

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2015/16

(MAJOR FINDINGS)



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS	III
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
FINDINGS OF THE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2015/16	5
0. Background	5
1 HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	5
1.1 General household consumption pattern	5
1.1.1 Rural urban variation	5
1.1.2 Average consumption by consumption groups	5
1.1.3 Total nominal household consumption	6
1.2 Average per capita consumption	6
1.2.1 Average per capita consumption on food categories	6
1.2.2 Average per capita consumption on nonfood categories	6
1.2.3 Food consumption by average consumed quantity	7
2. LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	8
2.1 Literacy rate (5 years and above)	8
2.2 Literacy rate of 6 years and above	8

2.3 Literacy rate of 15 years and above (Adult literacy rate)	8
2.4 School attendance situation	8
2.5 Gross enrolment rate (GER)	9
3 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES	10
3.1 Occupancy status	10
3.2 Average number of rooms	10
3.3 Housing materials: outer wall, foundation and roof	10
3.4 Household facilities	11
3.4.1 Access to drinking water supply	11
3.4.2 Toilet facility	11
3.4.3 Sewage facility	11
3.4.4 Lighting	11
3.4.5 Fuel	11
3.4.6 Other household facilities	12
4 DEMOGRAPHI CHARECTERS	13
4.1 Household size	13
4.2 Age and sex of the head of household	13
4.3 Population composition	14
4.3.1 Age distribution	14
4.3.2 Sex ratio	14
4.3.3 Dependency ratio	14
Annex Tables	
5 FOOD SECURITY	34

ABBREVIATIONS

AHS:	Annual Household Surveys
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
GER:	Gross Enrolment Rate
NLFS:	Nepal Labour Force Survey
NLSS:	Nepal Living Standards Survey
Rs.:	Nepalese Rupees
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Annual Household Survey 2015/16 is the fourth survey of its kind. These annual surveys are conducted to provide estimations of some major socio-economic indicators on an annual basis which would not be possible with other periodic surveys like Nepal Labour Force Surveys (NLSS) and Nepal Living Standard Surveys (NLSS) which are undertaken at longer intervals. The survey basically aims to provide estimates of consumption by sex, urban-rural area and by consumption quintiles/deciles. Although the major thrust of Annual Household Survey is on consumption and employment situations, other sectors like education, housing and housing facilities and demographic characteristics are also included. As this year NLSS survey is conducted so, this survey does not contain information on employment situation as in previous annual household surveys.

Consumption

2. The average annual household consumption of Nepal in 2015/16 is Rs. 3,22,730 which is spent for goods and services of which more than half (53.8%) goes for food followed by rent (12.9%), durables (5.5%), education (4.0%), alcohol and tobacco (3.9%), utilities (2.2%) and the remaining 17.8% goes for nonfood(others) that includes medical, social security, cultural expenditure etc. The average household consumption has increased by Rs 30,418 this year from the previous year when it was Rs.2,92,312.
3. The annual consumption of rural households in 2015/16 is Rs. 4,31,337. Urban households consume about 1.7 times higher than rural households.
4. By consumption quintiles, the annual consumption of the richest 20% households is Rs. 6,13,725 which is 4.2 times higher than that of the poorest 20% households which stands at Rs. 1,46,395. In 2014/15 this ratio was only 3.9. It shows the gap between richest and poorest is more widening over years, which also indicates a less equitable consumption trend of the society.
5. In per capita consumption terms, individual Nepalese on average consume Rs. 70,680 in a year in which average urban consume Rs. 1,01,659 and rural Rs. 52,207. It indicates urban consumption is about twice more than rural, in terms of per capita consumption. This urban rural variation was about same last year in 2014/15.
6. On food, the per capita consumption is Rs. 33,085 and on non-food it is Rs. 24,137. In food expenditure, the largest share is for 'grain and cereals' (32.1%) followed by 'meat and fish' (14.5%) and vegetables (13.3%). In non-food, largest spending goes for medical expenditures (12.8%) and educational expenditures (12.3%). However, nonfood (others) has the largest per capita share of 64.2% in total nonfood consumption that accumulate different nonfood categories like personal care, communication, social and financial services, house rent etc.
7. The average per capita food consumption when measured in Kg per year for some basic staple foods, shows that in 2015/16, Nepalese consumed a total of 6.7 kg of basic food. This average rate is almost same for urban and rural. Average annual consumption of some major food in the survey year by Nepali are Coarse rice 92.8 kg, Fine rice 38.5 kg, Potato 29.4 kg, Wheat 24.5 kg, and Banana 21.8 kg. The per capita consumption of Fine

rice in all over Nepal was 44.13 kg and of Coarse rice was 83.6 kg in 2014/15, both of which are found increased this year.

