.56	50.64	3.00	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	16.32	14.24	67.92	1.52	100.00
Eastern Terai	7.48	1.30	85.98	5.24	100.00
Western Terai	2.90	11.36	80.39	5.34	100.00
CONSUMPTION GROUPS					
URBAN					
First Quintile	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Second Quintile	20.87	29.42	38.59	11.12	100.00
Third Quintile	13.02	1.41	85.57	0.00	100.00
Fourth Quintile	20.67	8.96	65.82	4.55	100.00
Fifth Quintile	29.79	5.65	55.42	9.14	100.00
RURAL					
First Quintile	7.94	9.89	78.53	3.63	100.00
Second Quintile	10.59	10.47	76.15	2.80	100.00
Third Quintile	16.78	11.79	69.12	2.30	100.00
Fourth Quintile	21.17	13.15	62.14	3.54	100.00
Fifth Quintile	34.92	13.93	48.21	2.94	100.00
NEPAL					
First Quintile	7.93	9.88	78.56	3.63	100.00
Second Quintile	10.63	10.55	75.98	2.83	100.00
Third Quintile	16.75	11.69	69.28	2.28	100.00
Fourth Quintile	21.16	13.06	62.22	3.56	100.00
Fifth Quintile	34.81	13.74	48.37	3.08	100.00
TOTAL	18.95	11.90	66.06	3.09	100.00

Section IV

ACCESS TO FACILITIES

The tables presented in this section provide information on the access of Nepali households to a number of facilities, including primary schools, health posts, cooperatives, krishi centers, banks, market centers, roads, and bus stops etc. Households are classified on the basis of the total time it takes them to travel to a facility (one way) irrespective of the mode of transport used. The mode of transport could be on foot, by cycle, rickshaw, automobile/ bus or a combination of two of these modes.

In table 4.1 it can be observed that around 88 percent of the total households in the country have access to primary schools within a travel time of half an hour. Similarly, 45 percent of the households have access to health posts and only 30 percent have access to paved road within the same travel time. The proportion of households that have access to a haath bazaar within half an hour is strikingly high at 66 percent. On the other side, it can be seen that around 29 percent of the households require to travel three hours or more before they could reach a paved road. The table also indicates that there are still 19 percent of the households that needs to travel three hours or more to reach a dirt road and 23 percent of households take the same time to reach a bus stop.

Table 4.2 presents the access to facilities by urban and rural households. A majority of the urban households ranging from 81 to 99 percent are found to have access to all the types of facilities within a travel time of thirty minutes. It can also be observed that in an hour's time of travel almost 98 percent of the households in the urban areas can reach all of the facilities enumerated in the table. The picture in the rural areas in terms of access to the facilities is different. The only encouraging signs for the rural households are to be seen in the access to primary schools and haath bazaars. Figures in the table indicate that around 88 and 64 percent of rural households have access to primary schools and haath bazaars respectively within half an hour travel time. Another important sign can also be seen in the access to dirt road by rural households. A sizable proportion of rural households to the tune of 61 percent are seen to have access to dirt road in thirty minutes travel time. The table interestingly reveals that around 32 percent of the rural households have access to bus stop within the same travel time.

The table simultaneously reveals that many rural households still need to take long travel times to reach some of the facilities. Noteworthy among them are paved road, bus stop and banks. The proportion of households that needs three or more hours to reach these facilities can be observed to be significantly high; the figures are 31, 25 and 22 percent respectively.

In table 4.3 the mean times taken by urban and rural households are presented. The mean times taken by urban households to travel to all the facilities are seen to lie within less than an hour. However the mean time in the case of rural area is found to range from almost 5 hours for paved roads to half an hour for primary schools.

Access to facilities is presented by quintiles in Table 4.2. Figures in the bottom quintile indicate that a large proportion of the poor people are still far away from most of the facilities.

Table 4.1: Distribution Of Households By Time Taken To Reach The Nearest Facility

Facilities	(Percent)					
	Up To 30 Minutes	30 Minutes To 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	2 - 3 Hours	3 Hours & More	Total
URBAN						
Primary School	97.40	2.11	0.49	0.00	0.00	100.00
Health Post	88.69	10.37	0.94	0.00	0.00	100.00
Sajha (Cooperative)	85.38	12.57	1.67	0.09	0.29	100.00
Krishi Kendra	80.54	17.44	1.75	0.09	0.19	100.00
Commercial Bank/Branch Office	89.77	8.92	1.22	0.09	0.00	100.00
Market Centre	89.57	9.21	1.13	0.09	0.00	100.00
Haath Bazaar	91.55	7.44	0.92	0.00	0.09	100.00
Paved Road	94.92	4.05	0.94	0.09	0.00	100.00
Dirt Road, Vehicle Passable	99.24	0.33	0.06	0.00	0.38	100.00
Bus Stop	89.44	9.47	0.99	0.00	0.10	100.00
RURAL						
Primary School	87.67	8.42	3.03	0.37	0.50	100.00
Health Post	41.41	26.00	19.30	8.26	5.04	100.00
Sajha (Cooperative)	22.36	19.53	24.57	13.80	19.73	100.00
Krishi Kendra	20.24	20.20	26.04	14.88	18.65	100.00
Commercial Bank/Branch Office	15.88	18.35	26.43	17.00	22.34	100.00
Market Centre	20.78	17.07	25.68	14.70	21.77	100.00
Haath Bazaar	64.29	13.02	8.71	4.40	9.57	100.00
Paved Road	24.91	13.34	18.06	12.59	31.09	100.00
Dirt Road, Vehicle Passable	60.70	6.02	6.96	5.66	20.68	100.00
Bus Stop	32.35	15.06	16.56	11.54	24.50	100.00
NEPAL						
Primary School	88.38	7.96	2.85	0.34	0.47	100.00
Health Post	44.86	24.86	17.96	7.66	4.67	100.00
Sajha (Cooperative)	26.98	19.02	22.89	12.80	18.30	100.00
Krishi Kendra	24.70	19.99	24.24	13.79	17.28	100.00
Commercial Bank/Branch Office	21.27	17.66	24.59	15.77	20.71	100.00
Market Centre	25.78	16.50	23.90	13.64	20.19	100.00
Haath Bazaar	66.25	12.62	8.15	4.09	8.89	100.00
Paved Road	30.02	12.66	16.81	11.68	28.82	100.00
Dirt Road, Vehicle Passable	63.48	5.61	6.46	5.25	19.21	100.00
Bus Stop	36.53	14.65	15.42	10.69	22.71	100.00

Note: The time taken to reach the facility is measured irrespective of the mode of transport used by the household. The mode of transport includes Foot (without load), Bicycle, Motorcycle, Car/Bus and Mixed (foot plus vehicle).

Table 4.2: Distribution Of Households By Time Taken To Reach The Nearest
Facility By Quintiles (Percent)

Facilities	Up To 30 Minutes	30 Minute To 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	2 - 3 Hours	3 Hours & More	Total
FIRST QUINTILE						
Primary School	79.15	13.37	5.54	0.63	1.31	100.00
Health Post	29.03	26.00	26.56	12.60	5.80	100.00
Sajha (Cooperative)	13.68	16.36	22.93	15.94	31.09	100.00
Krishi Kendra	12.60	17.69	24.43	16.93	28.35	100.00
Commercial Bank/Branch Office	9.63	14.75	24.28	20.06	31.28	100.00
Market Centre	14.57	15.35	21.21	16.18	32.68	100.00
Haath Bazaar	64.45	13.81	7.48	3.61	10.65	100.00
Paved Road	29.67	9.42	13.95	14.71	32.25	100.00
Dirt Road, Vehicle Passable	56.53	5.95	5.10	7.90	24.52	100.00
Bus Stop	32.16	12.22	15.86	14.74	25.02	100.00
SECOND QUINTILE						
Primary School	87.93	8.56	2.69	0.40	0.42	100.00
Health Post	40.62	27.56	20.30	7.83	3.68	100.00
Sajha (Cooperative)	20.27	21.21	25.67	13.98	18.86	100.00
Krishi Kendra	17.04	22.91	26.58	15.23	18.23	100.00
Commercial Bank/Branch Office	12.91	19.54	30.17	17.01	20.37	100.00
Market Centre	17.27	19.76	28.72	15.09	19.16	100.00
Haath Bazaar	61.70	16.05	9.98	4.25	8.03	100.00
Paved Road	22.34	16.51	23.84	10.57	26.73	100.00
Dirt Road, Vehicle Passable	65.19	5.48	5.92	3.52	19.90	100.00
Bus Stop	31.47	18.50	18.65	9.12	22.26	100.00
THIRD QUINTILE						
Primary School	88.46	8.83	2.37	0.11	0.23	100.00
Health Post	43.09	27.41	19.40	4.92	5.18	100.00
Sajha (Cooperative)	23.59	20.68	25.56	13.69	16.48	100.00
Krishi Kendra	20.74	21.52	27.64	14.45	15.65	100.00
Commercial Bank/Branch Office	17.03	19.71	27.56	17.23	18.47	100.00
Market Centre	23.00	18.59	26.54	13.76	18.10	100.00
Haath Bazaar	64.73	13.38	8.31	4.18	9.40	100.00
Paved Road	20.75	15.62	21.17	14.69	27.77	100.00
Dirt Road, Vehicle Passable	62.26	6.93	6.84	5.31	18.66	100.00
Bus Stop	29.45	18.02	17.22	11.65	23.67	100.00
FOURTH QUINTILE						
Primary School	91.48	5.12	2.75	0.31	0.34	100.00
Health Post	48.21	24.18	16.07	6.91	4.63	100.00
Sajha (Cooperative)	30.05	16.16	24.20	13.20	16.39	100.00
Krishi Kendra	27.49	16.66	26.10	14.67	15.07	100.00
Commercial Bank/Branch Office	21.23	17.14	25.79	16.79	19.05	100.00
Market Centre	28.03	13.96	24.68	14.79	18.54	100.00
Haath Bazaar	67.01	12.29	6.93	4.33	9.44	100.00
Paved Road	29.42	12.24	15.48	12.07	30.79	100.00
Dirt Road, Vehicle Passable	63.74	5.02	7.10	5.68	18.45	100.00
Bus Stop	36.44	14.05	15.17	11.34	23.00	100.00
FIFTH QUINTILE						
Primary School	92.33	5.57	1.57	0.33	0.21	100.00
Health Post	57.24	20.72	10.87	6.98	4.20	100.00
Sajha (Cooperative)	40.81	20.46	17.69	8.76	12.27	100.00
Krishi Kendra	38.83	21.20	18.21	9.39	12.36	100.00
Commercial Bank/Branch Office	38.44	17.18	17.58	9.93	16.86	100.00
Market Centre	39.73	15.54	19.58	9.77	15.38	100.00
Haath Bazaar	71.21	9.10	8.27	4.02	7.39	100.00
Paved Road	43.47	10.25	11.60	7.63	27.05	100.00
Dirt Road, Vehicle Passable	67.81	4.90	6.89	4.19	16.21	100.00
Bus Stop	48.75	11.49	11.68	7.68	20.41	100.00

Table 4.3: Mean Time Taken By Urban / Rural Households
To Reach Facilities

Facilities	Meantime To Reach Facility		
	Urban	Rural	
	Minutes	Hours	Minutes
Primary School	12	-	25
Health Post	21	1	17
Sajha (Cooperative)	26	2	34
Krishi Kendra	28	2	32
Commercial Bank/Branch Office	19	2	57
Market Centre	19	3	5
Haath Bazaar	12	1	50
Paved Road	9	4	30
Dirt Road, Vehicle Passable	5	2	53
Bus Stop	19	3	43

Table 4.4: Mean Time Taken By Households To Reach Facilities By Quintiles

FACILITY	Quintiles									
	First Hour	Mi- nute	Second Hour	Mi- nute	Third Hour	Mi- nute	Fourth Hour	Mi- nute	Fifth Hour	Mi- nute
Primary School	-	34	-	24	-	22	-	25	-	19
Health Post	1	32	1	22	1	14	1	7	-	56
Sajha (Cooperative)	3	31	2	26	2	26	2	14	1	46
Krishi Kendra	3	12	2	29	2	34	2	17	1	40
Commercial Bank/Branch Office	3	45	2	48	2	54	2	35	2	3
Market Centre	4	30	2	57	2	40	2	40	2	3
Haath Bazaar	2	13	1	48	2		1	31	1	16
Paved Road	4	26	4	26	4	23	4	12	3	38
Dirt Road, Vehicle Passable	3	20	2	52	2	30	2	31	2	23
Bus Stop	3	56	3	38	3	52	3	20	2	52

Table 4.5: Distribution Of Households By Time Taken To Reach
The Nearest Primary School

	Up To 30 Minutes	30 Minutes To 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	2 - 3 Hours	3 Hours & More	Total
(Percent)						
ECOLOGICAL BELT						
Mountain	83.01	8.87	6.38	0.63	1.11	100.00
Hill	83.90	10.78	4.13	0.64	0.55	100.00
Terai	93.81	4.99	0.93	0.00	0.27	100.00
URBAN						
Kathmandu Valley	97.40	2.11	0.49	0.00	0.00	100.00
Other Urban	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
RURAL						
Eastern Hill/Mountain	95.65	3.53	0.82	0.00	0.00	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	87.67	8.42	3.03	0.37	0.50	100.00
Eastern Terai	84.49	10.70	3.98	0.42	0.41	100.00
Western Terai	80.85	11.71	5.58	0.93	0.94	100.00
QUINTILES						
First quintile	94.32	4.12	1.27	0.00	0.30	100.00
Second quintile	92.27	7.21	0.26	0.00	0.27	100.00
Third quintile	79.15	13.37	5.54	0.63	1.31	100.00
Fourth quintile	87.93	8.56	2.69	0.40	0.42	100.00
Fifth quintile	88.46	8.83	2.37	0.11	0.23	100.00
NEPAL	91.48	5.12	2.75	0.31	0.34	100.00
	92.33	5.57	1.57	0.33	0.21	100.00
NEPAL	88.38	7.96	2.85	0.34	0.47	100.00

Table 4.6: Distribution Of Households By Time Taken To Reach
The Nearest Health Post

	Up To 30 Minutes	30 Minutes To 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	2 - 3 Hours	3 Hours & More	Total (Percent)
ECOLOGICAL BELT						
Mountain	29.11	19.06	30.01	11.01	10.82	100.00
Hill	41.66	18.75	20.56	11.60	7.43	100.00
Terai	50.87	31.99	13.20	3.13	0.81	100.00
URBAN						
Kathmandu Valley	88.69	10.37	0.94	0.00	0.00	100.00
Other Urban	97.32	2.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
RURAL						
Eastern Hill/Mountain	82.88	15.54	1.57	0.00	0.00	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	41.41	26.00	19.30	8.26	5.04	100.00
Eastern Terai	37.91	17.83	22.39	11.15	10.72	100.00
Western Terai	33.19	21.58	24.94	13.60	6.68	100.00
Eastern Terai	55.26	27.87	12.57	3.26	1.04	100.00
Western Terai	34.33	44.33	17.24	3.57	0.53	100.00
QUINTILES						
First quintile	29.03	26.00	26.56	12.60	5.80	100.00
Second quintile	40.62	27.56	20.30	7.83	3.68	100.00
Third quintile	43.09	27.41	19.40	4.92	5.18	100.00
Fourth quintile	48.21	24.18	16.07	6.91	4.63	100.00
Fifth quintile	57.24	20.72	10.87	6.98	4.20	100.00
NEPAL	44.86	24.86	17.96	7.66	4.67	100.00

Table 4.7: Distribution Of Households By Time Taken To Reach
The Nearest Sajha (Cooperative)

	(Percent)					
	Up To 30 Minutes	30 Minutes To 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	2 - 3 Hours	3 Hours & More	Total
ECOLOGICAL BELT						
Mountain	11.62	7.02	15.70	15.74	49.92	100.00
Hill	21.45	13.50	20.28	15.77	29.00	100.00
Terai	35.19	26.61	26.75	9.34	2.11	100.00
URBAN						
Kathmandu Valley	85.38	12.57	1.67	0.09	0.29	100.00
Other Urban	96.96	2.33	0.30	0.00	0.40	100.00
RURAL						
Eastern Hill/Mountain	22.36	19.53	24.57	13.80	19.73	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	13.86	11.25	22.78	14.41	37.70	100.00
Eastern Terai	14.40	14.47	19.52	19.43	32.19	100.00
Western Terai	37.77	24.71	26.26	9.29	1.97	100.00
QUINTILES						
First quintile	19.88	32.19	33.49	11.58	2.86	100.00
Second quintile	13.68	16.36	22.93	15.94	31.09	100.00
Third quintile	20.27	21.21	25.67	13.98	18.86	100.00
Fourth quintile	23.59	20.68	25.56	13.69	16.48	100.00
Fifth quintile	30.05	16.16	24.20	13.20	16.39	100.00
NEPAL						
	26.98	19.02	22.89	12.80	18.30	100.00

Table 4.8: Distribution Of Households By Time Taken To Reach
The Nearest Krishi Kendra

	Up To 30 Minutes	30 Minutes To 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	2 - 3 Hours	3 Hours & More	(Percent) Total
ECOLOGICAL BELT						
Mountain	9.97	8.40	15.69	15.54	50.40	100.00
Hill	22.95	14.28	21.37	15.11	26.29	100.00
Terai	29.10	27.78	28.65	12.15	2.31	100.00
URBAN						
Kathmandu Valley	80.54	17.44	1.75	0.09	0.19	100.00
Other Urban	88.39	11.39	0.21	0.00	0.00	100.00
RURAL						
Eastern Hill/Mountain	20.24	20.20	26.04	14.88	18.65	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	15.70	10.66	21.50	13.69	38.45	100.00
Eastern Terai	15.95	15.59	22.56	18.82	27.08	100.00
Western Terai	29.40	28.12	27.95	11.95	2.57	100.00
QUINTILES						
First quintile	17.38	28.69	36.23	15.37	2.33	100.00
Second quintile	12.60	17.69	24.43	16.93	28.35	100.00
Third quintile	17.04	22.91	26.58	15.23	18.23	100.00
Fourth quintile	20.74	21.52	27.64	14.45	15.65	100.00
Fifth quintile	27.49	16.66	26.10	14.67	15.07	100.00
NEPAL						
	24.70	19.99	24.24	13.79	17.28	100.00

Table 4.9: Distribution Of Households By Time Taken To Reach
The Nearest Commercial Bank

						(Percent)
	Up To 30 Minutes	30 Minutes To 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	2 - 3 Hours	3 Hours & More	Total
ECOLOGICAL BELT						
Mountain	6.92	6.88	14.20	16.69	55.31	100.00
Hill	20.56	12.60	18.54	16.55	31.76	100.00
Terai	24.54	24.64	32.50	14.83	3.49	100.00
URBAN						
Kathmandu Valley	89.77	8.92	1.22	0.09	0.00	100.00
Other Urban	99.54	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
RURAL						
Eastern Hill/Mountain	83.13	14.67	2.06	0.15	0.00	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	15.88	18.35	26.43	17.00	22.34	100.00
Eastern Terai	12.36	11.53	20.22	15.86	40.03	100.00
Western Terai	12.33	12.97	18.37	19.75	36.58	100.00
Eastern Terai	24.27	25.73	32.43	14.23	3.33	100.00
Western Terai	11.24	24.84	39.82	19.48	4.61	100.00
QUINTILES						
First quintile	9.63	14.75	24.28	20.06	31.28	100.00
Second quintile	12.91	19.54	30.17	17.01	20.37	100.00
Third quintile	17.03	19.71	27.56	17.23	18.47	100.00
Fourth quintile	21.23	17.14	25.79	16.79	19.05	100.00
Fifth quintile	38.44	17.18	17.58	9.93	16.86	100.00
NEPAL	21.27	17.66	24.59	15.77	20.71	100.00

Table 4.10: Distribution Of Households By Time Taken To Reach
The Nearest Market Centre

	(Percent)					
	Up To 30 Minutes	30 Minutes To 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	2 - 3 Hours	3 Hours & More	Total
ECOLOGICAL BELT						
Mountain	9.13	7.30	19.56	16.50	47.52	100.00
Hill	23.05	10.71	19.80	14.02	32.42	100.00
Terai	31.49	23.93	28.77	12.75	3.07	100.00
URBAN						
Kathmandu Valley	98.22	1.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Other Urban	83.64	14.31	1.90	0.15	0.00	100.00
RURAL						
Eastern Hill/Mountain	16.52	11.92	23.15	14.83	33.58	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	13.60	9.42	19.65	16.22	41.11	100.00
Eastern Terai	31.54	23.74	28.05	13.60	3.07	100.00
Western Terai	19.46	26.51	36.41	13.87	3.75	100.00
QUINTILES						
First quintile	14.57	15.35	21.21	16.18	32.68	100.00
Second quintile	17.27	19.76	28.72	15.09	19.16	100.00
Third quintile	23.00	18.59	26.54	13.76	18.10	100.00
Fourth quintile	28.03	13.96	24.68	14.79	18.54	100.00
Fifth quintile	39.73	15.54	19.58	9.77	15.38	100.00
NEPAL	25.78	16.50	23.90	13.64	20.19	100.00

Section V

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

5.1 Literacy Rates

According to this survey individuals are considered literate if they report that they can read and write. The survey shows that 38 percent of the population six years and older is literate in Nepal (see Table 5.1). Literacy rates are substantially higher in urban areas (64 percent) than in rural areas (36 percent). Regional disparities also exist, with the highest literacy rates found in the Western Development Region (44 percent), and the lowest rates in the Mid-West and Far-Western Development Regions (around 31 percent). The stratification by ecological belt reveals that the hills have the highest overall literacy rate (45 percent).

