

# ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2013/14

## (MAJOR FINDINGS)



GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL  
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION SECRETARIAT  
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
August 2015



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Resilient nations.*

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### PREFACE

It is my pleasure to present the major findings of the Annual Household Survey (AHS) 2013/14. AHS is a nation-wide household survey which was started in 2012/13 with the vision of gathering information mainly on household consumption and current labour force annually. The field work of this survey was conducted from December 2013 to June 2014. The design of the survey questionnaire has followed the concepts and definitions adopted in Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS) and Nepal Labour Force Survey (NLFS) especially to capture household consumption aggregates and the current labour force related information respectively.

In the process of producing this survey report, many people and organizations have provided known and unknown contributions by giving precious support at the various stages of the survey process. Without such cooperation, it would not have been possible to present this report. I would like to thank all of them who directly and indirectly contributed in the survey.

Firstly, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all the respondents who spared their time and cooperated with us by providing their intimate information. Members of the 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 Strengthening National Planning and Monitoring Capacity (SNPMC) project of National Planning Commission/UNDP for providing financial and technical support for the survey.

In addition, I appreciate Dr. Rudra Suwal, Deputy Director General of CBS for bearing the main responsibility of this survey. The whole AHS operation was successfully conducted by the Household Survey Section under the leadership of Directors Mr. Dilli Raj Joshi and Mr. Devendra Lal Karanjit. I would also like to thank Statistics Officers Mr. Chet Bahadur Roka, Mr. Prithvi Vijay Raj Sijapati, Mr. Ana Raj Tiwari, Computer Officer Mr. Pushpa Raj Poudel, and Statistics Assistant Mr. Santosh Koirala 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 and other personnel from CBS who contributed to the survey.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Uttam Narayan Malla, national consultant for his effort in writing this report.

Finally, I hope that this report will be useful for all the users and request the users to provide us with their valuable suggestions if any.

August 2015, Kathmandu, Nepal

Bikash Bista  
Director General  
Central Bureau of Statistics

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE .....	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	i
LIST OF TABLES.....	iv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	vi
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION.....	1
<b>1.1 Background of the survey</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>1.2 Objectives of the survey</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>1.3 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>1.4 Methodology</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>1.5 Statistical Unit</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>1.6 Survey instruments</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>1.7 Survey period/reference period</b> .....	<b>3</b>
CHAPTER II: HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE .....	4
<b>2.1 Concepts of final consumption expenditure of household</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>2.2 Household consumption expenditure</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>2.3 Mean per capita consumption</b> .....	<b>5</b>
CHAPTER III: EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT .....	11
<b>3.1. Concepts of labour force, employment and unemployment</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>3.2 Labour force of the population of age 10 years and above</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>3.3 Labour force of the population of age 15 years and above</b> .....	<b>13</b>
3.3.1 Hours worked (15 years and above) .....	13
3.3.2 Unemployment .....	13
3.3.3 Labour underutilization.....	14
3.3.4 Employed population by Industry (NSIC).....	14
3.3.5 Employed population by Occupation.....	16
<b>3.4 Youth Employment</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>3.5 Child Labour</b> .....	<b>17</b>
CHAPTER IV: LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT .....	41
<b>4.1 Literacy</b> .....	<b>41</b>
<b>4.2 Literacy rate (5 years and above)</b> .....	<b>41</b>

<b>4.3 Literacy rate (6 years and above)</b> .....	<b>41</b>
<b>4.4 Adult literacy rate (15 years and above)</b> .....	<b>41</b>
<b>4.5 School Attendance</b> .....	<b>41</b>
<b>4.6 Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)</b> .....	<b>42</b>
<b>CHAPTER V: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES</b> .....	<b>48</b>
<b>5.1 Introduction</b> .....	<b>48</b>
<b>5.2 Occupancy status</b> .....	<b>48</b>
<b>5.3 Number of rooms</b> .....	<b>48</b>
<b>5.4 Outer wall</b> .....	<b>49</b>
<b>5.5 Materials used in foundation</b> .....	<b>49</b>
<b>5.6 Roof</b> .....	<b>49</b>
<b>5.7 Household facilities</b> .....	<b>49</b>
5.7.1 Access to drinking water supply .....	49
5.7.2 Toilet facility.....	49
5.7.3 Sewage facility .....	50
5.7.4 Lighting.....	50
5.7.5 Fuel.....	50
5.7.6 Other household facilities.....	50
<b>CHAPTER VI: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS</b> .....	<b>57</b>
<b>6.1 Demography, employment and consumption</b> .....	<b>57</b>
<b>6.2 Household size</b> .....	<b>57</b>
<b>6.3 Household head</b> .....	<b>57</b>
<b>6.4 Population Composition</b> .....	<b>58</b>
6.4.1 Sex ratio .....	58
6.4.2 Age distribution and dependency ratio .....	58

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Average household consumption expenditure (in Rs.) and distribution by categories	6
Table 2.2: Per capita consumption by per capita consumption quintiles/deciles	7
Table 2.3: Ratio of per capita consumption in total consumption ( in Percent)	7
Table 2.4: Total household consumption expenditure (in Billion Rs.)	8
Table 2.5: Average Per Capita food consumption distribution by categories (Rs.)	9
Table 2.6: Average Per Capita nonfood consumption distribution by categories (Rs.)	10
Table 3.1: Labour force participation rate by age groups (percent)	18
Table 3.2: Labour force Participation Rates (10 years and above)	18
Table 3.3: Current activity status of persons 10 years and above	19
Table 3.4: Employed individuals aged 10 years and above by number of hours worked	20
Table 3.5: Percentage distribution of hours worked in different activities by employed individuals, 10 years and over	21
Table 3.6: Labour force participation rates of the population 15 years of age and over	22
Table 3.7: Current activity status of persons 15 years and above (during last 7 days)	23
Table 3.8: Percentage distribution of persons out of labour force persons 15 years and above by reason of being inactive	24
Table 3.9: Employed persons , 15 years and above by hours worked in a week	25
Table 3.10: Average hours spent per week by employed persons 15 years and over ( in percent)	25
Table 3.11: Unemployment rates	26
Table 3.12: Labour underutilization rates of persons 15 years and above	27
Table 3.13: Employed persons, 15 years and above by Industry, Nepal	28
Table 3.14: employed persons, 15 years and above, urban	29
Table 3.15: Employed persons 15 years and above, Rural	30
Table 3.16: Employed persons 15 years and above by occupation	31
Table 3.17: Youth by status of employment and out of labour force	32
Table 3.18: Employed youth by hours worked	33
Table 3.19: Youth by status of school attendance and employment	34
Table 3.20: Employed youth 15-24 years by occupation	35
Table 3.21: Youth not in employment by school attendance	36
Table 3.22: Children by status of employment	37
Table 3.23: Children by hours worked	38
Table 3.24: Children by school status of school attendance and employment	39
Table 3.25: Employed children by occupation	40
Table 4.1: Literacy Rates of the population, 5 years and over by age groups, Nepal	42
Table 4.2: Literacy Rates of the population, 5 years and older by urban rural and by quintiles	43
Table 4.3: Literacy Rates (6 years and older)	43
Table 4.4: Adult literacy Rates 15 years and older	44

Table 4.5: School attendance by age groups, Nepal	44
Table 4.6: School attendance for -Nepal	45
Table 4.7: School attendance, Male	45
Table 4.8: School attendance, Female	46
Table 4.9: School attendance, Urban	46
Table 4.10: School attendance, Rural	47
Table 4.11: Gross Enrolment Rates by level of schooling	47
Table 5.1: Percentage distribution of households by occupancy status	51
Table 5.2: Average number of rooms	51
Table 5.3: Number of rooms	52
Table 5.4: Percentage distribution of households by construction material of outer walls	52
Table 5.5: Percentage distribution of households by foundation of the dwelling	53
Table 5.6: Percentage distribution of households by construction material of roof	53
Table 5.7: Percentage distribution of households by source of drinking water	54
Table 5.8: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility	54
Table 5.9: Percentage distribution of households by sanitation management facility	55
Table 5.10: Percentage distribution of households by main source of lighting	55
Table 5.11: Percentage distribution of households by main fuel used for cooking	56
Table 5.12: Percentage distribution of households with access to various facilities	56
Table 6.1: Average household size	59
Table 6.2: Percentage distribution of households by household size	59
Table 6.3: Age distribution of household head	60
Table 6.4: Percentage of female-headed households	60
Table 6.5: Sex ratio by age groups	61
Table 6.6: Sex ratio by broad age groups	61
Table 6.7: Population distribution by broad age groups -Nepal	62
Table 6.8: Percentage distribution of population by age groups and by sex	62
Table 6.9: Dependency ratios	63
Table 6.10: Percentage distribution of population by age groups and by sex, Urban	63
Table 6.11: Percentage distribution of population by age groups and sex - Rural	64



## ABBREVIATIONS

AHS:	Annual Household Surveys
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
EAs:	Enumeration areas
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GER:	Gross Enrolment Rate
ILO:	International Labour Organization
NLFS:	Nepal Labour Force Survey
NLSS:	Nepal Living Standards Survey
NPCS:	National Planning Commission Secretariat
NSIC:	Nepal Standard Industrial Classification
PSUs:	Primary sampling units
Rs.:	Nepalese Rupees
SSU:	Secondary Sampling Unit
USUs:	Ultimate sampling units
PCHC:	Per capita household consumption
PCHCQ:	Per capita household consumption quintiles
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Survey results

1. Annual Household Survey is a recent endeavor of the CBS conducted with a purpose of providing frequent socio-economic information on household consumption, employment and other socio-economic aspects of Nepalese households. Annual survey, by nature is smaller in terms of sample size, domains of analysis and also in terms of the length of the questionnaire. The survey aims to provide estimates for Nepal, urban and rural area and also by consumption quintiles and deciles. Altogether 3,000 households (1500 from urban and 1500 from rural) were selected from 200 wards/sub wards.

2. A Nepalese household on average spends Rs. 2,82,896 in a year on consumption of goods and services. Average annual consumption expenditures of urban and rural households stand at Rs. 4,88,936 and Rs. 2,33,673 respectively. More than half (56.5%) of the total household expenditure occurs on food, followed by rent (10.6%), education (4.0%), alcohol and tobacco (3.5%), durables (3.4%) and utilities (2.5%). On average, per capita consumption expenditure on *food beverage and tobacco* of a Nepalese, according to the survey is Rs. 31,008 (urban and rural areas are Rs. 39,495 and Rs. 29,266 respectively). Per capita expenditure of an individual of the first decile is Rs. 13,939 which is less than one fourth of the tenth decile (Rs. 57,641).

Per capita consumption expenditure on non-food categories for Nepal is Rs. 24,341. *Education, cultural activities and health services* are the major subcategories within “non-food” accounting for Rs. 3,172, Rs. 3,093 and Rs. 2,875 respectively. A household in the first decile spends Rs. 884 per person on *health services* while a person in the tenth decile spends Rs. 8,933, which is almost eleven times higher than the former. The gap is even wider in the expenses on education where a person of the first decile spends Rs. 301 on an average and the figure is Rs. 13,143 for the tenth decile.

3. Out of the total population of age 15 years and above, 79.8 percent are reported to be employed, 3.0 percent unemployed and 17.1 percent out of labour force. The employment rate is notably lower in urban area as compared to the rural, 59.3 percent against 83.6 percent. Of the total employed population of age 15 years and above, 57.8 percent reported to have worked for 40 hours or more in the past week. Twenty three percent (23.0%) have worked between 20-39 hours and 18.4 percent worked for 1-19 hours.

Altogether, the magnitude of labour underutilization is estimated at 21 percent which comprises unemployment rate of 3.7 percent, time related underemployment rate of 10.8 percent, skill mismatch rate of 3.7 percent and rate of inadequate earnings 2.8 percent. Thirty five percent (35.4%) of the employed persons of the fifth quintile (richest) are skilled agriculture workers where as 63.8 percent of the first quintile (poorest) have stated to be working in such occupation. Nearly one fourth (24.2%) of the first quintile are engaged in elementary jobs where as only 5.7 percent of the fifth quintile have reported to be engaged in such jobs.

Among the youth, nearly three fourth (73%) are reported to be economically active and 27 percent are out of labour force. More than two third (68.3%) are employed and 5.1 percent are seeking job. The percentage of employed youth is more in rural area (75.3%) as compared to urban where only 39.4 percent are employed. Further, more youth (81.6%) of the first quintile (poorest group) are employed. The percentages of employed youth gradually decreases in the upper quintiles.

Children from the poor households are more likely to be engaged in current economic activities. The percentage of the child labour in the first quintile is 33.9 percent whereas the percentage is 10.8 percent in the fifth quintile.

4. Overall adult literacy rate is 61.6 percent. The rates in the urban and rural area are 81.1 and 57.1 percent respectively. Gender variation exists in the adult literacy rate too. The rates for adult males and adult females are 73.9 percent and 51.8 percent respectively. The population of the fifth (richest) quintile are found to be more literate (85.0%) compared to the first (poorest) quintile (34.9%). The percentage of population who never attended school varies across urban and rural area, 14.8 percent against 31.3 percent respectively. The percentage of population who never attended school is higher in lower quintiles. In the first quintile, 47.1 percent reported to have never attended school while the percentage is 12.2 in the fifth quintile.

5. According to the survey, 84 percent of the households live in their own houses. The percentage of households residing in their own houses account for 91 percent in rural and 54 percent in urban areas. One out of four (25.7%) households do not have toilets within the premises. Fire wood is a major fuel for cooking, as 53.8 % of the households reported to be using firewood. The use of firewood is higher (62.1%) in lower quintiles. LPG is the second source of fuel as 28.7 percent of the households reported to have been using that fuel. In urban area, nearly four out of five (78.3%) households are using LPG for cooking whereas only 16.8 percent in the rural area using LPG. Almost, 96.9 percent of the urban households and 83.9 percent of the rural households possessed mobile phones. Nearly two third (64.7%) of the poorest quintile possess mobile phones.

6. Household size by per capita annual consumption quintiles vary notably as poorer households have more members than the households from the higher quintiles. The modal household size of the first quintile (poorer) is 5 to 6 persons whereas most households of the fifth (richest) quintile have 3 to 4 persons. Nearly, half (48.4 %) of the household heads are reported to be in the age group 30 to 49 years. In the first (poorest) quintile, 14.4 percent heads are in the age group 20-29 whereas 19.1 percent are reported in that age group in the fifth (richest) quintile. Approximately 27 percent of the households are headed by female members. One in five households in the first quintile (poorest) and one in three in the fifth quintile (richest) were headed by female. The sex ratio of the first quintile is 84 against 97 of the fifth (richest) quintile. Overall dependency ratio of Nepal as indicated by the survey is 74.0 indicating that there are 74 persons who depend upon the population of the productive age. The ratio is just 53.6 percent in urban area against 78.9 percent in rural area. The ratio vary substantially by consumption quintiles. The ratio is 112.4 in the first quintile and 42.4 in the fifth quintile, which indicates higher dependency among poor people.

# CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of the survey

Nepal has achieved remarkable progress in socio-demographic indicators in past decades but, has been slow in achieving targets on its economic front. Slow GDP growth coupled with persistent inequalities and high youth unemployment rate have been a challenge for the government. Therefore, there has been demand for frequent information to monitor the changes undergoing in the socio-economic situation of the country. Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), besides periodic censuses and surveys, decided to provide socio-economic information on an annual basis by conducting Annual Household Surveys (AHS). AHS is a recent endeavor of the CBS focusing primarily on data related to household consumption and employment. It provides data that are useful for updating the estimates of the expenditure side of GDP, employment indicators and other socio-economic indicators as well.

## 1.2 Objectives of the survey

General objective of the survey is to provide data required to monitor annual changes in employment, consumption and other socioeconomic indicators of Nepal. The specific objectives of the survey are:

- to measure the changes in the structure and the level of consumption expenditure of Nepalese households,
- to collect data required to measure annual changes in the indicators of employment, unemployment and underemployment, and
- to provide other socio-economic information useful for economic planning and annual budgeting.

## 1.3 Scope

The scope of survey, based on the objectives above, covers topics such as consumption expenditure, employment and unemployment, time use in economic, non-economic and extended economic activities housing and household facilities, demography, literacy and educational attainment.

## 1.4 Methodology

Annual household survey, by nature is smaller in terms of sample size, domains of analysis and also in terms of the length of the questionnaire. The survey used a structured questionnaire aimed at collecting data on household consumption, employment and other socio-economic indicators with different reference periods. The survey followed a two stage sampling design with stratifications of the households into urban and rural area.

### Sampling frame

A complete list of wards with number of households provided by National Population Census 2011 was used as a sampling frame for the survey. Altogether, there were 806 wards in urban area and 35,214 wards in rural area of Nepal. In order to avoid extremity of the size of wards, some big wards were segregated into blocks or enumeration areas (EAs). The sampling frame contained 4,861 EAs in urban and 36,181 EAs in rural areas making a total of 41042 EAs in Nepal.

## **Sampling procedure**

The survey aimed to provide estimates for Nepal, urban and rural area, and accordingly, the population was stratified into urban and rural area. Wards or sub wards (EAs) were the primary sampling units (PSUs). The number of PSUs to be selected were 100 from rural and 100 from urban area making a total of 200 PSUs. The sample size was determined on the basis of the sampling variance of previous surveys. PSUs were selected on the basis of probability proportional to the size (PPS), the measure of the size being the number of households in each ward. Selected PSUs were spread over 65 districts.

Households were the ultimate sampling units (USUs) selected with equal probability on the basis of systematic random sampling technique. Fifteen (15) households were selected from each PSUs. Altogether 3000 households (1500 from urban and 1500 from rural) were selected for the interview.

In a nutshell, procedures followed to select sample households were:

- selection of PSUs based on PPS from the frame,
- listing of households in the selected PSU, and
- selection of SSUs from the updated list of household in the selected PSU.

## **1.5 Statistical Unit**

A statistical unit or a unit of enumeration of the survey is the basic entity for which the data are gathered. The unit of enumeration basically is a household. So, a household becomes a statistical unit for the analysis of housing, consumption, etc. whereas an individual becomes so for the analysis of demographic and economic activities.

### **Household**

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

Households and individuals were listed in the place of their usual place of residence. An individual usually residing for more than six months in a place is considered as a member of the household though he or she may be temporarily absent. Institutional households such as barracks of military and police, orphanage, old age homes, jails were outside the coverage of the survey. Foreign nationals residing in hotels and lodges were also excluded.

## **1.6 Survey instruments**

### **Listing schedule**

Listing schedule was administered during the field work of the listing operation. The purpose was to facilitate selection of households from the updated list. The listing schedule contains information on identification of household such as PSU code (ward/sub ward), urban/rural, district, name of the household head, number of household members, random start, etc.

## **Survey questionnaire**

Contents of the questionnaire are basically guided by the objectives of the survey. The questionnaire mainly contains household information and individual information. Parts 2, 3 and 4 cover housing, food and non-food consumption expenditure while part 1 and 5 cover individual information. Part 1 contains questions on demographic characteristics, migration, literacy/education, and Part 5 on economic activities.

The survey has attempted to follow concepts, definitions and international recommendations. For the purpose of exhaustive coverage, consumption of own account production, purchase from the market and received from other sources have been captured under the part of household consumption. System of National Accounts (1993 SNA) and Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) have been followed to classify goods and services. Similarly, ILO recommendations were followed to capture formal, informal and extended economic activities of individuals.

### **1.7 Survey period/reference period**

Demographic information are collected as of the date of the survey. The reference period of food consumption is a week (last seven days) prior to the date of enumeration. However, data on food items were collected for last 30 days also. The data of last 7 days was annualized. Non-food consumption and consumer durables refer to the last 12 months from the date of the survey. Questions on *time use* in economic and non-economic activities of last seven days were asked of all household members of age 5 years and above.

## CHAPTER II: HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

### 2.1 Concepts of final consumption expenditure of household

Consumption data are used to study levels, trends and pattern of consumption of the population or sub-population of a country. It is widely used to measure poverty or to trace the changes undergone in the status of poverty. Data on final consumption expenditure are used for national accounting purpose and also, to assess the macroeconomic situation of an economy. Therefore, the survey, in spite of its small scale, captures details of household consumption expenditures on food, nonfood and other nonfood items such as imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings, expenditure on financial services, decorations and minor repairs and maintenance, repair and maintenance of durables, expenses on management of household disposals, expenditures related to administrative services, etc. Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) is followed in order to classify the household consumption expenditures.

Household consumption expenditure includes consumption of goods and services made available through own production, purchase from market and received in kind for pay or as gifts, etc. It excludes capital expenditures such as those on fixed assets e.g. construction of housing units or on valuables. Expenditure on rentals is treated as final consumption. Major headings of the classification are as follows:

1. Food beverage and tobacco
2. Clothing and footwear
3. Housing, water, electricity and other fuels
4. Furnishing, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house
5. Health services
6. Transport services
7. Leisure, entertainment and culture
8. Education
9. Hotels, cafes and restaurants services
10. Personal care, personal effects, communication, social services, financial services, etc.

In the survey, it was attempted to get quantity and value of goods and services consumed in 7 days and 30 days before the survey. Some of infrequent expenditures of nonfood items are collected for 12 months before the survey. Computation of the consumption aggregates involve several procedures depending upon type of items, the reference period, and the way data were collected. Expenditure on food items collected for last 7 days or 30 days are annualized and then converted into per capita consumption, by dividing household consumption by household size. In order to assess the level, pattern and variation by socioeconomic characteristics, data were tabulated in various ways.

Consumption quintiles and deciles are prepared on the basis of per capita household consumption (PCHC). Per capita consumption is derived after dividing *household consumption* by *household size*. Per capita household consumption quintiles (PCHCQ) are derived by sorting per capita annual household consumption in ascending order and then dividing the number of household into five equal (quintiles) or ten equal (deciles) parts. Many demographic, employment and consumption indicators are produced by quintiles and deciles in order to analyze variation and the inequalities.

## 2.2 Household consumption expenditure

A Nepalese household on an average spends Rs. 2,82,896 in a year on consumption of goods and services (Table 2.1). Averages of urban and rural household consumptions stand at Rs. 4,88,936 and Rs. 2,33,673 respectively. The variation should be interpreted keeping in view the price variation between urban and rural areas, and also that the household size differs substantially between urban and rural households. More than half (56.5%) of the total household expenditure go for food, followed by rent (10.6%), education (4.0%), alcohol and tobacco (3.5%), durables (3.4%) and utility (2.5%).

The expenditure on *nonfood others* is substantially high (19.5%) which is spent on health, personal services, administrative services, etc. The ratio of food consumption in total consumption expenditure between urban and rural is 39.5 percent against 60.5 percent. Also, the ratio of food consumption declines with the higher quintiles. On the contrary, the ratio of nonfood expenditures on rent, utility, education, durables and other nonfood items increases with the upper quintiles.

The average household consumption expenditure across deciles indicate inequalities in consumption expenditures. The average household consumption expenditure of the tenth decile (richest households) is Rs. 7,02,901 which is six times higher than Rs. 1,11,442, the average expenditure of the first decile (poorest households).

## 2.3 Mean per capita consumption

On an average, a Nepalese household spends Rs. 62,432 per person per year (Rs. 122,145 for urban and Rs. 50,173 for rural households, Table 2.2). Substantial variation in per capita consumption is notable among the households of different quintiles. Per capita consumption of households of the fifth quintile is Rs. 150,710, which is seven times higher than the figure of the households of the first quintile (Rs. 22,309).

Per capita consumption across urban and rural households by quintiles do not vary much. Consumption expenditures of households of urban and rural area are in fact, based on local current prices. Inequality of per capita consumption is more noticeable when compared by deciles. Mean per capita consumption of the first decile and the tenth decile vary by eleven times, Rs. 18,923 against 206,454. First twenty percent of the households (first quintile) share 7.2 percent of the total household consumption while the share of the top 20 percent is 48.2 percent (Table 2.3).

The value of consumption of Nepalese households stands at Rs. 1,534 billion in the reference year 2013-14. The shares of the urban (58 municipalities) and rural households are around Rs. 511 billion and Rs. 1023 billion respectively (Table 2.4).

### **Per capita consumption expenditure on *food, beverage and tobacco***

Per capita consumption expenditure on *food beverage and tobacco* of a Nepalese, according to the survey is Rs. 31,008 which across urban and rural areas are Rs. 39,495 and Rs. 29,266 respectively (Table 2.5). Per capita expenditure of an individual of the first decile is Rs. 13,939 which is less than one fourth of the tenth decile (Rs. 57,641). A Nepalese individual on an average spends Rs. 9,478 on grains which does not vary much across urban and rural area (Table 2.5). Per capita expenditure on *meat and fish* is Rs. 4,807 which is slightly higher in the urban area (Rs. 5,880) as compared to the rural (Rs. 4,587). Per capita expenditure of urban individuals are higher than rural area for all categories except grains. Average per capita expenditure on *alcohol* of urban area is remarkably higher than of the rural, Rs. 5,184 against Rs.1,790. The national average per capita expenditure on *alcohol* is Rs. 2,368. Comparison of the



averages across urban rural should be done with caution as the value refers to the current price of the locality and not adjusted for the spatial variation.

### Per capita consumption expenditure on nonfood categories

Per capita consumption expenditure on nonfood categories for Nepal is Rs. 24,341, which are Rs.47,428 for urban and Rs. 19,602 for rural area (Table 2.6). *Education, cultural activities and health services* are the subcategories of nonfood categories where Nepalese spend big chunk of their expenses, i.e. Rs. 3172, Rs. 3093 and Rs. 2875 respectively. The figures vary substantially across urban/rural and across expenditure deciles. For example, a household in the first decile spends Rs. 884 per person on *health services* while a person in the tenth decile spends Rs. 8,933, which is almost eleven times higher than the former. The gap is even wider in the expenses on education where a person of the first decile spends Rs. 301 on an average and the figure is Rs. 13,143 for the tenth decile.

**Table 2.1: Household consumption expenditure (in Rs.) and distribution (%) by categories**

	Household consumption (in Rs.)	Food	Alcohol and Tobacco	Rent	Utility	Educational Expenses	Durables	Nonfood, others	Total
		(in percent)							
Urban	488986	39.5	1.9	20.7	3.2	7.0	7.0	20.7	100.0
Rural	233673	60.5	3.9	8.2	2.4	3.3	2.5	19.3	100.0
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>									
First Quintile (Poorest)	129352	68.2	4.6	7.8	1.6	1.8	0.7	15.4	100.0
Second Quintile	169490	65.4	4.6	7.5	1.9	2.5	1.2	16.9	100.0
Third Quintile	205908	61.8	4.0	8.1	2.4	3.6	1.8	18.3	100.0
Fourth Quintile	257434	56.2	3.1	10.2	2.8	4.8	2.5	20.4	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	535739	39.3	2.0	16.7	3.3	6.1	8.5	24.1	100.0
<b>Consumption Deciles</b>									
First Decile (Poorest)	111442	68.9	4.5	8.3	1.4	1.5	0.6	14.7	100.0
Second Decile	146810	67.5	4.7	7.3	1.7	2.0	0.7	16.1	100.0
Third Decile	161205	66.7	4.0	7.7	1.7	2.4	1.1	16.3	100.0
Fourth Decile	177353	64.2	5.1	7.2	2.1	2.7	1.4	17.4	100.0
Fifth Decile	199854	63.3	4.4	7.7	2.2	3.0	1.5	17.9	100.0
Sixth Decile	211342	60.3	3.7	8.4	2.6	4.1	2.1	18.7	100.0
Seventh Decile	230868	58.0	3.7	9.4	2.7	4.5	1.9	19.8	100.0
Eighth Decile	283519	54.4	2.5	11.0	3.0	5.1	3.1	20.9	100.0
Ninth Decile	352496	46.4	2.5	14.6	3.1	5.7	5.1	22.5	100.0
Tenth Decile (Richest)	702901	32.8	1.6	18.5	3.5	6.5	11.5	25.6	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>282896</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.2: Nominal Per capita consumption by quintiles/deciles****(in Rs.)**

	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b><i>Consumption Quintiles</i></b>			
First Quintile (Poorest)	22,862	22,292	22,309
Second Quintile	32,946	32,623	32,637
Third Quintile	45,080	43,573	43,713
Fourth Quintile	64,791	62,696	63,096
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	172,660	129,164	150,710
<b><i>Consumption Deciles</i></b>			
First Decile (Poorest)	19,355	18,911	18,923
Second Decile	25,824	25,710	25,714
Third Decile	30,386	30,372	30,373
Fourth Decile	35,309	34,859	34,879
Fifth Decile	40,130	40,222	40,217
Sixth Decile	47,160	47,201	47,196
Seventh Decile	56,787	56,258	56,337
Eighth Decile	69,968	69,738	69,791
Ninth Decile	96,061	93,951	94,773
Tenth Decile (Richest)	222,158	182,821	206,454
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>122,145</b>	<b>50,173</b>	<b>62,432</b>

**Table 2.3: Per capita consumption by quintile/decile (in Percent)**

	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b><i>Consumption Quintiles</i></b>			
First Quintile (Poorest)	0.7	10.4	7.2
Second Quintile	1.3	14.9	10.4
Third Quintile	4.1	19.0	14.0
Fourth Quintile	11.9	24.3	20.2
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	82.0	31.2	48.2
<b><i>Consumption Deciles</i></b>			
First Decile (Poorest)	0.3	4.5	3.1
Second Decile	0.4	6.0	4.1
Third Decile	0.6	6.9	4.8
Fourth Decile	0.8	8.0	5.6
Fifth Decile	1.1	9.1	6.4
Sixth Decile	3.0	9.9	7.6
Seventh Decile	4.1	11.4	9.0
Eighth Decile	7.8	12.9	11.2
Ninth Decile	17.9	13.7	15.1
Tenth Decile (Richest)	64.1	17.5	33.1
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.4: Total household consumption expenditure (in Billion Rs.)**

