

**REPORT ON THE  
HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION SURVEY OF RURAL NEPAL  
2000/2001**



**Central Bureau of Statistics  
National Planning Commission Secretariat  
His Majesty's Government  
Nepal**

# **HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION SURVEY OF RURAL NEPAL 2000/2001**

## **STATISTICAL REPORT**

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2002**

## PREFACE

After the accomplishment of the Nepal Living Standards Survey, 1995/96, the Central Bureau of Statistics has given importance to the follow up surveys relating to household consumption. Two basic reasons stand behind such a policy. The first is to understand the behavior on consumption, facilitating the assessment of poverty levels. The second reason is to support the estimation of national aggregates of consumption required for the national accounting. It is on that line this consumption survey for rural Nepal has been attempted solely on the Government resources. Sustaining foreign aid supported projects in the long run through capacity building is the aim behind such follow up surveys.

The survey was planned in January 2000 and was launched in the later part of the same year. Hopefully, the survey results will provide some ways of linking the gap likely to emerge from the earlier and the next round of the Nepal Living Standards Survey now in the initial preparatory phase and scheduled for 2002/03. The survey followed the similar methodology as used in the Nepal Labour Force Survey, 1998/99. As a follow up survey, the sample size has been kept at a moderately low level of 1,968 households. The 1991 Population Census of Nepal was used as a frame for sampling. The sampling was done in such a way that the results are valid nationally for the rural areas.

I am grateful to all the households who have supported us by responding to the details of consumption goods and services contained in the questionnaire. I would like to thank to all the field staff that participated in this painstaking work. My thanks also go to the then Director General Mr. Keshav Raj Sharma, the then Deputy Director General Mrs. Savitri Singh and the then Deputy Director and team leader Mr. Keshav Karmacharya who retired from the CBS on February 2002, March 2001 and September 2001 respectively. Other team members comprising Statistical Officers Mr. Ram Hari Gaihre, Mr. Guna Nidhi Sharma, Mr. Anil Sharma, Mr. Kapil Prasad Timalsena, Mr. Ishwori Prasad Bhandari, Mr. Binod Manandhar and Computer Assistant Mr. Mohan Khajum Chongbang deserve thanks for their hard work.

I would like to thank Mr. Tunga Bastola who succeeded Mr. Karmacharya as the Chief of the Household Survey Section for his efforts in accomplishing the remaining task of bringing out this report.

Dr. S. M. N. Subhani  
Director General  
Central Bureau of Statistics

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## Section I

### INTRODUCTION

It was only in the early nineties that the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) established a separate Household Survey Section (HSS) in the Bureau. In a decade long history, the section initiated four small-scale surveys almost without any external assistance. Then Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS) was conducted in 1995/96 with the assistance from the World Bank. Subsequently came the Nepal Labour Force Survey (NLFS), the first of its kind conducted in 1998/99 with the assistance received from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the International Labour Organization (ILO). Regarding the accomplishment of each national level survey, its future sustainability is always a matter of concern. In respect of the above two surveys, such concern was logical and relevant from many angles. Firstly, such surveys were essential to be regularized by repeating the operation periodically. Secondly, seeking Government's commitment towards funding the surveys in the future was essential. Simultaneously, dependency on external support on the technical aspect had also to be gradually minimized with the passage of time by developing capability within the Bureau.

After the completion of the above mentioned two national level surveys (NLSS and NLFS), the HSS felt that it was time to go for retrospection by testing the capability acquired through the experiences accumulated during the last five-year period (1995-1999). At this juncture, an indigenous effort in meeting both the technical and the resource requirements was considered a good testing time. Keeping this in mind, the Household Consumption Survey of Rural Nepal (HCSRN) was planned in January 2000 and was launched late in the same year. This survey completely relied on the Government resources and the technical capability available in the Bureau.

The selection of the subject matter and the coverage had to be chosen carefully to see that a worthy attempt was made in an appropriate area. Several discussions within the section led to the conclusion that household consumption was the most appropriate area for the survey. The topic was given priority because of the need to regularize it for supplementing data in the annual estimation of National Accounts aggregates. Further, data generated on household consumption are considered probably the most appropriate information that leads us to know the changes in the level of poverty. Many countries gather information on household consumption on a regular basis to monitor changes in the level of poverty and analyze the well-being of the people and the economy as well.

The NLSS covered both the urban as well as the rural areas of the country. On the other hand, the Household Budget Survey conducted by the Nepal Rastra Bank in the same period (1995/96) was limited to the urban areas of the country. This, among other things, led to the decision in covering only the rural part of the country in the HCSRN. Constraints in the quantum of the budget available dictated the sample size to be trimmed accordingly.

The survey content is similar to that of the NLSS. The questionnaire, however, has a separate section for own account production. Information on own account production of goods and services and some other activities required for the revised System of National Accounts, 1993 (SNA 1993) is also included in this survey.

This report presents the main highlights of the HCSRN. This volume/report contains a description of the survey (section I), as well as methodology of the survey (section II), demographic and other characteristics (Section III) and consumption (Section IV).

The need to have a stream of steady workforce in the section has not been realized. In fact, all household survey works accomplished by the HSS so far have been achieved through a manpower having rarely received any training on official statistics. Since the regular task of the HSS is to conduct household surveys and to publish the results without much time lag, a comprehensive training program to upgrade the capability of the workforce of the section will need to be formulated for the future works. In order to generate data on various socio-economic areas on a regular basis, the section has to be backed by a technically sound workforce. It is imperative to establish linkages with each surveys conducted periodically to analyze the changes occurring over time. The goal of minimizing external dependency particularly in technical matters may be realized only through a well-planned programme by adequately upgrading the skills of the workforce.

## Section II

### METHODOLOGY

This HCSRN is primarily based on the past two surveys (i.e., the NLSS and the NLFS) mentioned in the earlier section. As a multi-topic survey, the NLSS (1995/96) had collected a "comprehensive set of data on different socio-economic aspects that included consumption, income, housing, employment, education, health, etc". The NLFS (1998/99), on the other hand, was primarily concerned with "employment, unemployment and under employment". The HCSRN is basically limited to the consumption expenditures of households. The sample design of the HCSRN is similar to that adopted in the NLFS. The sample size in this survey, however, has been trimmed to fit the resources available for the survey.

The methodology adopted to "ascribe a rupee value" to consumption aggregates is similar to that adopted in the NLSS. There is a difference, however, in the pricing of the commodities to calculate real per capita consumption. In the NLSS, "the price index ... had taken the rural Eastern Terai as the base case, i.e., all consumption expenditures were adjusted so as to make the purchasing power of one rupee in the respective region comparable to that of one rupee in rural East Terai".<sup>1</sup> In the HCSRN, no such price index was constructed. So different prices of items in different parts of the country are kept as they were found without any standardization.

#### Objectives

The basic objectives of this survey were

- (i) To determine the pattern of household consumption and expenditure on food, non-food, housing, durable goods and own account production of goods and services for rural Nepal, and
- (ii) To provide information required in the estimation of National Accounts aggregates.

#### Scope and Coverage

Consistent with the above objectives the scope of the survey was broadly defined as

- (a) General information,
- (b) Housing expenditures,
- (c) Food expenditures (including home production),
- (d) Non-food expenditures and inventory of durable goods,
- (e) Non-food expenditures (own account production of goods and services), and
- (f) Income

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<sup>1</sup> Peter Lanjouw, Giovanna Prennushi and Salman Zaidi, "Building Blocks for a Consumption-Based Analysis of Poverty in Nepal", pp 13, World Bank, October, 1996.

The survey covered the whole rural areas of the country and no geographical areas were excluded. All usual residents of rural Nepal were considered eligible for inclusion in the survey but households of diplomatic missions were excluded. As is normal in household surveys, homeless and those people living for six months or more away from the household or in institutions such as school hostels, police barracks, army camps and hospitals were also excluded. The definition is essentially the same as was adopted in the NLFS 1998/99.

## **Survey Questionnaire**

The Household Survey Section of CBS developed an initial questionnaire of HCSRN on the basis of the questionnaires used in the NLSS and the Multi-Purpose Household Budget Survey (conducted by the Nepal Rastra Bank). The draft questionnaire was subsequently modified through experience gained from pre-tests. The pre-test was carried out in the rural areas of 12 districts.

### **Household Questionnaire**

The questionnaire contained six sections. The contents of the questionnaire are as follows:

#### *Section 1. General Information*

The main purposes of this section were: (i) to identify the member of household, (ii) to provide basic demographic information such as sex, age and marital status, and (iii) to collect information on literacy.

#### *Section 2. Housing*

This section collected information on household's expenditure on housing, utilities and amenities (ownership, rent and expenditure on water, electricity, telephone, cooking fuels, etc.)

#### *Section 3. Food Expenses and Home Production*

This section collected information on food expenditure of the household including consumption of food items that the household produced.

#### *Section 4. Non-food Expenditures and Inventory of Durable Goods*

This section collected information on expenditure on non-food items (fuels, clothing and personal care, etc.)

#### *Section 5. Non-food Expenditures (Own Account Production of Goods and Services)*

This section collected information on own account production of goods and services (which included making of baskets, fetching water and collecting firewood, etc.)

#### *Section 6. Income*

This section collected information on income from different sources as well as information on loans and savings.

## **Season**

The survey covered a complete period of 12 months. To capture seasonal variations, the whole period of 12 months was divided into two parts (of six months each). The first part (called wet season for the purpose of the survey) included the rainy season and stretched from the month of Jestha (May-June) to Kartik (October-November). The second part (called dry season in the survey) extended from Marga (November-December) to Baishakh (April-May). The data collection work, however, was accomplished within the first three months in each part of the survey. The division of an entire year into two parts (seasons) was envisaged to capture the usually heavy and lean expenditure and consumption patterns that might occur in different seasons. The consumption behaviours of rural people are very different in these two parts of the year. In the summer season, for example, there are fewer festivals and most of the people are busy in their agricultural activities. The autumn season, on the other hand, includes the festivals like Dashain and Tihar. This season, therefore, is more likely to record higher consumption expenditures both on food and non-food items compared to other seasons of the year.

## **Concepts and Definitions**

The key concepts of the survey are explained and defined in the following. This will be helpful to interpret the findings of the survey. These definitions and concepts are similar to that followed in the earlier two surveys viz., the NLSS and the NLFS.

### ***Reference period***

In general, three time references (a one-month period, a 12-month period and the day of enumeration) have been used in the survey. One-month period covered 30 days preceding the day of enumeration and the 12-month period covered 365 days preceding the day of interview. A typical month also covered a 30-day period. The time reference for items related to demographic characteristics is the day of enumeration.

### ***Household***

The statistical unit for the HCSRN, for which data items are gathered, is the "private non-institutional household". The definition of the "private non-institutional household" is basically similar to the definition of "household" as used in the NLFS. The following is the definition of household given in the "Report on the Nepal Labour Force Survey 1998/99".

A household is defined as a group of people who normally live and eat their meals together. Here, 'normally' means that the person concerned has lived in the household for at least six of the past 12 months. A member of the household is identified on the basis of his or her 'usual place of residence'. A person living alone and making his or her own meal arrangements is counted as a separate household.

There were, however, some exceptions to the above rules. The following categories of persons, for instance, are treated as household members even though they have lived less than six months in the household during the past 12 months:

- (a) infants who are less than six months old;
- (b) a newly married couple who have been living together for less than six months;  
and
- (c) persons living together for less than six months but who are expected to live in the household permanently (or for long duration).

Lodgers and other permanent residents who live and take their meals with the household are counted as household members, even though they may have no blood relationship with the household head. Servants and other paid domestic employees are also counted as part of the household if they live with the household.

In contrast, people who have lived in the household for more than six out of the past 12 months but have permanently left the household are not considered members of the household.

### ***Head of the Household***

The head of the household is the member (male or female) in the household acknowledged as head by the other members. The head is usually responsible for household affairs. The person in the household who has primary authority and responsibility in managing household affairs and who knows the most about other members of the household is regarded as the head.

### ***Rural Area***

This survey covers only the rural areas of the country. The distinction between urban and rural areas is based on the official classifications made by the Government. At the time of the 1991 Population Census, there were 33 municipalities. One of them (Kathmandu) was designated as a metropolitan city and three others (Lalitpur, Pokhara and Biratnagar) as sub-metropolitan cities. After the census, three municipalities were designated in 1992, and 22 more in 1997, thus making a total of 58 municipalities in 1998. This survey, therefore, excluded those 58 designated urban areas from its sampling frame. In other words, this survey is limited to 3,913 designated Village Development Committees (VDCs) of the country.

### ***Household Consumption***

Goods and services reported in the HCSRN were grouped together into four main components: (i) consumption of food items, (ii) consumption of housing, (ii) consumption of non-food items, and (iv) consumption of own account production. These four components when aggregated together provide a measure of total annual household consumption<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> The specific items included in each component as well as the methodology used to ascribe a rupee value to consumption of these items is explained in Section IV. The definition and concept of the first three components is essentially the same as used in the NLSS (See, Nepal Living Standards Survey Report, 1996, Main Findings: Volume One).