In Table 5.1 literacy rates for population by two age groups are presented according to different quintile groups. The literacy rate in both the age groups can be seen to be at a higher level in each quintile group starting from the first to the fifth. Increase in the level of literacy rate in each quintile group can be observed for both males and females. The stark differences in the two sexes lie in the quantum of increase of literacy rates as they move from the first to the fifth quintile. In most of the quintile groups the female literacy rate is less than half of the male literacy rate. The quantum of literacy rate for the females compared to the males is even poorer in the higher age group of 15 years and over.

There are marked gender disparities in literacy rates: 52% of males are literate as compared to 24% of females. These gender disparities persist across all classifications (development region, ecological belt and urban/rural residence). They are most marked in the Mid-West and Far-West Development Regions, the mountain belt, and in rural areas, especially rural Terai. The gender gap in literacy rates is the smallest in Kathmandu.

Table 5.2 shows the literacy rates across age groups for the population 6 years and older. Literacy rates decline with age for both males and females, and the pattern is observed in urban and rural Nepal. The gender gap is narrowing, with the younger age cohorts showing less disparity in literacy rates. For example, among 10-14 years olds, 68 percent of males are literate, as compared to 51 percent of females. Among the 50-54 years age cohort, the literacy rates for males is 36 percent and is only 3 percent for females.

Next, these numbers are compared to the literacy rates as computed from the 1991 Census (see Table 5.3). Literacy is defined as the self-reported ability to read and write in the Census tabulations also. The definition for the 'literacy' in this survey and 1991 census are identical comprising the twin combined ability to read and write. However the two abilities were determined by asking separate questions to all the respondents concerned in this survey as against to the approach through single query in the census. This could be

the reason for the literacy rate in this survey having slightly lower compared to the census. Considering the simply the ability to read the results even shows a higher level of literacy rate as 44 percent in this survey. The rankings across Development regions, ecological belt, urban/rural residence and gender are similar. The absolute numbers reported are comparable, but there is a five year difference in the reporting period. Assuming that literacy rates improve with time, the NLSS literacy rates are somewhat lower for people over 15 years of age than those reported by the 1991 Census.

5.2 Educational Status

The population 6 years and older can be classified into three groups according to educational status: those who have never attended school, those who have attended school in the past and those currently attending school. There are noticeable differences across regional dimensions, across the ecological belts and urban/rural location of residence (see Table 5.4). Gender differences are also sharp across all these domains. The Far-West Development Region has the highest non-attendance rates for both males and females: 48 percent of males have never attended school and the corresponding number is 84 percent among females. The Western Development Region has the lowest non-attendance rates for both males and females. Rural-urban differences are large, with 60 percent of the rural population never having attended school; the corresponding urban number is 32 percent.

The proportion of population that never attended school in different consumption groups ranges from a maximum of 72 percent to a minimum of 39 percent. Share of female population that never attended school compared to the males as well as for the country is higher in all the consumption groups. Female population that never attended school goes as high as 85 percent in the first quintile and is down to only 54 percent in the fifth quintile which is at par with the male population in the first quintile.

Educational status exhibits distinct patterns across age groups, with the percentage of non-attendance increasing sharply in older age groups (Tables 5.6-5.8). School attendance rates among the younger age groups (10-14 years) are high in urban areas (85 percent for males and 79 percent for females) and among rural males (77 percent). However, girls in rural areas have significantly lower school attendance among this age group (54 percent). Overall, in Nepal, over two thirds of children 6-14 years are currently attending school.

Individuals who never attended school were also asked why they never attended school. Tables 5.9 - 5.11 shows the tabulations for individuals 6-24 years of age for the primary reason of non-attendance. The relative importance of the reasons differs across gender and geographic domains. For females, in all development regions, rural areas, and especially the Terai, the most important reason is that the parents did not want the children to go to school. Parents do not seem to value education for daughters. Two other reasons cited often for females are the need to help at home and the high costs of schooling. For males, the main reason for non-attendance is different across the different domains. In urban areas, 38 percent of males cite that the expenses associated with schooling are the primary

reason for their non-attendance, and this is also the predominant reason in rural Eastern Terai. However, in the rural Western Hills/Mountains it is the need to help at home or with the family business which is the major deterrent to school attendance for 36 percent of this age group.

The table 5.9A shows that percentage distribution of main reasons for not attending schools in different quintiles is 'too expensive' for the male whereas it is 'parents did not want' for the females. There is a negative correlation between the quintiles (consumption groups) and the percentage who have never attended school - as increases the quintiles decreases the percentage of who never attended school.

Tables 5.12 - 5.15 show the percentage of the population 15 years and older who have attended school, both in the past and those who are currently in school, and the average years of schooling for this group. The average years of schooling for those who have attended school in the country is 7 years. Males in school have an average of 7.1 years, and females 6.77 years. The Central Development Region, urban areas and the Hills have higher than average years of schooling for both males and females.

The average years of schooling for those who have attended school in the country can be seen to range from 5 years in the first quintile to 8 years in the fifth quintile. Compared to this the male average years of schooling is higher and those of females are on the lower side in all the quintiles.

Gross enrollment ratios for primary, lower secondary and secondary school are presented in Table 5.16. The primary gross enrollment ratio is computed as the number of children attending primary school as a percentage of the target age group for primary school, that is the number of children 6-10 years of age¹. Overage children and repetitions could result in a ratio greater than 100. The gross primary school enrollment ratio is 86 for Nepal. This ratio is 100 for males and 72 for females. Gender disparities are evident across all classifications. It is only in urban areas that gender disparities are low at the primary level. Lower secondary ratios fall sharply to 39 for Nepal, and to only 11 for secondary school. Gender disparities increase with the level of education.

Net enrollment ratios are shown in Table 5.17. This ratio differs from the gross enrollment ratio in that the numerator is the number of children in the appropriate age who are currently attending the given level of schooling. Hence, the net primary enrollment ratio is the number of 6-10 year olds attending primary school, as a percentage of the number of 6-10 years olds in the population.

Net primary school enrollment rates are significantly lower than the gross enrollment rates -- 57 for Nepal as a whole, 67 for males and 46 for females. The wide disparity in the net and gross enrollment rates seems to indicate that there are many children who start school

¹ The target age group for lower secondary school is assumed to be 11-13 years and for secondary school it is 13-15 years.

late, or that there is a large grade repetition. The net enrollment rates for lower secondary and secondary school are 19 percent and 9 percent respectively. Inter-regional disparities, differences across urban-rural location and across ecological belts are also observed in these rates.

Table 5.1: Literacy Rates (Population 6 Years and Older) - By Gender

	(Percent)					
	Population 6 years and older			Population 15 years and older		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION						
Eastern	54.20	29.57	41.80	55.94	24.30	39.57
Central	50.19	20.75	35.21	51.39	17.90	34.13
Western	58.24	32.82	44.47	59.33	25.38	40.50
Mid-West	46.94	17.60	31.89	50.82	12.91	31.04
Far-West	48.98	14.85	31.31	47.16	8.47	26.51
ECOLOGICAL BELT						
Mountain	43.44	13.42	27.73	42.89	8.66	24.65
Hill	61.75	31.06	45.51	63.11	24.52	42.27
Terai	45.44	19.92	32.61	47.10	16.50	31.41
URBAN						
Kathmandu Valley	88.56	65.25	77.34	90.44	61.87	76.37
Other urban	70.14	41.54	56.06	73.75	37.42	55.42
RURAL						
Eastern Hill/Mountain	55.79	25.20	39.95	56.61	19.39	37.09
Western Hill/Mountain	57.52	26.60	40.73	57.91	18.93	36.13
Eastern Terai	43.47	18.37	30.86	44.64	15.59	29.73
Western Terai	43.87	18.98	31.24	46.05	14.46	29.75
QUINTILE GROUP						
First Quintile	31.94	8.80	19.95	33.87	6.17	19.04
Second Quintile	41.26	15.62	27.80	41.95	11.19	25.92
Third Quintile	45.66	20.93	32.95	44.54	14.71	28.86
Fourth Quintile	63.01	30.49	46.16	63.68	23.32	42.15
Fifth Quintile	74.90	43.96	59.29	75.45	36.80	55.47
NEPAL	52.15	24.35	37.82	53.49	19.42	35.57

Table 5.2: Literacy Rates for the Population 6 Years and Older By Age Category, Rural, Urban and All Nepal

(Percent)

Age Group (years)	URBAN NEPAL			RURAL NEPAL			NEPAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
6-9	52.0	39.8	46.4	26.7	19.1	23.0	28.3	20.3	24.4
10-14	81.5	76.3	79.1	67.4	49.4	58.4	68.4	51.0	59.8
15-19	89.1	75.8	82.4	73.3	46.7	59.6	74.5	48.8	61.3
20-24	88.5	65.8	76.8	70.4	29.4	47.0	72.2	32.4	49.7
25-29	85.9	53.8	70.7	59.2	20.1	37.5	61.8	22.5	40.3
30-34	84.0	50.6	65.8	53.6	10.6	29.9	56.0	13.7	32.8
35-39	80.4	52.9	67.3	44.1	8.1	25.8	47.1	11.4	29.1
40-44	78.6	35.5	56.6	48.1	3.3	24.2	50.1	5.3	26.3
45-49	80.5	28.1	57.4	41.3	3.0	23.3	44.1	4.6	25.6
50-54	61.0	13.7	34.5	33.9	1.8	16.3	35.6	2.6	17.5
55-59	71.9	5.5	43.1	28.0	1.5	14.7	31.3	1.8	16.6
60 and +	60.4	5.3	33.0	22.5	0.3	11.5	25.1	0.6	12.9
TOTAL	77.3	50.5	64.2	50.1	22.4	35.8	52.2	24.4	37.8

Table 5.3: Literacy rates for population 6 years and older by sex, 1991 Census and NLSS Survey

(Percent)

Age group (years)	1991 Population Census			NLSS Survey 1995-96		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
6 - 9	55.7	38.0	47.0	28.3	20.3	24.4
10 - 14	76.0	49.3	63.2	68.4	51.0	59.8
15 - 19	71.5	38.6	54.7	74.5	48.8	61.3
20 - 24	64.3	26.3	43.8	72.2	32.4	49.7
25 - 29	54.7	17.6	35.1	61.8	22.5	40.3
30 - 34	49.6	13.9	31.0	56.0	13.7	32.8
35 - 39	45.3	11.2	28.4	47.1	11.4	29.1
40 - 44	41.2	7.9	24.1	50.1	5.3	26.3
45 - 49	36.5	6.3	21.7	44.1	4.6	25.6
50 - 54	30.9	4.7	18.1	35.6	2.6	17.5
55 - 59	28.5	4.2	17.2	31.3	1.8	16.6
60 - 64 **	24.0	3.1	13.6	25.1	0.6	12.9
65 + years	24.5	3.5	14.3			
Nepal	54.5	25.0	39.6	52.2	24.4	37.8

** The age group for NLSS survey is 60 and +years.

Table 5.4: Educational Status of Population 6 Years and Older
(Percent)

	Male			Female			Total		
	Never Attended School	Attended School In The Past	Currently In School	Never Attended School	Attended School In The Past	Currently In School	Never Attended School	Attended School In The Past	Currently In School
DEVELOPMENT REGION									
Eastern	41.6	25.4	33.0	65.3	11.3	23.4	53.5	18.3	28.2
Central	42.5	28.8	28.7	73.7	10.1	16.2	58.4	19.3	22.4
Western	34.6	29.3	36.2	61.4	12.6	26.0	49.1	20.2	30.7
Mid-West	41.3	28.7	30.0	74.3	8.2	17.5	58.2	18.2	23.6
Far-West	47.6	20.5	31.9	84.6	3.3	12.1	66.8	11.6	21.6
ECOLOGICAL BELT									
Mountain	53.2	20.5	26.3	83.3	4.1	12.6	68.9	12.0	19.1
Hill	34.6	28.9	36.5	64.2	11.3	24.5	50.3	19.6	30.1
Terai	44.6	27.0	28.4	73.8	9.8	16.4	59.3	18.4	22.4
URBAN									
Kathmandu Valley	20.2	41.3	38.5	43.9	25.0	31.1	31.8	33.4	34.9
Other urban	12.3	44.8	42.9	34.2	31.0	34.8	22.8	38.2	39.0
RURAL									
Eastern Hill/Mountain	42.8	26.2	31.1	72.2	8.9	18.9	58.0	17.2	24.7
Western Hill/Mountain	40.1	26.0	34.0	68.9	9.0	22.0	55.0	17.2	27.8
Eastern Terai	38.9	26.7	34.4	69.7	8.8	21.5	55.6	16.9	27.4
Western Terai	48.0	25.8	26.2	76.3	9.0	14.6	62.3	17.4	20.4
	42.5	26.4	31.1	73.7	8.7	17.6	58.3	17.4	24.2
CONSUMPTION GROUP									
First Quintile	56.85	18.62	24.53	85.20	4.63	10.18	71.53	11.37	17.09
Second Quintile	49.60	23.99	26.41	77.79	7.09	15.12	64.40	15.12	20.48
Third Quintile	44.71	24.52	30.77	72.92	7.97	19.11	59.20	16.02	24.78
Fourth Quintile	32.55	31.16	36.29	63.75	11.92	24.33	48.72	21.19	30.09
Fifth Quintile	24.66	36.63	38.71	53.61	17.70	28.69	39.27	27.08	33.65
NEPAL	41.1	27.3	31.6	70.3	10.0	19.7	56.1	18.4	25.5

Table 5.5: Educational status of Population 6 Years and Older, Rural, Urban and All Nepal

(Percent)

Age Group (Years)	URBAN NEPAL				RURAL NEPAL				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
6-9	19.39	0.73	79.88	100.00	40.11	0.43	59.46	100.00	38.89	0.44	60.67	100.00
10-14	11.95	5.59	82.46	100.00	28.82	5.64	65.54	100.00	27.68	5.63	66.69	100.00
15-19	13.57	20.03	66.40	100.00	36.57	25.70	37.73	100.00	34.82	25.27	39.91	100.00
20-24	21.51	49.85	28.64	100.00	51.65	39.52	8.84	100.00	48.89	40.46	10.65	100.00
25-29	27.76	61.56	10.68	100.00	63.45	33.87	2.68	100.00	60.48	36.17	3.35	100.00
30-34	36.61	61.72	1.68	100.00	72.68	27.10	0.22	100.00	69.85	29.81	0.33	100.00
35-39	35.12	63.74	1.15	100.00	74.81	25.19	0.00	100.00	71.68	28.23	0.09	100.00
40-44	47.81	52.19	0.00	100.00	79.40	20.60	0.00	100.00	77.37	22.63	0.00	100.00
45-49	49.86	50.14	0.00	100.00	82.25	17.57	0.18	100.00	80.04	19.79	0.17	100.00
50-54	69.23	30.77	0.00	100.00	89.68	10.32	0.00	100.00	88.34	11.66	0.00	100.00
55-59	70.61	29.39	0.00	100.00	92.03	7.97	0.00	100.00	90.60	9.40	0.00	100.00
60 and +	76.95	23.05	0.00	100.00	94.96	5.04	0.00	100.00	93.74	6.26	0.00	100.00
TOTAL	31.78	33.35	34.87	100.00	58.04	17.22	24.74	100.00	56.14	18.39	25.47	100.00

Table 5.6: Educational Status of Population 6 Years and Older by Gender, Urban Nepal

(Percent)

Age Group (Years)	MALES				FEMALES			
	Never attended school	Attended school in the past	Currently in school	Total	Never attended school	Attended school in the past	Current ly in school	Total
6-9	20.84	1.35	77.81	100.00	17.68	0.00	82.32	100.00
10-14	9.99	5.05	84.96	100.00	14.32	6.25	79.43	100.00
15-19	7.75	20.57	71.69	100.00	19.32	19.50	61.18	100.00
20-24	10.16	51.82	38.02	100.00	32.25	47.99	19.76	100.00
25-29	12.27	70.49	17.24	100.00	44.97	51.65	3.39	100.00
30-34	15.38	80.93	3.69	100.00	54.27	45.73	0.00	100.00
35-39	22.44	76.35	1.21	100.00	48.99	49.94	1.08	100.00
40-44	24.80	75.20	0.00	100.00	69.81	30.19	0.00	100.00
45-49	29.08	70.92	0.00	100.00	76.30	23.70	0.00	100.00
50-54	43.99	56.01	0.00	100.00	89.04	10.96	0.00	100.00
55-59	50.98	49.02	0.00	100.00	96.18	3.82	0.00	100.00
60 and +	55.89	44.11	0.00	100.00	98.18	1.82	0.00	100.00
URBAN	20.18	41.32	38.50	100.00	43.93	25.00	31.07	100.00

Table 5.7: Educational Status of Population 6 Years and Older by Gender, Rural Nepal

(Percent)

Age Group (Years)	Males				Females			
	Never attended school	Attended school in the past	Currently in school	Total	Never attended school	Attended school in the past	Currently in school	Total
6-9	28.89	0.51	70.61	100.00	51.75	0.34	47.91	100.00
10-14	17.35	5.71	76.93	100.00	40.44	5.56	54.00	100.00
15-19	21.67	30.00	48.33	100.00	50.58	21.66	27.77	100.00
20-24	26.33	59.94	13.74	100.00	70.70	24.14	5.15	100.00
25-29	40.06	55.56	4.38	100.00	82.21	16.48	1.32	100.00
30-34	49.64	49.88	0.49	100.00	91.57	8.43	0.00	100.00
35-39	56.96	43.04	0.00	100.00	92.10	7.90	0.00	100.00
40-44	58.49	41.51	0.00	100.00	97.71	2.29	0.00	100.00
45-49	68.46	31.19	0.35	100.00	97.75	2.25	0.00	100.00
50-54	78.12	21.88	0.00	100.00	99.16	0.84	0.00	100.00
55-59	84.06	15.94	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
60 and +	90.48	9.52	0.00	100.00	99.50	0.50	0.00	100.00
RURAL	42.80	26.15	31.06	100.00	72.23	8.91	18.86	100.00

Table 5.8: Educational Status of Population 6 Years and Older by Gender, Nepal
(Percent)

