

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

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

3.8 Main Fuel Used For Cooking

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

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

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

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

3.9 Use of Firewood

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

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

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

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

3.10 Collection of Firewood

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

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

The current policy of the HMG/N has been to promote community forestry in the hills, while most of the large forests in the Tarai have remained under government management

until the appropriate system is finalized. Under the reforestation program trees are planted on government, community, private and leasehold plantations. This policy and the urgency of users need have been the determining factor on the plantations of forest land. The government's new policy has also been to encourage the formation of users' groups at the local level. These users' group conserve and use the products of community forests.

Households in all quintiles heavily rely on public forests for the collection of firewood. In rural areas, about 10 per cent of households in each quintile collected firewood from community managed forests. For Nepal, collection of firewood from public forests decline with the increase in quintiles and there is a reverse trend for the proportion of households that collected firewood from their own land. This may be possibly because the richer households own more forest land than the poor.

Table 3.1: Distribution of Households by Occupancy Status

	(Percent)				
	Owner	Renter	Rent-free	Other	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION					
Eastern	90.38	1.69	3.90	4.03	100.00
Central	94.57	3.46	1.35	0.63	100.00
Western	93.81	1.95	3.51	0.72	100.00
Mid-West	95.23	1.27	3.49	0.01	100.00
Far-West	97.90	0.70	1.39	0.00	100.00
ECOLOGICAL BELT					
Mountain	96.34	0.63	3.02	0.00	100.00
Hill	93.54	3.65	2.40	0.40	100.00
Terai	93.61	1.10	2.84	2.45	100.00
URBAN	78.54	15.74	4.36	1.37	100.00
Kathmandu Valley	65.75	28.67	3.40	2.19	100.00
Other Urban	87.15	7.04	5.00	0.81	100.00
RURAL	95.01	1.17	2.52	1.31	100.00
Eastern Hill/Mountain	96.36	1.63	2.02	0.00	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	95.55	1.32	2.70	0.42	100.00
Eastern Terai	93.13	0.95	2.23	3.69	100.00
Western Terai	95.55	0.53	3.65	0.28	100.00
CONSUMPTION GROUPS					
First Quintile	92.73	0.86	3.59	2.81	100.00
Second Quintile	95.35	0.65	2.48	1.52	100.00
Third Quintile	96.07	0.31	1.91	1.70	100.00
Fourth Quintile	94.31	2.85	2.39	0.45	100.00
Fifth Quintile	91.22	5.27	2.95	0.56	100.00
NEPAL	93.80	2.23	2.65	1.31	100.00

Table 3.2: Distribution of Households by Construction Material of Walls

	(Percent)				
	Cement Bonded Bricks/Stones And Concrete	Mud Bonded Bricks/Stones	Wood / Branches	Other	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION					
Eastern	5.34	38.52	22.82	33.31	100.00
Central	11.43	42.51	40.53	5.54	100.00
Western	19.05	67.65	8.05	5.26	100.00
Mid-West	5.83	69.33	11.69	13.15	100.00
Far-West	8.85	63.27	25.97	1.92	100.00
ECOLOGICAL BELT					
Mountain	6.03	87.83	3.55	2.59	100.00
Hill	13.46	80.72	4.85	0.97	100.00
Terai	8.73	16.63	48.71	25.92	100.00
URBAN					
Kathmandu Valley	47.27	29.66	10.19	12.89	100.00
Other Urban	60.85	37.05	1.17	0.92	100.00
RURAL					
Other Urban	38.12	24.69	16.26	20.94	100.00
RURAL	7.80	53.59	26.07	12.55	100.00
Eastern Hill/Mountain	11.65	84.81	2.34	1.21	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	5.36	85.80	7.62	1.22	100.00
Eastern Terai	11.68	37.03	33.09	18.19	100.00
Western Terai	4.40	6.62	59.50	29.48	100.00
CONSUMPTION GROUPS					
First Quintile	5.75	52.96	22.96	18.33	100.00
Second Quintile	3.05	48.26	30.52	18.18	100.00
Third Quintile	4.99	46.92	32.45	15.64	100.00
Fourth Quintile	9.89	54.22	24.17	11.73	100.00
Fifth Quintile	24.63	55.46	16.94	2.96	100.00
NEPAL	10.68	51.84	24.91	12.57	100.00