### ***Consumption of Food Items***

For each of the food items that the household reported having consumed during the past 12 months, the values of purchased food, home-produced food and food received in-kind were added together to obtain a measure of the value of consumption of that food in the past 12 months.

### ***Consumption of Housing***

The estimate of the annual value of consumption of housing services was based on data on the rental values of dwellings. In cases of owner occupied dwellings, consumption of housing was taken to be the annual rent that they would have had to pay for their dwelling. In cases where the households were unable to provide the rental values for their home, an imputed rental value was used based on regression<sup>3</sup>.

### ***Consumption of Non-food Items***

Expenses incurred on direct taxes, gift and contributions, insurance premium, remittances sent and expenditure on social ceremonies (like birth, wedding, etc.) and litigation expenses were classified in non-consumption expenditure. The value of other non-food items purchased or received in-kind by the household over the past 12-month period in Section 4 of the questionnaire was included in this component.

### ***Own Account Production***

The United Nations System of National Accounts, 1993 (SNA 1993) has greatly widened the production boundary of works. Under the SNA 1993, activities such as tailoring, making mats for the household, or collecting water or firewood are now counted as "work" and hence fall within the production boundary. In other words, this system now includes "all production of goods for own use within its production boundary, as goods can be switched between market and non-market use even after they have been produced, but it excludes all production of services for own final consumption within households". Hence, values of the production of these goods and services are included in this component for total consumption.

### ***Per Capita Consumption***

The four components of consumption: (i) food items, (ii) housing, (iii) non-food items, and (iv) own account production of goods and services, were grouped together to obtain a measure of total annual household consumption. Per capita consumption estimates were then calculated by dividing this measure by the total number of individuals in each household.

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<sup>3</sup> The method of imputation is outlined in Section IV.

## **Sample Design**

The aim of the HCSRN is to determine the consumption pattern of rural households of the country. This is not a baseline survey but is among the first in attempting to set the trend in consumption pattern of rural households with respect to time. It is envisaged that this type of small surveys are done in between the big surveys conducted specifically to measure the level of poverty in the country.

A two-stage sample selection procedure was adopted in the survey. The Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) consisted of a ward or in some cases a sub-ward or an amalgamation of small wards<sup>4</sup>. PSUs were selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sampling, with the number of households available from the 1991 Population Census as a measure of size. Within the selected PSU, all households were listed in the field and 12 households were selected by systematic sampling with random start. Using PPS sampling at the first stage, 165 PSUs were selected and in the second stage, using systematic sampling 12 households were selected from each PSU. In the process, a total of 1980 households were selected from the rural areas of the country.

## ***Sampling Frame***

The 1991 Population Census of Nepal provided a base for building a sampling frame for the survey. The frame consisted of the list of wards along with the census count of the number of households in each ward. Because of the increase in the number of urban areas (municipalities) and the decrease of rural wards after the 1991 Population Census, the frame required certain modifications. The 33 municipalities at the time of census had been increased to a total of 58 municipalities. All rural wards converted into urban areas had to be removed from the earlier frame. In a number of cases new municipalities were created by combining together a large number of what were formerly wards in rural VDCs. Hence, the rural areas had a number of wards reduced from their earlier list. Fortunately, an exercise in modifying the rural frame had been already done for the purpose the last Nepal Labour Force Survey, 1998/99. Therefore, the same modified sampling frame of the NLFS was found most appropriate to be used for this survey as well.

## ***Sample Size***

The sample size was determined on the basis of experiences gained from the previous surveys notably the NLSS and NLFS and the resources available for the survey. The survey obviously had to fix its sample size according to what the available resource could afford to accomplish. The sample size was fixed at 1,980 households.

As a prior step to deciding a convenient sample stratification, it is noteworthy to observe how a purely proportion sample of 1,980 households would look like. According to the sample frame, the distribution of the rural households by development region and ecological belt is reported in Table 2.1.

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<sup>4</sup> In cases of large wards containing more than 300 households, sub-wards of comparable size were created. On the other hand, a ward containing less than 20 households were combined with another ward within the same VDC.

**Table 2.1: Distribution of total rural households and sample households by development region and ecological belt**

Region	Belt			Total
	Mountain	Hill	Terai	
	<i>Total rural households in 1991*</i>			
Eastern	63,735	249,174	416,853	729,762
Central	90,271	336,285	488,983	915,539
Western	4,481	417,482	197,739	619,702
Mid western	47,553	214,133	123,830	385,516
Far western	60,249	115,458	80,065	255,772
<b>Total</b>	<b>266,289</b>	<b>1,332,532</b>	<b>1,307,470</b>	<b>2,906,291</b>
	<i>Sample households</i>			
Eastern	43	169	284	497
Central	61	231	333	625
Western	4	260	159	422
Mid western	32	146	84	262
Far western	42	78	54	174
<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>1980</b>

\* Modified sampling frame

Since the final "take" was to be 12 households per PSU, it was essential that a selected PSU contained a multiple of 12 households. After minor adjustments, the distribution of the PSUs was as follows.

**Table 2.2: Distribution of PSUs and sample households by development region and ecological belt**

Region	Belt			Total
	Mountain	Hill	Terai	
	<i>PSUs</i>			
Eastern	4	15	23	42
Central	6	18	28	52
Western	1	21	13	35
Mid western	3	12	7	22
Far western	3	6	5	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>165</b>
	<i>Sample households</i>			
Eastern	48	180	276	504
Central	72	216	336	624
Western	12	252	156	420
Mid western	36	144	84	264
Far western	36	72	60	168
<b>Total</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1980</b>

In one of the PSUs selected for the survey, enumeration work could not be carried due to unavoidable reasons. The total number of households successfully interviewed was, thus, reduced to 1,968. The following table gives actual figure of the households successfully interviewed.

**Table 2.3: Distribution of population and households in sample PSU successfully interviewed by development region and ecological belt**

	Male	Female	Total	Households	PSUs
<b>Region</b>					
Eastern	1403	1379	2782	504	42
Central	1756	1787	3543	624	52
Western	1096	1221	2317	420	35
Mid western	781	774	1555	252	21
Far western	495	535	1030	168	14
<b>Belt</b>					
Mountain	558	573	1131	204	17
Hill	2255	2460	4715	852	71
Terai	2718	2663	5381	912	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>5531</b>	<b>5696</b>	<b>11227</b>	<b>1968</b>	<b>164</b>

### Organization of Fieldwork

The entire field staff required for the survey was drawn from the Branch Statistical Offices (BSOs) as well as from the CBS. A total of 73 field staff comprising of 19 BSO officers, 15 supervisors and 39 interviewers was deployed for the fieldwork. Training of supervisors and interviewers was conducted for a period of 7 days at three different places (viz., Sunsari, Makwanpur and Surkhet). In each team of trainers, there were three statistical officers of whom two came from the household survey section and one from the BSO belonging to the respective training centre. Altogether, 12 teams comprising of one supervisor and three interviewers were formed for the fieldwork (Annex B). Each team was assigned separate tasks with all the details illustrating the time table to be followed. The assignment given in terms of area covered a certain number of districts.

To conduct supervision at the district level, 19 officers from different BSOs were trained for 4 days at the centre and they were responsible for supervision in their respective districts. Central supervision was done by the members of the core team. Members of the core team consisting of one Deputy Director General, one Deputy Director and six Statistical Officers made surprise visits in the field.

The allocation of the 165 PSUs among the twelve teams was distributed with fairly equal workload. However, the time for travelling required for each team did vary slightly. The allocation of the PSUs for each team is summarized below.

### Box No. 01: Allocation of PSUs by team

Team 1 Panchthar		Team 2 Sunsari		Team 3 Dhanusha		Team 4 Mahottari	
<u>District</u>	<u>PSU</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>PSU</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>PSU</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>PSU</u>
Morang	3	Morang	3	Dhanusa	5	Mahottari	4
Taplejung	2	Sunsari	3	Siraha	5	Udayapur	2
Panchthar	1	Saptari	4	Sindhuli	2	Khotang	2
Ilam	3	Dhankuta	2	Ramechhap	2	Okhaldhunga	2
Jhapa	5	Terhathum	1			Solukhumbu	1
		Sankhuwasabha	1			Sarlahi	5
		Bhojpur	2				
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>
Team 5 Kathmandu		Team 6 Kaski		Team 7 Makwanpur		Team 8 Syangja	
<u>District</u>	<u>PSU</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>PSU</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>PSU</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>PSU</u>
Kabhre	2	Kaski	2	Parsa	3	Palpa	2
Dolakha	2	Tanahun	3	Chitwan	3	Gulmi	3
Sindhupalchok	3	Lamjung	2	Bara	4	Syanga	2
Bhaktapur	1	Gorkha	2	Rautahat	4	Baglung	3
Kathmandu	2	Dhading	3	Makwanpur	2	Parbat	1
Lalitpur	2	Mustang	1				
Nuwakot	2	Myagdi	1				
Rasuwa	1						
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>
Team 9 Banke		Team 10 Kapilbastu		Team 11 Dang		Team 12 Kanchanpur	
<u>District</u>	<u>PSU</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>PSU</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>PSU</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>PSU</u>
Surkhet	2	Kapilbastu	3	Pyuthan	2	Bajura	1
Jajarkot	1	Rupandehi	4	Rolpa	2	Bajhang	1
Dailekh	2	Arghakhanchi	2	Rukum	2	Achham	3
Banke	2	Nawalparasi	4	Salyan	1	Baitadi	1
Bardiya	2			Dang	3	Kanchanpur	2
Kalikot	1					Kailali	3
Mugu	1					Doti	1
Jumla	1					Dandeldhura	1
						Darchula	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>

\* Fieldwork could not be completed in one PSU.

## **Data Processing**

Completed questionnaires from the field were brought to the central office (Kathmandu) for data entry and processing. Decentralized system of data entry and processing could not be applied due to lack of resources (equipment like portable computers and data entry operators, etc).

A data entry program in Power Basic was developed in the Household Survey Section, CBS. After data entry and data editing, output tables were produced using STATA 5.0 (a statistical data analysis software). The data set of HCSRN has been kept in ASCII fixed format. It is also readable in other database and statistical packages like STATA, SPSS, dBase, FoxPro, etc.

The data entry work began from Bhadra 2057 (August-September, 2000) and was finished in Chaitra 2057 (March-April, 2001). Two data entry operators were involved regularly from the very beginning for the data entry work. For quality control, range and consistency checks as well as scrutiny were performed during the data entry period.

## Section III

### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

This section focuses on some of the key demographic characteristics of rural population in the country and includes the distribution of household members by age and sex.

#### Household Distribution

The HCSRN has estimated that there are 3.3 million households in rural Nepal. Of the total rural households, it is estimated that around 0.31 million (9 percent) households are in the Mountain, 1.43 million (43 percent) are in the Hill, and 1.61 million (48 percent) are in the Terai. Amongst development regions, the largest number of households is in the Central region (32 percent of the total households) while the smallest number is in the Far western region (9 percent).

**Table 3.1: Distribution of rural households by development region and ecological belt**

Region	Belt			Total
	Mountain	Hill	Terai	
Eastern	68	291	444	803
Central	114	360	606	1080
Western	18	398	274	690
Mid western	51	261	174	486
Far western	62	117	111	290
<b>Total</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>1427</b>	<b>1610</b>	<b>3349</b>
				<i>(in percentages)</i>
Eastern	2.03	8.70	13.26	23.98
Central	3.41	10.74	18.09	32.25
Western	0.53	11.89	8.19	20.62
Mid western	1.52	7.78	5.20	14.50
Far western	1.85	3.48	3.32	8.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.33</b>	<b>42.60</b>	<b>48.07</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### Population Distribution

There are 19.2 million people in 3.3 million rural households (Table 3.2). There are 1.75 million (9 percent) persons in the Mountain, 7.96 million (41 percent) persons in the Hill and 9.47 million (49 percent) persons in the Terai. The distribution of the population (Table 3.2) is almost similar to the households (Table 3.1) within ecological belt.

**Table 3.2: Distribution of rural population of by development region and ecological belt**

Region	Belt			Total
	Mountain	Hill	Terai	
				<i>(in thousands)</i>
Eastern	388	1555	2493	4436
Central	596	2083	3419	6098
Western	114	2062	1651	3827
Mid western	295	1560	1168	3023
Far western	361	697	736	1794
<b>Total</b>	<b>1753</b>	<b>7957</b>	<b>9468</b>	<b>19177</b>
				<i>(in percentages)</i>
Eastern	2.02	8.11	13.00	23.13
Central	3.11	10.86	17.83	31.80
Western	0.59	10.75	8.61	19.95
Mid western	1.54	8.14	6.09	15.76
Far western	1.88	3.63	3.84	9.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.14</b>	<b>41.49</b>	<b>49.37</b>	<b>100</b>

### Household Size

Average household size in rural Nepal is 5.7 persons (Table 3.3). Amongst development regions, the household size varies between 5.5 (Eastern region) to 6.2 (Mid western region). More than one-third of the total rural households have a size ranging between 5 to 6 persons and around one-fourth of the households have a size ranging between 3 to 4 persons.