Age Group (Years)	Males				Females			
	Never Attended School	Attended School In The Past	Currently In School	Total	Never Attended School	Attended School In The Past	Currently In School	Total
6-9	28.39	0.56	71.05	100.00	49.85	0.33	49.82	100.00
10-14	16.81	5.67	77.52	100.00	38.82	5.60	55.58	100.00
15-19	20.58	29.27	50.15	100.00	48.24	21.50	30.26	100.00
20-24	24.67	59.11	16.22	100.00	67.51	26.13	6.37	100.00
25-29	37.37	57.00	5.63	100.00	79.53	19.00	1.47	100.00
30-34	46.94	52.32	0.74	100.00	88.67	11.33	0.00	100.00
35-39	54.08	45.82	0.10	100.00	88.90	11.02	0.08	100.00
40-44	56.23	43.77	0.00	100.00	95.99	4.01	0.00	100.00
45-49	65.64	34.04	0.32	100.00	96.38	3.62	0.00	100.00
50-54	75.94	24.06	0.00	100.00	98.48	1.52	0.00	100.00
55-59	81.59	18.41	0.00	100.00	99.78	0.22	0.00	100.00
60 and +	88.13	11.87	0.00	100.00	99.41	0.59	0.00	100.00
NEPAL	41.07	27.31	31.62	100.00	70.29	10.01	19.70	100.00

Table 5.9: Primary Reason for Not Attending School for Population 6-24 Years That Has Never Attended School, By Gender and Development Region

(Percent)

DEVELOPMENT REGION	Who Have Never Attended School	Primary Reason for Not Attending School							
		School Not Present	Too Expensive	Too Far	Help At Home, Farm, Family Business	Parents Did Not Want	Not Willing To Attend	Other Reasons	Total
MALES									
Eastern	23.81	0.51	28.48	4.20	20.92	10.61	8.56	26.72	100.00
Central	22.87	3.60	42.19	3.21	10.71	13.69	13.93	12.68	100.00
Western	13.44	0.00	9.35	4.87	24.53	18.61	29.53	13.11	100.00
Mid-West	26.20	4.62	3.25	3.20	31.85	20.16	25.69	11.23	100.00
Far-West	29.05	1.50	12.85	3.94	16.31	32.05	18.76	14.59	100.00
TOTAL MALES	22.30	2.30	24.99	3.75	18.99	16.81	16.89	16.28	100.00
FEMALES									
Eastern	40.65	1.45	18.10	6.05	18.97	30.16	6.55	18.72	100.00
Central	55.80	1.81	25.90	3.31	17.99	35.28	6.07	9.65	100.00
Western	34.76	1.46	13.06	2.02	20.45	39.29	10.16	13.54	100.00
Mid-West	57.69	1.80	4.50	3.90	29.52	36.03	13.90	10.36	100.00
Far-West	72.78	2.36	15.22	5.05	25.13	37.77	5.45	9.01	100.00
TOTAL FEMALES	49.81	1.77	17.61	3.95	21.40	35.45	7.93	11.88	100.00
BOTH SEX									
Eastern	32.09	1.10	22.02	5.35	19.70	22.78	7.31	21.74	100.00
Central	39.43	2.32	30.59	3.28	15.89	29.05	8.34	10.52	100.00
Western	24.95	1.10	12.14	2.73	21.46	34.16	14.97	13.43	100.00
Mid-West	42.34	2.65	4.12	3.68	30.22	31.24	17.46	10.62	100.00
Far-West	51.66	2.13	14.58	4.75	22.74	36.22	9.07	10.53	100.00
NEPAL	36.34	1.93	19.83	3.89	20.67	29.86	10.62	13.21	100.00

Table 5.9A: Primary Reason for Not Attending School for Population 6-24 Years That Has Never Attended School, By Gender and Consumption Group

(Percent)

CONSUMPTION GROUP	Percentage Who Have Never Attended School	Primary Reason for Not Attending School							
		School Not Present	Too Expensive	Too Far	Help At Home, Farm, Family Business	Parents Did Not Want	Not Willing To Attend	Other Reasons	Total
MALE									
First quintile	41.24	2.80	26.07	5.05	16.15	17.11	19.47	13.35	100.00
Second quintile	30.54	1.03	23.34	2.37	19.59	23.67	15.64	14.36	100.00
Third quintile	23.11	2.81	26.57	2.52	18.47	11.18	16.82	21.63	100.00
Fourth quintile	11.69	3.49	25.11	5.42	19.77	12.92	17.00	16.29	100.00
Fifth Quintile	6.51	0.93	20.02	3.04	33.77	11.56	6.79	23.90	100.00
TOTAL MALE	22.30	2.30	24.99	3.75	18.99	16.81	16.89	16.28	100.00
FEMALE									
First quintile	73.95	1.52	21.36	4.88	20.97	31.65	8.99	10.62	100.00
Second quintile	61.67	1.63	20.05	2.52	18.06	38.46	6.73	12.55	100.00
Third quintile	53.69	1.60	13.81	4.07	19.40	37.75	8.46	14.91	100.00
Fourth quintile	36.92	2.31	16.24	3.92	22.51	38.62	6.37	10.04	100.00
Fifth Quintile	20.79	2.60	8.76	4.74	37.34	27.58	9.37	9.60	100.00
TOTAL FEMALES	49.81	1.77	17.61	3.95	21.40	35.45	7.93	11.88	100.00
BOTH SEX									
First quintile	58.08	1.96	22.98	4.94	19.31	26.64	12.60	11.56	100.00
Second quintile	46.99	1.45	21.06	2.47	18.53	33.93	9.46	13.10	100.00
Third quintile	38.88	1.95	17.48	3.62	19.13	30.10	10.87	16.85	100.00
Fourth quintile	24.54	2.58	18.31	4.27	21.87	32.62	8.85	11.50	100.00
Fifth Quintile	13.42	2.19	11.58	4.32	36.45	23.57	8.73	13.17	100.00
NEPAL	36.34	1.93	19.83	3.89	20.67	29.86	10.62	13.21	100.00

Table 5.10: Primary Reason for Not Attending School for Population 6-24 Years That Has Never Attended School, By Gender and Ecological Belt

(Percentage)

	Who Have Never Attended School	Primary Reason for Not Attending School							Total
		School Not Present	Too Expensive	Too Far	Help At Home, Farm, Family Business	Parents Did Not Want	Not Willing To Attend	Other Reasons	
ECOLOGICAL BELT MALES									
Mountain	31.13	7.00	8.37	6.05	35.87	18.85	12.58	11.28	100.00
Hill	15.16	2.98	13.28	7.13	29.72	20.31	15.46	11.11	100.00
Terai	27.20	1.15	33.58	1.69	10.82	14.76	18.33	19.67	100.00
TOTAL MALES	22.30	2.30	24.99	3.75	18.99	16.81	16.89	16.28	100.00
FEMALES									
Mountain	66.98	3.41	9.00	8.78	34.83	28.41	7.41	8.16	100.00
Hill	39.52	2.59	13.05	6.28	34.52	28.08	8.89	6.59	100.00
Terai	56.87	0.92	22.24	1.50	10.20	41.65	7.40	16.09	100.00
TOTAL FEMALES	49.81	1.77	17.61	3.95	21.40	35.45	7.93	11.88	100.00
BOTH SEXES									
Mountain	49.45	4.52	8.81	7.94	35.15	25.46	9.00	9.12	100.00
Hill	27.87	2.69	13.11	6.50	33.27	26.06	10.60	7.76	100.00
Terai	42.04	0.99	25.91	1.56	10.40	32.96	10.93	17.25	100.00
NEPAL	36.34	1.93	19.83	3.89	20.67	29.86	10.62	13.21	100.00

Table 5.11: Primary Reason for Not Attending School for Population 6-24 Years That Has Never Attended School, By Gender and Urban/Rural Residence (Percent)

	Who Never Attended School	Primary Reason for Not Attending School							
		School Not Present	Too Expensive	Too Far	Help At Home, Farm, Family Businesses	Parents Did Not Want	Not Willing To Attend	Other Reasons	Total
MALES									
URBAN	12.05	1.38	38.48	0.56	12.85	3.56	10.47	32.68	100.00
Kathmandu Valley	3.80	11.71	27.44	4.77	25.76	16.90	9.62	3.79	100.00
Other urban	16.97	0.00	39.96	0.00	11.13	1.78	10.59	36.55	100.00
RURAL	23.15	2.34	24.41	3.88	19.25	17.38	17.16	15.58	100.00
Eastern Hill/Mountain	16.15	5.45	16.77	9.22	25.17	16.94	13.27	13.17	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	20.88	2.93	7.92	5.31	35.84	22.11	15.91	9.98	100.00
Eastern Terai	31.19	1.07	43.69	1.63	10.90	11.26	11.87	19.57	100.00
Western Terai	21.96	1.55	7.80	2.19	10.96	26.13	35.44	15.93	100.00
TOTAL MALES	22.30	2.30	24.99	3.75	18.99	16.81	16.89	16.28	100.00
FEMALES									
URBAN	20.84	0.39	23.94	2.80	19.68	36.09	3.49	13.61	100.00
Kathmandu Valley	10.18	2.26	20.86	0.00	27.82	42.06	6.99	0.00	100.00
Other urban	26.73	0.00	24.59	3.38	17.97	34.83	2.75	16.47	100.00
RURAL	51.91	1.81	17.43	3.98	21.45	35.43	8.06	11.83	100.00
Eastern Hill/Mountain	43.72	3.71	12.59	9.44	37.91	22.37	7.13	6.85	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	47.29	2.11	11.64	4.93	32.27	32.26	9.72	7.08	100.00
Eastern Terai	59.84	0.57	29.66	1.26	6.22	40.15	5.96	16.18	100.00
Western Terai	57.30	1.58	9.67	1.80	16.15	44.72	10.31	15.76	100.00
TOTAL FEMALES	49.81	1.77	17.61	3.95	21.40	35.45	7.93	11.88	100.00
URBAN	16.28	0.77	29.52	1.94	17.06	23.61	6.17	20.93	100.00
Kathmandu Valley	6.80	5.06	22.82	1.42	27.21	34.59	7.77	1.13	100.00
Other urban	21.74	0.00	30.73	2.03	15.24	21.63	5.88	24.49	100.00
RURAL	37.89	1.97	19.50	3.95	20.79	30.06	10.77	12.95	100.00
Eastern Hill/Mountain	30.22	4.16	13.68	9.39	34.58	20.95	8.74	8.51	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	34.98	2.34	10.61	5.03	33.26	29.44	11.44	7.89	100.00
Eastern Terai	45.34	0.74	34.54	1.39	7.85	30.09	8.02	17.36	100.00
Western Terai	40.17	1.57	9.17	1.90	14.78	39.80	16.97	15.81	100.00
Total	36.34	1.93	19.83	3.89	20.67	29.86	10.62	13.21	100.00

Table 5.12: Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older Who Ever Attended School and Their Mean Years of Schooling Nepal 1995-96

	Male		Female		Total	
	Percentage Who Ever Attended School	Mean Years Of Schooling For Those Who Ever Attended School	Percentage Who Ever Attended School	Mean Years Of Schooling For Those Who Ever Attended School	Percentage Who Ever Attended School	Mean Years Of Schooling For Those Who Ever Attended School
DEVELOPMENT REGION						
Eastern	50.57	7.30	23.48	6.85	36.55	7.15
Central	49.68	7.48	17.67	7.19	33.18	7.40
Western	53.96	6.95	25.01	6.48	37.90	6.78
Mid-West	51.15	6.17	14.23	5.90	31.89	6.11
Far-West	42.62	6.59	6.89	6.85	23.55	6.63
ECOLOGICAL BELT						
Mountain	37.55	6.29	8.23	6.30	21.93	6.29
Hill	56.40	7.27	23.10	6.85	38.42	7.13
Terai	47.07	7.03	17.20	6.70	31.75	6.94
URBAN	77.67	9.27	46.79	8.50	62.23	8.98
Kathmandu Valley	84.93	10.23	58.58	9.17	71.95	9.80
Other urban	72.46	8.46	38.73	7.81	55.42	8.23
RURAL	47.84	6.79	16.94	6.39	31.52	6.68
Eastern Hill/Mountain	49.66	6.87	18.56	6.12	33.35	6.65
Western Hill/Mountain	51.80	6.57	17.57	6.34	32.68	6.50
Eastern Terai	44.49	7.11	15.70	6.82	29.71	7.03
Western Terai	46.09	6.43	15.82	6.17	30.47	6.36
CONSUMPTION GROUPS						
First Quintile	33.08	5.37	6.71	4.47	18.96	5.20
Second Quintile	41.76	6.02	12.30	5.70	26.41	5.94
Third Quintile	43.73	6.46	14.88	5.81	28.57	6.28
Fourth Quintile	56.81	7.00	22.65	6.60	38.59	6.87
Fifth Quintile	69.03	8.61	34.50	7.87	51.17	8.35
NEPAL	50.24	7.10	19.09	6.77	33.85	7.00

Note: The groups who are included in the “ever attended school” are individuals who have attended school in the past and those who are currently attending school

Table 5.13: Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older Who Ever Attended School and Their Mean Years of Schooling by Age Category, Urban Nepal 1995-96

Age Group (Years)	Male		Female		Total	
	Percentage Who Ever Attended School	Mean Years Of Schooling For Those Who Ever Attended School	Percentage Who Ever Attended School	Mean Years Of Schooling For Those Who Ever Attended School	Percentage Who Ever Attended School	Mean Years Of Schooling For Those Who Ever Attended School
15-19	92.25	8.71	80.68	8.69	86.43	8.70
20-24	89.84	9.81	67.76	9.08	78.49	9.48
25-29	87.73	10.08	55.06	8.25	72.25	9.42
30-34	84.62	9.29	45.73	8.24	63.40	8.88
35-39	77.57	9.64	51.02	7.46	64.89	8.83
40-44	75.20	9.57	30.19	9.51	52.19	9.55
45-49	70.91	9.16	23.70	6.85	50.14	8.68
50-54	56.02	9.01	10.97	8.10	30.78	8.83
55 and +	45.54	7.53	2.31	4.90	24.76	7.41
URBAN	77.67	9.27	46.79	8.50	62.23	8.98

Table 5.14: Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older Who Ever Attended School and Their Mean Years of Schooling by Age Category, Rural 1995-96

Age Group (years)	Male		Female		Total	
	Percentage who ever attended school	Mean years of schooling for those who ever attended school	Percentage who ever attended school	Mean years of schooling for those who ever attended school	Percentage who ever attended school	Mean years of schooling for those who ever attended school
15-19	78.33	6.91	49.42	6.36	63.43	6.69
20-24	73.67	7.58	29.30	6.95	48.35	7.36
25-29	59.94	7.31	17.79	6.13	36.55	6.99
30-34	50.36	6.27	8.43	6.37	27.32	6.29
35-39	43.04	6.28	7.90	4.97	25.19	6.07
40-44	41.51	6.12	2.29	5.22	20.60	6.07
45-49	31.54	6.11	2.25	5.18	17.75	6.05
49-54	21.88	5.49	0.84	7.20	10.32	5.57
55 and +	11.27	5.70	0.37	4.00	5.84	5.64
RURAL	47.84	6.79	16.94	6.39	31.52	6.68

Table 5.15: Percentage of Population 15 Years and Older Who Ever Attended School and Their Mean Years of Schooling by Age Category, Nepal 1995-96

Age Group (years)	Male		Female		Total	
	Percentage who ever attended school	Mean years of schooling for those who ever attended school	Percentage who ever attended school	Mean years of schooling for those who ever attended school	Percentage who ever attended school	Mean years of schooling for those who ever attended school
15-19	79.42	7.07	51.76	6.63	65.18	6.89
20-24	75.33	7.85	32.50	7.32	51.11	7.66
25-29	62.63	7.68	20.47	6.55	39.52	7.36
30-34	53.07	6.65	11.33	6.96	30.15	6.71
35-39	45.92	6.75	11.11	5.83	28.32	6.57
40-44	43.78	6.52	4.02	7.22	22.64	6.59
45-50	34.36	6.56	3.62	5.88	19.96	6.50
50-54	24.06	6.03	1.52	7.63	11.66	6.14
55 and +	13.67	6.13	0.49	4.27	7.12	6.07
NEPAL	50.24	7.10	19.09	6.77	33.85	7.00

Table 5.16: Gross Enrollment Rates By Level of Schooling and Gender, Nepal 1995-96

(Percent)

	Primary Schools			Lower Secondary Schools			Secondary School		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION									
Eastern	99	88	94	52	39	45	25	13	19
Central	94	56	75	47	24	37	17	8	13
Western	110	98	104	49	40	44	22	2	10
Mid-West	96	63	80	40	30	35	2	2	2
Far-West	103	49	75	34	14	26	4	0	2
ECOLOGICAL BELT									
Mountains	93	51	71	39	18	28	4	0	2
Hills	115	95	105	50	35	43	20	9	14
Terai	89	56	73	44	30	38	15	4	10
URBAN	103	100	101	67	72	69	29	21	25
Kathmandu Valley	113	110	111	78	89	83	46	39	42
Other Urban	98	96	97	61	62	61	18	8	14
RURAL	100	70	85	45	29	37	15	5	10
Eastern Hill/Mountain	115	92	104	49	27	38	16	10	12
Western Hill/Mountain	109	84	96	43	31	37	15	2	7
Eastern Terai	82	47	64	46	27	37	19	8	14
Western Terai	99	63	81	40	31	36	6	0	3
NEPAL	100	72	86	46	31	39	16	6	11

Definition of Gross Enrollment Rates

Gross Primary enrollment rate = $\frac{\text{Number of children attending primary school}}{\text{Number of children aged 6 - 10 years}} \times 100$

Gross Lower secondary enrollment rate = $\frac{\text{Number of children attending lower secondary school}}{\text{Number of children aged 11 - 13 years}} \times 100$

Gross Secondary enrollment rate = $\frac{\text{Number of children attending secondary school}}{\text{Number of children aged 14 - 15 years}} \times 100$

Table 5.17: Net Enrollment Rates By Level of Schooling and Gender, Nepal 1995-96

(Percent)

	Primary Schools			Lower Secondary Schools			Secondary School		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION									
Eastern	66	51	59	31	20	26	21	13	17
Central	63	39	51	23	12	18	13	8	10
Western	78	61	70	24	15	19	17	2	8
Mid-West	63	41	52	18	17	18	2	2	2
Far-West	59	35	47	14	1	9	0	0	0
ECOLOGICAL BELT									
Mountain	58	36	47	24	9	17	4	0	2
Hill	73	57	65	26	16	21	13	9	11
Terai	62	40	51	21	13	18	14	4	9
URBAN									
Kathmandu Valley	69	74	71	37	36	37	26	19	23
Other Urban	77	72	75	46	40	43	38	36	37
Other Urban	65	74	70	33	34	33	18	7	13
RURAL									
Eastern Hill/Mountain	66	45	56	22	13	18	12	5	8
Western Hill/Mountain	71	55	63	25	11	18	9	10	9
Eastern Terai	70	50	60	22	16	19	10	2	5
Western Terai	59	31	45	24	16	20	18	8	13
Western Terai	68	47	58	15	5	11	6	0	3
NEPAL	67	46	57	23	14	19	13	6	9

Definition of net enrollment rates:

Net primary enrollment rate = $\frac{\text{Number of children 6-10 years attending primary school}}{\text{Number of children aged 6 - 10 years}} \times 100$

Net lower secondary enroll. rate = $\frac{\text{Number of children 11-13 years attending lower secondary school}}{\text{Number of children aged 10 - 13 years}} \times 100$

Net secondary enrollment rate = $\frac{\text{Number of children 14-15 years attending secondary school}}{\text{Number of children aged 14 - 15 years}} \times 100$

Table 5.18: Type of School Attended by Individuals Currently in School, Nepal 1995-96

(Percent)

	Type of School				Total
	Public	Private English Medium	Private Community/Proposed School	Other Schools ¹	
DEVELOPMENT REGION					
Eastern	94.50	4.87	0.43	0.20	100.00
Central	84.18	13.13	1.19	1.49	100.00
Western	89.51	4.74	1.39	4.37	100.00
Mid-West	92.55	4.40	1.28	1.77	100.00
Far-West	91.95	6.56	0.66	0.83	100.00
ECOLOGICAL BELT					
Mountain	98.82	0.48	0.50	0.20	100.00
Hill	90.68	8.19	0.58	0.55	100.00
Terai	87.23	7.54	1.61	3.63	100.00
URBAN					
Kathmandu Valley	66.72	31.23	0.36	1.68	100.00
Other Urban	57.76	41.72	0.24	0.28	100.00
RURAL					
Other Urban	73.30	23.54	0.45	2.71	100.00
Eastern	92.17	4.87	1.09	1.88	100.00
Hill/Mountain	93.22	5.95	0.40	0.43	100.00
Western	96.09	2.54	0.80	0.57	100.00
Hill/Mountain					
Eastern Terai	90.56	6.38	1.56	1.49	100.00
Western Terai	86.33	4.87	1.94	6.87	100.00
CONSUMPTION GROUP					
First Quintile	92.17	4.87	1.09	1.88	100.00
Second Quintile	93.22	5.95	0.40	0.43	100.00
Third Quintile	96.09	2.54	0.80	0.57	100.00
Fourth Quintile	90.56	6.38	1.56	1.49	100.00
Fifth Quintile	86.33	4.87	1.94	6.87	100.00
NEPAL					
	89.67	7.45	1.02	1.86	100.00

¹ Technical Schools are combined into this category.

