

NEPAL LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY 2010/11

HIGHLIGHTS



CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION SECRETARIAT
GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
OCTOBER 2011

NEPAL LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY 2010/11

HIGHLIGHTS

**GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION SECRETARIAT
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
KATHMANDU, NEPAL
OCTOBER 2011**

Published by

Central Bureau of Statistics

Thapathali, Kathmandu

Nepal

Phone: 4229406, 4261506, 4245946

Fax: 977-1-4227720

E-mail: hhss@cbs.gov.np

First Edition: October 2011

2000 Copies

PREFACE

The Nepal Living Standards Survey, 2010/11 is the third multi-topic household survey in Nepal conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Previous two surveys were undertaken in 1995/96 and 2003/04.

The survey collected information on different aspects of household welfare, including consumption, income, housing, access to facilities, education, health, migration, employment, access to credit, remittances and anthropometrics. These data are used to identify the extent, nature and determinants of poverty in Nepal.

Further, these data together with those collected through previous rounds of the survey, will allow the government of Nepal to review progress to date in improving national living standards and to evaluate the impact of various government policies and programs on the living conditions of the population.

This report provides highlights of the Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010/11. The report has two main objectives: to provide users with an outline of survey methodology and to provide summary of survey findings with a comparison with the previous two surveys. Detailed results of the survey will be published in the "Statistical Reports" to be issued in two volumes in near future.

CBS was assisted in its work by the World Bank through the Nepal Living Standards Survey, 2010/11 project. I am thankful to the World Bank for its help in carrying out the project. I would like to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Gaurav Datt, Mr. Dean Jolliffe and Mr. Maheshwor Shrestha for their contribution at various stages of the survey. In the same way I am thankful to the Consultants Mr Juan Munoz, Mr. Victor Cannale and Ms. Beatriz Godoy who provided support during the sample design, data management and questionnaire design phases respectively.

I sincerely appreciate all the field staffs who have worked hard to collect data and BSO heads for their supervisory role. The team in the Household Survey Section was responsible for overall execution and supervision of the survey. I appreciate the efforts the team put into implementing the survey and producing the data analysis results. The members of the team include Mr Anil Sharma, Mr Keshab Kumar Gautam, Mr Dinesh Bhattarai, Mr Dol Narayan Shrestha, Jaya Kumar Sharma, Bed Prasad Dhakal, Bikash Malla and Mr. Tulsi Prasad Paudyal. Likewise Mr Shibnandan Prasad Shah, Mr Mukti Nath Khanal, Mr Sunil Kumar Shrestha and Mr Shiva Lal Sharma also contributed as team members of the survey at different times. The team was ably led by Mr Dhundi Raj Lamichhane- chief of Household Survey Section. Mr. Bikas Bista, Deputy Director General and Chief of the Social Statistics Division, deserves special thanks for coordinating the survey. Finally, I would like to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Tunga Shiromani Bastola, National Consultant, for his dedicated work in bringing out this report in this form.

August 2011

Kathmandu, Nepal

Uttam Narayan Malla
Director General
Central Bureau of Statistics

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	i
ACRONYMS	
1 OUTLINE OF SURVEY METHODOLOGY	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Objective of the survey	2
1.3 Survey scope	2
1.4 Statistical unit	2
1.5 Coverage	2
1.6 Time reference	4
1.7 Survey methodology	4
1.7.1 Sampling frame	4
1.7.2 Stratification	5
1.7.3 Sample design	5
1.7.4 Cross-sectional sample	5
1.7.5 Panel sample	6
1.7.6 Sample size	6
1.7.7 Enumeration status	8
1.8 Survey questionnaire	8
1.9 Field work organization	8
1.9.1 Field teams	8
1.9.2 Selection of field staff and training	9
1.9.3 Data collection	10
1.9.4 Data entry and management	10
1.10 Analytic domains	11
1.11 Comparative summary	11
2 SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS	14
2.1 Demographic characteristics	14
2.2 Housing and household facilities	16
2.3 Access to facilities	19
2.4 Literacy and education	21
2.5 Health services and HIV/AIDS	24
2.6 Maternity and family planning	28

2.7	Migration and absentees	31
2.8	Agriculture	33
2.9	Consumption	37
2.10	Income	39
2.11	Employment status	41
2.12	Wage employment	43
2.13	Nonfarm economic activities	45
2.14	Remittances and transfer income	47
2.15	Household credit	48
2.16	Adequacy of consumption	50
2.17	Government facilities	52
2.18	Nutrition of children	53
2.19	Panel households	55
REFERENCES		82
ANNEXES		
Table A1	An overview of household questionnaires of NLSS, 1995/96 – 2010/11	83
Table A2	Household questionnaire of the 2010/11 Nepal Living Standards Survey	84
Table A3	Community questionnaires of the 2010/11 Nepal Living Standards Survey	86
Table A4	Major additions and modifications to the household questionnaire	87
Table A5	Field teams of the 2010/11 Nepal Living Standards Survey	89
BOXES		
Box 1.1	Distribution of sample districts by ecological belt and development region	3
Box 1.2	Number of primary sampling units in NLFS-II and NLSS-III	6
Box 1.3	Distribution of PSUs by belt and region, 2010/11	7
Box 1.4	Distribution of sample households by belt and region, 2010/11	7
Box 1.5	Living Standards Surveys of Nepal, 1995/96-2010/11	12
TABLES		
Table 2.1	Summary statistics of demographic characteristics, 1995/96 – 2010/11	56
Table 2.2	Summary statistics of housing characteristics, 1995/96 – 2010/11	57

Table 2.3	Summary statistics of access to facilities, 1995/96 – 2010/11	59
Table 2.4	Summary statistics of literacy and education, 1995/96 – 2010/11	60
Table 2.5	Summary statistics of health services and HIV/AIDS, 1995/96 – 2010/11	62
Table 2.6	Summary statistics of maternity and family planning, 1995/96 – 2010/11	65
Table 2.7	Summary statistics of migration and absentees, 2003/04 – 2010/11	67
Table 2.8	Summary statistics of agriculture, 1995/96 – 2010/11	68
Table 2.9	Summary statistics of consumption expenditure, 1995/96 – 2010/11	70
Table 2.10	Summary statistics of household income, 1995/96 – 2010/11	71
Table 2.11	Summary statistics of employment status, 1995/96 – 2010/11	72
Table 2.12	Summary statistics of wage employment, 1995/96 – 2010/11	73
Table 2.13	Summary statistics of non-farm economic activities, 1995/96 – 2010/11	74
Table 2.14	Summary statistics of remittances and transfer income, 1995/96 – 2010/11	75
Table 2.15	Summary statistics of household loans, 1995/96 – 2010/11	76
Table 2.16	Summary statistics of adequacy of consumption, 1995/96 – 2010/11	78
Table 2.17	Summary statistics of government facilities, 2003/04 – 2010/11	80
Table 2.18	Summary statistics of nutrition of children, 2010/11	81

FIGURES

Figure 1.1.1	Number of PSUs and households enumerated in Nepal Living Standards Survey, 1995/96 – 2010/11	13
Figure 2.1.1	Percentage distribution of population by broad age group, 1995/96 – 2010/11	15
Figure 2.1.2	Percentage distribution of households by size, 1995/96 – 2010/11	15
Figure 2.1.3	Sex ratio and dependency ratio and female household head, 1995/96 – 2010/11	16
Figure 2.2.1	Percent of households with access to household amenities and facilities, 1995/96 – 2010/11	19
Figure 2.3.1	Percent of households within the reach of 30 minutes, 1995/96 – 2010/11	21
Figure 2.4.1	Literacy rate of adults (15 years and older), 1995/96 – 2010/11	23
Figure 2.4.2	Percent of population (6 years and older) “currently attending” school/college, 1995/96 – 2010/11	24
Figure 2.4.3	Percent of population (6 years and older) that never attended any school, 1995/96 – 2010/11	24
Figure 2.5.1	Percent of population with chronic and acute illnesses and disability, 1995/96 – 2010/11	27

Figure 2.5.2	Cost of acute illness treatment in government health facilities, 2003/04 – 2010/11	27
Figure 2.6.1	Average number of children ever born and total fertility rate, 1995/96 – 2010/11	30
Figure 2.6.2	Knowledge and use of family planning methods, 1995/96 – 2010/11	31
Figure 2.6.3	Birth delivery and prenatal and postnatal care, 2003/04 – 2010/11	31
Figure 2.7.1	Percent of migrants by sex, 2003/04 – 2010/11	33
Figure 2.7.2	Percent of migrants by origin, 2003/04 – 2010/11	33
Figure 2.8.1	Percent of households with land, operating owned land and area irrigated, 1995/96 – 2010/11	36
Figure 2.8.2	Percent of households by size of land operated, 1995/96 – 2010/11	36
Figure 2.9.1	Nominal per capita and household consumption, 1995/96 – 2010/11	38
Figure 2.9.2	Share of per capita consumption of the poorest and the richest population group, 1995/96 – 2010/11	38
Figure 2.9.3	Share of nominal consumption expenditure, 2010/11	38
Figure 2.10.1	Nominal per capita and household income, 1995/96 – 2010/11	40
Figure 2.10.2	Share of per capita income of the poorest and the richest population group, 1995/96 – 2010/11	40
Figure 2.10.3	Share of nominal income by source, 1995/96 – 2010/11	40
Figure 2.11.1	Participation rate, current employment and individuals occupied in extended economic activity, 1995/96 – 2010/11	43
Figure 2.11.2	Current unemployment rate by sex, 1995/96 – 2010/11	43
Figure 2.12.1	Percent of wage earners and mode of payment by sector, 1995/96 – 2010/11	45
Figure 2.12.2	Average nominal wage rate by sex, 1995/96 -2010/11	45
Figure 2.13.1	Nonfarm enterprise by ownership, registration and hired labour employment status, 1995/96 – 2010/11	47
Figure 2.14.1	Percent of households receiving remittances and share of remittances received, 1995/96 – 2010/11	48
Figure 2.15.1	Percent of households with loans and purpose of loan and collateral status, 1995/96 – 2010/11	50
Figure 2.16.1	Percent of households reporting facilities "less than adequate", 1995/96 – 2010/11	52
Figure 2.17.1	Percent of respondents who perceive government facility is "poor", 2003/04 – 2010/11	53
Figure 2.18.1	Nutritional status of children under 5 years, 2010/11	55

ACRONYMS

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

CHAPTER 1

OUTLINE OF SURVEY METHODOLOGY

1.1 Introduction

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

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

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

The findings of the NLSS-II helped the government to monitor progress in improving national living standards and to evaluate the impact of various government policies on the living conditions of the population. Further, the survey data provided a good basis for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) over time.

After the new political set-up in the country, the government has implemented the second Three Year Plan (2010/11-2012/13), (TYP). The principal objective of the TYP includes “improving the living standards of the Nepali people, reducing poverty to 21 percent and achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015”.

Accurate, reliable and timely data are basic to monitor the efforts and achievements of the government towards the fulfillment of these objectives. As such, the Government of Nepal decided to conduct another round of the Nepal Living Standards Survey. Accordingly, the Central Bureau of Statistics for the third time conducted the survey in 2010/11 (NLSS-III). The survey was carried out with the assistance from the World Bank.

As in the past, the data from the NLSS-III together with those of collected in the previous two rounds, will allow the

government “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”. Besides, the survey findings would be the basis for monitoring the achievement of MDGs over the years.

1.2 Objective of the survey

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

1.3 Survey scope

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

1.4 Statistical unit

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

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

1.5 Coverage

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

development regions (or inter-regions) are formed by the cross combination of three ecological belts and five development regions (Box 1.1).

All households in the country were considered eligible for selection in the survey. The survey, however, excluded the households of diplomatic missions. The institutional households (like people

living in schools hostels, prisons, army camps and hospitals) were also excluded from the survey. The household members were determined on the basis of the usual place of their residence. Foreign nationals whose usual place of residence is within the country were included in the survey.

Box 1.1: Distribution of sample districts by ecological belt and development region					
Ecological belt	Development region				
	Eastern	Central	Western	Mid-western	Far-western
Mountains	1. Taplejung 9. Sankhuwasabha ^c 11. Solukhumbu	22. Dolakha ^c 23. Sindhupalchok 29. Rasuwa ^c	41. Manang ^b 42. Mustang ^a	62. Dolpa ^a 63. Jumla ^c 64. Kalikot ^c 65. Mugu 66. Humla ^a	67. Bajura 68. Bajhang ^c 75. Darchula
Hills	2. Panchthar 3. Ilam ^c 7. Dhankuta 8. Terhathum 10. Bhojpur ^c 12. Okhaldhunga 13. Khotang 14. Udayapur ^c	20. Sindhuli 21. Ramechhap ^c 24. Kabhrepalanchok 25. Lalitpur 26. Bhaktapur 27. Kathmandu 28. Nuwakot ^c 30. Dhading 31. Makawanpur	36. Gorkha ^c 37. Lamjung 38. Tanahu ^c 39. Syangja 40. Kaski 43. Myagdi 44. Parbat ^c 45. Baglung 46. Gulmi 47. Palpa ^c 51. Arghakhanchi	52. Pyuthan 53. Rolpa 54. Rukum ^c 55. Salyan 59. Surkhet 60. Dailekh 61. Jajarkot ^c	69. Achham ^c 70. Doti 73. Dadeldhura 74. Baitadi
Tarai	4. Jhapa 5. Morang 6. Sunsari 15. Saptari 16. Siraha	17. Dhanusha 18. Mahottari 19. Sarlahi 32. Rautahat 33. Bara 34. Parsa 35. Chitwan	48. Nawalparasi 49. Rupandehi 50. Kapilbastu	56. Dang ^c 57. Banke 58. Bardiya ^c	71. Kailali 72. Kanchanpur ^c

Note: ^a District not selected in the survey.
^b District selected only in the panel sample.
^c District selected only in the cross section sample.

1.6 Time reference

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

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

1.7 Survey methodology

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

- a relatively “smaller” sample size compared with the other in-depth household surveys,
- an “integrated” multi-topic household questionnaire for collecting a comprehensive data set on household welfare,
- an “innovative” data management technique including field based data entry and field verification system,

- a “panel” sample in addition to the nationally representative sample of households, and
- data collection over a period of 12 months divided into several phases to capture “seasonal variation”.

1.7.1 Sampling frame

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

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

For the ultimate sample selection of households in the NLFS-II, a frame was prepared in each ward selected at the earlier stage of sampling. For this, a list of all households was prepared in all the wards selected for the survey. Selection of households was carried out from these listings using systematic sampling with a random start. Before the listing, an

intensive cartographic work was undertaken (in the urban areas and some of the rural areas) to form appropriate enumeration block having around 200 households.

1.7.2 Stratification

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

1.7.3 Sample Design

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

For the NLSS-III, two independent samples were selected: the first was a

cross sectional sample and the second was a panel. The panel sample consisted of PSUs and households previously enumerated in one or both of the past two rounds of the survey.

1.7.4 Cross sectional sample

The cross-sectional sample was selected in three stages:

- In the first stage, the enumeration area units (primary sampling units, PSUs) are identical to that of NLFS-II. NLFS selected a sample of 800 PSUs allocated into six explicit strata (Box 2). Within each stratum, the PSUs were selected with probability proportional to size (*pps*), the number of households being the measure of size (*mos*).
- In the second stage, 500 of the 800 NLFS PSUs were selected to form the NLSS III PSUs. As mentioned earlier, for this selection purpose the six strata of NLFS-II were further divided into 14 sub-strata (Box 1.2). Within each sub-stratum, the sample was selected with equal probability.
- In the third stage, 12 households were selected with equal probability in each PSU (using the computerized household listings generated by the NLFS-II as the sample frame). An additional 6 households were selected in each PSU, to be used as replacement household for non-response among the 12 originally selected households.

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

1.7.5 Panel sample

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

1.7.6 Sample size

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

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

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

1.7.7 Enumeration status

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

1.8 Survey questionnaire

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

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

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

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

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

An overview of the household questionnaire used in the three rounds of the NLSS is given in Table A1 (Annex). An 80-paged household questionnaire with 21 sections and 9 appendices was administered in the NLSS-III. The content of this household questionnaire is presented in Table A2. The content of the rural and urban community questionnaires is presented in Table A3. An annotated list of changes and modifications in the household questionnaire of NLSS-III compared with NLSS-II is presented in Table A4.

1.9 Field work organization

1.9.1 Field teams

In NLSS-III, data were collected by 20 field teams (Table A5). Each team was

responsible for a particular area of the country. Teams were formed to balance the workload and travel time among the teams. The teams were based in the appropriate Branch Statistics Office (BSO) of the CBS, and each team covered on average 30 PSUs during a period of 12 months.

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

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

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

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

numerators was assigned the task of computer data entry in the field.

1.9.2 Selection of field staff and training

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.9.3 Data collection

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

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

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

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

1.9.4 Data entry and management

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

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

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

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

1.10 Analytic domains

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

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

- Western rural Tarai
- Mid-western and far-western rural Tarai

1.11 Comparative summary

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

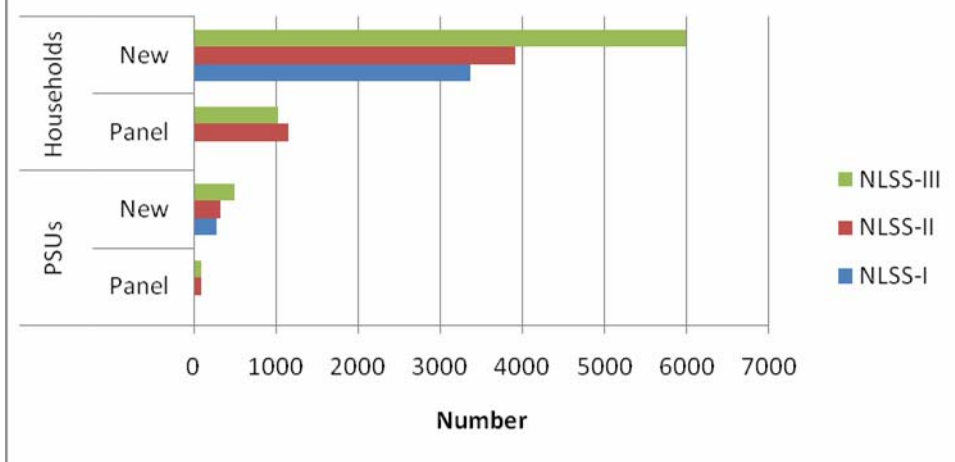
All the three surveys followed the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) methodology developed and promoted by the World Bank (WB). NLSS-II enumerated 3912 households from 326 PSUs compared to 3373 households from 274 PSUs in NLSS-I. NLSS-II also interviewed 1160 households from 95 panel PSUs that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

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

A summary of the methodology of the three Nepal Living Standards Surveys conducted by the CBS, Nepal is presented in Box 1.5.

Box 1.5 : Living Standards Surveys of Nepal, 1995/96-2010/11			
	NLSS 1995/96	NLSS 2003/04	NLSS 2010/11
Domain of study	Area based on geographic and ecological regions		
Frame	List of wards; number of households in each ward (1991)	List of wards; number of households in each ward (2001)	List of wards; number of households in each ward (2001); based on the NLFS-II.
Stratification	Four strata based on geographic and ecological regions	Six strata based on geographic and ecological regions	14 strata based on geographic and ecological regions
Sampling units			
Primary (PSU)	Ward or sub-ward or combination of wards		
Secondary (SSU)	Household		
Reporting unit	Household		
Types of estimates	Means, ratios, totals		
Lowest breakdown of estimates	Six areas based on rural - urban and geographic - ecological regions	Six areas based on rural - urban and geographic - ecological regions	12 areas based on rural - urban and geographic - ecological regions
Sample size			
Primary (PSU)	275 PSUs (of which 274 were enumerated)	434 PSUs (of which 421 were enumerated)	600 PSUs (of which 599 were enumerated)
Cross-section	275 PSUs (of which 274 were enumerated)	334 PSUs (of which 326 were enumerated)	500 PSUs (of which 499 were enumerated)
Panel	-	100 PSUs (of which 95 were enumerated)	100 PSUs (all were enumerated)
Secondary (SSU)	3,388 households (of which 3,373 were enumerated)	5,240 households (of which 5,072 were enumerated)	7,200 households (of which 7020 were enumerated)
Cross-section	3,388 households (of which 3,373 were enumerated)	4,008 households (of which 3,912 were enumerated)	6,000 households (of which 5988 were enumerated)
Panel	-	1,232 households (of which 1,160 were enumerated*)	1,200 households (of which 1032 were enumerated)
Estimation	Based on the LSMS method developed by the World Bank		
Data collection			
Pilot/pre- tests	In 1995	In 2003	In 2009
Main enumeration	June 1995 – June 1996	April 2003 – April 2004	Feb. 2010 - Feb. 2011
Data Processing			
Data entry	Data entry in the field		
Tabulation	Statistical tables produced in the CBS		
Field personnel	60 (divided into 12 teams)	80 (divided into 16 teams)	100 (divided into 20 teams)

Figure 1.1.1: Number of PSUs and households enumerated in NLSSs, 1995/96 - 2010/11



CHAPTER 2

SUMMARY OF SURVEY FINDINGS

2.1 Demographic characteristics

(Table 2.1)

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

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

Among broader age groups, on the other hand, 54 percent of population is in 15-59 years of age, 37 percent below 15 years of age and 9 percent is in the age group 60 years and above.

Sex ratio (number of males per hundred females) is estimated to be 86 in the country. A sex ratio over 100 denotes the excess of males over females, and a sex ratio below 100 denotes the excess of females over males. The sex ratio for working age population (15-59 years) is lower compared to that for younger (0-14) and older (60 and above) ages.

