ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2012/13

(MAIN FINDINGS)

GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION SECRETARIAT
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
MAY 2014

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PREFACE

It is my pleasure to present the main results of the first Annual Household Survey(AHS) 2012/13. AHS is a nation-wide household survey, data collection operation of which was conducted from December 2012 to July 2013. The AHS consists of multiple topics related to household information including demography, education, housing facilities, consumption and labour force. However the survey is primarily focused on the annual household consumption and current labour force statistics. The food consumption and labour force related information was collected for past 7 days of the reference period whereas for other information related to non-food was past 12 months. Therefore, the result of the survey refers to the year 2012/13.

The results of AHS are presented in this statistical report covering five sections of the survey questionnaire. Structurally, the report contains six chapters including 42 tables, 21 figures and 5 appendices. Since the design of the survey questionnaire has followed the concepts and definitions adopted in Nepal Living Standards Surveys and Nepal Labour Force Surveys especially to capture household consumption aggregates and the current labour force related information respectively, the data analysis and tabulation is also done accordingly.

In the process of producing this survey report, many people and organizations have provided valuable contributions and support at the various stages of the survey operation. Without such cooperation, it would not be possible to present such report. I would like to thank all of them.

Firstly, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all the respondents who generously spared their time and cooperated with us by supplying their intimate information to make the survey a success.

Members of the steering and technical committee of the survey have provided invaluable inputs for the survey and I am equally thankful to them.

In particular, I would like to express gratitude to the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) for providing financial and logistics support generously for the survey.

I heartily thank Dr. Aniruddha Bonnerjee, the international consultant for his contribution in sampling design. Likewise, I am grateful to Dr. M. Q. Hasan who contributed significantly in data analysis and report writing.

I am thankful to Dr. Rudra Suwal, Deputy Director General of Social Statistics Division of the bureau, who contributed particularly in report finalization. The whole AHS operation was successfully conducted by the household survey section under the leadership of Mr. Dilli Raj Joshi, Director of the section. The central core team members who were involved in survey enumeration phase were Mr. Jaya Kumar Sharma, Mr. Bikas Malla, Mr. Shyam Prasad Neupane, Mr. Tulasi Prasad Poudel and also members who were involved in the initial phase of the survey were Mr. Dhundi Raj Lamichhane, Mr. Keshab Kumar Gautam, Mr. Dinesh Bhattarai, Mr. Dol Narayan Shrestha,   I would like to heartily thank them all for working hard day and night in order to bring the survey to this end. Similarly, my appreciation goes to all the members of data collection teams, heads of the Statisticas Offices and other personnel from CBS who contributed in various stages of the survey operation.

Steering Committee

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Joint Secretary, National Planning Commission Secretariat	Member
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance	Member
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment	Member
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation	Member
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Head, Central Department of Statistics, Tribhuwan University	Member
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ABBREVIATIONS

AHS	Annual Household Survey
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
NPCS	National Planning Commission Secretariat
NLFS	Nepal Labour Force Survey
NLSS	Nepal Living Standards Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

CONTENTS

List of Tables

List of Figures

Selected PSUs of Annual Household Survey 2012-13

Legend

■ Primary Sampling Units (200 PSUs)

0 40 80   160   240   320
                                        Km

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Methodology

Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) has carried out the Annual Household Survey (AHS) 2012/13 for the first time and it is expected to carry it out every year. It is a nation-wide household survey which data was collected from December 2012 to July 2013. The survey is primarily focused on two basic indicators, viz. household consumption aggregate and current labour force. For the household consumption, the survey has followed the structure of Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010/11 but it is much smaller in scope. Likewise, for the labour force related statistics, it is designed in line with the structure of Nepal Labour Force Survey 2008. Labour force data is collected in current basis only. The AHS covered 2,985 households in 199 PUSs. 100 of them are urban and 99 of them are rural PSUs.

Demography

The share of 0-14 years old in Nepal is found to be 34.6 percent of the entire population, while the main working age (15-59) population is 56.8 percent. Average household size is 4.6 with dependency ratio about 76 and sex ratio of 89. Dependency ratio in urban areas is much lower than in rural areas and more boys than girls were born in recent ten to fifteen years. 68.7 percent households are with 3-6 persons and 25.3 percent households are headed by female household head.

Housing

Altogether 87.2 percent of households reside in their own house whereas 10.2 percent in rented. Average number of rooms is 4.5. Tap/piped water is the main source of drinking water for 49.5 percent households. Electricity is the main source of lighting for 76.1 percent households, and 82.1 percent households have access to mobile.

Households with own toilet facilities is 67.4 percent, and with underground drains is 9.4 percent. 37.4 percent households in rural areas do not have toilet facilities and 89.6 percent in rural areas have no sanitation management facility.

Literacy and education

Literacy rate of population 6 years and above is 67.2 percent, and adult literacy (15 years and above) is 62.2 percent. Male literacy is much better than female literacy.

Consumption

The average household consumption for Nepal is estimated NRs 204,853 in nominal terms, while the per capita mean consumption is found NRs 44,596.

Top ten percentof the household spends (NRs 136,663) more than 9 times that of the bottom ten percent (NRs 14,488). Almost one third (30.6 percent) of total consumption expenditure are carried out by the top 10 percent of households.

Employment

78.4 percent of individuals 15 years and above are currently employed and 2.7 percent are currently unemployed giving rise to labour force participation rate of 81.1 percent. The unemployment rate is 3.3 percent. 66.5 percent individuals work in agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector and 60.2 percent individuals has followed agricultural, forestry and fisheries occupation.

56.1 percent of individuals 15 years and above who are in employment worked 40 hours and more in the last 7 days, while 13.4 percent of individuals who are in employment are in time related under employment.

21.6 percent of children between 5 to 14 years of age are in employment and attending school, while 3.2 percent are not in school but are in employment.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

After the eighth plan period, when Government of Nepal gave more emphasis on poverty alleviation and to decrease unemployment, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) started conducting Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS) and Nepal Labour Force Survey (NLFS) to measure consumption based poverty and unemployment rate respectively. The household consumption data collected in NLSS not only provide poverty estimates, but also help improve the national accounts estimates of household consumption. So far, CBS has conducted three living standard measurement surveys and two labour force surveys on periodic basis. However, these survey results only cannot satisfy theuser's demand of current information completely. Neither have they fulfilled the data gap about the estimate of annual change of household consumption sufficiently.

Realizing the importance of current statistics' database based on household survey to improve the reliability of national accounts estimates and keeping in view of the user's demands, the Annual Household Survey (AHS) program is introduced. The program is designed basically toproduce household consumption and labour force related statistics at an annual basis. The AHS 2012/13 is the first of its kind. Besides consumption and labour force indicators, it containssome other importanthousehold information including demography, literacy and housing facilities. The survey has been carried out with the assistance of United Nations Development Fund (UNDP).

1.2 Objectives

The broad objectives of AHS 2012/13 are:

- to estimate the label and structure of household consumption expenditure each year;
- to measure unemployment and underemployment on yearly basis;
- to collect information on the areas of demography, literacy, housing facilities etc; and
- to create an annual database of household sector.

The survey is intended to support the National Accounts estimates, particularly of household sector. Moreover, the survey will explore the possibility of consumption based poverty measurement also.

1.3 Statistical unit

AHS 2012/13 is basically a household survey. The enumeration unit of the survey is the household. The household is defined as an arrangement made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living. A household may consist of one person or a group of two or more persons. The persons in the group may pool their incomes, may have a common budget, may be related or unrelated or may constitute a combination of persons both related and unrelated.

1.4 Coverage

The survey in principle covers the whole country, including both rural and urban areas. All households in the country were considered eligible for selection in the survey. The survey, however, excluded the households of diplomatic missions. The institutional households (likepeople living in schools hostels, prisons, army camps and hospitals) were also excluded from thesurvey. The household members were determined on the basis of the usual place of their residence. Foreign nationals whose usual place of residence is within the country were included in the survey.

1.5 Reference period

As required by the nature and contents of the survey, AHS 2012/13 has adopted an elaborated time reference scheme. The time references adopted in the survey are as follows:

- past 7 days for food consumption and labour force related data
- past 1 month for rent paid and rent expectation;
- past 7 days and past 1 month both for wages and salaries;
- past 12 months for non-food consumption; and
- day of enumeration for demography, literacy, housing facilities and others.

1.6 Sample design

The AHS 2012/13 is the multi-stage random sampling design. The design has applied the concept of master sample frame. The sample size for the survey has been estimated at 3000 households in 200 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). These 200 PSU shave been equally distributed between two study domains, viz. Urban Nepal and Rural Nepal. The PSUs were selected with Probability Proportional to Size, the measure of size being the square root of the number of households in each ward. Fifteen households were selected for the interview from each of the selected PSU using Systematic Sampling. The technical note of the sampling procedure is at Appendix I in detail.

The geographical distribution of selected samples is shown in the following table:

Eco-belt	Urban		Rural		Total	
	PSU	Household	PSU	Household	PSU	Household
Mountain	2	30	8	120	10	150
Hill	52	780	45	675	97	1455
Terai	46	690	47	705	93	1395
Total	**100**	**1500**	**100**	**1500**	**200**	**3000**

1.7 Questionnaire

The questionnaire of AHS survey contains five sections. The first section contains individual or demographic information. Section two, three and fourincludes on household consumption including housing and housing expenses, food expenses and home production, and non-food expenses, consumption of durables and own

account production respectively. The last section deals with current economic activity or labour force. The food consumption part of the questionnaire has covered broad food categories only. The household consumption part of the questionnaire has been designed in line with that of Nepal Living Standards Survey. Likewise, for the labour force part, it has followed the structure of Nepal Labour Force Survey 2008, but in current basis only.

A 16-paged household questionnaire with 5 sections and 4 appendices in Nepali language was administered in the AHS. The English translation of the questionnaire has been presented at Appendix II.

1.8 Selection of the field staff and training

Altogether 36 field workers were assigned in the main enumeration of the survey. All of them were selected from the regular staffs of the CBS and the Statistics Offices (SOs). The training of the field workers was held from Ashwin 21 toAshwin 29, 2069 (October 07-15, 2012) covering 9 working days in total. The training was organized in Butwal, Rupandehi district. Initially, there were 50 participants in the training programme. They were divided into two groups and two concurrent sessions were executed. All participants completed the training successfully. Different methods of training were adopted including study of the questionnaire and reference manual, classroom session, class exercise session, mock interviews and field practices and discussions. The core team members of the project had conducted the training. To ensure the perfectness in the data entry independently, supervisors were given access to the laptop having installed data entry program for practice since the first day of the training. During this practice, they were instructed personally by a computer officer who himself had developed the data entry program. On the last day, data entry training programme was organized jointly for all participants by grouping them into 12 teams according to their probable field area, and then 12 team leaders and 24 enumerators were chosen for the field work.

1.9 Data collection and supervision

Centrally selected, trained, and controlled team based data collection is the basic feature of the AHS. To collect data in the AHS, 12 teams were constructed at the field level. They were based on the appropriate Statistics Office of the CBS. Each team was responsible for a particular area of the country that contains on an average 16 PSUs comprising 3 to 10 districts.

Data were collected for 8 months from 2069 Mangsir to 2070 Ashadh (December 2012 to July 2013). To minimize errors due to seasonal variation, a data collection schedule was carefully prepared in such a way that data were collected from both urban and rural PSUs in each month.

Each team consisted of one supervisor and two interviewers. Among them, supervisor was responsible for coordinating, supervising and monitoring the field work as a team leader. In addition, he was in charge of completing the community questionnaire, selecting the sampled household, checking and correcting the filled-in-questionnaires and doing data entry activities. The primary job of the interviewer was to conduct listing operation of the PSU and to complete the household questionnaire after interviewing the household head or other relevant member(s) of the household.

Firstly, the field work was started with an assignment of one PSU for each team. After the completion of the first PSU, a 3-day review meeting was conducted in Pokhara comprising all the team members. During the review meeting, necessary instructions were issued to rectify the errors and inconsistencies found in the field work especially in the computer data entry programme.

Besides the day to day field supervision by the team leader, there was a provision of supervision from the CBS (central level) as well as from Statistics Offices. For this purpose a 5-days workshop com training programme was executed for Statistics Office heads at Pokhara. Central level supervisory visits by the core team members of the Household Survey Section carried out immediately after the start of the field work. At times, central observations were done by the Director General and Deputy Director General of the Bureau.

1.10 Data entry and management

In terms of data quality, one of the most important aspects of AHS is data entry and data verification at the field. For this task,a simple and clear data entry programme was developed in CSPro software, and each team was given a personal computer having the entry program so that every team could be able to enter the interviewed household data in the respective field area. In other words, data entry and data verification work was done in the field residing in the corresponding PSU.

Entered data was collected on monthly basis and filled-in-questionnaires was gathered from all teams at the centeron Ashadh 2070 (July 2013). Data processing and analysis was done in the CBS using STATA software package.

1.11 Enumeration status

The survey enumerated 1485 sample households from 99 PSUs from the rural area. Among the selected 100 PSUs of rural area, in a PSU at Gobargada VDC, ward no 9 of Saptari district could not be enumerated as all household had been displaced by flood. As regards to urban sample, all 1500 sample household from 100 PSUs are interviewed. Thus, in total 2985 households were enumerated in the survey.

1.12 Analytic domains

There are only two analytical domains in the AHS. These are urban area and rural area of Nepal.In other words, the survey samples are allocated and selected to provide disaggregated estimates only for these two domains.

1.13 Organization of the report

The report has six chapters in total. The first chapter has described methodology of the AHS and its implementation. Other chapters in the report present results on Demography (Chapter 2), Housing (Chapter 3), Literacy (Chapter 4), Consumption (Chapter 5) and Employment (Chapter 6). Most of the tabulations in this report provide results by urban-rural and consumption quintiles. There are altogether 42 tables and 21 figures included in the report. At the end, 5 appendices have been given including sampling design, English version questionnaire, Nepal Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC), Nepal Standard Classification of Occupation (NSCO) and list of field staffs.

CHAPTER 2
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The size, structure, distribution and growth of population have a direct impact on a host of quality aspects of life in a country. Population structure is one of the most basic demographic characteristics and plays a vital role in the population dynamics. Age and sex are two important components of population structure. This section aims to provide the latest facts and figures that are needed for an informed decision making process and complements the analysis of subsequent chapters.

Summary statistics of demographic characteristics, AHS 2012-2013	
Description	AHS 2012-2-13
Percent of population (0--14 years)	34.6
Percent of population (15--59 years)	56.8
Percent of population (60 years and above)	8.6
Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females)	88.5
Dependency ratio	76
Household size	4.6
Percent of households with	
1--2 persons	15.4
3--4 persons	37.9
5--6 persons	30.8
7--8 persons	11.4
9 or more persons	4.5
Percent of household head aged	
Less than 30 years	13.9
30--39 years	22.7
40--49 years	24.0
50-59 years	19.9
60 years and above	19.5
Percent of female headed households	25.3

2.1   Distribution of population

The population distribution by age and sex groups is presented in **Table 1 to Table 3.** A graphical display of the population distribution can be seen in **Figure 1** to **Figure 3**.

Among five-year age groups in Nepal, population peaked in the group of 10-14 years age old, indicating a boom in child birth some ten to fifteen years ago. The birth rate since then has declined very slightly. The proportion of

the youngest age group, 0-4 years old, is 10.9 percent. Comparing urban and rural areas, decline of population in younger groups is more obvious in urban areas; urban population changed from 12.5 percent peak in 15-19 years age group to 7.6 percent in 0-4 years age group, whereas rural area changed from 13.3 percent peak in 10-14 years age group to 11.6 percent in 0-4 years age group.

On average, sex ratio (number of males per hundred females) is estimated to be 89 in the country. However, sex ratio is very different in different areas of residence, and also in different age groups. Of the five year age groups, the youngest three age groups, 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14, all have sex ratio of more 100. This shows that there is a clear gender imbalance in children born in recent years, and the situation is similar in both urban and rural areas, although urban area registers a record high sex ratio of 141 in children aged between 0 and 4.

Dependency ratio is defined as the number of people in "dependent ages" of young ages (0-14) and age ages (60 years and above) per hundred people in "economically active ages" of 15-59 years. According to AHS 2012-13, the population of economically active ages occupies about 57 percent of the total population, young age children 35 percent and older age population 9 percent. The dependency ratio is 76. The urban area has a much higher proportion of economically active population, and thus the dependency ratio is much lower, 51, compared that in rural area, 82.

Table 1: Percentage Distribution of population by age and sex groups

	Age group (Years)													
	0 -- 4	5--9	10--14	15--19	20--24	25--29	30--34	35--39	40--44	45--49	50--54	55-59	60+	Total
Urban														
Male	4.4	4.7	5.2	6.2	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.3	2.5	2.8	1.7	1.6	3.3	**48.1**
Female	3.2	4.5	5.0	6.3	6.6	5.9	4.2	3.6	3.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	3.7	**51.9**
Total	7.6	9.2	10.2	12.5	11.0	10.0	8.1	6.9	5.9	5.0	3.4	3.2	7.0	**100.0**
Sex ratio	141	104	104	97	66	69	92	93	75	127	96	101	91	**93**
Rural														
Male	6.0	6.0	6.7	4.9	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.8	4.8	**46.7**
Female	5.6	5.2	6.5	5.8	4.9	4.5	3.1	3.4	3.3	2.7	2.2	1.7	4.2	**53.3**
Total	11.6	11.3	13.3	10.7	7.8	7.1	5.4	5.8	5.5	4.7	4.4	3.5	9.0	**100.0**
Sex ratio	106	115	103	84	58	59	73	68	65	78	99	109	113	**88**
Nepal														
Male	5.7	5.8	6.5	5.1	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.8	4.5	**47.0**
Female	5.2	5.1	6.3	5.9	5.2	4.7	3.3	3.5	3.3	2.6	2.1	1.7	4.1	**53.0**
Total	10.9	10.9	12.8	11.0	8.3	7.6	5.8	6.0	5.5	4.8	4.2	3.5	8.6	**100.0**
Sex ratio	109	114	103	86	60	61	77	73	67	85	98	108	110	**89**

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of population by 5 years age groups
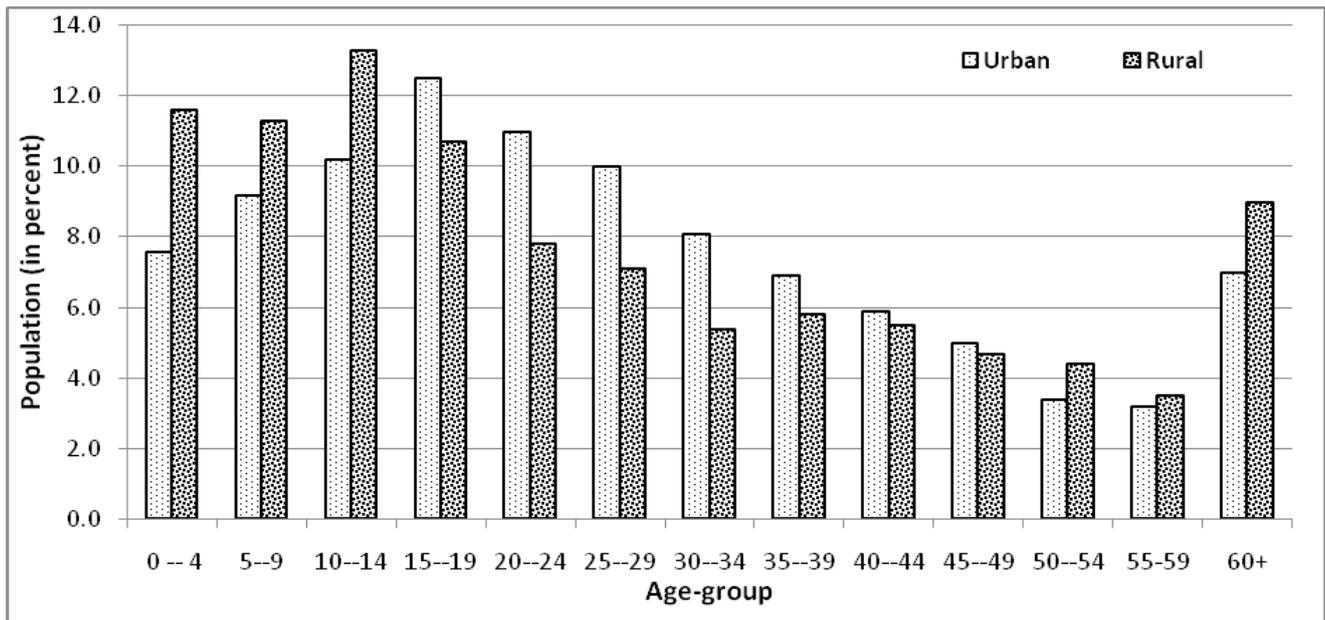
Table 2: Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups and dependency ratio

	0--14 years	15 -- 59 years		60 years and older	Dependency Ratio
		Males	Females		
Urban	27.0	30.4	35.6	7.0	51
Rural	36.1	23.3	31.7	9.0	82
Nepal	**34.6**	**24.4**	**32.3**	**8.6**	**76**