In 1996, the NLSS reported an average household size of 5.7 persons in rural Nepal and among the development regions, the Far western topped with an average household size of 6.3 persons.

**Table 3.3: Average household size and percentage distribution of household size group by development region and ecological belt**

	HH size	Household size groups (in percentages)					Total
		1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9+	
<b>Region</b>							
Eastern	5.52	6.31	31.22	32.44	18.80	11.23	100.00
Central	5.64	9.48	21.78	36.63	21.74	10.37	100.00
Western	5.54	10.77	23.65	37.26	17.84	10.48	100.00
Mid western	6.22	3.43	28.02	35.44	15.07	18.03	100.00
Far western	6.19	10.75	17.67	31.38	21.35	18.84	100.00
<b>Belt</b>							
Mountain	5.61	11.47	21.92	33.76	23.33	9.52	100.00
Hill	5.58	7.89	26.02	37.22	18.14	10.73	100.00
Terai	5.88	7.88	24.66	33.54	19.40	14.52	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>8.22</b>	<b>24.98</b>	<b>35.13</b>	<b>19.23</b>	<b>12.44</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### Age Distribution

The distribution of the population for rural Nepal by five-year age group, sex and development region is presented in Table 3.4. The proportion of population in the age group 0-4 is lower than the proportion of the population in the age group 5-9. This trend can be observed in all development regions except in the Far western region, which is just the reverse recorded elsewhere. The proportion of population in the lower age group (0-4) is higher than in the subsequent higher age group (5-9) in the Far western region. A similar trend is also found in the results of the 1991 Population Census and in the NLSS.

The distribution of the population for rural Nepal by five-year age group, sex and ecological belt is presented in Table 3.5. The proportion of population in the age group 0-4 is lower than the proportion of population in the age group 5-9 in the Mountain and in the Terai while the proportion is almost equal to these groups in the Hill.

**Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of population by sex, age group and development region**

Region	Age Group												Total	
	00-04	05-09	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59		60 +
<i>Eastern</i>	12.68	13.54	12.85	11.02	8.18	7.45	6.46	5.87	4.51	4.57	3.01	2.91	6.96	100.00
Male	6.45	7.02	6.49	5.42	3.74	3.45	3.26	2.76	2.23	2.36	1.56	1.61	3.87	50.25
Female	6.23	6.52	6.35	5.60	4.44	4.00	3.19	3.11	2.28	2.21	1.45	1.30	3.08	49.75
<i>Central</i>	13.51	14.13	12.93	11.04	8.89	6.79	4.86	5.72	5.21	3.99	3.70	2.58	6.67	100.00
Male	6.34	6.72	6.96	5.53	3.93	3.43	2.30	2.80	2.69	1.77	1.87	1.54	3.58	49.48
Female	7.17	7.42	5.97	5.51	4.95	3.35	2.56	2.91	2.52	2.21	1.83	1.03	3.08	50.52
<i>Western</i>	13.03	14.98	13.57	11.27	6.49	6.32	5.65	5.36	4.87	3.58	3.39	3.20	8.29	100.00
Male	6.32	7.22	7.35	5.31	2.54	2.67	2.20	2.18	2.73	1.44	1.65	1.44	4.30	47.36
Female	6.71	7.77	6.22	5.95	3.95	3.65	3.45	3.18	2.14	2.14	1.73	1.76	3.99	52.64
<i>Mid western</i>	14.15	15.63	13.79	10.74	8.52	7.44	6.82	5.94	4.18	3.04	2.63	2.38	4.74	100.00
Male	7.32	7.73	6.86	5.50	3.63	4.14	2.83	3.36	2.25	1.36	1.38	1.35	2.37	50.08
Female	6.83	7.89	6.93	5.24	4.89	3.30	3.99	2.59	1.94	1.68	1.25	1.03	2.37	49.92
<i>Far western</i>	15.35	13.04	12.79	11.15	10.57	7.00	6.25	3.56	4.00	4.31	3.91	2.03	6.05	100.00
Male	7.29	6.60	5.75	4.95	5.04	3.23	3.52	1.52	2.12	1.78	2.04	1.05	3.12	48.00
Female	8.06	6.43	7.04	6.20	5.54	3.77	2.73	2.04	1.88	2.53	1.87	0.98	2.93	52.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.49</b>	<b>14.30</b>	<b>13.16</b>	<b>11.04</b>	<b>8.34</b>	<b>6.97</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>6.70</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Male	6.60	7.04	6.80	5.40	3.67	3.38	2.70	2.64	2.47	1.78	1.69	1.46	3.56	49.19
Female	6.89	7.26	6.36	5.64	4.68	3.59	3.12	2.88	2.24	2.14	1.63	1.23	3.14	50.81

**Table 3.5: Percentage distribution of population by sex, age group and ecological belt**

Belt	Age Group												Total	
	00-04	05-09	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59		60 +
<i>Mountain</i>	13.31	14.13	12.58	10.94	8.05	7.28	5.29	5.12	5.71	3.92	4.34	2.73	6.59	100.00
Male	6.17	6.57	6.80	5.91	3.87	3.40	2.77	2.47	2.60	2.19	1.49	1.39	3.58	49.21
Female	7.13	7.56	5.78	5.03	4.18	3.88	2.52	2.65	3.11	1.73	2.86	1.34	3.01	50.79
<i>Hill</i>	13.84	13.65	13.51	10.63	8.52	6.82	5.49	4.99	4.68	3.93	3.15	2.92	7.88	100.00
Male	6.82	6.55	6.66	5.03	3.33	3.23	2.54	2.11	2.40	1.72	1.45	1.53	4.34	47.72
Female	7.02	7.10	6.85	5.60	5.19	3.59	2.94	2.88	2.28	2.21	1.71	1.39	3.53	52.28
<i>Terai</i>	13.24	14.87	12.97	11.41	8.25	7.03	6.21	6.02	4.54	3.92	3.29	2.51	5.73	100.00
Male	6.50	7.53	6.92	5.62	3.91	3.49	2.82	3.11	2.50	1.76	1.94	1.42	2.89	50.43
Female	6.74	7.34	6.06	5.79	4.34	3.54	3.39	2.91	2.04	2.16	1.35	1.09	2.83	49.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.49</b>	<b>14.30</b>	<b>13.16</b>	<b>11.04</b>	<b>8.34</b>	<b>6.97</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>6.70</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Male	6.60	7.04	6.80	5.40	3.67	3.38	2.70	2.64	2.47	1.78	1.69	1.46	3.56	49.19
Female	6.89	7.26	6.36	5.64	4.68	3.59	3.12	2.88	2.24	2.14	1.63	1.23	3.14	50.81

## Gender Distribution

The survey shows that the proportion of males in the total population of rural Nepal is 49.19 and that of females is 50.81, whereas the comparable figures for rural Nepal (reported in preliminary results of 2001 Population Census) are 49.6 and 50.4 respectively. The composition varied slightly within the development regions as well as ecological belts. However, in the Western region (Table 3.4) as well as in the entire Hill (Table 3.5), the variation in the composition is observed to be much larger.

## Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of persons in the "dependent" ages (population under 15 years and above 59 years) to those in the "economically productive" ages (15-59 years). This survey shows that about 41 percent of the population is under 15 years of age, 7 percent is above 59 years of age and 52 percent of the population is in the productive age group (15-59). Table 3.6 presents the dependency ratio and the gender distribution of economically productive population by development region and ecology belt.

**Table 3.6: Dependency ratio and percentage population distribution by broad age group by development region and ecological belt**

	Dependency Ratio	Population distribution by Age Group (in percentages)			
		00-14	15-59		60 +
			Male	Female	
<b>Region</b>					
Eastern	0.85	39.07	26.41	27.56	6.96
Central	0.90	40.57	25.88	26.88	6.67
Western	1.00	41.58	22.17	27.96	8.29
Mid western	0.93	43.57	25.80	25.90	4.74
Far western	0.90	41.18	25.24	27.53	6.05
<b>Belt</b>					
Mountain	0.87	40.02	26.09	27.30	6.59
Hill	0.96	41.00	23.34	27.78	7.88
Terai	0.88	41.09	26.58	26.61	5.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>40.95</b>	<b>25.19</b>	<b>27.16</b>	<b>6.70</b>

The dependency ratio of rural Nepal is 0.91. This ratio varies within the ecological belts i.e., the dependency ratio is higher (0.96) in the Hill compared to the Mountain and the Terai. Similarly, the ratio varies within the development regions. The dependency ratio is the highest (1.00) in the Western region whereas it is the lowest (0.85) in the Eastern region.

## Distribution of Age and Sex of Household Head

Table 3.7 reports the percentage of female-headed households and age of the household head by development region and ecological belt. Of the total households, about 10 percent are to be female-headed. The Western region has significantly highest proportion (19 percent) of female-headed households whereas Mid western region has the lowest proportion (3 percent) of female-headed households. Amongst the ecological belts, the Mountain contains the highest proportion of the female-headed households. The household heads below 20 years are significant in the Far western region and in the Mountain.

**Table 3.7: Percentage of female headed households and distribution of age of household head by development region and ecological belt**

	Female headed households	Age of household head					
		<= 19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 +
<b>Region</b>							
Eastern	7.66	0.72	10.94	27.13	25.59	18.40	17.23
Central	8.03	1.09	14.07	23.77	25.22	18.79	17.06
Western	19.39	1.22	10.97	23.00	25.06	18.32	21.43
Mid western	3.33	2.73	17.77	29.81	21.58	16.85	11.27
Far western	7.40	4.43	16.80	25.36	23.46	17.65	12.32
<b>Belt</b>							
Mountain	11.62	3.42	10.47	22.75	28.52	17.08	17.77
Hill	10.87	1.84	13.48	23.44	23.77	17.06	20.41
Terai	7.97	0.94	14.00	27.71	24.57	19.47	13.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.55</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>13.45</b>	<b>25.43</b>	<b>24.60</b>	<b>18.22</b>	<b>16.75</b>

## Literacy

This survey asked only one question on literacy. All household members aged 5 and over were asked if they could read and write. This survey shows that about 55 percent of the population aged 6 and over to be literate. Likewise, among 49 percent literate people aged 15 and over, 35 percent literate people comprised of females. The survey also reports that the literacy rate of population aged 6 and over is higher in the Western region (61 percent) and is the lowest in the Central region (50 percent). Literacy seen under stratification of the ecological belts reveals that the Hill to have the highest rate (60 percent) and the Terai to have the lowest rate (51 percent).

**Table 3.8: Literacy rate by age group and sex by development region and ecological belt**

	6 years and above			15 years and above		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Region</b>						
Eastern	70.63	48.40	59.50	69.26	41.90	55.50
Central	61.81	37.28	49.55	59.06	30.54	44.68
Western	72.13	50.29	60.59	66.16	40.22	51.98
Mid western	69.18	36.59	52.85	66.13	26.93	46.50
Far western	70.07	38.09	53.23	67.67	28.63	47.45
<b>Belt</b>						
Mountain	68.23	39.83	53.76	66.52	29.52	47.82
Hill	74.40	46.95	59.96	70.80	37.90	53.33
Terai	62.50	39.09	50.95	59.62	32.46	46.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.79</b>	<b>42.53</b>	<b>54.95</b>	<b>64.74</b>	<b>34.52</b>	<b>49.23</b>

The literacy rate according to the age group by male and female is shown in Table 3.9. This table shows that the highest literacy rate among the male is observed in the age group 20-24 (86 percent). Such rate among the females is observed highest to be in the age group 10-14 (71 percent). The lowest literacy rate can be observed in the 60+ age group and is true for both sexes.

**Table 3.9: Literacy rate by age group and sex of rural Nepal**

Age Group	6 years and above			15 years and above		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
06-09	61.02	53.45	57.13	-	-	-
10-14	86.10	70.85	78.73	-	-	-
15-19	83.59	68.21	75.73	83.59	68.21	75.73
20-24	86.15	55.21	68.81	86.15	55.21	68.81
25-29	80.21	41.87	60.45	80.21	41.87	60.45
30-34	70.23	28.51	47.85	70.23	28.51	47.85
35-39	60.93	21.16	40.18	60.93	21.16	40.18
40-44	52.18	14.28	34.16	52.18	14.28	34.16
45-49	51.16	16.26	32.10	51.16	16.26	32.10
50-54	52.95	9.73	31.73	52.95	9.73	31.73
55-59	41.37	6.30	25.31	41.37	6.30	25.31
60 +	28.73	3.89	17.09	28.73	3.89	17.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.79</b>	<b>42.53</b>	<b>54.95</b>	<b>64.74</b>	<b>34.52</b>	<b>49.23</b>

Table 3.10 reports that the literacy rate of male household heads is 55 percent. Similarly, 25 percent of female household heads is found literate. In total about 53 percent of rural household heads are literate.