Dependency ratio: The conventional dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of population in the 0-14 years age group (young population) and those 60 years

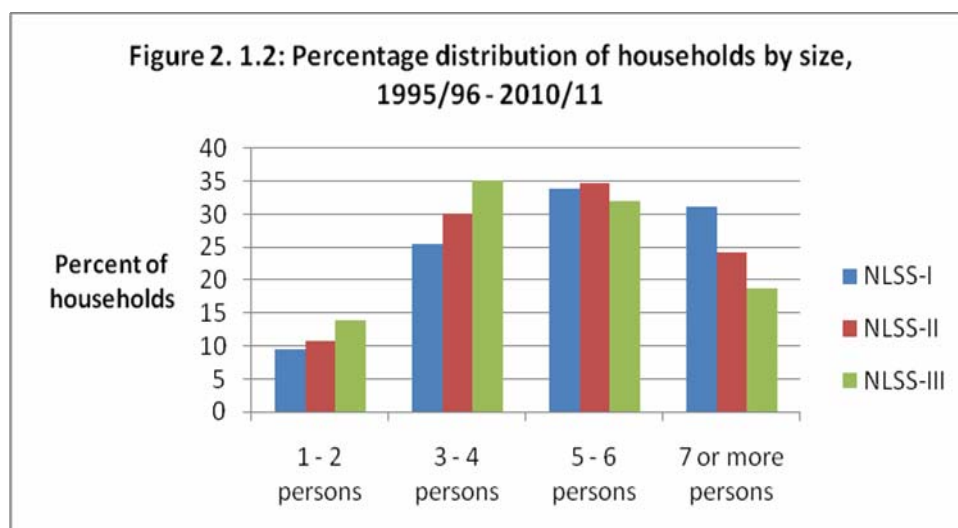
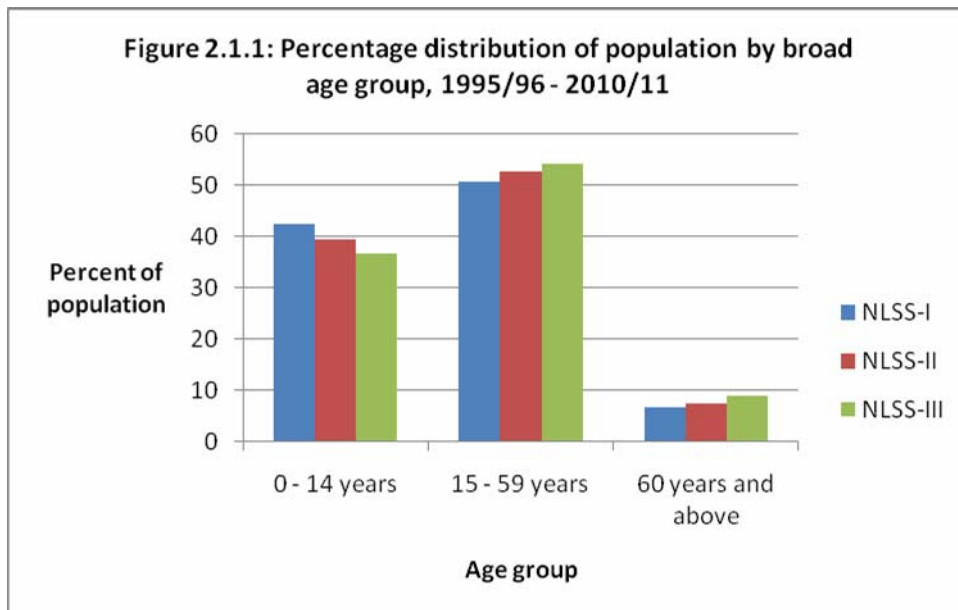
and above (old population) to the population in the productive age groups, i.e., 15-59 years. The overall dependency ratio of the country is 84 percent. In other words, roughly about 100 persons in the productive ages have to support 84 dependents in terms of the basic necessities of life. The dependency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

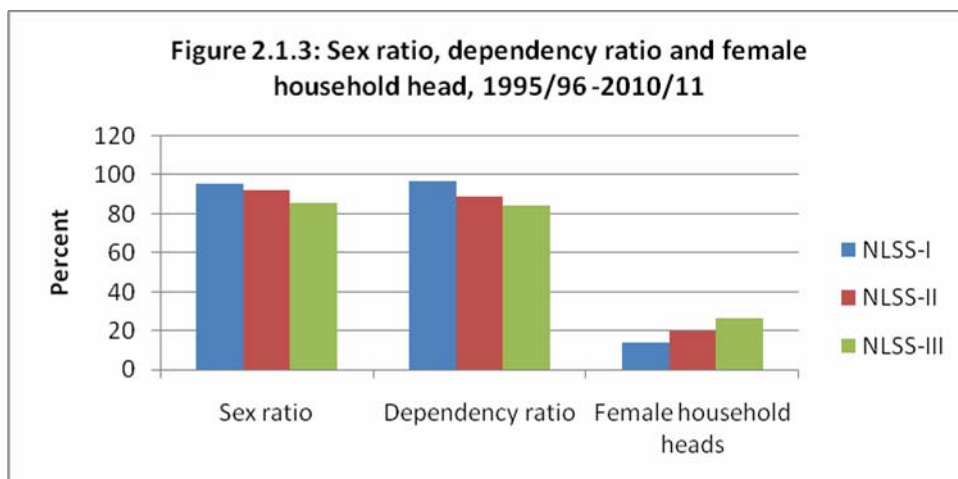
Household size and distribution by size: Household size is the number of members of the household. The average household size in the country is 4.9 according to NLSS 2010/11. In other words, a household contains 4 or 5 persons on the average. Roughly 14 percent of the households have one or two persons only. More than one third (35 percent) of the households in the country contain 3-4 persons, another 32 percent contain 5-6 persons and the rest (19 percent) have 7 or more persons.

Sex and age of the household head: The head of household is the person in the household acknowledged as head by the other members. The head has the primary authority and responsibility for household affairs. In Nepal, 27 percent of the households are headed by females. By age groups, about half of household heads are aged 30-49 years.

Comparative summary: During the last 15 years (since NLSS-I), the percent of population in 0-14 years of age group has decreased from 42 to 37; whereas that in 15-59 years age group has increased from 51 to 54 percent, and that in 60 years and over age group has increased

from 7 to 9 percent. Dependency ratio, sex ratio and household size exhibited a decreasing trend during the same period while the proportion of female-headed households almost doubled (increased from 14 percent to 27 percent).





2.2 Housing and household facilities

(Table 2.2)

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

Occupancy status: Occupancy status refers to the juridical aspects under which the households are occupying the residence. Housing occupants are broadly categorized into owner, renter, rent-free and others. A majority of the households own the housing units in which they are residing. 90 percent of the households reside in their own housing units, 8 percent are renters (pay rent) and 2 percent live on rent-free housing units.

Number of rooms, area of dwelling and housing plot:

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

Overall, average number of rooms per household is 4.6 and average surface area of dwelling is 605 square feet. Average area of housing plot is estimated to be 1625 sq. ft. in the country.

Construction materials of outer walls:

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

Materials for roofing: About 30 percent of households in Nepal are living in the buildings and structures roofed over with

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

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

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

Drinking water supply: Overall, nearly 45 percent households have access to piped water almost half of which have private connections. The piped water is considered as a source of safe water. The remaining 55 percent of households

depend on covered well (39 percent), open well (7 percent) and other unreliable sources like river and spring water (10 percent).

Access to household utilities and amenities: On the whole, 70 percent of the households have access to electricity in their dwellings. Roughly 13 percent of the households have access to telephone facility.

About 19 percent of the households have access to sanitary (sewerage) system in the country. Access to garbage disposal facility is worse than the sanitary system. Only 10 percent of the households in Nepal have garbage collection/disposal facility. Overall, 56 percent of households have access to latrine facilities. Other households have no proper latrine facilities and they are bound to defecate in open places.

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

Households that use and collect firewood: About 84 percent of the households in the country use firewood for cooking and other heating purposes. Around 77 percent of these firewood-user households collect it themselves.

Place of firewood collection : Overall, 65 percent of households rely on forest for the collection of their firewood:

community managed forest (44 percent) and government forest (21 percent). The increase in the share of community managed as firewood collection place over the last fifteen years is a direct consequence of increase in community ownership of forests in the country. Other places of firewood collection include own land (24 percent) and unspecified places (11 percent).

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

Fodder collection : Roughly, 70 percent of country's households collect fodder for their livestock. Around 57 percent of these households collect their fodder from their own land, followed by forest (23 percent). The share of community managed forest is 17 percent. 20 percent of households get their fodder from other unspecified places.

Use of iodized salt : Iodine deficiency is associated with several health disorders – mental retardation, risks of stillbirth and miscarriage, and incidence of goiter. Iodization of salt is a key strategy for achieving the goal of eliminating iodine deficiency. The recommended level of iodization is 15 parts per million (ppm) or more.

About 59 percent of households use pocket salt recommended by the government. About 22 percent of the

households use rock salt, followed by powder salt (18 percent).

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

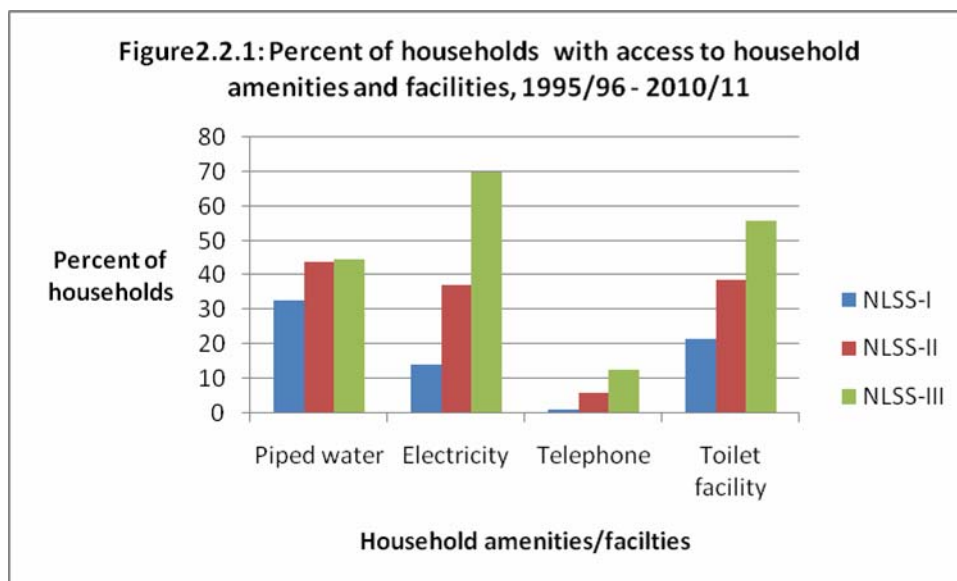
Comparative summary : Over the last 15 years, the proportion of households residing in their own housing units has decreased from 94 percent to 90 percent. The proportion of renters, on the other hand, has increased from 2 to 8 percent during the same period.

Average size of dwelling has remained constant compared with the NLSS-I. The average area of housing plot, however, has increased from 1337 sq. ft in 1995/96 (NLSS-I) to 1625 sq. ft in 2010/11 (NLSS-III).

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

Household's access to electricity and telephone has significantly increased in the last 15 years. Access to electricity and telephone has increased from 14 to 70 percent and from 1 to 13 percent respectively.

Overall, 56 percent of households now have toilet/latrine facility in their own dwellings, compared to 22 percent in 1995/96.



2.3 Access to facilities

(Table 2.3)

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

Primary and secondary schools: 95 percent of households in Nepal are within 30 minutes of access to the nearest primary school. However, only 56 percent of the households are within 30 minutes reach to higher secondary school.

Health post/hospital : About 62 percent of households in the country are within 30 minutes of reach to health post/sub-health

post but only 34 percent of households can reach to public hospital/PHC within this time. Access to private health facilities is better compared with that of the government health facilities.

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

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

Overall, slightly more than one half (51 percent) of the households are within the reach of 30 minutes to the nearest paved road. Three out of four households are within the reach of two hours to paved road from their home. 80 percent of households, on the other hand, are within the reach of 30 minutes to the nearest vehicle passable dirt road. Access to vehicle impassable dirt road is almost universal (97 percent are within the reach of 30 minutes).

Police station, post office and telephone booth : Overall, 65 percent of households are within 30 minutes of access to the nearest post office. Access to telephone booth is better compared to the post office. More than 86 percent of households are within the reach of 30 minutes.

Access to police station is related to the public security in the neighborhood. About 57 percent of households are within the reach of 30 minutes. One fourth of the households have to travel one hour or more to reach the nearest police station.

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

Agriculture centre (Krishi Kendra): 43 percent of households in Nepal reach the

nearest agriculture center within 30 minutes, followed by “30 minutes – one hour” (22 percent), “1-2 hours” (17 percent), and “2 hours & more” (18 percent).

Bank : A bank provides financial services to savers/depositors, borrowers, and to investors. Access to a bank is rather low. Only 40 percent of households in the country can reach the nearest bank within 30 minutes. For some 44 percent of households, it takes 2 hours and more.

Source of drinking water: Most accessible facility in the country is the source of drinking water. More than 98 percent of households are within 30 minutes of this source. Access is uniform during both the rainy and dry seasons.

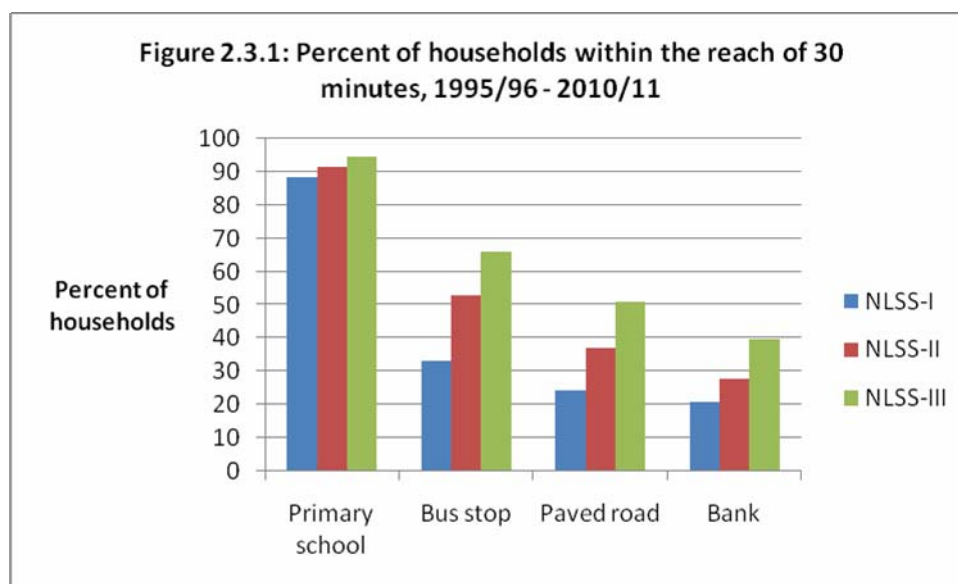
Cooperatives (Sajha): Cooperative is an institution that supplies goods (including farming inputs such as fertilizers and seeds) to households. The percentage of households within 30 minutes of access to this facility is 54 in Nepal. 27 percent of households have to travel one hour or more to reach the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

Internet and community library : About 43 percent of the households are within the reach of 30 minutes to internet facilities, while 39 percent have access to community library within the same time.

Comparative summary: Between 1995/96 and 2010/11, accessibility to different facilities has improved almost universally. Household's access to primary schools within 30 minutes (of travel time) was 88 percent in 1995/96, after 15 years it has reached 95 percent.

During the same period, the proportion of households with access to bus stop within 30 minutes has increased by some 33 percentage points, paved road by 27 percentage points and dirt road by 22 percentage points. Similarly, access to bank increased by 19 percentage points.

Access to market center within 30 minutes increased by 21 percentage points, *Haat bazaars* by 23 percentage points, cooperatives by 28 percentage points, and to agriculture center by 18 percentage points.



2.4 Literacy and education

(Table 2.4)

Both literacy and education attainment are important determinants of individual and household welfare. They affect the level and pace of economic development in a given country.

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

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

Nearly, 61 percent of the population aged 6 years and older is literate. 72 percent of males in this age group are literate as opposed to 51 percent of females. On the other hand, only 56 percent of the population aged 15 years and older is literate. There is a wide gap between male and female literacy rates. The literacy rates of males and females are 72 and 44 percent respectively.

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

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

Reasons for not attending school:

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

Overall, 9 percent of the relevant population never attended school. Among these never-attendeers, 30 percent attributed the primary reason to "parents did not want". Other reasons included "help needed at home" (26 percent), “not willing to attend” (17 percent), “too expensive” (7 percent), “too young” (7 percent), “disable” (3 percent), “school far way” (3 percent) and “other” reasons including “no school” (7 percent).

School attendance and mean years of

schooling: About 55 percent of adult population (aged 15 years and above) attended school (either in the past or currently). For this group, the mean years of schooling is estimated to be 8.1 years. 70 percent of adult males ever attended school while this figure is only 43 percent for adult females. However, there is no significant gender gap in mean years of schooling.

Net attendance ratio (NAR):

is related to the number of students in the specified age group who are currently attending school. For example, the primary school attendance ratio is the percentage of children of primary school age that are attending primary or secondary school. Children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school are included in the numerator and all children of primary school age are included in the denominator.

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

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

Type of school attended:

Overall, 72 percent of currently school/college enrolled populations attend government/community schools. Participation rate in private schools stands at 27 percent in Nepal.

Reason for dropouts: 25 percent of these dropouts cite “poor academic progress” while 22 percent report “help needed at home” as the primary reason for leaving school. 17 percent leave school because of “moving away” with the family. Other reasons are “parent did not want” (7 percent) and “too expensive” (6 percent).

Comparative summary: Almost all education indicators show a very noticeable improvement between 1995/96 and 2010/11. Overall literacy rate of population (6 years and above) has increased by some 23-percentage points. This increase is higher for females (27 points) compared with males (20 points).

Adult literacy rate has increased significantly during the same period of 15 years. Overall adult literacy rate has increased from 36 percent in 1995/96 to 56 in 2010/11. Female adult literacy rate has increased by some 25 percentage points during this period.

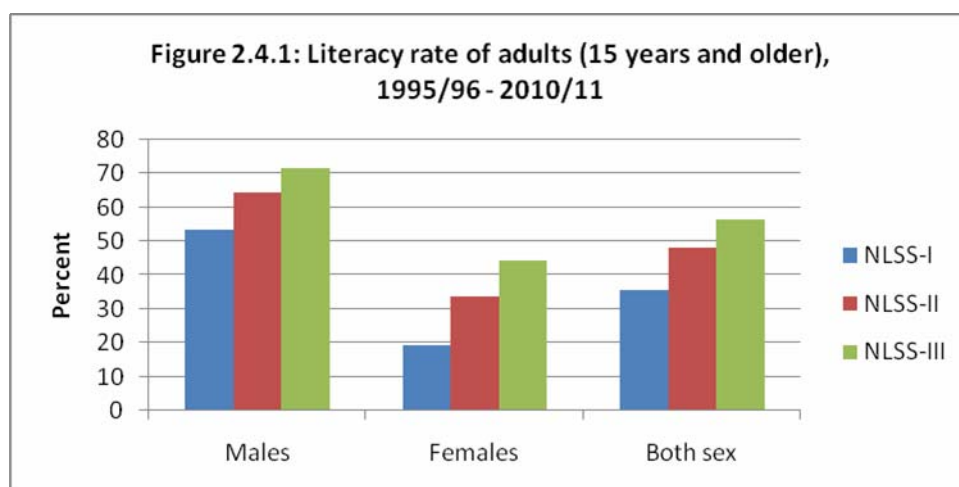
Proportion of population aged 15 years and above that ever attended school was 34 percent in 1995/96 which increased to

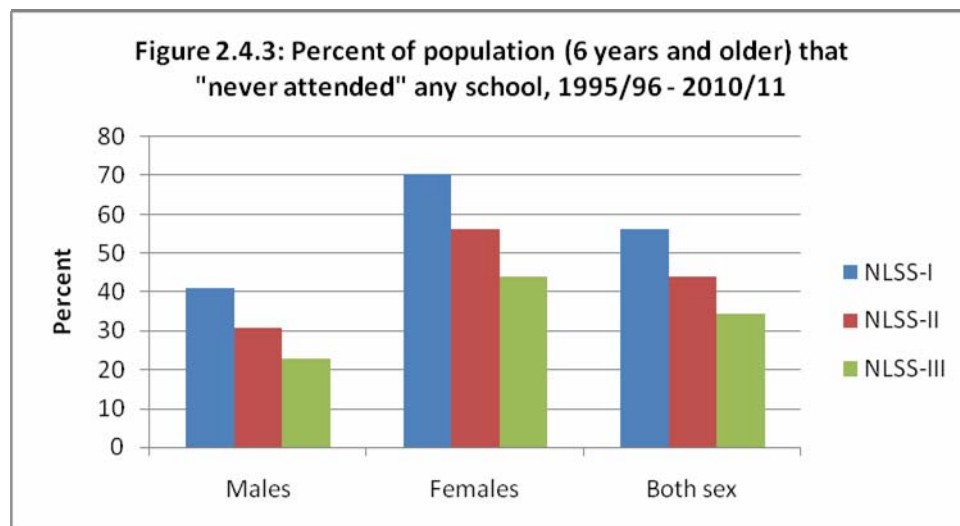
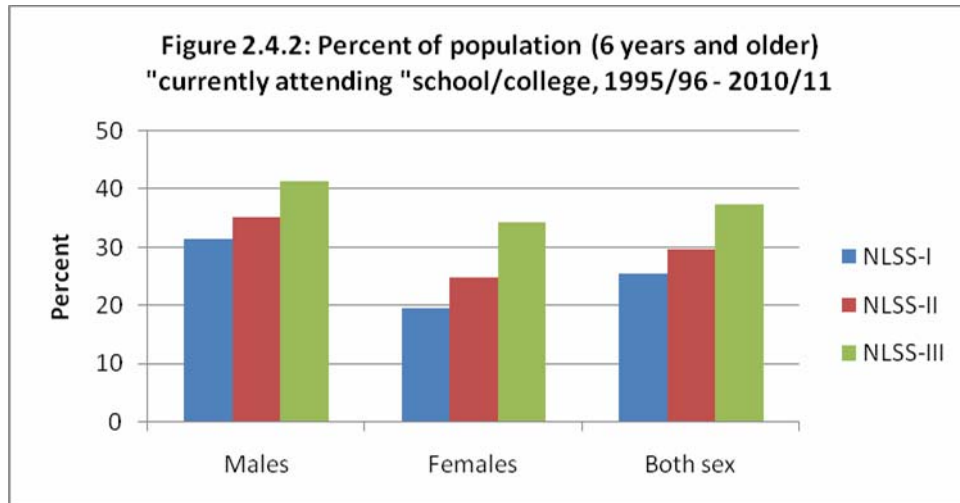
55 percent in 2010/11. For these “ever attendees”, the mean years of schooling went up from 7.0 to 8.1 between these two periods.

In NLSS-III, net attendance rates for girls are higher than that for boys in primary and secondary levels of schooling but in higher levels NARs are slightly lower for girls compared with that of boys.

Past two surveys (NLSS-I and NLSS-II) tabulated net enrollment rates (NERs) instead of NAR. NER is the ratio of the total number of students in the “correct-age” group and enrolled in school at a given level of education to the total number of children in the age group specified for that level. NER is usually higher than NAR. Primary school NER increased from 57 percent to 78 percent, lower secondary school NER from 19 to 42 and secondary school NER from 9 to 28 between NLSS-I and NLSS-II.

Private school participation rate has gone up from 9 percent to 27 percent in the past 15 years (between NLSS-I and NLSS-III).





2.5 Health services and HIV/AIDS

(Table 2.5)

Access to health services is critical to individual well-being. Health related information included in the survey are: disability, chronic and acute illnesses, health facility types, consultations and expenditures, HIV/AIDS and child immunization.

Disability: Disability is a physical or mental condition of a person who has some problems in any part of his/her body

or in his/her physical system and as such he/she experiences difficulty in carrying out daily activities normally or in participating fully in social life due to the existing physical, social, and cultural environment.