8. Variation in quintile groups regarding average food consumption by quantity is observed. The poorest 20% consume 5.7 kg of basic food whereas the richest 20% consume 8.1 kg. Also, the consumption of Fine rice shows increasing from first to fifth consumption group. The consumption of Coarse rice is found declining suddenly in the fifth quintile.
9. The mean food consumption score of Nepali households is 65.2. Sixteen percent of households have inadequate food consumption and 9.7 percent of households have poor dietary diversity. The urban/rural divide related to the household food consumption persists, with 10.1 percent of households having inadequate food consumption in urban areas compared to 20.1 percent of households in rural areas. A strong association between households' economic well-being measured by per capita consumption quintiles and deciles and household food security is observed: households in the poorest quintile group are 12 times more likely to consume an inadequate diet compared to households in the richest quintile group.
10. Overall, no significant differences have been observed in the food security indicators between the AHS IV survey (2015/2016) and the AHS III survey (2014/2015).

Education

11. The literacy rate of the population of age 5 years and above is 65.9%. The male literacy rates is 74.2% and the female literacy is 58.2%. Literacy rate for the population of 6 years and above is estimated to be 66.8% while the adult literacy rate of 15 year and above population is 64.0%. Literacy rate has increased slightly from 2014/15, as in the previous year the rate for 5 years and above was 65.6%, for 6 years and above was 66.6% and that for 15 years and above was 63.7%.
12. The urban rural difference in 5 years and above literacy is found wide with 75.9% in urban and 59.7% in rural. This urban rural difference of 16.2 is wider than in 2014/15 when the difference was only of 13.7%. Similar widened difference is observed in the urban and rural literacy for 6 years and above and for 15 years and above population.
13. In 2015/16, 33.2% of the population are found currently attending schools, 37.0% have attended schools in the past and 28.2% never attended school. Significant variation is observed in the population of 'never attended school' by urban rural and by sex. While 28.2% children never attended school in Nepal, about double female than male never attended school (19.5% male and 36.2% female) and also the proportion of rural who never attended school is more than double than urban (11.9% urban and 24.1% rural). By consumption quintile, 32.9% of the poorest 20% never attended school whereas only 5.4% of the richest 20% never attended school.
14. The gross enrolment rate, GER of primary, lower secondary and secondary level of schooling in 2015/16 are 120.5, 90.9 and 86.2 respectively. GER of the primary level in urban is 124.6 and in rural it is 118.4. Comparing the current GER with the previous

surveys, we find decline over time except for the secondary level. In 2014/15 the national level GER at the primary level was 125.0 for lower secondary it was 91.6 and for secondary it was 78.1.