Table 3.3: Distribution of Households by Construction Material of Roof

	(Percent)					
	Straw / Thatch	Galvanized Sheets	Concrete	Tile / Slate	Other	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION						
Eastern	80.99	12.01	0.94	4.50	1.56	100.00
Central	36.55	13.64	8.30	37.10	4.41	100.00
Western	44.70	15.92	10.32	24.63	4.42	100.00
Mid-West	59.13	2.36	1.66	25.46	11.39	100.00
Far-West	28.63	0.41	2.72	67.29	0.94	100.00
ECOLOGICAL BELT						
Mountain	38.67	2.81	0.21	31.50	26.81	100.00
Hill	49.86	16.67	6.09	24.07	3.31	100.00
Terai	53.60	7.27	6.31	31.58	1.25	100.00
URBAN						
Kathmandu Valley	0.00	37.60	53.38	6.73	2.29	100.00
Other Urban	24.10	24.20	26.08	24.66	0.96	100.00
RURAL						
Eastern Hill/Mountain	53.51	9.76	3.24	28.97	4.52	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	56.04	14.86	2.60	20.45	6.05	100.00
Eastern Terai	47.92	10.55	1.01	32.08	8.44	100.00
Western Terai	60.65	7.74	1.29	29.01	1.31	100.00
	45.02	3.81	12.56	37.47	1.14	100.00
CONSUMPTION GROUPS						
First Quintile	57.53	2.84	2.99	28.08	8.56	100.00
Second Quintile	61.73	3.52	2.51	27.78	4.46	100.00
Third Quintile	57.43	6.42	2.55	30.61	2.99	100.00
Fourth Quintile	52.24	14.27	3.54	26.75	3.21	100.00
Fifth Quintile	31.43	23.53	14.21	27.60	3.23	100.00
NEPAL	50.66	11.21	5.71	28.13	4.30	100.00

Table 3.4: Distribution of Households by Construction Material of Floor

	(Percent)			
	Earth	Cement	Other	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION				
Eastern	91.05	2.12	6.83	100.00
Central	86.59	8.71	4.70	100.00
Western	91.51	4.97	3.52	100.00
Mid-West	95.94	1.30	2.76	100.00
Far-West	93.67	3.93	2.40	100.00
ECOLOGICAL BELT				
Mountain	96.05	0.21	3.74	100.00
Hill	88.43	6.82	4.75	100.00
Terai	91.35	4.22	4.42	100.00
URBAN				
Kathmandu Valley	47.31	41.55	11.14	100.00
Other Urban	30.21	55.43	14.36	100.00
RURAL				
Eastern Hill/Mountain	58.81	32.20	8.98	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	93.79	2.22	4.00	100.00
Eastern Terai	93.26	2.24	4.50	100.00
Western Terai	94.87	1.79	3.34	100.00
Eastern Terai	92.44	2.39	5.17	100.00
Western Terai	95.41	2.62	1.97	100.00
CONSUMPTION GROUPS				
First Quintile	97.52	0.32	2.16	100.00
Second Quintile	95.64	0.54	3.82	100.00
Third Quintile	96.12	0.66	3.22	100.00
Fourth Quintile	92.74	3.58	3.68	100.00
Fifth Quintile	75.23	16.38	8.39	100.00
NEPAL	90.40	5.08	4.52	100.00

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

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

Table 3.6: Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking water

	(Percent)					
	Piped To House	Pipeoutside House	Covered Well	Open Well	Others	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION						
Eastern	3.94	16.25	53.92	9.52	16.37	100.00
Central	13.20	23.97	40.60	5.19	17.04	100.00
Western	10.41	37.05	27.00	7.88	17.66	100.00
Mid-West	1.25	20.42	21.27	16.70	40.36	100.00
Far-West	5.42	24.65	29.12	6.49	34.33	100.00
ECOLOGICAL BELT						
Mountain	5.50	41.12	0.49	5.52	47.37	100.00
Hill	15.69	43.22	2.37	6.39	32.32	100.00
Terai	1.51	2.86	79.24	10.63	5.76	100.00
URBAN						
Kathmandu Valley	46.38	11.69	37.54	2.45	1.93	100.00
Other Urban	79.07	13.81	4.09	0.69	2.34	100.00
	24.37	10.27	60.06	3.63	1.66	100.00
RURAL						
Eastern Hill/Mountain	5.34	25.51	37.55	8.73	22.88	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	11.36	45.58	2.95	6.23	33.88	100.00
Eastern Terai	7.34	44.22	1.00	7.06	40.17	100.00
Western Terai	0.45	2.61	82.70	8.33	5.91	100.00
	1.09	3.41	72.01	16.93	6.56	100.00
CONSUMPTION GROUPS						
First Quintile	2.96	23.22	35.77	6.57	31.48	100.00
Second Quintile	2.17	19.48	45.06	9.94	23.35	100.00
Third Quintile	3.18	20.03	46.73	9.58	20.48	100.00
Fourth Quintile	6.38	27.00	38.45	8.75	19.43	100.00
Fifth Quintile	22.15	30.30	25.42	6.81	15.32	100.00
NEPAL	8.34	24.50	37.55	8.27	21.35	100.00