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

Overall, about 4 percent of population has some kind of “disability”. Disability rates for males and females are 4 percent and 3 percent respectively.

Of all persons with some kind of disability, 29 percent are physically disabled, 22 percent have vision related disability, 23 percent have hearing related disability, 2 percent have vision/hearing related disability, 9 percent speech related disability, 7 percent are mentally disabled and 7 percent have multiple disability.

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

Overall incidence of chronic illness is 12 percent. Of chronically ill people, 30 percent reported gastrointestinal problems, 15 percent rheumatism, 11 percent H/L blood pressure, 10 percent asthma, 6 percent heart conditions, 5 percent diabetes, 3 percent respiratory problems, and 1 percent reported epilepsy. The proportion of asthma is higher among females (13 percent) than among males (9 percent).

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

Overall, 20 percent population is reported to have been sick or injured within the last 30 days (acute illness) in the country. Cold/fever is by far the most common (31 percent) acute illness followed by other

fever (24 percent). Diarrhea makes up for 16 percent of all acute cases and physical injury accounts for another 5 percent of illnesses.

Health consultations by practitioner type : 69 percent of people with an acute illness reported to have consulted some kind of medical practitioner in the country: 28 percent consulted paramedic, followed by doctor (24 percent), pharmacists (16 percent), traditional and others (1 percent).

Health consultations by facility type : About 63 percent of visitors with acute illnesses go to private health institutions and the remaining go to government institutions. Of all facilities in the country, pharmacy is attended by majority of sick people (25 percent). Other facilities attended are sub-health post (13 percent), hospital/public health center (14 percent), health post (8 percent), private hospital (5 percent) and others (7 percent).

Health expenditures: On average, total cost of the last consultation of acute illness within last 30 days at a government health facility is slightly higher than that at a private health institution: Rs. 1,167 at government health institution and Rs. 1,010 at private institution. Disaggregating the total cost, except for the cost of medicine, other costs are lower in private institutions than in government facilities.

Immunization: Immunization is an effective measure to protect the children (aged below five) from both fatal as well as non-fatal diseases (such as TB, polio, tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria and

measles). Immunization has a significant role in reducing infant mortality rate.

In this survey, information on immunization of children has been taken either from the immunization card or from the respondents' reporting on immunization. Children who were given one dose each of BCG and measles, 3 doses each of DPT and polio (altogether 8 doses) vaccination are regarded as "fully immunized" whereas those of having given vaccination less than 8 doses is regarded as "partially immunized" while that of no dose at all as "not immunized". About 64 percent of children (in the age-group 12 – 59 months) are fully immunized.

HIV/AIDS: Knowledge of AIDS and HIV/AIDS prevention method is sought from all members (aged 10 years and over) of the household. The survey sought information from each person aged 10 years and older present at the interview whether they had heard about HIV/AIDS.

About 59 percent of population aged 10 years and older reported that they have heard about HIV/AIDS. About 65 percent of males reported to have heard of HIV/AIDS compared to 54 percent of females.

Four main sources of knowledge about HIV/AIDS as reported by the respondents are: radio (39 percent), textbooks (28 percent), friends/relatives (13 percent), television (11 percent), health workers (5 percent), newspapers/pamphlets (4 percent), and other sources (1 percent).

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention

methods: Knowledge about prevention methods relate to the prevention efforts and programs of the government in preventing the HIV/AIDS in the country.

This is a multiple answer question. Respondents were asked to enumerate up to four methods which (in their opinion) could prevent HIV/AIDS. About 18 percent of the respondents have no idea about HIV/AIDS prevention methods. Use of condom is the most believed method of HIV/AIDS prevention among the respondents.

More than one-third (36 percent) of the respondents think that "limiting sex to one partner" is the proper method of HIV/AIDS prevention followed by "avoiding use of needles" (27 percent), "avoiding blood transfusion" (26 percent), "abstaining from sex" (18 percent), "avoiding sex with sex workers" (16 percent), "avoiding sex with persons having many sex partners" (16 percent), "avoiding use of blade" (14 percent), and "avoiding sex with drug users" (12 percent).

Comparative summary: Overall, 4 percent of population have some kind of disability. Physical disability is the highest in the country followed by hearing, visual disability.

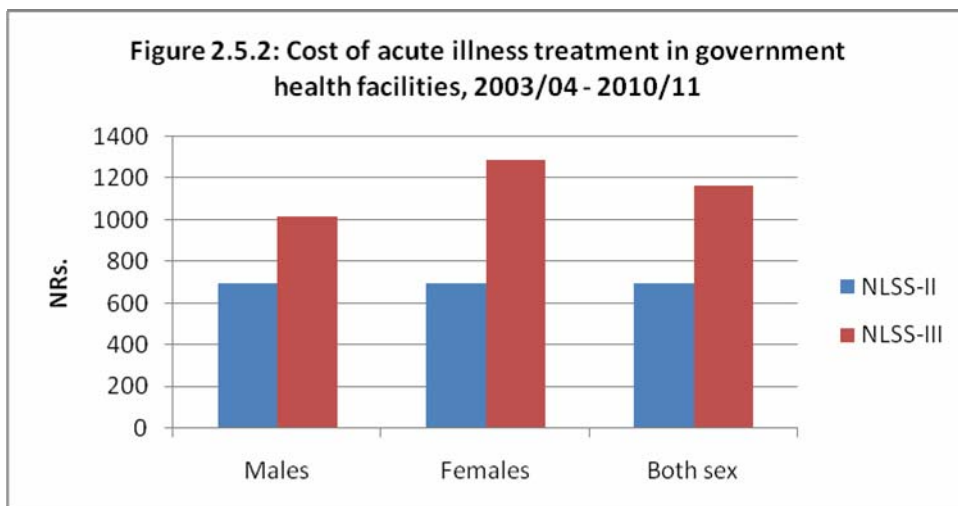
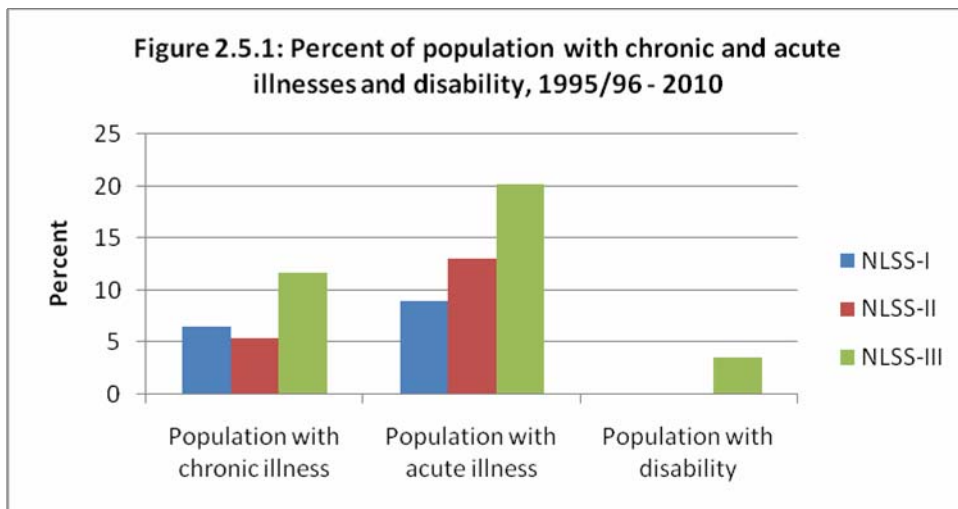
In the last 15 years, the incidence of chronic illness increased from 6 percent in 1995/96 to 12 percent in 2010/11. Incidence of acute illness, on the other, increased from 9 percent in 1995/96 to 20 percent in 2010/11. In all the three rounds, the majority of acute illness cases are fever. The proportion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

episodes in acute cases has decreased marginally during the same period.

The proportion of "not consulted" in acute illnesses has decreased slightly over this period. In the last 7 years (between 2003/04 and 2010/11), the total nominal cost of treatment of acute illness in government health facilities increased

from NRs. 698 to NRs. 1167 (an increase of 67 percent). The total nominal cost of treatment in private health facilities increased from NRs. 662 to NRs. 1010 (an increase of 53 percent).

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



2.6 Maternity and family planning

(Table 2.6)

Fertility is one of the determinants of size and structure of population in a country. It is related to maternity, mother-child health and family planning. The maternity health and family planning are interrelated, and they together have an impact on the quality of life.

Children ever born: The number of children ever born (or parity) affects the socio-economic condition of the people in the country. The parity data indicates how average family size varies across age groups. Family size and poverty are positively associated.

Children ever born include all children born alive during the life time of the women concerned up to the survey date. The measure becomes useful when the age group of women considered is specified.

Overall, the mean number of the children ever born per woman (45-49 years) is estimated to be 4.2.

Total fertility : Total fertility rate (TFR) indicates number of children a woman is likely to have at the end of her production period given the current age schedule of fertility and if they are not subject to mortality. It is expressed as children per woman.

TFR for Nepal (calculated by indirect method) is estimated at 3.4. The corresponding figure obtained by direct method of estimation is 2.7.

Place of delivery and birth attendants :

Babies delivered in safe and clean environment can reduce the health risk of mothers and children. Majority of birth deliveries (67 percent) take place at homes, followed by 32 percent at hospitals or primary health facilities. 58 percent of the total births are assisted by "family members/neighbors", followed by "health practitioners" (33 percent), and traditional birth attendant, TBA (7 percent).

Prenatal and postnatal care : Pre-natal as well as post-natal care is important for the survival and well-being of both the mother and the child. Of all women giving live-birth (during the past 36 months) in the country, 78 percent receive some kind of pre-natal care. Of these, 84 percent of pregnant women receive pre-natal care from government health facilities while the remaining 16 percent receive from private health facilities.

On the whole, about 20 percent of women who give live births receive postnatal care. Of these, 78 percent visit government health facility for postnatal care, the remaining 22 percent visit private health facility.

Knowledge and use of family planning:

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

Source of knowledge about family planning methods: Knowing source of knowledge about family planning is

important for implementing an effective family planning program. Among the different sources of knowledge about family planning, radio is the most common medium of information. The majority of women, 32 percent, report radio as the source of information about family planning methods, followed by friends/relatives (27 percent), health workers (18 percent), textbooks (8 percent), husband (7 percent), television (7 percent), and newspaper/poster (1 percent).

Types of family planning methods used:

In response to the question asked to married women aged 15-49 years on the type of family planning methods currently using either by them or by their husbands, 32 percent report "laparoscopy/minilap", 15 percent vasectomy, 41 percent other temporary methods (including pills, Depo-Provera, IUD, Norplant, diaphragm, and foam/jelly/cream), and 12 percent report condom. Laparoscopy/minilap and vasectomy are the permanent methods of family planning for females and males respectively. Permanent methods are naturally more common among older couples.

Source of family planning methods:

Knowledge about sources of contraception is important for designing family planning policies and programs. 47 percent of users of family planning methods visit public health facilities to get those methods, followed by pharmacy (31 percent), private health facility (10 percent) and health workers (10 percent).

Reasons for not using family planning

methods: Knowledge of reasons why women are not using family planning methods is critical to designing effective programs for quality services. Among current non-users of family planning methods, major reasons reported are as follows: "husband away home" (32 percent), followed by "want more children" (28 percent), "scared of side effects" (16 percent), and "husband opposed" (3 percent) and "religious reasons" (2 percent).

Women's participation in decision making

: Women's empowerment can be measured by their decision making "autonomy". The survey for the first time sought information on women's participation in fifteen types of specific household decisions. The questions were asked to women (to spouse of the male household head or the female household head).

Among the 15 specified household decisions, "expenditure on food" is the most frequent decision made during the last 12 months. About 83 percent of respondents say that their households made some kind of decisions regarding the food purchases. Some other more common household decisions reported are: "household purchases" (72 percent), "obtaining health care during pregnancy" (67 percent), "crop cultivation" (66 percent), and "choice of children's school" and "taking loans" (each 55 percent).

About one-half or more women say that each of the specified household decisions is made jointly by them and their husband.

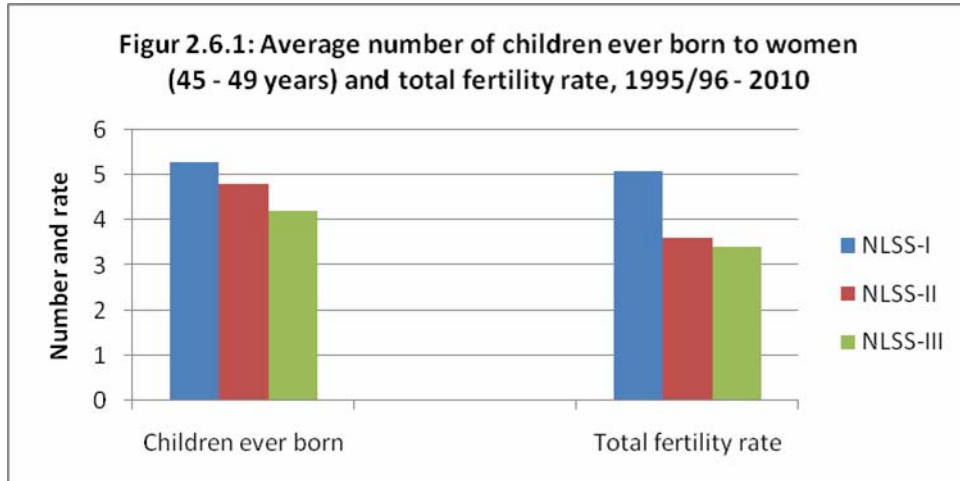
Final decision making by women is the highest on “household food purchases”. On the whole, about 28 percent of women make sole decisions about food purchases. Other household decisions on which more women have their final say compared with their husbands are: “obtaining health care for self”, “obtaining health care during pregnancy”, “obtaining health care for children”, “how many children to have”, “spending on major household items”, “choice of family planning methods”, “which crops to grow”, and “use of remittances received”.

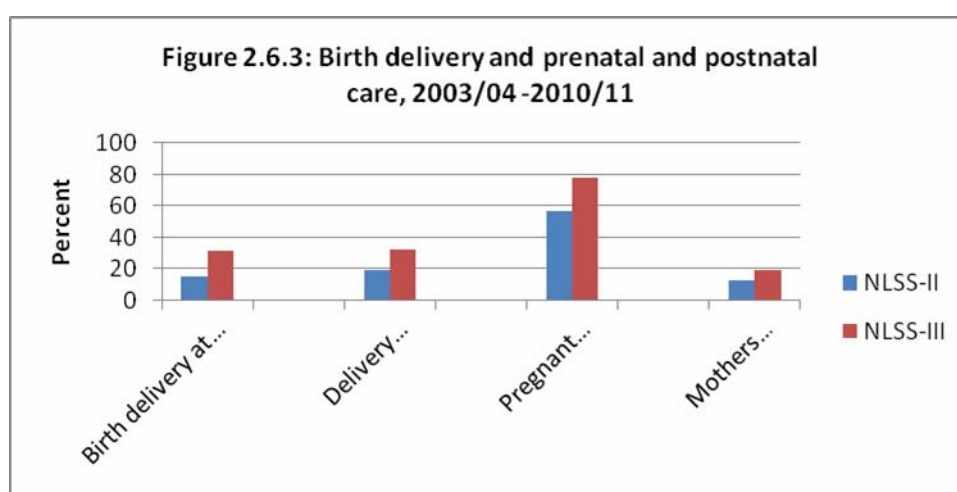
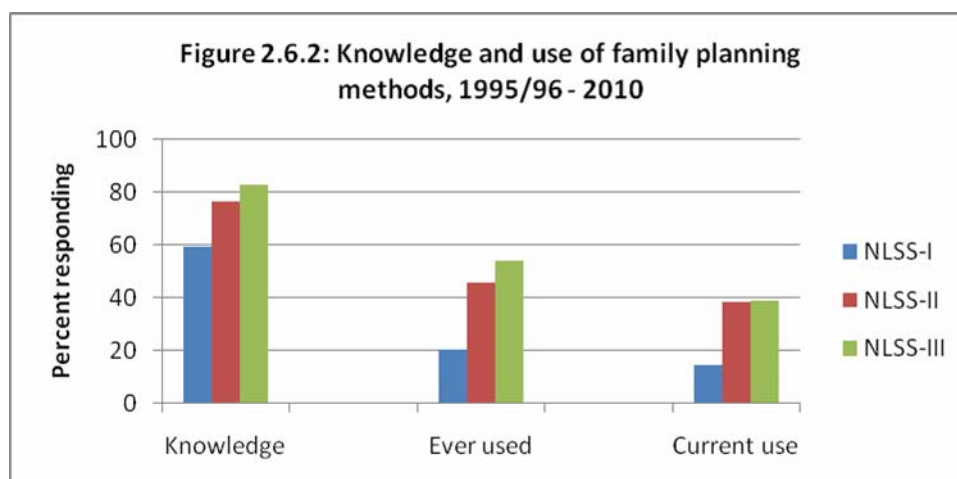
Comparative summary: The mean number of children ever born per 45-49 year old woman has decreased from 5.3 in 1995/96 to 4.2 in 2010/11 and total fertility rate (by indirect method of

estimation) has declined from 5.1 to 3.4 during the same period.

The proportion of the women (15-49 years) who have knowledge of at least one family planning method has increased by some 23 percentage points to 83 percent in 2010/11. On the other hand, the proportion of married couples using some form of family planning methods has increased from 15 to 39 in the last 15 years. The proportion of women receiving prenatal and postnatal care has increased by 21 and 6 percentage points respectively in the last 7 years.

Women’s final say in household decision making is more common to food purchases.





2.7 Migration and absentees

(Table 2.7)

Migration : Migration in general refers to geographical or spatial mobility between "one geographical unit and another". It involves a change of place of residence from the "place of origin" to the "place of destination". One who migrates is a migrant.

The unit of migration defined in this survey is village development committee (VDC) or municipality within the country.

A person whose birth place is not same as his/her current place of residence is considered as a migrant in this survey.

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

Status of migrated population : Of the total population aged 5 years and above, 37 percent have migrated from other places (VDC, municipality or outside the country) to their current place of residence. Migration rate for males and females is 21 and 50 percent respectively.

Origin of migration : Origin of migration refers to the previous place of usual residence from where the migrant has moved to the present place (destination). Overall, out of every 100 migrants in the country, 81 have come from rural areas, 7 from urban areas and 12 from abroad.

Reason for migration : Among migrants, a majority (79 percent) attributed the reason of migration to "family reasons" (including marriage and dependency). This is followed by "easier life style" (7 percent), "education and training" (5 percent), and "looking for job" (4 percent).

Absentee population : In this survey, an absentee is defined as an individual who is considered by the household as one of its members but who is excluded from the survey's definition of household membership because of his/her prolonged absence (being away from the household for more than 6 months out of the last 12 months, or being expected to be away for more than 6 months). The definition covers absentees in both within the country and abroad.

Status of absentee population : Almost 20 percent of the total population (including absentees abroad) of all ages are absent or away from home. Out of the total absentee population about 57 and 43 percent are residing within and outside

the country respectively. Slightly more than one third of the youth population aged 15-29 years and about one fourth in the age group 30 – 34 years are away from home as compared to people in other age groups.

27 percent of the people 5 years and over are absent from home due to work related reasons, 21 percent for study, 20 percent due to family reasons and the rest due to other reasons.

Status of children away from home : 11 percent (including absentee abroad) of children (0-14 years) are absent from home (13 percent are males and 9 percent are females). Most of the children (59 percent) are absent due to "family reasons" followed by "for study" (31 percent) and "for work" (less than one percent).

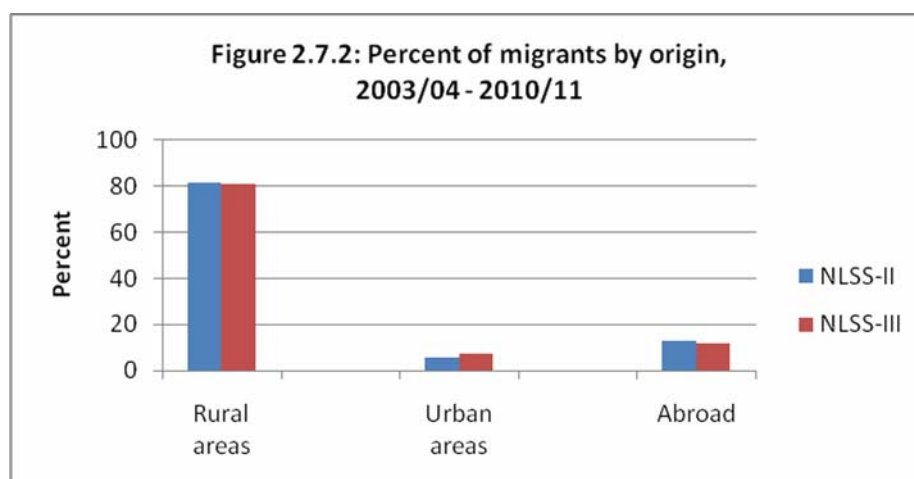
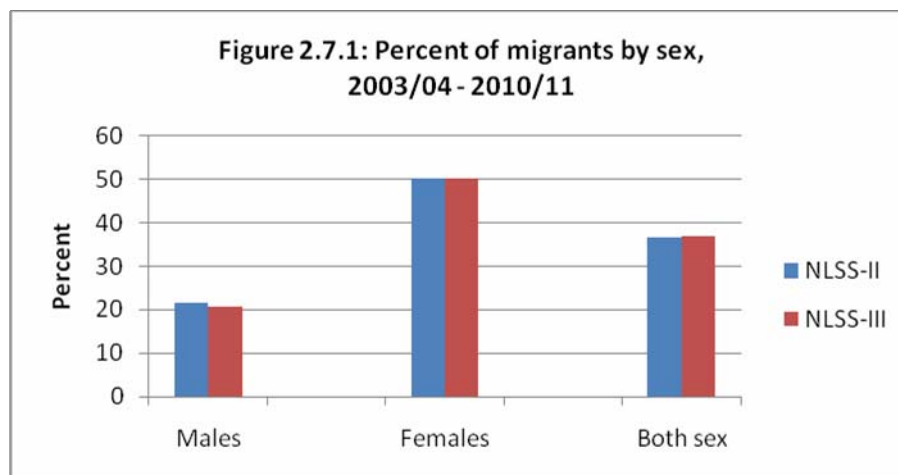
Comparative summary : The proportion of migrant population has not changed in the last 7 years (between 2003/04 and 2010/11). In both of rounds, the rate of migration for females (about 50 percent) is considerably higher than for males (about 21 percent).

Movement from the urban areas has slightly increased from 6 percent in 2003/04 to 7 percent in 2010/11. Similarly, movements from abroad have slightly increased from 12 percent to 13 percent during the same period.

The proportion of migrants reporting "family reasons" as the primary reason of their migration slightly increased from 75 percent in 2003/04 to 79 percent in 2010/11. Similarly the reason of migration as "for education and training" slightly

increased from 3 to 5 percent. On the other, the proportion of migrants reporting the reason as “for easier life style” decreased from 12 percent to 7 percent.