	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b><i>Consumption Quintiles</i></b>			
First Quintile (Poorest)	3.4	106.8	110.2
Second Quintile	6.9	152.8	159.7
Third Quintile	20.7	194.7	215.4
Fourth Quintile	60.8	249.0	309.9
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	419.4	319.7	739.1
<b><i>Consumption Deciles</i></b>			
First Decile (Poorest)	1.3	45.5	46.9
Second Decile	2.1	61.2	63.3
Third Decile	3.0	70.9	74.0
Fourth Decile	3.8	81.9	85.7
Fifth Decile	5.5	93.4	98.9
Sixth Decile	15.3	101.2	116.5
Seventh Decile	20.9	116.7	137.7
Eighth Decile	39.9	132.3	172.2
Ninth Decile	91.6	140.4	232.0
Tenth Decile (Richest)	327.8	179.3	507.1
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>511.3</b>	<b>1023.0</b>	<b>1534.2</b>

**Table 2.5: Average Per Capita food consumption distribution by categories (in Rs.)**

	Grains and Cereals	Meat and Fish	Eggs and Milk Products	Oil and ghee	Fruits	Vegetables	Sugar and sweets	Spices	Tea/ Coffee	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic Beverages	Tobacco and related products	Restaurant Meals and Other	Total
Urban	9,110	5,880	4,047	2,729	2,295	4,713	1,264	1,416	412	612	5,184	1,208	625	39,495
Rural	9,553	4,587	2,430	2,184	891	3,619	820	1,238	246	166	1,790	1,179	563	29,266
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>														
First Quintile (Poorest)	7,239	1,889	865	1,041	157	2,327	338	844	92	10	434	567	455	16,255
Second Quintile	8,847	3,189	1,534	1,546	380	2,979	606	1,036	173	35	1,000	988	512	22,827
Third Quintile	9,647	4,453	2,464	2,142	651	3,728	842	1,258	248	104	1,259	1,177	576	28,549
Fourth Quintile	10,600	5,978	3,271	2,938	1,250	4,223	1,114	1,453	342	268	2,894	1,232	633	36,196
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	11,067	8,544	5,405	3,725	3,220	5,780	1,581	1,753	517	793	6,268	1,960	691	51,304
<b>Consumption Deciles</b>														
First Decile (Poorest)	6,443	1,567	522	826	114	2,161	240	789	70	0	343	458	404	13,939
Second Decile	8,039	2,211	1,210	1,257	199	2,493	436	898	114	20	525	676	506	18,585
Third Decile	8,747	2,892	1,358	1,474	308	2,893	543	976	166	34	847	791	446	21,475
Fourth Decile	8,946	3,483	1,709	1,618	452	3,064	668	1,096	181	37	1,152	1,183	578	24,167
Fifth Decile	9,390	4,183	2,259	1,874	595	3,588	819	1,252	230	74	1,241	1,187	521	27,214
Sixth Decile	9,904	4,721	2,668	2,409	706	3,867	866	1,265	266	134	1,276	1,167	631	29,880
Seventh Decile	10,366	6,089	3,107	2,787	1,059	3,928	978	1,422	322	167	2,136	1,336	680	34,376
Eighth Decile	10,833	5,869	3,433	3,087	1,439	4,514	1,248	1,485	362	368	3,645	1,128	587	37,998
Ninth Decile	11,019	7,518	4,630	3,385	2,531	5,313	1,354	1,709	440	585	3,877	1,859	725	44,945
Tenth Decile (Richest)	11,114	9,566	6,176	4,064	3,907	6,246	1,808	1,796	593	1,001	8,651	2,062	657	57,641
<b>Nepal</b>	9,478	4,807	2,705	2,277	1,130	3,806	896	1,268	274	242	2,368	1,184	573	31,008

**Table 2.6: Average Per Capita nonfood consumption distribution by categories (in Rs.)**

	Medical Expenses	Educational Expenses	Jewelry and Watches	Social Security	Insurance	Administration Charges	Cultural and Others	Meals Abroad	Banking Services Charges	Nonfoods (others)	Total
Urban	5,064	8,574	1,528	323	939	220	4,804	109	107	25,760	47,428
Rural	2,426	2,063	822	205	193	134	2,741	35	88	10,896	19,602
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>											
First Quintile (Poorest)	1,094	436	104	43	24	35	992	8	30	3,486	6,251
Second Quintile	1,702	907	246	64	55	14	1,626	4	26	5,558	10,202
Third Quintile	2,141	1,683	415	83	135	34	1,717	17	17	8,260	14,502
Fourth Quintile	2,872	3,415	1,228	303	250	325	4,274	23	54	13,410	26,156
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	6,579	9,439	2,723	633	1,138	335	6,870	186	329	36,504	64,737
<b>Consumption Deciles</b>											
First Decile (Poorest)	884	301	12	29	1	63	919	10	21	2,803	5,043
Second Decile	1,304	572	196	56	47	7	1,064	6	39	4,173	7,465
Third Decile	1,401	774	122	61	24	9	1,596	0	7	4,980	8,974
Fourth Decile	2,000	1,038	368	66	86	19	1,657	9	45	6,130	11,418
Fifth Decile	1,949	1,331	221	70	99	18	1,866	8	8	7,246	12,816
Sixth Decile	2,332	2,034	609	96	170	50	1,569	26	26	9,270	16,181
Seventh Decile	2,943	2,793	1,156	154	248	530	3,621	27	60	11,450	22,982
Eighth Decile	2,802	4,032	1,298	451	253	123	4,922	19	47	15,352	29,300
Ninth Decile	4,218	5,722	2,319	442	556	137	5,003	52	433	21,410	40,291
Tenth Decile (Richest)	8,933	13,143	3,126	823	1,718	532	8,730	319	226	51,546	89,098
Nepal	2,875	3,172	942	225	320	149	3,093	48	91	13,428	24,341

## CHAPTER III: EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

### 3.1. Concepts of labour force, employment and unemployment

Labour force is one of the focuses of the survey. Data on current activities of all household members aged 5 years and above were collected and analyzed the status of labour force, employment and unemployment by consumption behavior as well. The survey has followed concepts and classifications recommended by ILO and the System of National Accounts 1993 (1993 SNA). Activities of all household members were asked of the reference period of 7 days prior to the date of the interview.

*Work*, for the survey purpose is defined as activities performed for pay or profit, in own agricultural or non-agricultural activities or as an informal extended economic activities. A person if engaged in above activities at least for an hour in a week is considered employed. For the survey purpose, economic activities are classified as follows.

1. Agricultural work performed for the wage in cash or in kind;
2. Non-agricultural work performed for the wage in cash or in kind;
3. Own agricultural work such as planting, weeding, crop caring, harvesting, storing, livestock keeping, etc.;
4. Own account retail trade, transportation, tuition, coaching and other personal services;
5. Food processing except for own consumption;
6. Sewing, knitting and craft works;
7. Own account construction and repair works;
8. Fetching water;
9. Firewood collection;
10. Other household economic activities.

*Non-economic and household chore* includes activities such as cooking and serving food for the household, cleaning utensils/house, own laundry, minor house repairs, caring sick/old/infirm, child mining, other voluntary and community services.

#### *Currently employed*

A person if employed for at least an hour in last seven days before the date of the survey is considered as *currently employed*.

#### *Currently unemployed*

A person not having worked even for an hour in last seven days before the date of the interview but seeking job is considered as *currently unemployed*.

#### *Labour force*

Population economically active or with the status of employed or unemployed (seeking job) is defined as *labour force*.

#### *Currently out of labour force*

A person who is not employed and not seeking job is a person *currently out of labour force*. Persons of old age, students, infirm and engaged only in household chores are also considered currently out of labour force.

### *Labour underutilization Rate*

The ratio of population who are unemployed, underemployed, who earn less as compared to their skill or whose job do not match with their skill over total labour force is defined as *labour underutilization rate*.

### **3.2 Labour force of the population of age 10 years and above**

According to the survey, 77.2 percent of the total population of age 10 years and above are in the labour force. The labour force participation rates vary substantially by urban and rural area. The rate in the urban and rural areas are 58.9 percent 81.3 respectively. But, the rates across sex do not vary much as 78.8 percent for male and 75.9 percent for female are in the labour force. The rate for the population of the age group 10-14 stands at 47.6 percent which gradually increases till the age group 40-45 years and then declines after the age group 45 -50 years of age (Table 3.1). The rates while examined by per capita consumption quintiles are higher in the lower quintiles (first and second quintiles). The rate is lowest (65.6%) in the fifth quintile (Table 3.2).

Nearly three fourths of the total labour force (74.4%) are reported to be employed (Table 3.3). Unemployed rate based on the current activities is estimated at 2.9 percent for the country as a whole. The unemployed rate is notably lower in urban area as compared to the rural, 53.6 percent against 79.0 percent. Naturally, the employment rate is higher (76.4%) for male than for female (72.8%). Also, the unemployed rate is lower for literate population than of the illiterate, 70.2 percent against 82.4 percent most possibly due to the younger population being student or out of labour force. The unemployed rate in the urban area is higher indicating the prevalence of the large population seeking job. On the contrary, unemployment rate in rural area is lower because of their higher chances of being engaged in own agriculture. Employment rate gradually comes down with the higher quintiles and conversely, unemployment rate increases with higher quintiles (Table 3.3). Unemployed population of the second quintile is estimated to be only 1.7 percent.

Of the total employed population of age 10 years and above, 58 percent have reported to have worked for 40 hours or more in the reference week. Twenty three percent (23.0%) have worked between 20-39 hours, 18.4 percent worked for 1-19 hours. As the age advances, the percentage of population who worked for 40 hours or more has consistently increased. Interestingly, persons of the lower quintiles seem to be underemployed or have worked for less than 40 hours. In urban area, two thirds of the employed population (67.1%) worked for 40 hours or more, as compared to the rural area where 56.4 percent have worked for 40 hours or more (Table 3.4).

Most of the hours worked by an employed person of 10 years and above are rendered to self-employed jobs, 57.2 percent of the working hours were spent on self-employed agricultural activities and 11.7 percent to self-employed on non-agricultural activities. Around fourteen (14.5%) percent of the total hours were spent on waged non-agricultural activities and 10 percent of the hours were devoted to extended economic activities particularly in firewood collection and fetching water. Employed persons of the first quintile have worked in self-employed agriculture almost double (60.3% of the total hours worked) of that of the fifth quintile (35.5%) (Table 3.5).

### **3.3 Labour force of the population of age 15 years and above**

In the sample, people aged 15 years and above comprises 82.9 percent economically active population (labour force) and 17.1 percent were inactive or out of labour force (Table 3.6). The labour force participation rates vary substantially across urban and rural area. The rate in urban is 65.2 percent against 87.0 percent in rural area. Male labour force is slightly higher (86.8%) than that of female (79.7%). The rate for the population of the age group 15-19 stands 66.8 percent and increases with the higher age groups till 40 to 45 years and then gradually declines after 45 years of age.

Out of the total labour force, 79.8 percent are reported to be employed and 3.0 percent unemployed (Table 3.7). The employment rate is notably lower in urban area as compared to the rural, 59.3 percent against 84.6 percent. Naturally, the rate is higher for male than female, 84.2 percent and 76.4 percent respectively. Also, the employment rate is lower for literate than that of the illiterate, 77.0 against 84.3 percent. The reason is clear as the younger population tend to be out of labour force due to studies. Similar is the reason for employment rate being lower in urban.

Employment rate gradually comes down from the third quintiles. On the contrary, unemployment rate and population out of labour force increase with higher quintiles. Proportions of unemployed and out of labour force are highest in the fifth quintile, 5.2 percent and 29.3 percent respectively. The reason of being unemployment rate high among the population of the fifth quintile could be either their unwillingness to be engaged in traditional job or difficulty in finding job for those who live in the urban area.

Among the 17.1 percent who are out of labour force, more than one-third (36.1%) are attending schools, 27.1 percent reported to be old, sick or disabled, 26.8 percent engaged in household chores and 4.7 percent living on pension, remittance or house rent, etc. (Table 3.8). Approximately, 5.3 percent of the inactive population mentioned other reasons for being inactive.

#### **3.3.1 Hours worked (15 years and above)**

Of the total employed population of age 15 years and above, 57.8 percent reported to have worked for 40 hours or more in the week before the survey (Table 3.9). Twenty three percent (23.0%) have worked between 20-39 hours and 18.4 percent worked for 1-19 hours. The percentage of the employed population while analyzed by age groups is found to be gradually increasing till the age group 35-39 years age in which 80.9 percent have rendered 40 hours or more, and the percentage declines thereafter up to 49.2 percent in the age group 60 years and above. The percentage of population who worked for 40 hours or more have increased except in the second quintile. The percentages of underemployed gradually come down as age increases. In urban area more people (67.1%) worked for 40 hours or more, as compared to rural area (56.4%).

An employed person, on an average, have rendered 40.4 hours in economic work and 13.2 hours in non-economic work in the reference week (Table 3.10). Female employed persons both in urban and rural areas seem to have spent additional 21.0 hours in non-economic work beside economic work which is notably higher than employed males who spent only 4 hours in noneconomic work.

#### **3.3.2 Unemployment**

Overall unemployment rate of people 15 years and above as indicated by the survey stands at 3.6 percent which varies substantially across urban and rural area, 9.1 percent against 2.7 percent (Table 3.11). However, the rate varies slightly between male and female (3.0 percent for male and 4.2 percent



for female). The rate while analyzed by age groups is found to be highest in the age group 20-24 years of age (8.9%) and the rate is highest (7.3%) in the fifth quintile.

### **3.3.3 Labour underutilization**

Unemployment is an issue which draws attention of social scientists, economists, and politicians and also of international organizations. The *one hour criterion* defining employment has led to the recording of lower unemployment rates and has complicated the interpretation of employment and unemployment mostly in developing countries. There has been gap between the magnitude of social problems and efforts to curb them. Therefore, implications of unemployment was widely studied and it was suggested to address the problem in a broader term of labour underutilization. Accordingly, International Conference of Labour Statisticians, 2008 provided *a room document* with guidance on using concepts and estimates of labour underutilization. Labour underutilization is a more comprehensive measure than the unemployment rate. In addition to the measurement of unemployment, it was recommended by the conference to use NLFS data on under employment, work-related income and matching of educational attainment with occupation to assess the forms of labour underutilization. In summary, there are four components of labour underutilization:

- a) Unemployment
- b) Involuntary part time work (time related underemployment)
- c) Inadequate earnings
- d) Skill mismatch

These categories are mutually exclusive. Altogether, the magnitude of labour underutilized is estimated at 21 percent which comprises unemployment rate of 3.6 percent, time related underemployment rate of 10.8 percent, skill mismatch rate of 3.7 percent and rate of inadequate earnings of 2.8 percent (Table 3.12). The labour underutilization rate is found to be high in urban (28.0%) than in the rural area (19.8%). Naturally, literate population reported to be more underutilized than illiterate, 25.5 percent against 14.2 percent. The rate varies slightly among the labour force population of all quintiles.