Table 3.7: Percentage of Households with Facilities

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

Table 3.8: Main Fuel Used for Cooking

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

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

Table 3.9: Firewood Use, Collection and Purchase

	Percentage of Households that Used Firewood	Percentage of Households that Collected Firewood	Percentage of Households that Purchased Firewood
DEVELOPMENT REGION			
Eastern	69.09	76.82	15.40
Central	63.50	81.52	13.93
Western	86.27	85.64	12.45
Mid-West	97.70	92.98	7.73
Far-West	98.55	90.99	4.95
ECOLOGICAL BELT			
Mountain	100.00	96.02	2.31
Hill	91.00	93.70	6.20
Terai	58.32	66.15	23.80
URBAN	37.72	29.25	70.44
Kathmandu Valley	7.32	16.95	55.65
Other urban	58.17	30.29	71.70
RURAL	79.79	86.37	9.77
Eastern Hill/Mountain	97.25	95.55	4.42
Western Hill/Mountain	98.69	94.26	5.28
Eastern Terai	47.00	59.57	24.71
Western Terai	82.15	81.72	13.04
CONSUMPTION GROUPS			
URBAN			
First Quintile	48.39	8.43	91.57
Second Quintile	43.31	22.67	67.48
Third Quintile	61.97	38.69	55.96
Fourth Quintile	68.37	42.47	58.25
Fifth Quintile	27.26	24.16	77.64
RURAL			
First Quintile	84.11	90.61	2.74
Second Quintile	74.25	87.13	7.18
Third Quintile	73.03	89.10	6.13
Fourth Quintile	81.33	84.29	13.85
Fifth Quintile	85.79	82.09	16.48
NEPAL			
First Quintile	83.26	89.47	3.98
Second Quintile	73.37	86.05	8.19
Third Quintile	72.75	87.99	7.23
Fourth Quintile	80.71	82.59	15.63
Fifth Quintile	74.26	77.90	20.88
NEPAL	76.72	84.32	11.93

Table 3.10: Place of Collection of Firewood

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

Section IV

ACCESS TO FACILITIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	(Percent)					
	Up To 30 Minutes	30 Minutes To 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	2 - 3 Hours	3 Hours & More	Total
ECOLOGICAL BELT						
Mountain	11.62	7.02	15.70	15.74	49.92	100.00
Hill	21.45	13.50	20.28	15.77	29.00	100.00
Terai	35.19	26.61	26.75	9.34	2.11	100.00
URBAN	85.38	12.57	1.67	0.09	0.29	100.00
Kathmandu Valley	96.96	2.33	0.30	0.00	0.40	100.00
Other Urban	77.52	19.52	2.59	0.15	0.22	100.00
RURAL	22.36	19.53	24.57	13.80	19.73	100.00
Eastern Hill/Mountain	13.86	11.25	22.78	14.41	37.70	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	14.40	14.47	19.52	19.43	32.19	100.00
Eastern Terai	37.77	24.71	26.26	9.29	1.97	100.00
Western Terai	19.88	32.19	33.49	11.58	2.86	100.00
QUINTILES						
First quintile	13.68	16.36	22.93	15.94	31.09	100.00
Second quintile	20.27	21.21	25.67	13.98	18.86	100.00
Third quintile	23.59	20.68	25.56	13.69	16.48	100.00
Fourth quintile	30.05	16.16	24.20	13.20	16.39	100.00
Fifth quintile	40.81	20.46	17.69	8.76	12.27	100.00
NEPAL	26.98	19.02	22.89	12.80	18.30	100.00

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

	(Percent)					
	Up To 30 Minutes	30 Minutes To 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	2 - 3 Hours	3 Hours & More	Total
ECOLOGICAL BELT						
Mountain	9.97	8.40	15.69	15.54	50.40	100.00
Hill	22.95	14.28	21.37	15.11	26.29	100.00
Terai	29.10	27.78	28.65	12.15	2.31	100.00
URBAN	80.54	17.44	1.75	0.09	0.19	100.00
Kathmandu Valley	88.39	11.39	0.21	0.00	0.00	100.00
Other Urban	75.24	21.51	2.79	0.15	0.31	100.00
RURAL	20.24	20.20	26.04	14.88	18.65	100.00
Eastern Hill/Mountain	15.70	10.66	21.50	13.69	38.45	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	15.95	15.59	22.56	18.82	27.08	100.00
Eastern Terai	29.40	28.12	27.95	11.95	2.57	100.00
Western Terai	17.38	28.69	36.23	15.37	2.33	100.00
QUINTILES						
First quintile	12.60	17.69	24.43	16.93	28.35	100.00
Second quintile	17.04	22.91	26.58	15.23	18.23	100.00
Third quintile	20.74	21.52	27.64	14.45	15.65	100.00
Fourth quintile	27.49	16.66	26.10	14.67	15.07	100.00
Fifth quintile	38.83	21.20	18.21	9.39	12.36	100.00
NEPAL	24.70	19.99	24.24	13.79	17.28	100.00