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



2.8 Agriculture

(Table 2.8)

The structural aspects of agricultural sector in Nepal are presented in terms of agricultural holding.

An agricultural holding is an economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock and poultry kept, and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production

purposes, without regard to title, legal form, or size.

Here, the terms "holder", "farmer" and "grower" are used interchangeably. Similarly the terms "holding" and "agricultural household" are used as synonyms.

A holder is a person in the holding who exercises management control over the operations of the holding. The holder may

or may not be the same person as the household head.

Characteristics of household head:

Household head refers to the person (male or female) in the household who is acknowledged as head by other members of the household. The head has primary authority and responsibility for household affairs. In Nepal, the holder is usually the same person as the household head.

Majority of households in Nepal are farm households. About 76 percent of the total households are agricultural households. And almost three-fourths of the agricultural households are male headed households in the country.

On average, 52 percent of agricultural household heads are literate. The estimated median age of the agricultural household heads is 46 years.

Number, area and size of agricultural

holdings : Out of the total households in the country, 74 percent are agricultural households with land (households who have cultivated at least 0.013 hectares) and about two percent are agricultural households without land.

The overall share of the irrigated land area in total agricultural land area is 54 percent. The average size of agricultural land-area per agriculture household with land in the country is 0.7 hectares.

Land fragmentation and farm size:

Average number of parcels per land holding indicates the degree of land fragmentation. A parcel in the survey is defined as a contiguous piece of land physically separated from others' land.

Overall, average number of parcels per agriculture household with land is around 3.

A majority of the agricultural households (53 percent) operates less than 0.5 ha of land (who can be considered as small farmers) and 4 percent operates 2 ha and more land (who can be considered as large farmers).

There is an uneven distribution of the agricultural land in the country. Small farmers operate only 18 percent of total agricultural land while 22 percent of the land is operated by "large" farmers. Gini concentration index is estimated at 0.51. This indicates an unequal distribution of land in the country. The index is zero when all farmers have the same area.

Land tenure: Land tenure refers to arrangements or rights under which the holder holds or uses holding land.

About 95 percent of the agricultural households own land and 10 percent rent out some or all of their land to others. On the other hand, 32 percent of the households rent-in some land from others. And 5 percent do not own any land but operate land owned by others on contractual basis.

The share of the owned and operated land in total operated agricultural land in Nepal is about 82 percent while the share for rented-in from other households is 18 percent.

Major crops : Cereal crops dominate cropping pattern in Nepal. Paddy, maize, wheat, millet and legumes are the major crops grown in the country. The

proportion of agricultural households cultivating main paddy is 72 percent, wheat 57 percent, summer maize 64 percent and millet 38 percent. Similarly, 27 percent of households cultivate soybean, 31 percent lentil, 53 percent winter-potato, 39 percent mustard, 36 percent onions, 41 percent garlic, 72 percent winter-vegetables and 69 percent cultivate summer-vegetables.

Improved seeds: Improved seeds are also known as “high-yielding varieties” or “high-response varieties”. Overall, only a small portion of farmers use improved seeds in cereal crops. On average, about one-third of households growing winter potato use improved seeds followed by summer vegetable growers (26 percent), winter vegetable growers (16 percent), main paddy growers (15 percent), wheat growers (13 percent), and summer maize growers (9 percent).

Chemical fertilizers : Chemical fertilizers are fertilizers prepared from inorganic materials manufactured through an industrial process. The percentage of growers using fertilizers is the highest for main paddy (70 percent). Other crop growers using chemical fertilizers are: wheat (52 percent), summer maize (36 percent), winter potato (31 percent), summer vegetables (8 percent), and winter vegetables (4 percent).

Agricultural equipments: A large majority of farmers still use locally made agricultural tools. Mechanization of agriculture in the country is at a very low stage. About 52 percent of farmers own the most basic equipment - a plough or improved type of plough (bikase halo).

About 33 percent of farmers use bins and containers for grain storage. Only one percent of the farm households owns a tractor or a power tiller. Similarly, one percent of farmers own a thresher. Around 7 percent of farmer households own a pumping set.

Livestock raising : Livestock constitutes an integral part of Nepalese agriculture system; majority of agricultural households keep livestock. Roughly two-third of the agricultural households keeps cattle on their holding. 48 percent households have buffalo, 65 percent have goat or sheep, 54 percent have poultry and 12 percent agricultural households have piggeries.

The average number of cattle, buffalo, goat, goat-sheep and poultry on the holding are 1.8, 0.9, 2.8, 3.0 and 4.2 respectively.

Comparative summary : Compared to 1995/96, the percentage of agricultural households having land has decreased in 2010/11. Similarly, average size of agriculture land and number of the parcels per holding has decreased in the last 15 years. The area of irrigated land, on the other hand, has increased during the same period.

Average farm size in the country is decreasing over the years. Between 1995/96 and 2010/11, the number of households operating less than 0.5 hectares of land has increased by 13 percentage points. Number of holdings operating 2 ha or more has decreased from 13 percent in 1995/96 to 4 percent in 2010/11. Average size of farm is decreasing in the country, over the years.

The percentage of the households with owned agricultural land has remained almost same while the percentage of holders operating rented-in land only has slightly increased.

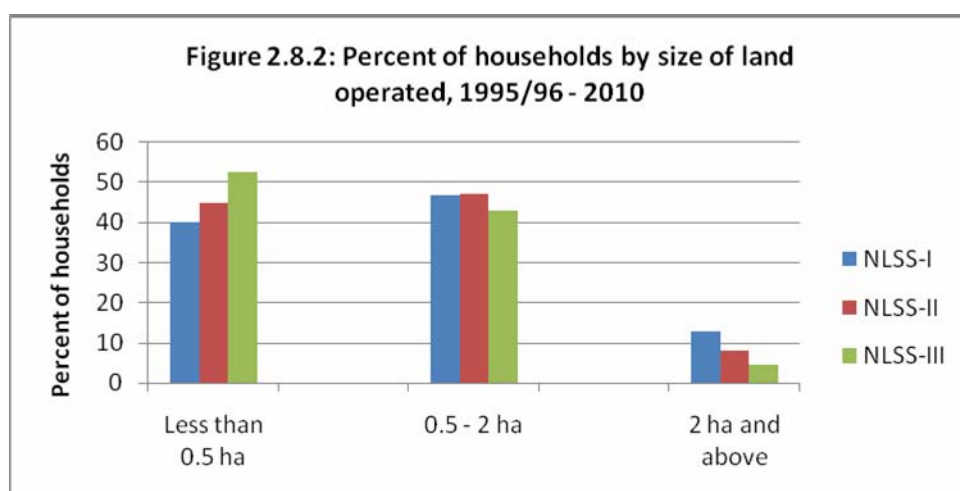
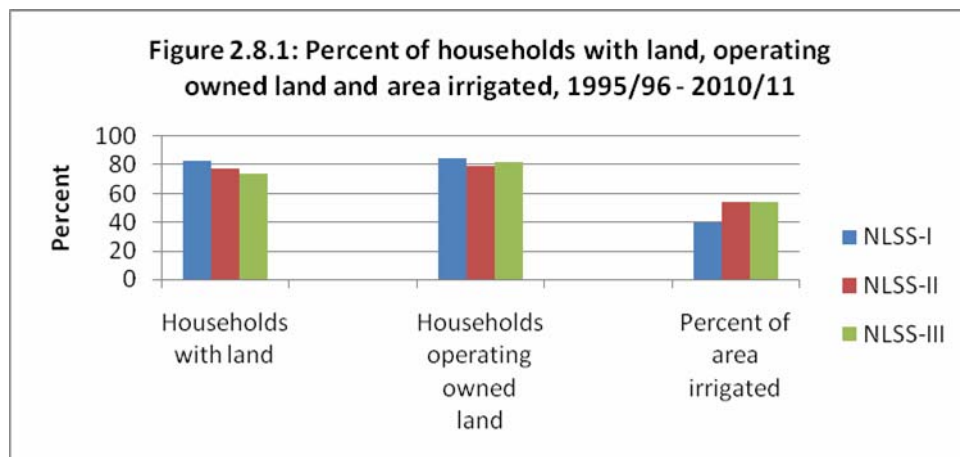
In the last 15 years, the percentage of paddy, wheat, summer maize and millet growers have decreased. However, the percent of farmers growing winter potato and winter vegetables have increased.

The percent of growers using improved seeds in paddy, wheat, maize, potato and

vegetables have increased in the last 15 years.

The proportion of the winter vegetable growers using chemical fertilizers has decreased in 2010/11, while the proportion has increased in other major crops.

The proportion of households with livestock or poultry has decreased between 1995/96 and 2010/11. Similarly the average number of head of livestock per holding has gone down.



2.9 Consumption

(Table 2.9)

Consumption is one of the widely used monetary indicators of well-being, the other one being the income. Consumption aggregates in brief are presented in the following.

Total annual household consumption (TC) is computed as the sum of the following sub-aggregates, all of which are in annual nominal household values:

Total consumption

- = *Food consumption*
- + *Non-food consumption*
- + *Consumption of housing*

Non-food consumption, in turn, consists of the following sub-aggregates

Tobacco and tobacco products

- + *Selected non-food expenditures*
- + *Expenditures on education*
- + *Consumption flow from durable goods*
- + *Consumption of utilities*

Nominal per capita consumption:

Nominal average annual household consumption for the country in 2010/11 is estimated at Rs. 170,735. This translates to nominal average per capita consumption to Rs. 34,829.

The richest ten percent of the population consumes more than 9-fold of what the poorest ten percent of the population consumes. Further, bottom quintile accounts for 8 percent of consumption while the top quintile accounts for more than 45 percent.

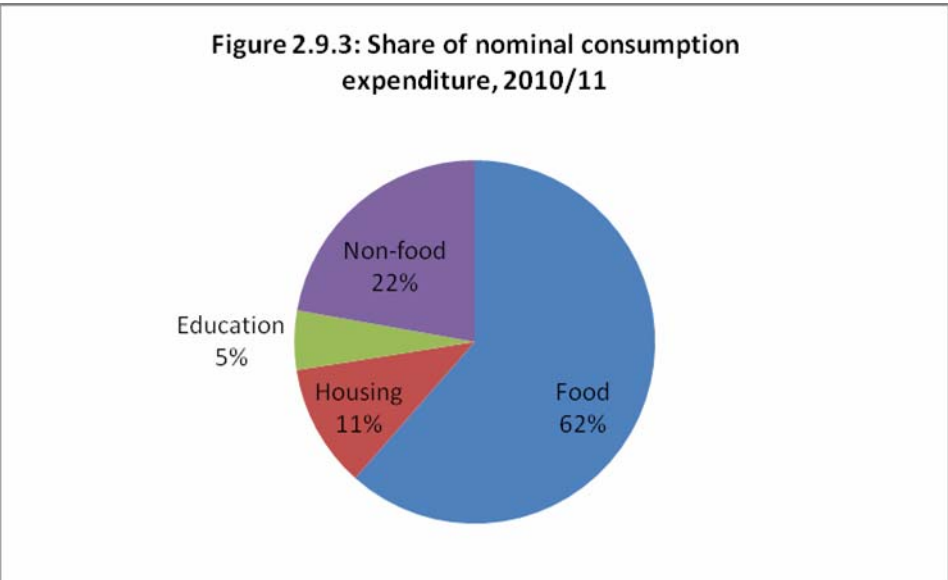
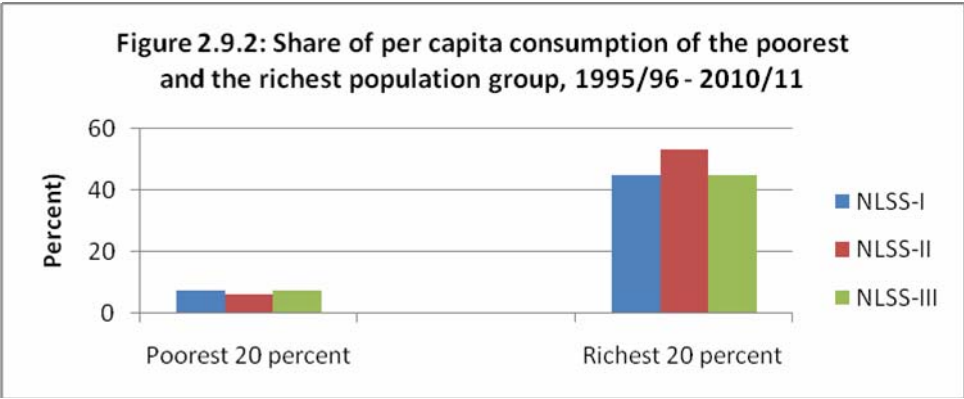
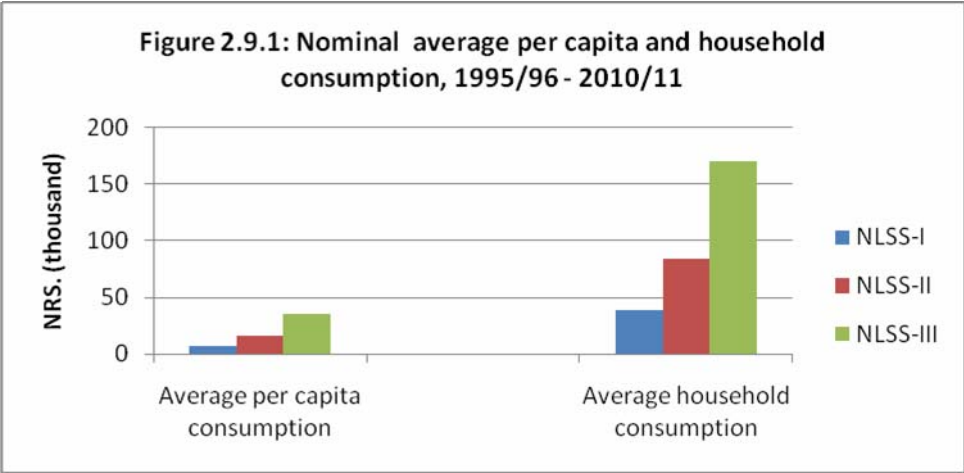
Household consumption by expenditure category

- On average, 62 percent of household consumption is spent on food expenditures in the country. Share of housing consumption is 11 percent, that of education is 5 percent and the rest is accounted for by other non-food items.

Comparative summary: In nominal terms, per capita consumption increased from NRs. 6,802 in 1995/96 to NRs. 34,829 in 2010/11.

There has been an impressive growth across all population groups. Growth in per capita consumption is 412 percent for the bottom quintile of the population and 415 percent for the top quintile over the last 15 years.

In 1995/96, the bottom twenty percent of the population accounted for a mere 8 percent of total consumption while the richest twenty percent of the population accounted for a whopping 45 percent. Even after 15 years in 2010/11, the share of the bottom twenty percent and the richest twenty percent of the population is similar to that of 1995/96.



2.10 Income

(Table 2.10)

Income, as defined in this survey, measures the flow of resources in a household in the past 12 months. It intends to capture the flow of resources which enables the household to achieve its living standards.

The main components of this measure are: crop income, non-crop farm income, reported valuation of housing consumption of own dwelling, income from wage employment, income from non-farm enterprises, income from remittances, rental income and income from other sources. Each component is itself an aggregation over a number of possible revenues and costs.

Level, source and distribution of income: Nominal mean and median annual household incomes for the country in 2010/11 are Rs. 202,374 and Rs. 127,281 respectively. Nominal mean and median per capita incomes are Rs. 41,659 and Rs. 25,093 respectively.

Overall, share of nonfarm income in all household income is 37 percent, and farm income is 28 percent, share of remittances is 17 percent and share of own production consumption is 16 percent.

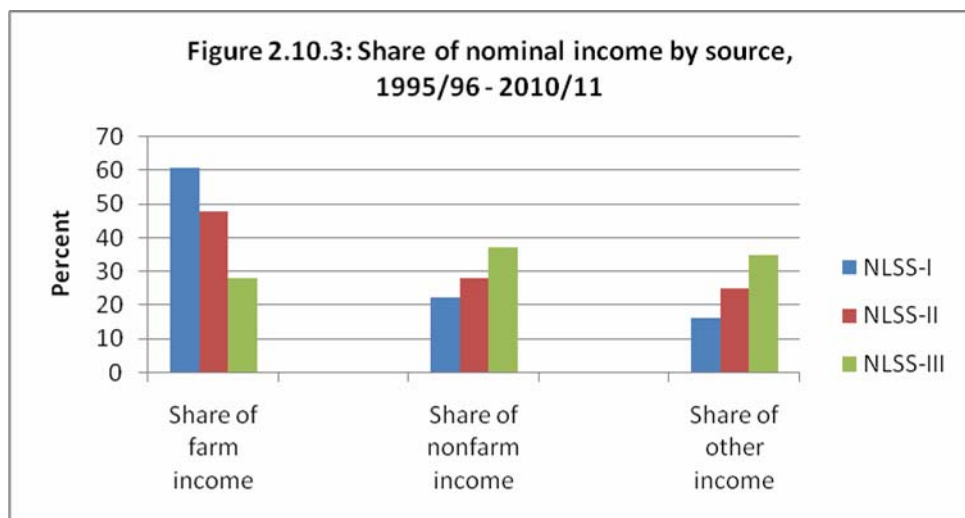
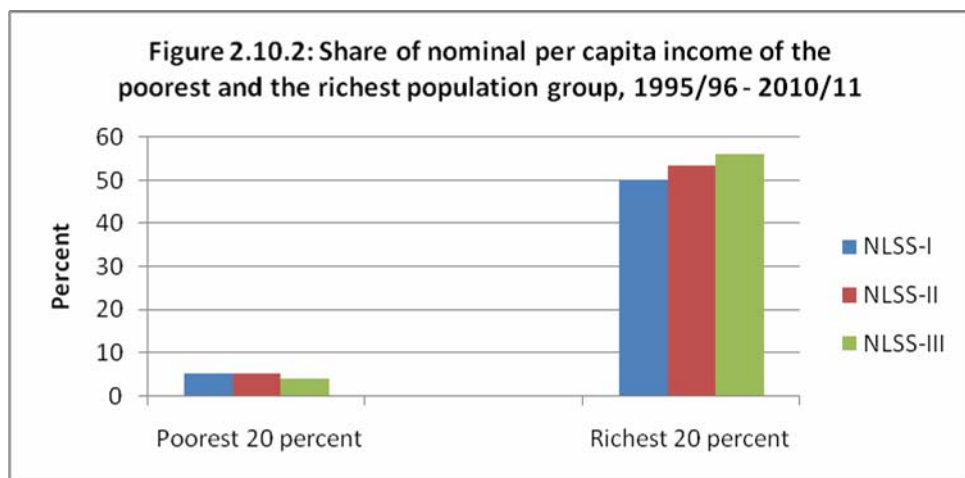
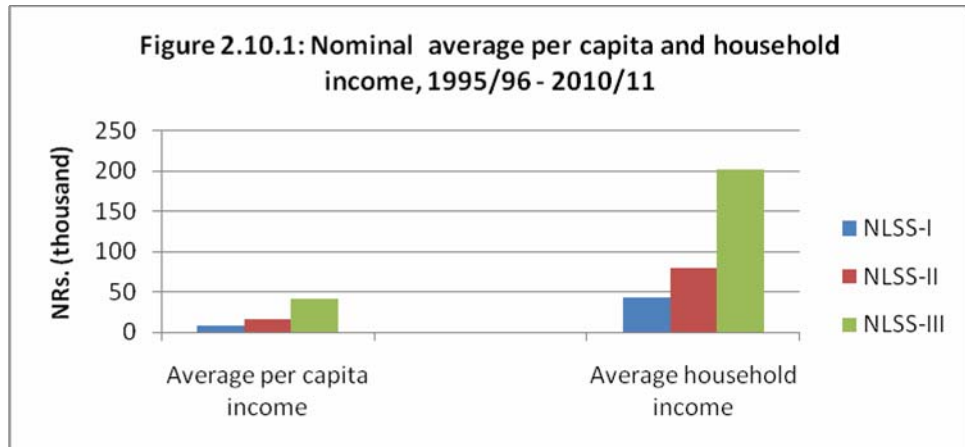
Share of self employment in total household income is 38 percent, and that of wage employment is 26 percent.

Nominal per capita annual income of the poorest 10 percent of population is Rs. 6,222, whereas that of the richest 10 percent is Rs. 164,401 (more than twenty-six fold). In nominal terms, the bottom 80 percent of the population earns 44 percent of total income while the richest twenty percent earns 56 percent of total income.

Comparative summary: In nominal terms, average household income grew by more than 363 percent from 1995/96 to 2010/11 (Rs. 43,732 versus Rs. 202,374). During the same period, per capita income increased from Rs. 7,690 to Rs. 41,659 (an increase by 442 percent).

The gap between the rich and the poor has further widened. During the last 15 years, nominal income of the poorest 10 percent increased by 375 percent while that for the richest 10 percent of population is 512 percent.

Another significant change in the past 15 years is the composition of income sources: the share of farm income in total income has declined from 61 percent to 28 percent while that of non-farm income increased from 22 to 37 percent and that of other sources including remittances has increased from 16 to 35 percent.



2.11 Employment status

(Table 2.11)

Activity status refers to whether a person (aged 5 years and above) is economically active or not active. There are two ways to measure a person's activity status – currently active and usually active. The concept of “currently active” or “labour force” is used to measure activity status in relation to a reference period of one week, while the concept of “usually active” is used to measure a person's activity status over a period of 12 months.

A person is defined as “currently employed” if he or she is either employed for at least one hour during the previous seven days, or has a job attachment (if temporarily absent from work), or is available to work (if work could be found). On the other hand, a person is “currently unemployed” if he or she did not work during the last seven days but was looking for work, was waiting to hear from a prospective employer or to start a new job or could not find work or did not know how to look for work. Others who did not work in the past seven days or did not look for work for reasons other than listed above are classified as “currently inactive”. The labour force comprises all those who are currently employed or unemployed.

Activity and unemployment rates:

Overall, 78 percent of 10 years and older individuals are currently employed 2 percent unemployed and remaining 20 percent are economically inactive.

Labor force participation rate for 10 years and above is 80 percent while the

unemployment rate is 2.2 percent. Participation rate among males is higher than that for females, and so is the unemployment rate.

Underemployment : Underemployment refers to visible underemployment, where a person may have jobs but suffers from partial lack of work. A person is underemployed if he or she would like to work longer hours, but is prevented from doing so for economic reasons. In the past seven days, 32 percent of employed workers worked for less than 20 hours, and 22 percent persons worked for only 20-39 hours.

Main sector of employment : The sector with majority of working hours in the past seven days is considered to be the main sector. When hours are equally divided between two or more sectors, his/her main activity in the past 12 months is considered to be the main sector.

Share of wage in agriculture sector is 3 percent while the share of non-agriculture wage is 13 percent. Self-employment in agriculture takes 61 percent of employed persons while the non-agriculture accounts for 13 percent. Remaining 11 percent goes to extended economic work sector.