Section VI

HEALTH

6.1 Introduction

This section reports survey results on chronic and acute illness and on immunization. Chronic illness is defined as an illness suffered for a long time (heart disease, cancer, arthritis, diabetes, leprosy, asthma and so on). Disability to do any kind of work caused by spine fracture or leg fracture is also considered chronic illness. It seems more severe among the aging population. Chronic illnesses are partly the outcome of the overall health environment existing in the communities where individuals live.

The incidence of chronic illnesses is slightly larger in the female population compared to the male population. Table 6.1 shows that about 7 percent of the female population is suffering from chronic illnesses as compared to 6 percent of the male population. The Mountain ecological belt has quite a higher percentage of population (9 %) suffering from chronic illnesses whereas such percentage lowers down to 5 percent in the Terai. The incidence is also slightly higher in rural areas. The incidence of chronic illness increases with the level of consumption. The proportion of females reporting chronic illness is higher than that of males in all the consumption groups.

6.2 Acute Illness:

The incidence of acute illness over the past 30 days observed in the survey is 9 percent for Nepal as a whole, which appears low. Table 6.2 shows the distribution of by illness for those who reported episodes of acute illness. Of those who were sick, 17 per cent overall had diarrhoea, with a higher incidence in the Far-West (27 per cent), other urban areas (24 per cent) and the Western Hills/Mountains (24 per cent); 44 per cent had fever, 5 per cent respiratory ailments (higher in the Mountains and in Other Urban), 4 per cent suffered injuries, and 30 per cent skin problems and other diseases. Even by different consumption groups fever remains the illness reported more frequently, and the incidence of fever decreases by only small margins in the higher consumption groups.

Table 6.3 shows who was consulted first for the reported episode of illness 34 per cent did not consult anyone (with higher percentages for areas with less access to health care), 6 per cent consulted a traditional practitioner, with higher percentages in the Mountains (11 per cent) and the East Development Region (15 per cent). All the others consulted a doctor (35 per cent) or paramedic (25 per cent).

6.3 Immunization:

Immunization is a way to protect children aged five years and under from some fatal or nonfatal illnesses, such as tetanus, TB, polio, whooping cough, diphtheria and measles.

Those children who have got the full doses of B.C.G., D.P.T., Polio and Measles are considered fully immunized. The total of such doses is 8 immunizations. Those who have got between one and seven doses are considered partially immunized. The remaining children who have not got any of the doses or whose mothers did not have any idea about the immunizations received are considered as not immunized.

Table 6.4 shows that the fully immunized children are only 36 percent of the total; the percentage of female children is smaller (34%) than that of male (38%) children. The percentage of children fully immunized is much higher in urban areas (58%) than in rural areas (35%), higher in the eastern and central region than in the western part of the country. The hills have higher immunization rates than in Terai; the rate is particularly low in the mountains. Everywhere, immunization rates are lower for girls than for boys. Among those who have not immunized, 43 percent have received at least some doses while 21 percent have not received any dose. The percentage of children fully immunized is higher in the higher quintiles (for both boys and girls), and the percentage of partly or not immunized is lower.

Table 6.1: Percentage of Population Reporting Chronic Illness by Gender

	Male	Female	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION			
Eastern	5.21	7.78	6.49
Central	5.88	6.92	6.41
Western	5.31	6.31	5.84
Mid-West	7.74	7.10	7.41
Far-West	6.26	6.81	6.53
ECOLOGICAL BELT			
Mountain	7.97	9.25	8.63
Hill	6.98	8.08	7.55
Terai	4.66	5.63	5.15
URBAN			
Kathmandu Valley	3.67	5.36	4.49
Other Urban	5.80	5.96	5.88
RURAL			
Eastern Hill/Mountain	6.94	9.20	8.10
Western Hill/Mountain	7.71	7.78	7.75
Eastern Terai	4.77	6.00	5.38
Western Terai	4.32	4.96	4.64
CONSUMPTION GROUPS			
First Quintile	4.67	5.08	4.88
Second Quintile	5.63	6.93	6.31
Third Quintile	6.04	6.26	6.15
Fourth Quintile	5.97	7.64	6.83
Fifth Quintile	7.13	9.06	8.11
AGE GROUP			
0 - 5 years	0.48	0.76	0.62
6 - 14 years	1.11	1.00	1.06
15 - 44 years	5.11	6.68	5.95
45 - 59 years	16.80	21.89	19.38
60 years and above	25.87	23.79	24.83
NEPAL	5.89	6.99	6.45

Table 6.2: Distribution Of Type Of Illness By Gender And Regions

	(Percent)					
	Diarrhoea	Fever	Respire- tory	Injury	Skin & others	Total
Sex						
Male	16.55	45.46	4.71	5.99	27.29	100.00
Female	17.43	42.05	5.61	2.93	31.97	100.00
Development Region						
Eastern	16.81	32.59	5.13	4.16	41.30	100.00
Central	14.86	50.04	6.31	3.17	25.62	100.00
Western	16.23	41.51	5.16	6.63	30.46	100.00
Mid-west	18.56	48.97	4.97	3.37	24.14	100.00
Far-west	27.48	39.22	0.70	4.31	28.29	100.00
Ecological Belt						
Mountain	22.87	35.78	7.04	3.69	30.63	100.00
Hill	19.48	43.57	4.05	6.12	26.78	100.00
Terai	14.28	44.90	5.80	3.12	31.89	100.00
Urban						
Kathmandu	9.85	28.76	4.93	2.13	54.34	100.00
Other Urban	24.07	41.94	7.69	3.02	23.27	100.00
Rural						
Eastern Hills/Mountain	14.76	45.76	4.94	3.53	31.01	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	23.76	40.99	4.20	7.37	23.68	100.00
Eastern Terai	15.66	43.54	6.14	3.51	31.15	100.00
Western Terai	10.18	47.67	4.90	2.50	34.76	100.00
CONSUMPTION GROUPS						
First Quintile	18.55	46.36	5.13	6.04	23.93	100.00
Second Quintile	18.23	46.39	5.00	2.77	27.61	100.00
Third Quintile	15.36	44.78	4.18	3.78	31.90	100.00
Fourth Quintile	18.62	43.01	4.40	4.59	29.37	100.00
Fifth Quintile	15.32	39.24	6.92	4.91	33.62	100.00
Total	17.00	43.71	5.18	4.41	29.70	100.00

Table 6.3: Distribution Of First Consultation To Health Practitioner By Gender And Regions

	Health practitioner				Total
	No one consulted	Doctor	Paramedical	Traditional	
(Percent)					
Sex					
Male	33.20	35.61	26.72	4.47	100.00
Female	35.55	33.99	23.47	6.98	100.00
Development Region					
Eastern	32.57	30.86	21.87	14.70	100.00
Central	33.26	42.02	20.60	4.12	100.00
Western	27.23	35.97	33.34	3.46	100.00
Mid-west	50.22	21.12	24.20	4.47	100.00
Far-west	38.94	34.89	23.09	3.09	100.00
Ecological Belt					
Mountain	44.49	24.70	20.25	10.57	100.00
Hill	39.61	30.24	24.29	5.86	100.00
Terai	28.67	40.03	26.32	4.98	100.00
Urban	23.65	66.15	7.48	2.72	100.00
Kathmandu	19.12	67.30	11.13	2.45	100.00
Other Urban	25.43	65.70	6.04	2.83	100.00
Rural	35.01	32.99	26.06	5.94	100.00
Eastern Hills/Mountain	44.20	27.61	15.81	12.38	100.00
Western Hills/Mountain	39.75	27.39	29.43	3.44	100.00
Eastern Terai	27.33	40.35	26.49	5.82	100.00
Western Terai	31.07	35.32	29.49	4.12	100.00
CONSUMPTION GROUPS					
First Quintile	50.43	21.44	23.62	4.50	100.00
Second Quintile	38.46	29.94	25.40	6.20	100.00
Third Quintile	32.83	35.01	25.72	6.44	100.00
Fourth Quintile	29.61	38.69	25.58	6.12	100.00
Fifth Quintile	25.45	44.56	24.62	5.37	100.00
Total	34.38	34.83	25.03	5.76	100.00

Table 6.4: Immunization Status of Children Aged Five years and Under

(Percent)

	Not Immunized			Partially Immunized			Fully Immunized		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION									
Eastern	14.13	22.98	18.40	44.54	43.67	44.12	41.32	33.35	37.48
Central	15.93	17.38	16.66	40.30	42.39	41.35	43.77	40.23	41.98
Western	16.46	22.68	19.46	49.52	44.98	47.33	34.03	32.34	33.21
Mid-West	22.01	26.62	24.43	42.88	42.68	42.78	35.11	30.70	32.80
Far-West	39.09	38.32	38.75	37.69	36.54	37.18	23.22	25.13	24.06
ECOLOGICAL BELT									
Mountain	43.71	35.77	39.91	31.44	39.39	35.24	24.85	24.84	24.84
Hill	16.63	19.90	18.26	41.22	42.06	41.64	42.15	38.04	40.10
Terai	17.46	23.60	20.46	46.46	43.55	45.04	36.07	32.86	34.50
URBAN									
Kathmandu Valley	7.77	17.21	12.74	33.47	25.04	29.03	58.76	57.74	58.22
Other Urban	0.00	4.23	2.13	13.57	12.93	13.25	86.43	82.84	84.62
RURAL									
Eastern Hill/Mountain	19.97	23.38	21.64	43.57	43.71	43.64	36.46	32.91	34.72
Western Hill/Mountain	18.50	18.44	18.47	36.70	42.13	39.46	44.80	39.43	42.07
Eastern Terai	25.05	27.18	26.08	43.40	43.02	43.21	31.55	29.81	30.70
Western Terai	14.17	20.64	17.29	45.96	46.30	46.13	39.87	33.06	36.58
Western Terai	23.93	28.88	26.33	48.12	42.56	45.43	27.95	28.56	28.25
CONSUMPTION GROUPS									
First Quintile	28.15	31.48	29.69	48.81	47.74	48.32	23.03	20.78	21.99
Second Quintile	18.89	24.12	21.64	47.92	45.09	46.43	33.19	30.79	31.92
Third Quintile	15.79	25.43	20.46	44.44	40.85	42.70	39.77	33.72	36.84
Fourth Quintile	18.41	17.82	18.12	36.01	44.81	40.29	45.59	37.37	41.59
Fifth Quintile	9.35	10.21	9.79	31.44	29.32	30.37	59.21	60.47	59.85
NEPAL	19.33	23.01	21.14	43.05	42.59	42.82	37.63	34.40	36.04

Section VII

FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING

7.1 Mean Number of Children Ever Born

In order to assess the fertility behavior of women, one of the indicators used here is the mean number of children ever born per woman. This is calculated as the ratio of the total number of children ever born to the number of total women of child-bearing age (15-49). As depicted in Table 7.1, the mean number of children ever born per woman for overall Nepal is estimated at 2.61. The preliminary findings from the Health Survey produced an estimate of 2.85 as the mean number of Children Ever Born (CEB) for the country (FHD/MOH, 1996). Earlier, census figures revealed an estimate of 2.71 as the mean no of CEB (CBS, 1995). So the NLSS results are broadly in line with those of other surveys. Regionally the CEB is highest in the Mid-Western giving 2.73 and lowest in the Eastern showing 2.39 children per woman. Belt-wise, the Terai has a highest rate of 2.79, whereas the lowest rate prevails in the Mountains with 2.42 children per woman. More striking differentials in the mean number of children ever born (CEB) by rural/urban residence are observed between Kathmandu valley (urban) showing 1.65 and other urban areas showing 2.41 kids per woman, which is not very far from the overall rural mean of 2.66 kids per woman. Among rural areas, the Eastern Terai attains the highest mean number of CEB - 2.83.

If we look by age it is quite interesting to note that almost all women give birth to 3 children before completing their twenties. In other words, before completing their 30th birthday all women exceed more than half of their expected life time fertility. However, a slight departure in this pattern is observed in urban areas and more specifically in the Kathmandu valley.

The distribution of the mean number of CEB per woman by consumption quintile clearly shows that the fertility of women is lower in upper quintiles and higher in lower quintiles. This is true for all ages except in the lowest age group (15-19).

Table 7.1: Mean Number of Children Ever Born Per Woman By Age Group

	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION								
Eastern	0.10	1.12	2.24	3.51	4.30	4.95	4.74	2.39
Central	0.25	1.33	2.82	3.61	4.25	4.87	5.08	2.71
Western	0.13	1.28	2.87	3.71	4.49	5.39	5.60	2.72
Mid-West	0.19	1.41	2.88	3.94	4.51	5.59	6.04	2.73
Far-West	0.27	1.11	2.72	3.50	3.91	4.12	4.99	2.40
ECOLOGICAL BELT								
Mountain	0.14	1.13	2.47	3.73	3.77	4.14	4.84	2.42
Hill	0.12	1.14	2.57	3.54	4.16	4.85	5.23	2.46
Terai	0.26	1.39	2.85	3.70	4.54	5.29	5.38	2.79
URBAN								
Kathmandu Valley	0.09	0.73	1.60	2.45	3.08	3.58	3.21	1.65
Other Urban	0.17	1.37	2.83	3.37	4.29	3.89	5.04	2.41
RURAL								
Eastern Hill/Mountain	0.11	1.12	2.55	3.68	4.02	4.53	4.97	2.41
Western Hill/Mountain	0.14	1.23	2.70	3.62	4.27	5.09	5.51	2.61
Eastern Terai	0.27	1.38	2.72	3.64	4.53	5.31	5.14	2.83
Western Terai	0.25	1.38	3.03	3.88	4.61	5.48	5.77	2.76
CONSUMPTION GROUPS								
First Quintile	0.15	1.61	3.17	4.27	5.21	5.45	6.28	3.12
Second Quintile	0.24	1.30	2.89	3.95	4.27	6.04	5.49	2.88
Third Quintile	0.25	1.42	2.92	3.81	4.80	4.95	5.34	2.75
Fourth Quintile	0.18	1.20	2.39	3.40	4.16	4.77	4.58	2.36
Fifth Quintile	0.11	0.92	2.16	2.71	3.32	3.95	4.73	2.07
NEPAL	0.18	1.26	2.70	3.63	4.31	5.00	5.27	2.61

7.2 Total Fertility Rate and Age Specific Fertility Rate

Regarding the Total Fertility Rate the present survey gives a TFR of 5.1 for the overall country. This figure could be compared with the 1991 Population Census figures producing a TFR of 5.6 and an estimate of TFR of 5.0 for the year 1996 (CBS, 1995/1996). A TFR of 4.6 is also directly obtained from the NFHS, 1996 (FHD/MOH, 1996), whereas the NLSS gives a direct estimate of TFR at 4.4. This entails a TFR of approximately 5.6 if indirect techniques had been employed for the NFHS survey. So in order to arrive at a unique measure of fertility, more in-depth analysis is required from different sources. This should be the future strategy for fertility analysis. Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) and the Total Fertility Rates (TFR) given by different methods for the survey are presented in the table given below.

Table 7.2: Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) and Total Fertility Rates (TFR)

Age Group	ASFR (P/F Ratio Method)	ASFR (Arriaga Method)
15 - 19	0.105	0.105
20 - 24	0.301	0.305
25 - 29	0.230	0.234
30 - 34	0.195	0.198
35 - 39	0.115	0.116
40 - 44	0.059	0.060
45 - 49	0.014	0.014
TFR	5.11	5.175

The NLSS data yield almost identical estimates of level and age pattern of fertility with the different techniques employed.

7.3 Family planning awareness and usage

Family planning awareness is one of the leading variables for regulating and controlling human fertility. The Nepal Living Standards Survey yields some insights on the awareness and usage of family planning methods. According to the survey, awareness is higher in urban areas (82 per cent) than in rural areas (58 per cent). On average, 60 percent of all men and women who are currently married know of at least one family planning method. Regionally, Eastern and Central region shows the highest rate (66 per cent) of awareness, whereas the Mid-western shows the lowest (46 per cent). Likewise, the Mountain belt and Western Rural Terai exhibit slightly lower awareness at 45 per cent and 40 per cent respectively. Gender-wise, awareness is higher for males (65 per cent) than for females (55 per cent), which is as expected (see Table 7.3).

In totality, those who ever used a family planning methods are 20 per cent and those currently using FP methods are less than 15 per cent of all currently married men and women aged 15-49 (Table 7.3). These figures are lower than the preliminary findings from NFHS revealing 37 per cent of ever use and 29 per cent of current use of contraceptives in Nepal (FHD/MOH, 1996). This could be due to the fact that in NFHS survey only ever married women aged 15-49 were interviewed. Earlier the Nepal Fertility, Family Planning and Health Survey (NFHS, 1991) produced an estimate of current use of family planning methods as 21.8 per cent for the same group of women (FP/MCH, 1993).

Again, awareness and use of family planning methods are observed to be positively correlated with the consumption quintiles. People in the upper quintiles have more knowledge of family planning than those in the lower quintiles, which is as expected.

Regarding the methods, among all regions permanent methods are used more frequently than temporary methods. Out of those who are currently using FP methods 59 per cent of all married men and women at the age of 15-49 use permanent methods of family planning. Other temporary FP methods, such as pills, IUD and injections are adopted by 27 per cent, while condoms are used by 12 per cent of the people surveyed. (See Table 7.4).

If we look into the current use of family planning methods by type over different quintiles the pattern does not give much departure from the overall pattern. However, the combination of methods changes slightly over different quintiles. Among the poor, temporary methods other than condom are used more frequently than on average.

There are many people in the society who are not using any kind of FP methods at all (see Table 7.5). The main reason revealed by the survey is the desire to have more children. The fear of side effects is also one of the prominent reasons for not using any FP method. This is the same for all the places regionally and by rural/urban residence.

The reason for not using family planning methods for fear of bad side effects is higher for the poor in the lower quintiles, whereas the proportion giving as main reason for not adopting family planning the desire to have more children is highest for the lowest quintile, decreases up to the third quintile and then increases again. However, the variations are not very substantial.