Housing and household facilities

15. Currently, 84.7% of the households reported to live in their own houses. In rural 95% live in their own houses and in urban 71%. The proportion of population living in their own house has decreased in this survey from 2014/15 when it was 87.2%. Currently, around 13% of the households reside in rented houses. It is interesting to observe that 98.4% households of the poorest quintile live in their own house whereas 28.7% of the richest quintile group live in rented house. In 2014/15 in the poorest quintile, 97.2% were living in their own house and 25.0% of the richest quintile group were living in rented house. Now in Nepal, 4.4 rooms on average is available for the household.
16. Nepalese houses are mostly having outer walls that is mud bonded bricks/stone (37.6%) which is predominant in rural area (49.3% in rural and 20.4% in urban). It is interesting to find that the percent of outer wall of cement bonded brick/stone houses has increased from 33.4% in 2014/15 to 36.6 in 2015/16.
17. Majority of the houses of Nepal are constructed with mud bonded foundation (40.9%) which is also prominently a rural feature (54.0% in rural) as well as poorer household feature (53.8% in first decile group). By construction material of the roof, more than one third (33.9%) house in Nepal have galvanized/corrugated iron sheets roofs, and little more than one fifth (22.6%) are having concrete roofing. Concrete roofing which is stronger and safer type of roofing, is found more than three times in urban (48.9% in urban) than in rural (15.5% in rural). Interesting to note that the user of concrete/cement roof has increased and also that the poorest group are having more such when compared from last year. In 2014/15, only 22.3% house were having concrete roof, 9.9% in rural and 4.4% of the poorest quintile.
18. Less than half of the population are found using piped drinking water supply (46.8%). About half of the households (44.2%) are using flush toilets with connection to septic tank. When the country is heading towards '*Open Defecation Free (ODF)*' area, 18.7% household still have no safe toilets. In urban 9.8% and in rural 25.0% have no safe toilet. There is no toilet facility in 43.5% of the poorest quintile groups, 30.1% of the second quintile, 20.9% of the third, 12.0% of the fourth, and 1.1% of the richest quintile. It indicates there is strong association of prosperity with available toilet facility. However, the proportion of household with 'no toilet' has declined from 2014/15 when it was 22.0%. Currently, about two third households (66.6%) have no access to sewage facilities.
19. Electricity has become the prime source of lighting for Nepalese households as 76.3% of the households are using electricity, 93.1% in urban and 64.9% in rural. Use of solar energy has also increased as in 2014/15 only 10.3% were using solar which is now used by 13.4%. Solar power is found more popular in lower quintiles and rural households which should be due to the special subsidies by governmental to these groups. Solar is used by 20.8% rural and 2.5% urban, and by 20.7% of the poorest quintile.

20. Firewood is still a major source of cooking fuel in Nepal as more than half (60.9%) are using it. It is interesting to note that in urban, the use of LPG gas has declined from last year and the use of electricity has increased. Now in 2015/16, in urban 53.3% are using LPG gas and 37.9% are using electricity which in 2014/15 was 58.3% for LPG gas and 33.0% for electricity.
21. Mobile phone is currently used by about 85.8% households in Nepal, mostly urban (93.3%) as well as rural (80.8%). Line telephones are used only by 7.5%. Cable TV is used by 37.9% households. Although, internet and emails are the easiest communication media to get worldwide information, currently only 11.9% households use internet, 19.8% in urban and 6.4% in rural.

Demography

22. The average size of family in Nepal is 4.6 person which is 4.2 in urban and 4.8 in rural. There are 17.1% nuclear households (family size 1-2) in Nepal. Nearly half (47.2%) of the household heads are in the age group 30 to 49 years and 25.9% households are headed by female members which must be due to the high proportion of male labour migration.
23. Population of Nepal is comprised of 48.4% males and 51.6% females. Looking at the productive age population of 15 to 59 years, about 58.8% population belongs to this productive age group. The sex ratios of Nepal is 94 which is same for urban and rural. Currently, the dependency ratio of Nepal is 70 indicating there are about 70 persons who depend upon the population of the productive age group. The dependency ratio is lowering in Nepal each year. Last year the dependency ratio was almost 72.

FINDINGS OF THE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2015/16

Background

Nepal has shown progress in socio-demographic indicators in the past decades but the economic growth has been very slow. Slow GDP growth coupled with persistent inequalities, high youth unemployment rate and gender gaps for most socio economic indicators 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. This survey 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. This Annual Household Survey 2015/16 is the fourth survey of its kind.

1 HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

1.1 General household consumption pattern

The annual average consumption of a Nepalese household in 2015/16 is Rs. 3,22,730. It is observed that out of the total household consumption, 53.8% goes for food, followed by rent (12.9%), education (4.0%), alcohol and tobacco (3.9%), durables (5.5%), utilities (2.2%) and the remaining 17.8% goes for nonfood others (Table 1.1). The current annual household consumption shows an increase from the previous year. In 2014/15 the annual household consumption was Rs 292,312. However, the current consumption pattern shows very little shift from the last year, with *food* remaining the highest consumption item in both surveys. In year 2014/15 consumption expenditure for food was 56.9% followed by rent (11.6%), education (3.9%), alcohol and tobacco (3.9%), durables (3.3%), and for utilities (2.4%).

Meantime, the consumption of nonfood (others) is found to be the second largest expenditure category after food which represents health, personal services, administrative services, etc. The expenditure on nonfood (others) is 17.8% for 2015/16 (Table 1.1).