Incidence of child labour (5-14 years old):

According to the NLSS III, 52 percent of children are attending school but not working, 38 percent are attending school and working, 4 percent are working only, and the remaining 5 percent are idle. The proportion of children who are working only is higher for 10-14 year olds and for females.

Approximately, 72 percent of children work less than 20 hours a week while 20 percent work for 20-39 hours, and 8 percent of them work for 40 and more hours per week. Share of children working for more than 40 hours per week is higher for 10-14 year olds and for females.

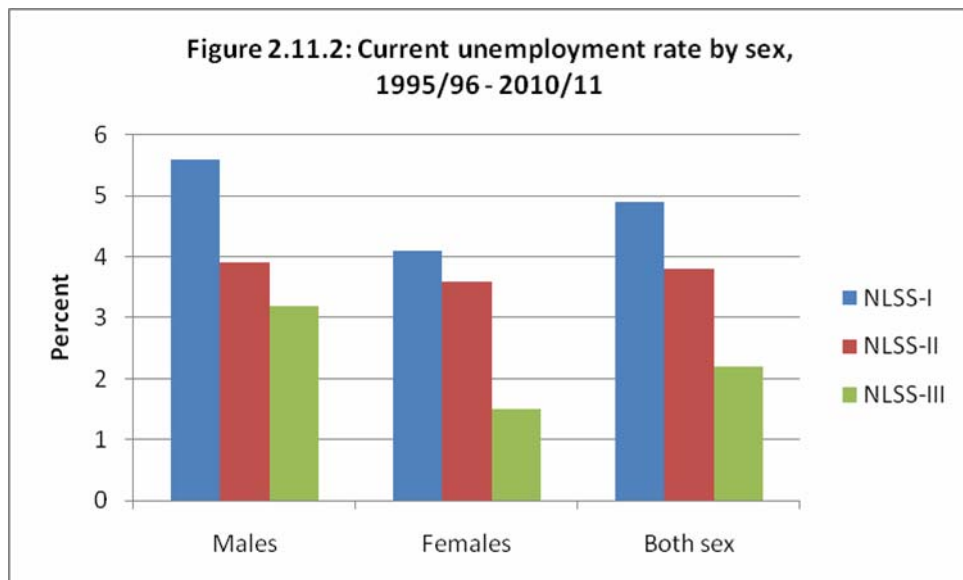
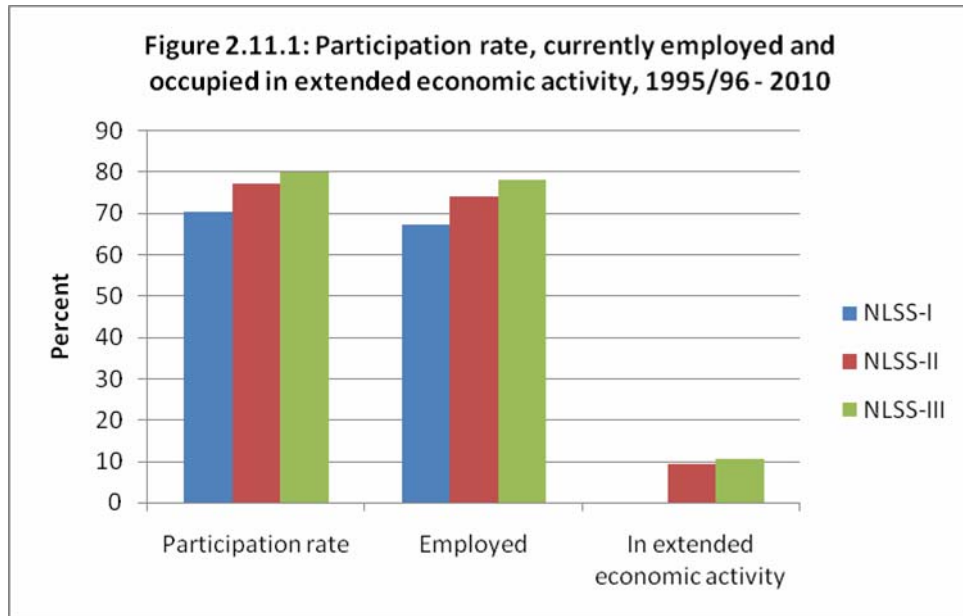
Distribution of main sector of child employment shows that 74 percent of children are in agriculture self-employment sector. Extended economic work employs 20 percent of working children while wage employment and self employment in non-agriculture sector have one and 4 percent share respectively.

Comparative summary: Proportion of currently employed has increased from 67 percent in 1995/96 to 78 percent in 2010/11. Share of unemployed has decreased slightly from some 3 percent to 2 percent during the same period. And the population classified as inactive has decreased by some 10 percentage points in the same period. Labor force participation rate has increased while unemployment rate has decreased.

During the last 15 years, overall unemployment rate has decreased from 4.9 percent in 1995/96 to 2.2 percent in 2010/11. Unemployment rate among 15-24 year olds has decreased from 7 percent to about 4 percent. The rate for those among 10-14 year olds have significantly dropped from 8 percent to about one percent during the same period.

The proportions of employed persons working 20-39 hours and those working 40 hours and more have decreased over the last fifteen years while the proportion employed working less than 20 hours per week has increased.

Distribution of main sector of employment indicates that the share of agriculture, both in wage and self employment has decreased from 1995/96 to 2010/11 while self employment in non-agriculture sector has not changed much. Share of extended economic work has increased slightly from 9 percent in 2003/04 to 11 percent in 2010/11.



2.12 Wage employment

(Table 2.12)

In wage employment job, an employee receives wages and salaries for the time worked. The remuneration may be in cash or in kind (such as payment in food) or in both. Wage employment jobs are those which provide remuneration not directly dependent on the revenue of the unit for which the person works.

Wage employment by main sector:

Agriculture and non-agriculture are the two main sectors of wage employment. Agriculture constitutes 35 percent of the wage employment. There is a large gender gap in the employment by the main sector: 76 percent of male wage earners are in non-agriculture while only 45 percent of female wage earners are in this sector.

Non-agriculture wage employment by industry: Construction (37 percent), personal services (25 percent) and manufacturing (17 percent) are the three main industries that take up wage employment in non-agriculture in the country. Transport and trade come next. By gender, most males are in construction (40 percent) while most females are in personal services (42 percent).

Basis of wage payment: Mode of payment to employees may be on a daily basis or on a longer term basis or on a lump sum contract basis. The overwhelming majority of wage workers in agriculture sector receive their wages on a daily basis. 97 percent of wage workers in agriculture sector are paid on a daily basis. Non-agriculture sector, however, shows a different story. One half of its workers are paid on a daily basis. While slightly larger share of female workers are paid on a daily basis in agriculture sector, slightly smaller share of females seem to be paid on a daily basis in non-agriculture.

Daily wage rates: Overall, average nominal daily wages in agriculture are Rs. 170 in total, Rs 117 in cash and Rs. 65 in-kind. Non-agriculture average daily wages are Rs 263 in total, Rs 219 in cash and Rs 91 in-kind. There are noticeable

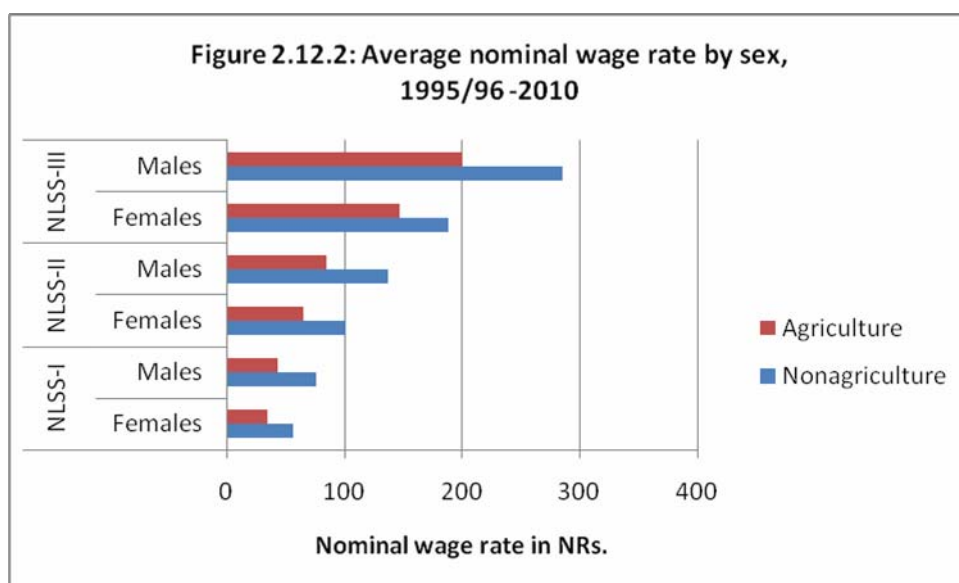
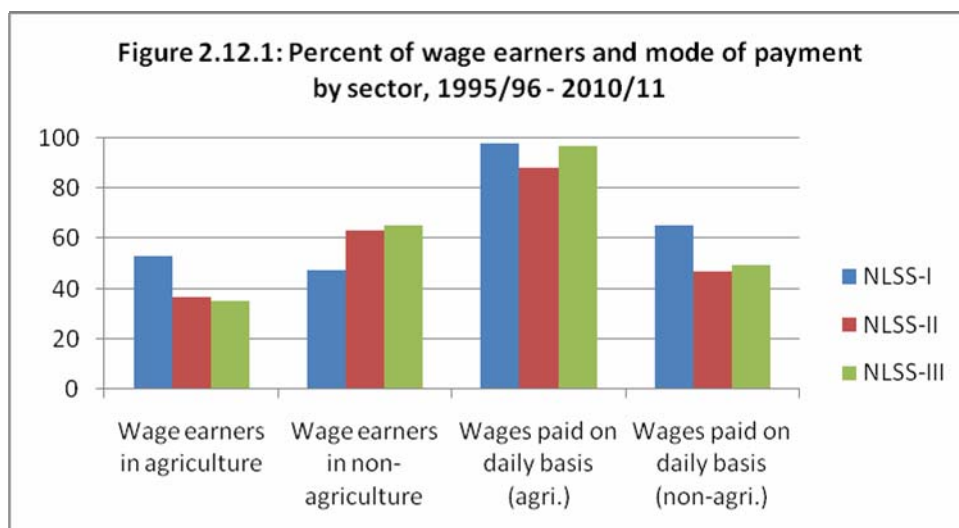
gender differences in daily wages. The difference is higher in non-agriculture sector compared with the agriculture sector.

Comparative summary : In the last 15 years, there have been remarkable changes in wage employment by sector. Share of wage earners in agriculture sector has decreased from 53 percent in 1995/96 to 35 percent in 2010/11 while share in non-agriculture has increased from 47 percent to 65 percent during the same period.

Among non-agriculture industries, there is concentration of wage earners in manufacturing, construction and personal service in all the rounds of the survey. The share of construction in 2010/11 has increased relative to 1995/96 while that of manufacturing has decreased.

In the last 15 years, the mode of payment to wage earners in agriculture sector has remained almost the same, while percent of wage payees on daily basis in non-agriculture has gone down by some 15 percentage points.

Average nominal daily wage has increased by 323 percent in agriculture and by 255 percent in non-agriculture sector in the past 15 years. The rate of increase for male workers is higher than that for females in both sectors.



2.13 Nonfarm economic activities

(Table 2.13)

Here, non-farm economic activities of households are covered. A household is said to be operating a non-farm enterprise if any member of that household reports to be “self-employed in a non-agricultural activity”.

Non-farm enterprises and their distribution by industry : 35 percent of sample households have some kind of

non-farm activities. Distribution of enterprises by industry type is as follows: 36 percent in trade, 35 percent in manufacturing, 17 percent in services and the remaining 12 percent in other types of industries.

Ownership, registration and hired labour: The majority of enterprises (95 percent) are owned by individual households. Roughly one-fifth of enterprises have formal registration. 17 percent of enterprises employ hired labor

in their non-farm economic activities. One third of all enterprises employ just a single hired worker, while one half of them employ 2-9 workers and 17 percent employ 10 or more workers.

Revenues and expenditures: Mean net revenues in nominal terms is estimated at Rs. 127,003 and mean expenditure on wages is estimated at Rs. 31,573 and on capital expenditure is Rs. 16,852.

Duration of operation: More than three-fourths of enterprises are 3 years or older in the country. Months of operation indicates seasonality of enterprises. On the whole, 69 percent of enterprises operate for 10-12 months. About one-tenth of them operate for 3 months or less.

Comparative summary: Between 1995/96 and 2010/11, the proportion of households operating non-farm enterprises has increased from 24 to 35 percent.

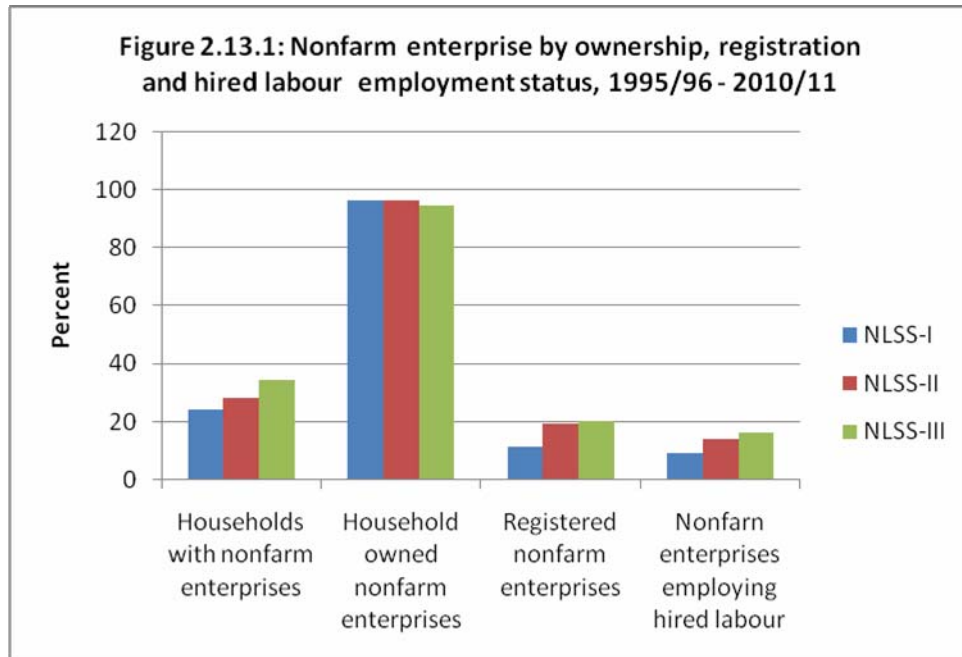
During the last 15 years, the proportion of manufacturing enterprises has increased from 30 to 35 percent, services enterprises from 14 to 17 percent. The proportion of trade enterprises, however, has decreased from 52 percent in 1995/96 to 36 percent in 2010/11.

Ownership of the enterprises slightly decreased during the last 15 years. The proportion of households operating registered nonfarm enterprises, on the other hand, increased from 12 to 20 percent.

In nominal terms, per enterprise gross - revenues and expenditures have increased more than four times in the last 15 years while net revenues have increased more than 5 times during the same period.

The proportion of enterprises operating for less than one year slightly increased, that of those operating 3-5 years decreased from 26 to 19 percent, and proportion operating for more than 5 years increased from 50 to 53 percent during the same period.

Share of enterprises operating for more than 9 months in one year increased from 54 percent in 1995/96 to 69 percent in 2010/11. The share of enterprises operating for less than 3 months in a year, on the other hand, decreased from 16 percent to 11 percent during the same period.



2.14 Remittances and transfer income

(Table 2.14)

Remittance in the survey is defined as a transfer in cash or kind sent or received by the household over the last 12 months preceding the interview. Remittances flow in and out of the country. All incomes transferred from a single source (individual/household) are counted as one remittance.

Remittances received by households :

The proportion of households that receive remittances are 56 percent in Nepal. The average income transfer in the form of remittance is Rs 80,436 (in nominal terms) per recipient household. Per capita nominal remittance of whole population stands at NRs. 9,245.

Number of remittance by source:

Remittances flow from internal and external sources. A majority of

remittances (58 percent) come from within the country, and 19 percent from India and 23 percent from other countries.

Size of remittance by source:

According to NLSS-III, the total amount of remittance in the country is estimated at Rs 259 billion in nominal terms. Internal source accounts for 20 percent of this amount. Saudi Arabia and Qatar together account for 26 percent, Malaysia 8 percent, India 11 percent, and the remaining is accounted by other countries.

Means of transferring remittance :

Of the total remittances, 77 percent of remittances are transferred by person, 19 percent via financial institution and 2 percent via Hundi and 2 percent from other means.

Remittance share in income:

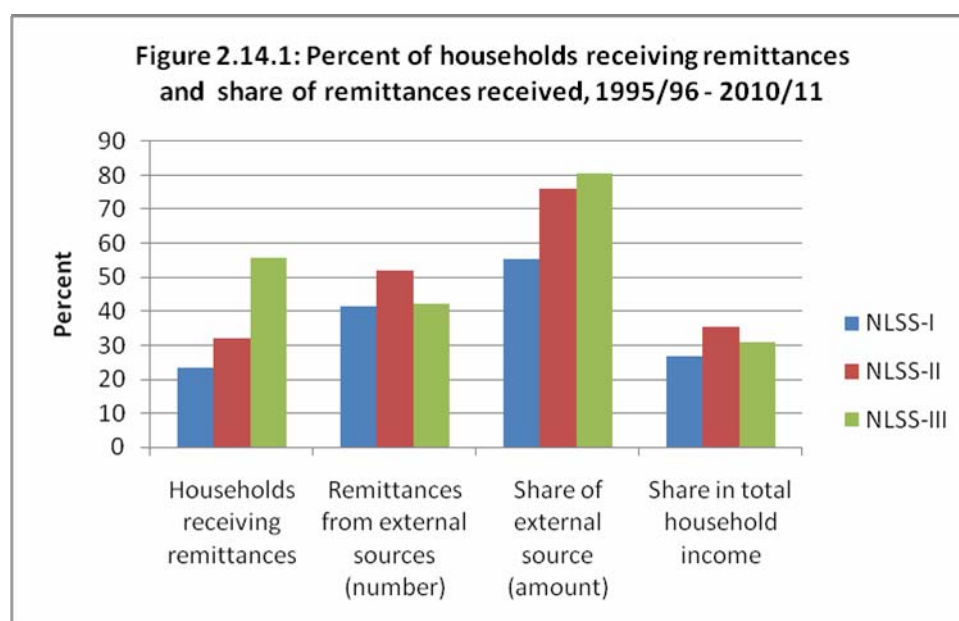
A significant proportion of household income comes from remittances earnings

in Nepal. Total share of remittances in the household income is about 31 percent.

Use of remittance received : 79 percent of the total remittance received by the household is used for daily consumption while 7 percent is used for loans repayment. Other uses are – household property and education (4 percent each), and capital formation (2 percent).

Comparative summary: Percent of households receiving remittance has

increased from 23 percent in 1995/96 to about 56 percent in 2010/11 and the share of remittances in income received by households increased from about 27 percent to about 31 percent during the same period. However, the share of remittances received from India has decreased significantly by 22 percentage points indicating an increase in percent of other countries.



2.15 Household credit

(Table 2.15)

Credit refers to any type of credit received for household requirements. This includes for consumption expenditure, for household business, for constructing house or farm building, for purchasing crop and livestock inputs, for purchasing farm machinery. Credit allows households to smooth their consumption levels when incomes fluctuate.

Household with loans - Overall, 65 percent of households have received loans up to the survey date while 63 percent have outstanding loans.

Source of loan : More than one half of the total household loans are received from relatives/friends and neighbors, 20 percent from a bank and 15 percent from indigenous money lenders. Other sources of credit are: cooperatives (5 percent), NGO/relief agencies (4 percent) and others (5 percent).

Years of borrowing: More than 70 percent of all loans are borrowed within one year preceding the survey date. 21 percent of loans are borrowed one year ago and the remaining from earlier years.

Purpose of loan: The purposes of taking loans are categorized as: business and farm use, household consumption and other personal use. Overall, 43 percent of total loans are borrowed for personal uses, 31 percent for household consumption and 26 percent for business or farm use.

Collateral for loan : Loans can be issued either with or without any collateral. Collateral is defined as “assets pledged as security for a loan of money”. Collateral is also used to cover “guarantee provided for the purchase of goods and services”.

80 percent of all household loans in the country are borrowed without collateral and 20 percent with collateral. Interestingly, 51 percent of loans borrowed from banks/financial institutions are without collaterals.

Average amount of loan : The average amount “per loan” is Rs. 105,939, average “per household with positive amount” is Rs. 165,919 and “per capita” amount for all population is Rs. 22,240 in nominal terms.

Household decisions: This part is related to the role of male household head or spouse of female household head in decision making about specific aspects of family life.

Due to the prevailing social structure in the country, there is a gender gap in household decision making. In NLSS-III, the subjective judgment of male respondents is gathered regarding their degree of participation in daily household decision making. There are 15 specified topics for which status of decision making is sought.

Percent of respondent involved in the final decision regarding “self health care” (35 percent) followed by “taking loans” (30 percent) and “use of loans” (27 percent). Proportion of men’s sole involvement in the final decision making is the lowest regarding the decision on “desired number of children” and on “obtaining women’s personal health care”.

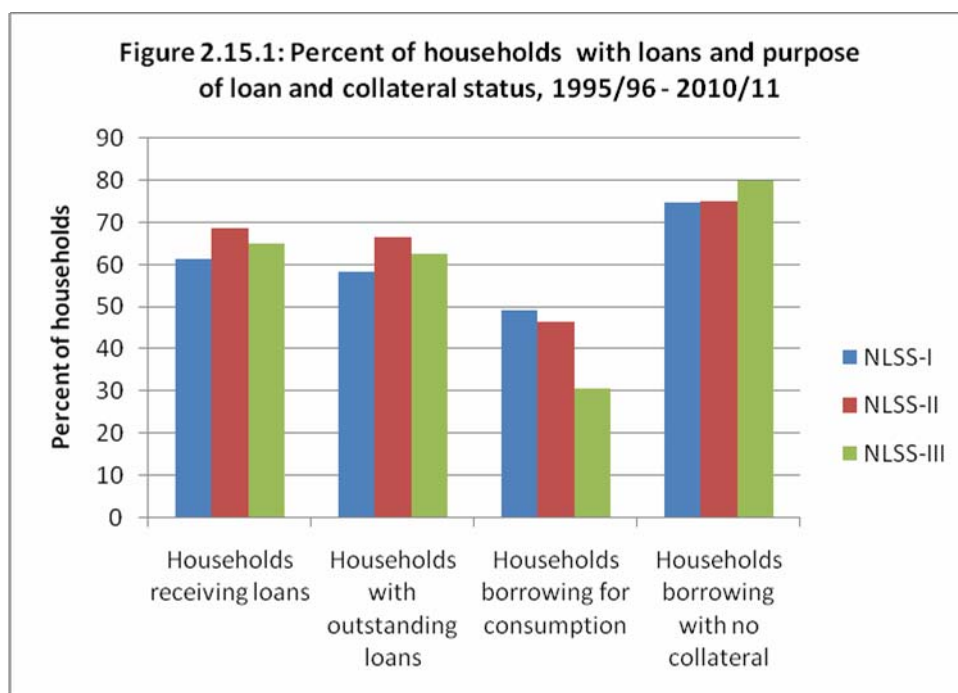
Comparative summary: The percentage of the households having total and outstanding loans both have increased by roughly 4 percentage points each in 2010/11 compared to 1995/96.