### **3.3.4 Employed population by Industry (NSIC)**

Industry refers to an economic activity of an establishment in which a person is engaged in *work* during the reference period. A person can be employed as a paid employee or self-employed. The survey has provided employment rates disaggregated by sections of the industrial classification. For that purpose, Nepal Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC) is prepared to classify economic activities prevalent in Nepal following International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC Rev 4) 2008. NSIC contains 21 sections, 88 divisions, 235 groups and 419 classes of economic activities as follows:

Nepal Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Nepal

S. No.	Sections	Description
01	A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
02	B	Mining and quarrying
03	C	Manufacturing
04	D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
05	E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
06	F	Construction
07	G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
08	H	Transportation and storage
09	I	Accommodation and food service activities
10	J	Information and communication
11	K	Financial and insurance activities
12	L	Real estate activities
13	M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
14	N	Administrative and support service activities
15	O	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security
16	P	Education
17	Q	Human health and social work activities
18	R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
19	S	Other service activities
20	T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use
21	U	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

Out of the total employed population of age 15 years and above, more than two thirds (68.8%) are reported to be engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing (Table 3.13). Eighty one percent (81.4%) of the employed females are engaged in agriculture related activities as compared to only 54.5 percent of male. Wholesale and retail trade is the second most engaged activities (7.0%) followed by manufacturing (6.3%) and construction (4.8%). Education has also been reported as an activity employing 3.1 percent of the total employed population.

The industrial structures of the employed population across urban and rural area are different. In urban area, nearly three fourth of the employed population are engaged in non-agricultural activities and only 26.3 percent in agriculture related activities (Table 3.14). Wholesale/retail trade and repair works has been the second most engaged activities with 21.7 percent being employed followed by Manufacturing (12.5%), Education (5.8%), Construction (5.5%), Accommodation and food service activities (4.3%), and Administrative and support Services (3.2%). Three percent of the employed population have been reported to be working in households. Activities employing more than 2 percent in the urban areas are Transport and Storage (2.7%), Financial and Insurance Activity (2.5%), Public administration and defense (2.3%) and Human health and social work activities (2.1%).

### 3.3.5 Employed population by Occupation

Occupation refers to a type of work done by a person during the reference period irrespective of place of work or industrial activity and the status of employment. For the survey purpose, jobs prevalent in Nepal have been classified according to Nepal Standard Classification of Occupations (NSOC) which is prepared on the basis of International Standard Classification of Occupation (Revision 4). Nepal Standard Classification of Occupations provides classifications at three digit levels. Major division of the classification of NSOC is as follows.

Code	Occupation
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
7	Craft and related trades workers
8	Plant and machine operators
9	Elementary occupations

According to the survey, nearly two thirds (62.3%) reported to have jobs in *skilled agriculture* during the reference period (Table 3.16). The second most engaged occupation is *elementary occupations* such as labourers, porters, office assistants, etc. where nearly 11.7 percent are engaged in. *Craft and trade workers* is the third group (8.7%) in terms of percentage followed by *service and sale workers* (6.7%), *professionals* (3.3%), *managers* (2.9%), *clerical support workers* (1.5%), *plant and machinery operators* (1.4%) and *technicians and associate professionals* (1.3%).

In urban area, most employed persons are reported to have non-agricultural jobs. Only 23.7 percent are engaged as *skilled agricultural workers*. *Service and sales workers* account for 18.8 percent followed by *craft and trade related workers* (15.2%) and *elementary occupations* (12.5 %). *Managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals* and *clerical support workers* account for 9.0, 6.9, 5.7 and 5.0 percent respectively. While analyzing the data by sex, agriculture is still a job for nearly three fourth (74.2%) females. Substantial proportion of females, 11 percent of the total employed are engaged in elementary works that are considered to be '*hard work*' such as labourers, porters, and office assistants, etc.

In the first quintile (poorest), 63.8 percent have stated to be *skilled agriculture workers* whereas thirty five percent (35.4%) in the fifth quintile (richest) have stated so. Nearly one-fourth (24.2%) of the first quintile are engaged in elementary jobs and persons engaged in such jobs are only 5.7 percent in the fifth quintile (Table 3.16).

### 3.4 Youth Employment

Economic demography of youth is an important aspect in the context of Nepal. Huge volume of youth migration from rural to urban Nepal and to overseas destinations have become a great concern in Nepal today. Persons of the age group 15 to 24 years considered to be youth consist nearly 20 percent in the total population, 10.6 percent in the age group 15-19 years and 9.3 percent in the age group 20-24 years. Moving out of youth from their households can be noticed from the age group 15-19 years itself. More male youth seem to have been away from households in the age group 20-24 years. Sex ratio is 93 in the age group 15-19 and 62 in the age group 20-24 years.

Among the youth, nearly three fourth (73%) are reported to be economically active and 27 percent are out of labour force (Table 3.17). More than two third (68.3%) youths are employed and 5.1 percent are seeking job. The percentage of employed youth is more in rural area (75.3%) compared to urban where only 39.4 percent are employed. Further, more youth (81.6%) of the first quintile (poorest group) are employed. The percentages of employed youth gradually decreases in upper quintiles. The percentage of inactive youth is high in upper quintiles which most probably is due to being engaged in study. Only 15.5 percent are reported to be inactive in the first quintile against 44.5 percent in the fifth.

Among the employed youth, 44.7 percent work for 40 hours or more in a week, 30.1 percent work for 20-39 hours and one fourth (25.3%) work for less than 20 hours in a week (Table 3.19). Nearly 28 percent are continuing school and at the same time working too. The percentage of such youth is high in rural area (30.5%) as compared to the urban (17.5%). Also, the percentage of employed youth who do not go to school is high in rural area, 44.8 percent against 21.9 percent in urban area.

Most employed youth (62.9%) are engaged in agricultural activities (Table 3.20). Elementary occupation is the second most engaged occupation where 15.6 percent youth are reported to be involved. Craft and related trades services and sales works are other areas where 8.0 and 6.7 percent youth are engaged in respectively. Agriculture is still major job for female youth where 70 percent of female youth are engaged. As many as 15.6 percent of the female youth are reported to be engaged in elementary jobs such as labourers, porters, office assistants, etc.

### 3.5 Child Labour

Child labour is still a part of Nepalese labour force although efforts have been laid since long to eliminate it. Children in Nepalese society begin working at a very young age by helping family in household chores and then in the family farm. Child labour is also prevalent outside home and in the non-agriculture sectors as paid workers. The survey has collected data on current economic activities of the children of the age group 5-14 years. The survey has indicated that the child population consists of 23 percent in the total population. Of the total children, more than two third (68.6%) do not do any economic work but, 29.4 percent are reported to be doing some kind of economic work. More than one out of three children (33.9%) in rural and nearly one out of ten children (9.1%) in urban areas are doing some kind of economic work (Table 3.22). The percentage is bigger of the female children (33.9%) than of the male children (25.3%). Children from the poor households are more likely to be engaged in current economic activities. The percentage of the child labour in the first quintile is 33.9 percent whereas the percentage is 10.8 percent in the fifth quintile.

Seventy percent of the working children work for 20 hours or less. Only 5.5 percent are working for 40 hours or more and 70.3 percent are working for less than 20 hours a week (Table 3.23). Two-third (66.2%) of the children are not working and attending school. But, one-fourth (25.5%) are attending school and also doing some kind of economic work. Around eight percent of the children are reported to

be out of school (Table 3.24). Among the working children, more than three fourth (76.5%) are engaged in agricultural works and 19.3 percent in elementary works (Table 3.25).

**Table 3.1 Labour force participation rate by age groups (in percent)**

<b>Age Group</b>	
10-14 yrs	47.6
15-19 yrs	66.8
20-24 yrs	80.9
25-29 yrs	87.5
30-34 yrs	89.4
35-39 yrs	93.9
40-44 yrs	94.9
45-49 yrs	93.5
50-54 yrs	90.8
55-59 yrs	88.6
60 yrs and above	68.3
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>77.2</b>

**Table 3.2: Labour force Participation Rates (10 years and above)**

	<b>Total</b>
<b>Sex</b>	
Male	78.8
Female	75.9
<b>Urban/Rural</b>	
Urban	58.9
Rural	81.3
<b>Literacy</b>	
Literate	73.9
Illiterate	83.7
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>	
First Quintile (Poorest)	82.1
Second Quintile	83.0
Third Quintile	79.7
Fourth Quintile	77.8
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	65.6
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>77.2</b>

**Table 3.3: Current activity status of persons 10 years and above**  
(in percent)

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour force	Total
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	76.4	2.4	21.2	100.0
Female	72.8	3.2	24.0	100.0
<b>Urban/Rural</b>				
Urban	53.6	5.3	41.1	100.0
Rural	79.0	2.3	18.7	100.0
<b>Literacy</b>				
Literate	70.2	3.7	26.1	100.0
Illiterate	82.4	1.3	16.3	100.0
<b>Age Group</b>				
10-14 yrs	45.7	1.9	52.4	100.0
15-19 yrs	63.6	3.3	33.2	100.0
20-24 yrs	73.7	7.2	19.1	100.0
25-29 yrs	82.5	5.1	12.3	100.0
30-34 yrs	87.3	2.1	10.6	100.0
35-39 yrs	91.2	2.7	6.1	100.0
40-44 yrs	92.1	2.8	5.1	100.0
45-49 yrs	92.3	1.3	6.5	100.0
50-54 yrs	89.5	1.4	9.2	100.0
55-59 yrs	87.9	0.7	11.4	100.0
60 yrs and above	68.0	0.3	31.7	100.0
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>				
First Quintile (Poorest)	79.9	2.2	17.9	100.0
Second Quintile	81.3	1.7	17.0	100.0
Third Quintile	77.7	2.0	20.3	100.0
Fourth Quintile	74.7	3.1	22.2	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	60.7	4.9	34.4	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.4: Employed individuals aged 10 years and above by number of hours worked (during last 7 days)**

	(in percent)				
	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1-19</b>	<b>20-39</b>	<b>40+</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	0.7	16.3	17.6	65.3	100.0
Female	0.8	20.3	27.7	51.3	100.0
<b>Urban/Rural</b>					
Urban	0.8	14.5	17.6	67.1	100.0
Rural	0.7	19.0	23.8	56.4	100.0
<b>Literacy</b>					
Literate	0.9	23.0	22.5	53.6	100.0
Illiterate	0.5	11.0	23.7	64.7	100.0
<b>Age Group</b>					
10-14 yrs	0.2	69.1	24.5	6.2	100.0
15-19 yrs	0.7	37.0	33.0	29.3	100.0
20-24 yrs	1.3	13.0	26.6	59.0	100.0
25-29 yrs	1.2	10.3	24.2	64.3	100.0
30-34 yrs	0.8	6.2	19.0	74.1	100.0
35-39 yrs	0.4	4.9	13.8	80.9	100.0
40-44 yrs	0.5	8.4	13.5	77.6	100.0
45-49 yrs	0.3	7.4	15.1	77.2	100.0
50-54 yrs	1.1	5.1	19.7	74.1	100.0
55-59 yrs	1.3	8.8	23.0	66.8	100.0
60 yrs and above	0.4	16.9	33.4	49.2	100.0
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>					
First Quintile (Poorest)	0.5	18.8	23.2	57.5	100.0
Second Quintile	0.8	20.3	27.4	51.5	100.0
Third Quintile	0.7	19.4	24.4	55.5	100.0
Fourth Quintile	0.9	17.8	22.0	59.4	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	0.8	15.5	17.1	66.6	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.5: Percentage distribution of hours worked in different activities by employed individuals, 10 years and above**

	Waged Agri.	Waged Non Agri.	Self Employed Agri.	Self Employed Non Agri.	Food Processing	Handicrafts and Tailoring	Minor construction	Fetching Water	Firewood collection	Other extended activities
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	3.9	23.3	48.9	15.9	1.0	0.2	1.6	1.3	3.8	0.1
Female	2.3	6.8	64.5	7.9	2.9	0.9	0.5	2.2	11.9	0.1
<b>Urban/Rural</b>										
Urban	1.5	38.4	22.9	30.1	1.6	1.0	0.5	1.2	2.7	0.0
Rural	3.3	10.9	62.3	8.9	2.1	0.5	1.1	1.9	8.9	0.1
<b>Literacy</b>										
Literate	1.6	19.1	52.4	14.6	1.8	0.6	0.9	2.1	6.8	0.1
Illiterate	5.4	7.0	65.0	6.9	2.4	0.5	1.2	1.2	10.3	0.1
<b>Age Group</b>										
10-14 yrs	0.7	1.4	70.7	3.5	2.2	0.0	0.7	7.1	13.5	0.2
15-19 yrs	2.7	12.3	61.5	5.6	2.4	0.5	0.9	2.5	11.5	0.1
20-24 yrs	2.8	20.2	49.4	11.9	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.6	10.0	0.2
25-44 yrs	3.5	20.2	48.4	16.2	2.0	0.6	1.2	0.9	7.1	0.0
45 yrs and above	3.5	10.1	65.6	10.8	1.9	0.6	1.0	0.9	5.6	0.1
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>										
First Quintile (Poorest)	9.0	8.9	60.3	4.2	1.9	0.5	1.4	1.3	12.5	0.0
Second Quintile	3.0	8.3	66.7	5.1	2.8	0.5	1.2	2.5	9.7	0.1
Third Quintile	1.6	11.1	64.3	8.1	2.0	0.5	0.9	1.6	9.9	0.2
Fourth Quintile	1.4	16.2	58.0	12.9	1.9	0.7	0.7	2.3	5.9	0.1
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	0.4	29.8	33.5	30.0	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	2.2	0.2
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>



**Table 3.6: Labour force participation rates of the population aged 15 years and above**

	<b>Total</b>
<b>Sex</b>	
Male	86.8
Female	79.7
<b>Urban/Rural</b>	
Urban	65.2
Rural	87.0
<b>Literacy</b>	
Literate	81.2
Illiterate	85.6
<b>Age Group</b>	
15-19 yrs.	66.8
20-24 yrs.	80.9
25-29 yrs.	87.5
30-34 yrs.	89.4
35-39 yrs.	93.9
40-44 yrs.	94.9
45-49 yrs.	93.5
50-54 yrs.	90.8
55-59 yrs.	88.6
60 yrs. and above	68.3
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>	
First Quintile (Poorest)	87.5
Second Quintile	88.9
Third Quintile	86.2
Fourth Quintile	84.4
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	70.6
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>82.9</b>
<b>NLSS-III (2010)</b>	<b>80.1</b>
<b>NLFS-II (2008)</b>	<b>83.4</b>

**Table 3.7: Current activity status of persons aged 15 years and above (during last 7 days)**

(in percent)

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour force	Total
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	84.2	2.6	13.2	100.0
Female	76.4	3.4	20.3	100.0
<b>Urban/Rural</b>				
Urban	59.3	5.9	34.8	100.0
Rural	84.6	2.4	13.0	100.0
<b>Literacy</b>				
Literate	77.0	4.2	18.8	100.0
Illiterate	84.3	1.3	14.4	100.0
<b>Age Group</b>				
15-19 yrs	63.6	3.3	33.2	100.0
20-24 yrs	73.7	7.2	19.1	100.0
25-29 yrs	82.5	5.1	12.3	100.0
30-34 yrs	87.3	2.1	10.6	100.0
35-39 yrs	91.2	2.7	6.1	100.0
40-44 yrs	92.1	2.8	5.1	100.0
45-49 yrs	92.3	1.3	6.5	100.0
50-54 yrs	89.5	1.4	9.2	100.0
55-59 yrs	87.9	0.7	11.4	100.0
60 yrs and above	68.0	0.3	31.7	100.0
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>				
First Quintile (Poorest)	85.4	2.1	12.5	100.0
Second Quintile	87.2	1.6	11.1	100.0
Third Quintile	84.0	2.2	13.8	100.0
Fourth Quintile	81.0	3.4	15.6	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	65.5	5.2	29.3	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>NLSS-III (2010)</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>NLFS-II (2008)</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.8: Percentage distribution of persons out of labour force persons aged 15 years and above by reason of being inactive**