Table 7.3: Awareness and Use of Family Planning Methods

	Know Method	Any Ever Used	(Percent) Currently Using
DEVELOPMENT REGION			
Eastern	65.53	22.54	14.48
Central	65.51	24.23	17.53
Western	54.08	18.00	14.26
Mid-West	46.37	16.38	12.36
Far-West	53.69	11.62	9.48
ECOLOGICAL BELT			
Mountain	45.21	8.84	7.14
Hill	61.66	24.18	17.12
Terai	60.20	19.14	14.08
URBAN			
Kathmandu Valley	97.14	55.25	31.31
Other Urban	72.85	29.16	21.61
RURAL			
Eastern Hill/Mountain	51.94	21.72	15.32
Western Hill/Mountain	60.03	17.38	13.51
Eastern Terai	71.00	21.66	15.43
Western Terai	39.73	13.25	10.57
GENDER			
Male	65.17	19.89	11.61
Female	55.29	20.78	17.29
CONSUMPTION GROUPS			
First Quintile	47.22	10.90	8.33
Second Quintile	47.67	13.83	10.31
Third Quintile	58.21	20.60	14.96
Fourth Quintile	65.15	21.72	16.38
Fifth Quintile	79.50	34.28	23.53
NEPAL	59.66	20.39	14.78

Table 7.4: Distribution of Currently Married Men and Women Aged 15 - 49
Currently Using Family Planning Methods by Type

	(Percent)				
	Condom	Other Temporary	Permanent	Traditional	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION					
Eastern	14.20	21.27	61.72	2.81	100.00
Central	9.89	28.46	59.58	2.07	100.00
Western	12.06	27.31	58.02	2.61	100.00
Mid-West	7.92	30.72	59.85	1.52	100.00
Far-West	26.40	25.06	40.23	8.30	100.00
ECOLOGICAL BELT					
Mountain	16.47	27.03	50.30	6.20	100.00
Hill	9.54	31.66	56.46	2.35	100.00
Terai	14.09	22.14	61.05	2.71	100.00
URBAN					
Kathmandu Valley	4.03	49.38	44.17	2.43	100.00
Other Urban	26.41	29.88	41.30	2.41	100.00
RURAL					
Eastern Hill/Mountain	9.97	36.42	52.00	1.61	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	10.80	22.37	63.22	3.61	100.00
Eastern Terai	12.41	14.63	70.17	2.79	100.00
Western Terai	13.31	36.87	47.02	2.81	100.00
GENDER					
Male	26.30	16.25	54.11	3.35	100.00
Female	4.50	32.33	60.86	2.31	100.00
CONSUMPTION GROUPS					
First Quintile	10.54	36.01	49.72	3.72	100.00
Second Quintile	12.58	17.13	68.09	2.20	100.00
Third Quintile	13.58	24.94	56.50	4.98	100.00
Fourth Quintile	14.29	28.06	56.18	1.47	100.00
Fifth Quintile	9.85	28.28	60.06	1.81	100.00
NEPAL	12.06	26.75	58.52	2.67	100.00

Table 7.5: Reasons for Not Using the Family Planning Method

	(Percent)										
	Not Available	Too Expensive	Spouse Away	Want Child	More	Religious Reason	Bad Effect	Side	Spouse Using	Other	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION											
Eastern	0.55	1.19	2.60	30.24		5.22	19.89		28.51	11.80	100.00
Central	1.54	0.49	4.74	40.54		2.83	11.74		26.95	11.18	100.00
Western	0.28	1.31	11.53	35.92		7.65	22.44		18.72	2.14	100.00
Mid-West	1.19	1.46	6.10	53.27		1.86	11.25		22.04	2.83	100.00
Far-West	6.66	5.96	1.66	44.39		9.93	22.52		8.88	0.00	100.00
ECOLOGICAL BELT											
Mountain	3.74	1.64	1.21	48.77		5.86	23.02		14.49	1.26	100.00
Hill	1.44	0.35	6.76	41.11		2.63	19.16		24.80	3.74	100.00
Terai	1.36	2.22	4.61	35.90		6.41	13.97		23.86	11.67	100.00
URBAN											
Kathmandu Valley	0.00	0.00	5.07	32.23		0.77	6.81		47.63	7.49	100.00
Other Urban	3.35	0.28	1.10	26.74		9.05	26.12		26.40	6.96	100.00
RURAL											
Eastern Hill/Mountain	2.34	0.69	3.48	36.58		1.71	19.14		31.21	4.86	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	1.71	0.47	7.98	48.31		4.41	21.59		13.82	1.70	100.00
Eastern Terai	0.68	0.91	4.35	38.01		4.29	13.23		23.47	15.05	100.00
Western Terai	2.64	7.23	6.92	32.24		11.97	13.11		24.24	1.65	100.00
GENDER											
Male	1.73	1.61	2.07	37.71		5.22	15.84		28.14	7.69	100.00
Female	1.33	1.24	8.79	40.04		4.48	17.50		18.61	8.01	100.00
CONSUMPTION GROUPS											
First Quintile	1.83	0.95	4.45	42.02		7.47	19.68		18.53	5.07	100.00
Second Quintile	1.05	2.32	5.04	37.42		7.47	19.37		18.01	9.32	100.00
Third Quintile	2.15	2.57	4.61	35.48		4.68	17.75		22.93	9.83	100.00
Fourth Quintile	0.43	1.57	6.18	40.95		4.35	16.72		21.33	8.47	100.00
Fifth Quintile	2.13	0.13	5.63	38.54		2.03	11.85		33.17	6.53	100.00
NEPAL	1.54	1.43	5.25	38.81		4.87	16.62		23.63	7.84	100.00

ANNEX 1

LIST OF NLSS FIELD STAFFS

Supervisors:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Bimal Aryal | 9. Mohan Belbase |
| 2. Bipin Raj Niraula | 10. Prem Chandra Chaurasia |
| 3. Dev Krishna Balla | 11. Rajendra Prasad Bhusal |
| 4. Ganesh Prasad Acharya | 12. Rajesh Dhital |
| 5. Gopal Giri | 13. Rita Shrestha |
| 6. Guna Nidhi Sharma | 14. Shib Nandan Shah |
| 7. Jaya Sapkota | 15. Tulsi Pokharel |
| 8. Kedar Basnet | |

Interviewers:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Anjani Pokharel | 20. Naresh Prasad Yadev |
| 2. Aruna Pokharel | 21. Narottam Rai |
| 3. Babu Ram Chudali | 22. Nawa Raj Dahal* |
| 4. Bakhat Bahadur Karki | 23. Nawa Raj Khadka |
| 5. Bhakti Ram Gautam | 24. Pashupati Lal Das |
| 6. Chandra Kumar Rai | 25. Prakash Pokharel |
| 7. Chuda Bahadur Khadka | 26. Purna Bahadur K.C. |
| 8. Danda Bahadur Basnet | 27. Pushpa Timilsina |
| 9. Dhana Raj Nepali | 28. Rajendra Baskota |
| 10. Dhruba Raj Acharya | 29. Shanta Chalise |
| 11. Ganga Ram Bhusal | 30. Sharada Shrestha |
| 12. Gautam Banjade | 31. Shekhar Khanal |
| 13. Gopal Regmi | 32. Sushila Thapa |
| 14. Kamalesh Koirala | 33. Sujit Katuwal |
| 15. Leena Manandhar | 34. Sumitra Acharya |
| 16. Minu K.C. | 35. Surya Badana Pandit |
| 17. Mishra Thapa | 36. Yashoda Pandey |
| 18. Mukunda Paudel | 37. Yog Maya Sapkota |
| 19. Nar Bahadur Magar | |

* Supervisor from Kartik 12 to last of Marga, 2052.

Anthropometrists:

1. Anita Wagle
2. Bineeta Shrestha
3. Dina Kumari Pandey
4. Durga Nakarmi
5. Durga Rana
6. Gita Bhandari
7. Goma Banjade
8. Kamala Suwal
9. Laxmi D. Dangol
10. Laxmi Paudel
11. Laxmi Regmi*
12. Meena Manandhar
13. Narayani K. Parajuli
14. Parvati Gautam
15. Pramila Rai
16. Rashmi Madhukarmi
17. Shanti Tuladhar
18. Sharada Lama
19. Yamuna Ghimire

* Supervisor from Kartik 12 to last of Marga, 2052.

Data Entry Operators:

1. Basanta Khanal
2. Buddhi Ram Nepali
3. Gita Devi Sharma
4. Hem Raj Regmi
5. Indra Mani Bhusal
6. Januka Gautam
7. Kapil Prasad Timalsena
8. Madhusudan Shrestha
9. Mahendra Khanal
10. Man B. Kunwar
11. Mohan Khajum Chongbang
12. Pramila Shakya
13. Rachana Shrestha
14. Ram P. Belbase
15. Sanu M. Shrestha
16. Tulasi Gyawali
17. Yamuna Shrestha

Drivers:

1. Arjun Waiva
2. Raj Raaj Shrestha
3. Ram Kumar Bohara
4. Shyam Sundar Shrestha

ANNEX 2

DISSEMINATION OF NLSS DATA TO USERS

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

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

Materials:

1. NLSS Basic Information Document	Approx. 25 pages
2. NLSS Questionnaires	Approx. 150 pages
3. NLSS Data Codebook	Approx. 65 pages
4. Data Diskettes	Approx. 3 diskettes

Fee:

Category	Rate
1. Academics or Students in Nepal	Nrs. 1,000
2. HMG departments, agencies, NGOs, etc.	Nrs. 3,000
3. Other users (INGOs, international agencies, etc.)	Nrs.6,000 (or US \$ 100)

CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

NEPAL LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

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WARD SERIAL NUMBER

HOUSEHOLD

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD _____ ADDRESS _____

VILLAGE / MUNICIPALITY _____ DISTRICT _____

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SURVEY INFORMATION

INTERVIEW		
DATE OF INTERVIEW:		<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
INTERVIEWER _____	CODE:	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
DWELLING FOUND?	YES 1 NO 2 (→SUPERVISOR)	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
RELIGION OF HEAD:	HINDU . . 1 MUSLIM 3 BUDDHIST 2 OTHER 4	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
LANGUAGE USED:	NEPALI . 1 TAMANG 4 MAITHILI 2 NEWARI 5 BHOJPURI 3 OTHER 6	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
ETHNICITY:	USE ETHNICITY CODES PROVIDED AT THE BACK OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
INTERPRETER:	YES 1 NO 2	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
REMARKS: _____		

DATA ENTRY OF QUESTIONNAIRE		
DATE OF 1ST ROUND OF DATA ENTRY:		<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
OPERATOR _____	CODE:	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
REMARKS: _____		

DATE OF REVIEW BY SUPERVISOR:		<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
SUPERVISOR _____	CODE:	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
REMARKS: _____		

SUPERVISOR:	PLEASE FILL IF HOUSEHOLD TO BE REPLACED, OR IF THIS HOUSEHOLD IS A REPLACEMENT HOUSEHOLD:	
THIS HOUSEHOLD REPLACES HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:		<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
THIS HOUSEHOLD WILL BE REPLACED BY HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:		<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
REASON:		<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
DWELLING NOT FOUND 1		
OCCUPANT NOT AT HOME . . . 2		
REFUSAL 3		

DATE CORRECTIONS MADE:		<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
OPERATOR _____	CODE:	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
VERIFICATION BY SUPERVISOR:		
SIGNATURE _____		

SECTION 1. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PART A

HOUSEHOLD ROSTER

	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	What is the sex of ..[NAME]..? MALE ... 1 FEMALE .. 2	What is the relationship of ..[NAME].. to the head of household? HEAD 1 WIFE OR HUSBAND 2 SON/DAUGHTER 3 GRANDCHILD 4 FATHER OR MOTHER 5 SISTER OR BROTHER 6 NIECE OR NEPHEW 7 SON/DAUGHTER-IN-LAW 8 BROTHER/SISTER-IN-LAW 9 FATHER/MOTHER-IN-LAW 10 OTHER FAMILY RELATIVE 11 SERVANT/SERVANT'S RELATIVE 12 TENANT/TENANT'S RELATIVE .. 13 OTHER PERSON NOT RELATED .. 14	Where was ..[NAME].. born? Was it then an urban or rural area? URBAN1 RURAL2 DISTRICT U/R	How old is ..[NAME]..? <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin: 5px;"> IF <10 YEARS THEN → 9 </div> IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, WRITE ZERO	What is the present marital status of ..[NAME]..? MARRIED ... 1 DIVORCED .. 2(→9) SEPARATED . 3(→9) WIDOW/ WIDOWER .. 4(→9) NEVER MARRIED .. 5(→9)	Is the spouse of ..[NAME].. in the list? YES 1 NO 2 (→9)	COPY THE ID CODE OF THE SPOUSE	During the past 12 months, how many months did ..[NAME].. live here? WRITE 12 IF ALWAYS PRESENT, OR IF AWAY LESS THAN A MONTH MONTHS	ACCORDING TO CRITERIA, IS ..[NAME].. A MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD? YES 1 NO 2
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									

SECTION 1. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PART B.

INFORMATION ON PARENTS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
	IDENTIFICATION	Is the father of ..[NAME].. in the list? YES 1 NO 2 (→3) DECEASED . 3 (→3)	COPY THE ID CODE OF THE FATHER → 7	Is/was the father of ..[NAME].. literate? YES 1 NO 2 (→5)	What was the highest level of schooling that he completed? NONE 1 LESS THAN PRIMARY 2 LOWER SECONDARY .. 4 SECONDARY OR MORE 5	What work did/does he do? WAGE EMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE . 1 WAGE EMPLOYMENT NOT IN AGR .. 2 SELF-EMPLOYED AGRICULTURE . 3 SELF-EMPLOYED NOT IN AGR. . 4 OTHER 5	Where was ..[NAME'S].. father born? Was it then an urban or rural area? URBAN 1 RURAL 2	Is the natural mother of ..[NAME].. in the list? YES 1 NO 2 (→9) DECEASED . 3 (→9)	COPY THE ID CODE OF THE MOTHER → NEXT PERSON	Is/was the mother of ..[NAME].. literate? YES 1 NO 2 (→11)	What was the highest level of schooling that she completed? NONE 1 LESS THAN PRIMARY 2 LOWER SECONDARY . 4 SECONDARY OR MORE 5	What work did/does she do? WAGE EMPLOYMENT AGRICULTURE.. 1 WAGE EMPLOYMENT NOT IN AGR... 2 SELF-EMPLOYED AGRICULTURE.. 3 SELF-EMPLOYED NOT IN AGR... 4 OTHER..... 5
						DISTRICT U/R						DISTRICT U/R

01												
02												
03												
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09												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												

SECTION 1. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PART C

ACTIVITIES (FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 10 YEARS AND OLDER)

A C T I V I T Y C O D E	I D C O D E	DURING PAST 12 MONTHS			DURING PAST 7 DAYS		LOCATION		SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT				
		1. During the past 12 months, what work did ..[NAME].. do?	2. During the past 12 months, how many months did ..[NAME].. do this work?	3. How many days per month?	4. How many hours per day?	5. During the past 7 days, how many days did ..[NAME].. do this work?	6. How many hours per day?	7. Did ..[NAME].. do this work in this VDC/NP? YES1 (→9) NO2	8. Where did ..[NAME].. do this work? Was it an urban or rural area? URBAN..... 1 RURAL..... 2	9. INTERVIEWER: PUT A "1" IN THE RELEVANT COLUMN LEAVE THE OTHER COLUMNS BLANK			
		OCCUPATION	CODE	MONTHS	DAYS/MONTH	HRS/DAY	DAYS	HRS/DAY	DISTRICT	U/R	WAGE EMPLOYMENT		SELF EMPLOYMENT
										IN	NOT IN	IN	NOT IN
										AGRICULTURE	AGRICULTURE	AGRICULTURE	AGRICULTURE
A													
B													
C													
D													
E													
F													
G													
H													
I													
J													
K													
L													
M													
N													
O													
P													
Q													
R													
S													

SECTION 1. HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PART C

ACTIVITIES (FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 10 YEARS AND OLDER)

A C T I V I T Y C O D E	I D C O D E	1.		DURING PAST 12 MONTHS			DURING PAST 7 DAYS		LOCATION		9. SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT			
		During the past 12 months, what work did ..[NAME].. do?		2. During the past 12 months, how many months did ..[NAME].. do this work?	3. How many days per month?	4. How many hours per day?	5. During the past 7 days, how many days did ..[NAME].. do this work?	6. How many hours per day?	7. Did ..[NAME].. do this work in this VDC/NP? YES1 (→9) NO2	8. Where did ..[NAME].. do this work? Was it an urban or rural area? URBAN..... 1 RURAL..... 2	INTERVIEWER: PUT A "1" IN THE RELEVANT COLUMN LEAVE THE OTHER COLUMNS BLANK WAGE EMPLOYMENT SELF EMPLOYMENT IN NOT IN IN NOT IN AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURE			
		OCCUPATION	CODE	MONTHS	DAYS/MONTH	HRS/DAY	DAYS	HRS/DAY	DISTRICT	U/R				
T														
U														
V														
W														
X														
Y														
Z														
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
0														

(SECOND PAGE)

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N C O D E	1. Were you available for work/additional work during the past 7 days? YES 1 NO 2 (→3)	2. Did you look for work? YES..... 1 (→NEXT PERSON) NO..... 2	3. Why were you not available/ did you not look for work? ALREADY HAVE ENOUGH WORK . 1 STUDENT 2 HOUSEWIFE 3 TOO OLD/ RETIRED 4 SICK 5 HANDICAPPED 6 ON VACATION 7 AWAITING REPLY FROM EMPLOYER OR AGENCY 8 WAITING TO START NEW JOB 9 THERE IS NO WORK 10 DON'T KNOW HOW TO LOOK 11 OTHER REASONS 12
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

01			
02			
03			
04			
05			
06			
07			
08			
09			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

SECTION 2. HOUSING PART A

TYPE OF DWELLING

1. Is this dwelling unit occupied by your household only?

YES 1
NO 2

2. How many rooms does your household occupy?

TOTAL
KITCHEN

TOILET/BATHROOM

BEDROOMS

LIVING/DINING ROOMS

BUSINESS

MIXED USE

OTHER

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ON THE RESPONDENT HOUSEHOLD'S DWELLING UNIT (Q. 3-9)

3. IS THERE A KITCHEN GARDEN?

YES 1
NO 2

4. MAIN CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL OF OUTSIDE WALLS:

CEMENT BONDED BRICKS/STONES 1
MUD BONDED BRICKS/STONES .. 2
WOOD/BRANCHES 3
CONCRETE 4
UNBAKED BRICKS 5
OTHER PERMANENT MATERIAL .. 6
NO OUTSIDE WALLS 7

5. MAIN FLOORING MATERIAL:

EARTH 1
WOOD 2
STONE-BRICK 3
CEMENT/TILE 4
OTHER 5

6. MAIN MATERIAL ROOF IS MADE OF:

STRAW, THATCH 1
EARTH/MUD 2
WOOD, PLANKS 3
GALVANIZED IRON 4
CONCRETE, CEMENT 5
TILES/SLATE 6
OTHER 7

7. THE WINDOWS ARE FITTED (CHECK THE FIRST THAT APPLIES)

NO WINDOWS/ NO COVERING ... 1
SHUTTERS 2
SCREENS/GLASS 3
OTHER 4

8. HOW BIG IS THE HOUSING PLOT?

SQ. FT.

9. HOW BIG IS THE INSIDE OF THE DWELLING?

SQ. FT.