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of population by broad age groups
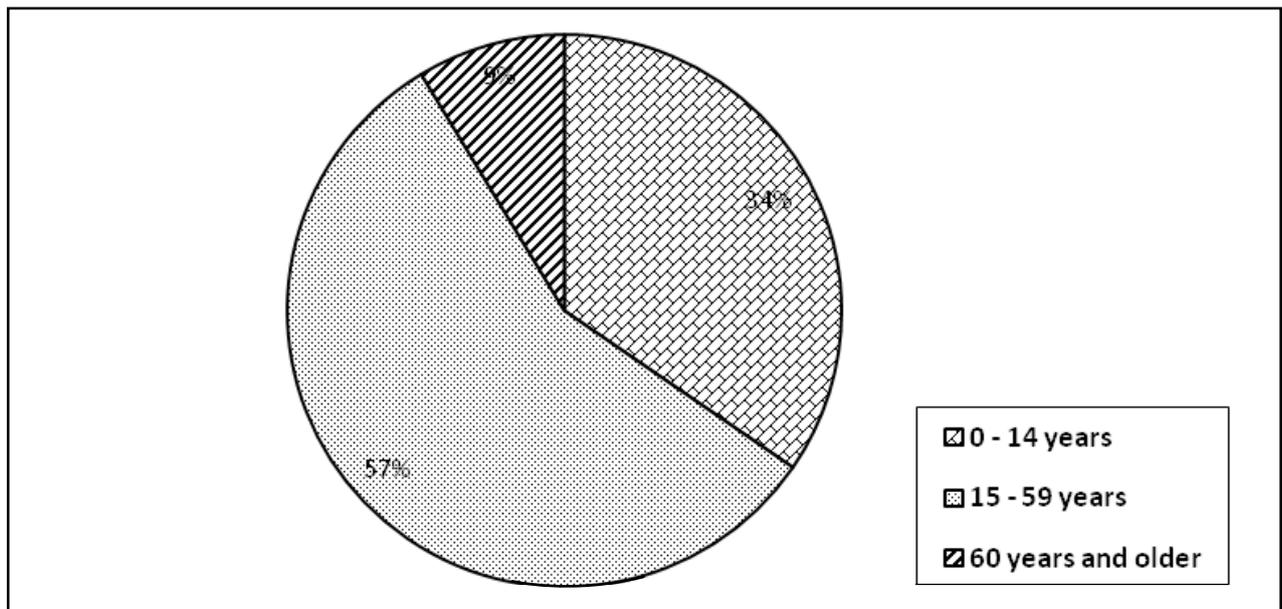
Table 3: Sex ratio, dependency ratio and female household head by urban/rural

	Sex ratio	Dependency Ratio	Female headed household (percent)
Urban	92.6	51.5	28.1
Rural	87.7	82.1	24.6
Nepal	**88.5**	**76.2**	**25.3**

Figure 3: Sex ratio, dependency ratio and female household head
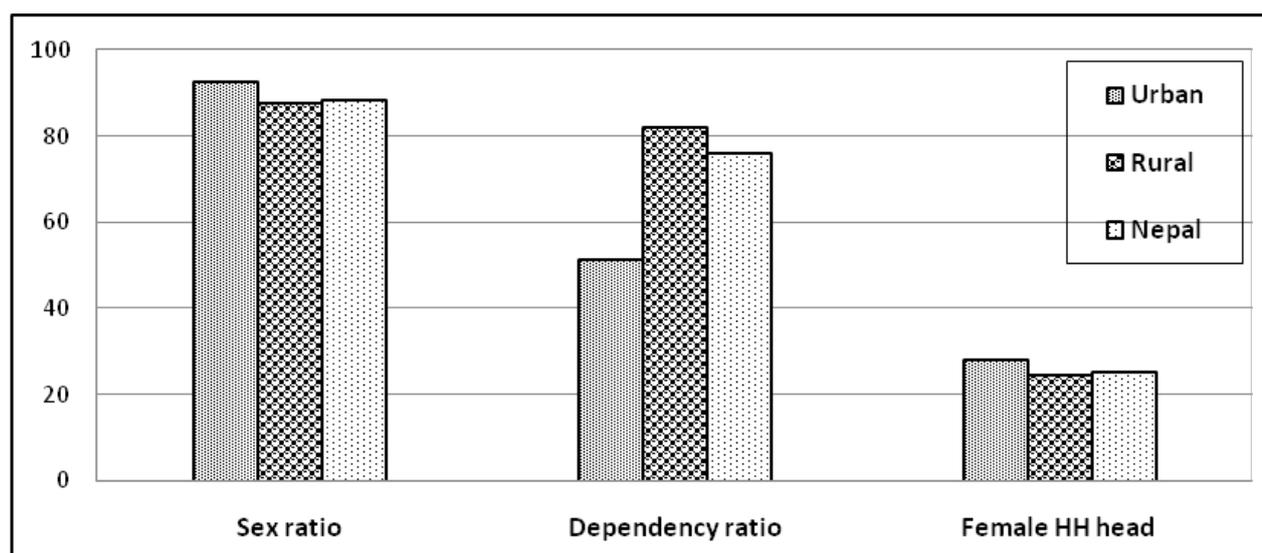
2.2 Distribution of household

The average household size in Nepal is 4.6 **(Table 4).** More than one third of the households comprises of 3 or 4 members (37.9 percent), another about one third comprises 5 or 6 members (30.8 percent). Smaller households of one or two members and larger households of 7 or more people each takes about 15 percent of the total households. Urban and rural areas are very different; urban areas have much higher percentage of smaller households (65.3 percent are 4 members or less), while rural areas have relatively higher percentage of larger households (46.7 percent are 5 members or more). About a quarter of households are headed by females **(Table 5)**, and urban has only slightly higher percentage of female household head (28.1 percent) than rural areas (24.6 percent).

Table 4: Average household size and its distribution by size-category

	Household size (persons)	Household size (percent)					
		1--2	3--4	5--6	7--8	9 & more	Total
Urban	4.0	21.4	43.9	25.2	7.1	2.4	100.0
Rural	4.7	14.0	36.5	32.1	12.4	5.0	100.0
Nepal	**4.6**	**15.4**	**37.9**	**30.8**	**11.4**	**4.5**	**100.0**

Figure 4: Percentage distribution of household by size
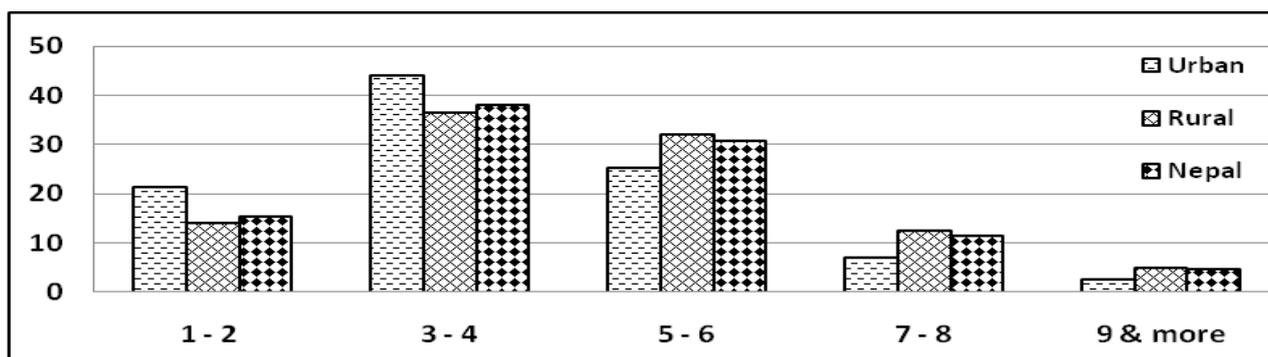
Table 5: Distribution ofhouseholds by Age and sex of household head

	Female headed household (persons)	Percentage of population by age of household head						
		<=19	20--29	30--39	40--49	50--59	60 & over	Total
Urban	28.1	1.8	18.8	25.7	24.3	14.9	14.6	100.0
Rural	24.6	0.5	11.9	22.0	23.9	21.0	20.7	100.0
Nepal	**25.3**	**0.8**	**13.2**	**22.7**	**24.0**	**19.9**	**19.5**	**100.0**

CHAPTER 3
HOUSING

Millennium Development Goal 7 (MDG - 7), which focuses on environmental sustainability, is inter alia measured according to the percentage of the population using solid fuels, the percentage with sustainable access to an improved water source, and the percentage with access to improved sanitation. Access to basic utilities, sources of drinking water and water treatment practices, access to sanitation facilities, housing structure and crowdedness of dwelling spaces, and type of fuel used for cooking are physical characteristics of a household that are used to assess the general well-being and socioeconomic status of household members.

Summary statistics of household characteristics, AHS 2012 - 2013	
Description	AHS 2012 - 2013
Percent of households who reside in their own housing units	87.2
Percent of households occupying housing units for rent	10.2
Average number of rooms in households	4.5
Percent of households living in structures with	
Cement bonded walls	29.8
Concrete roof	23.2
Galvanized sheet roof	32.6
Cement bonded foundation	13.7
Percent of households with access to	
Piped water	49.5
Electricity	76.1
Telephone	82.6
Percent of households with own toilet facility	67.6
Percent of households with underground drains	9.4

3.1 Occupancy Status

The majority of households (87.2 percent) in Nepal live in their own house **(Table 6).** About 10.2 percent live in rented properties. Percentage of rental is much higher in urban areas (38.8 percent), and so is in households that have higher consumptions (27.8 percent in the highest consumption group). Interestingly, households which spend more are less likely to live in his own property; the percentage living in owner property is in reverse proportion to the amount of consumption.

More than one third of households live in properties with 3 or 4 rooms (38.1 percent**) (Table 7).** Another over a quarter lives in properties with 5 or 6 rooms (28.3 percent). Smaller properties with 1 or 2 rooms and larger properties of 7 rooms or more each occupies about 17 percent. The average number of rooms in a household in Nepal is 4.5. Generally, the more a household consumes, the larger the property the household lives in, but the difference between urban and rural areas is limited.

Table 6: Percentage distribution of households by occupancy status

	Owner	Renter	Rent free	Others	Total
Urban/rural					
Urban	57.5	38.8	3.4	0.4	100.0
Rural	94.1	3.6	2.0	0.4	100.0
Consumption quintiles					
Lowest (First)	95.6	0.9	2.8	0.8	100.0
Second	96.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	100.0
Middle	94.6	3.0	1.9	0.6	100.0
Fourth	87.7	9.5	2.8	0.0	100.0
Highest (Fifth)	69.7	27.8	2.0	0.5	100.0
Nepal	**87.2**	**10.2**	**2.3**	**0.4**	**100.0**

Figure 5: Percentage distribution of households by occupancy status
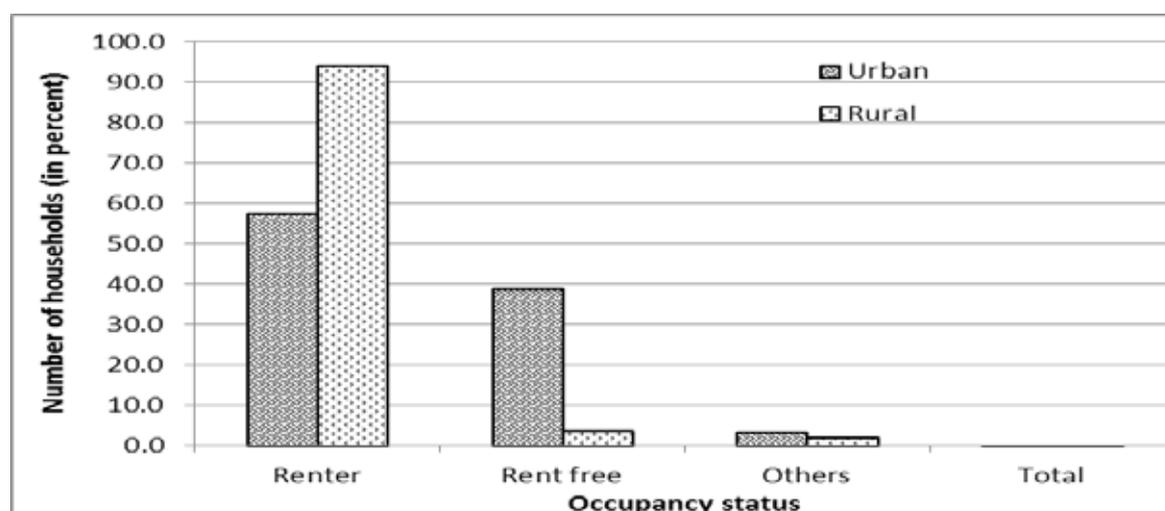
Table 7: Average number of rooms and its percentage distribution

	Average number of rooms in household	1--2	3--4	5--6	7--8	9 & more	Total
		Percentage					
Urban/rural							
Urban	4.4	20.8	36.4	28.1	9.5	5.3	100.0
Rural	4.5	16.8	38.5	28.4	12.3	4.2	100.0
Consumption quintiles							
Lowest (First)	3.5	28.9	48.0	17.1	5.3	0.7	100.0
Second	4.1	18.6	47.7	25.1	6.3	2.4	100.0
Middle	4.5	18.3	34.6	32.0	12.5	2.6	100.0
Fourth	4.9	12.1	37.1	28.9	15.6	6.2	100.0
Highest (Fifth)	5.1	14.0	29.0	33.9	15.3	7.8	100.0
Nepal	**4.5**	**17.5**	**38.1**	**28.3**	**11.7**	**4.4**	**100.0**

Figure 6: Percentage distribution of number of rooms and its distribution by urban/rural
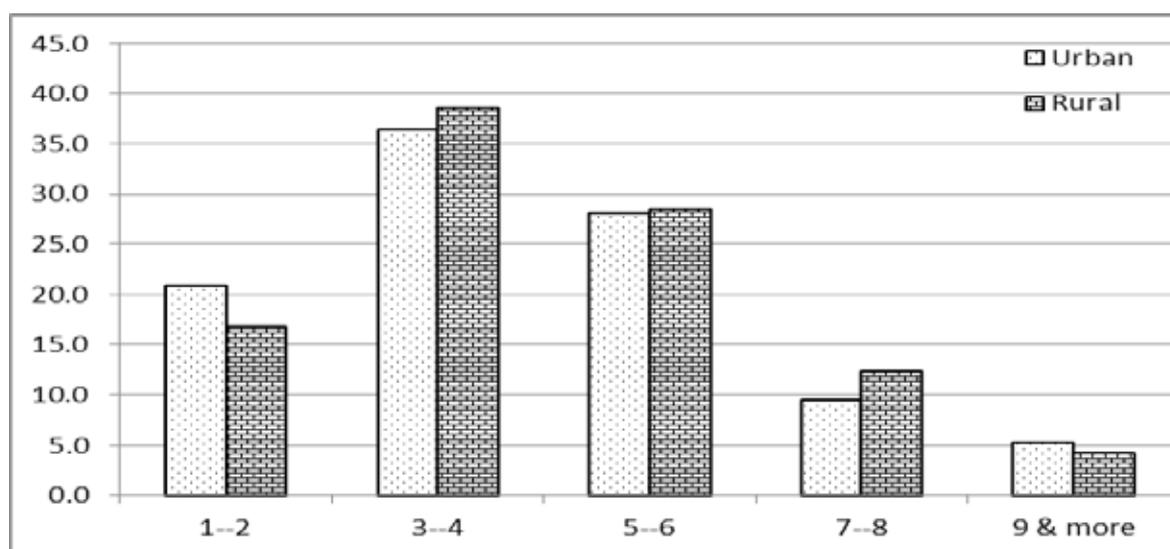
3.2 Construction Materials of house

Table 8 to Table 10 presents percentage distribution of construction materials of house. Almost half of houses in Nepal have their walls constructed with mud bonded with brick and stone (44 percent). This material for wall construction is particular widely used in rural areas (49.6 percent) and its use in urban areas is very limited (19.6 percent only). Urban areas mostly use cement bonded with brick and stone (70.5 percent). Household consumption is clearly linked to the use of wall material; the smallest consumption group is the least likely to use cement (6.7 percent) and more likely to use mud and also bamboo/leaves (47.9 and 38.1percent respectively). There is also high usage of bamboo/leave in rural areas (21.2 percent).

About fifty percenthouses in Nepal have mud bonded foundations (49.6percent). Around 15 percent of the foundations are pillar bonded (16.5 percent) or cement bonded (13.5percent), and wood foundations are about 18.2 percent. Rural houses are most likely to have mud bonded foundations (55.9 percent), whereas urban houses are more likely to be pillar bonded (44.6 percent). Wood pillars are used more widely in households with less consumption (28.7 percent in the smallest consumption group).

About 32.6 percent of houses in Nepal have galvanized tin sheep as roof. Another 28.3 percent use tile or slate as roof material. Some 23.2 percent use cement or concrete and further 14.1 percent use straw or thatch. About one third of rural houses are covered with galvanized tin sheet, and another third with tile or slate. Urban houses, however, mostly use cement or concrete (61.1 percent). The use of cement or concrete is also more in households with higher consumption.

Table 8: Percentage distribution of housing units by construction material of outer walls

	Cement bonded with brick and stone	Mud bonded with brick and stone	Wood	Bamboo/ leaves	Unbaked brick	Others	Total
Urban/rural							
Urban	70.5	19.6	3.3	5.7	0.5	0.5	100.0
Rural	20.3	49.6	5.5	21.2	1.1	2.2	100.0
Consumption quintiles							
Lowest (First)	6.7	47.9	4.1	38.1	1.4	1.8	100.0
Second	9.0	55.4	6.9	25.4	1.1	2.3	100.0
Middle	15.8	54.3	4.7	21.0	1.7	2.6	100.0
Fourth	31.7	45.1	7.8	12.5	0.9	2.1	100.0
Highest (Fifth)	67.2	24.9	2.5	4.3	0.1	1.0	100.0
Nepal	**29.8**	**44.0**	**5.1**	**18.3**	**1.0**	**1.9**	**100.0**

Figure 7: Percentage distribution of housing units by construction material of outer walls
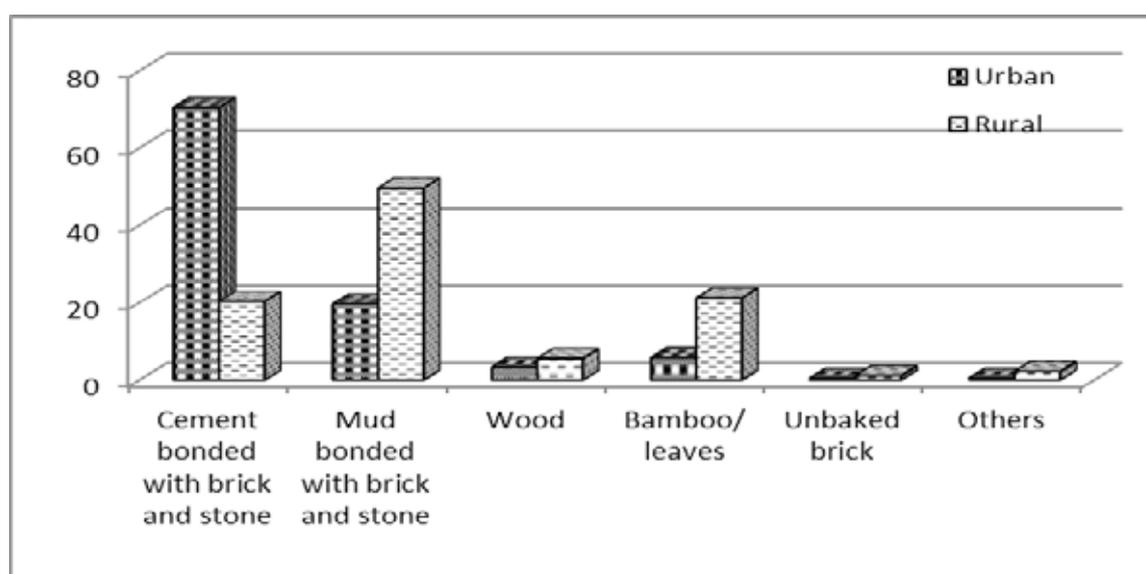
Table 9: Percentage distribution of housing units by foundation of the dwelling

	Pillar bonded	Cement bonded	Mud bonded	Wood pillar	Others	Total
Urban/rural						
Urban	44.6	26.6	21.9	6.1	0.8	100.0
Rural	10	10.7	55.9	21.1	2.4	100.0
Consumption quintiles						
Lowest (First)	1.1	6.0	58.7	28.7	5.5	100.0
Second	3.2	6.5	61.5	24.8	4.1	100.0
Middle	7.0	9.7	61.6	20.6	1.1	100.0
Fourth	13.2	19.1	48.8	17.8	1.2	100.0
Highest (Fifth)	45.3	21.7	26.9	6.0	0.1	100.0
Nepal	**16.5**	**13.7**	**49.5**	**18.2**	**2.1**	**100.0**