	Attending school	Household works	Old age, sickness, disable	House rent, pension, remittance	Others	Total
<b>Urban/Rural</b>						
Urban	42.2	28.7	18.2	7.0	3.9	100.0
Rural	32.4	25.6	32.7	3.2	6.1	100.0
<b>Age Group</b>						
15-19 yrs	87.7	7.6	2.0	0.1	2.6	100.0
20-24 yrs	45.0	38.8	4.1	1.0	11.1	100.0
25-44 yrs	8.4	63.2	10.3	8.6	9.5	100.0
45 yrs and above	0.0	17.4	71.7	8.4	2.6	100.0
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	57.4	2.5	30.4	5.6	4.2	100.0
Female	24.9	39.6	25.4	4.2	5.9	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.9: Employed persons , 15 years and above by hours worked in a week**  
(in percent)

	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1-19</b>	<b>20-39</b>	<b>40+</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	0.7	16.3	17.6	65.3	100.0
Female	0.8	20.3	27.7	51.3	100.0
<b>Urban/Rural</b>					
Urban	0.8	14.5	17.6	67.1	100.0
Rural	0.7	19.0	23.8	56.4	100.0
<b>Literacy</b>					
Literate	0.9	23.0	22.5	53.6	100.0
Illiterate	0.5	11.0	23.7	64.7	100.0
<b>Age Group</b>					
10-14 yrs	0.2	69.1	24.5	6.2	100.0
15-19 yrs	0.7	37.0	33.0	29.3	100.0
20-24 yrs	1.3	13.0	26.6	59.0	100.0
25-29 yrs	1.2	10.3	24.2	64.3	100.0
30-34 yrs	0.8	6.2	19.0	74.1	100.0
35-39 yrs	0.4	4.9	13.8	80.9	100.0
40-44 yrs	0.5	8.4	13.5	77.6	100.0
45-49 yrs	0.3	7.4	15.1	77.2	100.0
50-54 yrs	1.1	5.1	19.7	74.1	100.0
55-59 yrs	1.3	8.8	23.0	66.8	100.0
60 yrs and above	0.4	16.9	33.4	49.2	100.0
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>					
First Quintile (Poorest)	0.5	18.8	23.2	57.5	100.0
Second Quintile	0.8	20.3	27.4	51.5	100.0
Third Quintile	0.7	19.4	24.4	55.5	100.0
Fourth Quintile	0.9	17.8	22.0	59.4	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	0.8	15.5	17.1	66.6	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.10 : Average hours spent per week by employed persons aged 15 years and above**  
(in percent)

	<b>Economic works</b>	<b>Non-Economic works</b>	<b>All work</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
<b>Urban/Rural</b>			
Male	43.7	4.2	47.9
Female	37.4	21.3	58.6
Male Urban	49.7	4.0	53.6
Male Rural	42.6	4.2	46.8
Female Urban	36.3	20.8	57.1
Female Rural	37.5	21.3	58.8
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>53.6</b>

**Table 3.11: Unemployment rates****(in percent)**

	<b>Total</b>
<b>Sex</b>	
Male	3.0
Female	4.2
<b>Urban/Rural</b>	
Urban	9.1
Rural	2.7
<b>Literacy</b>	
Literate	5.1
Illiterate	1.5
<b>Age Group</b>	
15-19 yrs	4.9
20-24 yrs	8.9
25-29 yrs	5.7
30-34 yrs	2.4
35-39 yrs	2.9
40-44 yrs	2.9
45-49 yrs	1.4
50-54 yrs	1.5
55-59 yrs	0.8
60 yrs and above	0.4
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>	
First Quintile (Poorest)	2.4
Second Quintile	1.8
Third Quintile	2.5
Fourth Quintile	4.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	7.3
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>3.6</b>

**Table 3.12: Labour underutilization rates of persons aged 15 years and above**

(in percent)

	Unemployed	Time Related Under employment	Skill Mismatch	Inadequate Earnings	Total
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	3.0	11.8	4.4	3.6	<b>22.8</b>
Female	4.2	10.0	3.2	2.1	<b>19.4</b>
<b>Urban/Rural</b>					
Urban	9.1	8.0	8.1	2.8	<b>28.0</b>
Rural	2.7	11.3	3.0	2.8	<b>19.8</b>
<b>Literacy</b>					
Literate	5.1	11.4	6.2	2.8	<b>25.5</b>
Illiterate	1.5	10.0	0.0	2.7	<b>14.2</b>
<b>Age Group</b>					
15-19 yrs	4.9	12.2	7.9	2.4	<b>27.4</b>
20-24 yrs	8.9	11.7	6.1	2.6	<b>29.3</b>
25-44 yrs	3.5	10.3	3.7	3.4	<b>20.9</b>
45 yrs and above	1.0	10.6	1.0	2.2	<b>14.8</b>
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>					
First Quintile (Poorest)	2.4	11.7	2.5	5.7	<b>22.3</b>
Second Quintile	1.8	14.1	2.6	1.9	<b>20.5</b>
Third Quintile	2.5	10.9	3.2	2.8	<b>19.5</b>
Fourth Quintile	4.0	9.3	3.7	2.3	<b>19.4</b>
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	7.3	8.4	6.6	1.6	<b>23.8</b>
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>

**Table 3.13: Employed persons, 15 years and above by Industry, Nepal****(in percent)**

<b>Sections</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	54.5	81.4	68.8
B	Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.1	0.3
C	Manufacturing	9.1	3.9	6.3
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.0	0.2
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.5	0.4	0.4
F	Construction	9.5	0.6	4.8
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8.8	5.4	7.0
H	Transportation and storage	2.9	0.0	1.4
I	Accommodation and food service activities	1.6	1.1	1.4
J	Information and communication	0.5	0.2	0.3
K	Financial and insurance activity	0.8	0.6	0.7
L	Real estate activities	0.4	0.0	0.2
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.5	0.1	0.3
N	Administrative and support service activities	1.7	0.4	1.0
O	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	0.9	0.3	0.6
P	Education	4.0	2.3	3.1
Q	Human health and social work activities	0.9	0.5	0.7
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.2	0.2
S	Other service activities	1.2	0.3	0.7
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1.0	2.2	1.6
U	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.2	0.1	0.2
	<b>Nepal</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 3.14: Employed persons, 15 years and above, urban****(in percent)**

<b>Sections</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.2	41.2	26.3
B	Mining and quarrying	0.8	0.3	0.6
C	Manufacturing	13.5	11.3	12.5
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.8	0.3	0.5
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.9	0.6	0.8
F	Construction	8.7	1.6	5.5
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	24.9	17.7	21.7
H	Transportation and storage	4.7	0.3	2.7
I	Accommodation and food service activities	4.7	3.9	4.3
J	Information and communication	2.2	1.0	1.7
K	Financial and insurance activity	3.1	1.9	2.5
L	Real estate activities	0.6	0.1	0.4
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.7	0.5	1.2
N	Administrative and support service activities	4.5	1.6	3.2
O	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	3.7	0.6	2.3
P	Education	5.2	6.6	5.8
Q	Human health and social work activities	1.8	2.4	2.1
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.4	0.4	0.4
S	Other service activities	1.8	1.4	1.6
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.8	5.7	3.0
U	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.8	0.8	0.8
	<b>Nepal</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 3.15: Employed persons 15 years and above, Rural**

(percent)

Sections	Activities	Male	Female	Total
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	62.5	86.9	75.7
B	Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.0	0.3
C	Manufacturing	8.2	2.9	5.3
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.0	0.1
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.4	0.3	0.4
F	Construction	9.6	0.4	4.6
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5.6	3.8	4.6
H	Transportation and storage	2.5	0.0	1.2
I	Accommodation and food service activities	1.0	0.7	0.9
J	Information and communication	0.1	0.0	0.1
K	Financial and insurance activity	0.4	0.4	0.4
L	Real estate activities	0.3	0.0	0.2
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.2	0.0	0.1
N	Administrative and support service activities	1.1	0.2	0.6
O	Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	0.4	0.2	0.3
P	Education	3.7	1.7	2.6
Q	Human health and social work activities	0.7	0.2	0.4
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.2	0.2
S	Other service activities	1.1	0.1	0.6
T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1.0	1.7	1.4
U	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.1	0.0	0.1
	<b>Nepal</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.16: Employed persons 15 years and above by occupation**

(in percent)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Armed forces	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators	Elementary occupations	Total
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	0.2	4.4	4.4	2.3	1.9	8.4	48.8	14.8	2.8	12.1	100.0
Female	0.0	1.6	2.3	0.5	1.1	5.3	74.2	3.4	0.2	11.4	100.0
<b>Urban/Rural</b>											
Urban	0.3	9.0	6.9	5.0	5.7	18.8	23.7	15.2	3.0	12.5	100.0
Rural	0.1	1.9	2.8	0.7	0.8	4.8	68.6	7.7	1.2	11.6	100.0
<b>Literacy</b>											
Literate	0.1	4.2	5.6	2.2	2.5	8.8	54.3	10.3	2.2	9.8	100.0
Illiterate	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.7	74.1	6.4	0.4	14.5	100.0
<b>Age Group</b>											
15-19 yrs	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	5.2	69.0	7.0	0.4	16.7	100.0
20-24 yrs	0.0	1.5	4.6	1.6	2.3	8.2	56.8	9.0	1.6	14.6	100.0
25-29 yrs	0.5	3.1	5.5	1.6	3.0	8.3	52.4	10.5	3.0	12.1	100.0
30-34 yrs	0.2	4.6	3.6	2.0	2.5	9.4	54.9	9.3	2.8	10.8	100.0
35-39 yrs	0.1	4.7	4.6	2.4	1.1	7.7	53.5	11.2	2.3	12.4	100.0
40-44 yrs	0.0	4.7	3.5	1.0	1.1	7.9	58.2	11.1	1.6	10.8	100.0
45-49 yrs	0.0	4.1	3.4	1.6	1.1	5.0	63.8	9.1	0.8	11.1	100.0
50-54 yrs	0.0	2.7	3.6	1.6	1.4	6.4	68.4	5.6	0.6	9.7	100.0
55-59 yrs	0.0	3.4	2.3	1.1	1.4	4.9	71.1	7.4	0.2	8.2	100.0
60 yrs and above	0.0	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.1	3.3	81.0	5.9	0.3	6.6	100.0
<b>Quintiles</b>											
First Quintile (Poorest)	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.5	63.8	8.0	0.8	24.2	100.0
Second Quintile	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	2.3	75.3	7.3	0.6	12.3	100.0
Third Quintile	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.6	3.8	72.1	7.6	1.3	11.2	100.0
Fourth Quintile	0.1	3.0	5.1	1.3	1.8	7.8	63.3	9.3	1.6	6.9	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	0.2	8.9	8.8	4.6	4.7	17.3	35.4	11.6	2.9	5.7	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.17: Youth by status of employment and out of labour force**

(in percent)

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour force	Total
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	68.5	4.7	26.8	100.0
Female	68.1	5.4	26.5	100.0
<b>Urban/Rural</b>				
Urban	39.4	7.6	52.9	100.0
Rural	75.3	4.4	20.2	100.0
<b>Literacy</b>				
Literate	66.6	5.3	28.1	100.0
Illiterate	80.1	3.7	16.2	100.0
<b>Age Group</b>				
15-19 yrs	63.6	3.3	33.2	100.0
20-24 yrs	73.7	7.2	19.1	100.0
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>				
First Quintile (Poorest)	81.6	3.0	15.5	100.0
Second Quintile	79.1	3.9	17.1	100.0
Third Quintile	74.5	4.0	21.5	100.0
Fourth Quintile	64.2	6.5	29.3	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	48.3	7.2	44.5	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.18: Employed youth by hours worked**

(in percent)

	<b>1-19</b>	<b>20-39</b>	<b>40+</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	25.3	25.3	49.4	100.0
Female	25.1	33.9	41.0	100.0
<b>Urban/Rural</b>				
Urban	23.1	18.1	58.8	100.0
Rural	25.5	31.6	42.9	100.0
<b>Literacy</b>				
Literate	27.5	30.8	41.8	100.0
Illiterate	11.7	26.2	62.1	100.0
<b>Age Group</b>				
15-19 yrs	37.2	33.2	29.5	100.0
20-24 yrs	13.2	27.0	59.8	100.0
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>				
First Quintile (Poorest)	22.8	28.4	48.7	100.0
Second Quintile	26.1	36.6	37.4	100.0
Third Quintile	22.4	33.4	44.3	100.0
Fourth Quintile	31.3	25.4	43.3	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	23.4	24.3	52.2	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.19: Youth by status of school attendance and employment**

(in percent)

	Not in School and not employed	In School and not employed	Not in School and employed	In School and employed	Total
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	4.6	26.8	38.1	30.5	100.0
Female	13.5	18.4	42.2	26.0	100.0
<b>Urban/Rural</b>					
Urban	11.5	49.1	21.9	17.5	100.0
Rural	9.2	15.5	44.8	30.5	100.0
<b>Literacy</b>					
Literate	8.2	25.1	35.0	31.6	100.0
Illiterate	19.7	0.2	78.2	1.9	100.0
<b>Age Group</b>					
15-19 yrs	5.7	30.7	25.7	37.9	100.0
20-24 yrs	14.1	12.2	57.2	16.5	100.0
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>					
First Quintile (Poorest)	12.6	5.8	60.7	20.9	100.0
Second Quintile	10.9	10.0	46.1	33.0	100.0
Third Quintile	10.2	15.4	44.1	30.4	100.0
Fourth Quintile	7.9	27.8	33.7	30.5	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	7.6	44.1	24.2	24.1	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.20: Employed youth 15-24 years by occupation**

(in percent)

	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators	Elementary occupations	Total
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	1.2	2.4	1.4	1.1	9.1	54.0	13.5	1.6	15.7	100.0
Female	0.8	2.8	0.5	1.6	4.9	69.7	3.6	0.5	15.6	100.0
<b>Urban/Rural</b>										
Urban	3.1	6.3	3.1	5.2	22.2	23.8	17.2	2.0	17.0	100.0
Rural	0.7	2.2	0.6	0.9	4.7	67.8	6.8	0.9	15.5	100.0
<b>Literacy</b>										
Literate	1.1	3.1	1.0	1.6	7.3	63.0	8.2	1.1	13.6	100.0
Illiterate	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	62.2	6.6	0.3	27.8	100.0
<b>Age Group</b>										
15-19 yrs	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	5.2	69.0	7.0	0.4	16.7	100.0
20-24 yrs	1.5	4.6	1.6	2.3	8.2	56.8	9.0	1.6	14.6	100.0
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>										
First Quintile (Poorest)	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	3.2	61.7	8.3	0.0	25.9	100.0
Second Quintile	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.3	77.1	6.4	0.4	14.3	100.0
Third Quintile	0.8	2.1	0.2	0.8	5.0	66.9	5.9	0.5	17.8	100.0
Fourth Quintile	1.8	4.2	1.2	2.1	9.2	62.4	8.8	1.2	8.9	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	2.7	7.1	3.5	4.2	17.5	39.4	11.6	3.5	10.4	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.21: Youth not in employment by school attendance**