1.1.1 Rural urban variation

The averages household consumption of urban and rural households in 2015/16 stands at Rs. 4,31,337 and Rs. 2,48,893 respectively (Table 1.1). This shows urban households consume about 1.7 times higher than the rural households. This ratio of urban to rural household consumption in 2014/15 was 1.8. However, the urban rural variation should be interpreted keeping in view the price variation between the two areas, increment in urban sample proportion and also the difference in the household size of the two areas. Food is the major expenditure item in both urban and rural areas in 2015/16 having a proportion of 59.8% in rural and 44.9% in urban area. For rent, rural household are spending 9.0% of their total expenditure which is more than double spending for rent by urban household (18.7%). Meantime, the consumption of nonfood (others) in rural area is 18.1% and in urban it is 17.4%.

1.1.2 Average consumption by consumption groups

By consumption deciles, the average nominal household consumption of the poorest group (1st decile) is Rs. 1,27,667 and the richest group (10th decile) has consumed Rs. 8,13,730 (Table 1.1). Thus, the gap between poorest and richest is observed quite wide. The ratio of richest decile group to the poorest is

about 6.4 times when comparing their average household consumption. In 2014/15 this ratio was only 5.9. This shows the gap is more widening over years among consumption groups, which indicates a less equitable consumption trend of the society. Similarly, by the consumption quintile groups, the average household consumption in the first quintile is Rs 1,46,395 and in the fifth quintile Rs 6,13,725. This shows the richest 20% household spend about 4.2 times higher than the poorest 20%. This ratio was 3.9 in 2014/15.

1.1.3 Total nominal household consumption

In terms of total nominal households consumption, Nepalese households spend a total of Rs. 1,477.8 billion in the reference year 2015/16 which is Rs. 691.0 billion for urban and Rs. 786.8 billion by rural (Table 1.2). The total nominal household consumption is Rs 854.4 billion for food and Rs 623.3 billion for nonfood.

1.2 Average per capita consumption

The average per capita food consumption of Nepal in 2015/16 is Rs. 70,680 which is Rs. 1,01,659 for urban and Rs. 52,007 for rural households (Table 1.3). Substantial variation in average household food consumption is noted among the households of different quintiles and deciles. The per capita consumption of households of the fifth quintile is Rs. 174,998 and for the first quintile is Rs. 24,071. Thus the richest 20% consume about 7.3 times higher than the poorest 20% in terms of per capita consumption. This ratio was almost same in AHS 2014/15. Also, the per-capita consumption of the richest (10th) decile group is Rs. 243,535 and that of the poorest decile is Rs 20,556. Hence, the ratio of richest to poorest decile group is about 11.9. This ratio was only 11.3 in 2014/15 (Table 1.4).

1.2.1 Average per capita consumption on food categories

The average per capita consumption expenditure on *food* that comprises 13 different food items including alcoholic beverage and tobacco is Rs. 33,085 which across urban and rural areas are Rs. 30,536 and Rs. 37,315 respectively. The highest expenditure food items of Nepalese in 2015/16 is *grain and cereals* (32.1%) followed by *meat and fish* (14.5%) and *vegetables* (13.3%) (Table 1.4).

Nepalese individual on an average spends Rs. 9,896 on grains which slightly vary across urban and rural area (Urban Rs. 9,879 and Rural Rs. 9,906). Per capita expenditure on *meat and fish* is Rs. 5,354 which is slightly higher in the urban area (Rs.5,864) as compared to the rural (Rs. 5,046). Per capita expenditure of urban individuals is higher than rural area for all categories except grains. The per capita expenditure on *fruit* is Rs. 1,388 which is higher in urban (Rs. 1,958) than in rural (Rs. 1,044). Also, per capita expenditure on *alcohol* is high in both urban and rural area which is Rs. 3,118 in urban and Rs. 1,427 in rural whereas the national average is Rs. 1,256. However, the per capita consumption of alcohol has reduced from the previous year. In AHS 2014/15 alcohol consumption was Rs 2,180 which is a reduction of Rs 924 and this reduction is more significant in urban area than in rural area.

By consumption decile group, the poorest 20% consume Rs 16499 per capita in food and the richest 20% consume Rs 54667. Similarly by decile groups, the first decile group consume Rs 142241 per capita in food (Table 1.4).