Figure 8: Percentage distribution of housing units by foundation of the dwelling
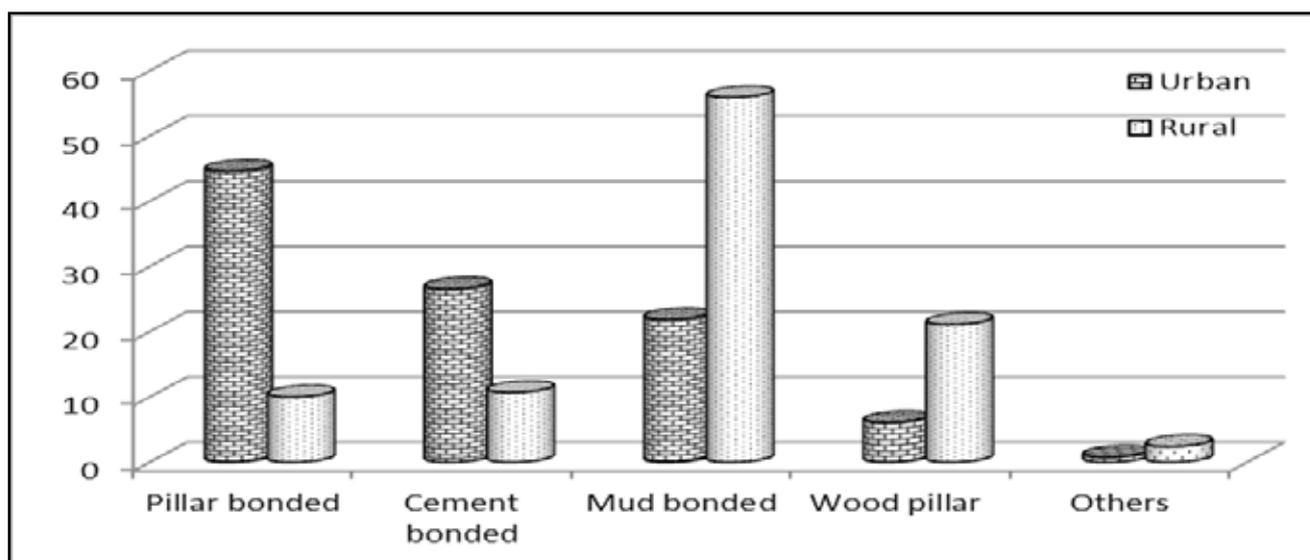
Table 10: Percentage distribution of housing units by construction material of roof

	Straw/ thatch	Earth/ mud	Wood/ planks	Galvanizded tin sheet	Cement/ concrete	Tile/ slate	Others	Total
Urban/rural								
Urban	2.4	0.0	0.0	27.7	61.1	8.7	0.0	100.0
Rural	16.8	1.0	0.5	33.7	14.3	32.9	0.7	100.0
Consumption quintiles								
Lowest (First)	32.3	1.4	0.4	21.8	5.1	37.3	1.8	100.0
Second	18.8	1.9	1.0	29.4	8.8	38.8	1.3	100.0
Middle	17.3	0.8	0.3	36.1	9.5	35.7	0.3	100.0
Fourth	9.4	0.5	0.3	45.4	16.8	27.5	0.3	100.0
Highest (Fifth)	1.5	0.0	0.2	27.6	60.0	10.7	0.0	100.0
Nepal	**14.1**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**32.6**	**23.2**	**28.3**	**0.6**	**100.0**

Figure 9: Percentage distribution of housing unitsby construction material of roof
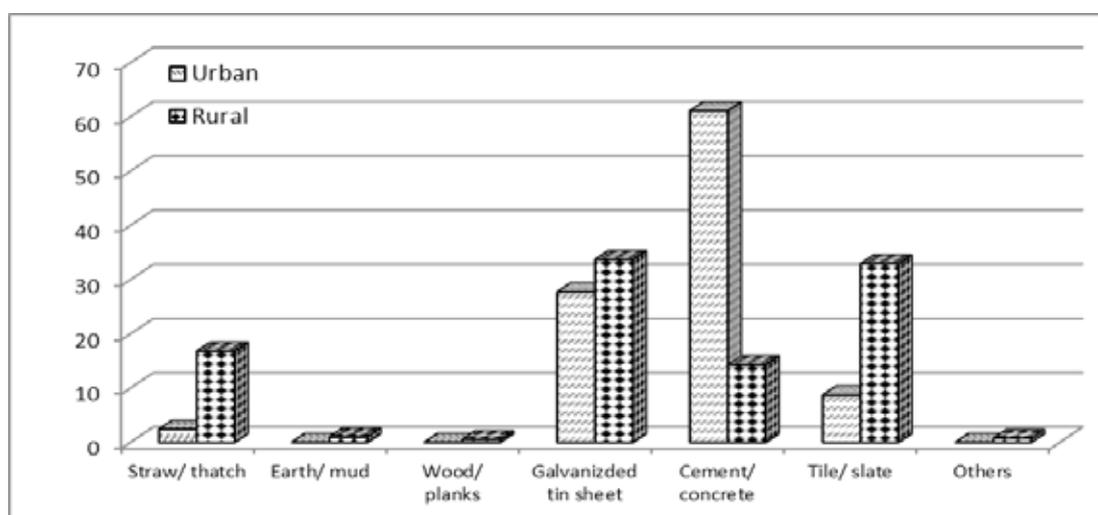
3.3 Access to housing facilities

Table 11 and Table 14 present the distribution of households by their source of drinking water and lighting. Sources of drinking water were not clearly sub-divided in the AHS questionnaire according to protected and unprotected drinking water sources as defined by WHO. Tap/piped water, covered well and tube well/handpump can be considered as protected types, but streams and rivers in many rural areas may or may not be protected water, and "other sources" of water may include bottled drinking water and as such also may or may not be protected water. This report defines tap/piped water supply, covered well and tube well/handpump as protected water sources and rest unprotected water sources.

In this definition, almost 90% of the households in Nepal have access to protected drinking water (88.9 percent). Taps/piped water supply is the most common water sources, used by about half of the Nepalese households. Additionally some 38.1 percent use tube well/handpump water sources.

Table 11: Percentage distribution of housing units by source of drinking water

	Taps/piped water supply	Covered well	Tube well/ Handpump	Open well	Stream water	River	Other	Total
Urban/rural								
Urban	61.4	2.9	23.7	2.2	2.3	0.0	7.4	100.0
Rural	46.7	0.9	41.4	5.5	4.6	0.3	0.5	100.0
Consumption quintiles								
Lowest (First)	38.5	0.4	50.2	7.0	3.7	0.0	0.4	100.0
Second	43.1	1.1	46.5	5.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Middle	47.4	1.4	39.3	6.0	5.1	0.8	0.1	100.0
Fourth	49.4	1.1	38.8	5.7	3.8	0.5	0.8	100.0
Highest (Fifth)	62.3	2.2	23.4	1.8	4.2	0.0	6.1	100.0
Nepal	**49.5**	**1.3**	**38.1**	**4.8**	**4.2**	**0.3**	**1.8**	**100.0**

Figure 10: Percentage distribution of housing units by source of drinking water
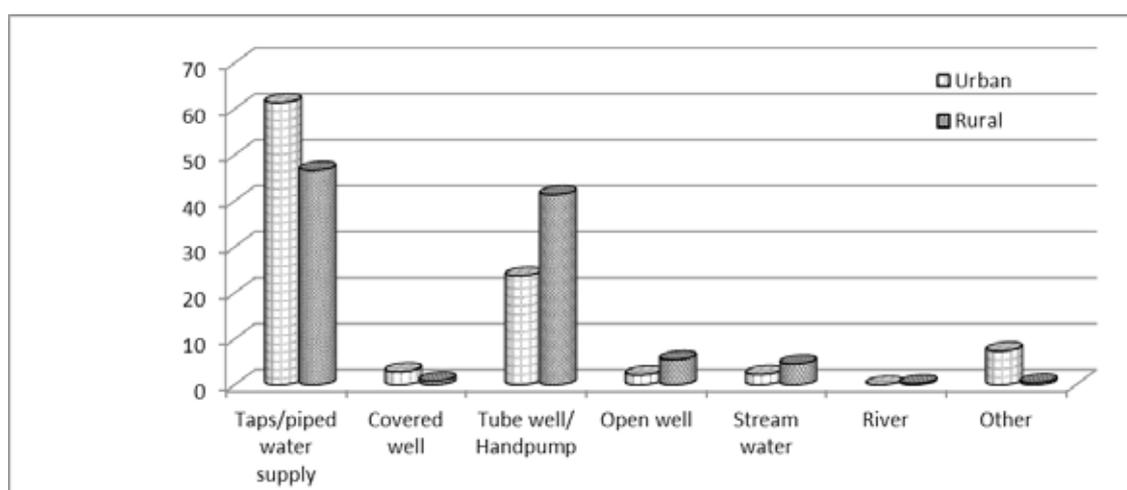
Like sources of drinking water, toilet facilities are also not classified in terms of protected and non-protected type. Flush toilets connected to public sanitation or septic tanks are considered in this report as protected types and with this definition, almost half of the households (49.8 percent) have protected toilet facilities. The main type of protected sanitation facilities used in Nepal is flush toilet connected to septic tank. Some 43.7 percent households use this facility. Flush toilet connected public sanitation is virtually only available in urban areas and reserved for households in the highest consumption group.

Approximately 20 percent households in Nepal has unprotected sanitation facilities, but about one third of Nepalese households do not have any toilet facility at all (31.6 percent). Rural households are more likely to have no toilet facilities than urban households, and the likelihood of having no toilet facility is strongly correlated to living standards; more than half of the households in the smallest consumption group have no toilet facilities (63.4 percent) but that figure is only 4.2 percent households in the highest consumption group.

Majority of rural households in Nepal have no sanitation management facility (89.6 percent) **(Table 13).** In urban areas some 40.6 percent households manage sanitation through underground drains and another about 15 percent through open drains and soak pits.

Table 12: Percentage distribution of housing units by type of toilet facility

	Toilet with flush (connected to public sanitation)	Toilet with flush (connected to septic tank)	Toilet with no flush	Communal toilet	No toilet facility	Total
Urban/rural						
Urban	24.5	53	15.5	0.3	6.7	100.0
Rural	1.8	41.5	18.3	0.9	37.4	100.0
Consumption quintiles						
Lowest (First)	0.4	22.4	12.8	1.1	63.4	100.0
Second	0.4	28.6	19.7	1.0	50.4	100.0
Middle	1.0	40.6	20.6	1.5	36.4	100.0
Fourth	2.8	53.7	21.0	0.5	22.0	100.0
Highest (Fifth)	20.2	60.7	14.7	0.2	4.2	100.0
Nepal	**6.1**	**43.7**	**17.8**	**0.8**	**31.6**	**100.0**

Figure 11: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility
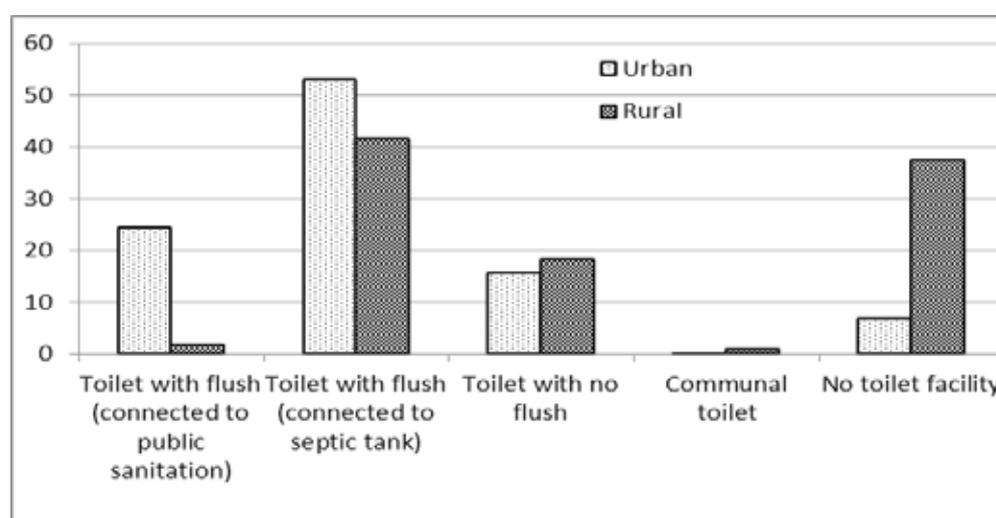
Table 13: Percentage distribution of housing units by sanitation management facility

	Underground drains	Open drains	Soak pit	No facility	Total
Urban/rural					
Urban	40.6	11.4	3.7	44.4	100.0
Rural	2.2	5.8	2.5	89.6	100.0
Consumption quintiles					
Lowest (First)	0.1	3.7	1.1	95.2	100.0
Second	0.6	6.9	1.3	91.2	100.0
Middle	1.2	4.7	2.0	92.2	100.0
Fourth	3.9	7.7	3.1	85.3	100.0
Highest (Fifth)	32.2	9.7	5.0	53.2	100.0
Nepal	**9.4**	**6.8**	**2.7**	**81.0**	**100.0**

Table 14: Percentage distribution of housing units by main source of lighting

	Electricity	Solar	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	Total
Urban/rural						
Urban	96.9	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.8	100.0
Rural	71.2	11.2	0.0	12.1	5.5	100.0
Consumption quintiles						
Lowest (First)	55.3	9.1	0.0	26.2	9.4	100.0
Second	62.5	15.0	0.0	14.9	7.6	100.0
Middle	71.8	12.5	0.0	10.8	5.0	100.0
Fourth	83.4	9.2	0.0	4.4	3.0	100.0
Highest (Fifth)	95.0	2.6	0.0	1.7	0.6	100.0
Nepal	**76.1**	**9.1**	**0.0**	**10.2**	**4.6**	**100.0**

Figure 12: Percentage distribution of housing units by main source of lighting
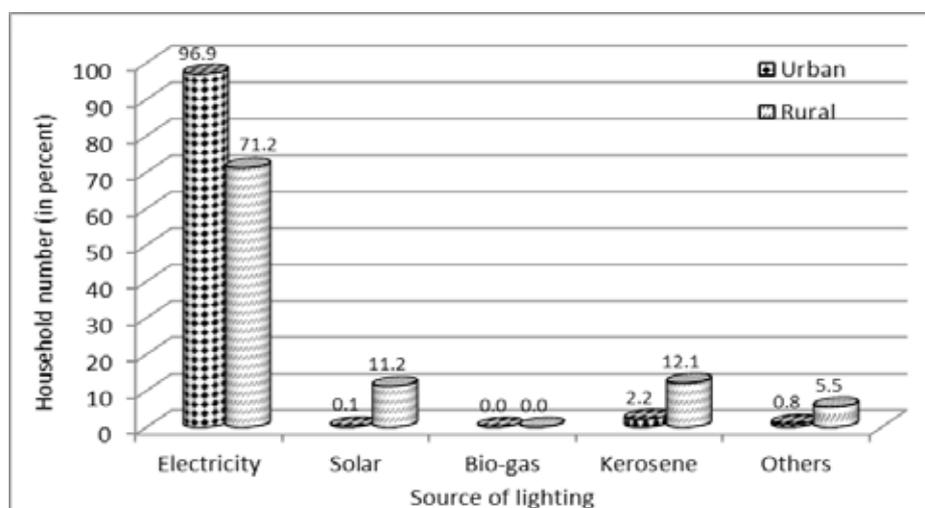
Table 15 presents access to various communication and information facilities by household in Nepal. Some 82.1 percent of households in Nepal have access to mobile phones and a small 6.7 percent to landline telephone.

Access to landline telephone or mobile facility strongly correlates to the living standards of households. Access to landline telephones is also more widely available in urban areas than in rural areas (20.3 versus 3.6 percent). Nearly 59.4 percent of the households in the smallest consumption group have access to mobile but almost all households in the highest consumption group do so (95.4 percent).

Cable TV is accessed by 28.6 percent of households in Nepal. The correlation to household living standard is even stronger in this case. Only 3 percent of the households in the smallest consumption group have access to cable TV, but in the highest consumption group the percentage is 63 percent. Urban and rural gap is also much wider; urban households are three time more likely to have cable TV than rural households (66.9 versus 19.7 percent).

Access to email/internet is reserved almost exclusively for rich households; some 17.6 percent households in the highest consumption group access email/internet, but virtually no households in the smallest consumption group do so. Rural access to email/internet is also very little (3.1 percent). There is a clear similarity between percentages of access to telephone and percentages of access to email/internet. It is possible that telephone, in other words landline, is accessed for the purpose of internet connection.

Table 15: Percentage of housing units with access to various facilities

	Telephone	Mobile phone	Cable TV	Email/ internet
Urban/rural				
Urban	20.3	93.6	66.9	16.1
Rural	3.6	79.5	19.7	3.1
Consumption quintiles				
Lowest (First)	1.1	59.4	3.0	0.0
Second	0.5	76.7	8.2	0.7
Middle	1.9	80.4	17.1	0.7
Fourth	4.4	88.4	33.1	3.7
Highest (Fifth)	20.2	95.4	63.0	17.6
Nepal	**6.7**	**82.1**	**28.6**	**5.6**

3.4 Main fuel used for cooking

The most popular fuel used for cooking in Nepal is firewood (62.8 percent) **(Table 16).** However this statisticsalone gives a false impression; firewood is the most widely used fuel only in rural areas (71.9 percent) and, in urban areas, it is cylinder gas that is most widely used (69.8 percent). The other two more used fuels for cooking in rural areas are dung (11.1 percent) and cylinder gas (11.4 percent). Firewood is used by about 23.8 percent households in urban areas.

Table 16: Percentage distribution of housing units by main fuel used for cooking

	Firewood	Dung	Leaves/ rubbish	Cylinder gas	Kerosene	Biogas	Others	Total
Urban/rural								
Urban	23.8	3.2	0.4	69.8	0.6	1.9	0.2	100.0
Rural	71.9	11.1	2.9	11.4	0.1	2.5	0.1	100.0
Consumption quintiles								
Lowest (First)	71.3	19.3	8.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Second	81.3	13.8	2.6	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	100.0
Middle	79.0	12.0	1.7	5.2	0.2	1.8	0.1	100.0
Fourth	67.7	6.4	1.1	21.7	0.1	2.9	0.1	100.0
Highest (Fifth)	28.3	1.8	0.0	64.1	0.4	5.1	0.3	100.0
Nepal	**62.8**	**9.6**	**2.4**	**22.4**	**0.2**	**2.4**	**0.2**	**100.0**

Figure 13: Percentage distribution of housing units by main fuel used for cooking
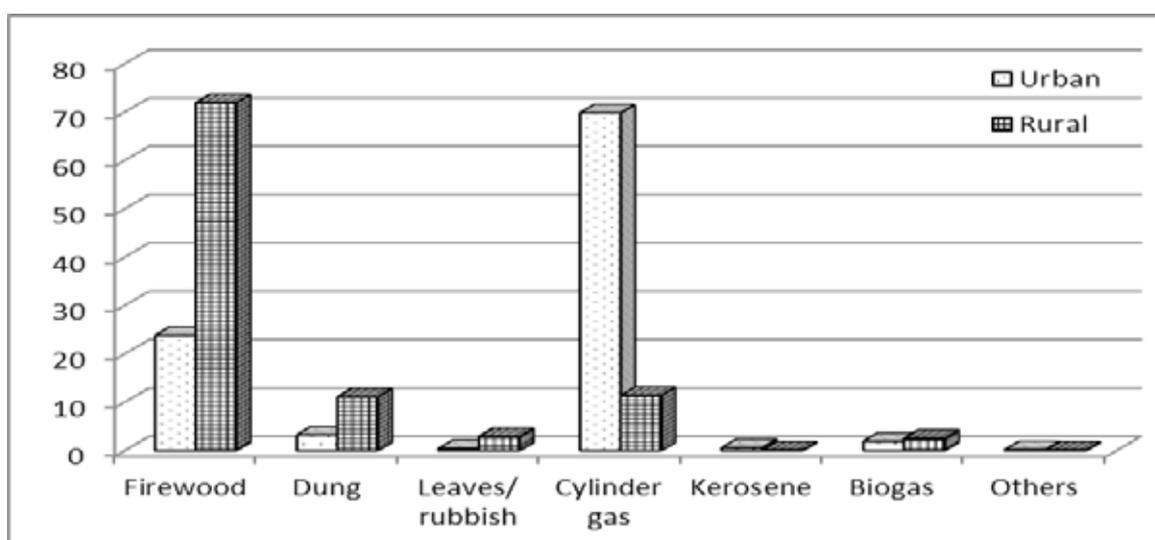
CHAPTER 4
LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Adult literacy is an MDG indicator, relating to both men and women. Literacy and education attainment are important determinants of individual and household welfare. They affect the level and pace of economic development in a given country. This chapter looks at various education indicators estimated from AHS 2012/13.

Summary statistics of literacy and education, AHS 2012-2013	
Description	**AHS 2012-2-13**
Literacy rate of population 5 years and above	**66.5**
Males	76.5
Females	57.8
Literacy rate of population 6 years and above	**67.2**
Males	77.5
Females	58.4
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (15 years and above)	**62.2**
Males	75.2
Females	51.9
Gross enrolment ratio at primary level	**130.1**
Males	129.3
Females	130.9
Gross enrolment ratio at lower secondary level	**98.4**
Males	98.2
Females	98.6
Gross enrolment ratio at lower secondary level	**73.9**
Males	78.7
Females	69.5

4.1 Literacy Rates

In AHS 2012/13, literacy was assessed on the ability of a person to read and write a letter. Adult literacy, i.e. literacy in population aged 15 years and older, is 62.2 percent. In other words, just over 60 percent of the adult population in Nepal are literate and some 40 percent are illiterate.