By source of loans, the percentage taking loans from banks/financial institutions has increased from 16 percent to 20 percent, and that of from moneylenders have decreased from about 40 percent to about 15 percent; instead, such percentage increased from 41 percent to 51 percent with respect to relatives/friends/neighbors.

While by purpose of loans, share of business or farm work and that of household consumption have decreased from 29 to 26 percent and from 49 to 31 percent respectively, share of loans for other personal uses has increased 22 percent to 43 percent during the same period of 15 years.

The proportion of loans received without collateral has slightly increased in the last 15 years from 75 percent in 1995/96 to 80 percent in 2010/11. The proportion of loan with land/house collateral, on the other hand, has decreased from 17 percent to 12 percent during the same period.

Per capita nominal borrowing has increased by some 208 percent in the last 7 years (between 2003/04 and 2010/11)



2.16 Adequacy of consumption

(Table 2.16)

Adequacy of consumption and income is based on the subjective judgment of the respondents. Respondents are asked to report the degree of adequacy of food, housing, clothing, health care, children's schooling and total income of the household. The degree of adequacy is grouped into three: 'less than adequate', 'just adequate' and 'more than adequate'. Those households who do not

consume a particular item are given "not applicable" responses.

Food: Overall, 16 percent of respondents think that food consumption in their households is "less than adequate", while 82 percent say it is "just adequate" and the remaining 2 percent think "more than adequate".

Housing : Taken as a whole, 22 percent of respondents think that their housing facility is less than adequate and 76 percent say that the facility is just adequate.

Clothing : In the country, 17 percent of households perceive their clothing for their household members to be inadequate while 82 percent perceive it as just adequate.

Health care : Overall, 18 percent of households perceive their health care to be less than adequate while 79 percent of them report that it is just adequate.

Schooling : 16 percent of households in the country report that schooling for their children is less than adequate, 70 percent report to be just adequate, 1 percent think more than adequate and 13 percent say it is “not applicable” for them (i.e., they don’t have school-age children).

Income : About a half of households indicate that their income is less than adequate and about the same proportion says it is just adequate. Incidence of income inadequacy is much higher than any of the consumption items, implying the tendency of respondents to be less content with their income than with their consumption.

Household food security: Here, household food security refers to the situation where all members of the household have enough food or enough resources to buy food.

NLSS-III for the first time sought information on “whether household members could not afford to eat what they normally eat at any time during the

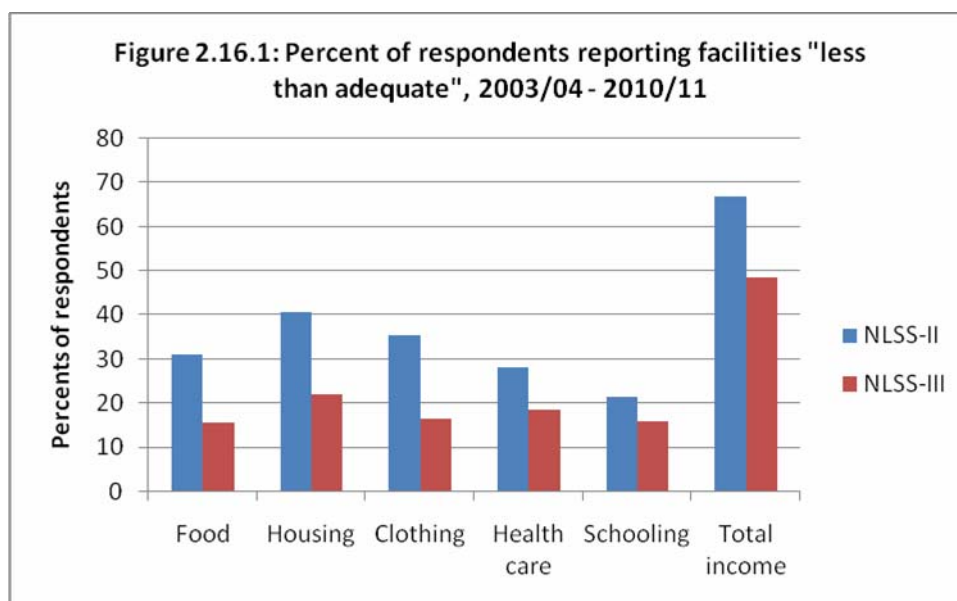
last 30 days previous to the date of enumeration”.

About 8 percent of the households reported that they could not afford to eat what they normally eat at any time during the past 30 days from the day of enumeration. Average number of days during which the households experienced food shortages (over the last 30 days from the date of interview) is 6 days.

Steps taken to alleviate food shortage:

The households facing food scarcity were asked to report as many of the given coping strategies as they have adopted during such periods. During the period of food shortages, households are “forced to adopt coping strategies such as skipping meals, eating less for each meal, or eating cheaper food, etc.” Most of the households that experienced food shortages tried to overcome the situation by resorting to “borrowing the food or money” (68 percent). About 51 percent relied on less expensive or less preferred foods, 57 percent purchased food on credit, 42 percent cut their sizes of meals, and 33 percent reduced the frequency of meals in a day.

Comparative summary: The percentage of the households reporting “less than adequate” food consumption, housing, clothing, health care, schooling and total income has decreased in 2010/11 compared to 1995/96 while that reporting “just adequate” has increased in all cases.



2.17 Government facilities

(Table 2.17)

In the NLSS-III, households using government facilities (such as education, health, electricity, drinking water, road, telephone and post offices) are asked to rate them as "good" or "fair" or "bad". The ratings are based on subjective judgment of respondents.

Health : Overall, only 12 percent of households who use government health facility rate the facility to be "good", 71 percent report "fair" and 17 percent deem it is "bad". In other words, 17 percent of government health facility users rate the government services as poor.

Education: 73 percent of user households think that government-run education facility to be "fair". The facility is "bad" for 11 percent of these households and it is "good" for 16 percent of user households.

Drinking water : Overall, 20 percent of households say drinking water facility is "good", while 55 percent report "fair" and the remaining 24 percent say it is "bad".

Electricity: Electricity is the most inadequate facility as perceived by households. The proportions of user households reporting government supplied electricity facility as "good", "fair" and "bad" are 13, 46 and 41 percents respectively.

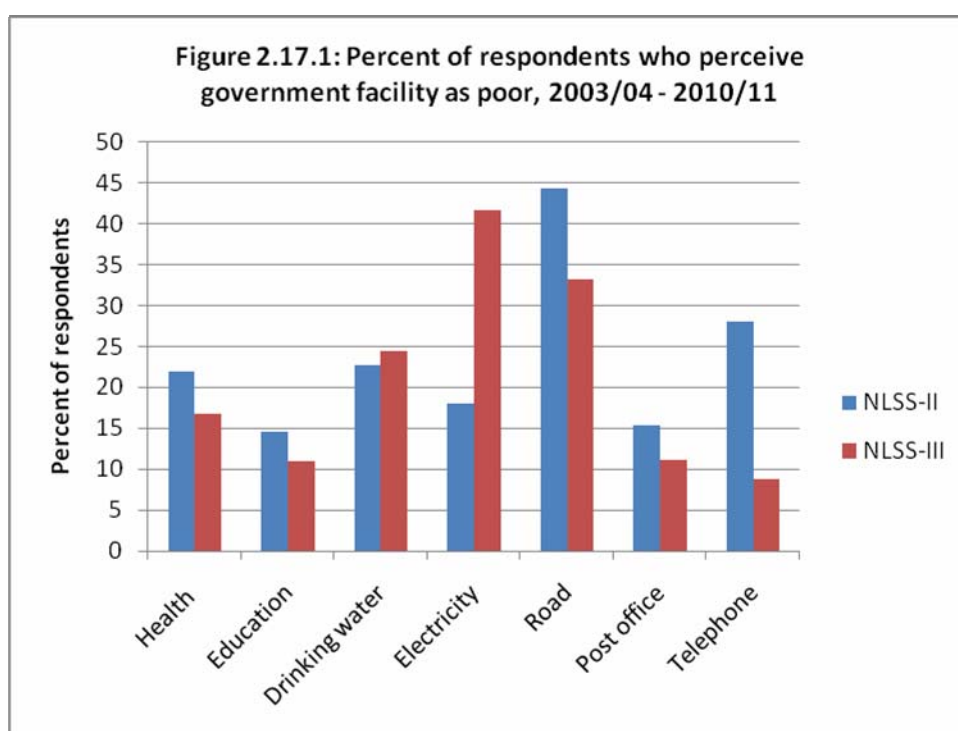
Road : Overall, 12 percent of households say drinking water facility is "good", while 55 percent say "fair" and the remaining 33 percent say "bad".

Post office: Among the user households, 6 percent rate the post office facility as "good", 83 percent rate as "fair" and 11 percent rate as "bad".

Telephone: 9 percent of user households say that government provided telephone facility is "bad", while 18 percent think it is "good".

Comparative summary : According to NLSS-III, a majority of the households perceive almost all government facilities as "fair". The percent of the households reporting good and bad is reverse. Among the households self reporting facilities as "good", the highest percent is for drinking water (20 percent), while the proportion of households reporting the

facilities "fair" is highest in the post office (83 percent each). Among the households self reporting facilities as "bad", the highest percent is for electricity (42 percent). Respondents are more dissatisfied compared with the last 7 years from 2003/04 with the two facilities – electricity (18 versus 42 percent), and drinking water (23 versus 25 percent).



2.18 Nutrition of children

(Table 2.18)

Good nutrition is the basis for health and development of children. Well-nourished children grow into healthy adults and perform better in their life. Undernourished children, on the other hand, are more vulnerable to diseases like diarrhea and respiratory ailments.

Nutrition status : NLSS-III gathered data on heights and weights of children aged

less than 5 years. Data on the heights and weights of these children can be valuable in assessing the effect of household food security. By relating the height and weight of a child to his/her age, one can measure the nutrition indicators.

The key indicators for monitoring the nutritional status of a child are: underweight, stunting (height-for-age) and wasting (weight-for-height). These are measured by obtaining the height (or

length) and weight of the child along with the age in months.

Underweight children : Proportion of children under five that fall below minus two and below minus three standard deviations from median weight-for-age of WHO reference population.

Thirty-one percent of children are underweight and 8 percent are severely underweight. The rates for females are higher than those for males.

Stunting of children : Proportion of children under five that fall below minus two and below minus three standard deviations from median height-for-age of WHO reference population.

Forty-two percent of children under five are stunted and 15 percent are severely stunted. The rates for females are slightly bigger than those for males.

Wasting of children : Proportion of children under five that fall below minus two and below minus three standard deviations from median weight-for-height of WHO reference population.

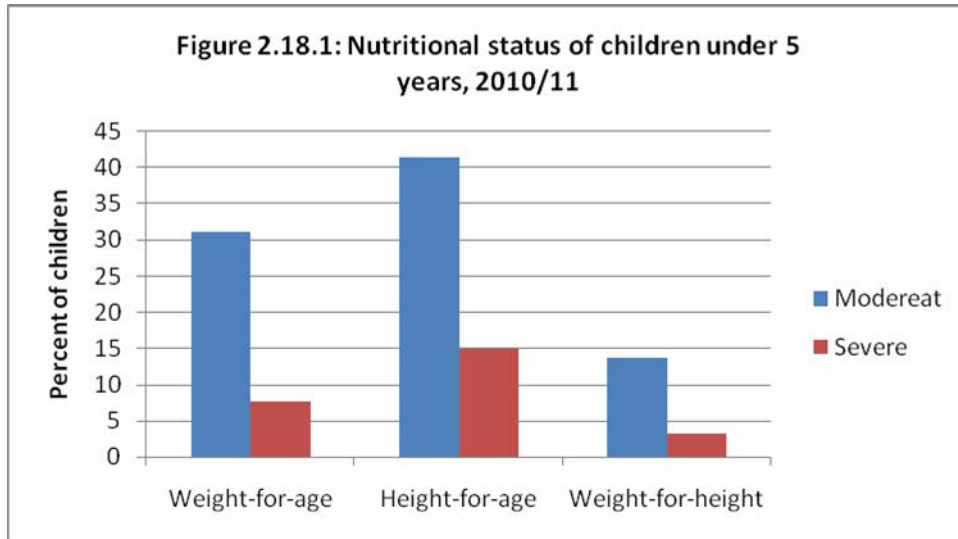
Fourteen percent of children are wasted and 3 percent are severely wasted. The wasting rates for females are slightly lower than those for males.

Breastfeeding: Early initiation of breastfeeding is recommended for a healthy growth of children. It is recommended that children be exclusively breastfed during the first six months of life. The survey obtained information by asking mothers about the number of months of breastfeeding to their children under five years of age.

Exclusive breastfeeding : About three-fourths of the children under six months are exclusively breastfed in Nepal. The proportion of exclusively breastfed male child is marginally higher than that of female child.

Duration of breastfeeding : The mean duration of breastfeeding in Nepal is around 17 months. There is no gender bias regarding the duration of breastfeeding in the country.

Complementary solid food: Introduction of complementary solid food is recommended by the WHO to infants around the age of 6 months. The mean age of child at which the complementary food is introduced to the child is around 7 months.



2.19 Panel households

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

The information collected include the tracking of households visited in the 1995/96 survey (NLSS-I) and 2003/04 survey (NLSS-II); household composition in those two surveys; and a comparison between the current and the then household members.

Overall, 85 percent of the panel households were tracked and enumerated. Among the panel households that were not tracked in the NLSS-III, 56 percent had migrated from

their place of residence. Whereabouts of the remaining 44 percent is unknown.

Amongst the migrated households, 93 percent had moved within the country and 7 percent to other countries.

Among the panel households that were tracked and enumerated, the household composition has changed over the years. 33 percent of the previous household members are no more members of the present households (i.e. the panel households tracked and enumerated in the NLSS-III). The reported reasons for this are: death (12 percent), household split into two or more households (25 percent), moved away from home in search of work (25 percent), moved away due to marriage (20 percent), moved away from home to study (11 percent), and other unknown reasons (7 percent)

TABLES

Table 2.1: Summary statistics of demographic characteristics, 1995/96 - 2010/11

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
Percent of population			
0-14 years	42.4	39.6	36.7
15-59 years	50.8	52.8	54.2
60 years and above	6.8	7.6	9.1
Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females)	95.5	92.3	85.6
Dependency ratio	97.0	89.2	84.4
Household size	5.7	5.3	4.9
Percentage of households with			
1 – 2 persons	9.5	10.8	13.8
3 – 4 persons	25.5	30.1	35.1
5 – 6 persons	33.8	34.8	32.2
7 – 8 persons	19.1	15.3	12.6
9 and more persons	12.2	8.9	6.3
Percentage of household head aged			
Less than 30 years	14.9	12.6	11.0
30 – 39 years	25.2	24.3	24.7
40 – 49 years	23.8	24.3	23.1
50 – 59 years	17.7	19.4	21.3
60 years and above	18.4	19.4	19.9
Percent of female headed households			
	13.6	19.6	26.6

Table 2.2: Summary statistics of housing characteristics, 1995/96 - 2010/11

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
Percent of households who own their housing units	93.8	91.6	89.7
Percent of households occupying housing units for rent	2.2	5.4	7.8
Percent of households occupying rent free housing units	2.6	2.5	2.2
Average number of rooms per household	3.0	3.7	4.6
Average size of dwelling (sq. ft.)			
	604	531	605
Average area of housing plot (sq. ft.)			
	1,337	1,473	1,625
Percentage of households living in structures with			
Cement bonded walls	10.7	18.3	26.1
Mud bonded walls	51.8	47.5	48.1
Walls made of wood/branches	24.9	18.5	23.7
Other type of walls	12.6	15.7	2.1
Percentage of households living in structures with			
Straw/thatch roof	50.7	32.3	18.1
Concrete roof	5.7	13.6	20.3
Galvanized sheet roof	11.2	21.0	28.4
Tile/slate roof	28.1	30.1	29.9
Other type of roofs	4.3	3.0	3.3
Percentage of households living in structures with			
Concrete pillar foundation	-	-	13.0
Cement bonded foundation	-	-	13.7
Mud bonded foundation	-	-	48.7
Wooden pillar foundation	-	-	21.2
Other type of foundations	-	-	3.4
Percentage of households with access to drinking water			
Piped to house	8.3	14.4	21.5
Piped outside of house	24.5	29.5	23.0
From covered well	37.6	37.2	38.5
From open well	8.3	4.7	7.0
From other sources	21.4	14.2	9.9
Percent of households with access to			
Electricity	14.1	37.2	69.9
Telephone	1.0	6.1	12.5
Sanitary system	9.2	12.1	18.5
Garbage disposal	1.8	8.0	10.3
Toilet	21.6	38.7	56.0

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
Percentage of households using fuel (for cooking)			
Wood	67.7	69.1	64.4
Cow dung/leaves/branches	25.8	15.7	13.6
LPG	1.0	8.2	17.7
Kerosene	4.6	4.7	0.5
Other fuels	0.8	2.3	3.8
Percent of households using firewood	76.7	83.7	83.7
Percent of firewood user households collecting firewood	84.3	87.8	76.9
Percentage of households collecting firewood from			
Own land	18.9	25.7	23.9
Community managed forest	11.9	30.6	44.1
Government forest	66.1	30.3	21.2
Other places	3.1	13.4	10.9
Percentage of households using stove/place			
Open fire place	-	28.0	21.6
Mud stove	-	54.5	52.3
Smokeless stove	-	1.9	3.4
Kerosene/gas stove	-	14.7	21.3
Other type of stoves	-	0.8	1.3
Percent of households collecting fodder	-	75.2	70.2
Percentage of households collecting fodder from			
Own land	-	57.8	56.9
Community managed forest	-	10.5	16.6
Government forest	-	12.4	6.8
Other places	-	19.3	19.7
Percentage of households by kind of cooking salt used			
Rock salt	-	-	22.4
Powdered salt	-	-	17.9
Pocket salt (with a logo of two child)	-	-	59.4
Other type of salt	-	-	0.3
Percentage of households using salt containing			
No iodine	-	-	7.7
Less than 15 ppm of iodine	-	-	20.0
15 ppm or more iodine	-	-	72.3

Table 2.3: Summary statistics of access to facilities, 1995/96 - 2010/11

Percent of households by time taken to reach the nearest facility							
Description	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11	2010/11			
	Up to 30 minutes			30 – 60 minutes	1 – 2 hours	2 – 3 hours	3 hours or more
Child development center	-	-	88.8	7.4	2.8	0.4	0.6
Primary school	88.4	91.4	94.7	4.4	0.9	0	0.1
Secondary school	-	-	71.5	16.1	9.0	2.3	1.1
Higher secondary school	-	-	56.3	19.9	14.3	5.1	4.4
Sub-health post/health post	44.8	61.8	61.8	21.0	13.0	2.5	1.7
Health center/Govt. hospital			33.6	20.2	20.0	9.3	17.0
Clinic/private hospital			53.4	14.2	12.1	6.6	13.7
Bus stop	33.1	53.0	66.0	11.5	8.6	4.3	9.6
Paved road	24.2	37.2	51.0	12.3	12.5	5.7	18.5
Dirt road vehicle passable	58.0	67.6	79.7	3.9	5.6	3.5	7.3
Dirt road/trail	90.0	94.3	97.1	0.8	1.9	0.1	0.1
Local shop	79.0	86.2	92.0	3.8	2.6	1.1	0.5
<i>Haat</i> bazaar	41.4	60.7	64.0	14.2	10.7	6.7	4.4
Market center	24.2	34.4	44.7	17.9	17.5	8.8	11.1
Agricultural center	24.5	31.9	42.8	22.3	17.4	8.9	8.7
Sajha/cooperatives	25.9	33.7	53.9	18.8	13.6	6.1	7.6
Bank	20.7	27.8	39.9	16.5	16.9	8.6	18.2
Drinking water (rainy season)	-	98.3	99.4	0.4	0.1	0	0.1
Drinking water (dry season)	-		98.8	1.0	0.2	0	0.1
Post office	-	61.0	65.4	16.9	12.3	3.5	2.0
Telephone booth	-	53.6	86.3	7.3	4.0	1.4	1.1
Police station	-	-	56.5	17.9	14.3	7.2	4.1
Internet facility	-	-	43.2	16.0	15.9	8.2	16.7
Community/public library	-	-	38.6	16.8	18.9	8.5	17.2

Table 2.4: Summary statistics of literacy and education, 1995/96 – 2010/11

Description	1995/96			2003/04			2010/11		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Literacy rates of									
Population 5 years and above	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.8	50.7	59.9
Population 6 years and above	52.2	24.4	37.8	63.5	38.9	50.6	72.2	51.4	60.9
Population 15 years and above	53.5	19.4	35.6	64.5	33.8	48.0	71.6	44.5	56.5
School attendance (percentage of population 6 years and older)									
Never attended school	41.1	70.3	56.1	30.7	56.1	44.0	22.8	44.1	34.4
Attended school in the past	27.3	10.0	18.4	34.1	19.1	26.2	35.9	21.5	28.0
Currently in school/college	31.6	19.7	25.5	35.3	24.9	29.8	41.3	34.4	37.5
Percent of population (6-24 years) who have never attended school									
	22.3	49.8	36.3	11.9	30.1	21.2	4.8	12.0	8.7
Reason for not attending any school (percentage of population 6-24 years who have never attended school)									
Too expensive	25.0	17.6	19.8	26.6	16.5	19.3	6.8	7.5	7.3
Too far	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.5	2.4	2.7	3.7	2.8	3.1
Help needed at home	19.0	21.4	20.7	15.1	22.2	20.3	13.5	29.6	25.5
Parents did not want	16.8	35.5	29.9	17.8	38.4	32.8	14.5	35.3	30.0
Not willing to attend	16.9	7.9	10.6	19.4	10.5	12.9	30.5	12.7	17.2
Disable	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.3	1.7	3.4
Too young	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.7	4.9	7.2
Other reasons	18.6	13.6	15.1	17.7	9.9	12.1	9.1	5.4	6.4
Percent of population 15 years and above who ever attended school									
	50.2	19.1	33.9	61.2	32.6	45.8	69.6	42.9	54.6
Mean years of schooling									
	7.1	6.8	7.0	7.6	7.4	7.5	8.2	8.0	8.1
Net enrollment/attendance rate*									
Primary	67	46	57	78	67	72	67	70	69
Lower secondary	23	14	19	31	26	29	26	27	27
Secondary	13	6	9	17	13	15	14	16	15
Higher secondary	-	-	-	6	3	5	5	4	5
Tertiary	-	-	-	4	2	3	10	7	8
<i>Note: In NLSS-I and NLSS-II net enrollment rate (NER) were tabulated instead of net attendance rate (NAR).</i>									