SECTION 2. HOUSING PART B

HOUSING EXPENSES

1. Is this dwelling yours?

YES 1
NO 2 (→6)

2. If you wanted to buy a dwelling just like this today, how much money would you have to pay?

INCLUDE VALUE OF HOUSING PLOT

RUPEES

3. If someone wanted to rent this dwelling today, how much money would they have to pay each month?

RUPEES

4. Did you rent out part of this dwelling unit?

YES 1
NO 2 (→PART C)

5. How much do you receive as rent per month?

RUPEES

→ PART C

6. What is your present occupancy status?

RENTER 1 (→8)
PROVIDED FREE OF CHARGE
BY RELATIVES, LANDLORD
OR EMPLOYER 2
SQUATTING 3
OTHER 4

7. If someone wanted to rent this dwelling today, how much money would they have to pay each month?

RUPEES

→ PART C

8. From whom are you renting?

PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL ... 1
RELATIVE 2
EMPLOYER 3
OTHER 4

9. What is the rent per month? (cash plus value of in-kind payments)

RUPEES

10. Does the rent include:

YES ... 1
NO 2

ELECTRICITY

WATER

TELEPHONE

1. Where does your drinking water come from?

PIPED WATER SUPPLY 1
 COVERED WELL/HAND PUMP 2 (→3)
 OPEN WELL 3 (→3)
 OTHER WATER SOURCE 4 (→3)

2. Do you have water piped into your house?

YES 1
 NO 2

3. How much did you pay for water over the last 12 months?
 (EXCLUDE WATER USED FOR IRRIGATION)

IF NOTHING, WRITE ZERO

RUPEES

4. Are you connected to a sanitary system for liquid wastes?

YES, UNDERGROUND DRAINS 1
 YES, OPEN DRAINS 2
 YES, SOAK PIT 3
 NO 4

5. How does your household dispose of its garbage?

COLLECTED BY GARBAGE TRUCK ...1
 PRIVATE COLLECTOR2
 DUMPED3 (→7)
 BURNED/BURIED4 (→7)
 DUMPED AND USED FOR FERTILIZER 5 (→7)
 OTHER6

6. How much do you pay for garbage disposal over the last 12 months?

IF NOTHING, WRITE ZERO

RUPEES

7. What type of toilet is used by your household?

HOUSEHOLD FLUSH (CONNECTED
 TO MUNICIPAL SEWER)1
 HOUSEHOLD FLUSH (CONNECTED
 TO SEPTIC TANK)2
 HOUSEHOLD NON-FLUSH3
 COMMUNAL LATRINE4
 NO TOILET5

8. What is the main source of lighting for your dwelling?

ELECTRICITY 1
 GAS, OIL, KEROSENE ... 2 (→11)
 GENERATOR 3 (→11)
 BIO-GAS 4 (→11)
 OTHER 5 (→11)
 (SPECIFY _____)

9. Do you have a joint or individual electric meter?

JOINT 1
 INDIVIDUAL 2
 NO METER 3

10. How much did you spend on electricity over the past 12 months?

IF NOTHING, WRITE ZERO

RUPEES

11. Do you have a telephone in your dwelling unit?

YES 1
 NO 2 (→13)

12. How much did you pay for your telephone over the last 12 months?

RUPEES

13. What kind of fuel is most often used by your household for cooking?

WOOD 1
 COW DUNG 2
 LEAVES/RUBBISH/STRAW/THATCH 3
 COAL/CHARCOAL 4
 GAS CYLINDER 5
 ELECTRICITY 6
 KEROSENE 7
 BIO-GAS 8
 OTHER 9

MAIN FUEL

SECONDARY FUEL

14. What type of stove does your household mainly use for cooking?

OPEN FIREPLACE 1
 MUD 2
 SMOKELESS CHULLAH ... 3
 KEROSENE/GAS 4
 OTHER 5

SECTION 2. HOUSING PART D

WATER AND FIREWOOD

1. Have you fetched water at any time over the past 12 months?

YES1
NO2 (→7)

		2. Did you fetch water during this month? YES 1 NO 2 (→NEXT MONTH)	3. Was there a water shortage during this period? YES1 NO2	4, How many times a day did the members of your household go to collect water during this month? NUMBER	5. How long did it take to collect water each time? (ROUND TRIP) HOURS MIN	
MONTH	CD					

KARTIK	01					
MAGH	02					
BAISAKH	03					

6. Who in the household is mainly responsible for fetching water?

ID CODE	ID CODE	ID CODE	ID CODE

7. Did you use any firewood over the past 12 months?

YES 1
NO 2 (→19)

8. Did you collect any firewood in the past 12 months?

9. On average, how many bharis/carts of firewood do you collect each month?

BHARI .1
CART ... 2

NO:

UNIT:

10. How long does it take to collect one bhari of firewood?

TIME TAKEN ROUND TRIP

HRS

MIN

11. Who in the household is mainly responsible for collecting firewood?

ID CODE	ID CODE	ID CODE	ID CODE

12. Where did you collect the firewood?

OWN LAND 1 (→14)
COMMUNITY MANAGED FOREST 2
GOVERNMENT FOREST 3 (→14)
OTHER 4 (→14)

13. How much did you pay for each bhari?

IF NOTHING WRITE ZERO

RUPEES

14. Did you purchase any firewood in the past 12 months?

YES.... 1
NO..... 2 (→19)

15. On average, how many bharis/carts of firewood do you purchase each month?

BHARI 1
CART... 2

NO:

UNIT:

16. How much did you pay per unit?

RUPEES

17. How long does it take to purchase firewood each month?

TIME TAKEN IN TOTAL
IF NOTHING WRITE ZERO

HRS

MIN

18. Who in the household is mainly responsible for purchasing firewood?

ID CODE	ID CODE	ID CODE	ID CODE

19. Did you collect fodder for your livestock over the past 12 months?

YES.... 1
NO..... 2 (→NEXT SECTION)

20. Where did you collect the fodder?

OWN LAND..... 1
COMMUNITY MANAGED FOREST 2
GOVERNMENT FOREST..... 3
OTHER..... 4

SECTION 3

ACCESS TO FACILITIES

1. How long does it take to get from your house to the closest ..{FACILITY}?	2. MODE OF TRANSPORT: FOOT (WITHOUT LOAD) 1 BICYCLE 2 MOTORCYCLE 3 CAR/BUS 4 MIXED (FOOT+VEHICLE) 5 PRESENT NEXT TO HH 6 NOT APPLICABLE 7 (➔NEXT FACILITY)	3. TIME TAKEN: (ONE WAY)		
		CODE	DAYS	HOURS
Primary School	101			
Health Post	102			
Bus stop	103			
Paved Road	104			
Dirt Road, vehicle passable	105			
Dirt Road, vehicle impassable	106			
Local shop/shops	107			
Haath bazaar	108			
Market center	109			
Krishi Center	110			
Sajha (cooperative)	111			
Commercial bank branch office	112			

ASK OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD:

1. Have you ever migrated for reasons of work or land availability?

YES .. 1
NO ... 2 (→NEXT SECTION)

2. Where did you migrate from?

DISTRICT CODE

URBAN.....1
RURAL.....2

U/R

3. How old were you when you migrated?

YEARS

4. What did you primarily do there (i.e. before migrating)?

OCCUPATION: _____

CODE

INDUSTRY: _____

CODE

5. Where did you migrate to?

DISTRICT CODE

URBAN.....1
RURAL.....2

U/R

6. How long did you stay there?

IF STILL LIVING THERE WRITE "99" YEARS

7. What did you do there primarily (i.e. after migrating)?

OCCUPATION: _____

CODE

INDUSTRY: _____

CODE

IF ACTIVITY LISTED IN SECTION 1 PART C
THEN WRITE ACTIVITY CODE HERE

8. How long did it take you to find this job?

MONTHS

1. Were any of the following items purchased or received in-kind over the past 12 months? PUT A CHECK (✓) IN THE APPROPRIATE BOX FOR ALL ITEMS. IF THE ANSWER IS YES, ASK Q 2-3.				What is the money value of the amount purchased or received in-kind by your household during the past: AMOUNT IN RUPEES				
NO	YES	CD	2.	3.				
			30 DAYS	12 MONTHS				
21. FUELS:						210		
			Wood (bundlewood, logwood, sawdust)			211		
			Kerosene oil			212		
			Coal, charcoal			213		
			Cylinder gas			214		
			Matches, candles, flint, lighters, lanterns, etc.			215		
22. APPAREL AND PERSONAL CARE ITEMS:						220		
			Ready-made clothing and apparel			221		
			Cloth, wool, yarn, and thread for making clothes and sweaters			222		
			Tailoring expenses			223		
			Footwear (shoes, slippers, chappals, etc.)			224		
			Toilet soap			225		
			Toothpaste, tooth powder, toothbrush, etc.)			226		
			Other personal care items (shampoo, combs, cosmetics, etc.)			227		
			Dry cleaning and washing expenses			228		
			Personal services (haircuts, shaving, shoeshine, etc.)			229		

1. Were any of the following items purchased or received in-kind over the past 12 months? PUT A CHECK (✓) IN THE APPROPRIATE BOX FOR ALL ITEMS. IF THE ANSWER IS YES, ASK Q 2-3.				What is the money value of the amount purchased or received in-kind by your household during the past: AMOUNT IN RUPEES				
NO	YES	CD	2.	3.				
			30 DAYS	12 MONTHS				
23. OTHER FREQUENT EXPENSES:						230		
			Public transportation (buses, taxis, rickshaws, train tickets)			231		
			Petrol, diesel, motor oil for personal vehicle only			232		
			Entertainment (cinema, radio tax, cassette rentals, etc.)			233		
			Newspapers, books, stationery supplies			234		
			Pocket money to children			235		
			Educational and professional services			236		
			Modern medicines and health services (doctor fees, hospital charges etc.)			237		
			Traditional medicines and health services			238		
			Wages paid to servants, malie, chowkidars, etc.			239		
			Light bulbs, shades, batteries, etc.			241		
			Household cleaning articles (soap, bleach, washing powder, etc.)			242		
TOTAL: (210 + 220 + 230)						250		

ASK RESPONDENT TO ESTIMATE AVE. MONTHLY & ANNUAL
260 EXPENDITURE ON FREQUENTLY PURCHASED NON-FOOD
ITEMS

1. Were any of the following items purchased or received in-kind over the past 12 months? PUT A CHECK (✓) IN THE APPROPRIATE BOX FOR ALL ITEMS. IF THE ANSWER IS YES, ASK Q 2.				2. What is the money value of the amount purchased or received in-kind by your household during the past 12 months: AMOUNT IN RUPEES 12 MONTHS
	NO	YES	CD	
31. INFREQ. EXPENSES:			310	
Legal expenses and insurance (car, life, etc.)			311	
Income taxes, land taxes, housing and property taxes			312	
Repair and other expenses for personal vehicle (registration fines)			313	
Postal expenses, telegrams, fax, telephone			314	
Excursion, holiday, (including travel and lodging)			315	
Toys, sports goods			316	
Repair and maintenance of the house			317	
Repair and servicing of household effects			318	
Home improvements and additions			319	
32. MISC. EXPENSES:			320	
Marriages, births, and other ceremonies			321	
Dowry & bride price given			322	
Dowry & bride price received			323	
Funeral and death related expenses			324	
Expenditure on religious ceremonies			325	
Charity, donations, etc.			326	
Cash losses			327	
Gifts and transfers			328	

1. Were any of the following items purchased or received in-kind over the past 12 months? PUT A CHECK (✓) IN THE APPROPRIATE BOX FOR ALL ITEMS. IF THE ANSWER IS YES, ASK Q 2.				2. What is the money value of the amount purchased or received in-kind by your household during the past: AMOUNT IN RUPEES 12 MONTHS
	NO	YES	CD	
41. DURABLE GOODS:			410	
Crockery, cutlery and kitchen utensils (household use)			411	
Kitchen appliances (refrigerator, cooking range, blenders, etc.)			412	
Pillows, mattresses, blankets, etc.			413	
Jewelry			414	
Furniture and fixtures			415	
Electric fans			416	
Heaters (electric, gas, kerosene)			417	
Sewing machine			418	
Iron (electric or other)			419	
Television/VCR			421	
Washing machine			422	
Cassette recorder or player, radio, etc.			423	
Camera, camcorder, etc.			424	
Bicycle			425	
Motorcycle			426	
Motor car or other such vehicle			427	
Other durable goods			428	

SECTION 7. EDUCATION PART A

LITERACY (ALL PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OLDER)

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N C O D E	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
	WRITE ID CODE FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER OF PERSON PROVIDING THIS INFORMATION	Can you read a letter? YES..... 1 NO..... 2 (→5)	Can you write a letter? YES 1 NO 2 (→5)	Where did you learn to read and write? FORMAL SCHOOLING....1 TAUGHT AT HOME.....2 GOVT LITERACY COURSE3 NGO LITERACY COURSE.4 OTHER.....5	INTERVIEWER: ASK EACH PERSON ABOUT THEIR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND, AND CODE THEIR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AS FOLLOWS: NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL.....1 ATTENDED SCHOOL IN THE PAST..... 2 (→PART B) CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL.....3 (→PART C)	Why didn't you ever attend school? SCHOOL NOT PRESENT..... 1 TOO EXPENSIVE..... 2 TOO FAR AWAY..... 3 HAD TO HELP AT HOME..... 4 HAD TO HELP WITH FARM WORK 5 HAD TO HELP WITH FAMILY BUSINESS 6 SCHOOL OR TEACHER NOT GOOD..... 7 TEACHER ABSENT TOO OFTEN..... 8 ALL MALE TEACHERS..... 9 EDUCATION NOT USEFUL..... 10 PARENTS DID NOT WANT..... 11 NOT WILLING TO ATTEND..... 12 OTHER REASONS..... 13	
ID CODE						→ NEXT PERSON	
						PRIMARY REASON	SECONDARY REASON

01							
02							
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SECTION 7. EDUCATION PART B

PAST ENROLLMENT (ALL PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OLDER)

INTERVIEWER: ASK ONLY OF THOSE PERSONS WHO HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL IN THE PAST

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N C O D E	1. What type of school did you last attend?	2. What was the highest class that you completed?	3. How many years did it take you to complete primary school?	4. How many years did it take you to pass your SLC examination?	5. Why did you leave school?
	PUBLIC 1 PRIVATE ENGLISH MEDIUM 2 PRIVATE COMMUNITY/PROPOSED SCHOOL 3 TECHNICAL SCHOOL 4 OTHER 5	EDUCATION CODE	IF PRIMARY SCHOOL NOT COMPLETED WRITE NUMBER OF YEARS SCHOOL ATTENDED AND →5	IF SLC LEVEL NOT COMPLETED WRITE NUMBER OF YEARS SCHOOL ATTENDED	COMPLETED DESIRED SCHOOLING 1 FURTHER SCHOOLING NOT AVAILABLE ... 2 TOO EXPENSIVE 3 TOO FAR AWAY 4 HAD TO HELP AT HOME 5 HAD TO HELP WITH FARM WORK 6 HAD TO HELP WITH FAMILY BUSINESS .. 7 SCHOOL OR TEACHER NOT GOOD 8 TEACHER ABSENT TOO OFTEN 9 ALL MALE TEACHERS 10 PARENTS DID NOT WANT 11 NOT WILLING TO ATTEND FURTHER ... 12 MOVED AWAY 13 POOR ACADEMIC PROGRESS 14 OTHER REASONS 15
					→ NEXT PERSON
				PRIMARY REASON	SECONDARY REASON

01					
02					
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SECTION 7. EDUCATION PART C CURRENT ENROLLMENT (ALL PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OLDER)

INTERVIEWER: ASK ONLY OF THOSE PERSONS CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N C O D E	1. What type of school are you currently attending?	2. What class are you currently attending?	3. How many years did it take you to complete primary school?	4. How many years did it take you to pass your SLC examination?	5. Do you live away from home to study?	6. How do you go to school?	7. How much time do you spend commuting every day?		8. Where do you live to attend school? WRITE DISTRICT CODE AND WHETHER IT IS URBAN OR RURAL	
	PUBLIC 1 PRIVATE ENGLISH MEDIUM 2 PRIVATE COMMUNITY/ PROPOSED SCHOOL 3 TECHNICAL SCHOOL 4 OTHER 5	IF PRIMARY SCHOOL NOT COMPLETED WRITE NUMBER OF YEARS SCHOOL ATTENDED AND →5	IF SLC LEVEL NOT COMPLETED WRITE NUMBER OF YEARS SCHOOL ATTENDED	YES 1 (→8) NO 2	WALK 1 BUS 2 BIKE 3 OTHER 4	→ 9	URBAN 1 RURAL 2	HRS	MIN	DISTRICT
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02										
03										
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15										

SECTION 8. HEALTH PART A

CHRONIC ILLNESSES (ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS)

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N C O D E	1. WRITE ID CODE FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER OF PERSON PROVIDING INFORMATIO N ID CODE	2. Do you suffer from a chronic illness? YES 1 NO 2 (→NEXT PERSON)	3. What chronic illness do you primarily suffer from? HEART CONDITIONS .1 ASTHMA2 EPILEPSY3 CANCER4 DIABETES5 CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER ..6 OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESSES ..7 OTHER8	4. How many years ago did the illness start? YEARS	5. How much have you spent in the past 12 months on the treatment of this illness? INCLUDE COST OF MEDICINES AND CONSULTATIONS AS WELL AS TRAVEL COSTS RUPEES	6. How many days did you have to stop doing your usual activity due to this illness during the past 12 months? DAYS
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15						

SECTION 8. HEALTH PART B

ILLNESSES OR INJURIES (ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS)

		FIRST CONSULTATION							
I D E N T I F I C A T I O N C O D E	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
	When was the last time that you were ill? IF MORE THAN ONE MONTH THEN →NEXT PERSON IF RESPONDENT CANNOT REMEMBER WRITE "99" IN THE MONTHS COLUMN AND →NEXT PERSON	What type of illness or injury? DIARRHEA 1 DYSENTERY 2 RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS 3 MALARIA 4 OTHER FEVER .. 5 SKIN DISEASE . 6 TB 7 MEASLES 8 JAUNDICE 9 PARASITES ... 10 INJURY 11 OTHER 12	Was anyone consulted (e.g. a doctor nurse or other healer) for the illness or injury? YES 1 NO 2 (→13)	Who was consulted first? DOCTOR 1 PARAMEDIC (HA, SAHW AHW, ANM) . 2 NON-PARAMEDIC VHW CHV, MCHW) 3 TRADITIONAL HEALER 4 HOMEOPATH 5 OTHER 6	Where did you go for this consultation ? SHP 1 HP 2 PHC 3 HOSPITAL ... 4 MOBILE CLINIC ... 5 PHARMACY ... 6 HOME VISIT . 7 OTHER PUBLIC 8 OTHER PRIVATE ... 9	What was the cost of this consultation , including any medicines provided? RUPEES	How much did you spend on travel costs? IF NOTHING WRITE ZERO RUPEES	Did you go for a second consultation? YES 1 NO 2 (→13)	
	MONTHS	DAYS							
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15									

SECOND CONSULTATION

	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
I D E N T I F I C A T I O N C O D E	Who was consulted second?	Where did you go for this consultation?	What was the cost of this consultation, including any medicines provided?	How much did you spend on travel costs?	How much in total was spent over this illness or injury over the past 30 days?	Did you have to stop doing your usual activities because of this illness or injury?	How many days did you have to stop doing your usual activities?
	DOCTOR 1 PARAMEDIC (HA, SAHW AHW, ANM) . 2 NON-PARAMEDIC VHW CHV, MCHW) 3 TRADITIONAL HEALER 4 HOMEOPATH 5 OTHER 6	SHP 1 HP 2 PHC 3 HOSPITAL... 4 MOBILE CLINIC... 5 PHARMACY... 6 HOME VISIT. 7 OTHER PUBLIC... 8 OTHER PRIVATE... 9		IF NOTHING WRITE ZERO		YES 1 NO 2 (→NEXT PERSON)	
			RUPEES	RUPEES	RUPEES		DAYS

FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5 YRS WITH DIARRHEA

16.	17.	18.
Did you give ..[NAME].. anything to treat the diarrhea?	What did you give .[NAME]. to treat the diarrhea?	Where did you obtain the ORS?
YES 1 NO 2 (→NEXT PERSON)	ORS (PACKET OR HOME-MADE) . 1 ALLOPATHIC MEDICINE 2 (→NEXT PERSON) TRADITIONAL MEDICINE 3 (→NEXT PERSON) OTHER..... 4 (→NEXT PERSON)	SHP 1 HP 2 PHC 3 MOBILE CLINIC/ IMMUNIZ. CAMP . 4 PHARMACY 5 MADE AT HOME ... 6 OTHER PUBLIC ... 7 OTHER PRIVATE .. 8

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IMMUNIZATIONS (CHILDREN 5 YEARS AND UNDER)