Table 17: Literacy rates by gender

	5 years and older			6 years and older			15 years and older		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Urban/rural									
Urban	89.5	76.1	82.4	90.4	76.5	83.1	90.5	74.0	81.6
Rural	73.7	54.1	63.1	74.7	54.7	63.9	71.6	47.1	57.8
Consumption quintiles									
Lowest (First)	59.7	40.8	49.5	60.4	41.6	50.3	55.0	28.9	40.5
Second	69.4	50.6	59.4	70.4	51.0	60.1	65.2	40.5	51.3
Middle	75.8	55.3	64.8	77.2	55.8	65.7	72.6	47.4	58.6
Fourth	82.1	62.2	71.2	83.1	62.8	72.0	81.1	57.1	67.5
Highest (Fifth)	93.2	77.9	85.1	93.6	78.2	85.4	93.7	75.9	83.9
Nepal	**76.5**	**57.8**	**66.5**	**77.5**	**58.4**	**67.2**	**75.2**	**51.9**	**62.2**

Out of total population 15 years and older, literacy is higher in men (75 percent) than in women (52 percent). Literacy is clearly linked to consumption ability of a household, and it is also related to the area type of residence. Literacy in the households of smallest consumption quintile (40.5 percent) is less than half of literacy in the highest consumption quintile (83.9 percent). Literacy in urban areas is 81.6 percent, whereas in rural areas it is only 57.8 percent. Urban and rural gap in literacy is also observed to be much wider in female literacy.

Literacy among population aged 6 years and older is 67.2 percent and among population aged 5 years and older is 66.5 percent. In both cases, the gap continues to be wide between male and female, urban and rural, and among different consumption quintiles.

In **Table 18**, literacy in different age groups is presented. Literacy reaches the highest in children aged between 10 and 14, 93.9 percent. After that, literacy starts to decline and drops sharply from around the age of 25.

There is a clear difference between male and female. The decline is much sharper in female, and rural female suffers the most; the peak literacy in rural female of 92.0 percent is achieved in ages between 10 and 14, and both younger and older age groups have much lower literacy rate.

Table 18: Literacy rates by age group and urban/rural

Age group	Urban			Rural			Nepal		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
5--9	72.2	73.5	72.8	59.7	55.5	57.8	61.4	58.1	59.9
10--14	98.7	94.9	96.9	95.4	91.6	93.5	95.8	92.0	93.9
15--19	97.6	96.6	97.1	96.2	87.6	91.5	96.5	89.2	92.6
20--24	96.3	93.7	94.8	89.7	78.3	82.4	91.2	81.5	85.2
25--29	97.1	86.2	90.7	86.0	65.0	72.8	88.6	69.4	76.7
30--34	95.8	81.1	88.2	81.4	50.7	63.7	85.1	57.2	69.3
35--39	94.7	73.5	83.7	69.4	37.6	50.5	75.0	43.7	56.9
40--44	87.0	60.3	71.8	68.9	25.5	42.7	72.3	31.4	47.8
45--49	84.6	55.5	71.8	67.9	21.2	41.7	71.5	26.1	47.0
50-54	81.0	49.7	65.1	51.8	15.0	33.3	55.7	19.7	37.5
55-59	77.0	37.3	57.2	59.8	10.3	36.2	62.4	14.7	39.5
60 and over	70.4	23.3	45.7	40.2	5.4	23.9	44.0	8.0	26.8
Nepal	**89.5**	**75.1**	**82.4**	**73.7**	**54.1**	**63.1**	**76.5**	**57.8**	**66.5**

4.2 School Attendance Status

Educational status is categorized into a) never attended school, b) attended school in the past, and c) currently attending school. **Table 19** presents the educational status among population aged 5 years and older. In total, 37.1 percent are currently attending school, 31 percent never attended any school, and 31.9 percent attended school in the past but are not attending school. The last group include those who graduated from school and also those who dropped out of school before graduation.

More male are currently in school (40.8 percent) than female (33.9 percent), and there is also much lower percentage of male who never attended school (20.8 percent) than female (39.9 percent). School attendance

is also clearly linked to consumption ability of households and area type of residence. Urban male is the most advantaged and rural female the most disadvantage.

Figure 14: Distribution of educational status of persons aged 5 years and above
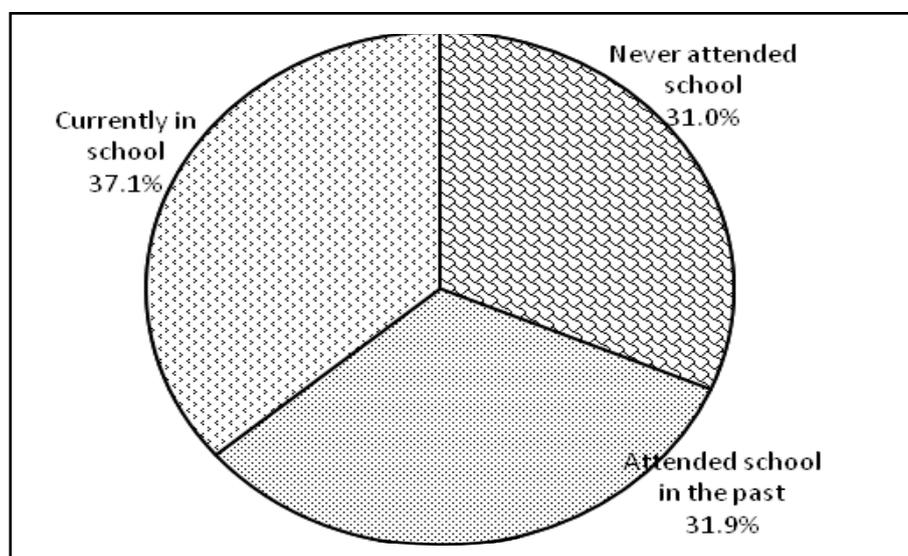
Table 19: Percentage distribution of educational status of population aged 5 years and above by gender

	Male				Female				Total			
	Never attended school	Attended school in the past	Currently in school	Total	Never attended school	Attended school in the past	Currently in school	Total	Never attended school	Attended school in the past	Currently in school	Total
Urban/rural												
Urban	10.0	49.0	40.9	100.0	24.3	38.4	37.3	100.0	17.6	43.4	39.1	100.0
Rural	23.1	36.2	40.8	100.0	43.1	23.7	33.2	100.0	33.9	29.4	36.7	100.0
Consumption quintiles												
Lowest (First)	32.0	27.6	40.4	100.0	52.0	14.7	33.3	100.0	42.8	20.6	36.6	100.0
Second	25.3	31.6	43.1	100.0	44.8	21.4	33.8	100.0	35.7	26.2	38.1	100.0
Middle	21.8	36.4	41.8	100.0	42.0	23.5	34.6	100.0	32.6	29.4	37.9	100.0
Fourth	18.2	42.6	39.3	100.0	37.1	28.6	34.3	100.0	28.5	35.0	36.6	100.0
Highest (Fifth)	8.2	52.4	39.5	100.0	25.3	41.0	33.6	100.0	17.3	46.3	36.4	100.0
Nepal	**20.8**	**38.4**	**40.8**	**100.0**	**39.9**	**26.2**	**33.9**	**100.0**	**31.0**	**31.9**	**37.1**	**100.0**

Table 20 presents the educational status in population of different school age groups. Children in lower secondary school age of 11 to 13 have the best school attendance rate. In this age group, 95.1 prencle are attending school, 2.9 percent never attended school, and 2 percent dropped out of school. There are some differences between urban and rural areas; children in rural areas enter school later (peak of 95 percent currently in school reached only in the lower secondary school age of 11 - 13) and dropout of school earlier (12 percent already dropped out of school in the middle secondary age of 14 – 15).

Table 20: Distribution of educational status by urban/ rural and age group

Age group	Urban				Rural				Nepal			
	Never attended school	Attended school in the past	Currently in school	Total	Never attended school	Attended school in the past	Currently in school	Total	Never attended school	Attended school in the past	Currently in school	Total
5	4.5	0.0	95.5	100.0	14.9	0.0	85.1	100.0	13.4	0.0	86.6	100.0
6 -- 10	1.8	0.6	97.6	100.0	6.2	1.0	92.8	100.0	5.6	1.0	93.4	100.0
11 -- 13	2.4	1.6	95.9	100.0	3.0	2.0	95.0	100.0	2.9	2.0	95.1	100.0
14 -- 15	3.9	8.6	87.5	100.0	4.0	12.0	84.0	100.0	4.0	11.4	84.6	100.0
16 -- 17	2.7	13.9	83.4	100.0	8.4	16.1	75.5	100.0	7.4	15.8	76.8	100.0
18 -- 23	4.3	35.3	60.3	100.0	14.1	50.5	35.4	100.0	12.1	47.3	40.7	100.0
24+	28.8	65.3	5.9	100.0	57.2	40.9	2.0	100.0	52.0	45.3	2.7	100.0
Total	**17.6**	**43.4**	**39.1**	**100.0**	**33.9**	**29.4**	**36.7**	**100.0**	**31.0**	**31.9**	**37.1**	**100.0**

4.3 Gross Enrolment Ratio

Gross enrolment ratiois the total enrolment within a country in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the official age group corresponding to this level of education. AHS 2012/13 had no direct question on grade or level of education of children currently attending. In order to calculate gross enrolment rate, the current grade is derived from the highest grade a child has achieved so far. If a child is attending school, the current grade being attended is assumed to be the highest achieved grade plus one.

Table 21 presents the gross enrolment ratios by level of schooling. The primary, lower secondary and secondary level enrolment ratios are respectively 130.1, 98.4 and 73.9 percent. There is little difference between boys and girls, and differences between urban and rural areas are also limited. However, in secondary education, the gross enrolment is clearly linked to consumption ability of households and the gap between the smallest and the highest consumption groups widens as level of education goes up. In the secondary education, the gross enrolment ratio of children from the smallest consumption group (43.1 percent) is too less than that ratio of children from thehighest consumption group (86.5 percent).

Table 21: Gross enrolment ratios by level of schooling

	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary
Sex			
Male	129.3	98.2	78.7
Female	130.9	98.6	69.5
Urban/rural			
Urban	126.2	101.1	77.4
Rural	130.7	98.0	73.3
Consumption quintiles			
Lowest (First)	122.3	93.3	43.1
Second	134.6	89.4	64.4
Middle	141.6	91.1	91.0
Fourth	127.5	116.5	86.2
Highest (Fifth)	123.6	109.0	86.5
Nepal	**130.1**	**98.4**	**73.9**

CHAPTER 5
CONSUMPTION

SUMMARY STATISTICS OF CONSUMPTION – AHS 2012/13

Nominal per capita consumption (in Rs.)	
All Nepal	44,596
Smallest 20 %	17,022
Highest 20%	102,327

Share of nominal per capita consumption (in percent)	
Smallest 20 percent of population	7.6
highest 20 percent of population	45.8

5.1   Introduction

According to International Labour Organisation (ILO) resolution concerning household income and expenditure statistics, "Household consumption expenditure is the value of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by a household through direct monetary purchases, own-account production, barter or as income in-kind for the satisfaction of the needs and wants of its members. The actual final consumption of a household is the sum of its household consumption expenditure and the value of consumer goods and services acquired or used by the household through transfers from government, non-profit institutions or other households. Household expenditure is defined as the sum of household food consumption expenditure and the non-food consumption expenditures of the household."

InNepal Annual Household Survey 2012/13, household expenditure were captured using various questions in **Section 2** Housing and Housing Expenses, **Section 3** Food expenses and home production and **Section 4** Non-food expenses including durable goods. Details are in the questionnaire in the Appendix. In order to minimise recall bias, consumption expenditure of different items were collected on the basis of last seven days (food items), last one month (house rentals), last twelve months (non-food items, household utilities and services) and possession of durables items purchased in the past. The consumption aggregates for AHS 2012/13 are constructed by converting and adding together the various goods and services consumed by each household intoa period of 12 months. Various components of consumption are grouped together into two main categories: consumption of food items and consumption of non-food items. The non-food items include alcohol and tobacco, housing, utilities, education, and durables. A detailed breakdown of the consumption aggregate is presented along with the appropriate section of the AHS 2012/13 questionnaires, from which these expenses are computed **(Figure 15)**. The results of analysis arefollowed after this section on methodology.

Figure 15: Composition of total consumption

Alcohol and tobacco	Section 3		
Selected non-food items	Section 4.1		
Expenditure on utilities	Section 2	Food items, excluding alcohol and tobacco	
Rental value of housing	Section 2		
Expenditure on education	Section 4.1	Section 3	
Expenditure on durables	Section 4.2, estimation		

Non-food   **Food**
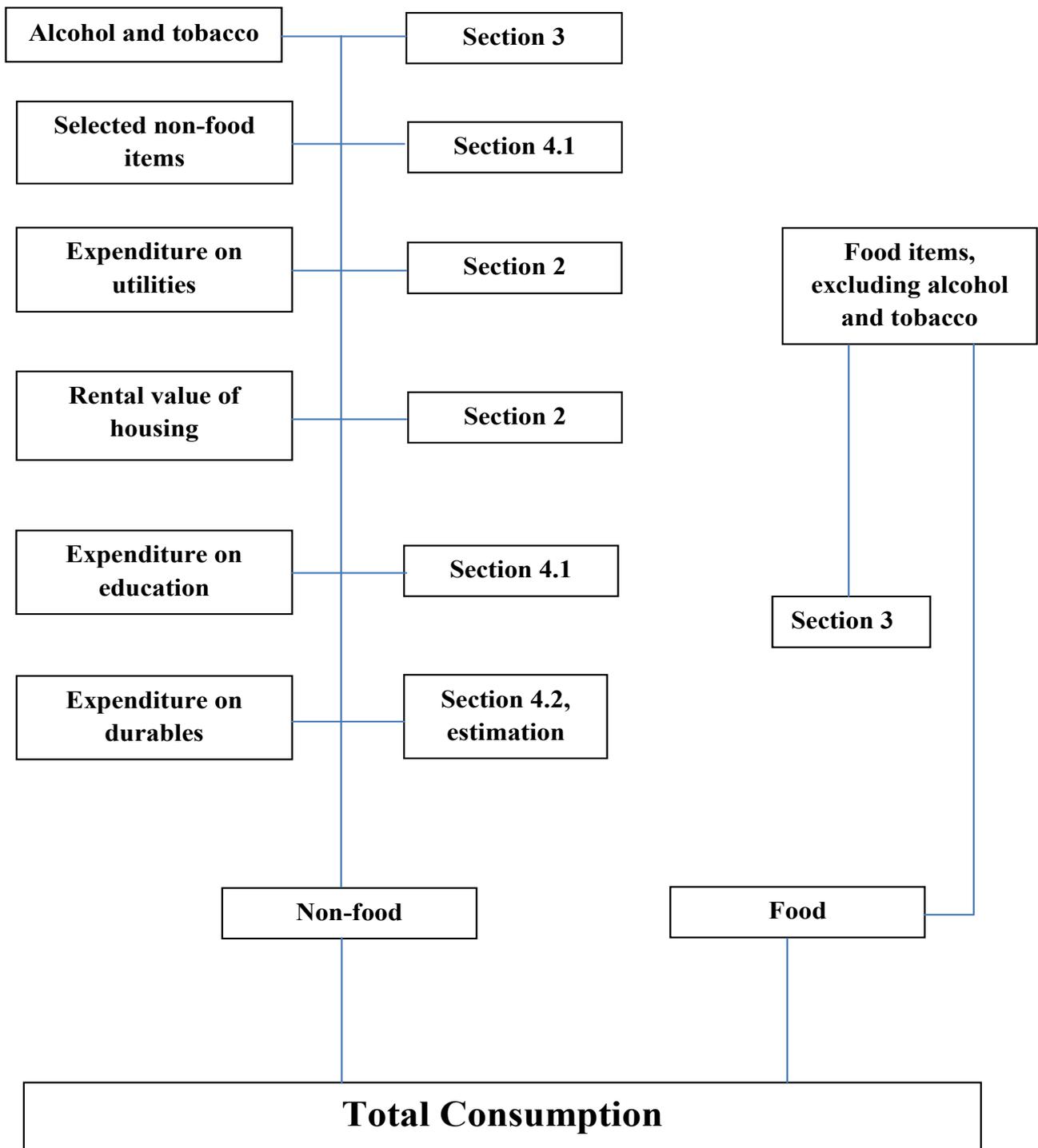
Total Consumption

5.2 Consumption Calculation Methodology

5.2.1 Food Consumption

There are eighteen items, including alcohol and tobacco, under section 3 of the questionnaire, titled "**Food Expenses and Home Production**". Nominal values of these items consumed in the last seven days were collected by components - home production, purchase and received in-kind. Nominal consumption value was calculated for each item by adding these three components. It is important to note that the question specifically asks for the value of food items consumed in the past 7 days and not the value of items purchased or produced.

Consumption of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products, collected under food category, were excluded in the household annual food consumption, and are calculated separately as an independent category. As such, although eighteen items were calculated, only sixteen items were considered under food category.

The amount of the sixteen food items is aggregated to get weekly household consumption of food items. This is then converted to annual food consumption.

5.2.2 Alcohol and tobacco

As mentioned earlier, alcohol and tobacco products are calculated in the same way as the food items.

5.2.3 Non-food consumptions

Forty one consumption items of non-food nature and services were collected under section 4 of the questionnaire. Among them,thirty one items are used for consumption calculation under non-food category excluding firewood, medical expenses, education, jewellery and tax and insurance. Specifically, the exclusion list is provided below:

- Expenditure on firewood (item 031)

- Expenditure on health (items 111 - 115)

- Expenditure on marriage, funeral, etc. events related to culture (items 146 and 147)

- Expenditure on education (items171-172)

- Expenditure on jewellery and others (item 190)

- Expenditures on taxes, insurances and fines (items 201-202)

- Consumption of own account products (Section 4.3)

Since nominal consumption expenditure for non-food items were collected for the last 12 months, no further calculation was needed on the expense and the collected value was directly used.

5.2.4 Education

Similar to the non-food items, education expenditure on professional services, fees and private tuition were also

collected for the last twelve months. For this, there is not any restriction whether a member is attending school/ college or not. As such, the values collected were directly used in the estimation of consumption expenditure. Education related expenditures like on school/colleges' dress, shoes, transport, textbooks and stationery, tiffin, and hostel charge are not included here because such expenses were not collected specifically.

5.2.5   House rent

House rents consisted of two parts, owner occupied rents and people who lives in a rented dwellings or free of cost. Theself-owned households and rent-free householdswere asked to estimate current rental value of the occupied portion for a month. Moreover, rented dwellers are asked for the actual amount of rent paid in last month. So, consumption of house rent is calculated multiplying by 12 after summing up these three types of values answered in the questions no 208, 212 and 213..

5.2.6   Utilities

Yearly consumption expenditure on garbage management and electricity were collected under Housing section of the questionnaire. Since these were yearly expenditure, no additional estimation process was carried out and was included in the final consumption expenditure directly.The expenditure on water is not included here.

5.2.7   Durables

Information on eighteen items was collected under durables part (Section 4.2) of the questionnaire. Questionnaire asks, for the list of durable items, the number of such items owned, and number of year passed from date of purchase, and their estimate of the current value. Furniture and livestock were dropped from the list to calculate nominal annual consumption expenditure to be in line with NLSS-III; sixteen items in total therefore are used as durables for consumption calculation.

The flow of services accrued to the household is estimated in the following way:

- Current value per item was the total current value of all the items owned by the household divided by the number of items.

- Consumption on durables was then calculated using the formula (current value per item * median depreciation / (1- median depreciation))

- Finally annual consumption was equalled to the consumption on durables multiplied by number of items and then divided by age.

The median depreciation rate for each item is taken from the NLSS-III report. Median depreciation rate was not available there for microwave oven, vacuum cleaner, inverter/geyser and air conditioner. In such cases, depreciation rate for similar items was used instead. Depreciation is considered zero for goods that were purchased within the last 12 months of the day of enumeration.

Rate of depreciation is applied to the current value (scaled back to last year) of all items to impute the annual flow of services from all items owned by the household. The flow of services across all durable goods owned by each household is aggregated to get the consumption of durable goods.

5.2.8 Final consumption calculation

Once yearly nominal consumption of all the components, namely food, noon food, alcohol and tobacco, house rent, utilities, education and durables are estimated for each household, they are aggregated to get the annual nominal consumption for the household.

5.3 Distribution of Household Consumption by Expenditure Category

The average household consumption for Nepal is estimated to be NRs 204,853 **(Table 22)**. Household consumption quintiles were then estimated by dividing the entire household number in Nepal into five equal groups respectively. For example, the bottom twenty percent of the households whose consumptions are the smallest falls into the category smallest (first) quintile group and the top twenty percent in the highest quintile group.

Twenty percent households with highest consumption expenditure (NRs. 519,051 per household) spend about 7 times that of bottom twenty percent (NRs. 78,640 per household). Regarding the composition, on average, major share (59.2 percent) is spent on food followed by other major non-food items (20.4 percent). Urban households have a lower share in food consumption expenses than that of rural households (45.1 percent in urban versus 62.5 percent in rural areas). Not surprisingly, urban households tend to spend more on house rental (19.4 percent) and education (6.7 percent), compared to their rural counterparts (9.8 and 2.2 percent respectively). The expenditure on food is strongly correlated to living standard; the smallest consumption group has the largest proportion of their expenditure on food (67.1 percent) and the highest consumption group the lowest proportion on food (40.5 percent).