1.2.2 Average per capita consumption on nonfood categories

The average per capita consumption expenditure on nonfood categories for Nepal is Rs. 24,137 which is Rs. 33,828 for urban and Rs. 18,295 for rural area (Table 1.5). The average per capita consumption on nonfood has slightly decreased from AHS 2014/15 when the national average was Rs. 24,430. In nonfood expenditure Nepalese spend highest for Medical amounting Rs 3,037 which is 12.8%, followed by Education (12.3 %) and Cultural and Other (6.1%). This exclude the 'Nonfood Other' items that comprises

of accumulated expenditure on house rent, luxury goods etc where 64.2% non-food expenditure goes. This 'Nonfood Other' expenditure has increased significantly from 2014/15 when it was 52.8% (Table 1.5).

The figures vary substantially across urban/rural and across expenditure deciles. Education and medication are considered two most important aspects for socio-economic development of a family. If we compare the spending on these two important nonfood items by the richest and poorest decile groups some interesting pattern of consumption is observed. Survey shows that the poorest decile group spend about 16.0% of their total nonfood expenditure in medical expenditure and 6.7% in education whereas the richest decile groups spend about 8.2% in medical expenditure and 17.3% in education.

1.2.3 Food consumption by average consumed quantity

The average per capita food consumption is measured by consumption of basic staple foods by Kg per year. In 2015/16, by annual average per capita consumption of the basic food components 6.7 kg was consumed in Nepal with almost same consumption for urban and rural (Table 1.6). However, some major consumed food in kg are Coarse rice 92.8, Fine rice 38.5, Potato 29.4, Wheat 24.5, and Banana 21.8. There is also some variation found over quintile groups. The poorest 20% consume 5.7 kg of food whereas the richest 20% consume 8.1 kg. The per capita consumption of Fine rice by all over Nepal was 44.13 kg and Coarse rice was 83.6 kg in 2014/15, both of which are found increased this year.

By quantile groups, the consumption of Fine rice is increasing from first to fifth consumption group the consumption group the consumption of Coarse rice is found to decline suddenly in the fifth quintile. The first quintile group consumes 11.6 kg of Fine rice and the fifth quintile group consumes 80.2. The first quintile group consumes 106.6 kg of Coarse rice while the fourth quintile group consumes 103.8 kg and fifth quintile group consumes 46.5 kg.

2. LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

2.1 Literacy rate (5 years and above)

According to the survey, in 2015/16 the literacy rate of the population of age 5 years and above stands at 65.9% (Table 2.1). There is still big gap in the literacy between sexes in Nepal. The male literacy rates is 74.2% and the female literacy rate is 58.2%. Also, the urban rural gap is found substantially wider with the literacy rate of 75.9% in urban and 59.7% in rural area. The rate is found highest for the age group 15-19 which is 93.6% and lowest for the age group 60 years and above. The rate is found continuously declining after the age group of 15-19 years. The 5 years and above literacy rate in 2014/15 was 65.6% for Nepal and for male it was 75.1 and that for female was 57.3.

By consumption group the poorest 20% are 47.1% literate compared to the richest 20% whose literacy rate is 85.5% (Table 2.2). The variation of literacy rate among quantile groups is seen more prominent among female than among male. While there is a difference of 37.3 % point between the poorest and richest male this difference is 39.4% point for female.

2.2 Literacy rate of 6 years and above

Literacy rate for the population of 6 years and above is estimated to be 66.8% (Table 2.3), which is slightly higher than the rate for the population of age 5 years and above. For 6 year and above population the literacy rates for urban and rural are 76.7 and 60.7% respectively. The rates increases with the higher quintiles. Among the population of the first quintile, 48.6% are found to be literate which is 86.2% for the fifth quintile. For the 6 year and above population the male literacy rate is 75.5 and the female literacy rate is 58.9.

2.3 Literacy rate of 15 years and above (Adult literacy rate)

The overall adult literacy rate of 15 years and above population is 64.0% (Table 2.3) which is higher than the rate found in 2014/15 when it was 63.7%. The adult literacy rates for urban and rural areas are 75.4% and 56.6% respectively. Gender variation exists in the adult literacy rate too. The rates for adult males and females are found 75.3% and 54.2% respectively.