**Table 3.10: Literacy rate of household head by sex, development region and ecological belt.**

	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
<b>Region</b>			
Eastern	60.35	18.42	57.14
Central	49.70	18.40	47.19
Western	54.27	35.45	50.62
Mid western	57.17	0.00	55.26
Far western	62.17	31.43	59.90
<b>Belt</b>			
Mountain	57.59	26.72	54.00
Hill	60.86	26.84	57.16
Terai	50.32	23.49	48.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.41</b>	<b>25.48</b>	<b>52.55</b>

## **Section IV**

### **CONSUMPTION**

The general methodology adopted for the calculation of consumption in this survey is similar to that of the 1995/96 Nepal Living Standards Survey. Most of the descriptions given hereunder are adapted from the "Nepal Living Standards Survey Report, 1996" published by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

The aggregate consumption data were obtained by adding together the reported quantity of food, non-food and various services consumed. This aggregate also included goods consumed under own account production as well. All items of food, non-food and services consumed by each household (information collected in Sections 2 to 5 of the HCSRN questionnaire) were converted into annual amounts and aggregated together to obtain annual household consumption. As mentioned in the definition, the consumption aggregate includes - (i) consumption of food items, (ii) consumption of non-food items, (iii) consumption of housing, and (iv) consumption of own account production of goods and services. Items included in each consumption group are as follows.

#### **Consumption of Food Items**

In Section 3 of the HCSRN questionnaire, consumption of food items by different sources is collected. The sources included food purchased and the home production. Also information on food received free is included. Combining all these components, the total food consumption of each household during a period of past 12 months was derived. The food items included grains and cereals, pulses and lentils, egg and milk products, cooking oil, vegetables, fruits and nuts, fish and meat, spices and condiments, sweets and confectionery. Non-alcoholic beverages, alcoholic beverages and miscellaneous food products that the households reported having consumed in the past 12 months were also collected. These various food items reported to have consumed by each household were then aggregated to obtain total annual food consumption converted into rupees.

#### **Consumption of Non-food Items**

Section 4 of the HCSRN questionnaire was assigned to collect non-food consumption. For each of the non-food items, that the household had consumed during the past 12 months were the expenditures included on utilities and amenities, frequent and infrequent non-food expenditure and that of inventory of durable goods, etc. For each household the value of non-food items purchased or received in-kind in the past 12 months was included as non-food consumption. In section 4A, data on frequent non-food items consumed over a month as well as over a year were

collected. The reported figures over a month were used to construct annual non-food consumption because the household's estimate of expenditure in the past month was likely to be more accurate than the annual estimate. For non-food items, on which consumption was not reported for the past month, annual reported values were used.

In section 4B, data on infrequent non-food expenditure were also collected in money value made on durable goods like furniture, sewing machine, television/VCR, washing machine, motorcycle, etc. Also included were values of items received in-kind by each household. However, total expenditure on these durable goods was excluded from our measure of consumption and instead the value of consumption of durable goods owned by each household by estimating the services accruing over the reference period was included. This estimate of consumption of durable goods was based on data collected in section 4C and was calculated as follows:

1. For each durable goods, the price paid to purchase the good was expressed in current price based on information on the number of years ago this item was acquired. In cases, where the household owned more than one item, the purchased value in current price for all such items was assumed to be the same as this value.
2. The difference between the value of the item(s) in current price and the present value of items(s), along with information on the number of years this item had been used, was then applied to calculate depreciation for the items. This depreciation was then averaged over the sample for each type of durable goods to obtain an item specific depreciation rate.
3. The measure of consumption of durable goods was then obtained by applying this rate of depreciation to the original value (in current price) of the item(s) owned by the household to impute an annual flow of services, and then aggregating this flow of services for all durable goods by each household.

We also excluded expenditures on goods and services such as repair and maintenance, and home construction and improvements, on the grounds that items are actually investment outlays. For similar reasons we excluded expenditures on taxes and fines. Finally, we also excluded expenditure on marriages, dowries, funerals, and other social and religious functions.

Expenditure reported in Section 2B on garbage collection, electricity, water supply, cable network, and telephone charges are also included in non-food consumption. Expenditures on tobacco and tobacco products as reported in Section 3 are also included in the consumption of non-food goods.

### **Consumption of Housing**

The estimate of annual value of consumption of housing services was based on data on rental values of dwellings reported in section 2A "Housing expenses". The annual rent paid by households renting their dwelling was taken as consumption of housing. In the cases of those households that owned their dwelling, consumption of housing was taken to be annual rent that they reported they would have to pay for their

dwelling. However, 75 households owning their dwelling were unable to provide estimate of rental value of dwelling.

In such cases, we imputed a rental value to the dwelling by first estimating a hedonic housing regression on the sample of households reporting non zero rents. The dependent variable in this regression was the rental value reported by these households and a set of independent variables include dummy variables and other factors; they are water, garbage, light, phone, cable network and current value of durable assets (Section 4C). This model was then used to predict the rental value for those households in the sample that has zero rents.

### **Own Account Production**

Section 5 of the questionnaire collected information about "own account production of goods and services". The estimate of annual value of consumption of own account production of goods and services was obtained from this section. Such items comprised of products and activities like making mats, weaving baskets and clothes, tailoring, making furniture, making knife, production of bio-gas, minor repair of dwelling etc. and fetching of water and collecting firewood. The output consumed from own account production was converted into values through the prices of similar goods at the local market. Out of 1968 households interviewed, a total of 1864 households were found to have reported consuming goods and services produced from own account.

### **Per Capita Consumption**

The four components obtained from (i) consumption of food (ii) consumption of non-food (iii) consumption of housing and (iv) consumption of own account production of goods and services were then aggregated together to obtain a measure of total annual household consumption. Per-capita consumption estimate was then obtained after dividing total consumption by the household size i. e., the total number of individuals in each household.

The results of the survey show that the average per-capita consumption of rural Nepal is Rs.11, 928 (Table 4.1). Among development regions, the Western region with a per capita consumption of Rs.13, 824 surpasses all the remaining four regions. The Far western among the development regions is found to have the lowest per capita consumption at Rs. 8,115.

**Table 4.1: Average per capita consumption by development region, ecological belt and decile**

*(in rupees)*

	Total	Food	Non-food	Housing	Own account
<b>Region</b>					
Eastern	12994	8483	3394	603	514
Central	12181	7456	3435	849	441
Western	13824	7779	4459	935	651
Mid western	9719	5474	2986	673	586
Far western	8115	5056	2236	500	323
<b>Belt</b>					
Mountain	12214	8089	2818	710	597
Hill	12868	7658	3714	857	639
Terai	11085	6694	3339	664	388
<b>Decile</b>					
1 <sup>st</sup>	4731	3249	949	258	274
2 <sup>nd</sup>	6182	4078	1331	391	382
3 <sup>rd</sup>	7258	4726	1725	435	372
4 <sup>th</sup>	8344	5316	2139	456	433
5 <sup>th</sup>	9485	6017	2402	605	462
6 <sup>th</sup>	10781	6940	2655	668	518
7 <sup>th</sup>	12358	7771	3382	658	547
8 <sup>th</sup>	14459	8838	3952	1026	642
9 <sup>th</sup>	17628	10538	5258	1146	686
10 <sup>th</sup>	27959	14691	10637	1836	795
<b>Total</b>	<b>11928</b>	<b>7221</b>	<b>3447</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>511</b>

This is amply illustrated by the per capita figures given according to the deciles (Table 4.1). Per capita consumption in the lowest decile (Rs. 4,731) is approximately one sixth of that in the highest decile (Rs. 27,959). Similarly, per capita consumption on food between the deciles at the top and the bottom vary in the range of one to five. The per capita consumption in goods and services of non-food commodities between the top and bottom deciles varies even more significantly by almost eleven times. Such variation can also be observed in the per capita consumption incurred in housing and goods under own account production.

On an average, of the total goods and services consumed, 60.5 percent was in food, 28.9 percent in non-food, 6.3 percent for housing and the share of consumption on own account production was merely 4.3 percent (Table 4.2). Amongst the decile groups, the populations in the lowest group are found to spend 16 percentage points more as compared to those in the highest group. This points to the fact that people in the lower deciles are compelled to spend a higher share of their expenditure on food items.

**Table 4.2: Average percentage per capita consumption by development region, ecological belt and decile**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Food</b>	<b>Non-food</b>	<b>Housing</b>	<b>Own account</b>
<b>Region</b>					
Eastern	100.00	65.28	26.12	4.64	3.96
Central	100.00	61.21	28.20	6.97	3.62
Western	100.00	56.27	32.26	6.76	4.71
Mid western	100.00	56.32	30.72	6.92	6.03
Far western	100.00	62.30	27.55	6.16	3.98
<b>Belt</b>					
Mountain	100.00	66.23	23.07	5.81	4.89
Hill	100.00	59.51	28.86	6.66	4.97
Terai	100.00	60.39	30.12	5.99	3.50
<b>Decile</b>					
1 <sup>st</sup>	100.00	68.67	20.06	5.45	5.79
2 <sup>nd</sup>	100.00	65.97	21.53	6.32	6.18
3 <sup>rd</sup>	100.00	65.11	23.77	5.99	5.13
4 <sup>th</sup>	100.00	63.71	25.64	5.47	5.19
5 <sup>th</sup>	100.00	63.44	25.32	6.38	4.87
6 <sup>th</sup>	100.00	64.37	24.63	6.20	4.80
7 <sup>th</sup>	100.00	62.88	27.37	5.32	4.43
8 <sup>th</sup>	100.00	61.12	27.33	7.10	4.44
9 <sup>th</sup>	100.00	59.78	29.83	6.50	3.89
10 <sup>th</sup>	100.00	52.54	38.04	6.57	2.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>60.54</b>	<b>28.90</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>4.28</b>

Table 4.3 and 4.4 report the average per capita consumption by various food items. Of the total per capita consumption made on food items, the proportion of grains and cereals take the highest share (42 percent). Grains and cereals include the items like fine rice, coarse rice, beaten rice, maize, maize and wheat flour, millet and other grains. Although of a much lesser proportion as compared to grains, per capita consumption on egg/milk and fish/meat emerged the second highest (around 9 percent) indicating them to be the next important food items in rural Nepal. Per capita consumption of alcohol in rural areas of Nepal is not far behind compared to egg/milk and fish/meat. The share of per capita consumption on alcohol is almost at par to those made in items like vegetables, spices and cooking oils (ghee/oil).

Non-alcoholic beverages occupy one of the lowest consumed goods in the rural areas making less than one percent share of total average per capita consumption on food. Likewise, fruits and sweets also take a smaller share of per capita consumption at 2.2 percent. Also notable is per capita consumption on pulses and lentils, which compared to the share of food grains remains significantly low at 4.6 percent.

**Table 4.3: Average per capita consumption on various food groups by development region, ecological belt and decile**

	<i>(in rupees)</i>												
	Grains	Pulses	Egg/milk	Oils	Vegetables	Fruits	Fish/meat	Spices	Sweets	Non-alc.	Alcohol	Misc.	Total
<b>Region</b>													
Eastern	3450	360	770	464	581	204	748	600	163	70	788	286	8483
Central	2917	319	693	428	527	175	666	569	180	51	509	422	7456
Western	3322	398	822	685	600	168	675	284	228	87	217	294	7779
Mid western	2617	255	341	410	304	100	457	248	98	39	401	202	5474
Far western	2658	307	387	360	244	79	399	191	88	29	270	46	5056
<b>Belt</b>													
Mountain	3550	314	596	474	614	122	656	382	133	47	906	295	8089
Hill	3207	319	776	540	531	145	666	378	165	67	547	318	7658
Terai	2824	348	559	428	437	179	593	490	169	53	337	277	6694
<b>Decile</b>													
1 <sup>st</sup>	1728	145	153	203	203	42	267	203	41	12	190	61	3249
2 <sup>nd</sup>	2218	192	204	259	235	59	292	262	62	20	197	77	4078
3 <sup>rd</sup>	2399	225	277	303	294	80	400	317	89	26	214	101	4726
4 <sup>th</sup>	2653	271	333	349	355	95	395	308	105	39	241	171	5316
5 <sup>th</sup>	2856	317	429	361	394	108	527	403	124	42	275	182	6017
6 <sup>th</sup>	3197	306	627	438	425	143	591	389	156	53	432	182	6940
7 <sup>th</sup>	3268	327	637	516	567	171	727	459	192	56	496	353	7771
8 <sup>th</sup>	3657	397	964	609	578	225	776	540	219	74	448	352	8838
9 <sup>th</sup>	3863	492	1292	754	744	260	912	602	274	101	620	625	10538
10 <sup>th</sup>	4643	654	1602	987	1126	411	1399	846	375	160	1641	847	14691
<b>Total</b>	<b>3049</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>7221</b>