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N C O D E	1. Has ..[NAME].. ever been immunized?	2. Do you have an immunization card for ..[NAME]..? ASK TO SEE CARDS FOR ALL CHILDREN FOR WHOM CARDS ARE AVAILABLE YES, CARD AVAILABLE... 1 NO, OR CARD NOT AVAILABLE... 2 (→4)	3. CHECK FROM CARD WHETHER IMMUNIZATION HAS TAKEN PLACE YES 1 NO 2 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">→ 5</div>								4. How many doses of vaccine has ..[NAME].. received? (1 TO 8)	5. Where was the most recent immunization given? SHP 1 HP 2 OUTREACH CLINIC 3 HOSPITAL 4 OTHER HEALTH FACILITY 5
			BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	POLIO 1	POLIO 2	POLIO 3	MEASLES		
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SECTION 9

ANTHROPOMETRICS (ALL CHILDREN 3 YEARS AND UNDER)

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N C O D E	1. When was ..[NAME].. born? ASK TO SEE BIRTH REGISTRATION OR OTHER CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH. IF NOT AVAILABLE, ASK TO SEE IMMUNIZATION CARD	2. IS INFORMATION PROVIDED FROM BIRTH CERTIFICATE OR OTHER OFFICIAL PAPER? YES..... 1 NO..... 2	3. This means that ..[NAME].. is ___ years and/or ___ months old. Is this correct? PROBE AND RECORD CORRECT AGE IN MONTHS	4. WAS ..[NAME].. MEASURED? Yes ... 1 (→6) No 2	5. WHY NOT? NOT HOME DURING ENTIRE SURVEY PERIOD 1 TOO ILL..... 2 HANDICAPPED/ DEFORMED.... 3 NOT WILLING.. 4 OTHER..... 5 → 8	6. HEIGHT CMS. FRAC TION	7. WEIGHT KILOS FRAC TION	8. Was ..[NAME].. breastfed? Yes 1 No 2 (→NEXT CHILD)	9. Up until what age was ..[NAME].. exclusively breastfed? IF CURRENTLY STILL EXCLUSIVELY BREASTFED WRITE "99" MONTHS
	DAY MTH YR	AGE IN MONTHS							

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SECTION 10. MARRIAGE AND MATERNITY HISTORY PART
A

MATERNITY HISTORY (ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN WHO HAVE GIVEN BIRTH)

NAME OF WOMAN _____

WRITE WOMAN'S ID CODE FROM ROSTER

WRITE ID CODE OF RESPONDENT

2

B I R T H O R D E R	1. When was ..[ORDER].. child born? IF NOT KNOWN, ESTIMATE USING SUPPLEMENTARY CALENDAR		2. What is the child's name?		3. What is the sex of ..[NAME]..? MALE.....1 FEMALE...2		4. Is ..[NAME].. still alive? YES 1 NO 2 (→7)		5. Does ..[NAME].. currently live with you? YES..... 1 NO..... 2 (→8)		6. COPY ID CODE OF CHILD FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER <input type="button" value="→ NEXT CHILD"/>		7. How long did the ..[NAME].. live?			8. What was the highest level of schooling that ..[NAME].. completed?	
	MONTH	YEAR									ID CODE	YEARS	MONTHS	DAYS	EDUCATION CODE		

01																
02																
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19																
20																

SECTION 10. MARRIAGE AND MATERNITY HISTORY PART
A

MATERNITY HISTORY (ALL EVER MARRIED WOMEN WHO HAVE GIVEN BIRTH)

NAME OF WOMAN _____

WRITE WOMAN'S ID CODE FROM ROSTER

WRITE ID CODE OF RESPONDENT

3

B I R T H O R D E R	1. When was ..[ORDER].. child born? IF NOT KNOWN, ESTIMATE USING SUPPLEMENTARY CALENDAR		2. What is the child's name?		3. What is the sex of ..[NAME]..? MALE1 FEMALE...2		4. Is ..[NAME].. still alive? YES..... 1 NO..... 2 (→7)		5. Does ..[NAME].. currently live with you? YES1 NO2 (→8)		6. COPY ID CODE OF CHILD FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">→ NEXT CHILD</div>			7. How long did the ..[NAME].. live?			8. What was the highest level of schooling that ..[NAME].. completed?		
	MONTH	YEAR										ID CODE	YEARS	MONTHS	DAYS	EDUCATION CODE			

01																	
02																	
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20																	

SECTION 10. MARRIAGE AND MATERNITY HISTORY PART B

PRE AND POST-NATAL CARE (ALL WOMEN WITH A CHILD 3 YRS OR YOUNGER)

PRE-NATAL CARE				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
While you were pregnant with your last child, did you go for prenatal consultations to a health care facility?	Where did you first receive this care? SHP 1 HP 2 PHC 3 HOSPITAL . 4 MATERNITY HOSPITAL 5 OTHER 6	At what month of pregnancy did you go for your first visit?	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is convulsions after birth? YES 1 NO 2 (→6)	How many times did you receive this injection? ONCE.....1 TWICE....2 MORE THAN TWICE...3
YES.....1 NO.....2 (→6)				
MONTH				

POST-NATAL CARE			
6.	7.	8.	9.
Who assisted you with this birth? FAMILY MEMBER OR RELATIVE 1 NEIGHBORS .. 2 TBA 3 ANM 4 MCH WORKER . 5 OTHER 6	Where did you give birth? HOME..... 1 SHP..... 2 HP..... 3 PHC..... 4 HOSPITAL... 5 MATERNITY HOSPITAL.. 6 OTHER..... 7	After the birth, did you visit a health care facility within six weeks of delivery for a post-natal checkup? YES 1 NO 2 (→NEXT WOMAN)	Where did you go for this visit? SHP..... 1 HP 2 PHC 3 HOSPITAL... 4 MATERNITY HOSPITAL .. 5 OTHER..... 6

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02				
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15				

SECTION 10. MARRIAGE AND MATERNITY HISTORY PART C

FAMILY PLANNING (ALL MEN AND WOMEN AGED 15-49 YRS)

I D E N T I F I C A T I O N C O D E	1. How old were you when you first got married? IF UNMARRIED LEAVE BLANK YEARS	2. Do you know of any method to prevent pregnancy or space births? YES..... 1 NO..... 2 (→9)	3. How did you learn about such methods? FAMILY/ RELATIVE/ FRIEND 1 RADIO/TV.... 2 HEALTH WORKER 3 OTHER..... 4	4. Have you (or your spouse) ever used any of these methods? YES ... 1 NO 2 (→8)	5. Are you currently using any of these methods? YES1 NO2 (→8)	6. Which method do you currently use? CONDOM 1 OTHER TEMPORARY 2 PERMANENT 3 TRADITIONAL ... 4 (→9)	7. Where do you/ did you get this method? PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITY...1 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY...2 PHARMACY 3 VSI CAMP 4 OTHER 5 NOT APPLIC. . 6 → 9	8. Why not? NOT AVAILABLE . 1 TOO EXPENSIVE . 2 SPOUSE AWAY ... 3 WANT MORE CHILDREN 4 RELIGIOUS REASONS 5 BAD/FEARED SIDE-EFFECTS . 6 NOT MARRIED ... 7 OTHER 8	9. During the last six months, did any health worker visit your home to talk about family planning? YES.....1 NO.....2	10. How many children would you like to have? How many boys? How many girls? IF RESPONDENT REPLIES "UPTO GOD OR KARMA" CODE AS "99"	BOYS GIRLS TOTAL
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------

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SECTION 12.

FARMING LIVESTOCK

PART A1

LANDHOLDING - LAND OWNED

ID CODE OF
RESPONDENT:

1. Does your household own any
agricultural land?

YES....1
NO.....2 (→PART A2)

P L O T N U M B E R	2.	3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	MAKE A LIST OF ALL THE PLOTS/GARDENS THAT THE HOUSEHOLD OWNS:	What is the total area of this ..[PLOT]..?		Where is this plot located?	What type of land is the ..[PLOT]..?	Is the .[PLOT]. irrigated or rainfed?	Is the irrigation on the .[PLOT]. seasonal or year round?	What is the mode of irrigation on the .[PLOT].?	Who manages the irrigation system that is available on the .[PLOT].?
		ROPANI 1			PAKHO/BARI ... 1	IRRIGATED.... 1	SEASONAL ... 1	TUBEWELL..... 1	SELF-MANAGED 1
		BIGHA 2			KHET 2	RAINFED..... 2	YEAR ROUND .. 2	CANAL..... 2	AGENCY MANAGED ... 2
		BIJAN (RICE) . 3			UNCULTIVABLE . 3	(→10)		POND/TANK.... 3	COMMUNITY MANAGED 3
		BIJAN (MAIZE) 4						OTHER NATURAL SOURCES..... 4	
			AREA	DISTRICT CODE				MIXED..... 5	
			UNIT						

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SECTION 12

FARMING AND LIVESTOCK

PART A2

LANDHOLDING - LAND SHARECROPPED/RENTED/MORTGAGED -IN

1. Over the past AGRICULTURE YEAR did your household cultivate land owned by someone else (or that was mortgaged in)?
- YES 1
- NO 2 (→PART A3)

P L O T N U M B E R	2. MAKE A LIST OF ALL THE PLOTS/GARDENS THAT THE HOUSEHOLD CULTIVATED THROUGH SHARECROPPING-IN, RENTING-IN OR MORTGAGING-IN:	3. What is the contractual arrangement on this .[PLOT].?	4. How much "rent" did you pay for this plot to the landlord? INCLUDE ONLY CASH PAYMENTS IF NOTHING WRITE ZERO RUPEES	5. What is the total area of this .[PLOT].?		6. What type of land is the .[PLOT].?	7. Is the .[PLOT]. irrigated or rainfed?	8. Is the irrigation on the .[PLOT]. seasonal or year round?	9. What is the mode of irrigation on the .[PLOT].?
				ROPANI 1 BIGHA 2 BIJAN (RICE) ... 3 BIJAN (MAIZE) ... 4 AREA	UNIT				
		SHARECROPPED 1 RENTED-IN ... 2 MORTGAGED-IN 3				PAKHO/BARI...1 KHET.....2 UNCULTIVABLE.3	IRRIGATED ... 1 RAINFED 2 (→11)	SEASONAL ... 1 YEAR ROUND .. 2	TUBEWELL 1 CANAL 2 POND/TANK 3 OTHER NATURAL SOURCES 4 MIXED 5

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02									
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		DRY SEASON				WET SEASON			
P L O T N U M B E R	10. Who manages the irrigation system that is available on the .[PLOT].?	11. What crops did you cultivate over the past DRY SEASON?				12. What crops did you cultivate over the past WET SEASON?			
	SELF-MANAGED 1 AGENCY MANAGED . . . 2 COMMUNITY MANAGED 3	CROP CODE				CROP CODE			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

01									
02									
03									
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17									
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19									
20									

1. Did your household sell any land over the past 12 months?

YES.....1
NO.....2 (→4)

2. How much land did your household sell?

AREA:

UNIT:

ROPANI 1
BIGHAS 2
BIJAN 3

3. How much did your household receive from the sales?

WRITE ZERO IF FREE RUPEES:

4. Did your household buy any land over the past 12 months?

YES.....1
NO.....2 (→PART B)

IF NO LAND OPERATED → PART E

5. How much land did your household buy?

AREA:

UNIT:

ROPANI 1
BIGHAS 2
BIJAN 3

6. How much did your household pay for this land?

WRITE ZERO IF FREE RUPEES:

1. Did you purchase or receive any seeds or young plants over the past AGRICULTURE YEAR?

YES1
 NO.....2 (→PART C2)

EXPENDITURES ON SEEDS AND YOUNG PLANTS		
2. For which crops? WRITE NAME AND CODE OF CROP:	3. Where did you obtain them? AIC/COOPERATIVE 1 OTHER FARMERS..... 2 PRIVATE DEALER 3 FROM INDIA..... 4 LANDLORD 5 OTHER 6	4. How much did you spend on buying them? IF NOTHING WRITE ZERO
CODE		RUPEES

98	TRANSPORTATION COSTS:	

99 TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON SEEDS AND PLANTS:

1. Did you purchase any chemical fertilizers or insecticides over the past AGRICULTURE YEAR (or receive them from the landlord)?

YES1
NO2 (→PART C3)

EXPENDITURES ON FERTILIZER AND INSECTICIDES								
2. TYPE OF FERTILIZER OR INSECTICIDE:	CODE	3. CROPS ON WHICH USED:			4. QUANTITY RECEIVED FROM LANDLORD QUANTITY (KG)	5. AMOUNT PURCHASED		
		A	B	C		QUANTITY (KG)	EXPENDITURE (Rs)	
UREA	01							
COMPLEX	02							
DAP	03							
OTHER FERTILIZER	04							
INSECT/PEST-ICIDES	05							
	06	TOTAL TRANSPORTATION COSTS:						

99 TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON FERTILIZER AND INSECTICIDES:

6. Where did you obtain the fertilizer?

AIC/COOPERATIVE 1
OTHER FARMERS 2
PRIVATE DEALER 3
FROM INDIA 4
OBTAINED FROM LANDLORD .. 5
OTHER 6

7. Did you obtain any of the fertilizer on credit?

YES1
NO2 (→9)

8.Who was the source of credit for the fertilizer?

ADB/N1
FRIENDS/FAMILY2
COOPERATIVES3

9. Were you able to obtain all the fertilizer you needed over the past AGRICULTURE YEAR?

YES 1 (→PART C3)
NO 2

10. Why were you unable to get all the fertilizer you needed in the past AGRICULTURE YEAR?

NOT AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE ..1
NOT ENOUGH MONEY2
OTHER3

1. Did you hire any casual farm workers over the past AGRICULTURE YEAR?

YES1
NO2 (→9)

2. WORKERS HIRED ON A DAILY BASIS USE SEPARATE ROWS FOR WORKERS HIRED ON A PIECE-RATE BASIS AND TIME BASIS		PAID ON A DAILY BASIS					
		3. Did you hire these workers on a piece-rate basis? YES1 (→8) NO 2	4. For how many days in total did you hire this type of workers over the past AGRICULTURE YEAR? TOTAL MAN-DAYS	5. How much did you pay in cash per day to each worker? RUPEES PER DAY	6. What was the value of what you gave in kind to each worker? (meals, etc.) RUPEES PER DAY	7. INTERVIEWER: ADD THE AMOUNTS REPORTED IN Q. 5 AND 6 (Q. 5 + Q. 6) EXPENDITURE PER WORKER	8. INTERVIEWER: MULTIPLY MAN-DAYS REPORTED IN Q. 4. BY THE AMOUNT IN Q. 7 (Q. 4. x Q. 7) TOTAL EXPENDITURE
DESCRIPTION	CODE						

	01						
	02						
	03						
	04						
	05						
	06						
	07						
	08						
	09						
	10						
	11						
	12						
	13						
	14						
	15						
EXCHANGE LABOR	16						

9. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON HIRING CASUAL WORKERS
(IF NOTHING WRITE ZERO)

SUB-TOTAL - CASUAL WORKERS:

EXPENDITURES ON HIRING LABOR (CONT.)

10. Did you hire any permanent farm workers over the past AGRICULTURE YEAR?	YES.....	1	<input type="text"/>
	NO	2 (→13)	
11. How many permanent workers did you hire?			NUMBER <input type="text"/>
12. How much did you pay the permanent workers over the past AGRICULTURE YEAR?		SUB-TOTAL - PERMANENT WORKERS	<input type="text"/>
13. TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON HIRING FARM LABOR (ADD SUB-TOTAL FOR CASUAL AND PERMANENT WORKERS)		TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON HIRED LABOR	<input type="text"/>

SECTION 12. FARMING AND LIVESTOCK PART E1

LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP

1. Has your household owned any livestock over the past 12 months?

YES ... 1

NO 2 (→PART F)

2. Did you own any ..[ANIMALS].. over the past 12 months? PUT A CHECK (✓) IN THE APPROPRIATE BOX FOR ANIMAL. IF THE ANSWER TO Q. 2 IS YES, ASK Q. 3-6.				3. How many do you own now? For how much could you buy them all today?		4. How many did you have 12 months ago? For how much could you have bought them all then?		5. How many did you sell over the past 12 months? How much did you sell them for?		6. How many did you buy over the past 12 months? How much did you pay for them?	
ANIMALS	NO	YES	CODE	NUMBER	Rs.	NUMBER	Rs.	NUMBER	Rs.	NUMBER	Rs.

Cows			01								
Buffaloes			02								
Goats			03								
Sheep			04								
Yaks			05								
Pigs			06								
Donkeys, mules, and horses			07								
Poultry			08								
Other livestock			09								

TOTAL			10								
-------	--	--	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUES		EXPENDITURES	
REVENUE SOURCE	TOTAL REVENUE OVER PAST 12 MONTHS	EXPENDITURE ITEM:	TOTAL EXPENDITURE OVER PAST 12 MONTHS
1. Milk	<input type="text"/>	9 Fodder	<input type="text"/>
2. Ghee	<input type="text"/>	10 Transportation of animal feed	<input type="text"/>
3. Eggs	<input type="text"/>	11. Veterinary services, inoculations, etc.	<input type="text"/>
4. Dahi	<input type="text"/>		
5. Meat	<input type="text"/>		
6. Animal hides	<input type="text"/>		
7. Other income	<input type="text"/>	12. Other expenditures	<input type="text"/>
8. TOTAL REVENUES	<input type="text"/>	13. TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<input type="text"/>

14. During the past 12 months, did you hire any labor for tending livestock?

YES 1
 NO 2

1. Do you own a ..[EQUIPMENT]..? PUT A CHECK (✓) IN THE APPROPRIATE BOX FOR ALL EQUIPMENT. IF THE ANSWER TO Q.2 IS YES, ASK Q. 2-7.				2. How many ..[EQUIPMENT].. . does your household presently own?	3. For how much could you sell them all today?	4. How many ..[EQUIPMENT].. did your household sell over the past 12 months? IF NONE WRITE ZERO AND →6	5. How much did you receive from the sale?	6. How many ..[EQUIPMENT].. did your household buy over the past 12 months? IF NONE WRITE ZERO AND →NEXT	7. How much did you pay for this?
NO	YES	CODE	NUMBER	RUPEES	NUMBER	RUPEES	NUMBER	RUPEES	

Tractor			01					
Plough			02					
Cart			03					
Trolley			04					
Thresher			05					
Water Pump			06					
Generator/Diesel Engine			07					
Grain Storage Bin			08					
Other Machinery			09					

TOTAL			10					
-------	--	--	----	--	--	--	--	--

SECTION 13 NON FARM ENTERPRISES/ACTIVITIES

PART A

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

INTERVIEWER: CHECK SECTION 1 PART C TO SEE IF ANY SELF-EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE REPORTED

Yes1

No2 (→NEXT SECTION)

E N T E R P R I S E C O D E	1. What kind of enterprise did/do you operate? CROSS CHECK SELF-EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITIES REPORTED IN SECTION 1 PART C WRITE DESCRIPTION IN FULL			2. Which people in the household work in this enterprise/activity? WRITE ID CODES FROM ROSTER					3. WRITE ID CODE OF PERSON INTERVIEWED	4. For how long has the enterprise been operating? TOTAL TIME IS SUM OF YEARS AND MONTHS.		5. Where do you operate the enterprise? HOME1 OTHER FIXED LOCATION....2 OTHER VARIABLE LOCATION....3	6. In the past 12 months, how many months did the enterprise operate?	7. Who owns the business? HOUSEHOLD ONLY.....1 (→9) SHARED WITH OTHER OWNERS 2	8. What share of the profits is kept by your household?
	DESCRIPTION	INDUSTRY	CD	A	B	C	D	E	ID CODE	YEARS	MONTHS	MONTHS	PERCENT		
01															
02															
03															
04															
05															
06															
07															
08															