Description	1995/96			2003/04			2010/11		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Type of school/college attended (percentage of currently in school)									
Community/government school	-	-	89.7	-	-	81.6	-	-	71.9
Institutional/private school	-	-	8.5	-	-	16.7	-	-	26.8
Other type of schools	-	-	1.9	-	-	1.7	-	-	1.2
Reason for leaving school (who attended school in the past), (percentage)									
Help needed at home	-	-	-	-	-	26.8	-	-	22.0
Too expensive	-	-	-	-	-	11.5	-	-	6.5
Poor academic progress	-	-	-	-	-	31.6	-	-	24.6
Parents did not want	-	-	-	-	-	8.5	-	-	7.4
Completed desired level	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	1.8
Moved away	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	-	17.2
Other reason	-	-	-	-	-	13.4	-	-	20.5

Table 2.5: Summary statistics of health services and HIV/AIDS, 1995/96 - 2010/11

Description	1995/96			2003/04			2010/11		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Percent of population with disability	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	3.0	3.6
Percentage of population with disability type									
Physical	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.9	24.9	29.2
Vision related disability	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.0	26.2	22.3
Hearing related disability	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.4	25.9	23.4
Vision/hearing related	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	2.1	2.4
Speech related	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.6	7.4	8.6
Mental disability	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	5.6	6.8
Multiple disability	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.7	8.0	7.3
Percent of population reporting chronic illness	5.9	7.0	6.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	9.9	13.3	11.7
Percentage of chronic illness type									
Heart conditions	-	-	-	7.3	11.8	9.6	5.0	5.8	5.5
Respiratory	-	-	-	8.4	6.0	7.2	3.8	2.3	2.9
Asthma	-	-	-	24.5	21.9	23.1	12.7	8.7	10.3
Epilepsy	-	-	-	3.1	3.5	3.3	1.4	1.2	1.3
Cancer	-	-	-	0.6	1.3	1.0	0	0.3	0.2
Diabetes	-	-	-	6.6	4.6	5.6	6.5	3.5	4.7
Kidney/liver problem	-	-	-	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.1	1.0	1.4
Rheumatism	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.0	15.9	14.8
Gynecological problems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	4.5
Occupational illness	-	-	-	2.9	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.5
H/I blood pressure	-	-	-	12.6	11.9	12.2	11.0	10.6	10.8
Gastrointestinal problems	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.6	30.1	29.5
Other illness	-	-	-	31.2	35.0	33.1	15.0	12.9	13.7
Percent of population reporting acute illness	-	-	9.0	12.8	13.2	13.0	20.2	20.2	20.2
Percentage of acute illness type									
Diarrhea	16.6	17.4	17.0	13.1	9.9	11.4	15.2	15.8	15.5
Dysentery							1.8	1.7	1.7
Respiratory	4.7	5.6	5.2	8.9	6.5	7.7	2.7	2.1	2.4
Malaria							1.7	0.9	1.3
Cold/fever	45.5	42.1	43.7	42.9	39.7	41.2	31.0	30.1	30.5
Other fever							24.1	23.1	23.5
Skin disease	27.3	32.0	29.7	-	-	-	1.8	2.2	2.0
Physical injury	6.0	2.9	4.4	5.9	3.8	4.8	6.1	3.8	4.9
Other illness	-	-	-	29.1	40.1	34.9	15.5	20.4	18.1

Description	1995/96			2003/04			2010/11		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Consultation to health practitioner by type of health practitioner (percentage)									
Doctor	35.6	34.0	34.8	26.0	26.1	26.0	23.9	25.0	24.5
Paramedic	26.7	23.5	25.0	36.9	35.5	36.1	28.5	27.4	27.9
Kaviraj/Baidya				1.1	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3
Pharmacist	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	14.4	15.5
Traditional healer	4.5	7.0	5.8	3.3	2.8	3.1	1.1	1.3	1.2
Not consulted	33.2	35.6	34.4	32.7	35.0	33.9	29.5	31.5	30.6
Consultation of acute illness by health facility type, (percentage)									
Sub-health post	-	-	-	16.1	17.0	16.5	12.3	13.7	13.0
Health post	-	-	-	10.2	11.5	10.9	7.8	8.0	7.9
Hospital/Public health center	-	-	-	14.9	16.1	15.6	13.1	14.5	13.8
Pharmacy	-	-	-	42.2	38.9	40.5	25.6	25.0	25.3
Clinic	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.8	26.3	27.5
Private hospital	-	-	-	8.8	8.6	8.7	5.2	5.4	5.3
Other place	-	-	-	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.3
Immunization status of children (below five years of age)									
Percent fully immunized	37.6	34.4	36.0	61.5	57.2	59.4	64.7	63.4	64.1
Percent partially immunized	43.0	42.6	42.8	31.7	34.8	33.2	33.2	33.0	33.1
Percent not immunized	19.3	23.0	21.1	6.8	8.1	7.4	2.1	3.6	2.8
<i>Note: Children of ages 12 – 59 months in NLSS_III</i>									
Percent of population (10 years and above) who have heard of HIV/AIDS	-	-	-	64.9	51.1	57.6	64.9	54.2	58.9
Percentage of population reporting media of knowledge about HIV/AIDS									
Radio	-	-	-	53.8	48.1	51.1	41.4	35.9	38.6
Television	-	-	-	16.9	22.1	19.3	9.3	11.8	10.6
Newspaper/pamphlets	-	-	-	11.1	8.2	9.7	5.0	2.5	3.7
Friends/relatives	-	-	-	11.2	14.3	12.7	11.3	15.2	13.3
Textbooks	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.2	26.9	27.5
Health workers	-	-	-	2.5	3.4	2.9	3.7	6.4	5.1
Other sources	-	-	-	4.4	4.0	4.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Percent of respondents reporting different methods of preventing HIV									
Abstain from sex	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.6	17.0	18.3
Use condom	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.3	45.6	50.4
Limit sex to one partner	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.1	35.9	36.0
Limit sex to a few partners	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.6	8.5	9.0
Avoid sex with sex workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.7	13.8	16.2

Description	1995/96			2003/04			2010/11		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Avoid sex with the person having many sex partners	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.0	15.4	15.7
Avoid sex with drug users	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.4	10.6	12.0
Avoid blood transfusion	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.4	25.4	25.9
Avoid use of needles (injection)	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.7	26.1	26.9
Avoid use of blade	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.5	13.6	14.0
Other measures	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.4	10.7	10.6
Do not know	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	21.3	18.4
Expenditure on treatment during the last consultation in government health facility (NRs.)									
Diagnostic cost	-	-	-	83	114	99	230	379	312
Medicine cost	-	-	-	547	530	538	655	776	722
Travel cost	-	-	-	70	54	61	134	132	133
Total cost	-	-	-	699	697	698	1,019	1,286	1,167
Expenditure on treatment during the last consultation in private health facility (NRs.)									
Diagnostic cost	-	-	-	114	157	136	212	172	191
Medicine cost	-	-	-	441	488	465	811	690	748
Travel cost	-	-	-	64	59	62	72	69	70
Total cost	-	-	-	619	704	662	1,095	931	1,010

Table 2.6: Summary statistics of maternity and family planning, 1995/96 - 2010/11

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
Average number of children ever born to women (45 -49 years)	5.3	4.8	4.2
Total fertility rate	5.1	3.6	3.4
Place of birth delivery (percentage)			
Home	-	84.0	67.1
Primary health facility	-	1.5	5.7
Government hospital/Private hospital	-	13.9	25.9
Other places	-	0.6	1.3
Who assisted the birth delivery (percentage)			
Family member/neighbors	-	67.6	58.1
Traditional birth attendant	-	9.7	7.3
Health practitioner	-	19.8	32.9
Nobody or others	-	2.9	1.7
Prenatal care			
Percent of pregnant woman receiving prenatal checkup	-	57.1	78.1
Percent of pregnant woman receiving prenatal checkup at government health facility	-	86.0	84.2
Percent of pregnant woman receiving prenatal checkup at private health facility	-	14.0	15.8
Post natal care			
Percent of mothers receiving any post natal checkup	-	12.9	19.4
Percent of mothers receiving postnatal checkup at government health facility	-	82.1	77.5
Percent of mothers receiving postnatal checkup at private health facility	-	17.9	22.5
Knowledge and use of family planning methods			
Percent of married women (15-49 years) having knowledge about family planning methods	59.7	76.7	82.8
Percent of couples who have ever used family planning methods	20.4	45.9	54.1
Percent of couples who are currently using family planning methods	14.8	38.3	39.1
Percentage of married couples using			
Condom	12.0	7.6	11.7
Other temporary methods	26.8	38.5	40.7
Vasectomy	58.5	19.8	14.7
Laproscopy/minilap		33.0	32.0
Traditional methods	2.7	1.0	0.8

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
Source of getting family planning methods (percentage)			
Public health facility	-	60.3	47.4
Private health facility	-	6.4	10.5
Pharmacy	-	8.9	31.1
Voluntary sterilization camp	-	19.4	
Health workers	-	3.6	9.9
Other sources	-	1.5	1.1
Source of knowledge about family planning (percentage)			
Radio	-	38.0	31.5
Television	-	6.9	7.4
Newspapers/posters	-	2.9	1.2
Friends/relatives	-	24.4	26.8
Health workers	-	15.2	17.8
Textbooks	-		8.0
Husband	-	12.0	7.1
Other source	-	0.7	0.3
Reasons for not using any family planning methods (percentage)			
Not available	1.5	1.2	0.9
Too expensive	1.4	0.3	0.7
Husband not at home	5.2	23.6	32.5
Want more children	38.8	35.5	28.0
Religious reason	4.9	3.6	1.9
Scared of side effects	16.6	14.3	15.6
Husband does not want	31.5	4.2	3.2
Other reasons		17.4	17.1
Percent of spouse of male household head or female household head who takes the final decision regarding			
Up to what grade sending children to school/collage	-	-	14.2
In which school/collage to send the children	-	-	14.1
Accessing health care for self	-	-	27.8
Accessing health care during pregnancy	-	-	24.5
How many children to have	-	-	17.4
Which contraceptive method use	-	-	23.4
Accessing health care for children	-	-	20.5
Spending on food	-	-	28.1
Spending on major household items	-	-	23.5
Selling household assets	-	-	18.7
Which crops to grow	-	-	20.4
To take loans	-	-	15.2
How to use loans	-	-	14.4
To migrate for employ	-	-	8.5
How to use remittance	-	-	22.2

Table 2.7: Summary statistics of migration and absentees, 2003/04 - 2010/11

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey	
	2003/04	2010/11
Percent of migrant population		
Total	36.6	36.9
Male	21.6	20.8
Female	50.1	50.3
Percent of migrants from rural areas	81.5	81.2
Percent of migrants from urban areas	5.8	7.0
Percent of migrants from other countries	12.7	11.8
Reason for migration (percentage)		
Family reason	75.2	79.4
Education/training	2.6	4.8
Looking for job	6.8	3.5
Easier life style	11.6	7.0
Other reasons	3.8	4.2
Absentees as a percentage of total population (including absentees abroad)		
Total	-	20.3
Male	-	29.8
Female	-	10.9
Under 5 years	-	11.2
5 to 14 years	-	11.1
15 to 29 years	-	37.0
30 to 44 years	-	27.9
45 to 60 years	-	8.9
60 years and over	-	3.1
Percentage of absentees by place of current residence		
Within Nepal	-	56.9
Outside Nepal	-	43.1

Table 2.8: Summary statistics of agriculture, 1995/96 - 2010/11

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
Percent of all agricultural households	-	79.9	76.3
Percent agricultural households with land	83.1	77.5	73.9
Percent of women headed households	-	19.6	26.6
Percent of women headed agricultural households	12.1	18.7	25.7
Literacy rates of household heads	39.6	47.7	55.8
Literacy rates of agricultural household heads	39.2	45.0	51.6
Median age agricultural household heads	43.0	45.0	46.0
Average size of households	-	5.3	4.9
Average size of agricultural households	-	5.5	5.1
Percent of area irrigated	39.6	54.3	54.4
Average size of agricultural land (ha)	1.1	0.8	0.7
Average number of parcels	3.8	3.1	2.9
Number of agricultural holdings by size (percentage)			
Less than 0.5 ha	40.1	44.8	52.6
0.5 – 2 ha	47.0	47.2	42.9
2 ha and above	12.9	8.0	4.4
Area of agricultural holdings by size of holding (percentage)			
Less than 0.5 ha	8.8	13.2	18.4
0.5 – 2 ha	43.5	55.4	59.4
2 ha and above	47.7	31.3	22.1
Percent households with owned agricultural land	95.2	92.7	94.6
Percent of households that			
Rented out their land	6.4	7.4	10.2
Rented land from others	28.7	31.4	31.6
Operate rented land only	4.8	7.3	5.4
Operate owned land	84.7	79.4	81.6
Operate rented-in land	15.3	20.6	18.4
Percent of household that cultivated			
Main paddy	76.0	76.1	72.3
Wheat	66.4	62.6	56.7
Summer maize	66.3	63.4	64.1
Millet	42.7	38.8	38.0
Winter potato	35.5	50.0	52.8
Mustard	40.2	37.6	38.8

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
Summer vegetables	35.6	60.8	68.8
Winter vegetables	-	62.7	72.1
Onions	-	26.9	35.6
Garlic	-	34.5	41.3
Soy bean	-	24.3	27.3
Lentil	-	32.1	30.8
Percent of growers that used modern varieties of seeds in			
Main paddy	4.9	5.4	15.0
Wheat	8.0	5.6	13.3
Summer maize	4.5	4.3	8.6
Winter potato	7.6	16.3	34.0
Winter vegetables	10.0	20.7	16.5
Summer vegetables	5.6	11.9	26.3
Percent of growers that used chemical fertilizers in			
Main paddy	54.6	66.4	70.1
Wheat	48.6	56.0	52.5
Summer maize	26.8	34.0	36.5
Winter potato	13.8	21.6	30.8
Winter vegetables	7.4	8.1	4.0
Summer vegetables	4.3	3.7	8.0
Percent of agricultural households that own			
Plough	63.9	56.8	52.3
Tractor/power tiller		0.6	1.0
Thresher	1.5	0.9	1.2
Water pump	2.6	2.7	7.2
Grain storage facility	15.8	28.5	33.0
Percent of agricultural households with			
Cattle	73.5	66.6	64.2
Buffalo	52.4	49.8	48.4
Goat		60.4	64.6
Goat-Sheep	53.1	61.4	65.1
Pig	11.7	11.7	12.5
Poultry	49.9	52.7	53.6
Average number of livestock head			
Cattle	3.3	3.1	1.8
Buffalo	2.2	2.1	0.9
Goat		4.2	2.8
Goat-Sheep	4.1	4.5	3.0
Pig	1.7	1.7	0.2
Poultry	7.3	7.9	4.2

Table 2.9: Summary statistics of consumption expenditure, 1995/96 - 2010/11

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
Nominal per capita consumption (NRs.)			
First (Poorest)	2,152	4,183	11,093
Second	2,987	5,647	15,241
Third	3,608	6,786	17,893
Fourth	4,178	7,960	20,744
Fifth	4,777	9,230	24,238
Sixth	5,506	10,913	28,270
Seventh	6,483	13,179	33,196
Eighth	7,812	16,144	40,730
Ninth	10,220	22,479	54,203
Tenth (Richest)	20,263	62,037	102,772
Nepal	6,802	15,848	34,829
Share of nominal per capita consumption			
Poorest 20 percent of population	7.6	6.2	7.6
Richest 20 percent of population	44.9	53.3	45.1
Nominal household consumption (NRs.)	38,703	83,593	170,735
Share of consumption (percent)			
Share of food	60.3	59.0	61.5
Share of housing	11.8	9.5	11.0
Share of education	27.9	2.8	5.3
Share of non-food		28.7	22.2

Table 2.10: Summary statistics of household income, 1995/96 - 2010/11

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
Household income (NRs.)			
Mean	43,732	80,111	202,374
Median	-	51,978	127,281
Per capita income (NRs.)			
Mean	7,690	15,162	41,659
Median	-	9,606	25,093
Per capita income including own account production (NRs.)			
Mean	-	16,454	42,857
Median	-	10,872	26,470
Nominal per capita income (NRs.)			
First (Poorest)	1,309	3,190	6,222
Second	2,731	4,820	10,779
Third	3,493	6,061	14,350
Fourth	4,199	7,394	18,238
Fifth	4,932	8,846	22,655
Sixth	5,865	10,545	28,007
Seventh	6,990	13,098	35,449
Eighth	8,723	16,734	46,830
Ninth	11,774	23,845	69,769
Tenth (Richest)	26,873	57,145	164,401
Nepal	7,690	15,162	41,659
Share of households income (percent)			
Share of farm income	61	48	28
Share of non-farm income	22	28	37
Share of Remittances		11	17
Share of own production consumption	16	10	16
Share of other sources		4	2
Share of households income by employment (percent)			
Share of wage earnings	28	28	26
Share of self employment	54	47	38
Share of other sources	18	26	36

Table 2.11: Summary statistics of employment status of population, 1995/96-2010/11

	1995/96			2003/04			2010/11		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population 10 years and over									
Percent employed	71.0	63.7	67.2	77.3	71.7	74.3	78.3	78.3	78.3
Percent unemployed	4.2	2.8	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.6	1.2	1.8
Percent not active	24.8	33.6	29.4	19.6	25.6	22.8	19.1	20.6	19.9
Participation rate									
Participation rate	75.2	66.4	70.6	80.4	74.4	77.2	80.9	79.4	80.1
Unemployment rate									
Unemployment rate	5.6	4.1	4.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.2	1.5	2.2
Unemployment rate by age group									
10 – 14 years	-	-	7.9	2.4	4.4	3.4	1.7	0.7	1.1
15 – 24 years	-	-	7.3	6.7	5.5	6.0	5.2	2.4	3.6
25 – 44 years	-	-	4.0	3.9	3.4	3.6	4.1	1.6	2.6
45 years and above	-	-	2.4	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.6	0.9	1.3
All	-	-	4.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.2	1.5	2.2
Percentage of individuals by number of hours worked (per week)									
1 – 19 hours	-	-	21.5	20.3	28.4	24.4	28.1	34.7	31.7
20 – 39 hours	-	-	25.6	20.0	26.7	23.4	18.0	25.5	22.1
40 hours and more	-	-	52.9	59.8	44.9	52.2	53.9	39.8	46.2
Sector of employment (percentage)									
Wage in agriculture sector	13.3	11.1	12.2	7.2	6.4	6.8	2.7	2.8	2.8
Self employed in agri. sector	59.8	81.6	70.7	57.9	70.2	64.3	53.6	67.7	61.3
Wage in non-agri. sector	16.3	2.7	9.5	17.9	3.2	10.2	20.9	5.7	12.6
Self employed in non-agri. sector	10.7	4.6	7.7	13.2	5.7	9.3	17.1	9.0	12.7
Extended economic activity	-	-	-	3.9	14.5	9.4	5.6	14.8	10.7
Activity status of children (5-14 years)									
School only	-	-	-	59.3	51.1	55.3	56.7	48.5	52.5
School and work	-	-	-	22.7	18.3	20.6	34.5	41.3	38.0
Work only	-	-	-	7.5	14.2	10.8	2.4	4.7	3.6
Not active	-	-	-	10.4	16.4	13.3	5.6	5.0	5.3
Percent of children by number of hours worked (last 7 days)									
Up to 19 hours	-	-	-	59.9	56.3	58.1	75.5	70.1	72.5
20 – 30 hours	-	-	-	25.6	26.9	26.3	17.4	21.7	19.8
40 hours and more	-	-	-	14.5	16.8	15.7	7.1	8.3	7.8
Main sector of children's work									
Wage employment in agri.	-	-	-	1.0	1.8	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.7
Self employed in agriculture	-	-	-	84.0	77.0	80.5	77.0	71.6	74.0
Wage employment in non-agri.	-	-	-	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.7	1.0
Self employed in non-agri.	-	-	-	3.3	1.5	2.4	4.8	3.1	3.8
Extended economic activity	-	-	-	10.8	19.0	15.0	16.2	23.6	20.4

Table 2.12: Summary statistics of wage employment, 1995/96 - 2010/11

	1995/96			2003/04			2010/11		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Wage earners by main sector of activity (percentage)									
Wage in agriculture	43.0	77.5	52.8	28.5	63.7	36.8	23.6	55.2	35.0
Wage in non agriculture	57.0	22.5	47.2	71.5	36.3	63.2	76.4	44.8	65.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wage in agriculture	58.5	41.5	100	59.0	41.0	100	43.1	56.9	100
Wage in non agriculture	86.5	13.5	100	86.4	13.6	100	75.1	24.9	100
Total	71.7	28.3	100	76.3	23.7	100	63.9	36.1	100
Percentage of wage earners by industry									
Mining	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.0
Manufacturing	20.8	23.8	21.2	22.6	28.9	23.5	16.6	18.8	17.1
Electricity	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.7	0.3	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.8
Construction	31.3	17.9	29.7	37.4	23.1	35.3	40.3	25.4	36.9
Trade	8.2	6.6	8.0	4.7	2.1	4.3	6.7	4.4	6.2
Transport	6.9	1.6	6.2	6.5	1.0	5.7	10.1	1.4	8.2
Finance	0.8	1.0	0.9	3.3	2.3	3.2	2.8	5.7	3.5
Personal services	22.4	39.8	24.5	22.8	41.8	25.6	20.4	42.4	25.4
Other	7.0	7.6	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent of wage earners by mode of payment									
Paid on daily basis (agri.)	97.3	98.3	97.7	87.3	89.0	88.1	95.4	98.2	97.0
Paid on daily basis (non agri.)	66.6	53.2	65.1	49.0	36.1	47.1	50.7	47.6	49.9
Average daily wages received by wage earners in agriculture									
Cash (NRs.)	37.6	26.8	32.6	68	48	58	145	97	117
In kind (NRs.)	20.7	17.5	19.3	32	29	30	68	63	65
Total (NRs.)	44.4	35.1	40.2	85	65	75	201	147	170
Average daily wages received by wage earners in non-agriculture									
Cash (NRs.)	66.7	50.9	65.3	122	85	118	243	143	219
In kind (NRs.)	27.0	29.7	27.2	42	40	42	92	86	91
Total (NRs.)	75.7	56.7	74.0	137	101	133	286	189	263
Median daily wage (agriculture)									
Cash (NRs.)	-	-	-	60	50	50	150	100	100
In kind (NRs.)	-	-	-	25	25	25	50	50	50
Total (NRs.)	-	-	-	70	60	65	175	150	150
Median daily wage (non agriculture)									
Cash (NRs.)	-	-	-	100	72	100	200	125	200
In kind (NRs.)	-	-	-	30	30	30	50	50	50
Total (NRs.)	-	-	-	125	90	120	250	150	210