Table 22: Nominal household mean consumption with distribution by category

	Nominal household mean consumption (in Rs)	Composition of nominal household consumption (in percent)							
		Food	Alcohol and tobacco	Rent	Utilities	Education	Durables	Non-food others	Total
Urban/rural									
Urban	340,607	45.1	2.2	19.4	1.2	6.7	1.8	23.6	100.0
Rural	173,215	62.5	4.3	9.8	0.7	2.2	0.9	19.6	100.0
Consumption Quintile									
Lowest (Small)	78,640	67.1	4.4	9.3	0.8	0.9	0.4	17.2	100.0
Second	127,828	63.9	4.5	9.4	0.7	2.0	0.6	18.8	100.0
Third	178,013	61.5	4.3	9.7	0.7	2.7	0.9	20.1	100.0
Fourth	253,791	54.4	3.7	12.6	0.8	4.6	1.4	22.3	100.0
Highest (Fifth)	519,051	40.6	2.1	20.2	1.1	6.6	2.9	26.4	100.0
Nepal	**204,853**	**59.2**	**4.0**	**11.6**	**0.8**	**3.0**	**1.1**	**20.4**	**100.0**

Figure 16: Composition of nominal household consumption by quintile
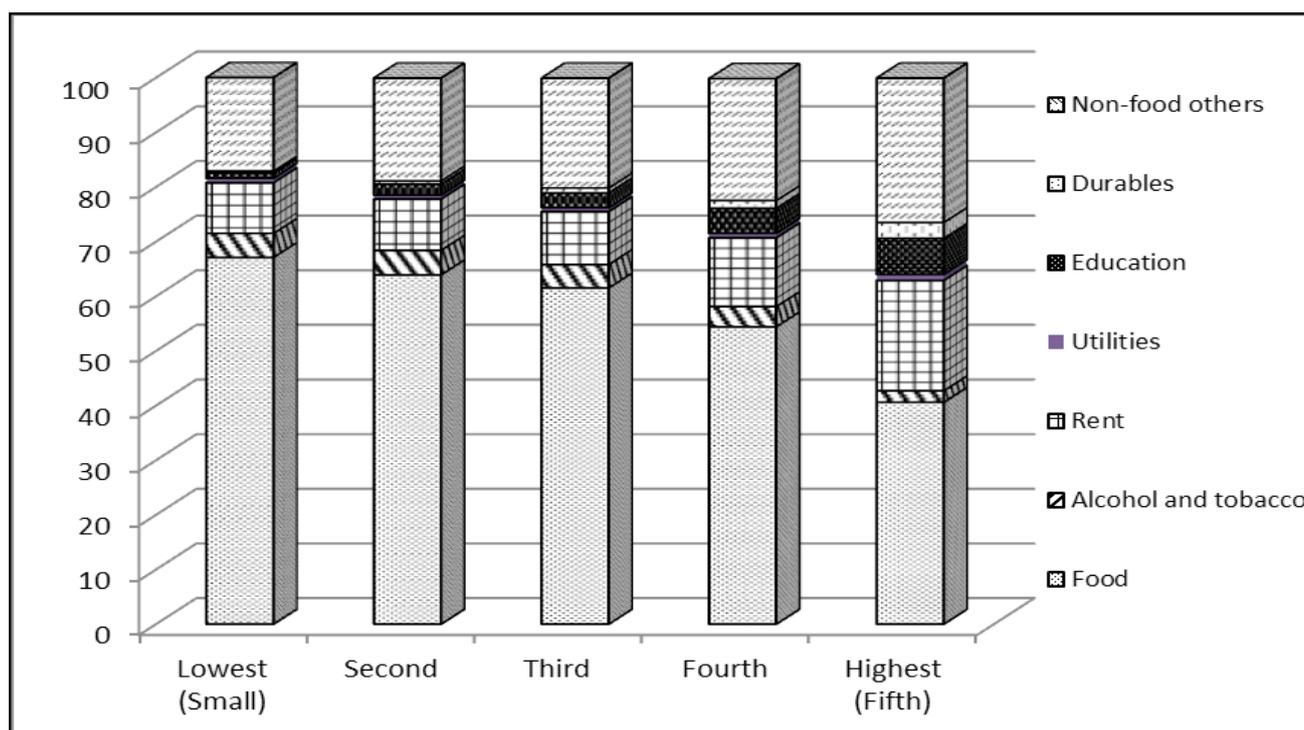
5.4   Distribution of Nominal per Capita Consumption

Once the household consumption expenditure was estimated, it was spread equally among the household members by dividing it with household size. The whole population is then divided in to ten and five equal population groups to get the decileand quintile groups **(Table 24 and Table 25)**.Nominal per capita consumption is found to be about NRs 44,596. Top ten percent of the population spends (NRs 136,663) more than 9 times that of the bottom ten percent (NRs 144,88). It can also be said as almost one third (30.6%) of total consumption expenditure are done by the top 10% of the population.

Table 23: Nominal and share of nominal per capita consumption

Nominal per capita consumption (in Rs.)	
All Nepal	44,596
Smallest 20 %	17,022
Highest 20%	102,327
Share of nominal per capita consumption (in percent)	
Smallest 20 percent of population	7.6
highest 20 percent of population	45.8

Table 24: Nominal per capita consumption by decile

Household Consumption Decile	Urban		Rural		Nepal	
	Per capita mean consumption (Rs)	Share in total consumption (in percent)	Per capita mean consumption (Rs)	Share in total consumption (in percent)	Per capita mean consumption (Rs)	Share in total consumption (in percent)
Lowest (Small)	15433	0.4	14452	4.6	14488	3.3
Second	19863	0.4	19556	6.2	19563	4.4
Third	22954	1.0	23028	7.1	23023	5.2
Fourth	26537	1.3	26397	8.1	26407	5.9
Fifth	30362	1.7	30409	9.2	30405	6.8
Sixth	35245	2.8	35476	10.3	35450	8.0
Seventh	41240	3.8	41099	11.7	41117	9.2
Eighth	51655	9.0	50723	12.5	50951	11.4
Nineth	68757	15.2	67672	15.3	68008	15.3
Highest (Tenth)	150202	64.5	116215	15.1	136663	30.6
Nepal	**84134**	**100.0**	**36694**	**100.0**	**44596**	**100.0**

Figure 17: Nominal per capita consumption share by decile

31
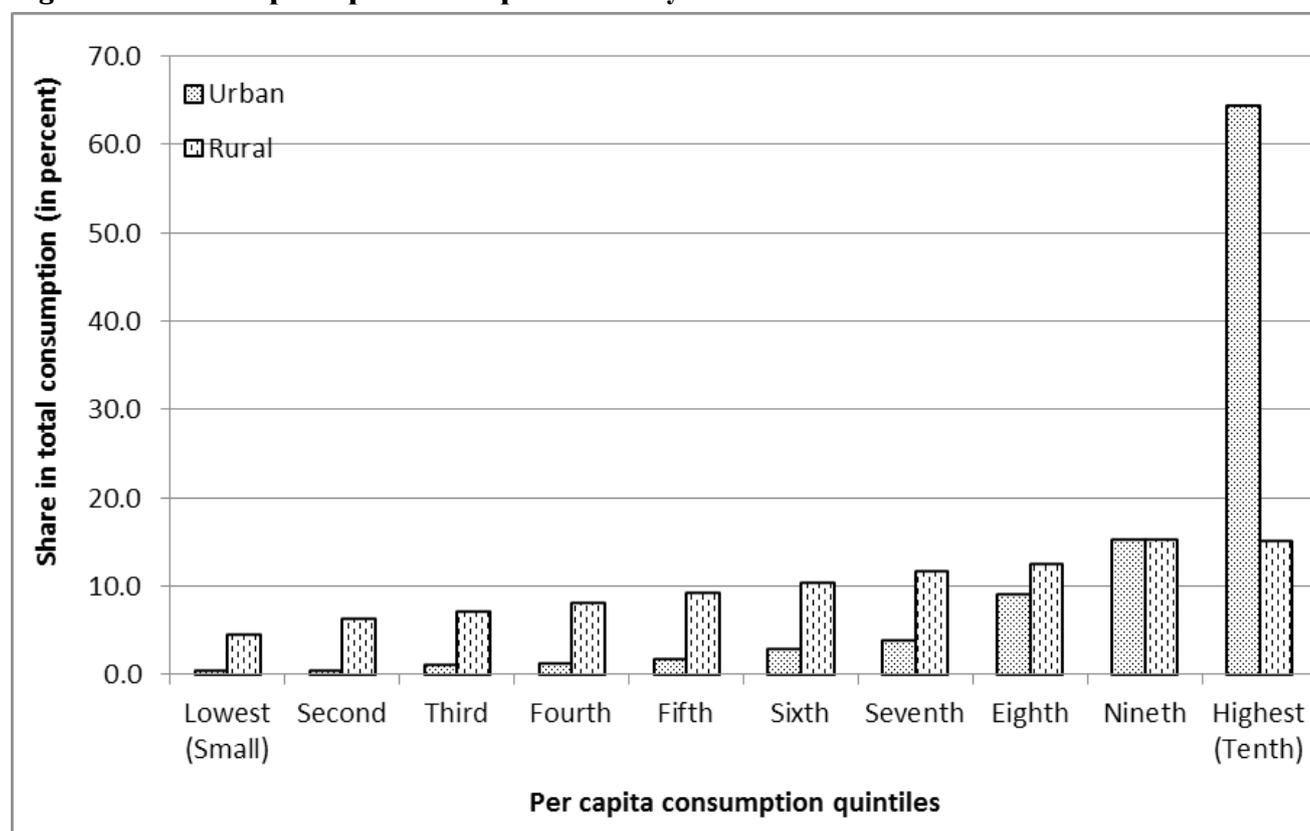
Table 25: Nominal per capita consumption by quintile

Household Consumption Quintile	Urban		Rural		Nepal	
	Per capita mean consumption (Rs)	Share in total consumption (in percent)	Per capita mean consumption (Rs)	Share in total consumption (in percent)	Per capita mean consumption (Rs)	Share in total consumption (in percent)
Lowest (Small)	17210	0.8	17016	10.8	17022	7.6
Second	24815	2.3	24711	15.2	24718	11.1
Third	33209	4.5	32901	19.5	32930	14.7
Fourth	48065	12.8	45572	24.2	46038	20.5
Highest (Fifth)	122534	79.6	85425	30.4	102327	45.8
Nepal	**84134**	**100.0**	**36694**	**100.0**	**44596**	**100.0**

Table 26: Distribution of population by urban/rural andhousehold consumption quintile

	Percentage of population by consumption quintile					
	Lowest (Small)	Second	Third	Fourth	Highest (Fifth)	Total
Urban/rural						
Urban	3.7	7.8	11.4	22.4	54.7	100.0
Rural	23.3	22.5	21.7	19.5	13.1	100.0
Nepal	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**100.0**

Figure 18: Distribution of population by urban/rural andhousehold consumption quintile
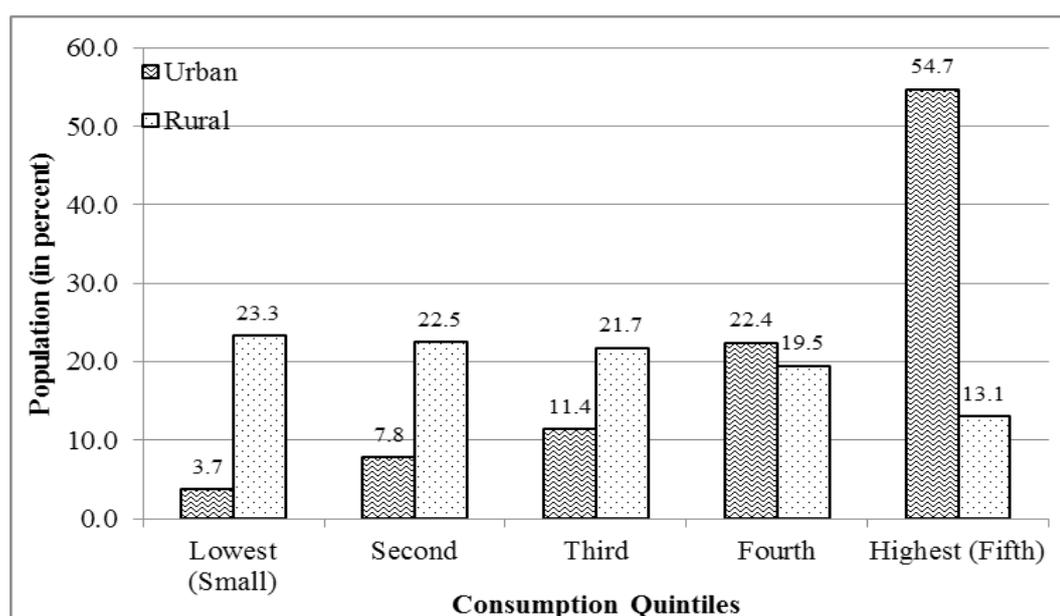
CHAPTER 6

EMPLOYMENT

Summary Statistics of household characteristics	
Description	AHS 2012/2013
15 years and older	
Percentage of currently employed	78.4
Percentage of currently unemployed	2.7
Labour Force Participation Rate	81.1
Unemployment rate	3.3
Percentage of individuals working in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector	66.5
Percentage of Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	60.2
Percentage of individual working 40 hours and more in last 7 days	56.1
Percentage of Time related underemployment among currently active individuals	13.4
5-14 years old children	
Percentage of children not in school and employed	3.2
Percentage of children in school and employed	21.6

6.1 Concepts and definition

An individual or a personis the basic unit for producing statistics on the population engaged in each form of work. A job or work activity is defined as a set of tasks and duties performed, or meant to be performed, by one person for a single economic unit. Concepts and definitions are of paramount importance when analysing labour indicators. Following are the ones that are relevant in analysing AHS 2012/13.

6.1.1   Employment

Persons in employment are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. They comprise:

a) Employed persons "at work", i.e. who had done any kind of economic work for at least one hour during the reference period;

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

Applying the international definition to the structure of AHS questionnaire, an individual is said to be in employment when following conditionsare satisfied.

Currently Employed	Total hours spent on economic work during the last 7 days	Have job or business to which he/she will return to work	Receiving pay while not working	Away from work for less than 2 months
Yes	greater than or equal to 1	--	--	--
Yes	zero	Yes	Yes	--
Yes	zero	Yes	No	Yes

6.1.2 Unemployment

Persons in unemployment are defined as those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity, where:

a) "Not in employment" is assessed with respect to the short reference period for the measurement of employment;

b) "Seek employment" refers to any activity when carried out, during a specified recent period comprising the last four weeks or one month, for the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural undertaking.

Applying the definition to the analysis of AHS, an individual is said to be in unemployment when following condition is satisfied:

Currently Unmployed	Total hours spent on economic work during the last 7 days	Have job or business to which he/she will return to work	Receiving pay while not working	Away from work for less than 2 months	Available for work	Seeking work	Reson for not available or not seeking work
Yes	zero	No	--	--	Yes	Yes	--
Yes	zero	No	--	--	Yes	No	Involuntary
Yes	zero	No	--	--	No	--	Involuntary
Yes	zero	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	--
Yes	zero	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Involuntary
Yes	zero	Yes	No	No	No	--	Involuntary

Unemployment rate on the other hand is defined by the percentage of individuals who are currently in unemployment among the labour force (in unemployment and employment).

6.1.3 Labour underutilization

Labour underutilization refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand, which translate into an unmet need for employment among the population. Besides unemployment rate, labour underutilization comprises three mutually exclusive subcategories of employed persons, viz. time related underutilization, inadequate earning and

skill mismatch. Measures of labour underutilization vary. Following are considered under the present context:

a) Time-related under employment:

Time related under employed	Total hours spent on economic work during the last 7 days	Available for more work	Seeking for work	Reson for not available or not seeking for more work
Yes	>= 1 but less than 40	Yes	Yes	--
Yes	>= 1 but less than 40	Yes	No	Involuntary
Yes	>= 1 but less than 40	No	--	Involuntary

b) Income-related inadequate employment (inadequate earnings):

Inadequate earning	Currently Employed	Timerelated Under employed	Paid employee	Total hours spent on economic work during the last 7 days	Hourly earning is less than threshold	Monthly earning is less than threshold
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Less than 40	Yes	--
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	40--48	--	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Greater than 40 hours	Yes	--
Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Greater than 40 hours	--	Yes

Here, hourly earnings and monthly earnings are computed by adding both kind of corresponding receipts in cash and kind. Monthly earning threshold is then defined as the half of the median of combined earning (= hourly earning + monthly earning) of paid employees worked 40-48 hours during the last 7 days. After that, hourly earning threshold is calculated by dividing the monthly threshold by average working hours of paid employees worked for 40 -48 years during the last 7 days and multiplying it by 52/12.

c) Skill-related inadequate employment (skill mismatch):

Skill mismatched	Currently Employed	Timerelated Under employed	Inadequate earning	Occupation (NSCO at 1 digit level)	Educational attainment
Yes	Yes	No	No	9	above primary to higher secondary
Yes	Yes	No	No	4 to 9	first stage tertiary level
Yes	Yes	No	No	3 to 9	masters degree or above

6.2   Activity Status and Unemployment Rates

Activity status of individuals were estimated under two categories, 10 years and above and 15 year and above. In addition, activities of children were also estimated in two other groups; five to nine years and ten to fourteen years age brackets.

Overall, 72 percent of 10 years and older individuals are currently employed, 2.3 percent unemployed and 25.7 percent is not in labour force (**Table 27**). The current labour force participation rate is 74.3 percent, while the unemployment rate is 3.1 percent.

Percentage of female (70.8 percent) in employment is slightly lower than that of male (73.3 percent) in employment. Urban percentage of employment (55.6) is lower than rural percentage (75.5), while 67 percent of literate are in employment as against 82.2 percent of not literate individuals.

Table 27: Activity status of persons aged 10 years and above (during last 7 days)

	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force	Total	Labour force participation rate
Sex					
Male	73.3	2.3	24.4	100.0	75.6
Female	70.8	2.3	26.8	100.0	73.2
Urban/Rural					
Urban	55.6	4.8	39.6	100.0	60.4
Rural	75.5	1.8	22.7	100.0	77.3
Literacy					
Literate	67.0	2.6	30.5	100.0	69.5
Not literate	82.2	1.8	16.0	100.0	84.0
Age Group					
10 -- 14	38.9	0.5	60.7	100.0	39.3
15 -- 19	59.2	2.7	38.1	100.0	61.9
20 -- 24	72.5	5.8	21.7	100.0	78.3
25 --29	82.1	4.1	13.8	100.0	86.2
30 -- 34	87.9	3.7	8.4	100.0	91.6
35 -- 39	91.7	3.1	5.3	100.0	94.7
40 -- 44	92.9	0.7	6.4	100.0	93.6
45 -- 49	91.9	0.9	7.2	100.0	92.8
50 -- 54	88.8	0.9	10.3	100.0	89.7
55 -- 59	85.4	2.1	12.5	100.0	87.5
60+	65.1	0.6	34.3	100.0	65.7
Consumption quintiles					
Lowest (First)	78.7	1.8	19.5	100.0	80.5
Second	77.3	1.4	21.3	100.0	78.7
Middle	75.4	1.9	22.7	100.0	77.3
Fourth	71.5	2.4	26.1	100.0	73.9
Highest (Fifth)	59.4	3.9	36.7	100.0	63.3
Nepal	**72.0**	**2.3**	**25.7**	**100.0**	**74.3**

Overall, 78.4 percent persons aged 15 years and above are currently employed, 2.7 percent unemployed and 18.9 percent are not in labour force (Table 28). The current labour force participation rate for 15 years and older is 81.1 percent while the unemployment rate is 3.3 percent.

Percentage of female (74.9 percent) in employment is lower than that of male (82.9 percent) in employment. Urban percentage of employment (61.0) is lower than rural percentage (82.4) while 75.6 percent of literate are in employment as against 82.9 percent of not literate individuals.