(in percent)

	Not in School and not employed	In School and not employed	Total
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	14.7	85.3	100.0
Female	42.4	57.6	100.0
<b>Urban/Rural</b>			
Urban	19.0	81.0	100.0
Rural	37.2	62.8	100.0
<b>Literacy</b>			
Literate	24.7	75.3	100.0
Illiterate	98.8	1.2	100.0
<b>Age Group</b>			
15-19 yrs	15.7	84.3	100.0
20-24 yrs	53.8	46.2	100.0
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>			
First Quintile (Poorest)	68.3	31.7	100.0
Second Quintile	52.0	48.0	100.0
Third Quintile	39.8	60.2	100.0
Fourth Quintile	22.2	77.8	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	14.7	85.3	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.22: Children by status of employment**

(in percent)

	Employed	Unemployed	Outside Labour force	Total
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	25.3	1.7	73.0	100.0
Female	33.9	2.2	63.9	100.0
<b>Urban/Rural</b>				
Urban	9.1	1.2	89.7	100.0
Rural	32.7	2.0	65.3	100.0
<b>Literacy</b>				
Literate	36.0	1.9	62.0	100.0
Illiterate	16.5	1.9	81.6	100.0
<b>Age Group</b>				
5-9 yrs	9.9	2.0	88.1	100.0
10-14 yrs	45.7	1.9	52.4	100.0
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>				
First Quintile (Poorest)	33.9	1.7	64.5	100.0
Second Quintile	36.3	2.3	61.4	100.0
Third Quintile	31.6	2.0	66.3	100.0
Fourth Quintile	25.2	1.4	73.4	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	10.8	2.3	87.0	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 3.23: Children by hours worked**

**(in percent)**

	<b>1-19</b>	<b>20-39</b>	<b>40+</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	74.3	21.7	4.0	100.0
Female	67.0	26.3	6.7	100.0
<b>Urban/Rural</b>				
Urban	68.6	18.6	12.7	100.0
Rural	70.3	24.5	5.2	100.0
<b>Literacy</b>				
Literate	72.7	23.3	4.0	100.0
Illiterate	60.2	28.1	11.7	100.0
<b>Age Group</b>				
5-9 yrs	76.3	22.6	1.2	100.0
10-14 yrs	69.2	24.5	6.3	100.0
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>				
First Quintile (Poorest)	59.8	29.8	10.4	100.0
Second Quintile	70.4	28.1	1.5	100.0
Third Quintile	78.5	18.5	3.0	100.0
Fourth Quintile	74.0	19.8	6.2	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	78.0	12.5	9.5	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.24: Children by school status of school attendance and employment**

(in percent)

	Not in School and not employed	In School and not employed	Not in School and employed	In School and employed	Total
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	3.8	70.8	2.6	22.7	100.0
Female	4.9	61.3	5.4	28.5	100.0
<b>Urban/Rural</b>					
Urban	1.4	89.5	1.7	7.4	100.0
Rural	4.8	62.5	4.3	28.4	100.0
<b>Literacy</b>					
Literate	0.9	63.1	2.1	33.9	100.0
Illiterate	11.1	72.4	7.6	9.0	100.0
<b>Age Group</b>					
5-9 yrs	7.3	82.8	1.0	8.9	100.0
10-14 yrs	1.8	52.4	6.5	39.3	100.0
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>					
First Quintile (Poorest)	11.8	54.4	10.2	23.7	100.0
Second Quintile	3.6	60.2	3.0	33.3	100.0
Third Quintile	1.4	67.0	1.6	30.0	100.0
Fourth Quintile	1.3	73.4	1.4	23.8	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	0.8	88.4	1.4	9.3	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.25: Employed children by occupation**

(in percent)

	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry a	Craft and related trades workers	Elementary occupations	Total
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	4.0	76.6	1.9	17.6	100.0
Female	2.5	76.5	0.4	20.6	100.0
<b>Urban/Rural</b>					
Urban	20.6	44.1	3.9	31.4	100.0
Rural	2.4	78.0	0.9	18.7	100.0
<b>Literacy</b>					
Literate	3.9	77.3	1.0	17.8	100.0
Illiterate	0.2	73.3	1.1	25.3	100.0
<b>Age Group</b>					
5-9 yrs	1.4	76.9	0.0	21.7	100.0
10-14 yrs	3.5	76.5	1.2	18.8	100.0
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>					
First Quintile (Poorest)	0.0	75.0	1.2	23.7	100.0
Second Quintile	0.0	78.7	0.6	20.6	100.0
Third Quintile	3.4	81.7	0.9	14.0	100.0
Fourth Quintile	6.2	72.6	0.8	20.4	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	30.1	58.5	3.9	7.5	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## **CHAPTER IV: LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT**

### **4.1 Literacy**

Education and welfare are interrelated. Socio-economic surveys usually include questions on literacy and educational attainment along with questions on main focus of the survey. Accordingly AHS also included questions related to literacy and educational attainment, the purpose of which were to analyze household consumption expenditure by literacy status and educational attainment. A child after having completed grade one is normally able to read and write which is a prerequisite to be considered as literate. With kindergarten schools introduced in modern days, children become fairly literate before being upgraded to Grade 1. So, literacy and educational status were assessed of persons of age 5 years and above from the sample households.

### **4.2 Literacy rate (5 years and above)**

According to the survey, literacy rate of the population of age 5 years and above stands at 62.8 percent (Table 4.1). The rates for male and female are 71.3 percent and 55.4 percent respectively. The wide gender gap of the literacy rate, despite high priority for the education sector provided by the government since long is alarming. Also, the urban rural gap is found substantially wider, 79.9 percent in urban and 59.1 percent rural area. The literacy rate tends to decline after 30 years and above. There is also variation in literacy rate across consumption quintiles as the rate is 37.6 percent in the first (poorest) quintile households and 84.9 percent in the fifth (richest) quintile. Furthermore, only one third of females (33.6%) in households of the first quintile are reported to be able to read and write (Table 4.2).

### **4.3 Literacy rate (6 years and above)**

Literacy rate for the population of 6 years and above is estimated to be 63.8 percent, which is slightly higher than the rate for the population of age 5 years and above. The rates for urban and rural area are 81.0 and 60.1 percent respectively. The rates increases with the higher quintiles. Among the population of the first quintile, 38.8 percent are found to be literate which is as high as 85.6 percent in the fifth quintile (Table 4.3).

### **4.4 Adult literacy rate (15 years and above)**

The overall adult literacy rate is 61.6 percent. The rates in the urban and rural area are 81.1 and 57.1 percent respectively. Gender variation exists in the adult literacy rate too. The rates for adult males and adult females are 73.9 percent and 51.8 percent respectively. Also, the quintile pattern is similar as the population of the fifth (richest) quintile are found to be more literate (85.0 %) as compared to the first (poorest) quintile (34.9%) (Table 4.4).

### **4.5 School Attendance**

According to the survey result, 35.9 percent of the sample population are reported to be currently attending school, 33.7 percent had attended in the past and 28.4 percent had never attended school. Two percent of the adults have attended non-formal education program. School attendance among the children 6 – 10 years is 93.3 percent and the attendance rate goes down as the age advances. The

percentage of population currently attending school in the age group 18-23 years is 38 percent which sharply declines to 3.7 percent in the age group 24 and over. Nearly 17.5 percent of the children of age 5 years are reported to be not attending school. More than twenty percent of the age group 6-17 years are still out of school (Table 4.5) and that indicates inaccessibility to school due either to poverty or schools not available nearby. Substantial percentage of the children in the age groups 11-13, 14-15, 16-17 and 18-23 are reported to have attended school in the past which shows high *drop outs* (Table 4.8).

The percentage of children currently attending school in urban and rural area are 38.7 percent and 35.3 percent respectively (Table 4.6). The percentage of population who never attended school varies across urban and rural areas (14.8 percent in urban and 31.3 percent in rural). The percentage of population who never attended school is higher in lower quintiles. In the first quintile, 47.1 percent reported to have never attended school while the percentage is 12.2 percent in the fifth quintile. The percentages of male and female population currently attending school are 40.1 and 32.2 respectively (Table 4.7 and Table 4.8). But, the proportion female population who never attended school is almost two times of the proportion of male population, 18.7 percent against 36.8 percent.

#### 4.6 Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)

Gross enrolment ratio (GER) is defined as the ratio of students enrolled in school at a given level of education irrespective of their age to the total number of children in the age group eligible for that level of education. The specified age groups are 6-10 years for primary, 11-13 years for lower secondary and 14-15 years for secondary level, 16-17 years for higher secondary. According to the survey, overall GER of primary, lower secondary and secondary level of schooling are 124.9, 97.4 and 81.7 percent respectively (Table 4.11). The rates vary across gender and urban-rural areas. GER of male is higher than that of female in primary and secondary level. But the ratio is almost same for lower secondary level. GER in all three levels of schools for the first quintile are lower than that of the upper quintiles (Table 4.10) which indicate late enrollment in schools and high drop outs in the first quintile.

**Table 4.1: Literacy Rates of the population, 5 years and above by age groups, Nepal**  
(in percent)

	Male	Female	Total
5-9 yrs	38.9	40.6	39.7
10-14 yrs	87.8	88.5	88.1
15-19 yrs	92.2	90.4	91.2
20-24 yrs	89.6	79.7	83.5
25-29 yrs	82.8	66.7	72.6
30-34 yrs	82.9	58.2	68.2
35-39 yrs	78.9	45.8	59.8
40-44 yrs	73.6	35.4	53.1
45-49 yrs	62.9	20.2	39.4
50-54 yrs	63.6	18.0	40.3
55-59 yrs	62.7	13.9	39.9
60 yrs and above	41.2	6.8	24.7
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>62.8</b>

**Table 4.2: Literacy Rates of the population, 5 years and older by urban rural and by quintiles**

(in percent)

	Male	Female	Total
<b><i>Urban/Rural</i></b>			
Urban	87.6	72.7	79.9
Rural	67.6	51.9	59.1
<b><i>Consumption Quintiles</i></b>			
First Quintile (Poorest)	43.8	32.6	37.6
Second Quintile	64.4	48.2	55.7
Third Quintile	71.5	54.4	62.5
Fourth Quintile	80.0	62.5	70.3
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	92.2	78.0	84.9
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>62.8</b>
Census 2011	75.2	57.4	66.0
NLSSIII (2010)	70.8	50.7	59.9

**Table 4.3: Literacy Rates (6 years and older)**

(in percent)

	Male	Female	Total
<b><i>Urban/Rural</i></b>			
Urban	89.1	73.4	81.0
Rural	69.0	52.5	60.1
<b><i>Consumption Quintiles</i></b>			
First Quintile (Poorest)	45.1	33.6	38.8
Second Quintile	65.6	48.9	56.6
Third Quintile	72.7	54.8	63.2
Fourth Quintile	81.7	62.8	71.2
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	93.5	78.3	85.6
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>63.8</b>
Census 2011	76.0	57.8	66.6
NLSSIII (2010)	72.2	51.4	60.9

**Table 4.4: Adult literacy Rates 15 years and older**

(in percent)

	Male	Female	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>			
Urban	91.0	72.5	81.1
Rural	69.7	47.2	57.1
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>			
First Quintile (Poorest)	45.2	27.1	34.9
Second Quintile	65.0	42.8	52.6
Third Quintile	72.0	46.9	58.1
Fourth Quintile	81.2	57.5	67.9
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	94.5	76.6	85.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>61.6</b>

**Table 4.5: School attendance by age groups, Nepal**

(in percent)

	Never Attended School	Attended school in the past	Currently in School	Attending non-formal education	Total
5 yrs	17.5	0.2	82.4	0.0	100.0
6-10 yrs	6.1	0.5	93.3	0.1	100.0
11-13 yrs	3.7	3.5	92.8	0.0	100.0
14-15 yrs	5.7	9.5	84.7	0.1	100.0
16-17 yrs	6.5	18.8	74.6	0.0	100.0
18-23 yrs	12.6	48.7	38.2	0.5	100.0
24 yr. and above	46.0	47.6	2.7	3.7	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.6: School attendance for -Nepal**

( in percent)

	Never Attended School	Attended school in the past	Currently in School	Attending non-formal education	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>					
Urban	14.8	45.3	38.7	1.3	100.0
Rural	31.3	31.2	35.3	2.3	100.0
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>					
First Quintile (Poorest)	47.1	19.8	31.7	1.4	100.0
Second Quintile	32.9	28.4	36.9	1.9	100.0
Third Quintile	28.4	31.3	38.1	2.3	100.0
Fourth Quintile	23.4	37.6	37.0	2.0	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	12.2	49.7	35.3	2.8	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.7: School attendance, Male**

(in percent)

	Never Attended School	Attended school in the past	Currently in School	Attending non-formal education	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>					
Urban	7.1	49.4	42.7	0.9	100.0
Rural	21.4	37.7	39.5	1.5	100.0
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>					
First Quintile (Poorest)	38.3	24.6	35.9	1.3	100.0
Second Quintile	23.0	34.9	41.3	0.9	100.0
Third Quintile	17.3	38.2	43.0	1.5	100.0
Fourth Quintile	13.4	44.8	40.4	1.3	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	4.9	53.9	39.4	1.8	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 4.8: School attendance, Female**

(in percent)

	Never Attended School	Attended school in the past	Currently in School	Attending non-formal education	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>					
Urban	22.1	41.4	34.9	1.6	100.0
Rural	39.8	25.7	31.6	2.9	100.0
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>					
First Quintile (Poorest)	54.4	15.8	28.3	1.5	100.0
Second Quintile	41.5	22.7	33.1	2.7	100.0
Third Quintile	38.4	25.0	33.6	2.9	100.0
Fourth Quintile	31.5	31.7	34.2	2.6	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	19.1	45.8	31.4	3.8	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.9: School attendance, Urban**

(in percent)

	Never Attended School	Attended school in the past	Currently in School	Attending non-formal education	Total
5 yrs	5.6	1.1	93.3	0.0	100.0
6-10 yrs	1.5	0.0	98.5	0.0	100.0
11-13 yrs	0.8	1.1	97.8	0.3	100.0
14-15 yrs	2.3	7.3	90.0	0.4	100.0
16-17 yrs	2.2	9.4	88.4	0.0	100.0
18-23 yrs	5.0	34.9	59.9	0.2	100.0
24 yrs. and above	23.8	68.5	5.7	2.1	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.10: School attendance, Rural****(in percent)**

	<b>Never Attended School</b>	<b>Attended school in the past</b>	<b>Currently in School</b>	<b>Attending non-formal education</b>	<b>Total</b>
5 yrs	19.7	0.0	80.3	0.0	100.0
6-10 yrs	6.8	0.6	92.5	0.1	100.0
11-13 yrs	4.2	4.0	91.9	0.0	100.0
14-15 yrs	6.3	9.9	83.8	0.0	100.0
16-17 yrs	7.5	20.8	71.7	0.0	100.0
18-23 yrs	14.5	52.3	32.6	0.5	100.0
24 yrs and above	51.1	42.8	2.0	4.1	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 4.11: Gross Enrolment Rates by level of schooling****(in percent)**

	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Lower Secondary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	129.2	97.1	79.8
Female	120.0	97.8	83.7
<b>Urban/Rural</b>			
Urban	128.7	97.3	90.8
Rural	124.4	97.4	80.1
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>			
First Quintile (Poorest)	112.0	77.8	46.6
Second Quintile	121.4	111.4	87.6
Third Quintile	136.8	94.9	85.8
Fourth Quintile	132.3	102.7	101.8
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	129.4	100.8	84.2
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>81.7</b>

## CHAPTER V: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

### 5.1 Introduction

A house or a dwelling unit is an independent free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms or space, covered by a roof and usually enclosed within walls or dividing walls that extend from the foundation to the roof. It is designed for residential, agricultural, commercial, industrial, or cultural purposes, as well as for the provision of services. But in many instances a housing structure may not be alike defined above and may consist only roof with a raw support. In many countries people are found sheltered in garage, animal-shed, tents, temples, public buildings, ruined structure, etc. Therefore, wellbeing of a household depends upon quality and quantity of housing facilities.