**Table 4.4: Average percentage per capita consumption on various food groups by development region, ecological belt and decile**

	Grains	Pulses	Egg/milk	Oils	Vegetables	Fruits	Fish/meat	Spices	Sweets	Non-alc.	Alcohol	Misc.	Total
<b>Region</b>													
Eastern	40.67	4.24	9.08	5.47	6.85	2.40	8.82	7.07	1.92	0.83	9.29	3.37	100.00
Central	39.12	4.28	9.29	5.74	7.07	2.35	8.93	7.63	2.41	0.68	6.83	5.66	100.00
Western	42.70	5.12	10.57	8.81	7.71	2.16	8.68	3.65	2.93	1.12	2.79	3.78	100.00
Mid western	47.81	4.66	6.23	7.49	5.55	1.83	8.35	4.53	1.79	0.71	7.33	3.69	100.00
Far western	52.57	6.07	7.65	7.12	4.83	1.56	7.89	3.78	1.74	0.57	5.34	0.91	100.00
<b>Belt</b>													
Mountain	43.89	3.88	7.37	5.86	7.59	1.51	8.11	4.72	1.64	0.58	11.20	3.65	100.00
Hill	41.88	4.17	10.13	7.05	6.93	1.89	8.70	4.94	2.15	0.87	7.14	4.15	100.00
Terai	42.19	5.20	8.35	6.39	6.53	2.67	8.86	7.32	2.52	0.79	5.03	4.14	100.00
<b>Decile</b>													
1 <sup>st</sup>	53.19	4.46	4.71	6.25	6.25	1.29	8.22	6.25	1.26	0.37	5.85	1.88	100.00
2 <sup>nd</sup>	54.39	4.71	5.00	6.35	5.76	1.45	7.16	6.42	1.52	0.49	4.83	1.89	100.00
3 <sup>rd</sup>	50.76	4.76	5.86	6.41	6.22	1.69	8.46	6.71	1.88	0.55	4.53	2.14	100.00
4 <sup>th</sup>	49.91	5.10	6.26	6.57	6.68	1.79	7.43	5.79	1.98	0.73	4.53	3.22	100.00
5 <sup>th</sup>	47.47	5.27	7.13	6.00	6.55	1.79	8.76	6.70	2.06	0.70	4.57	3.02	100.00
6 <sup>th</sup>	46.07	4.41	9.03	6.31	6.12	2.06	8.52	5.61	2.25	0.76	6.22	2.62	100.00
7 <sup>th</sup>	42.05	4.21	8.20	6.64	7.30	2.20	9.36	5.91	2.47	0.72	6.38	4.54	100.00
8 <sup>th</sup>	41.38	4.49	10.91	6.89	6.54	2.55	8.78	6.11	2.48	0.84	5.07	3.98	100.00
9 <sup>th</sup>	36.66	4.67	12.26	7.16	7.06	2.47	8.65	5.71	2.60	0.96	5.88	5.93	100.00
10 <sup>th</sup>	31.60	4.45	10.90	6.72	7.66	2.80	9.52	5.76	2.55	1.09	11.17	5.77	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.22</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>9.03</b>	<b>6.62</b>	<b>6.81</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>8.71</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>4.09</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Another facet of the consumption pattern in the rural areas is the source of supply of the commodities consumed. Results from the survey reveal that of the total share of per capita food consumed (61 percent) in the rural areas, 31 percent comprised of home production, where as purchased share of food comprised 30 percent (Table 4.6). Figures thus indicate that more than half of total food (51 percent) consumed in the rural areas comes from home production and slightly lesser proportion of food consumed is purchased. However, this inference on sources of food items does not hold good for proportion of food consumption among development regions as well as ecological belts (Table 4.5).

Consumption of non-food items shows a different supply pattern in the sources. A large proportion (29 percent) of the total non-food consumption (33 percent) is obtained from purchases. In contrast to the pattern of food consumption, the share of home produced non-food items comprise only a small proportion of 4 percent.

**Table 4.5: Average per capita consumption of marketed and non-marketed commodities by development region and ecological belt**

	<i>(in rupees)</i>					
	Purchased		Home produced		Housing	Total
	Food	Non-food	Food	Non-food		
<b>Region</b>						
Eastern	4159	3394	4325	514	603	12994
Central	4267	3435	3189	441	849	12181
Western	3751	4459	4028	651	935	13824
Mid western	2213	2986	3261	586	673	9719
Far western	1672	2236	3384	323	500	8115
<b>Belt</b>						
Mountain	3093	2818	4997	597	710	12215
Hill	3491	3714	4166	639	857	12867
Terai	3729	3339	2965	388	664	11086
<b>Decile</b>						
1 <sup>st</sup>	1785	949	1465	274	258	4731
2 <sup>nd</sup>	1927	1331	2152	382	391	6182
3 <sup>rd</sup>	2494	1725	2232	372	435	7258
4 <sup>th</sup>	2683	2139	2633	433	456	8344
5 <sup>th</sup>	3024	2402	2993	462	605	9485
6 <sup>th</sup>	3352	2655	3588	518	668	10781
7 <sup>th</sup>	3905	3382	3866	547	658	12358
8 <sup>th</sup>	4067	3952	4772	642	1026	14459
9 <sup>th</sup>	5266	5258	5273	686	1146	17628
10 <sup>th</sup>	7201	10637	7490	795	1836	27959
<b>Total</b>	<b>3572</b>	<b>3447</b>	<b>3649</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>11928</b>

**Table 4.6: Average percentage per capita consumption of marketed and non-marketed commodities by development region and ecological belt**

	Purchased		Home produced		Housing	Total
	Food	Non-food	Food	Non-food		
<b>Region</b>						
Eastern	32.01	26.12	33.28	3.96	4.64	100.00
Central	35.03	28.20	26.18	3.62	6.97	100.00
Western	27.13	32.26	29.14	4.71	6.76	100.00
Mid western	22.77	30.72	33.55	6.03	6.92	100.00
Far western	20.60	27.55	41.70	3.98	6.16	100.00
<b>Belt</b>						
Mountain	25.32	23.07	40.91	4.89	5.81	100.00
Hill	27.13	28.86	32.38	4.97	6.66	100.00
Terai	33.64	30.12	26.75	3.50	5.99	100.00
<b>Decile</b>						
1 <sup>st</sup>	37.73	20.06	30.97	5.79	5.45	100.00
2 <sup>nd</sup>	31.17	21.53	34.81	6.18	6.32	100.00
3 <sup>rd</sup>	34.36	23.77	30.75	5.13	5.99	100.00
4 <sup>th</sup>	32.15	25.64	31.56	5.19	5.47	100.00
5 <sup>th</sup>	31.88	25.32	31.56	4.87	6.38	100.00
6 <sup>th</sup>	31.09	24.63	33.28	4.80	6.20	100.00
7 <sup>th</sup>	31.60	27.37	31.28	4.43	5.32	100.00
8 <sup>th</sup>	28.13	27.33	33.00	4.44	7.10	100.00
9 <sup>th</sup>	29.87	29.83	29.91	3.89	6.50	100.00
10 <sup>th</sup>	25.76	38.04	26.79	2.84	6.57	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.95</b>	<b>28.90</b>	<b>30.59</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Of the 67 line items covered in the NLSS food consumption section, information on prices was available only for 37 specific food items. These 37 items comprised 85 percent of the total food spending for the reference population. To make HCSRN comparable with NLSS, figures of 37 items representative food basket are reported in table 4.7. Per capita consumption for HCSRN obtained by keeping 37 main food items in a basket that was expected to be nominal food consumed. On this basis, nominal per capita consumption in rural Nepal is Rs. 10,254 where only per capita food consumption is Rs. 5,547.

**Table 4.7: Average per capita consumption by development region, ecological belt and decile**

	<i>(in rupees)</i>				
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Food*</b>	<b>Non-food</b>	<b>Housing</b>	<b>Own account</b>
<b>Region</b>					
Eastern	10734	6223	3394	603	514
Central	10185	5460	3435	849	441
Western	12557	6512	4459	935	651
Mid western	8472	4227	2986	673	586
Far western	7396	4338	2236	500	323
<b>Belt</b>					
Mountain	9959	5834	2818	710	597
Hill	11034	5824	3714	857	639
Terai	9653	5262	3339	664	388
<b>Decile</b>					
1 <sup>st</sup>	4122	2641	949	258	274
2 <sup>nd</sup>	5420	3316	1331	391	382
3 <sup>rd</sup>	6378	3846	1725	435	372
4 <sup>th</sup>	7320	4292	2139	456	433
5 <sup>th</sup>	8274	4805	2402	605	462
6 <sup>th</sup>	9394	5552	2655	668	518
7 <sup>th</sup>	10514	5927	3382	658	547
8 <sup>th</sup>	12567	6946	3952	1026	642
9 <sup>th</sup>	14973	7884	5258	1146	686
10 <sup>th</sup>	23502	10235	10637	1836	795
<b>Total</b>	<b>10254</b>	<b>5547</b>	<b>3447</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>511</b>

\*37 food items only

**Table 4.8: Average percentage per capita consumption by development region, ecological belt and decile**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Food*</b>	<b>Non-food</b>	<b>Housing</b>	<b>Own account</b>
<b>Region</b>					
Eastern	100.00	57.97	31.62	5.62	4.79
Central	100.00	53.61	33.73	8.34	4.33
Western	100.00	51.86	35.51	7.45	5.18
Mid western	100.00	49.89	35.25	7.94	6.92
Far western	100.00	58.65	30.23	6.76	4.37
<b>Belt</b>					
Mountain	100.00	58.58	28.30	7.13	5.99
Hill	100.00	52.78	33.66	7.77	5.79
Terai	100.00	54.51	34.59	6.88	4.02
<b>Decile</b>					
1 <sup>st</sup>	100.00	64.07	23.02	6.26	6.65
2 <sup>nd</sup>	100.00	61.18	24.56	7.21	7.05
3 <sup>rd</sup>	100.00	60.30	27.05	6.82	5.83
4 <sup>th</sup>	100.00	58.63	29.22	6.23	5.92
5 <sup>th</sup>	100.00	58.07	29.03	7.31	5.58
6 <sup>th</sup>	100.00	59.10	28.26	7.11	5.51
7 <sup>th</sup>	100.00	56.37	32.17	6.26	5.20
8 <sup>th</sup>	100.00	55.27	31.45	8.16	5.11
9 <sup>th</sup>	100.00	52.65	35.12	7.65	4.58
10 <sup>th</sup>	100.00	43.55	45.26	7.81	3.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>54.10</b>	<b>33.62</b>	<b>7.30</b>	<b>4.98</b>

\*37 food items only

### **Housing: Utilities and Amenities**

All household consumers consume housing services that give shelter and receive protection from elements. The services received from housing have a direct and important bearing on their standards of living.

Under utilities and amenities data are collected on the household's expenditures on drinking water, garbage disposal, lighting, etc. The information on fuel for cooking, source of firewood and access to and expenses on the facilities were gathered.

### **House Occupancy Status**

The majority of the households in the rural Nepal own the living quarter, which they occupy. The proportion of housing units for which the occupant actually pays rent in cash or in kinds and the housing units which are occupied with permission of the owner and without paying any rent to the owner in cash or in kinds is very low. About 98% of the households reside in their houses (Table 4.9).

**Table 4.9: Distribution of households according to occupancy status by development region and ecological belt**

	<i>(in percentages)</i>				
	Own home	Renter	Rent-free	Other	Total
<b>Region</b>					
Eastern	97.57	0.22	2.02	0.20	100.00
Central	98.13	0.21	1.31	0.35	100.00
Western	96.54	1.65	1.54	0.27	100.00
Mid western	98.66	0.41	0.92	0.00	100.00
Far western	98.58	0.00	1.42	0.00	100.00
<b>Belt</b>					
Mountain	96.08	0.56	2.80	0.56	100.00
Hill	98.16	0.69	1.15	0.00	100.00
Terai	97.78	0.37	1.52	0.34	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.78</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### **Source for Lighting**

The Table 4.10 provides information on the sources of lighting in the households. In the rural areas of the country, only 15 percent households have access to the electricity for lighting. Most of the households (81percent) have used kerosene for lighting. It shows that kerosene is the main source for lighting in rural areas of Nepal.