Table 28: Current activity statusof persons aged 15 years and above (during last 7 days)

	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force	Total	Labour force participation rate
Sex					
Male	82.9	2.7	14.4	100.0	85.6
Female	74.9	2.6	22.5	100.0	77.5
Urban/Rural					
Urban	61.0	5.3	33.7	100.0	66.3
Rural	82.4	2.1	15.5	100.0	84.5
Literacy					
Literate	75.6	3.2	21.1	100.0	78.9
Not literate	82.9	1.7	15.3	100.0	84.7
Age Group					
15 -- 19	59.2	2.7	38.1	100.0	61.9
20 -- 24	72.5	5.8	21.7	100.0	78.3
25 --29	82.1	4.1	13.8	100.0	86.2
30 -- 34	87.9	3.7	8.4	100.0	91.6
35 -- 39	91.7	3.1	5.3	100.0	94.7
40 -- 44	92.9	0.7	6.4	100.0	93.6
45 -- 49	91.9	0.9	7.2	100.0	92.8
50 -- 54	88.8	0.9	10.3	100.0	89.7
55 -- 59	85.4	2.1	12.5	100.0	87.5
60+	65.1	0.6	34.3	100.0	65.7
Consumption quintiles					
Lowest (First)	85.9	2.0	12.2	100.0	87.9
Second	85.9	1.7	12.4	100.0	87.6
Middle	82.2	2.2	15.6	100.0	84.4
Fourth	78.8	2.7	18.6	100.0	81.4
Highest (Fifth)	64.0	4.3	31.6	100.0	68.4
Nepal	**78.4**	**2.7**	**18.9**	**100.0**	**81.1**

Figure 19: Activity status and unemployment rate of persons aged 15 years and above (during last 7 days) by urban/rural
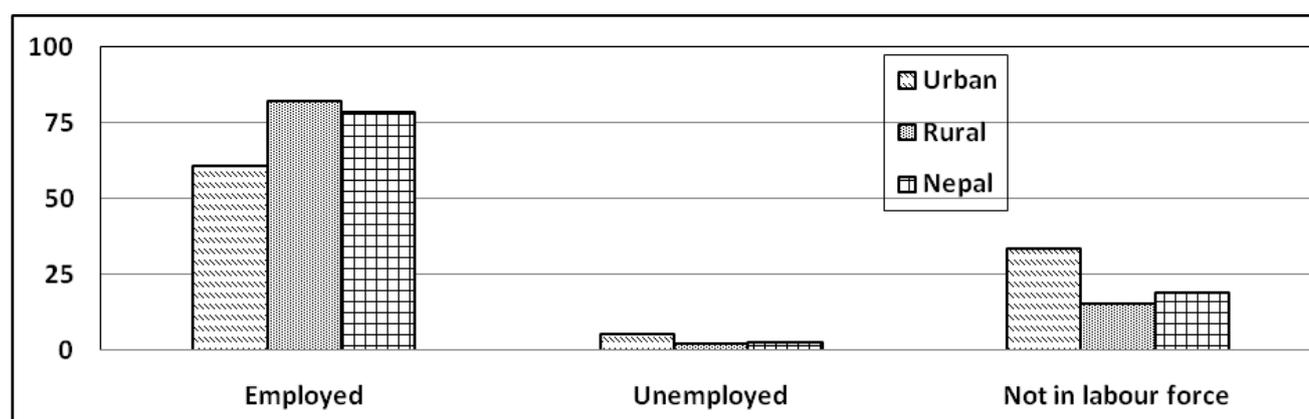
5.9 percent youths (15-24 years) in unemployment (Table 29) is the highest among different groups. Male, urban and literate peoples' percentage is also higher than that of corresponding female, rural and illiterate peoples percentages respectively.

Table 29: Unemployment rate by age groups (during last 7 days)

	Age group				
	10--14	15--24	25--44	45+	Total
Sex					
Male	1.2	6.5	3.1	1.1	3.0
Female	1.2	5.4	3.5	1.4	3.2
Urban/Rural					
Urban	8.5	14.0	7.4	3.8	8.0
Rural	0.8	4.6	2.4	0.9	2.3
Literacy					
Literate	0.8	6.3	3.3	1.7	3.7
Not literate	5.7	2.9	3.3	1.1	2.2
Consumption quintiles					
Lowest (First)	2.1	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.2
Second	0.2	2.5	2.1	1.0	1.7
Middle	0.5	4.7	2.9	0.7	2.4
Fourth	2.2	6.1	4.2	0.2	3.2
Highest (Fifth)	1.8	15.4	4.6	2.9	6.2
Nepal	**1.2**	**5.9**	**3.3**	**1.3**	**3.1**

Figure 20: Unemployment rate by age groups during last 7 days) by urban/rural
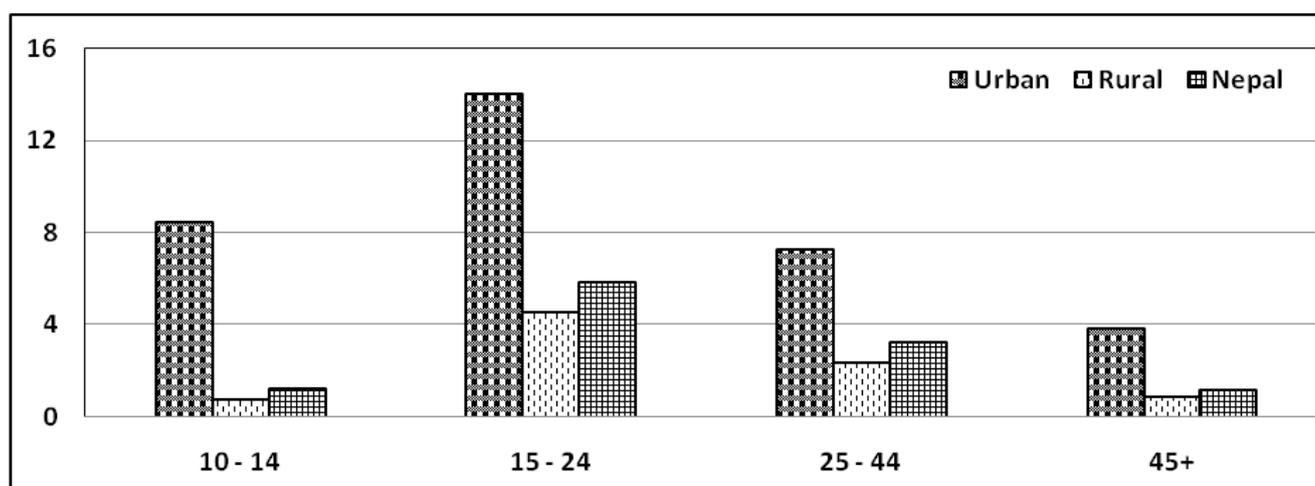
6.3 Working Hour

51.8 percent of 10 years and above individuals who are in employment are found to be working for 40 hours and more in the last seven days (Table 30). 23.8 percent works between 20 and 39 hours, 23.1 percent works between 1 to 19 hours while 1.2 percent works for 0 hours.

Percentage of males who worked more than 40 hours in the last seven days is 63.4 and is higher than their female counter part (41.9 percent) while 29.7 percent female worked 29 to 30 hours in the last seven days which is higher than their male counterpart with 16.9 percent. Percentage of female who worked 1-19 hours in the last seven days is 27.1 also higher than their male counterparts which stand at 18.5 percent. On the other hand 63.4 percent urban 10 years and above worked more than 40 hours compared to 50.0 percent. Higher percentages of rural people were found in 20-39 hours and 1-19 hours working group than that of urban counter parts.

Table 30: Percentage distribution of employed individuals aged 10 years and above by number of hoursworked (during last 7 days)

	Working Hours				
	0	1--19	20--39	40+	Total
Sex					
Male	1.2	18.5	16.9	63.4	100.0
Female	1.2	27.1	29.7	41.9	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Urban	1.7	17.8	17.2	63.4	100.0
Rural	1.1	24.0	24.9	50.0	100.0
Literacy					
Literate	1.2	26.6	22.5	49.8	100.0
Not literate	1.2	17.5	26.1	55.3	100.0
Age Group					
10 -- 14	0.0	68.3	23.5	8.3	100.0
15 -- 19	0.6	45.7	28.4	25.4	100.0
20 -- 24	1.7	19.3	25.7	53.3	100.0
25 --29	3.2	16.5	23.0	57.3	100.0
30 -- 34	0.9	11.5	20.6	67.1	100.0
35 -- 39	1.1	12.0	21.0	65.9	100.0
40 -- 44	0.5	9.3	19.4	70.8	100.0
45 -- 49	2.1	13.2	23.4	61.3	100.0
50 -- 54	0.9	12.5	26.4	60.2	100.0
55 -- 59	1.0	12.2	23.0	63.8	100.0
60+	0.8	23.7	26.8	48.8	100.0
Consumption quintiles					
Lowest (First)	1.3	26.3	21.8	50.6	100.0
Second	0.5	22.5	26.2	50.7	100.0
Middle	1.1	23.9	25.1	49.8	100.0
Fourth	1.2	22.7	24.4	51.7	100.0
Highest (Fifth)	1.9	20.0	21.1	57.0	100.0
Nepal	**1.2**	**23.1**	**23.8**	**51.8**	**100.0**

56.1 percent of 15 years and above individuals who are in employment are found to be working for 40 hours and more in the last seven days (Table 31). 23.9 percent works between 20 and 39 hours, 18.8 percent works between 1 to 19 hours while 1.3 percent works for 0 hours. Percentage of males who worked more than 40 hours in the last seven days is 68.1 and is higher than their female counter part (45.4) while 30.3 percent female worked 29 to 30 hours in the last seven days which is higher than their male counterpart with 16.6 percent. Percentage of female who worked 1-19 hours in the last seven days is 23.0 also is higher than their male counterparts which stand at 14.0 percent. On the other hand 65.2 percent persons of urban 15 years and above worked more than 40 hours compared to 54.5 percent in rural area. Higher percentages of rural people were found in 20-39 hours and

1-19 hours working group than their urban counter parts which stands 16.9 percent and 16.1 percent respectively.

Table 31: Percentage distribution of employed individuals aged 15 years and above by number of hours worked (during last 7 days)

	Working Hours				
	0	1--19	20--39	40+	Total
Sex					
Male	1.3	14.0	16.6	68.1	100.0
Female	1.3	23.0	30.3	45.4	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Urban	1.8	16.1	16.9	65.2	100.0
Rural	1.3	19.2	25.0	54.5	100.0
Literacy					
Literate	1.4	20.1	22.4	56.2	100.0
Not literate	1.3	16.8	26.0	55.9	100.0
Age Group					
15 -- 19	0.6	45.7	28.4	25.4	100.0
20 -- 24	1.7	19.3	25.7	53.3	100.0
25 --29	3.2	16.5	23.0	57.3	100.0
30 -- 34	0.9	11.5	20.6	67.1	100.0
35 -- 39	1.1	12.0	21.0	65.9	100.0
40 -- 44	0.5	9.3	19.4	70.8	100.0
45 -- 49	2.1	13.2	23.4	61.3	100.0
50 -- 54	0.9	12.5	26.4	60.2	100.0
55 -- 59	1.0	12.2	23.0	63.8	100.0
60+	0.8	23.7	26.8	48.8	100.0
Consumption quintiles					
Lowest (First)	1.6	20.0	21.6	56.9	100.0
Second	0.6	16.7	26.6	56.1	100.0
Middle	1.3	18.8	25.5	54.5	100.0
Fourth	1.3	19.9	24.2	54.7	100.0
Highest (Fifth)	2.0	18.5	21.1	58.4	100.0
Nepal	**1.3**	**18.8**	**23.9**	**56.1**	**100.0**

Table 32 shows the average hours of work actually worked in the survey reference week by a person currently employed aged 15 years and above. In total, it is found that, female (55.5 hours) works for 10 hours more than males (45.5 hours) per week and females spend nearly 6 times more hours than males in non-economic activities, i.e. household work.

At the national level, average hours per week spent on the economic work was 36.4 hours, and 41.2 hours and 32.1 hours for male and female respectively. Average hours of male were lower in rural areas (44.7 hours) than in urban areas (49.4 hours). But females living in rural areas (55.7 hours) worked more hours than those in urban areas (53.7 hours).

Table 32: Average hours spent per week by the employed person aged 15 years and above

Type of work	Nepal			Urban Area			Rural Area		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Economic work	41.2	32.1	36.4	45.5	31.1	38.7	40.3	32.3	36
Non-economic work	4.3	23.3	14.4	3.9	22.6	12.8	4.3	23.4	14.7
Both types of work	45.5	55.5	50.8	49.4	53.7	51.5	44.7	55.7	50.7

6.4   Sector and Occupation of Employment

When it comes to the working by sectors, it is found that 52.1 (waged and self-employed) percent of 10 years and above individuals who are in employment are engaged in agriculture sector and 48.2percent alone engaged in self-employed agriculture (Table 33). This is followed by 20.8 percent working waged non agriculture sector and 15.6 percent in waged self-employment. The rest (11 percent) works in the extended economy.

Highest proportion of female 59.9 percent works in the self-employed agriculture sector compared to 37.5 percent male while 32 percent male works in waged non-agriculture sector compared to 8.5 percent females.

Highest proportion of rural individuals 54.0 percent also work in the self-employed agriculture sector compared to 17.1 percent in urban area while 45 percent in urban area works in the waged non-agriculture sector compared to 16.3 percent in the rural area.

Figure 21: percentage distribution of hours spent by employed persons aged 10 years and above by activity

42
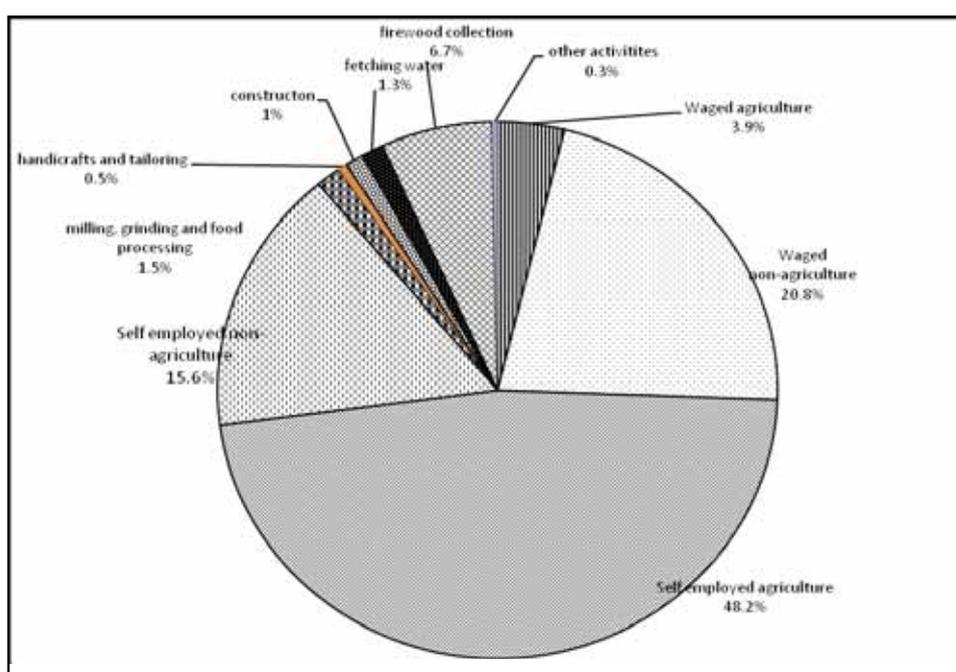
Table 33: percentage distribution of hours spent by employed persons 10 years and above by activity

	Waged		Self employed		Extended economic activities						Total
	Agriculture	non-agriculture	Agriculture	non-agriculture	Milling and food processing	handicrafts and tailoring	Minor construction	Fetching water	Firewood collection	Other activities	
Sex											
Male	4.0	32.0	37.5	20.3	0.5	0.1	1.6	0.6	3.1	0.2	100.0
Female	3.6	8.5	59.9	10.5	2.6	1.0	0.4	2.2	10.8	0.4	100.0
Urban/Rural											
Urban	1.2	45.0	17.1	32.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	2.0	0.1	100.0
Rural	4.3	16.3	54.0	12.5	1.7	0.5	1.1	1.5	7.6	0.4	100.0
Literacy											
Literate	2.8	27.3	40.3	19.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.5	5.2	0.3	100.0
Not literate	5.5	10.5	60.8	9.0	2.0	0.3	1.2	1.2	9.1	0.3	100.0
Labour age group											
10--14	4.8	8.3	56.2	5.6	2.1	0.2	0.6	6.0	15.8	0.4	100.0
15--24	3.0	23.2	46.9	11.2	1.6	1.0	1.1	2.2	9.3	0.5	100.0
25--44	4.4	26.0	39.8	20.0	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.9	5.7	0.2	100.0
45+	3.3	13.5	60.2	13.3	1.6	0.3	1.1	0.8	5.5	0.4	100.0
Consumption quintiles											
Lowest (First)	10.7	14.1	53.1	7.6	1.7	0.3	1.2	1.6	9.5	0.2	100.0
Second	3.4	16.7	54.7	10.1	1.8	1.0	2.0	1.9	7.9	0.6	100.0
Middle	2.8	17.3	55.1	11.5	1.8	0.4	0.8	1.5	8.4	0.3	100.0
Fourth	1.9	19.3	50.7	17.0	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.3	6.1	0.4	100.0
Highest (Fifth)	1.0	36.5	27.1	31.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.1	100.0
Nepal	**3.9**	**20.8**	**48.2**	**15.6**	**1.5**	**0.5**	**1.0**	**1.3**	**6.7**	**0.3**	**100.0**

Table 34: Employment status of currently employed persons aged 10 years and above by industry

Sector	Description	Urban Area			Rural Area			Nepal		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17.3	42.6	29.1	62.0	83.3	73.7	54.9	78.5	67.6
B	Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
C	Manufacturing	13.4	9.6	11.6	6.1	2.1	3.9	7.2	3.0	4.9
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9
F	Construction	9.0	1.6	5.6	8.9	0.9	4.5	8.9	0.9	4.6
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15.6	12.3	14.0	7.9	3.3	5.4	9.2	4.3	6.6
H	Transportation and storage	8.1	0.4	4.5	3.3	0.3	1.6	4.0	0.3	2.0
I	Accommodation and food service activities	7.3	6.4	6.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	2.3	1.5	1.8
J	Information and communication	2.1	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2
K	Financial and insurance activities	3.1	2.0	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6
L	Real estate activities	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.0	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3
N	Administrative and support service activities	3.8	1.6	2.8	0.8	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.7
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2.2	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.4
P	Education	7.4	5.4	6.5	3.9	1.5	2.6	4.5	1.9	3.1
Q	Human health and social work activities	2.6	3.3	2.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.8
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
S	Other service activities	1.6	1.9	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6
T	Activities of households as employers	1.6	8.6	4.8	1.8	5.8	4.0	1.8	6.1	4.1
U	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
	All Sectors	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 35: Employment status of currently employed persons aged 15years and above by industry

Sector	Description	Urban Area			Rural Area			Nepal		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16.3	42.0	28.2	60.4	83.6	73.0	53.1	78.3	66.5
B	Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
C	Manufacturing	13.7	9.8	11.9	6.4	2.1	4.1	7.6	3.1	5.2
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
F	Construction	9.3	1.7	5.8	9.6	1.0	4.9	9.6	1.0	5.0
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15.7	12.5	14.2	8.3	3.3	5.6	9.5	4.5	6.8
H	Transportation and storage	8.2	0.4	4.6	3.4	0.4	1.8	4.2	0.4	2.2
I	Accommodation and food service activities	7.3	6.2	6.8	1.3	0.7	1.0	2.3	1.4	1.8
J	Information and communication	2.2	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2
K	Financial and insurance activities	3.2	2.1	2.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6
L	Real estate activities	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.0	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4
N	Administrative and support service activities	4.0	1.7	2.9	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.8
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2.2	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.5
P	Education	7.6	5.7	6.7	4.3	1.7	2.9	4.8	2.2	3.4
Q	Human health and social work activities	2.7	3.4	3.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.8
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
S	Other service activities	1.6	2.0	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.6
T	Activities of households as employers	1.0	8.3	4.4	1.5	5.5	3.7	1.4	5.8	3.8
U	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
	All Sectors	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0

60.2 percen individual of aged 15 years and above are found as agricultural, forestry and fishery workers followed by 13.6 percent in elementary occupation (Table 36). Only 3.6 percent are in professionals and 3.0 percent as managers.72 percent females are agricultural, forestry and fishery workers compared 25.4percent urban individual.

72 percent females are agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.66.1 percent rural individual agricultural, forestry and fishery workers compared to 46.9 percent males. 66.1 percent rural individual agricultural, forestry and fishery workers compared 25.4percent urban individual.

Table 36: Percentage distribution of employed individuals aged 15 and above years by occupation

	Armed forces	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Agricultural, forestry fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations	All occupations
Sex											
Male	0.2	4.5	5.2	1.9	1.2	8.8	46.9	14.7	3.3	13.4	100.0
Female	0.1	1.8	2.2	0.9	1.0	4.4	72.0	3.9	0.2	13.7	100.0
Urban/Rural											
Urban	0.4	10.7	8.0	5.4	4.1	14.0	25.4	14.1	3.6	14.4	100.0
Rural	0.1	1.7	2.9	0.7	0.6	5.2	66.1	8.1	1.3	13.4	100.0
Literacy											
Literate	0.2	4.4	6.0	2.2	1.8	8.9	52.0	10.2	2.4	12.0	100.0
Not literate	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.9	72.4	7.1	0.5	15.9	100.0
Labour age group											
15–24	0.1	1.4	2.5	1.1	1.9	5.4	60.1	7.1	0.7	19.6	100.0
25–44	0.2	4.7	5.2	1.7	1.2	8.3	52.3	10.6	3.1	12.65	100.0
45+	0.0	2.0	2.3	1.0	0.3	4.8	70.8	8.1	0.4	10.3	100.0
Consumption quintiles											
Lowest (First)	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	3.2	64.6	9.3	0.5	21.5	100.0
Second	0.0	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.0	3.4	64.9	10.2	1.1	16.6	100.0
Middle	0.0	0.7	2.2	0.4	0.3	4.8	68.7	9.0	1.3	12.8	100.0
Fourth	0.2	2.1	4.7	1.1	0.9	7.1	63.7	8.2	1.8	10.3	100.0
Highest (Fifth)	0.3	10.6	9.0	4.6	4.2	13.8	38.3	8.1	3.4	7.6	100.0
Nepal	**0.1**	**3.0**	**3.6**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**6.5**	**60.2**	**9.0**	**1.6**	**13.6**	**100.0**

6.5 Labour Underutilisation

The AHS 2012/13 estimates the labour underutilization rate of currently economically active persons, and defined as the sum of unemployment rate, time related underemployment rate, skill mismatched and inadequate earnings as shown in table 37 and table 38.