Housing usually shares a big portion of the household consumption expenditure. AHS 2013-14 included questions on types of houses, housing expenditures, amenities, and other household facilities. Types of housing include occupancy status, number of rooms, type of walls, types of foundation and roof, and year of construction. The survey included housing expenditure questions on monthly rent paid by occupants to the owner and imputed rent if a house is owner occupied. Under the housing section, source of drinking water, availability of pipe water supply, expenditure on water such as bottle water and tanker supply (except for irrigation), sewage management, toilet facility, source of lighting, expenditure on lighting, type of fuels used for cooking and related expenditure, etc. were also assessed. The survey results have indicated notable progress in housing condition of Nepalese households both in urban and rural area in terms of the type, quality and facilities.

### 5.2 Occupancy status

Occupancy status refers to the ownership of house used for residential purpose. In the survey, housing occupants are broadly categorized into owner, renter, provided rent-free, squatters and others. According to the survey, 84 percent of the households live in their own houses. The percentage of households residing in their own houses account for 91 percent in rural and 54 percent in urban areas. Around 13 percent of the households reside in rented houses, which is 42.1 percent in urban and 6.6 percent in rural areas. Around 2.4 percent of the households reside in the houses provided free of cost, 0.2 percent live in squatters and 0.3 percent of the households reported to have other kinds of housing arrangements. One third of the households (38.8%) of the fifth quintile (richest) live in rented house while 96.3 percent of the poorest quintile live in their own house (Table 5.1).

### 5.3 Number of rooms

One of the measures of the quality of housing is *density* of occupancy, or the number of persons per unit area. Average number of rooms per household, which indicates the degree of crowding in a housing unit, is used to indicate density of occupancy. Average number of rooms per household for Nepal as per the survey results are 4.7 (4.4 in urban and 4.7 in rural area). Number of rooms include bed room, dining room, kitchen, toilet/bathroom, business room, room used for multiple purpose and others. Temporary shades and huts used for other than residential purposes are not considered as a room. Seventeen percent of the households have reported to have 1 or 2 rooms, 36 percent had 3 or 4 rooms, 29 percent had 5 or 6 rooms, 13 percent had 7 or 8 rooms and 5 percent had 9 or more (Table 5.3). The richest twenty percent have been using 5.0 rooms whereas poorest twenty percent are reported to be using 3.7 rooms on average (Table 5.2).

## **5.4 Outer wall**

Nearly 40 percent of the household live in a house with outer wall made with mud bonded stone or bricks. The percentage is higher (45.1 %) in rural area as compared to urban (17.5%) (Table 5.4). Majority of the houses (75.1%) in the urban area is made up of cement bonded outer walls. Nearly 20 percent live in dwelling units made up of outer walls with bamboo/leaves.

## **5.5 Materials used in foundation**

Materials used for the foundation of a house are also an indicator of the standard of living. Also, the information is useful for the risk assessment of housing and planning as well. Majority of the houses of Nepal (41.5%) are constructed with mud bonded foundation, 46.8 percent in rural and 19.3 percent in urban area (Table 5.5). Nearly one-fourth (24.7%) of the household live in houses made with pillar bonded foundation. Such households accounts for 57.9 percent and 16.7 percent respectively in urban and rural area.

Sixty two percent of the houses of top 20 percent (richest quintile) are made of concrete pillar, while only 3.1 percent of the lowest quintile live in houses with concrete pillar bonded foundation.

## **5.6 Roof**

Nearly one third (31.2%) of the sample households live in a house roofed with galvanized/corrugated iron sheets, 24.9 percent in urban and 33.4 percent in rural area (Table 5.6). Twenty six percent (26.5%) have concrete roofing, 65.4 percent in urban and 17.2 percent in rural area. In rural area, 16.5 percent of the households have straw/thatch roofing. Three out of four households of poorest group have roofs made of either tiles/slates or straw/thatch or earth/mud or else (Table 5.6).

## **5.7 Household facilities**

Besides housing, information about household facilities such as access to drinking water facility, toilet facility, sewage facility, sources of lighting, fuel used for cooking and other facilities of household were collected. Similarly, data on monthly household expenditure on these facilities that are important to capture total household consumption expenditure were also collected.

### **5.7.1 Access to drinking water supply**

Access to safe drinking water supply is an important indicator of quality of life. According to the survey, a little over half of the households (51.6%) have access to piped water supply (Table 5.7). Percentages of households having access to piped water are 64.8 percent in urban and 48.5 percent in rural area. Hand pump or tube well is another major source of drinking water for households (35.9%), 22.5 percent in urban and 39.1 percent in rural area. Nearly, 13 percent of the households use covered and open well, spring water, river and other sources of water for drinking purpose. Seventy two percent (71.7 %) of the richest households (fifth quintile) have access to piped water supply whereas only 29.4 percent of the poorest households have access to such source.

### **5.7.2 Toilet facility**

Less than half of the sample households (45.0%) are reported to have been using flush toilets with connection to septic tank. The proportion of households using such type of toilet are nearly sixty (59.9%)

percent in urban and 41.5 percent in rural area. Ordinary toilet is the second most used type of toilet, being used by 22.3 percent of households. One out of four (25.7%) households do not have toilets in their houses. Nearly, two third of the first quintile and 2.3 percent of the fifth quintile do not have toilet in their premises (Table 5.8).

### **5.7.3 Sewage facility**

Four out of five households (80.2%) do not have access to sewage facility. Such households are 40.1 percent in urban and 89.9 percent in rural area. The proportion of households with access to underground drainage facility is 10 percent, 35.9 percent in urban and 3.9 percent in rural area.

### **5.7.4 Lighting**

Electricity has become the prime source of lighting for Nepalese households as 77.6 percent of the households reported electricity as the source of lighting (Table 5.10). The percentage of households using electricity as main source of lighting are 97.2 percent in urban and 72.9 percent in rural area. Households using solar energy are gradually increasing. Nearly 12 percent of the households reported solar energy as their main source of lighting. Kerosene is a main source lighting for 4.1 percent of the household. Nearly, 97 percent of the richest and 54.9 percent of the poorest households are using electricity as main source of lighting. Solar energy seems to be popular in lower quintiles rural households.

### **5.7.5 Fuel**

Fire wood is a major source of fuel for cooking for more than half (53.8%) of the sample households, which accounts for nearly two third (62.6%) of the rural households (Table 5.11). The percentage, however, is lower (17.2%) in urban area. The use of firewood is higher (in lower quintiles. Nearly twenty percent (19.8%) of the highest quintile households are using firewood for cooking purpose. LPG has been the second source of fuel as 28.7 percent of the households reported to have been using it for cooking. In urban area, nearly four out of five (78.3%) households are using LPG for cooking whereas only 16.7 percent in rural area are reported to do so. Leaves/straw, cow dung and bio-gas had been used by 6.1, 8.6 and 2.2 percent of the households respectively.

### **5.7.6 Other household facilities**

Some questions related to communication facilities used by the households were asked in the survey. A remarkable progress has been reported on the use of mobile (cell) phones as 86.4 percent of the household had at least one cell phone in their household (Table 5.12). Most of the urban households (96.9%) and 83.9 percent in rural households reported to have possessing mobile phones. Nearly two third (64.7%) of the poorest quintile and almost all (99.1%) of the richest quintile possess mobile phones. Thirty five percent of the sample households possess cable TV and 11.6 percent have access to email/internet. But, possession of land line telephone is quite lower as only 8.4 percent of the households have reported to have landline in their household. In fact, mobile phones seem have fulfilled the demand for communication means in all parts of the country. Cable TV and internet are still a dream for most households belonging to lower quintiles and in rural area.

**Table 5.1: Percentage distribution of households by occupancy status**

	Owner	Rental	Provided free of cost	Squatting	Other	Total
<b>Urban/Rural</b>						
Urban	54.2	42.1	3.3	0.3	0.2	100
Rural	90.8	6.6	2.1	0.1	0.3	100
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>						
First Quintile (Poorest)	96.3	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.3	100
Second Quintile	94.8	2.3	2.6	0.3	0	100
Third Quintile	89.6	7.7	1.9	0.1	0.8	100
Fourth Quintile	83.9	13.4	2.3	0.2	0.2	100
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	63.9	32.8	3.2	0	0.2	100
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100</b>
NLSSIII-2010	85.3	7.8	2.2	0.3		
Census 2011	89.7	12.8				

**Table 5.2: Average number of rooms**

	Total	NLSSIII (2010)
<b>Urban/Rural</b>		
Urban	4.4	5.0
Rural	4.7	4.5
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>		
First Quintile (Poorest)	3.7	3.4
Second Quintile	4.6	3.9
Third Quintile	4.6	4.3
Fourth Quintile	5.0	4.8
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	5.0	5.8
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>

**Table 5.3: Number of rooms**

	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or 6	7 or 8	9 or more	Total
<b>Urban/Rural</b>						
Urban	21.5	37.2	24.9	10.1	6.3	100
Rural	16	35.4	29.8	13.7	5.1	100
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>						
First Quintile (Poorest)	27.4	46.3	18.9	6	1.4	100
Second Quintile	14.8	38.2	30.9	11.8	4.2	100
Third Quintile	17.2	35.3	30.9	12.7	3.9	100
Fourth Quintile	11.7	32.2	34.7	15.1	6.3	100
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	16.7	31	27	16.4	8.8	100
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 5.4: Percentage distribution of households by construction material of outer walls  
(in percent)**

	Cement bonded brick/stone	Mud bonded brick/stones	Wood	Bamboo / leaves	Unbaked bricks	Other material	Total
<b>Urban/Rural</b>							
Urban	75.1	17.5	1.3	5.1	0.5	0.5	100.0
Rural	24.1	45.1	4.5	23.1	2.5	0.7	100.0
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>							
First Quintile (Poorest)	8.2	37.3	6.9	43.7	3.5	0.3	100.0
Second Quintile	12.9	50.0	5.0	27.4	2.9	1.9	100.0
Third Quintile	20.0	45.8	6.2	24.4	2.9	0.7	100.0
Fourth Quintile	35.4	49.6	1.7	10.8	2.1	0.4	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	73.3	21.4	1.6	3.4	0.3	0.2	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Census 2011	28.7	41.4	25.5				
NLSSIII (2010)	26.1	48.1	23.7				

**Table 5.5: Percentage distribution of households by foundation of the dwelling**

(in percent)

	Pillar bonded	Cement bonded	Mud bonded	Wooden pillar	Other	Total
<b>Urban/Rural</b>						
Urban	57.9	16.5	19.3	5.4	0.9	100.0
Rural	16.7	8.3	46.8	26.3	1.8	100.0
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>						
First Quintile (Poorest)	3.1	6.2	39.7	48.6	2.6	100.0
Second Quintile	6.8	5.9	53.0	31.9	2.2	100.0
Third Quintile	13.4	8.1	48.0	27.5	3.1	100.0
Fourth Quintile	20.5	15.0	51.2	12.3	1.0	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	62.3	11.9	21.4	4.3	0.2	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5.6: Percentage distribution of households by construction material of roof**

	Concrete / cement	Galvanized iron	Wood/ planks	Tiles/ slate	Straw/ thatch	Earth/ mud	Other	Total
<b>Urban/Rural</b>								
Urban	65.4	24.9	0.5	6.7	1.3	0.0	1.2	100.0
Rural	17.2	33.4	1.0	23.1	16.5	0.9	7.9	100.0
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>								
First Quintile (Poorest)	3.8	19.4	0.3	38.3	28.0	0.0	10.1	100.0
Second Quintile	6.8	32.1	2.9	26.7	20.0	0.3	11.1	100.0
Third Quintile	13.2	34.8	0.3	28.1	15.5	0.6	7.6	100.0
Fourth Quintile	23.9	47.0	0.8	12.2	8.7	2.2	5.2	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	66.2	23.5	0.4	4.5	3.0	0.4	2.0	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 5.7: Percentage distribution of households by source of drinking water**

	Piped water	Covered well	Hand pump/ Tube well	Open well	Spring water	River	Other source	Total
<b>Urban/Rural</b>								
Urban	64.8	2.2	22.5	2.1	1.6	0.3	6.6	100.0
Rural	48.5	0.8	39.1	5.6	5.4	0.1	0.5	100.0
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>								
First Quintile (Poorest)	29.4	0.8	55.3	5.9	7.8	0.4	0.3	100.0
Second Quintile	40.0	0.7	43.9	5.9	9.4	0.1	0.1	100.0
Third Quintile	43.5	1.3	42.7	7.6	3.7	0.3	0.8	100.0
Fourth Quintile	60.5	0.7	30.0	4.3	3.2	0.1	1.3	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	71.7	1.6	18.3	2.1	1.6	0.0	4.7	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
NLSSII (2010)	44.5		45.5					

**Table 5.8: Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility**

	Flush (public drainage)	Flush (septic tank)	Ordinary toilet	Communal toilet	No toilet	Total
<b>Urban/Rural</b>						
Urban	21.1	59.9	14.2	0.2	4.6	100.0
Rural	2.9	41.5	24.3	0.6	30.7	100.0
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>						
First Quintile (Poorest)	0.3	19.3	16.1	0.3	64.0	100.0
Second Quintile	0.5	30.2	27.2	0.7	41.5	100.0
Third Quintile	2.1	42.5	26.1	0.8	28.4	100.0
Fourth Quintile	4.4	54.4	29.9	0.5	10.7	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	19.4	64.7	13.4	0.3	2.3	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Census 2011	8.3	33.7	19.6		38.4	100.0
NLSSIII (2010)		56.0				