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

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

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

	(Percent)					
	Up To 30 Minutes	30 Minutes To 1 Hour	1 - 2 Hours	2 - 3 Hours	3 Hours & More	Total
ECOLOGICAL BELT						
Mountain	9.13	7.30	19.56	16.50	47.52	100.00
Hill	23.05	10.71	19.80	14.02	32.42	100.00
Terai	31.49	23.93	28.77	12.75	3.07	100.00
URBAN						
Kathmandu Valley	89.57	9.21	1.13	0.09	0.00	100.00
Other Urban	98.22	1.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
RURAL						
Eastern Hill/Mountain	83.64	14.31	1.90	0.15	0.00	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	20.78	17.07	25.68	14.70	21.77	100.00
Eastern Terai	16.52	11.92	23.15	14.83	33.58	100.00
Western Terai	13.60	9.42	19.65	16.22	41.11	100.00
QUINTILES						
First quintile	31.54	23.74	28.05	13.60	3.07	100.00
Second quintile	19.46	26.51	36.41	13.87	3.75	100.00
Third quintile	14.57	15.35	21.21	16.18	32.68	100.00
Fourth quintile	17.27	19.76	28.72	15.09	19.16	100.00
Fifth quintile	23.00	18.59	26.54	13.76	18.10	100.00
NEPAL	28.03	13.96	24.68	14.79	18.54	100.00
	39.73	15.54	19.58	9.77	15.38	100.00

Section V

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

5.1 Literacy Rates

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.2 Educational Status

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

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

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

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

the main reason for non-attendance is different across the different domains. In urban areas, 38 percent of males cite that the expenses associated with schooling are the primary reason for their non-attendance, and this is also the predominant reason in rural Eastern Terai. However, in the rural Western Hills/Mountains it is the need to help at home or with the family business which is the major deterrent to school attendance for 36 percent of this age group.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Net primary school enrollment rates are significantly lower than the gross enrollment rates -- 57 for Nepal as a whole, 67 for males and 46 for females. The wide disparity in the net and gross enrollment rates seems to indicate that there are many children who start school late, or that there is a large grade repetition. The net enrollment rates for lower secondary and secondary school are 19 percent and 9 percent respectively. Inter-regional disparities, differences across urban-rural location and across ecological belts are also observed in these rates.

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

	Population 6 years and older			(Percent)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION						
Eastern	54.20	29.57	41.80	55.94	24.30	39.57
Central	50.19	20.75	35.21	51.39	17.90	34.13
Western	58.24	32.82	44.47	59.33	25.38	40.50
Mid-West	46.94	17.60	31.89	50.82	12.91	31.04
Far-West	48.98	14.85	31.31	47.16	8.47	26.51
ECOLOGICAL BELT						
Mountain	43.44	13.42	27.73	42.89	8.66	24.65
Hill	61.75	31.06	45.51	63.11	24.52	42.27
Terai	45.44	19.92	32.61	47.10	16.50	31.41
URBAN	77.31	50.52	64.23	80.73	47.36	64.05
Kathmandu Valley	88.56	65.25	77.34	90.44	61.87	76.37
Other urban	70.14	41.54	56.06	73.75	37.42	55.42
RURAL	50.07	22.43	35.76	51.11	17.25	33.22
Eastern Hill/Mountain	55.79	25.20	39.95	56.61	19.39	37.09
Western Hill/Mountain	57.52	26.60	40.73	57.91	18.93	36.13
Eastern Terai	43.47	18.37	30.86	44.64	15.59	29.73
Western Terai	43.87	18.98	31.24	46.05	14.46	29.75
QUINTILE GROUP						
First Quintile	31.94	8.80	19.95	33.87	6.17	19.04
Second Quintile	41.26	15.62	27.80	41.95	11.19	25.92
Third Quintile	45.66	20.93	32.95	44.54	14.71	28.86
Fourth Quintile	63.01	30.49	46.16	63.68	23.32	42.15
Fifth Quintile	74.90	43.96	59.29	75.45	36.80	55.47
NEPAL	52.15	24.35	37.82	53.49	19.42	35.57