**Table 4.10: Distribution of households according to the source of lighting by development region, ecological belt**

	<i>(in percentages)</i>			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Other	Total
<b>Region</b>				
Eastern	10.55	89.02	0.42	100.00
Central	23.44	75.98	0.59	100.00
Western	20.63	78.44	0.93	100.00
Mid western	2.36	84.61	13.03	100.00
Far western	1.51	81.63	16.86	100.00
<b>Belt</b>				
Mountain	11.48	72.52	16.00	100.00
Hill	12.94	81.99	5.07	100.00
Terai	17.13	82.51	0.36	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.82</b>	<b>81.36</b>	<b>3.83</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## **Fuel for Cooking**

This survey shows that firewood is a basic source of energy for cooking in most part of the rural area. The second most commonly used fuel is dung. More than 80 percent of the households use firewood and 13 percent of them use dung. Compared to the Terai, the use of firewood is highly prominent in the Mountain and the Hill areas. The percentage of households using Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in the rural area is negligible; the proportion of which is below one percent. Other including straw, thatches, leaves used as fuel for cooking purpose comprise a small proportion of 3 percent only. Kerosene and biogas are also seen to be marginally used for cooking purpose in the rural areas. Source of energy for cooking in the rural areas do not appear to have undergone significant change. This is evident from the results of NLSS conducted in 1995/96. The main source of energy consumed then by the households in Nepal consisted of the same traditional commodities of firewood, animal dung and litters.

Among the development regions, cent percent households in the Far western region are found to use firewood for cooking purposes. The use of dung as figures show is widely common in the Eastern region of rural Nepal. Use of dung for energy gradually decreases as we move on to the west from the east (Table 4.11).

**Table 4.11: Distribution of fuel used by rural households for cooking by development region and ecological belt**

	<i>(in percentages)</i>							
	Firewood	Dung	Straw	LPG	Kerosene	Biogas	Other	Total
<b>Region</b>								
Eastern	73.65	22.37	3.00	0.20	0.46	0.33	0.00	100
Central	79.14	14.35	3.17	0.31	2.50	0.25	0.28	100
Western	79.70	10.43	2.69	1.84	2.75	2.59	0.00	100
Mid western	87.09	9.36	1.97	0.00	0.00	1.59	0.00	100
Far western	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
<b>Belt</b>								
Mountain	94.54	4.89	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	100
Hill	95.08	1.07	0.21	0.76	1.40	1.47	0.00	100
Terai	65.67	26.18	5.18	0.42	1.73	0.62	0.19	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.89</b>	<b>13.50</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>100</b>

### Source of Firewood

As the source of firewood, more than two third of the households collect firewood from the forest (Table 4.12). The other form of collection of firewood is the land owned by the households. In rural Nepal, 68 percent of the households reported collecting firewood from the jungle and the community forests whereas 25 percent households reported such collection being done from their own land. Only 5 percent of the households purchase firewood from the market.

Among the ecological belts, the households from the Mountain consume the highest proportion (77 percent) of firewood collected from the jungle. The lowest figure of collecting the firewood from the own land goes to the Terai region. There is a great disparity in the Far Western region for firewood collection from the own land, which is less than 3 percent whereas in the central region, the figure exceeds than 33 percent.

**Table 4.12: Source of firewood in rural Nepal by development region and ecological belt**

	Average Bhari*	<i>(in percentages)</i>				
		Total	Own land	Jungle	Market	Other
<b>Region</b>						
Eastern	112	100.00	28.13	61.55	7.21	3.11
Central	92	100.00	33.31	55.28	8.41	3.00
Western	133	100.00	31.51	62.38	4.28	1.84
Mid western	140	100.00	10.94	89.06	0.00	0.00
Far western	128	100.00	2.62	94.61	0.78	1.99
<b>Belt</b>						
Mountain	135	100.00	21.42	76.87	1.71	0.00
Hill	141	100.00	31.91	65.70	2.13	0.25
Terai	88	100.00	17.23	67.37	10.06	5.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>25.04</b>	<b>67.57</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>2.21</b>

\* Average Bhari per household per year

## Consumption on Own Account Production

The System of National Accounts, 1968 (SNA 1968) has been replaced by SNA 1993. The new system of accounts includes the collection of firewood, fetching water, etc. as economic activities. In this context, HCHRN has collected information on the consumption of own account production for the first time.

The questionnaire on own account production of goods and services consist of the self production of *Dalo* (small basket used for storing grain), *Nanglo* (winnowing tray), *Doko* (the basket carried on the back and shoulders and secured by a strap round the forehead), *Namlo* (rope or band passed round the forehead and supporting a load carried on the back), twine and rope, *Mudha* (bamboo stool), *Mandro* (large mat made of bamboo strips), *Gundri* (mat), *Sukul* (large mat), *Bhakari* (large basket for storing grain), *Ghum* (a covering made of interlaced bamboo strips and leaves carried as a protection against rain or sun), *Chitro* (coarse matting made of split bamboo often used for making sides of huts or grain store), *Kucho* (broom), *Radi* (woolen mattress), *Pakhi* (woolen blanket), *Khandi* (homespun clothes), furniture and allied wooden materials, sickle, *Chulesi* (kitchen knife), biogas, etc. The collection of firewood /dung, tailoring, preparing and mending shoes, fetching water, minor repairing of houses, etc also constitute the consumption on own account production.

**Table 4.13: Distribution of household and per capita consumption on own account production by development region and ecological belt**

Region	Any production on own account ? (in percentage)			Per capita consumption (in rupees)
	No	Yes	Total	
<b>Region</b>				
Eastern	3.21	96.79	100.00	514
Central	8.18	91.82	100.00	441
Western	6.88	93.12	100.00	651
Mid western	0.78	99.22	100.00	586
Far western	8.02	91.98	100.00	323
<b>Belt</b>				
Mountain	1.93	98.07	100.00	597
Hill	3.37	96.63	100.00	639
Terai	8.36	91.64	100.00	388
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>94.37</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>511</b>

Out of 1968 households interviewed, majority of the households (1864) reported one or more of their own account production of goods and services. The rest 104 households do not have any consumption on own account. The Table 4.13 shows that almost all households (99 percent) in the Mid western region have their own account production for consumption.

## A Comparison of Per Capita Consumption between NLSS (Rural) and HCSRN

The sample design of Nepal Living Standards Survey, 1995/96 was stratified two-stage sampling. In that survey, the whole country was stratified into four strata whereas there was no stratification in the Household Consumption Survey of Rural Nepal, 2000/01. The definition of economic activity was followed as defined by SNA, 1968 in the NLSS, so the consumption on own account production which falls on the economic activities with the introduction of SNA, 1993 was missing from the survey and some of them were included on non-food items. But in the HCSRN, with the definition of SNA, 1993 the consumption of non-food items is separated from the items on own account production. Similarly, the sampling procedure adopted in this survey is also different from that of the NLSS 1995/96. Table 4.15 presents the per capita consumption reported in the HCSRN and the NLSS.

**Table No. 4.15: Item-wise per capita consumption on NLSS (Rural) and HCSRN by region, belt and decile**

	NLSS				HCSRN				
	Total	Food	Non-food	Housing	Total	Food	Non-food	Housing	Own account
<b>Region</b>									
Eastern	7106	3581	2965	560	10734	6223	3394	603	514
Central	6600	3469	2463	668	10185	5460	3435	849	441
Western	6200	3471	2299	430	12557	6512	4459	935	651
Mid western	4556	2607	1542	407	8472	4227	2986	673	586
Far western	4442	2371	1458	614	7396	4338	2236	500	323
<b>Belt</b>									
Mountain	6262	3333	2421	508	9959	5834	2818	710	597
Hill	6861	3515	2664	682	11034	5824	3714	857	639
Terai	5508	3051	2009	448	9653	5262	3339	664	388
<b>Decile</b>									
1 <sup>st</sup>	2147	1420	558	169	4122	2641	949	258	274
2 <sup>nd</sup>	2985	1936	845	203	5420	3316	1331	391	382
3 <sup>rd</sup>	3610	2326	1031	254	6378	3846	1725	435	372
4 <sup>th</sup>	4179	2676	1211	291	7320	4292	2139	456	433
5 <sup>th</sup>	4779	2858	1605	315	8274	4805	2402	605	462
6 <sup>th</sup>	5502	3185	1949	368	9394	5552	2655	668	518
7 <sup>th</sup>	6483	3666	2336	480	10514	5927	3382	658	547
8 <sup>th</sup>	7810	4246	3039	525	12567	6946	3952	1026	642
9 <sup>th</sup>	10180	5055	4260	864	14973	7884	5258	1146	686
10 <sup>th</sup>	17494	6445	8328	2721	23502	10235	10637	1836	795
<b>Total</b>	<b>6145</b>	<b>3272</b>	<b>2321</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>10254</b>	<b>5547</b>	<b>3447</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>511</b>

The differences observed in per capita consumption between these two surveys might be significant due to the price inflation over the 5-year period. According to the NLSS, per capita consumption of Nepal was Rs. 6145, which has increased to Rs. 10254 in the HCSRN. It is observed that the slight increase in the composition of the food items in HCSRN as compared to NLSS.

But the percentage of the per capita consumption on food items from the total consumption both in the NLSS and in the HCSRN is almost the same. The per capita food consumption of Nepal was 53.3 percentage out of the total consumption in the NLSS and that of in the HCSRN is 54.1 percentage (Table 4.16).

**Table No. 4.16: Item-wise percentage per capita consumption on NLSS (Rural) and HCSRN by region, belt and decile**

	NLSS				HCSRN				
	Total	Food	Non- food	Housing	Total	Food	Non- food	Housing	Own account
<b>Region</b>									
Eastern	100.00	50.39	41.73	7.88	100.00	57.97	31.62	5.62	4.79
Central	100.00	52.56	37.32	10.12	100.00	53.61	33.73	8.34	4.33
Western	100.00	55.98	37.08	6.94	100.00	51.86	35.51	7.45	5.18
Mid western	100.00	57.22	33.85	8.93	100.00	49.89	35.25	7.94	6.92
Far western	100.00	53.38	32.82	13.82	100.00	58.65	30.23	6.76	4.37
<b>Belt</b>									
Mountain	100.00	53.23	38.66	8.11	100.00	58.58	28.30	7.13	5.99
Hill	100.00	51.23	38.83	9.94	100.00	52.78	33.66	7.77	5.79
Terai	100.00	55.39	36.47	8.13	100.00	54.51	34.59	6.88	4.02
<b>Decile</b>									
1 <sup>st</sup>	100.00	66.14	25.99	7.87	100.00	64.07	23.02	6.26	6.65
2 <sup>nd</sup>	100.00	64.86	28.31	6.80	100.00	61.18	24.56	7.21	7.05
3 <sup>rd</sup>	100.00	64.43	28.56	7.04	100.00	60.30	27.05	6.82	5.83
4 <sup>th</sup>	100.00	64.03	28.98	6.96	100.00	58.63	29.22	6.23	5.92
5 <sup>th</sup>	100.00	59.80	33.58	6.59	100.00	58.07	29.03	7.31	5.58
6 <sup>th</sup>	100.00	57.89	35.42	6.69	100.00	59.10	28.26	7.11	5.51
7 <sup>th</sup>	100.00	56.55	36.03	7.40	100.00	56.37	32.17	6.26	5.20
8 <sup>th</sup>	100.00	54.37	38.91	6.72	100.00	55.27	31.45	8.16	5.11
9 <sup>th</sup>	100.00	49.66	41.85	8.49	100.00	52.65	35.12	7.65	4.58
10 <sup>th</sup>	100.00	36.84	47.60	15.55	100.00	43.55	45.26	7.81	3.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>53.25</b>	<b>37.77</b>	<b>8.98</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>54.10</b>	<b>33.62</b>	<b>7.30</b>	<b>4.98</b>

The usual trend of decrease in the percentage of the consumption on food items as the decile decreases can be observed in both the NLSS and in the HCSRN. However, the notable decrease is observed in the consumption of food items in the Mid western region in the HCSRN compared to the NLSS. The Mountain follows the same trend in the consumption of non-food items.