**Table 5.9: Percentage distribution of households by sanitation management facility**

	Underground drain	Open drain	Soak pit	No	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>					
Urban	35.9	15.7	8.3	40.1	100.0
Rural	3.9	5.6	0.7	89.8	100.0
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>					
First Quintile (Poorest)	0.3	2.0	0.0	97.6	100.0
Second Quintile	0.2	4.4	0.1	95.3	100.0
Third Quintile	1.2	5.9	0.8	92.2	100.0
Fourth Quintile	6.8	7.4	2.6	83.2	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	32.2	14.6	5.7	47.6	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 5.10: Percentage distribution of households by main source of lighting**

	Electricity	Solar	Biogas	Kerosene	Other	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
Urban	97.2	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.4	100.0
Rural	72.9	14.4	0.2	7.5	5.0	100.0
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>						
First Quintile (Poorest)	54.9	16.5	0.3	19.6	8.7	100.0
Second Quintile	60.5	18.9	0.6	10.6	9.4	100.0
Third Quintile	75.3	15.4	0.4	5.1	3.8	100.0
Fourth Quintile	87.4	9.8	0.1	1.2	1.5	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	96.5	2.7	0.0	0.6	0.2	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Census 2011	70.4					
NLSSIII (2010)	69.9					

**Table 5.11: Percentage distribution of households by main fuel used for cooking**

	Firewood	Cow dung	Leaves/ rubbish/ straw/ thatch	Cylinder gas	Kerosene	Bio-gas	Other	Total
<b>Urban/Rural</b>								
Urban	17.2	1.6	0.4	78.3	0.3	1.9	0.3	100.0
Rural	62.6	10.3	7.4	16.8	0.2	2.3	0.5	100.0
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>								
First Quintile (Poorest)	62.1	14.8	20.8	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	100.0
Second Quintile	72.7	11.1	10.7	3.1	0.4	1.5	0.4	100.0
Third Quintile	66.9	13.0	4.2	12.4	0.0	3.1	0.3	100.0
Fourth Quintile	61.0	5.0	0.5	29.5	0.4	3.0	0.7	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	19.8	2.8	0.0	74.6	0.3	2.2	0.3	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Census 2011	64.4	10.5		21.2		2.4		
NLSS III (2010)	64.4	13.6		17.7	0.5			

**Table 5.12: Percentage distribution of households with access to various facilities**

	Telephone	Mobile phone	Cable TV	Email/ Internet
<b>Urban/Rural</b>				
Urban	22.7	96.9	71.3	26.5
Rural	5.0	83.9	26.4	8.0
<b>Consumption Quintiles</b>				
First Quintile (Poorest)	2.0	64.7	5.9	2.0
Second Quintile	2.9	77.2	9.0	3.4
Third Quintile	3.2	89.1	22.7	5.1
Fourth Quintile	4.5	91.9	41.8	9.5
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	23.5	99.1	74.2	29.8
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>
Census 2011	7.5	65.8	19.7	3.4

## CHAPTER VI: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

### 6.1 Demography, employment and consumption

Demography, employment and household consumption of economy are interlinked. Changing demographic picture has affected socio-economic characteristics of Nepalese society and, vis-à-vis continuous youth emigration to overseas since decades have changed demographic indicators (age sex structure, fertility and mortality pattern of the population, etc.) of Nepal. Apparently, increasing volume of net remittance has supported Nepalese economy to maintain balance of payments (BOP) although the social cost of the skewed age distribution of the population is still to be assessed. In this section, the changing demographic pattern along with employment and consumption pattern has been analyzed.

### 6.2 Household size

Definitions of household and population applied in the survey are similar to the one used in the population and housing census 2011 of Nepal. A household and members of the household are identified on the basis of the concept of usual place of residence. A person residing in a place for more than six months or intending to stay for more than six months is considered to be usual member of the household. A person reported to be temporarily absent during the survey period is also a member of the household.

The findings showed that the household size is smaller in upper quintiles. The poorest quintile (first quintile) has on an average 5.8 persons in the household while the fifth quintile (richest) has only 3.6 persons. Average household size of Nepal is 4.5 (Table 6.1). Around 42 percent of the households in Nepal have 3-4 persons. Households with 1 or 2 persons is bigger in urban area, 18.1 against 12.5 percent in rural area. Household size is larger in rural area as the percentage of households with 5 or more persons account for 46.5 percent in rural area. Household sizes by per capita annual consumption quintiles vary notably as poorer households have more members as compared to the households of higher quintiles. The modal household size of the first quintile (poorer) is 5 to 6 persons whereas most households of the fifth (richest) quintile has 3-4 persons. (Table 6.2).

### 6.3 Household head

A household head, in Nepalese society is usually a senior member respected by other members of household. For the survey purpose, a household head is considered to be a person who looks after and usually, make decision in household affairs. Nearly, half (48.4%) of the household heads are reported to be in the age group 30 to 49 years and, there is similar pattern in both urban and rural areas (Table 6.3). There are younger household heads in urban area as 20 percent of the households are headed by members of age group 20-29 years against 13.3 percent in rural area. Reasons of having younger heads in urban area could be the prevalence of higher number of single member households who are mostly students and employees. In the first (poorest) quintile, 14.4 percent household heads are in the age group 20-29 where as 19.1 percent are reported in the fifth (richest) quintile. In fact, one who has college level education and employed is relatively better off and fall in the higher quintiles.

Approximately, 27 percent of the households are headed by female members (Table 6.4). The percentage is slightly higher (29.8%) in urban than rural (25.6%). Upper quintiles have more female heads than the lower quintiles. One out of five households in the first quintile (poorest) and one out of

three households in the fifth quintile (richest) were headed by female. The reason probably could be that the higher quintiles have more males working abroad.

## **6.4 Population Composition**

### **6.4.1 Sex ratio**

Sex ratio is a ratio of males per hundred females. The ratio, in the last decade has gone down drastically in Nepal, outnumbering males by females. The survey result has shown further decline in the ratio. According the survey result, the population of Nepal is comprised of 47.2 percent males and 52.8 percent females. The sex ratio of the country stands at 89; i.e. 89 males per 100 females. The ratios of urban and rural area are 96 and 88 respectively. The continued outmigration of male youths has further imbalanced the sex composition of the country. Sex ratio is above 100 till the age of 14 years (Table 6.5). But, the ratio tends to go down from the age of 15 years. The sex composition of the population of age 25-29 years is the most skewed as there are only 58 males per 100 females. The ratio takes a turn again after the age of 55 years. There were not that kind of migration trend when the people of the age 55 were young. Also, the migrants begin to return home after the age of 55 years. Sex ratios by age groups are almost similar for both urban and rural area.

Sex ratio of the households of different consumption quintiles indicate the changing socio-economic conditions of Nepalese population both in urban and rural areas which is reflected by consumption quintiles as well. Youth tend to leave home for education or job even at earlier age. Sex ratio of the first quintile is 84 against 97 of the fifth (richest) quintile. The ratio of children or under 15 years of age is just 94. Sex ratios of the children under 15 years in all quintile except the first (poorest) are above 100. Interestingly, the ratio at the old age (60 years and above) is higher in the first, second and fifth quintile (Table 6.6).

### **6.4.2 Age distribution and dependency ratio**

According to the survey, 34 percent of the population are below 15 years of age and 8.5 percent are of 60 years and above (Table 6.7). The rest 57.5 percent are of the age group 15- 59 years. The broad age structure varies by urban and rural areas. In urban area, child population of below 15 years of age is just 27 percent against 35.5 of the rural area. Naturally, the population of the working age group (15 to 59 years) is higher (65.1%) in urban area. Urban rural difference by age is substantial possibly due to rapidly declining fertility of urban area, though the rate is declining in rural area too. The female population below 15 years of age is 30.9 percent against 37.6 percent of the male population.

Dependency ratio is the ratio of the sum of the population in the age group 0-14 and age 60 years and above to the population of the age group 15 to 59 years. Overall dependency ratio of Nepal as indicated by the survey is 74.0 which indicates that there are 74 persons who depend upon the population of the productive age. The ratio is just 53.6 percent in urban area against 78.9 percent in rural area. The ratio vary substantially by consumption quintiles. The ratio in the first quintile is 112.4 which indicates higher dependency among poor people. The ratio is remarkably low (42.4%) in the fifth quintile (Table 6.9).

**Table 6.1 : Average household size**

	<b>Total</b>
<b><i>Urban/Rural</i></b>	
Urban	4.0
Rural	4.7
<b><i>Consumption Quintiles</i></b>	
First Quintile (Poorest)	5.8
Second Quintile	5.2
Third Quintile	4.7
Fourth Quintile	4.1
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	3.6
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Census 2011	4.9
NLSS III (2010)	4.88

**Table 6.2 : Percentage distribution of households by household size**

	<b>1-2 persons</b>	<b>3-4 persons</b>	<b>5-6 persons</b>	<b>7-8 persons</b>	<b>9 or more persons</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b><i>Urban/Rural</i></b>						
Urban	18.1	48.1	26.7	5.6	1.5	100.0
Rural	12.5	40.9	31.3	10.3	4.9	100.0
<b><i>Consumption Quintiles</i></b>						
First Quintile (Poorest)	1.5	23.9	45.7	19.2	9.8	100.0
Second Quintile	6.0	32.9	40.0	14.5	6.6	100.0
Third Quintile	9.3	44.9	31.8	10.4	3.5	100.0
Fourth Quintile	15.8	51.9	25.2	4.4	2.7	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	27.6	49.5	18.1	3.6	1.2	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Census 2011	15.2	34.8	31.3	11.7	7.1	100.0
NLSSIII (2010)	13.8	35.1	32.2	12.6	6.3	100.0

**Table 6.3: Age distribution of household head**

	<20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
<b><i>Urban/Rural</i></b>							
Urban	2.5	19.6	26.9	20.9	14.7	15.4	100.0
Rural	0.7	13.3	23.5	25.0	18.9	18.6	100.0
<b><i>Consumption Quintiles</i></b>							
First Quintile (Poorest)	0.3	14.4	23.9	26.1	18.3	16.9	100.0
Second Quintile	0.6	10.6	23.6	24.5	19.8	20.9	100.0
Third Quintile	0.9	11.7	24.2	26.1	19.2	17.9	100.0
Fourth Quintile	0.8	14.7	24.5	21.3	17.5	21.2	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	2.3	19.1	24.4	24.0	16.3	13.8	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 6.4: Percentage of female-headed households**

	Total
<b><i>Urban/Rural</i></b>	
Urban	29.8
Rural	25.9
<b><i>Consumption Quintiles</i></b>	
First Quintile (Poorest)	20.5
Second Quintile	24.6
Third Quintile	23.5
Fourth Quintile	29.7
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	31.5
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>26.6</b>
Census 2011	25.7
NLSSIII (2010)	26.6

**Table 6.5: Sex ratio by age groups**

	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
0-4 yrs	114	110	110
5-9 yrs	127	113	115
10-14 yrs	122	99	102
15-19 yrs	108	90	93
20-24 yrs	90	57	62
25-29 yrs	62	56	58
30-34 yrs	80	64	67
35-39 yrs	90	70	73
40-44 yrs	87	86	86
45-49 yrs	93	80	82
50-54 yrs	107	94	96
55-59 yrs	92	118	114
60 yrs and above	91	113	109
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>

**Table 6.6: Sex ratio by broad age groups**

	<b>0-14 yrs</b>	<b>15-59 yrs</b>	<b>60 and above yrs</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i><b>Urban/Rural</b></i>				
Urban	121	87	91	96
Rural	107	75	113	88
<i><b>Consumption Quintiles</b></i>				
First Quintile (Poorest)	94	71	121	84
Second Quintile	109	73	122	89
Third Quintile	124	78	97	94
Fourth Quintile	100	75	94	84
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	132	86	122	97
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>89</b>



**Table 6.7: Population distribution by broad age groups -Nepal**

	0-14 yrs	15-59 yrs	60 and above yrs	Total
<b>Total</b>				
Urban	27.0	65.1	7.9	100.0
Rural	35.5	55.9	8.6	100.0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Male</b>				
Urban	30.2	62.1	7.7	100.0
Rural	39.1	51.1	9.8	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Female</b>				
Urban	23.9	68.0	8.1	100.0
Rural	32.2	60.1	7.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 6.8: Percentage distribution of population by age groups and by sex**

	Male	Female	Total	Census 2011	NLSSIII (2010)
<i>Urban/Rural</i>					
Urban	8.3	8.7	17.0		
Rural	38.8	44.1	83.0		
<i>Age Group</i>					
0-4 yrs	5.8	5.3	11.0	9.69	10.16
5-9 yrs	5.6	4.9	10.5	12.10	12.6
10-14 yrs	6.3	6.2	12.5	13.12	13.5
15-19 yrs	5.1	5.5	10.6	11.07	11.0
20-24 yrs	3.6	5.7	9.3	8.90	7.4
25-29 yrs	2.7	4.7	7.4	7.85	6.5
30-34 yrs	2.5	3.8	6.3	6.55	5.8
35-39 yrs	2.6	3.5	6.1	6.06	5.9
40-44 yrs	2.6	3.0	5.5	5.23	4.9
45-49 yrs	2.2	2.8	5.0	4.43	4.3
50-54 yrs	1.9	2.0	3.8	3.80	4.6
55-59 yrs	1.8	1.6	3.4	3.09	3.8
60 yrs and above	4.4	4.1	8.5	8.10	9.1
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>		
Census 2011	48.5	51.5	100.0		
NLSSIII (2010)	46.1	53.9	100.0		

**Table 6.9: Dependency ratios**

	<b>Nepal</b>
<i>Urban/Rural</i>	
Urban	53.6
Rural	78.9
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>	
First Quintile (Poorest)	112.4
Second Quintile	87.0
Third Quintile	77.7
Fourth Quintile	65.7
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	42.4
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>74.0</b>

**Table 6.10: Percentage distribution of population by age groups and by sex, Urban**

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
0-4 yrs	4.4	3.9	8.3
5-9 yrs	4.6	3.6	8.2
10-14 yrs	5.8	4.7	10.5
15-19 yrs	6.0	5.6	11.7
20-24 yrs	5.3	5.9	11.2
25-29 yrs	3.8	6.2	10.0
30-34 yrs	3.5	4.4	7.9
35-39 yrs	3.4	3.8	7.2
40-44 yrs	2.6	3.0	5.6
45-49 yrs	2.3	2.5	4.8
50-54 yrs	2.0	1.8	3.8
55-59 yrs	1.4	1.5	2.9
60 yrs and above	3.8	4.1	7.9
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 6.11: Percentage distribution of population by age groups and sex - Rural**

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
0-4 yrs	6.1	5.5	11.6
5-9 yrs	5.8	5.1	10.9
10-14 yrs	6.4	6.5	12.9
15-19 yrs	5.0	5.5	10.4
20-24 yrs	3.2	5.7	8.9
25-29 yrs	2.4	4.4	6.8
30-34 yrs	2.3	3.7	6.0
35-39 yrs	2.4	3.5	5.9
40-44 yrs	2.5	2.9	5.5
45-49 yrs	2.2	2.8	5.0
50-54 yrs	1.9	2.0	3.8
55-59 yrs	1.9	1.6	3.5
60 yrs and above	4.6	4.1	8.6
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>