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Male			Female			Total		
	Never Atten- ded School	Atten- ded School In The Past	Curre- nty In School	Never Atten- ded School	Atten- ded School In The Past	Curre- ntly In School	Never Atten- ded School	Atten- ded School In The Past	Curre- ntly In School
DEVELOPMENT REGION									
Eastern	41.6	25.4	33.0	65.3	11.3	23.4	53.5	18.3	28.2
Central	42.5	28.8	28.7	73.7	10.1	16.2	58.4	19.3	22.4
Western	34.6	29.3	36.2	61.4	12.6	26.0	49.1	20.2	30.7
Mid-West	41.3	28.7	30.0	74.3	8.2	17.5	58.2	18.2	23.6
Far-West	47.6	20.5	31.9	84.6	3.3	12.1	66.8	11.6	21.6
ECOLOGICAL BELT									
Mountain	53.2	20.5	26.3	83.3	4.1	12.6	68.9	12.0	19.1
Hill	34.6	28.9	36.5	64.2	11.3	24.5	50.3	19.6	30.1
Terai	44.6	27.0	28.4	73.8	9.8	16.4	59.3	18.4	22.4
URBAN	20.2	41.3	38.5	43.9	25.0	31.1	31.8	33.4	34.9
Kathmandu Valley	12.3	44.8	42.9	34.2	31.0	34.8	22.8	38.2	39.0
Other urban	25.2	39.1	35.7	49.9	21.4	28.8	37.34	30.3	32.3
RURAL	42.8	26.2	31.1	72.2	8.9	18.9	58.0	17.2	24.7
Eastern	40.1	26.0	34.0	68.9	9.0	22.0	55.0	17.2	27.8
Hill/Mountain									
Western	38.9	26.7	34.4	69.7	8.8	21.5	55.6	16.9	27.4
Hill/Mountain									
Eastern Terai	48.0	25.8	26.2	76.3	9.0	14.6	62.3	17.4	20.4
Western Terai	42.5	26.4	31.1	73.7	8.7	17.6	58.3	17.4	24.2
CONSUMPTION GROUP									
First Quintile	56.85	18.62	24.53	85.20	4.63	10.18	71.53	11.37	17.09
Second Quintile	49.60	23.99	26.41	77.79	7.09	15.12	64.40	15.12	20.48
Third Quintile	44.71	24.52	30.77	72.92	7.97	19.11	59.20	16.02	24.78
Fourth Quintile	32.55	31.16	36.29	63.75	11.92	24.33	48.72	21.19	30.09
Fifth Quintile	24.66	36.63	38.71	53.61	17.70	28.69	39.27	27.08	33.65
NEPAL	41.1	27.3	31.6	70.3	10.0	19.7	56.1	18.4	25.5

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

Age Group (Years)	URBAN NEPAL				RURAL NEPAL				NEPAL			
	Never Attended School	Attended School In The Past	Currently In School	Total	Never Attended School	Attended School In The Past	Currently In School	Total	Never Attended School	Attended School In The Past	Currently In School	Total
6-9	19.39	0.73	79.88	100.00	40.11	0.43	59.46	100.00	38.89	0.44	60.67	100.00
10-14	11.95	5.59	82.46	100.00	28.82	5.64	65.54	100.00	27.68	5.63	66.69	100.00
15-19	13.57	20.03	66.40	100.00	36.57	25.70	37.73	100.00	34.82	25.27	39.91	100.00
20-24	21.51	49.85	28.64	100.00	51.65	39.52	8.84	100.00	48.89	40.46	10.65	100.00
25-29	27.76	61.56	10.68	100.00	63.45	33.87	2.68	100.00	60.48	36.17	3.35	100.00
30-34	36.61	61.72	1.68	100.00	72.68	27.10	0.22	100.00	69.85	29.81	0.33	100.00
35-39	35.12	63.74	1.15	100.00	74.81	25.19	0.00	100.00	71.68	28.23	0.09	100.00
40-44	47.81	52.19	0.00	100.00	79.40	20.60	0.00	100.00	77.37	22.63	0.00	100.00
45-49	49.86	50.14	0.00	100.00	82.25	17.57	0.18	100.00	80.04	19.79	0.17	100.00
50-54	69.23	30.77	0.00	100.00	89.68	10.32	0.00	100.00	88.34	11.66	0.00	100.00
55-59	70.61	29.39	0.00	100.00	92.03	7.97	0.00	100.00	90.60	9.40	0.00	100.00
60 and +	76.95	23.05	0.00	100.00	94.96	5.04	0.00	100.00	93.74	6.26	0.00	100.00
TOTAL	31.78	33.35	34.87	100.00	58.04	17.22	24.74	100.00	56.14	18.39	25.47	100.00

Table 5.6: Educational Status of Population 6 Years and Older by Gender, Urban Nepal, 1994-95
(Percent)

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

Table 5.7: Educational Status of Population 6 Years and Older by Gender, Rural Nepal, 1995-96
(Percent)

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

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

(Percent)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note: The group who are included in the "ever attended school" are individuals who have attended school in the past and those who are currently attending school

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of Gross Enrollment Rates

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

Gross Lower secondary enrollment rate = $\frac{\text{Number of children attending lower secondary school}}{\text{Number of children aged 10 - 13 years}} \times 100$

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

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

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

Definition of net enrollment rates:

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

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

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

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

	(Percent)				
	Type of School				Total
	Public	Private English Medium	Private Community/Proposed School	Other Schools ²	
DEVELOPMENT REGION					
Eastern	94.50	4.87	0.43	0.20	100.00
Central	84.18	13.13	1.19	1.49	100.00
Western	89.51	4.74	1.39	4.37	100.00
Mid-West	92.55	4.40	1.28	1.77	100.00
Far-West	91.95	6.56	0.66	0.83	100.00
ECOLOGICAL BELT					
Mountain	98.82	0.48	0.50	0.20	100.00
Hill	90.68	8.19	0.58	0.55	100.00
Terai	87.23	7.54	1.61	3.63	100.00
URBAN					
Kathmandu Valley	57.76	41.72	0.24	0.28	100.00
Other Urban	73.30	23.54	0.45	2.71	100.00
RURAL					
Eastern	93.22	5.95	0.40	0.43	100.00
Hill/Mountain					
Western	96.09	2.54	0.80	0.57	100.00
Hill/Mountain					
Eastern Terai	90.56	6.38	1.56	1.49	100.00
Western Terai	86.33	4.87	1.94	6.87	100.00
CONSUMPTION GROUP					
First Quintile	94.26	4.00	0.57	1.18	100.00
Second Quintile	95.17	1.27	1.11	2.46	100.00
Third Quintile	93.11	2.88	1.09	2.92	100.00
Fourth Quintile	90.57	5.72	1.51	2.20	100.00
Fifth Quintile	81.39	17.10	0.70	0.80	100.00
NEPAL	89.67	7.45	1.02	1.86	100.00

² Technical Schools are combined into this category.

Section VI

HEALTH

6.1 Introduction

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

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

6.2 Acute Illness:

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

Table 6.3 shows who was consulted first for the reported episode of illness 34 per cent did not consult anyone (with higher percentages for areas with less access to health care), 6 per cent consulted a traditional practitioner, with higher percentages

in the Mountains (11 per cent) and the East Development Region (15 per cent). All the others consulted a doctor (35 per cent) or paramedic (25 per cent).

6.3 Immunization:

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

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

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

Table 6.1: Percentage of Population Reporting Chronic Illness by Gender

	Male	Female	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION			
Eastern	5.21	7.78	6.49
Central	5.88	6.92	6.41
Western	5.31	6.31	5.84
Mid-West	7.74	7.10	7.41
Far-West	6.26	6.81	6.53
ECOLOGICAL BELT			
Mountain	7.97	9.25	8.63
Hill	6.98	8.08	7.55
Terai	4.66	5.63	5.15
URBAN	5.00	5.74	5.37
Kathmandu Valley	3.67	5.36	4.49
Other Urban	5.80	5.96	5.88
RURAL	5.96	7.09	6.54
Eastern Hill/Mountain	6.94	9.20	8.10
Western Hill/Mountain	7.71	7.78	7.75
Eastern Terai	4.77	6.00	5.38
Western Terai	4.32	4.96	4.64
CONSUMPTION GROUPS			
First Quintile	4.67	5.08	4.88
Second Quintile	5.63	6.93	6.31
Third Quintile	6.04	6.26	6.15
Fourth Quintile	5.97	7.64	6.83
Fifth Quintile	7.13	9.06	8.11
AGE GROUP			
0 - 5 years	0.48	0.76	0.62
6 - 14 years	1.11	1.00	1.06
15 - 44 years	5.11	6.68	5.95
45 - 59 years	16.80	21.89	19.38
60 years and above	25.87	23.79	24.83
NEPAL	5.89	6.99	6.45

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

	(Percent)					
	Diarrhoea	Fever	Respire- tory	Injury	Skin & others	Total
Sex						
Male	16.55	45.46	4.71	5.99	27.29	100.00
Female	17.43	42.05	5.61	2.93	31.97	100.00
Development Region						
Eastern	16.81	32.59	5.13	4.16	41.30	100.00
Central	14.86	50.04	6.31	3.17	25.62	100.00
Western	16.23	41.51	5.16	6.63	30.46	100.00
Mid-west	18.56	48.97	4.97	3.37	24.14	100.00
Far-west	27.48	39.22	0.70	4.31	28.29	100.00
Ecological Belt						
Mountain	22.87	35.78	7.04	3.69	30.63	100.00
Hill	19.48	43.57	4.05	6.12	26.78	100.00
Terai	14.28	44.90	5.80	3.12	31.89	100.00
Urban	20.06	38.22	6.91	2.77	32.04	100.00
Kathmandu	9.85	28.76	4.93	2.13	54.34	100.00
Other Urban	24.07	41.94	7.69	3.02	23.27	100.00
Rural	16.90	43.99	5.07	4.50	29.54	100.00
Eastern Hills/Mountain	14.76	45.76	4.94	3.53	31.01	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	23.76	40.99	4.20	7.37	23.68	100.00
Eastern Terai	15.66	43.54	6.14	3.51	31.15	100.00
Western Terai	10.18	47.67	4.90	2.50	34.76	100.00
CONSUMPTION GROUPS						
First Quintile	18.55	46.36	5.13	6.04	23.93	100.00
Second Quintile	18.23	46.39	5.00	2.77	27.61	100.00
Third Quintile	15.36	44.78	4.18	3.78	31.90	100.00
Fourth Quintile	18.62	43.01	4.40	4.59	29.37	100.00
Fifth Quintile	15.32	39.24	6.92	4.91	33.62	100.00
Total	17.00	43.71	5.18	4.41	29.70	100.00