The survey found that 12.7 percent of the total labour force is found to be in time related under employment among 10 years and older, while 4.4 percent had skill mismatch and 6.4 percent had inadequate earnings (Table 37).

By age group, labour underutilization rate is the highest in 15-24 yearsand the lowest in 10-14 years. For the age group 10-14, skill mismatched (7.1 percent) is found the largest. It means, the most of the employed children of this age group are engaged in the elementary, unskilled or informal job.

Besides 10-14 years group and for urban areas, time related underemployment is the biggest component of the labour underutilization rate.

Table 37: Percentage distribution of labour underutilization (10 years and above)

	Labour Underutilization Rate (in percent)					Employed Others	Total
	Unemployment Rate	Time Related Under employment	Skill Missmatched	Inadequate Earnings	Labour Underutilization Rate	Employed Others	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(1)+(2)+(3)+(4)	(6)	(7)
Sex							
Male	3.0	13.3	5.1	10.2	31.6	68.4	100.0
Female	3.2	12.1	3.9	3.2	22.4	77.6	100.0
Urban/Rural							
Urban	8.0	9.3	5.9	16.9	40.1	59.9	100.0
Rural	2.3	13.2	4.2	4.6	24.4	75.6	100.0
Literacy							
Literate	3.7	12.2	7.1	8.6	31.5	68.5	100.0
Not literate	2.2	13.5	0.0	2.7	18.4	81.6	100.0
Age Group							
10 -- 14	1.2	4.8	7.1	1.2	14.2	85.8	100.0
15 -- 24	5.9	13.8	10.4	5.7	35.8	64.2	100.0
25 -- 44	3.3	13.4	3.1	9.7	29.5	70.5	100.0
45 +	1.3	13.1	0.7	4.2	19.3	80.7	100.0
Consumption quintiles							
Lowest (First)	2.2	14.0	3.7	4.4	24.2	75.8	100.0
Second	1.7	12.9	4.2	5.0	23.9	76.1	100.0
Middle	2.4	14.8	4.7	3.7	25.6	74.4	100.0
Fourth	3.2	11.3	4.6	6.4	25.4	74.6	100.0
Highest (Fifth)	6.2	10.2	5.0	13.0	34.5	65.5	100.0
Nepal	**3.1**	**12.7**	**4.4**	**6.4**	**26.6**	**73.4**	**100.0**

For the AHS 2012/13, 27.8 percent of the currently economically active population aged 15 years and above was classified as underutilised (Table 38). The labour underutilization rates of males, literate persons and in urban areas are higher than that of females, illiterate persons and in rural areas respectively. The labour underutilization rate was the highest for the age-group 15-24 years (35.8 percent) and by consumption quintiles; the richest group (33.8 percent) has the highest underutilization rate.

Time related unemployment was the predominant reason of higher labour underutilization rate for all in general, and in particular for rural areas. Besides this, higher rate of inadequate earnings was the main reason behind the larger labour underutilization of males. For urban areas, higher labour underutilization rate was generated due to unemployment and inadequate earnings along with the time related underemployment whereas, the literate persons were underutilised because of the skill mismatch also.

Table 38: Percentage distribution of labour underutilization(15 years and above)

	Labour Underutilization Rate (in percent)					Employed Others	Total
	Unemployment Rate	Time Related Underemployment	Skill Missmatched	Inadequate Earnings	Labour Underutilization Rate	Employed Others	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(1)+(2)+(3)+(4)	(6)	(7)
Sex							
Male	3.2	13.9	4.9	11.0	32.9	67.1	100.0
Female	3.4	13.0	3.6	3.3	23.4	76.6	100.0
Urban/Rural							
Urban	8.0	9.5	5.9	17.1	40.5	59.5	100.0
Rural	2.5	14.1	3.9	5.1	25.6	74.5	100.0
Literacy							
Literate	4.1	13.5	7.0	9.7	34.3	65.7	100.0
Not literate	2.1	13.3	0.0	2.7	18.1	81.9	100.0
Age Group							
15 -- 24	5.9	13.8	10.4	5.7	35.8	64.2	100.0
25 -- 44	3.3	13.4	3.1	9.7	29.5	70.5	100.0
45 +	1.3	13.1	0.7	4.2	19.3	80.7	100.0
Consumption quintiles							
Lowest (First)	2.2	14.5	3.5	5.1	25.3	74.7	100.0
Second	1.9	14.2	3.8	5.5	25.4	74.7	100.0
Middle	2.7	16.0	4.0	4.1	26.7	73.3	100.0
Fourth	3.3	12.0	4.4	6.8	26.5	73.6	100.0
Highest (Fifth)	6.4	10.5	5.2	13.1	35.2	64.9	100.0
Nepal	**3.3**	**13.4**	**4.2**	**6.9**	**27.8**	**72.2**	**100.0**

6.6   Children at work

24.8 percent children between the age 5 and 14 years old are in employment in Nepal, and 21.6 percent of which are in school as well (Table 39). Percentages of girls who are in school and in employment are higher than boys of the same group and stands at 26.4 percent of girls against 17.2 percent of boys.

Table 39: Percentage distribution of child workers by working hours worked (during last 7 days)

	Working Hours			
	1--19	20--39	40+	Total
Sex				
Male	74.6	20.3	5.1	100.0
Female	68.6	22.8	8.6	100.0
Urban/Rural				
Urban	63.5	23.8	12.7	100.0
Rural	71.5	21.7	6.9	100.0
Literacy				
Literate	73.0	21.2	5.8	100.0
Not literate	56.7	26.3	17.0	100.0
Age Group				
5 --9	85.9	12.8	1.3	100.0
10 -- 14	68.3	23.4	8.3	100.0
Nepal	**71.0**	**21.8**	**7.2**	**100.0**

Table 40: Percentage distribution of children by activity status (during last 7 days)

	Working Hours				
	Not in school	In school	Not in school and employed	In school and employed	Total
Sex					
Male	4.4	76.4	2.1	17.2	100.0
Female	4.1	65.1	4.3	26.4	100.0
Urban/Rural					
Urban	1.7	88.2	2.2	7.8	100.0
Rural	4.7	68.2	3.3	23.8	100.0
Literacy					
Literate	1.1	70.9	1.6	26.4	100.0
Not literate	15.3	71.1	8.8	4.8	100.0
Age Group					
5 --9	6.8	84.8	0.8	7.5	100.0
10 -- 14	2.0	59.1	5.2	33.7	100.0
Nepal	**4.3**	**71.0**	**3.2**	**21.6**	**100.0**

6.7 Reasons for inactive

In Nepal, 14.4 percent males and 22.5 percent females aged 15 years and above were found currently economically inactive. The reasons behind their inactiveness as reported during the survey are presented below in table 41 and table 42.

At national level, "attending school/college" (36.8 percent) was the main reason of not doing economic work during the survey reference week. Among the economically inactive persons aged 15-29 years, 68.2 percent (90.2 percent males and 55.8 percent females) were attending school/college (Table 42). "oldage, illness, disability" (33.2 percent)was the next main reason of being currently economically inactive. It is a natural cause mainly for aged 60 years and above as seen in the table 42. But this was the first primary reason of inactiveness for rural females (31.3 percent).

Females in Nepal wherever they live, household duties had been one of the predominant causes of being without economic work.

Table 41: Percentage distribution of currently inactive population aged 15 and above by area, sex and reason given for inactivity

Reasons for inactive	Urban Area			Rural Area			Nepal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Attending school/college	64.4	34.4	44.4	50.2	30.0	36.8	54.9	31.5	39.4
Household duties	1.8	34.1	23. 3	2.6	28.0	19.4	2.3	30.1	20.7
Oldage, illness, disability	17.4	16.2	16.6	37.0	31.3	33.2	30.6	26.3	27.7
Receiving house rent, pension etc	10.9	8.4	9.3	4.7	3.3	3.7	6.7	5.0	5.6
Other causes	5.5	6.9	6.4	5.5	7.4	6.8	5.5	7.2	6.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Tabel 42: Percentage distribution of currently inactive population aged 15 and above by sex, age group and reason for inactivity

Reasons for inactive	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total
	Both Sexes				
Attending school/college	68.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	39.4
Household duties	17.6	61.9	33.0	6.8	20.7
Oldage, illness, disability	5.2	15.7	45.0	79.0	27.7
Receiving house rent, pension etc	2.0	11.9	11.2	9.3	5.6
Other causes	7.1	9.0	9.5	3.5	6.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Male				
Attending school/college	90.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	54.9
Household duties	1.3	22.3	7.7	1.3	2.3
Oldage, illness, disability	3.1	39.6	53.7	80.5	30.6
Receiving house rent, pension etc	1.4	26.7	15.1	13.9	6.7
Other causes	3.9	11.5	23.5	3.8	5.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Female				
Attending school/college	55.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	31.5
Household duties	26.7	65.8	41.6	10.8	30.1
Oldage, illness, disability	6.3	13.4	42.0	78.0	26.3
Receiving house rent, pension etc	2.3	10.4	9.9	6.1	5.0
Other causes	8.9	8.8	4.7	3.3	7.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

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Appendix 1

Sample Design

Introduction

Generally, the size of the sample is selected on the basis of the tolerance levels of accuracy and financial constraints. As a nationally representative and multi-topic household survey, Annual Household Survey (AHS) is primarily focused on studying two basic indicators, viz. household consumption aggregate and current labour force. Therefore, these study areas are given particular attention during the every steps of thesample design process.

This note summarizes the sampling procedures employed to carry out AHS-I. It describes the processof determining samplesize. It also definesthe allocation of PSUs, and illustrates the steps involved in selecting the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), and demonstrates the method of calculating sampling weights to be used in analysis of the survey data.

Sample size

For the AHS 2012/13, the sample size is determined by an equation as given below:

$$x = \frac{z^2(r)(1-r)fk}{pne^2}$$

Where,

'z' = is the z - statistic;

'r' = represents a previous estimate of the key indicator (unemployment rate) to be measured by the survey;

'f ' = indicates the 'design-effect';

'k' = denotes an adjustment factor for non-response;

'p' = stands for the proportion of the total population accounted for by the target population upon which the estimate of r has been previously obtained, i.e., employed population;

'n' = denotes the number of individuals per household; and

'e' = symbolizes tolerance level to error in measuring r.

Assuming unemployment rate of the previous labour force survey as the key indicator, above mentioned equation offered the sample size of about 2500 households which is essential for the sex-wise estimates for two domains at 95 % level of confidence. Then, to achieve the higher level of confidence by increasing the accuracy of the estimates, particularly for those indicators having long list of sub-items like educational attainment, industry or occupation, 500 more households is added there. Thus, 3000 household is considered statistically sufficient to measure consumption and labour force estimates at urban/rural level.

Master sample frame

When the sampling plans were being discussed at CBS, the report of Population and Housing Census 2011 was published. The brand new sample frame from the Census 2011 is being used for the first time for sampling of AHS. In this frame data were available for only 35,214 rural wards and 806 urban wards.

The samples were not selected directly from the frame of population census data. At the first stage, a master sample frame was created by taking 8,400 rural wards by taking 112 wards from each district. This was done to ensure geographical representativeness. The sampling selection was done by Probability Proportional to size (PPS) sampling where the square root of number of households in the ward was taken as the measure of size was. In case of the urban master sample frame, all 806 wards were included.

Sample allocation

The design is based on multi stages stratified sampling technique with equal PSUs or households distributed between urban and rural areas considering the heterogeneous labour force activities to provide a detailed picture of employment situation in the urban areas. So the prescribed 200 PSUs are divided equally in two parts, i.e., 100 PSUs each for urban and rural.

Sample selection

100 wards from urban master sample frame and 100 from rural master sample frame were selected using PPS method. At this stage, to ensure representativeness, the frames were sorted according to district and VDC/ Municipality codes from East to West. In case of larger wards which contain more than 300 households, one Enumeration Area (EA) was selected from each of the wards by using PPS Sampling. For this, cartography maps were used to divide the ward into EAs.

At last, after the listing of all the households in the PSU (a ward or an EA), systematic sampling method was used for selecting 15 households.

Distribution of Selected PSU by Districts

The following table shows the distribution of selected PSUs by district.

		Selected PSU					Selected PSU		
S.N.	District	Urban	Rural	Total	S.N.	District	Urban	Rural	Total
1	Taplejung	0	0	0	39	Syangja	2	1	3
2	Panchthar	0	1	1	40	Kaski	7	1	8
3	Ilam	1	2	3	41	Manang	0	0	0
4	Jhapa	4	3	7	42	Mustang	0	0	0
5	Morang	4	4	8	43	Myagdi	0	1	1
6	Sunsari	5	2	7	44	Parbat	0	1	1
7	Dhankuta	1	1	2	45	Baglung	1	1	2
8	Terhathum	0	1	1	46	Gulmi	0	1	1
9	Sankhuwasabha	1	0	1	47	Palpa	1	2	3

S.N.	District	Selected PSU			S.N.	District	Selected PSU		
		Urban	Rural	Total			Urban	Rural	Total
10	Bhojpur	0	1	1	48	Nawalparasi	1	2	3
11	Solukhumbu	0	1	1	49	Rupandehi	4	3	7
12	Okhaldhunga	0	0	0	50	Kapilbastu	1	2	3
13	Khotang	0	1	1	51	Arghakhanchi	0	1	1
14	Udayapur	2	2	4	52	Pyuthan	0	1	1
15	Saptari	1	2	3	53	Rolpa	0	1	1
16	Siraha	2	3	5	54	Rukum	0	1	1
17	Dhanusa	2	2	4	55	Salyan	0	1	1
18	Mahottari	1	3	4	56	Dang	3	2	5
19	Sarlahi	1	3	4	57	Banke	2	2	4
20	Sindhuli	2	1	3	58	Bardiya	1	2	3
21	Ramechhap	0	1	1	59	Surkhet	2	1	3
22	Dolakha	1	1	2	60	Dailekh	1	1	2
23	Sindhupalchok	0	1	1	61	Jajarkot	0	1	1
24	Kavrepalanchok	2	2	4	62	Dolpa	0	0	0
25	Lalitpur	5	1	6	63	Jumla	0	1	1
26	Bhaktapur	4	1	5	64	Kalikot	0	0	0
27	Kathmandu	13	3	16	65	Mugu	0	0	0
28	Nuwakot	1	1	2	66	Humla	0	0	0
29	Rasuwa	0	1	1	67	Bajura	0	1	1
30	Dhading	0	1	1	68	Bajhang	0	1	1
31	Makwanpur	2	2	4	69	Achham	0	1	1
32	Rautahat	1	2	3	70	Doti	1	1	2
33	Bara	1	3	4	71	Kailali	3	2	5
34	Parsa	2	1	3	72	Kanchanpur	2	2	4
35	Chitawan	5	2	7	73	Dadeldhura	1	0	1
36	Gorkha	1	1	2	74	Baitadi	1	1	2
37	Lamjung	0	1	1	75	Darchula	0	1	1
38	Tanahu	1	2	3		Total	100	100	200

Calculation of sampling weight

The sampling weights for urban and rural domain is calculated separately as illustrated in the following table where,

$HH_i = number\ of\ Households\ in\ the\ i^{th}\ PSU$

$HH_{ij} = number\ of\ Households\ in\ the\ j^{th}\ EA\ of\ i^{th}\ PSU$

Description	Urban Domain	Rural Domain
Probability of a PSUi is selected in Master Sample frame (P_1)	1	$\dfrac{8400 \times \sqrt{HH_i}}{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{35215} \sqrt{HH_i}}$
A PSUi is selected in the sample (P_2)	$\dfrac{100 \times \sqrt{HH_i}}{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{806} \sqrt{HH_i}}$	$\dfrac{100 \times \sqrt{HH_i}}{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{8400} \sqrt{HH_i}}$
An EAj is selected from the selected PSUi (P_3)	$\dfrac{HH_{ij}}{HH_i}$	$\dfrac{HH_{ij}}{HH_i}$
A Household is selected (P_4)	$\dfrac{15}{HH_{ij}}$	$\dfrac{15}{HH_{ij}}$
Weight of a HH in any domain=	$\dfrac{1}{P_1 \times P_2 \times P_3 \times P_4}$	$\dfrac{1}{P_1 \times P_2 \times P_3 \times P_4}$
Weight of a selected HH in the domain	$\dfrac{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{806} \sqrt{HH_i} \times \sqrt{HH_i}}{1500}$	$\dfrac{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{8400} \sqrt{HH_i} \times \sum\limits_{i=1}^{35215} \sqrt{HH_i}}{8400 \times 15 \times 100}$
Actual Values	$\dfrac{25155.36 \times \sqrt{HH_i}}{1500}$	$\dfrac{102020.51 \times 366917.464}{8400 \times 15 \times 100}$ $= 2970.88$

In rural domain, data collection was conducted only at 99 PSUs so that actual value of the weight of this domain equals 3000.89 after adjustment.

Appendix2

Central Bureau of Statistics
Annual Household Survey
2012-13

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

HOUSEHOLD ID	
PSU NUMBER	HH

Household head's gender

Name of the household head _____

Telephone _____

District _____

VDC/ Muncipality _____

Ward/ Sub Ward _____

Tole _____

Ususal resident number   Team No.

Number of people 5 years of age or older

Dear Respondents,

Central Bureau of Statistics is conducting the first round Annual household survey from this year. This is year round survey. In this survey household consumption and current economic activity of the family member will be collected from selected household and the living status of Nepalese people will be assessed on the basis of the information so obtained.

Your household is one of the 3000 sampled households selected for the survey. The information you provided are confindential by statistics Act 2015 and they are only published collectively in which no personal records are visible.

would like to request you all to make the survey successful by providing correct and factual information to the enumerators who are coming to your household

Thanks

Uttam Narayan Malla
Director Gereral, CBS

Starting date   YY   MM   DD

Enumerator Name _____   Code

Data entrydate   YY   MM   DD

Name of supervisor _____   Code

I herby certify that the data gathered in this questionnaire were obtained/reviewed by mepersonally and in accordance with instructions

_____   _____
Enumerators Signature   Date of completion

_____   _____
Supervisors signature   Date of completion

1 INDIVIDUAL INFORMATION

IDENTIFICATION CODE	A Tick ( ) only the household member	(1.01) Before asking Q.No.1.02-1.05 make a complete list of all household members. First list the name of the household head then household head's spouse, children, grandchildren, parents, etc., in sequence. First list the names of household members residing in the house and only then list household members not-present	(1.02) (Name) .... Gender		(1.03) How old is (Name)..? Age in Completed years	(1.04) During the past 12 months how many months did {Name}.. live here Write 12 if always present write 0 if less than 1 month	(1.05) According to the definition of the household adopted by the survey is ..{Name}... A member of the household ? Yes 1 No 2 ▲ Next person
			Male	1			
			Female	2			
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11							
12							

58

Section 1 INDIVIDUAL INFORMATION

All persons 5 years and older

IDENTIFICATION CODE	(1.06) What is the relationship of ..{Name}……. To the head of the household?	(1.07) (Name) can you read a letter?	(1.08) (Name) can you write a letter?	(1.09) (Name) did you or do you attend school? (Interviewer: Ask each person about their education background and code accordingly)	(1.10) What was the highest class …[Name] ……compl eted? SEE EDUCATION CODES IN TABLE "2"	(1.11) Whate type of school /Collage did/is [Name]..attend/attending ?
	Head 01	Can 1	Can 1	Never attended school 1 ▲ Next person		Community /Gov ernment School 1
	Husband/w ife 02	Can not 2 ▲ (1.09)	Can not 2	Attended school /college in the past 2		Institutional /Priv ate School 2
	Son/daughter 03			Currently attending school /College 3		Technical /Vocational 3
	Grandchild 04					Gurukul /Madrasa / Gumba 4
	Father/mother 05					Community /Public campus 5
	Brother/sister 06					Priv ate campus 6
	Nephew /niece 07					Other 7
	Son/daughter in-law 08				Educational code	
	Brother/sister in-law 09					
	Father/mother in-law 10					
	Domestic helpers/relativ es of helpers 11					
	Others 12					
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						
10						
11						
12						

59

Section 2 Housing & Housing expenses

2A.- Respondent ID

(2.01) Is this dwelling unit only occupied by your household?

Yes   1
No   2

(2.02) How many rooms does your household occupy?

a) Bed rooms
b) Living / dining rooms
c) Kitchen
d) Toilet/bathrooms

e) Business room
f) Multipurpose rooms
g) Other

(2.03) Which one of the following is the primary material used for the construction of outside walls?

Cement bonded bricks/stones 1
Mud bonded bricks/stones 2
Wood 3
Bamboo/leaves 4
Unbaked bricks 5
Other 6

(2.04) What is the foundation of your dwelling made of?

Pillar bonded 1
Cement bonded 2
Mud bonded 3
Wood pillar 4
Other 5

(2.05) What is the main material your roof is constructed with?