**Table 4.17: Average per capita consumption by region, belt, and decile on NLSS (Rural) and HCSRN**

	Total			Food			Non-food			Housing			Own account
	HCSRN	NLSS	Incr. (%)	HCSRN	NLSS	Incr. (%)	HCSRN	NLSS	Incr. (%)	HCSRN	NLSS	Incr. (%)	
<b>Region</b>													
Eastern	10734	7106	<b>51.06</b>	6223	3581	<b>73.78</b>	3394	2965	<b>14.47</b>	603	560	<b>7.68</b>	514
Central	10185	6600	<b>54.32</b>	5460	3469	<b>57.39</b>	3435	2463	<b>39.46</b>	849	668	<b>27.1</b>	441
Western	12557	6200	<b>102.53</b>	6512	3471	<b>87.61</b>	4459	2299	<b>93.95</b>	935	430	<b>117.44</b>	651
Mid-west	8472	4556	<b>85.95</b>	4227	2607	<b>62.14</b>	2986	1542	<b>93.64</b>	673	407	<b>65.36</b>	586
Far-west	7396	4442	<b>66.5</b>	4338	2371	<b>82.96</b>	2236	1458	<b>53.36</b>	500	614	<b>-18.57</b>	323
<b>Belt</b>													
Mountain	9959	6262	<b>59.04</b>	5834	3333	<b>75.04</b>	2818	2421	<b>16.4</b>	710	508	<b>39.76</b>	597
Hill	11034	6861	<b>60.82</b>	5824	3515	<b>65.69</b>	3714	2664	<b>39.41</b>	857	682	<b>25.66</b>	639
Tarai	9653	5508	<b>75.25</b>	5262	3051	<b>72.47</b>	3339	2009	<b>66.2</b>	664	448	<b>48.21</b>	388
<b>Decile</b>													
1 <sup>st</sup>	4122	2147	<b>91.99</b>	2641	1420	<b>85.99</b>	949	558	<b>70.07</b>	258	169	<b>52.66</b>	274
2 <sup>nd</sup>	5420	2985	<b>81.57</b>	3316	1936	<b>71.28</b>	1331	845	<b>57.51</b>	391	203	<b>92.61</b>	382
3 <sup>rd</sup>	6378	3610	<b>76.68</b>	3846	2326	<b>65.35</b>	1725	1031	<b>67.31</b>	435	254	<b>71.26</b>	372
4 <sup>th</sup>	7320	4179	<b>75.16</b>	4292	2676	<b>60.39</b>	2139	1211	<b>76.63</b>	456	291	<b>56.7</b>	433
5 <sup>th</sup>	8274	4779	<b>73.13</b>	4805	2858	<b>68.12</b>	2402	1605	<b>49.66</b>	605	315	<b>92.06</b>	462
6 <sup>th</sup>	9394	5502	<b>70.74</b>	5552	3185	<b>74.32</b>	2655	1949	<b>36.22</b>	668	368	<b>81.52</b>	518
7 <sup>th</sup>	10514	6483	<b>62.18</b>	5927	3666	<b>61.67</b>	3382	2336	<b>44.78</b>	658	480	<b>37.08</b>	547
8 <sup>th</sup>	12567	7810	<b>60.91</b>	6946	4246	<b>63.59</b>	3952	3039	<b>30.04</b>	1026	525	<b>95.43</b>	642
9 <sup>th</sup>	14973	10180	<b>47.08</b>	7884	5055	<b>55.96</b>	5258	4260	<b>23.43</b>	1146	864	<b>32.64</b>	686
10 <sup>th</sup>	23502	17494	<b>34.34</b>	10235	6445	<b>58.81</b>	10637	8328	<b>27.73</b>	1836	2721	<b>-32.52</b>	795
<b>Total</b>	<b>10254</b>	<b>6145</b>	<b>66.87</b>	<b>5547</b>	<b>3272</b>	<b>69.53</b>	<b>3447</b>	<b>2321</b>	<b>48.51</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>35.69</b>	<b>511</b>

The significant deflection observed in the consumption of housing in the HCSRN may be due to the imputation of rental value where the sample households of rural Nepal owning their dwelling were unable to provide the credible estimate of a rental value for their home.

## ANNEX A

### ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

#### Weighting of Sample Data

The weighting procedure described hereunder has been adopted from the "Report on the Nepal Labour Force Survey 1998/99". This is due to the fact that the sample selection procedure adopted in the HCSRN was similar to the Nepal Labour Force Survey, 1998/99.

To obtain estimates for the population as a whole, we need to consider the selection probabilities at each stage of selection.

First stage: Probability of selecting a particular ward  $i = 165 \frac{N_i}{\sum_i N_i}$

where  $N_i$  is the number of households in ward  $i$  in the 1991 Population Census and  $\sum N_i$  is the total number of households in the rural sampling frame

When cartographic work is done in the selected ward  $i$ , a number of sub-wards are created with size  $K_{i1}, K_{i2}, K_{i3}$ , etc., where the total size of the ward  $\sum K_{ij}$  is unlikely to be equal to the original size of the ward  $N_i$ . One of these sub-wards is then selected with PPS for inclusion in the survey.

Intermediate stage: Probability of selecting the  $j^{\text{th}}$  sub-ward  $= \frac{K_{ij}}{\sum_j K_{ij}}$

where  $K_{ij}$  is the number of households counted in the  $j^{\text{th}}$  sub-ward of ward  $i$  in the cartographic survey  
and  $\sum_j K_{ij}$  is the total number of households counted in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  ward in the cartographic survey

The interviewer then visits the  $j^{\text{th}}$  sub-ward during the HCSRN, lists all the households, and attempts to interview 12 selected households (no substitutes are allowed).

Final stage Probability of selection of a household  $= \frac{N_{ij}}{K_{ij}^*}$

where  $N_{ij}$  is the number of households successfully interviewed  
and  $K_{ij}^*$  is the number of households counted at the listing stage

The overall probability of selection for an individual household is the multiplication of the selection probabilities at the three stages.

$$\text{Overall selection probability} = 165 \frac{N_i}{\sum N_i} \frac{K_{ij}}{\sum_j K_{ij}} \frac{N_{ij}}{K_{ij}^*}$$

The grossing up factor is the inverse of this probability, and the formula can be rewritten as follows:

$$\text{Grossing up factor} = \frac{\sum N_i}{1980} \frac{\sum_j K_{ij}}{N_i} \frac{K_{ij}^*}{K_{ij}} \frac{12}{N_{ij}}$$

(1)          (2)          (3)          (4)

Each of the numbered ratios in the above formula has been elaborated below:

- (1) is the simple grossing up factor required to go from the original rural sample size of 1980 households to the total number of rural households in the original sampling frame;
- (2) reflects the change in the number of households found in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  ward during the cartographic work, as compared with the corresponding figure in the original frame;
- (3) reflects the change in the number of households found in the  $j^{\text{th}}$  sub-ward of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  ward during the listing work, as compared with the corresponding figure during the cartographic work;
- (4) is the adjustment factor required to make allowance for any non-response, which occurs during the fieldwork in a particular sub-ward.

In order to calculate grossing up rates, the following sizes of measures for each PSU was maintained: (i) census ward, (ii) cartographic ward, (iii) cartographic sub-ward, (iv) listing ward or sub-ward, and (v) households subsequently interviewed.

### **Evaluation of the achieved sample**

Only three small districts (Manang, Dolpa, and Humla) did not feature in the sample at all. On the other hand, several other small districts such as Mustang, Rasuwa and Mugu were represented.

### **Sampling Error**

Two types of errors that occur in a sample survey are sampling error and non-sampling error. Sampling errors arise through selecting only part of the target

population. Sampling errors reflect the difference between an estimate derived from a survey and the 'true value' that would be obtained if the whole target population were included. Non sampling errors may occur at any stage of the survey. It is more difficult to measure non-sampling errors mathematically whereas sampling errors can be measured mathematically.

The sampling error of key aggregates measured in this survey is given in the tables below. These sampling errors are calculated by means of the STATA 5.0 package that were used for processing this survey result. Sample design and sample size are the main factors that influence the size of the sampling error. The tables show approximate sampling error for some key aggregates. In the case of total per capita consumption in rural Nepal, which is Rs.11, 928, the 95 percent lower and upper bounds for the estimate, are Rs.11, 605 and Rs.12, 251 respectively. This means that we are 95 percent confident that the average per capita consumption of rural part of Nepal lies within this range.

**Table A1: Approximate sampling error for per capita total consumption**

*(in rupees)*

	Estimate of 95% confidence interval		
	Mean	Lower	Upper
<b>Total</b>	<b>11928</b>	<b>11605</b>	<b>12251</b>
Mountain	12214	11169	13259
Hill	12868	12338	13399
Terai	11085	10653	11517

**Table A2: Approximate sampling error for per capita consumption on food**

*(in rupees)*

	Estimate of 95% confidence interval		
	Mean	Lower	Upper
<b>Total</b>	<b>7221</b>	<b>7042</b>	<b>7401</b>
Mountain	8089	7388	8791
Hill	7658	7360	7955
Terai	6694	6468	6919

**Table A3: Approximate sampling error for per capita consumption on non-food**

*(in rupees)*

	Estimate of 95% confidence interval		
	Mean	Lower	Upper
<b>Total</b>	<b>3447</b>	<b>3272</b>	<b>3622</b>
Mountain	2818	2287	3349
Hill	3714	3424	4003
Terai	3339	3102	3576

**Table A4: Approximate sampling error for per capita consumption on housing**

*(in rupees)*

	Estimate of 95% confidence interval		
	Mean	Lower	Upper
<b>Total</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>533</b>
Mountain	597	526	667
Hill	639	603	676
Terai	388	362	414

**Table A5: Approximate sampling error for per capita consumption on own account production**

*(in rupees)*

	Estimate of 95% confidence interval		
	Mean	Lower	Upper
<b>Total</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>798</b>
Mountain	710	605	814
Hill	857	790	925
Terai	664	586	743

## ANNEX B

### FIELD STAFF

#### BSO Officers

01	Mr. Ganesh Prasad Acharya	11	Mr. Bhoj Raj Paudel
02	Mr. Rajesh Dhital	12	Mr. Shiva Raj Neupane
03	Mr. Shiva Nandan Prasad Shah	13	Mr. Hem Raj Regmi
04	Mr. Naresh Prasad Khatiwada	14	Mr. Jaya Kumar Sharma
05	Mr. Pawan Kumar Ghimire	15	Mr. Chandra Mani Pathak
06	Mr. Shailendra Prasad Ghimire	16	Mr. Dharma Ratna Bajracharya
07	Mr. Dhundi Raj Lamichhane	17	Mr. Mukti Nath Khanal
08	Mr. Lila Prasad Mishra	18	Mr. Ashok Bhattarai
09	Mr. Krishna Tuladhar	19	Mr. Mahesh Prasad Subedi
10	Mr. Satya Acharya		

#### Supervisors

01	Mr. Sunil Kumar Shrestha	09	Mr. Pramod Kumar Karn
02	Mr. Mohan Prasad Aryal	10	Mr. Shankar Bhatta
03	Mr. Tirtha Raj Baral	11	Mr. Kanta Lal Chaudhari
04	Mr. Mahesh Prasad Dhungana	12	Mr. Pramod Kumar Sharma
05	Mr. Ganesh Prasad Phunyal	13	Mr. Na Raj Tiwari
06	Mr. Bimal Yadav	14	Mr. Liladhar Bhatta
07	Mr. Ram Jivan Yadav	15	Mr. Mohan Dev Bhatta
08	Mr. Radheshyam Yadav		

#### Enumerators

01	Mr. Devi Prasad Humagain	21	Mr. Rishi Ram Paudel
02	Mr. Khadga Bahadur Bohara	22	Mr. Ram Chandra Gautam
03	Mr. Satya Narayan Singh	23	Mr. Mohan Pokharel
04	Mr. Kamal Kumar Lamichhane	24	Mr. Narayan Prasad Sharma
05	Mr. Achyut Chalise	25	Mr. Saroj Pokhrel
06	Mr. Punya Prasad Dhungana	26	Mr. Dhan Bahadur B.C.
07	Mr. Kashi Mandal	27	Mr. Ram Bahadur Thapa
08	Mr. Mohamad Isakh Raain	28	Mr. Raja Ram Gupta
09	Mr. Shuka Dev Yadav	29	Mr. Jit Bahadur Chaudhari
10	Mr. Upendra Prasad Pokharel	30	Mr. Badri Bilash Chaudhari
11	Mr. Durga Prasad Kaphle	31	Mr. Madan Gautam
12	Mr. Narayan Prasad Neupane	32	Mr. Madhav Paudel
13	Mr. Mohan Krishna Shrestha	33	Mr. Prem Kumar Sharma
14	Mr. Bala Ram Dulal	34	Mr. Ram Bahadur Khadka
15	Mr. Bhubaneshower Paudel	35	Mr. Ganesh Bahadur Bada
16	Mr. Tilak Prasad Acharya	36	Mr. Chhetra Bahadur Chaudhari
17	Mr. Dina Nath Lamsal	37	Mr. Ramesh Shrestha
18	Mr. Shri Krishna Paudel	38	Mr. Tek Bahadur Bohara
19	Mr. Nil Raj Paudel	39	Mr. Krishna Bahadur Basnet
20	Mr. Jyoti Kumar Bhattarai		

#### Data Entry Operators

1	Mrs. Samjhana Bista	2	Ms. Shanti Tuladhar
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# ANNEX C

## QUESTIONNAIRE

His Majesty's Government  
National Planning Commission Secretariat  
Central Bureau of Statistics

### Household Consumption Survey of Rural Nepal 2000/2001

All personal information asked that within this questionnaire will be kept confidential according to Statistical Act, 2015. This information will be used only for statistical purpose.

PSU Code	PSU No.	HH ID	Season:	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
Region/Belt:	...../.....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
District:	.....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
VDC:	.....			
Ward/Sub-ward:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Date of interview:	DD MM YY
Village/Locality:	...../.....		Interviewer's Name: .....	Code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Name of household head:	.....		Signature: .....	DD MM YY
			Date of supervision:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Total HH Member (Usual Residents):	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		Supervisor's Name: .....	Code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
			Signature: .....	
			Data Entry Operator's Name: .....	

## SECTION 1. GENERAL HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

First of all, I would like to collect some general information about the members of your household.