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

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

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

	(Percent)								
	Not Immunized			Partially Immunized			Fully Immunized		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION									
Eastern	14.13	22.98	18.40	44.54	43.67	44.12	41.32	33.35	37.48
Central	15.93	17.38	16.66	40.30	42.39	41.35	43.77	40.23	41.98
Western	16.46	22.68	19.46	49.52	44.98	47.33	34.03	32.34	33.21
Mid-West	22.01	26.62	24.43	42.88	42.68	42.78	35.11	30.70	32.80
Far-West	39.09	38.32	38.75	37.69	36.54	37.18	23.22	25.13	24.06
ECOLOGICAL BELT									
Mountain	43.71	35.77	39.91	31.44	39.39	35.24	24.85	24.84	24.84
Hill	16.63	19.90	18.26	41.22	42.06	41.64	42.15	38.04	40.10
Terai	17.46	23.60	20.46	46.46	43.55	45.04	36.07	32.86	34.50
URBAN									
Kathmandu Valley	7.77	17.21	12.74	33.47	25.04	29.03	58.76	57.74	58.22
Other Urban	0.00	4.23	2.13	13.57	12.93	13.25	86.43	82.84	84.62
	10.54	21.30	16.29	40.57	28.85	34.31	48.90	49.85	49.41
RURAL									
Eastern Hill/Mountain	19.97	23.38	21.64	43.57	43.71	43.64	36.46	32.91	34.72
Western Hill/Mountain	18.50	18.44	18.47	36.70	42.13	39.46	44.80	39.43	42.07
Eastern Terai	25.05	27.18	26.08	43.40	43.02	43.21	31.55	29.81	30.70
Western Terai	14.17	20.64	17.29	45.96	46.30	46.13	39.87	33.06	36.58
	23.93	28.88	26.33	48.12	42.56	45.43	27.95	28.56	28.25
CONSUMPTION GROUPS									
First Quintile	28.15	31.48	29.69	48.81	47.74	48.32	23.03	20.78	21.99
Second Quintile	18.89	24.12	21.64	47.92	45.09	46.43	33.19	30.79	31.92
Third Quintile	15.79	25.43	20.46	44.44	40.85	42.70	39.77	33.72	36.84
Fourth Quintile	18.41	17.82	18.12	36.01	44.81	40.29	45.59	37.37	41.59
Fifth Quintile	9.35	10.21	9.79	31.44	29.32	30.37	59.21	60.47	59.85
NEPAL	19.33	23.01	21.14	43.05	42.59	42.82	37.63	34.40	36.04

Section VII

FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING

7.1 Mean Number of Children Ever Born

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

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

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

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

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

7.2 Total Fertility Rate and Age Specific Fertility Rate

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

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

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

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

7.3 Family planning awareness and usage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 7.3: Awareness and Use of Family Planning Methods

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

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

	(Percent)				
	Condom	Other Temporary	Permanent	Traditional	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION					
Eastern	14.20	21.27	61.72	2.81	100.00
Central	9.89	28.46	59.58	2.07	100.00
Western	12.06	27.31	58.02	2.61	100.00
Mid-West	7.92	30.72	59.85	1.52	100.00
Far-West	26.40	25.06	40.23	8.30	100.00
ECOLOGICAL BELT					
Mountain	16.47	27.03	50.30	6.20	100.00
Hill	9.54	31.66	56.46	2.35	100.00
Terai	14.09	22.14	61.05	2.71	100.00
URBAN	15.79	39.13	42.66	2.42	100.00
Kathmandu Valley	4.03	49.38	44.17	2.43	100.00
Other Urban	26.41	29.88	41.30	2.41	100.00
RURAL	11.55	25.07	60.67	2.70	100.00
Eastern Hill/Mountain	9.97	36.42	52.00	1.61	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	10.80	22.37	63.22	3.61	100.00
Eastern Terai	12.41	14.63	70.17	2.79	100.00
Western Terai	13.31	36.87	47.02	2.81	100.00
GENDER					
Male	26.30	16.25	54.11	3.35	100.00
Female	4.50	32.33	60.86	2.31	100.00
CONSUMPTION GROUPS					
First Quintile	10.54	36.01	49.72	3.72	100.00
Second Quintile	12.58	17.13	68.09	2.20	100.00
Third Quintile	13.58	24.94	56.50	4.98	100.00
Fourth Quintile	14.29	28.06	56.18	1.47	100.00
Fifth Quintile	9.85	28.28	60.06	1.81	100.00
NEPAL	12.06	26.75	58.52	2.67	100.00