Straw /thatch 1
Earth/mud 2
Wood/planks 3
Galvanized tin sheet 4
Concrete/cement 5
Tile/slate 6
Other 7

(2.06) Is this dwelling yours ?

Yes   1
No   2 ▲ (2.11)

(2.07) If you wanted to buy a dwelling just like this today how much money would you have to pay ?
(Including value of housing plot)

Rs.

(2.08) If someone wanted to rent this dwelling today ,how much money would they have to pay each month ?

Rs.

(2.09) Do you rent out part of this dwelling unit ?

Yes   1
No   2 ▲ (2.14)

(2.10) If you do rent it out, how much do you receive as rent last month ?

Rs.

(2.11) What is your present occupancy status ?

Renter 1 ▲ (2.13)
Provided free of charge by 2
relatives,landlord or employer
Squatter 3
Other 4

▲ (2.14)

60

Section 2 Housing

(2.12) If someone wanted to rent this dwelling(only the unit occupied by the household) today, how much rent would they have to pay each month ?

▲ _____ (2.14)

Rs. ☐

(2.13) What did you pay in rent last month (cash+in-kind)

Rs. ☐

(2.14) What is the main source of drinking water for this household?

Taps/Piped water supply	1
Covered well	2 ▶ (2.16)
Hand pump/tube well	3 ▶ (2.16)
Open well	4 ▶ (2.16)
Streamwater	5 ▶ (2.16)
River	6 ▶ (2.16)
Other source	7 ▶ (2.16)

☐

(2.15) Do you have piped water into your home ?

yes 1
No 2

(2.16) If you did use drinking water in the last 12 months how much did you pay?
(Excluded water used for irrigation)
Write zero if not paid any cost

Rs. ☐

(2.17) What kind of provisions for sanitary systems does your household have for liquid waste?

Underground drains	1	Soak pit	3
Open drains	2	No	4

☐

(2.18) How does your household dispose of its garbage?

Public Collected	1
Private/community collector	2
Piled somewhere	3 ▶ (2.20)
Burned/buried	4 ▶ (2.20)
Dumped and used for fertilizer	5 ▶ (2.20)
Other	6

☐

(2.19) How much did you pay for garbage disposal over the last 12 months ?
(Write zero if not paid)

Rupees ☐

(2.20) What type of toilet is used by your household ?

Toilet with flush (connected to community sewer)	1
Toilet with flush (connected to septic tank)	2
Toilet with no flush	3
Communal toilet	4
No toilet	5

☐

(2.21) What is the main source of power for lighting for your dwelling ?

Electricity	1	
Solar	2 ▶ (2.23)	Kerosene 4 ▶ (2.23)
Biogas	3 ▶ (2.23)	Other 5 ▶ (2.23)

☐

(2.22) How much did you spend on electricity over the past 12 months ?
Write zero if not paid any cost

Rs. ☐

(2.23) Which of the following facilities are being used by your dwelling unit?

Yes 1   a) Telephone   c) Cable T.V.
No 2   b) Mobile phone   d) Email/internet

☐☐

(2.24) What kind of fuel is most often used by your household for cooking?

Firewood	1	Gas Cylinder	4
Dung	2	Kerosene	5
Leaves/rubbish/straw/thatch	3	Biogas	6
		Other	7

☐

(2.25) What percentage of the annual household income was spent on the following costs in the past 12 months?
a. Drinking water costs as % ...... b. Waste disposal costs as % ...... C. Electricity costs as %....

Section 3   Food expenses and home production

3   Respondent ID Code [   ]

a. Code	b. Which of the items listed below did this household consume in the past 7 days? Please, List the appropriate code.		What is the value of this quantity of ..[Food]..consumed during the past 7 days?		
	Item Description	Used / Not used	c. Home production	d. Food purchases	e. In-kind
1	**Grains and cereals** (Including Maize, Wheat, Rice, Corn)				
2	**Other Grains and cereals** (Millet, Buckwheat, Barley, Sorghum, etc)				
3	**Pulses and lentils** (Black grams, Lentil, Red gram, Horse gram, Beans, Other beans)				
4	**Eggs and dairy product** (Eggs, Milk, Condensed milk, Baby milk/Powder milk, Curd/whey, Cheese, paneer, Ice creem and other milk				
5	**Ghee and Oil** (Ghee, Vegetable Oil, Mustard oil Soya, Sunflower, Corn and other oil)				
6	**Vegetables** (Potatoes Colocassia, Onions, Tomatoes, Pointed gourd, Bitter				
7	**Fruits** (Banana, Mango, Apple, Papaya, Grapes, etc.)				
8	**Dry Fruits and nuts** (Walnut, Almond, Kaju, Kismis and other kinds of packaged dry fruits)				
9	**Meat** (Mutton, Buffalo, Chicken, ,Lamb, Pig, Boar, Duck etc.)				
10	**Fish** (Fresh Fish, Dried Packaged Fish, Crab, Sea food				
11	**Spices and condiments** (Salt, Cumin Seed, Black Pepper, Turmeric, Garlic, Chilli Peppers etc.)				

a. Code	b. Which of the items listed below did this household consume in the past 7 days? Please, List the appropriate code		What is the value of this quantity of ..[Food]..consumed during the past 7 days?		
	Item Description	Used / Not Used	c. Home production	d. Food purchase	e. In-kind
12	**Sweets and Confectionary** (Sugar, Sweets, Candy, Chocolale etc.)				
13	**Tea and coffee** (Green, Dry, Organic Tea, Coffee etc.)				
14	**Non-Alcoholic Beverage** (Fruit juice, Energy drinks, Coca cola etc.)				
15	**Alcoholic Beverage** (Raksi, Gin, Whiskey, Rum, Beer, Jadh etc.)				
16	**Tobacco and Tobacco product** (Cigarettes, Bidis, Tobacco, Jarda, Khaini, Betel Nut etc.)				
17	**Meals eaten outside home**				
18	**Other Food Items** (Biscuits, Noodles, Bread etc.)				
19	**Total**				

21	What percentage of the annual household income is spent on food items?	_____ %
22	What percentage of the total cost of the food items consumed by your household in the past 12 months paid for with help from the Nepal government?	_____ %

Section 4   Non food Expenses and Durables
4.1   Non-food expenditure

a. Code	b. Which of the items or services listed below did this household buy or receive in kind in the past 12 months? — Goods/Services	Yes 1 No 2	(4.01) Were any of the following items purchased or received in-kind over past 12 months? — Rs
010	Clothes & Readymade clothes (Readymade clothes, Cloth, Wool, Thread, Sweater, Tailoring Expenses, Laundry Services		
020	Shoes,Slippers (Repair, Polish Expenses)		
030	**Fuel**		
031	Firewood		
032	Kerosine		
033	L.P. Gas		
034	Other Fuel		
040	Furniture and carpet and their maintainance (Bed, Closet, Table, Chair, Carpet, Rug etc.)		
050	Textiles used in the household (Quit, Mattress, Pillow, Sheets etc. bought and maintance costs)		
060	Household Appliances and their maintainance (Waching Machine, Cooler, Fridge, Vaccum Cleaner, Inverter, Heater, Fan etc.		
070	Kitchenware and Equipment and their maintainance (Stove, Cylinder, Filter, Gagri, Plate, Bowl, Glass, Lighter, Strainer, etc.		
080	Tools and implements used in the kitchen garden and their maintainance (Grass cutting tools, Kuto Kodalo, Khurpi, Doko,		
090	House upkeep and sanitization products and services (Soap, Sponge, Harpic, Phenol, Mosquito Repellent, Broom, Dustbin, Dustpan,		
100	Expenses for domestic help (payment for household helpers, payment for laundry or cleaning services)		
110	**Medical fees and medical implements**		
111	Expenses incured for medicine		
112	Doctor's Fee		
113	Hospital and Nursing home bed and lab fees		
114	Helath related implements		
115	Government help received in medical expenses		
120	**Transportation Costs**		
121	Public Transportation Fare		
122	Private Vehicle Purchase		
123	Cost of fuel and maintainance for private vehicle		
130	Postal expenses or Fax, Telephone (Telephone/ Mobile Services etc.)		

(4.00) Respondent ID

a. Code	b. Which of the items or services listed below did this household buy or receive in kind in the past 12 months? — Goods/Services	Yes 1 No 2	c. Were any of the following items purchased or received in-kind over past 12 months? — Rs
131	Communication related equipments		
132	Comunication costs		
140	**Cultural expenses, entertainment and music related implementsand their maintainance**		
141	Audio Visual, Photography, Movie, Information Presentation and Music Implements		
142	Sports, Exercise and Camping Expenses		
143	Garden, Sapling and Pets expences		
144	Swimming pool, Gym, Dance or Music class and stadium emtrance fee		
145	Cinema, Plays, Cable, DTH, Zoo etc. entrance fee		
146	Marriage, Right of passage ceremony, religious functions etc.		
147	Others Wedding, Birthday etc. gift costs		
150	**Newspaper, Books and Stationary**		
151	Newspaper		
152	Books		
153	Stationary		
160	Holiday Package, Picnic, Tour expenses		
170	**Educational and Professional Services**		
171	School/ Campus enrollment, monthly exam fees		
172	Private Tuition		
173	Government help in educaitonal costs		
180	Personal Grooming expenses (Salon, Beauty parlor, Oil, Shave, Grooming items and implements, toothbrush,		
190	Jewelry and other personal items and their maintainance (jewelry, Suitcase, Umbrella, Bag, Glasses etc.)		
200	Insurance, Tax obligation, Donation and other		
201	Insurance cost		
202	Tax, Donation and other uncatogorized non- food expenses		
210	Total		

4.2   Inventory of Durable Goods

a. Code	b. (Day of Survey) Does this family have the following items? (interviewer: If yes 1 and proceed to question c. if no 2 and proceed to ask about the next item)		c. How many [items] does your household own?	d. How many years ago did you buy or receive [item]? (interviewr: if more than one item write down the most recently acquired item)	e. If you wanted to sell the (item) today, how much money would you receive? (if more than one item include total value of all items)
	Goods	**Yes 1 No 2**	**Total Number**	**Number of years**	**Rs.**
01	Cows, Goats etc. cattle				
02	Furniture				
03	Radio/ Tape/ CD Player				
04	Camera (Still/ Movie)				
05	Bicycle				
06	Motorcycle/ Scooter				
07	Motor Car etc.				
08	Refrigerator				
09	Washing Machine				
10	Microwave Oven				
11	Heater (Gas, Kerosine,)				
12	T.V. Deck				
13	Water Pump				
14	Vaccuum Cleaner				
15	Sewing Machine				
16	Computer/ Printer				
17	Inverter/ Geiser (Gas. Electric)				
18	Air Conditioner/ Air Cooler				
19	Total				

4.3   Goods produced for self consumption

a. Code	b. Which of the items listed below did this household produce and then use in the past 12 months? (Interviewer: If produced and consumed write 1 If not 2)		c. What has been the local market value of the good produced and used in the household in the last 12 months?
	Goods	**Yes 1 No 2**	**Rs.**
01	Dalo, Nanglo, Doko, Namlo, Rope, Stool, etc.		
02	Mandro, Mat, Sukul, Bhakari, Chitro, Broom, etc.		
03	Radi, Pakhi, Homespun Cloth etc.		
04	Firewood/ Dung collection		
05	Furniture and allied Wood items		
06	Sickle, Chulesi, Knife, etc.		
07	Tailoring		
08	Shoe Making/ Repairing		
09	Water Fetching		
10	Minor house repair work		
11	Biogas		
12	Pickle, Gundruk, Masyaura, Titaura, Jam, etc.		
13	Other		
14	Total		

Section 5   Economic Activities

5   Respondent ID ☐

FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 5 YEARS AND OLDER

Now I would like to ask questions about activities done in the last 7 days. Some of these activities(Q.N.5.01) are related to economic work and some to improtant household work

(5.01) During the last 7 days, did [Name] do any of the following WORK activities ?

(Record hours actually spent doing the activity during the last 7 days. If No Write '-'

ID CODE	Wage Employed		Self Employed		Extended Economic Activity						
	Agriculture	Non-Agriculture	Agricultural	Non Agricultural (Industry Trade/ Business)	Milling and food processing	Handicrafts and tailoring	Construction and minor repair work	Fetching water	Collecting firewood/ cow dung	Other work activities	Total hours (A-J)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	T1
01											
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											
08											
09											
10											
11											
12											

A. Working for wage or salary, or payment in kind(e.g. food, clothes) in agriculture sector .

B. Working for wage or salary, or payment in kind(e.g. food, clothes) in non-agriculture sector, such as mining, manufacturing, construction, trade and other business services and in other national/international non-government organizations .

C. Planting, weeding, harvesting, keeping birds/pets aw ay from crops, carrying crops to/from storage, herding, looking after animals, poultry farming, etc.

D. Retail shop, street or market trader, other trading activity, transporting products to market for sale, operating taxi, tempo service, tuition, coaching etc.

E. Milling rice, maize,etc., any other processing of food(except cooking for household use only).

F. Tailoring, dress making, w eaving, making handicrafts, etc.

G.Construction and major repair of houses, farm building, fences, boats, heavy construction works done through volunteer labour(road, bridge, building, etc.)

H. Fetching w ater.

I. Collecting firew ood .

J. Any other home-based economic activities .

5.02 During the last 7 days, did [Name] do any of the following activities WITHOUT pay or PROFIT for your household and for community ?

(Mention each activity starting from Column 'A' moving sequentailly towards the right)

(Record hours actually spent doing the activity during the last 7 days. If NO write '-')

	Cooking/serving food for household	Cleaning utensils/house	Minor household repairs	Shopping for household	Caring old/sick/infir m	Child care	Others volunteer/co mmunity services	Total hours (A to G)	Total of Q.N.5.01 (copy from previous page)	Grand Total (T1+T2)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	T2	T1	T
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										
09										
10										
11										
12										

F. Feeding, taking to school and other child care responsibilities

G. Services rendered voluntarily only (excluding volunteer construction work)

66

Ask only if column T1=0 of Q.N. 5.01, otherwise go to Q.N. 5.06 (▶ 5.06)

IDENTIFICATION CODE	(5.03) Though [Name] did not work in last 7 days, does [Name] have a job or business to which he/she will return to work?	(5.04) Is [Name] receiving any pay (in cash or kind) or other returns from a job or business while not at work?	(5.05) How long has [Name] been away from the job or business ?	(5.06) What was the main type of work[Name] did inv the last 7 days ? (Did not work in last 7 days, but has a job or business to which he/she will return then write about that job. Those working in the agricultural sector have to disclose whether it is subsistential or commerial. Specify the sector Farming, Fruits, Vegetables, Chicken, Animals, Fish or Forestry and whether silled or unskilled worker. The related codes are listed in table 3.)		(5.07) What is the main good or service produced at the place where [Name] works/ worked? (Interviewer: List the persons office, intsitution or industy or bank name or the name of the produced prouct. If the farm or shop or business is not self owned then disclose whether belongs to the govenment or private sector. The related codes are listed in table 4.)	
	Yes 1 / No 2▶5.15	Yes 1▶5.06 / No 2	Less than 2 months..1 / Two months or more.2 ▶ 5.15	Description	NSCO CODE	Goods or service produced	NSIC CODE
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							
11							
12							

67

FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 5 YEARS AND OLDER

For paid employee only

IDENTIFICATION CODE	(5.08) What is/was the status of [Name] involved in this main work ?	(5.09) did (Name) primarily work	(5.10) Does [Name] receive renumeration for this main job/work ?	(5.11) How is/was [Name] paid ?	(5.12) What is the periodicity of the payment at his/her main work ?	(5.13) How much did [Name] earn last week from his/her main work ?		(5.14) How much did [Name] earn last month from his/her main work ?	
	Payed employee 1	Government Servic 1				a	b	a	b
	Operating own business or farm regular paid employee 2	Public Institutions 2	Yes 1	Fixed time 1	Daily 1	Cash Rs.	Kind Rs.	Cash Rs.	Kind Rs.
		Private 3	No 2 .15	Contract 2 ▶ 5.13	Weekly 2	▶ Next member		▶ Next member ▶ Next member	
	Operating own business or farm regular paid employee 3	Other 4			Monthly 3 c5.14				
		Other 5							
	Contributing family 4	Non Governmenta 6			Others 4				
	member without pay								
	Others (specify) 5	Household 7							
		Other 8							
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									
11									
12									

68

FOR ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 5 YEARS AND OLDER

	UNDEREMPLOYMENT (WORKING <40 HOURS/WEEK)				UNEMPLOYMENT (NOT WORKING)			
(5.15) How many hours did [Name] work in the last 7 days ? **Write total hours from column 5.01 T1** · (a) If 40 hrs or more than 40 hrs ▶ next · (b) If more than 0 hr and less than 40 hrs or if 0 hrs and '1' in Q.N.5.05, continue to ask · If 0 hr, ▶ (5.18) **Total hrs**	(5.16) Was [Name] available to do additional work during the last 7 days ? Yes 1 ▶ next member No 2 ▶ 5.18	(5.17) Did [Name] look for additional work during the last 7 days ? Yes 1 ▶ next member No 2	(5.18) Why wasn't or didn't [Name] available or look for additional work in the last 7 days ? No additional work available/lack of busir 01 Scarcity of capital and raw materials 02 Machinery, electrical, other breakdown 03 Off season 04 Industrial dispute(strike, laid off) 05 Other involuntary causes 06 Have sufficient work 07 Household duties 08 Student, unpaid trainee 09 Oldage, illness, disability 10 Vacation, family reason 11 House-rent, pension, remmitance 12 Other voluntary causes 13 ▲ Next member		(5.19) Was [Name] available to work during the last 7 days ? Yes 1 No 2 ▶ (5.21)	(5.20) Did [Name] look for work during the last 7 days ? Yes 1 ▶ next member No 2	(5.21) Why wasn't or didn't [Name] available or look for work in the last 7 days ? Attending school/college 01 Household duties 02 Oldage, illness, disability 03 House-rent, pension, remmit 04 Thought work wouldn't be ava 05 Awaiting replies from earlier 06 Waiting to start arranged job/business 07 Off season 08 Unavailability of work 09 Other causes 10 next person	(5.22) Did (Name) receive any kind of financial help? Government 1 Aid from Reli 2 Other 3 None 4 **The End**

IDENTIFICATION CODE								
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								
11								
12								

69

Appendix -3
Nepal Standard Industrial Classifications Code (NSIC)

Sector	Description	2 digit NSIC code	
		From	**To**
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	01	03
B	Mining and quarrying	05	09
C	Manufacturing	10	33
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	35	35
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	36	39
F	Construction	41	43
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45	47
H	Transportation and storage	49	53
I	Accommodation and food service activities	55	56
J	Information and communication	58	63
K	Financial and insurance activities	64	66
L	Real estate activities	68	68
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	69	75
N	Administrative and support service activities	77	82
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84	84
P	Education	85	85
Q	Human health and social work activities	86	88
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	90	93
S	Other service activities	94	96
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	97	98
U	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	99	99

Appendix -4

Nepal Standard Classifications of Occupation (NSCO)

	Nepal Standard Classification of Occupation 1-digit
Code	Description
0	Armed forces
1	Managers
2	Professionals
3	Technicians and associate professionals
4	Clerical support workers
5	Service and sales workers
6	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers
7	Craft and related trades workers
8	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers
9	Elementary occupations

Appendix- 5
Name of Field Staffs

S.N.	Name of Supervisor	Office
1	Jeet Bahadur Koirala,	SO Dhankuta
2	Janak Babu Kafle	SO Morang
3	Kedar Neupane,	SO Sunsari
4	Fajal Karim Miya,	SO Parsa
5	Bijaya Kumar Chaudhary,	SO Kathmandu
6	Neelam Thapa,	CBS
7	Bishnu Adhikari,	SO Makawanpur
8	Jeebnath Acharya,	SO Kaski
9	Rabilal Shrestha,	SO Kapilbastu
10	Thakur Lamichhane,	SO Dang
11	Katak Bahadur Sarki,	SO Surkhet
12	Karna Bahadur Chhetri,	SO Bajura

S.N.	Name of Enumerators	Office
1	Man Bahadur Thapa,	SO Panchthar
2	Iswor Mandal,	SO Morang
3	Ambika Regmi,	SO Okhaldhunga
4	Tilottama Dahal,	SO Sunsari
5	Amrit Bhetwal,	SO Parsa
6	Ishu Kumar Karki,	SO Udayapur
7	Dilip Kumar Shah,	SO Mahottari
8	Kashi Lal Mandal,	SO Dhanusha
9	Santosh Chandra Thapa,	SO Kavre
10	Hari Sharma,	SO Gorkha
11	Deepa Pyakural,	SO Nuwakot
12	Samjhana Bista,	CBS
13	Ram Chandra Gautam,	SO Syngja
14	YubarajKhadka,	SO Palpa
15	Tilak Prasad Acharya,	SO Kaski
16	Chandra Dutta Sapkota,	SO Baglung
17	Tek Narayan Adhikari,	SO Surkhet
18	Keshar Bahadur Oli,	SO Rukum
19	Niraj Ojha,	SO Dadeldhura
20	Dipendra Prasad Poudel,	SO Banke
21	Padam Bahadur Khatri,	SO Jumla
22	Binod Prasad Bhatta,	SO Bajura
23	Tek Bahadur Bohara,	SO Kanchanpur
24	Khagendra Karki,	SO Darchula