ID Code	List of all persons residing in the household	What is the sex of [Name]? Male.....1 Female...2	What is the age of [Name]? [Complete year]	What is the relation of [Name] to the household head? Head.....01 Husband/Wife.....02 Son/Daughter.....03 Grandchild.....04 Father/Mother.....05 Brother/Sister.....06 Father/Mother-in-law..07 Brother/Sister-in-law..08 Sister-in-law (Pat.) .....09 Nephew/Niece.....10 Bonded servant.....11 Other servant.....12 Other (Specify).....13	What is the marital status of [Name]? [Only to 10 years and above] Never married.... 1 Married..... 2 Widow/widower..3 Separated..... 4 Divorced..... 5	During the last 12 months, how many months did [Name] live here? [Write 12 if always present or away less than 1 month.]	According to the criteria, is [Name] a member of the household? Yes.....1 No.....2→End	What is the highest level [Name] has completed? [Don't ask this question to the household members below 5 years of age.] Illiterate .....01 Literate .....02 Pre-Primary.....03 Primary.....04 Lower Secondary..05 Secondary.....06 Intermediate.....07 Bachelors.....08 Masters.....09 Ph.D.....10 Other (Specify)....11
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								

**SECTION 2. HOUSING** **PART A: HOUSING EXPENSES**

1. Is this dwelling yours?

Yes.....1

No.....2 (→3)

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

Rs.

→ PART B

3. What is your present occupancy status?

Renter.....1 (→5)

Provided free of charge by

Landlord/Relatives/Employer .....2

Squatting .....3

Other (Specify).....4

4. If someone wanted to rent this dwelling (only the apartment used by the family),  
how much money would they have to pay each month?

Rs.

→ PART B

5. What is the rent per month?

**[Include cash and value of in-kind payment.]**

Rs.

6. Does the rent include the charges of the following?

Yes.....1

No.....2

Electricity

Water

Telephone

**SECTION 2. HOUSING** **PART B: UTILITIES AND AMENITIES**

1. How much did you pay for water (excluding irrigation) over the last 12 months?

**[If nothing, write zero.]** Rs.

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

**[If nothing, write zero.]** Rs.

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

- Electricity.....1
- Gas/Oil/Kerosene..... 2 (→5)
- Generator.....3 (→5)
- Biogas.....4 (→5)
- Other (Specify).....5 (→5)

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

**[If nothing, write zero.]** Rs.

5. Do you have a telephone in your dwelling?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2 (→7)

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

Rs.

7. What kind of fuel does your household for cooking most often use?

- Wood/Firewood.....1
- Dung.....2 (→10)
- Leaves/Rubbish/Straw/Thatch.....3 (→10)
- Coal/Charcoal.....4 (→10)
- Cylinder gas.....5 (→10)
- Electricity.....6 (→10)
- Kerosene.....7 (→10)
- Biogas.....8 (→10)
- Other (Specify).....9 (→10)

Main fuel  Secondary fuel

8. If the main fuel is wood/firewood, where did you collect it?

- Own land.....1
- Forest/Community forest.....2
- Local market.....3
- Other (Specify).....4

9. On average, how many Bharis/ kgs. of firewood do you purchase each week?

Bhari/kg.  /

10. Do you have cable TV network in your dwelling?

- Yes.....1
- No.....2 (→SECTION 3)

11. How much did you pay for the cable TV during the past 12 months?

Rs.











**SECTION 4. NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES AND INVENTORY OF DURABLE GOODS** **PART A: FREQUENT NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES**

1. Were any of the following items purchased or received in-kind in your household over the past 12 months? [Put a check (✓) in the appropriate box for all items. If the answer is yes, ask Q.2 and Q.3.]			Code	2. What is the monetary value of the amount purchased or received in-kind by your household during the past 12 months?	
				Amount in Rupees	
	No	Yes		30 Days	12 Months
21. Fuel			210		
Firewood (Bundledwood, Logwood, Sawdust)			211		
Kerosene oil			212		
Coal, Charcoal			213		
Cylinder gas			214		
Matches, Candle, Lighter, Lantern, etc.			215		
22. Apparel and personal care items			220		
Ready-made clothing and apparel			221		
Cloth, Wool, Yarn, and Thread for making clothes and sweaters			222		
Tailoring expenses			223		
Footwear (Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, etc.)			224		
Toilet soap			225		
Toothpaste, Toothpowder, Toothbrush, etc.			226		
Other personal care items (Shampoo, Comb, Cosmetics, etc.)			227		
Dry cleaning and washing expenses			228		
Personal services (Haircut, Shaving, Shoeshine, etc.)			229		

1. Were any of the following items purchased or received in-kind over the past 12 months? [Put a check (✓) in the appropriate box for all items. If the answer is yes, ask Q.2 and Q.3.]			Code	2. What is the monetary value of the amount purchased or received in-kind by your household during the past 12 months?	
				Amount in Rupees	
	No	Yes		30 Days	12 Months
23. Other Frequent Expenses			230		
Public transportation (Buses, Taxis, Rickshaws, Train tickets)			231		
Petrol, Diesel, Motor oil (for personal vehicle only)			232		
Entertainment (Cinema, Radio tax, Cassette rentals, etc.)			233		
Newspapers, Books, Stationery supplies			234		
Pocket money to children			235		
Educational and professional services			236		
Modern medicines and health services (Doctor fees, Hospital charge, etc.)			237		
Traditional medicines and health services			238		
Wages paid to servants, gardeners, gatekeepers, etc.			239		
Light bulbs, Batteries, etc.			241		
Household cleaning articles (Washing soap, powder, etc.)			242		
<b>TOTAL: (210 + 220 + 230)</b>			<b>250</b>		

Ask respondent to estimate average monthly and annual expenditure on frequently purchased non-food items. 260

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**SECTION 4. NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES AND INVENTORY OF DURABLE GOODS** **PART B: INFREQUENT NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES**

1. Were any of the following items purchased or received in-kind over the past 12 months? <b>Put a check (✓) in the appropriate box for all items. If the answer is yes, ask Q. 2.</b>				2. What is the money value of the amount purchased or received in-kind by your household during the past 12 months?
				Amount in Rupees
	No	Yes	Code	12 Months
31. Infrequent expenses			310	
Legal expenses and Insurance (Life insurance, Car insurance, etc.)			311	
Income taxes, land taxes, housing and property taxes, etc.			312	
Repair and other expenses for personal vehicle (Registration, Fines, etc.)			313	
Postal expenses, Telegrams, Fax, Telephone			314	
Excursion, Holiday, (including travel and lodging)			315	
Toys, Sports goods			316	
Repair and maintenance of the house			317	
Repair and servicing of household effects			318	
32. Miscellaneous expenses			320	
Births, Bratabandha, Marriages and other ceremonies			321	
Dowry and bride price given			322	
Dowry and bride price received			323	
Funeral and death related expenses			324	
Expenses on religious ceremonies			325	
Charity, donations etc.			326	
Gifts and transfers			327	

1. Were any of the following items purchased or received in-kind over the past 12 months? <b>Put a check (✓) in the appropriate box for all items. If the answer is yes, ask Q. 2.</b>				2. What is the monetary value of the amount purchased or received in-kind by your household during the past 12 months?
				Amount in Rupees
	No	Yes	Code	12 Months
41. Durable goods			410	
Crockery, cutlery and kitchen utensils (household use)			411	
Kitchen appliances (refrigerator, cooking range, blenders, cylinder, etc.)			412	
Pillow, mattresses, blankets, etc.			413	
Jewelry purchased and received			414	
Furniture purchased and received			415	
Electric fan purchased and received			416	
Heater (electric, gas, kerosene)			417	
Sewing machine			418	
Iron (electric or other)			419	
Television /Deck			421	
Washing machine			422	
Cassette player, radio, etc.			423	
Camera			424	
Bicycle			425	
Motorcycle			426	
Motor car or other such vehicles			427	
Other durable goods			428	



**SECTION 5. NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES** **OWN ACCOUNT PRODUCTION AND SERVICES**

1. Were any of the following items produced and consumed by your household over the past 12 months? [Put a check (✓) in the appropriate box for all items. If the answer is yes, ask Q. 2.]				2. What is the monetary value in the local market of the items produced and consumed yourself during the past 12 months?
	No	Yes	Code	Amount in Rupees 12 Months
61. Expenditures on self produced and consumed items			610	
<i>Dalo, Nanglo, Doko, Namlo, Rope, Twine, Mudha, etc.</i>			611	
<i>Mandro, Mat, Sukul, Bhakari, Ghum, Chitro, Broom, etc.</i>			612	
<i>Radi, Pakhi, Homespun clothes, etc.</i>			613	
Firewood/Dung collection			614	
Furniture and allied wooden materials			615	
Sickle, Knife, <i>Chulesi</i> , etc.			616	
Tailoring			617	
Shoe making/repairing			618	
Water fetching			619	
Minor house repairing			620	
Biogas			621	
Other (Specify)			622	

**SECTION 6. INCOME**

S. No.	1a. Did your household make any income from the following sources during the past 12 months?	Code	Yes.....1 No.....2 → 2	1b. How much did you earn during the past 12 months?		1c. How much did you spend on household consumption during the past 12 months?	
				Rupees	Cash	In-kind	
01	Salary/Wages	701					
02	Agriculture	702					
	a. Agronomy	703					
	b. Livestock	704					
	c. Horticulture	705					
	d. Fishery	706					
03	House rent/Land lease	707					
04	Income from land	708					
05	Trade and other business	709					
06	Interest and Bonus	710					
07	Pension	711					
	a. Internal (within the country)	712					
	b. External (outside the country)	713					
08	Borrowing from Provident fund/Citizen Investment Fund	714					
09	Remittances	715					
10	Commission, Royalty, etc.	716					
11	Renting bullock carts, tractor, pump, etc.	717					
12	Received from donation, charity, etc.	718					
13	Other income (Scholarship, child care, compensation, lottery, etc.	719					
14	Total	777					

2. Have you taken any loans (including cash and in-kind) for the household consumption during the past 12 months?

Yes.....1

No.....2 → End

3. What is the amount of loan taken by you for the household consumption?

Rs.


4. Have you spent on the household consumption from the saving during the past 12 months?

Yes.....1

No.....2 → End

5. What is the amount of the expenses from the saving for the household consumption?

Rs.


## CODE LIST

### 01. Code of Development Region

Eastern.....	1
Central.....	2
Western.....	3
Mid western.....	4
Far western.....	5

### 02. Code of Ecological Belt

Mountain.....	1
Hill.....	2
Terai.....	3

### 03. Code of Season

First.....	1
Second.....	2

### 04. Code of Quantity

Kilogram .....	01
Gram.....	02
Man .....	03
Litre.....	04
Muri.....	05
Pathi.....	06
Mana.....	07
Kuruwa.....	08
Number.....	09
Dozen.....	10

### 5. District Code

Code	District Name								
01	TAPLEJUNG	16	SIRAHA	31	MAKWANPUR	46	GULMI	61	JAJARKOT
02	PANCHTHAR	17	DHANUSA	32	RAUTAHAAT	47	PALPA	62	DOLPA
03	ILAM	18	MAHOTTARI	33	BARA	48	NAWALPARASI	63	JUMLA
04	JHAPA	19	SARLAHI	34	PARSA	49	RUPANDEHI	64	KALIKOT
05	MORANG	20	SINDHULI	35	CHITWAN	50	KAPILBASTU	65	MUGU
06	SUNSARI	21	RAMECHHAP	36	GORKHA	51	ARGHAKHANCHI	66	HUMLA
07	DHANKUTA	22	DOLAKHA	37	LAMJUNG	52	PYUTHAN	67	BAJURA
08	TEHRATHUM	23	SINDHUPALCHOK	38	TANAHUN	53	ROLPA	68	BAJHANG
09	SANKHUWASABHA	24	KAVRE	39	SYANGJA	54	RUKUM	69	ACHHAM
10	BHOJPUR	25	LALITPUR	40	KASKI	55	SALYAN	70	DOTI
11	SOLUKHUMBU	26	BHAKTAPUR	41	MANANG	56	DANG	71	KAILALI
12	OKHALDHUNGA	27	KATHMANDU	42	MUSTANG	57	BANKE	72	KANCHANPUR
13	KHOTANG	28	NUWAKOT	43	MYAGDI	58	BARDIYA	73	DANDEL DHURA
14	UDAYAPUR	29	RASUWA	44	PARBAT	59	SURKHET	74	BAITADI
15	SAPTARI	30	DHADING	45	BAGLUNG	60	DAILEKH	75	DARCHULA

## Annex D

### DISSEMINATION OF HCSRN DATA

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#### Materials:

1. HCSRN report	Approx. 64 pages
2. Data Diskette	Approx. 1 CD

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Category	Rate
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2. HMG departments, agencies, NGOs, etc.	NRs. 3,000
3. Other users (INGOs, international agencies, etc.)	US\$ 100