Table 7.5: Reasons for Not Using the Family Planning Method

(Percent)									
	Not Available	Too Expensive	Spouse Away	Want More Child	Religious Reason	Bad Side Effect	Spouse Using	Other	Total
DEVELOPMENT REGION									
Eastern	0.55	1.19	2.60	30.24	5.22	19.89	28.51	11.80	100.00
Central	1.54	0.49	4.74	40.34	2.83	11.74	26.95	11.18	100.00
Western	0.28	1.31	11.53	35.92	7.65	22.44	18.72	2.14	100.00
Mid-West	1.19	1.46	6.10	53.27	1.86	11.25	22.04	2.83	100.00
Far-West	6.66	5.96	1.66	44.39	9.93	22.52	8.88	0.00	100.00
ECOLOGICAL BELT									
Mountain	3.74	1.64	1.21	48.77	5.86	23.02	14.49	1.26	100.00
Hill	1.44	0.35	6.76	41.11	2.63	19.16	24.80	3.74	100.00
Terai	1.36	2.22	4.61	35.90	6.41	13.97	23.86	11.67	100.00
URBAN									
Kathmandu Valley	1.86	0.15	2.86	29.18	5.37	17.54	35.83	7.19	100.00
Other Urban	0.00	0.00	5.07	32.23	0.77	6.81	47.63	7.49	100.00
	3.35	0.28	1.10	26.74	9.05	26.12	26.40	6.96	100.00
RURAL									
Eastern Hill/Mountain	1.51	1.56	5.48	39.74	4.82	16.53	22.45	7.90	100.00
Western Hill/Mountain	2.34	0.69	3.48	36.58	1.71	19.14	31.21	4.86	100.00
Eastern Terai	1.71	0.47	7.98	48.31	4.41	21.59	13.82	1.70	100.00
Western Terai	0.68	0.91	4.35	38.01	4.29	13.73	23.47	15.05	100.00
	2.64	7.23	6.92	32.24	11.97	13.11	24.24	1.65	100.00
GENDER									
Male	1.73	1.61	2.07	37.71	5.22	15.84	28.14	7.69	100.00
Female	1.33	1.24	8.79	40.04	4.48	17.50	18.61	8.01	100.00
CONSUMPTION GROUPS									
First Quintile	1.83	0.95	4.45	42.02	7.47	19.68	18.53	5.07	100.00
Second Quintile	1.05	2.32	5.04	37.42	7.47	19.37	18.01	9.32	100.00
Third Quintile	2.15	2.57	4.61	35.48	4.68	17.75	22.93	9.83	100.00
Fourth Quintile	0.43	1.57	6.18	40.95	4.35	16.72	21.33	8.47	100.00
Fifth Quintile	2.13	0.13	5.63	38.54	2.03	11.85	33.17	6.53	100.00
NEPAL	1.54	1.43	5.25	38.81	4.87	16.62	23.63	7.84	100.00

ANNEX 1

LIST OF NLSS FIELD STAFFS

Supervisors:

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| 4. Ganesh Prasad Acharya | 12. Rajesh Dhital |
| 5. Gopal Giri | 13. Rita Shrestha |
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| 7. Jaya Sapakota | 15. Tulsi Pokharel |
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| 4. Bakhat Bahadur Karki | 23. Nawaraj Khadka |
| 5. Bhakti R. Gautam | 24. Pashupati Lal Das |
| 6. Chandra Kumar Rai | 25. Prakash Pokharel |
| 7. Chuda B. Khadka | 26. Purna Bahadur K.C. |
| 8. Danda Bahadur Basnet | 27. Pushpa Timilsina |
| 9. Dhana Raj Nepali | 28. Rajendra Baskota |
| 10. Dhruba Raj Acharya | 29. Shanta Chalise |
| 11. Ganga Ram Bhusal | 30. Sharada Shrestha |
| 12. Gautam Banjade | 31. Shekhar Khanal |
| 13. Gopal Regmi | 32. Shusila Thapa |
| 14. Kamalesh Koirala | 33. Sujit Katuwal |
| 15. Leena Manandhar | 34. Sumitra Acharya |
| 16. Minu K.C. | 35. Surya Badana Pandit |
| 17. Mishra Thapa | 36. Yashoda Pandey |
| 18. Mukunda Paudel | 37. Yog Maya Sapakota |
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* Supervisor from Kartick 12 to last Marga, 2052.

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| 3. Dina Kumari Pandey | 13. Narayani K. Parajuli |
| 4. Durga Nakarmi | 14. Parvati Gautam |
| 5. Durga Rana | 15. Pramila Rai |
| 6. Gita Bhandari | 16. Rashmi Madhukarmi |
| 7. Goma Banjade | 17. Shanti Tuladhar |
| 8. Kamala Suwal | 18. Sharada Lama |
| 9. Laxmi D. Dangol | 19. Yamuna Ghimire |
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| 2. Buddhi Ram Nepali | 11. Mohan Khujum |
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| 5. Indra Mani Bhusal | 14. Ram P. Belwase |
| 6. Januka Gautam | 15. Sanu M. Shrestha |
| 7. Kapil Timilsina | 16. Tulasi Gyawali |
| 8. Madhusudan Shrestha | 17. Yamuna Shrestha |
| 9. Mahendra Khanal | |

Drivers:

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

ANNEX 2

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2. They provide an undertaking that they will not pass copies of the data received to other individuals or organizations without first obtaining written permission from CBS allowing them to do so.
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Materials:

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

Fee:

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