E N T E R P R I S E C O N D I T I O N A L	9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.		15.		16.	
	Who are your customers?		Is the enterprise registered with the government ?		What was your main source of money for setting up the business?		Have you tried to borrow money to operate or expand your business in the past 12 months?		Whom did you borrow, or try to borrow, from?		Did you hire anyone over the past 12 months?		How many workers do you normally hire, during a month when the enterprise is operating?		What problems, if any, do you have in running your business?	
	OTHER HOUSEHOLDS OR INDIVIDUALS 1				DIDN'T NEED ANY MONEY 1				RELATIVES/FRIENDS 1							NO MAJOR PROBLEM 1
	SMALL ENTERPRISES 2				OWN SAVINGS..... 2				AGRI. DEV. BANK 2							CAPITAL OR CREDIT PROBLEMS 2
	LARGE PRIVATE ENTERPRISES .. 3	YES 1			RELATIVES/FRIENDS.... 3		YES,		COMMERCIAL BANK 3		YES1					LACK OF TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW 3
	GOVT. OR OTHER PUBLIC FIRM . 4	NO 2			AGRI. DEV. BANK..... 4		SUCCESSFULLY..1		GRAMEEN-TYPE BANK 4		NO2					PROBLEMS WITH SUPPLY OF POWER OR WATER .. 4
	LOCAL TRADERS OR RETAILERS . 5				COMMERCIAL BANK..... 5		YES, BUT		OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTION 5		(→16)					PROBLEMS WITH EQUIPMENT OR SPARE PARTS 5
	EXPORTERS OR FOREIGN PURCHASERS 6				GRAMEEN-TYPE BANK.... 6		UNSUCCESSFULLY 2		LOCAL GROUP (DHUKUTI) 6							LACK OF ADEQUATE LABOR6
	CONTRACTOR 7				OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTION..... 7		NO		NGO OR RELIEF AGENCY ...7							GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS7
	TOURISTS 8				LOCAL GROUP (DHUKUTI) 8	3		...7							LACK OF RAW MATERIALS 8
	NGO/INTERNAT. ORGANIZATION . 9				NGO OR RELIEF AGENCY . 9		(→14)		OTHER							LACK OF CUSTOMERS ... 9
	OTHER 10				SALE OF ASSETS..... 10			8							TRANSPORT PROBLEMS . 10
					OTHER..... 11											OTHER 11
	PRIMARY	SECONDARY			PRIMARY	SECONDARY										

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08																

SECTION 14. CREDIT AND SAVINGS PART A

BORROWING AND OUTSTANDING LOANS

1. Do you or any member of your household have loans outstanding, or have you contracted any loans over the past 12 months that you have already repaid (include both cash and in-kind loans)? YES.....1 NO.....2 (→PART B)

L O A N N U M B E R	2.	3.	4.		5.	6.		7.		8.	9.	
	ASK THE RESPONDENT TO FIRST MENTION ALL THE LOANS	Who was the primary borrower in the household?	When did you get the loan?	From whom did you obtain the loan?	How far from your home was the lender's office or place?	For what purpose did you obtain the loan?		How much in total did you borrow?	How much is/was to be repaid?		OR What is/was the interest rate on the loan?	
	DESCRIPTION OF LOAN	ID CODE	MONTH	YEAR	RELATIVES/FRIENDS.....1 AGRI. DEV. BANK2 COMMERCIAL BANK.....3 GRAMEEN-TYPE BANK.....4 OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.....5 LOCAL GROUP (DHUKUTI) .6 NGO OR RELIEF AGENCY..7 LANDLORD/EMPLOYER.....8 SHOPKEEPER.....9 MONEY LENDER.....10 OTHER.....11	WRITE TRAVEL TIME ONE WAY	IF LESS THAN ONE HOUR, WRITE ZERO	BUSINESS OR FARM USE: PURCHASE OF INPUTS 1 PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT 2 PURCHASE OF LAND 3 PURCHASE OF ANIMALS 4 BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS 5 OTHER BUSINESS OR FARM USE 6 PERSONAL USE: HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION NEEDS 7 PURCHASE/IMPROVEMENT OF DWELLING 8 MARRIAGE/FAMILY EVENTS 9 CONSUMER DURABLES 10 OTHER PERSONAL USE 11 FOR BUSINESS LOANS WRITE ENTERPRISE CODE OTHERWISE LEAVE SECOND COLUMN BLANK	INCLUDE ONLY THE PRINCIPAL	RUPEES	RUPEES	PERCENT

01												
02												
03												
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09												
10												

L O A N N U M B E R	10. Other than the interest rate, did the loan carry any additional payments (for example cash payments, labor contributions or in-kind payments)? YES.....1 NO.....2 (→12)	11. How much were these additional payments?		12. Did/do you have to repay the loan by a particular time? YES ... 1 NO 2 (→14)	13. When are you (were you) scheduled to finish repaying the loan?		14. Have you finished repaying the loan? YES 1 NO 2	15. How much in total have you repaid? RUPEES	16. What collateral did you use to secure the loan?		17. How many weeks did it take to obtain the loan, counting from the time you formally requested or applied for the loan to the time you received the money? WEEKS
		LABOR: DAYS	CASH AND IN-KIND (Rs)		MONTH	YEAR			PRIMARY	SECONDARY	
01											
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											
08											
09											
10											

SECTION 14. CREDIT AND SAVINGS PART B

LENDING AND OUTSTANDING LOANS

1. Does any person outside your household have loans owed to you or any member of your household? YES.....1
 Have any loans been repaid to members of your household over the past 12 months? NO.....2 (→PART C)

L O A N N U M B E R	2. ASK THE RESPONDENT TO FIRST MENTION ALL THE LOANS	3. Who was the primary lender in the household?	4. When was the loan made?		5. What is the relationship of the borrower to the primary lender? EMPLOYEE OR TENANT FARMER.....1 BUSINESS CUSTOMER ...2 OTHER BUSINESS ASSOCIATE.....3 FRIEND/NEIGHBOR.....4 RELATIVE.....5 OTHER.....6	6. How far from your home is the borrower located? WRITE TRAVEL TIME ONE WAY IF LESS THAN ONE HOUR, WRITE ZERO		7. What was the primary purpose for which you lent the money? BUSINESS OR FARM USE: PURCHASE OF INPUTS 1 PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT 2 PURCHASE OF LAND 3 PURCHASE OF ANIMALS 4 BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS 5 OTHER BUSINESS OR FARM USE 6 PERSONAL USE: HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION NEEDS7 PURCHASE/IMPROVEMENT OF DWELLING 8 MARRIAGE/FAMILY EVENTS ... 9 CONSUMER DURABLES 10 OTHER PERSONAL USE 11	8. How much in total did you lend? INCLUDE ONLY THE PRINCIPAL	9. How much is/was to be repaid? OR What is/was the interest rate on the loan?	
	DESCRIPTION OF LOAN	ID CODE	MONTH	YEAR		DAYS	HRS	USE OF LOAN	RUPEES	RUPEES	PERCENT

01											
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											
08											
09											
10											

L O A N N U M B E R	10. Other than the interest rate, did the loan carry any additional payments (for example cash payments, labor contributions or in-kind payments)? YES..... 1 NO..... 2 (→12)	11. How much were these additional payments?		12. Did/does the borrower have to repay the loan by a particular time? YES ... 1 NO 2 (→14)	13. When is/was the borrower scheduled to finish repaying the loan?		14. Has the borrower finished repaying the loan? YES..... 1 NO..... 2	15. How much in total has been repaid on the loan? RUPEES	16. What collateral did you lend against?	
		LABOR: DAYS	CASH AND IN-KIND (Rs)		MONTH	YEAR			PRIMARY	SECONDARY
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										
09										
10										

SECTION 14. CREDIT AND SAVINGS PART C

OTHER ASSETS

1. Does your household own any land or property (do not include property in which the household lives, or land or property already reported in Section 12 or 13)?

YES .. 1
NO ... 2 (→9)

2. How much money would it cost to buy property like that owned by your household?

..... RUPEES

3. How much money would it have cost a year ago to buy the property that your household now owns?

..... RUPEES

4. Did your household purchase any property over the past 12 months?

YES .. 1
NO ... 2 (→6)

5. How much did your household spend in purchasing this property?

..... RUPEES

6. Did your household sell any such property over the past 12 months?

YES .. 1
NO ... 2 (→8)

7. How much did your household receive from selling this property?

..... RUPEES

8. How much did your household receive in total over the past 12 months from renting this property to others?

IF NOTHING WRITE ZERO RUPEES

9. Does your household own any other real assets (other than financial assets or those assets already been reported in Section 12 or 13)?

YES .. 1
NO ... 2 (→NEXT SECTION)

10. How much money would it cost to buy assets like those owned by your household?

RUPEES

11. How much money would it have cost a year ago to buy the assets that your household now owns?

RUPEES

12. Did your household purchase any such assets over the past 12 months?

YES .. 1
NO ... 2 (→14)

13. How much did your household spend in purchasing these assets?

RUPEES

14. Did your household sell any such assets over the past 12 months?

YES .. 1
NO ... 2 (→16)

15. How much did your household receive from selling these assets?

RUPEES

16. How much did your household receive in total over the past 12 months from renting these assets to others?

IF NOTHING WRITE ZERO RUPEES

SECTION 15 REMITTANCES AND TRANSFERS

PART A

REMITTANCES AND TRANSFER INCOME SENT

1. During the past 12 months, did you, or any member of your household send money or other payments (for example, food or clothing) to someone who is not a member of your household?

YES ... 1
NO 2 (→PART B)

L I N E N U M B E R	ID CODE OF RESPONDEN T	2. What are the names of the people to whom members of your household have sent money or goods during the past 12 months? LIST ALL NAMES BEFORE GOING TO Q. 3-8. IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT WISH TO GIVE NAMES, LEAVE BLANK	3. Who in your household is primarily responsible for sending this assistance? WRITE ID CODE FROM SECTION 1A	4. What is the relationship of the ..[RECIPIENT]. . to the donor? USE RELATIONSHIP CODES FROM SECTION 1 A	5. What is the sex of the .[RECIPIENT]. ? MALE1 FEMALE2	6. Where does the ..[RECIPIENT] .. currently live? is it an urban or rural area? URBAN1 RURAL.....2		7. What is the .[RECIPIENT].’s primary occupation?		8. Which industrial sector does .[RECIPIENT]. work in?		9. How much in total did you send to .[RECIPIENT]over the past 12 months? RUPEES	
	ID CODE	ID CODE				DISTRICT	U/R	OCCUPATION	CODE	INDUSTRY	CODE	CASH	IN-KIND

01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													

SECTION 15 REMITTANCES AND TRANSFERS

PART B

REMITTANCES AND TRANSFER INCOME RECEIVED

1. During the past 12 months, have you received any money or payments in kind, or gifts from any person who is not a member of your household?

YES ... 1

NO 2 (→NEXT SECTION)

L I N E N U M B E R	ID CODE OF RESPONDENT	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		7.		8.		9.	
		What are the names of all the people who sent you money or goods during the past 12 months? LIST ALL NAMES BEFORE GOING TO Q. 3-8. IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT WISH TO GIVE NAMES, LEAVE BLANK	Who in your household is the primary recipient of the assistance? WRITE ID CODE FROM SECTION 1A ID CODE	What is the relationship of the ..[DONOR].. to the recipient? USE RELATIONSHIP CODES FROM SECTION 1A	What is the sex of the ..[DONOR]..? MALE1 FEMALE2	Where does the ..[DONOR].. currently live? is it an urban or rural area? URBAN1 RURAL.....2	DISTRICT	U/R	What is the ..[DONOR]..’s primary occupation? OCCUPATION	CODE	Which industrial sector does ..[DONOR].. work in? INDUSTRY	CODE	CASH

01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													

OTHER INCOME

1. TYPE OF ASSET OR SOURCE OF INCOME:		2. What is the current value of the .[ITEM]. that the household owns?	3. And a year ago?	4. How much has the household received from ..[ITEM].. in the past 12 months? (interest, dividends, profit, payments, etc.)
ITEM	CODE	RUPEES	RUPEES	RUPEES

Savings account	101			
Fixed deposit	102			
Treasury bills, etc.	103			
Stocks, shares, etc.	104			
Employee Provident fund	105			
Pension	106			
Commission fee, royalties, etc.	107			

ADEQUACY OF CONSUMPTION

ID CODE OF RESPONDENT

<p>Now, I would like to ask your opinion of your family's standard of living</p>	<p>It was less than adequate for your family's needs... 1 It was just adequate for your family's needs..... 2 It was more than adequate for your family's needs.. 3 Not applicable..... 4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Adequate" means no more nor less than what the respondent considers to be the minimum consumption needs of the family.</p>
<p>1. Concerning your family's food consumption over the past one month, which of the following is true?</p>	
<p>2. Concerning your family's housing, which of the following is true?</p>	
<p>3. Concerning your family's clothing, which of the following is true?</p>	
<p>4. Concerning the health care your family gets, which of the following is true?</p>	
<p>5. Concerning your children's schooling, which of the following is true?</p>	
<p>6. Concerning your family's total income over the past one month, which of the following is true?</p>	

7. IF THE ANSWER TO Q. 1 IS "1", ASK:

Do you consider that you, or any member of your family eats too little food to live a healthy and active live? YES .. 1
 NO... 2

OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY CODES

OCCUPATION CODES		INDUSTRY CODES	
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS	MANAGERS (CATERING AND LODGING SERVICES)	AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY ETC.	CONSTRUCTION
PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS..... 01	WORKING PROPRIETORS51	AGRICULTURE AND HUNTING..... 11	BUILDING..... 51
ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS..... 02	HOUSEKEEPING & RELATED SERVICES SUPERVISORS	FORESTRY AND LOGGING..... 12	STREETS/HIGHWAYS/BRIDGES..... 52
ENGINEERING TECHNICIANS..... 03 52	FISHING..... 13	IRRIGATION/HYDROELECTRIC..... 53
AIRCRAFT AND SHIP OFFICERS..... 04	COOKS, WAITERS, ETC..... 53		SPORTS PROJECTS..... 54
LIFE SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS..... 05	MAID, VALETS, ETC..... 54	MINING AND QUARRYING	DOCKS/COMMUNICATIONS..... 55
DOCTORS, DENTISTS, ETC..... 06	CARETAKERS, CHARWORKERS, ETC..... 55	COAL MINING..... 21	SEWERS/WATER MAINS/DRAINS... 56
MEDICAL, DENTAL, ETC. TECHNICIANS..... 07	LAUNDRY WORKERS..... 56	PETROLEUM, GAS PRODUCTION... 22	PIPELINES..... 57
STATISTICIANS, MATHEMATICIANS..... 08	BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS..... 57	METAL ORE MINING..... 23	OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES 58
ECONOMISTS..... 09	PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS..... 58	OTHER MINING..... 24	
ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS..... 11	OTHER SERVICES WORKERS..... 59		TRADE/RESTAURANTS/HOTELS
JURISTS..... 12		MANUFACTURING	WHOLESALE..... 61
TEACHERS..... 13	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY WORKERS	FOOD, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO..... 31	RETAIL..... 62
RELIGION WORKERS..... 14	FARM MANAGERS AND SUPERVISORS60	TEXTILES, APPAREL, LEATHER... 32	RESTAURANTS/HOTELS..... 63
AUTHORS AND WRITERS..... 15	FARMERS..... 61	WOOD, FURNITURE..... 33	
ARTISTS..... 16	AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY WORKERS 62	PAPER/PRINTING/PUBLISHING... 34	TRANSPORT/STORAGE/COMMUNICATIONS
MUSICIANS AND PERFORMING ARTISTS..... 17	FORESTRY WORKERS..... 63	CHEMICAL/PETROLEUM/PLASTICS.. 35	TRANSPORT/STORAGE..... 71
ATHLETES AND SPORTSMEN..... 18	FISHERMEN..... 64	OTHER NON-METALLIC..... 36	COMMUNICATION..... 72
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS. 19	HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS..... 65	BASIC METALLIC..... 37	
		FABRICATED METALLIC/MACHINERY 38	FINANCE AND BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	PRODUCTION WORKERS	HANDICRAFTS AND OTHER..... 39	FINANCE..... 81
LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE..... 20	WORKING PROPRIETORS70	ELECTRICITY/GAS/WATER	INSURANCE..... 82
MANAGERS..... 21	LABORERS..... 71	ELECTRICITY/GAS/WATER..... 41	REAL ESTATE/BUSINESS..... 83
	MINERS, QUARRYMEN, ETC..... 72	WATER WORKS AND SUPPLIES..... 42	
CLERICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS	METAL PROCESSORS..... 73		COMMUNITY/SOCIAL/PERSONAL SERVICES
CLERICAL SUPERVISORS..... 31	WOOD PREPARATION WORKERS AND PAPER MAKERS 74		PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION/DEFENSE 91
TYPISTS AND PUNCH-MACHINE OPERATORS..... 32	CHEMICAL PROCESSORS..... 75		SANITARY, ETC..... 92
BOOK-KEEPERS, CASHIERS, ETC..... 33	SPINNERS, WEAVERS, KNITTERS AND DYERS... 76		SOCIAL, ETC..... 93
COMPUTING MACHINE OPERATORS..... 34	HIDE AND SKIN PROCESSORS..... 77		RECREATION/CULTURE..... 94
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SUPERVISORS.. 35	FOOD AND BEVERAGE PROCESSORS..... 78		PERSONAL/HOUSEHOLD..... 95
TRANSPORT CONDUCTORS, GUARDS, ATTENDANTS. 36	TOBACCO PRODUCTS WORKERS..... 79		INTERNATIONAL AND OTHER..... 96
MAIL DISTRIBUTION CLERKS..... 37	TAILORS, DRESSMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS..... 80		
TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH OPERATORS..... 38	SHOEMAKERS AND LEATHER GOODS MAKERS..... 81		OTHER NON-DEFINED..... 00
OTHER CLERICAL AND RELATED WORKERS..... 37	CABINET MAKERS AND WOODWORKERS..... 82		
	STONE CUTTERS AND CARVERS..... 83		
SALES WORKERS	BLACKSMITHS, TOOLMAKERS, ETC..... 84		
MANAGERS..... 40	MACHINERY FITTERS AND INSTRUMENT MAKERS ..85		
WORKING PROPRIETORS..... 41	ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS WORKERS..... 86		
SALES SUPERVISORS AND BUYERS..... 42	BROADCASTING STATIONS, SOUND EQUIPMENT, ETC.		
TECHNICAL SALESMEN AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS 87		
..... 43	PLUMBERS, WELDERS, SHEET METAL WORKERS... 88		
INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, ETC. SALESMEN... 44	JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS METAL WORKERS..... 89		
SALES PERSONNEL AND SHOP ASSISTANTS..... 45	GLASS AND POTTERY WORKERS..... 90		
OTHER SALES WORKERS..... 46	RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCT MAKERS..... 91		
	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD PRODUCT MAKERS..... 92		
	OTHER NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED..... 96		
	STUDENT..... 97		
	NOT WORKING (HOUSEWIFE, ETC)..... 98		
	MILITARY..... 99		

9. Do you know the proposed valley alignment for the Arun III Access road?

YES 1
NO 2 (→14)

10. How far is the proposed valley alignment from your house?

(WALKING TIME, ONE WAY, SHORTEST WAY)

HOURS MINUTES

11. Do you own any land or houses along the proposed valley alignment?

YES 1
NO 2 (→14)

12. Do you know about the rules of compensation?

YES 1
NO 2

13. What do you plan to do with the money you will receive as compensation?

BUY LAND 1
BUY ANIMALS 2
BUY/START BUSINESS ... 3
BUILD/FIX HOUSE 4
CONSUMPTION 5
WEDDING 6
SAVE 7
REPAYMENT OF LOAN ... 8
OTHER 9

14. Do you think the construction of the Arun III Access road will change your living standards?

YES, IMPROVE 1
YES, WORSEN 2
NO CHANGE 3

SECTION 18. ARUN VALLEY PART B

GROUP PARTICIPATION

1. Are you or any members of your household members of any of these groups or organizations?		2. Who is a member?					
NO	YES	ID CODE	ID CODE	ID CODE	ID CODE	ID CODE	ID CODE

Forestry User Group							
Irrigation User Group							
Vegetable Producer Group							
Vegetable Seed Producer Group							
Potato Seed Producer Group							
Women in Development Group							
Village Development Committee							
Ward Committee							
Other groups							