Table 2.13: Summary statistics of non-farm economic activities, 1995/96 - 2010/11

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
Non-farm economic enterprises			
Number of households with enterprises	817	1105	2074
Percent of sample households with enterprises	24.2	28.2	34.6
Number of enterprises	952	1365	2583
Percentage of enterprises			
Manufacturing	29.9	30.8	35.4
Trade	52.1	31.7	36.1
Services	14.3	29.2	16.6
Others	3.7	8.4	11.7
Percent of households with owned non-farm activities	96.5	96.7	94.7
Percent of registered non-farm activities	11.7	19.6	20.3
Percent of enterprises with hired labour	9.2	14.0	16.5
Percentage of enterprises with			
One worker	47.3	34.3	33.2
2 – 9 workers	44.2	52.1	50.1
10 or more workers	8.4	13.6	16.8
Mean gross revenue (NRs.)	109,069	315,167	468,717
Mean net revenue (NRs.)	24,717	50,017	127,003
Mean total expenditure (NRs.)	83,663	265,150	341,714
Mean expenditure on wages (NRs.)	4,792	49,151	31,573
Mean capital expenditure (NRs.)	2,810	5,831	16,852
Percentage of non-farm activities by years of operation			
Less than one year	14.2	14.8	16.8
1 – 2 years	9.8	9.9	10.4
3 – 5 years	25.5	24.7	19.4
6 – 10 years	21.2	21.7	22.5
More than 10 years	29.3	29.0	30.8
Percentage of non-farm activities by duration of operation			
Up to 3 moths	15.5	11.8	11.4
3 – 6 months	22.1	13.4	11.9
7 – 9 months	7.9	9.9	8.0
10 – 12 months	54.5	64.9	68.7

Table 2.14: Summary statistics of remittances and transfer income, 1995/96 – 2010/11

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
Number households receiving remittances	760	1,207	3,178
Percent of households receiving remittances	23.4	31.9	55.8
Number of remittances received by households	948	1497	5151
Average number of remittance among recipient households	1.2	1.24	1.7
Average amount of remittance among recipient households (NRs.)	15,160	34,698	80,436
Average per capita remittance received (NRs.)	625	2,100	9,245
Number of remittances received by source (percentage)			
Internal source			
Urban Nepal	25.8	22.7	19.0
Rural Nepal	32.6	25.5	39.0
External source			
India	38.1	35.2	18.6
Malaysia		3.3	4.4
KSA, Qatar		9.3	11.2
Other countries	3.4	3.5	7.8
Other donor agency		0.5	0.1
Total amount of remittance received (billion NRs.)			
Internal source			
Urban Nepal	4.1	5.7	25.7
Rural Nepal	1.6	5.1	25.2
External source			
India	4.3	10.7	29.2
Malaysia		4.4	21.8
KSA, Qatar		12.2	67.1
Other countries	2.9	7.9	90.1
Other donor agency		0.4	0.1
Total	13.0	46.4	259.1
Share of remittances on household income (percentage)	26.6	35.4	30.9
Use of remittances received (percent)			
Daily consumption	-	-	78.9
Education	-	-	3.5
Capital formation	-	-	2.4
Business	-	-	0.5
Household property	-	-	4.5
Savings	-	-	0.6
Repay loans	-	-	7.1
Other	-	-	2.5
Means of transfer			
Financial institution	-	6.0	18.9
<i>Hundi</i>	-	1.9	2.5
Person	-	78.4	76.6
Other	-	13.8	2.0

Table 2.15: Summary statistics of household loans, 1995/96 - 2010/11

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
Number households receiving loans	1,924	2,538	3,715
Percent of households receiving loans	61.3	68.8	65.0
Average number of loans received	1.6	1.6	1.6
Number households having outstanding loans	1,830	2,468	3,566
Percent of households having outstanding loans	58.4	66.7	62.6
Average number of outstanding loans	1.5	1.6	1.5
Source of household loans (percentage)			
Bank	16.1	15.1	20.0
Relatives	40.8	54.5	51.1
Money lenders	39.7	26.0	15.1
Cooperatives			5.1
NGO/relief agency		2.3	4.1
Others	3.3	2.1	4.6
Household loans received by year (percentage)			
Within two year	40.9	69.2	71.0
Two – four years ago	48.2	21.9	20.8
Five - seven years ago	7.9	6.2	4.5
More than seven years ago	3.0	2.7	3.7
Purpose of household loans received (percentage)			
Business/farm use	28.7	24.2	26.2
Household consumption	49.4	46.5	30.7
Other personal uses	21.9	29.3	43.1
Type of collateral (percentage)			
No collateral	74.7	75.1	79.9
Land and housing	16.8	14.1	12.4
Property	5.0	2.2	4.8
Other	3.5	8.7	2.9

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
Average amount of loan borrowed (NRs.)	-	33,891	105,939
Per household with positive amount (NRs.)	-	55,427	165,919
Per capita borrowing (NRs.)	-	7,225	22,240
Percent of household head or spouse of female household head who takes the final decision regarding			
Up to what grade sending children to school/collage	-	-	23.7
In which school/collage the children send	-	-	22.0
Accessing health care for self	-	-	34.6
Accessing health care during pregnancy	-	-	9.9
How many children to have	-	-	8.9
Which contraceptive method use	-	-	11.3
Accessing health care for children	-	-	16.1
Spending on food	-	-	17.3
Spending on major household items	-	-	20.7
Selling household assets	-	-	25.0
Which crops to grow	-	-	18.7
To take loans	-	-	29.8
How to use loans	-	-	26.6
To migrate for employ	-	-	19.8
How to use remittance	-	-	19.4

Table 2.16: Summary statistics of adequacy of consumption, 1995/96 - 2010/11

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
Percentage of households reporting food consumption by degree of adequacy			
Less than adequate	50.9	31.2	15.7
Just adequate	47.3	66.7	82.0
More than adequate	1.8	2.1	2.3
Percentage of households reporting housing consumption by degree of adequacy			
Less than adequate	64.1	40.6	22.0
Just adequate	35.6	58.6	76.5
More than adequate	0.2	0.7	1.5
Not applicable	0.2	0	0.1
Percentage of households reporting clothing consumption by degree of adequacy			
Less than adequate	57.6	35.6	16.7
Just adequate	41.9	63.7	81.9
More than adequate	0.5	0.8	1.4
Not applicable	0.1	0	0
Percentage of households reporting health care consumption by degree of adequacy			
Less than adequate	58.7	28.3	18.5
Just adequate	40.6	70.8	79.4
More than adequate	0.1	0.9	1.6
Not applicable	0.6	0	0.6
Percentage of households reporting schooling consumption by degree of adequacy			
Less than adequate	45.4	21.4	16.1
Just adequate	33.7	56.3	70.2
More than adequate	0.3	0.9	1.1
Not applicable	20.6	21.3	12.5

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
Percentage of households reporting total income by degree of adequacy			
Less than adequate	72.6	67.0	48.6
Just adequate	26.4	32.0	49.6
More than adequate	0.8	1.0	1.4
Not applicable	0.3	0.1	0.5
Percent of households reporting “not enough food or money to buy food” during the post 30 days	-	-	7.5
Percentage of households by number of days of food scarcity during the past 30 days			
1 – 2 days	-	-	25.4
3 – 5 days	-	-	42.8
6 – 7 days	-	-	10.5
8 – 14 days	-	-	12.8
15 days or more	-	-	8.5
Percent of households reporting different steps taken to alleviate food scarcity			
Borrowing food or money from others	-	-	68.4
Buying food on credit	-	-	57.1
Eating cheaper or less preferred food	-	-	50.9
Eating less for each meal	-	-	41.5
Reducing number of meals per day	-	-	33.4
Eating seeds preserved for sowing	-	-	13.1
Skipping meals	-	-	10.4

Table 2.17: Summary statistics of government facilities, 2003/04 - 2010/11

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey	
	2003/04	2010/11
Perception on government health facilities (percentage of households reporting)		
Good	13.9	12.2
Fair	64.2	71.0
Bad	22.0	16.8
Perception on government education facilities (percentage of households reporting)		
Good	14.4	15.9
Fair	71.1	73.1
Bad	14.5	11.0
Perception on government drinking water facilities (percentage of households reporting)		
Good	24.9	20.4
Fair	52.4	55.1
Bad	22.7	24.5
Perception on government electricity facilities (percentage of households reporting)		
Good	24.1	12.7
Fair	58.0	45.8
Bad	18.0	41.5
Perception on government road facilities (percentage of households reporting)		
Good	13.2	11.7
Fair	42.4	55.0
Bad	44.4	33.3
Perception on government post office facilities (percentage of households reporting)		
Good	14.0	6.4
Fair	70.7	82.6
Bad	15.3	11.1
Perception on government telephone facilities (percentage of households reporting)		
Good	14.9	17.6
Fair	57.1	73.7
Bad	28.0	8.7

Table 2.18: Summary statistics of nutritional status of children, 2010/11

Description	Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010/11		
	Male	Female	Total
Number of children of age 59 months or less			
Height-for-age (Stunting)			
Percent of stunted children	40.1	43.0	41.5
Percent of severely stunted children	14.8	15.2	15.0
Weight-for-height (Wasting)			
Percent of wasted children	14.1	13.3	13.7
Percent of severely wasted children	3.7	2.7	3.2
Weight-for-age (Underweight)			
Percent of underweight children	29.6	32.7	31.1
Percent of severely underweight children	6.6	8.9	7.7
Average number of months breastfed	16.8	16.6	16.7
Average age at which the child was given supplementary food	7.0	7.0	7.0
Percent of exclusively breastfed children of age less than 6 months	75.9	75.3	75.6

REFERENCES

Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). 1987. *Population Monograph of Nepal*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Central Bureau of Statistics.

CBS. 1996. *Nepal Living Standards Survey Report 1996: Main Findings, Volume One*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Central Bureau of Statistics.

CBS. 1996. *Nepal Living Standards Survey Report 1996: Main Findings, Volume Two*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Central Bureau of Statistics.

CBS. 1999. *Report on the Nepal Labour Force Survey, 1998/99*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Central Bureau of Statistics.

CBS. 2004. *Nepal Living Standards Survey, 2003/04: Statistical Report, Volume One*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Central Bureau of Statistics.

CBS. 2004. *Nepal Living Standards Survey, 2003/04: Statistical Report, Volume Two*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Central Bureau of Statistics.

CBS. 2009. *Report on the Nepal Labour Force Survey, 2008*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 2005. *A System of Integrated Agricultural Censuses and Surveys, Volume 1, World Programme for the Census of Agriculture, 2010/11, FAO Statistical Development Series, 11*. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP), New ERA, and Macro International Inc., 2007. *Nepal Demographic Health Survey 2006*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Ministry of Health and Population, New ERA, and Macro International Inc.

United Nations. 2008. *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2, Statistical Papers, Series M No. 67/Rev. 2 (ST/ESA/STAT/SER/M/67/Rev.2)*. New York: Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

ANNEXES

Table A1: An overview of household questionnaires of NLSS, 1995/96 - 2010/11

NLSS 1995/96	NLSS 2003/04	NLSS 2010/11
S - 0: Survey information	S - 0: Survey information	S - 0: Survey information
S - 1: Household information	S - 1: Household information	S - 1: Household roster
S - 2: Housing	S - 2: Housing	S - 2: Housing
S - 3: Access to facilities	S - 3: Access to facilities	S - 3: Access to facilities
S - 4: Migration	S - 4: Migration	S - 4: Migration
S - 5: Food expenses and home production	S - 5: Food expenses and home production	S - 5: Food expenses and home production
S - 6: Non food expenditures and inventory of durable goods	S - 6: Non food expenditures and inventory of durable goods	S - 6: Non-food expenditures and inventory of durable goods
S - 7: Education	S - 7: Education	S - 7: Education
S - 8: Health	S - 8: Health	S - 8: Health
S - 9: Anthropometrics	S - 9: Marriage and maternity history	S - 9: Marriage and maternity history
S-10: Marriage and maternity history	S-10: Wage employment	S-10: Jobs and time use
S-11: Wage employment	S-11: Farming and livestock	S-11: Unemployment and underemployment
S-12: Farming and livestock	S-12: Non-agricultural enterprises/activities	S-12: Wage jobs
S-13: Non-farm enterprises / activities	S-13: Credit and savings	S-13: Farming and livestock
S-14: Credit and savings	S-14: Remittances and transfers	S-14: Non-agricultural enterprises/activities
S-15: Remittances and transfers	S-15: Other income	S-15: Credit and savings
S-16: Other assets and income	S-16: Children away from home	S-16: Absentees information
S-17: Adequacy of consumption	S-17: Adequacy of consumption and govt. services/facilities	S-17: Other remittances
	S-18: Panel sample household tracking	S-18: Transfers, social assistance and other income
		S-19: Adequacy of consumption and government facilities
		S-20: Anthropometrics
		S-21: Panel sample household tracking

Table A2: Household questionnaire of the 2010/11 Nepal Living Standards Survey

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE	
Cover page	Household ID, name and address of the household head, GPS coordinates of the location, and certification of enumerator and supervisor.
Section 0	<u>Survey information</u> Enumeration details (date of interview and replacement details and certification of supervisor); household information; data entry details (date of data entry and certification by supervisor).
Section 1	<u>Household roster</u> Demographic characteristics (including name, sex, age, relationship to the household head, birth place, marital status for persons aged 10 years or over, and caste/ethnicity), and identification of household members, and parents of household members (whether living in the same household and educational status).
Section 2	<u>Housing</u> Type of dwelling occupied by the household, housing expenses, utilities and amenities and use of iodized salt in the household.
Section 3	<u>Access to facilities</u> Distance to the various (24) public facilities and services, mode of transport and travel time required to reach the facility.
Section 4	<u>Migration</u> (for all household members aged 5 years and over) First time in migration to the place of enumeration, out migration over the past five years.
Section 5	<u>Food expenses and home production</u> (during past 12 months and past 7 days) Consumption of foods (over a typical month)- home production, food purchased and food received in kind, and consumption of foods (during past 7 days from the day of enumeration)- home production, food purchased and food received in kind.
Section 6	<u>Non food expenditure and inventory of durable goods</u> (over a period of 12 months) Expenditure of frequent non food items and infrequent non food items, inventory of durable goods, and own account production of goods).
Section 7	<u>Education</u> (for all members aged 3 years and over) Literacy status, level of education, past enrollment and current enrollment.
Section 8	<u>Health</u> Disability and chronic illness (for all members), illness and injuries during past 30 days, not able to work due to illness (for members aged 5 years and over), knowledge of HIV/AIDS, immunization of children.
Section 9	<u>Marriage and maternity history</u> Maternity history (for all ever married women aged 15-49 years who have given live birth), pre and post natal care (for all women with a child aged 3 years or less), family planning (for all currently married women aged 15-49 years), and household decision (for spouse of the male household head or female household head).
Section 10	<u>Jobs and time use</u> Time use (for all household members aged 5 years or older) – total number of hours spent during the past seven days in economic activities, extended economic (home based) activities and non-work activities (household chores); and jobs during the past 12 months, the past 7 days and sector of employment (for all household members aged 5 years and older).

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE	
Section 11	<u>Unemployment and under employment</u> Unemployment i.e., not working; underemployment i.e., working less than 40 hours per week (for all household members aged 5 years or over).
Section 12	<u>Wage jobs</u> Wage employment in agriculture and outside agriculture wage paid daily, long term or contract basis (for all household members aged 5 years or over).
Section 13	<u>Farming and livestock</u> Land holding and farming activities (land owned, land sharecropped/rented/mortgaged-in, increase/decrease in holding area), production and use of crops, expenditure on agricultural input (including seeds/seedlings, fertilizers, pesticides, and hired labour), earnings/expenditure of farming, inventory of livestock on holding, earnings/expenditure of livestock, ownership of farming assets and access to extension services.
Section 14	<u>Non-agricultural enterprises/activities</u> Self employed in non-agricultural enterprise and activities by type and operation of enterprises, and income and expenditure of the enterprises.
Section 15	<u>Credit and savings</u> Borrowing and outstanding loans (borrower, source, amount, period and collateral); lending and outstanding loans (borrower, source, amount, period and collateral); other assets (land, property and other fixed assets); and household decisions (for male household head or spouse of the male household head).
Section 16	<u>Absentees information</u> Demographic characteristics of the absentee, main reason of leaving home; employment and remittances received from absentees (sector of absentee's employment, medium of remittances, total amount and use of remittances received).
Section 17	<u>Other remittances</u> Remittances and transfer-income sent (demographic characteristics of the recipient, work activity of the recipient, total amount sent and medium of transfer); remittances and transfer-income received (demographic characteristics of the donor, work activity of the donor, total amount received, main use of remittances received and medium of transfer).
Section 18	<u>Transfers, social assistance and other income</u> Amount received under different social assistance programmes (amount expected and amount actually received under the programmes), benefits in-kind, benefits from public work activities, and income from all other sources not covered elsewhere in the questionnaire.
Section 19	<u>Adequacy of consumption and government facilities</u> Household's perception on their standards of living and the standards of government facilities/services that the household is using; household food security and steps taken to alleviate food shortage.
Section 20	<u>Anthropometrics and breastfeeding practices</u> Exact age of the child, measurement of height and weight of children of age 59 months or less, exclusive breast feeding (for child of age less than 6 months), and duration of breastfeeding.
Section 21	<u>Panel sample household tracking</u> Household composition in 1995/96 or 2003/04, present household composition, reason of changes in the household composition, current status (not the household member).

Table A3: Community questionnaires of the 2010/11 Nepal Living Standards Survey

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

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

**Table A4: Major additions and modifications to the household questionnaire
(Compared with the NLSS-II)**

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE	
Cover page	<p>New question on GPS coordinates - the latitude and longitude of the enumerated household.</p> <p>Information on household's identification expanded to include telephone number of the household head/member.</p>
Section 0	Modifications of several question wordings and formatting.
Section 1	<p>Answer categories of question on marital status expanded to include remarriage and married- multiple spouse.</p> <p>Question on birth places of parents dropped.</p> <p>Questions on work activities and employment/underemployment dropped. These information included in detail in section 10 (jobs and time use) and section 11 (unemployment and underemployment).</p>
Section 2	<p>Question on main flooring material dropped.</p> <p>Questions added on: main material of the foundation of the building, hours of drinking water supply, and hours of electricity load shedding.</p> <p>New Part D: Iodized salt – questions on the type of salt used in cooking and quantity of iodine present in the salt used in cooking.</p> <p>Answer categories of questions on – main source of drinking water, main source of lighting and collection of firewood modified and expanded.</p>
Section 3	<p>List of facilities increased (to 24).</p> <p>Questions on: distance to the facility from the house, use of the facility during past 12 months and frequency of use added.</p>
Section 4	Section modified and expanded to cover information on the first in-migration to the present place of residence, and out-migration over the past 5 years.
Section 5	<p>Section divided into two parts – food expenses and home production during a typical month and past 7 days.</p> <p>New questions on household's expenditure on food and home production during past 7 days – quantity, price and source (household production, purchase and received in kind) of food consumed during past 7 days.</p>
Section 6	List of durable goods expanded (to include petro-max, telephone, pager and computer printer).
Section 7	<p>New question added on refusal to admit into any educational institute (including reason and type of institute).</p> <p>New questions on: number of times appeared in the SLC examination, number of days the school was opened, private tuition, and scholarship.</p> <p>Answer categories of some of the questions modified and some other answer categories expanded.</p>
Section 8	<p>New question on disability.</p> <p>Answer categories of question on chronic illness expanded.</p> <p>New questions on: expenses of the treatment of chronic illness, reason of not visiting health professional for treatment of injuries, perception on causes of HIV/AIDS transmission, and immunization for hepatitis B.</p>

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE	
Section 9	New questions on: reason of not visiting a health facility for pre- and post natal visits to a health facility. Answer categories of questions on family planning methods used expanded. New Part D: Household decisions – new questions on involvement of female household head or spouse of male household head in major household decision making.
Section 10	New section: Jobs and time use – some of the questions included are from the NLSS-II (section 1). Information on economic activity, extended economic activity and household chores, jobs during the past 12 months.
Section 11	New section: Unemployment and underemployment – (some of the questions from section 1 of the NLSS-II are merged in this section).
Section 12	New question on type of production or services (with the NSIC code).
Section 13	New question on place of getting fertilizers.
Section 14	New question on main problems in the enterprises.
Section 15	Answer categories of question on purpose of credit expanded to include for going abroad. New Part D: Household decisions – new questions on involvement of male household head or spouse of female household head in major household decision making.
Section 16	New questions on: absentees, and main use of remittances received.
Section 17	New questions on: medium of remittances and transfer-income sent and main use of remittances and transfer-income received.
Section 18	New questions on social assistance: cash transfer (allowances for senior citizens, widows, disables, endangered ethnic groups, martyrs' family, conflict affected people and maternity allowance). Benefits in kind (public food distribution system, nutrition programme for mother and child), and benefits through public work programme (food for work, and rural infrastructure development programme).
Section 19	New questions on: food security and measures of coping with the household food insecurity.
Section 20	New section: Anthropometrics – weight and height measurement of all children 59 months or under, and breastfeeding practices.
Section 21	Data compared with those of the 1995/96 and 2003/04 survey data.

Table A5: Field teams of the 2010/11 Nepal Living Standards Survey

Team		Districts Covered
Number	Name	
01	Panchthar	Ilam, Jhapa, Panchthar, Taplejung
02	Morang	Morang, Sankhuwasabha, Terhathum
03	Sunsari	Bhojpur, Dhankuta, Solukhumbu, Sunsari
04	Udayapur	Khotang, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Sindhuli, Udayapur
05	Kabhre	Bhaktapur (rural), Dolakha, Kabhrepalanchok, Sindhupalchok
06	Dhanusha	Dhanusha, Siraha, Saptari
07	Mahottari	Rautahat, Sarlahi, Mahottari
08	Parsa	Bara, Makawanpur, Parsa
09	Lalitpur	Bhaktapur (urban), Lalitpur, Rasuwa
10	Kathmandu (A)	Kathmandu, Nuwakot
11	Kathmandu (B)	Kathmandu, Manang
12	Chitwan	Chitwan, Dhading, Gorkha, Lamjung, Tanahu
13	Rupandehi	Nawalparasi, Rupandehi
14	Kaski	Kaski, Baglung, Myagdi, Parbat
15	Palpa	Gulmi, Kapilbastu, Palpa, Syangja
16	Surkhet	Dailekh, Jajarkot, Jumla, Kalikot, Mugu, Surkhet
17	Dang	Arghakhanchi, Dang, Pyuthan, Rukum, Salyan
18	Banke	Banke, Bardiya, Rolpa
19	Bajura	Achham, Bajhang, Bajura, Kailali
20	Kanchanpur	Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Darchula, Doti, Kanchanpur