2.4 School attendance situation

According to the survey, 33.2% of the population are reported to be currently attending school, 37.0% have attended school in the past and 28.2% had never attended school and 1.6% have attended only non-formal education (Table 2.4). By urban-rural, there are 33.5% from rural who have never attended schools compared to 19.6 from urban. By consumption quantile 42.1% of the poorest group have reported never attended school compared to 12.3% of the richest group. The rate of never attended school is about same in 2014/15 which was 28.1%.

When we look at the attendance status by age survey shows that 25.8% children of age 5 years never attended school which is very large proportion. It is interesting to note that of the age 24 and above 45.4% reported never attended school (Table 2.4).

Notable variation is observed in population of 'never attended school' and 'currently in school'. Especially gender gap is quite distinctly seen in this population. In total male population there is only 19.5% who never attended school compared to 36.2% female whereas there is 36.0% male who reported to be currently in school compared to 30.7% female (Table 2.4). It is also interesting to find that 24.1% male in rural have not attended school 11.9% male of urban whereas 42.1% female of rural have not attended

school compared to 26.7% female in rural. This shows the gap between urban rural is more prominent for female compared to male. By consumption quantile, 32.9% of the poorest 20% never attended school whereas only 5.4% of the richest 20% never attended school. A sharp decline is observed in the never attending school population from forth to fifth quantile, as in the fourth quantile such population is 15.1% that has declined suddenly to 5.4% in the fifth quantile.

2.5 Gross enrolment rate (GER)

According to the survey, the overall GER of primary, lower secondary and secondary level of schooling are 120.5, 90.9, and 86.2 respectively (Table 2.5). The rates vary across gender and urban-rural areas. GER of male is higher than that of female in primary and secondary levels. But the rates male and female are almost same for lower secondary level. GER of the primary level for urban is 124.6 and for rural it is 118.4. In all three levels of schools(primary, lower secondary and secondary) GER for the first quintile are lower than that of the upper quintiles which indicate late enrollment in schools and high drop outs in the first quintile (Table 2.5).

Comparing the GER with previous surveys we find decline over time except for the secondary level. In 2014/15 GER at the primary level was 125.0 for lower secondary it was 91.6 and for secondary it was 78.1.

3 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

3.1 Occupancy status

According to the survey in 2015/16, 86.5% of the households live in their own houses. This own house holding proportion has decreased in this survey from 2014/15 when it was 87.2%. This must be the result of the varying sampling frames used in different surveys. The percentage of households residing in their own houses in 2015/16 account for 96.3% in rural and 72.1% in urban areas. There are currently 13.1% of the households reside in rented houses, which is 24.6% in urban and 2.5% in rural areas. Around 2.0% of the households reside in the houses provided free of cost, and also a small number 0.1% live in squatters. It is interesting to observe that 98.4% households of the poorest quintile live in own house whereas 28.7% of the richest quintile group live in rented house (Table 3.1). In 2014/15 in the poorest quintile, 97.2% were living in their own house and 25.0% of the richest quintile group were living in rented house.

3.2 Average number of rooms

The average number of rooms per household possess is 4.4 which is same for urban and rural (Table 3.2). The poorest 20% has 3.7 rooms and the richest 20% has 5.0 room. When looking at the percentage distribution of households having different number of rooms, it is found that 19.1% has 1-2 rooms, 37.7% has 3-4 rooms, 28.5% has 5-6 rooms, 11.0% has 7-8 rooms, and 4.4% has 9 or more rooms. This distribution of room number was almost same in 2014/15.

3.3 Housing materials: outer wall, foundation and roof

It is interesting to find that the percent of outer wall of cement bonded brick/stone houses has increased from 33.4% in 2014/15 to 36.6 in 2015/16. A little higher number of houses have outer walls that is mud bonded bricks/stone, 37.6% (Table 3.3). The outer wall is of wood of 4.7% houses, of bamboo/leaves of 14.7% houses, unbacked bricks of 1.2% houses and of other materials of 5.1% houses.

Urban houses are mostly having cement bonded brick/stone walls (60.4% in urban) whereas rural houses are mostly mud bonded brick/stone (49.3%) (Table 3.3)

Majority of the houses of Nepal are constructed with mud bonded foundation (40.9%) which is more a rural feature (54.0%) as well as poorer household feature (53.8% of the poorest 20%) (Table 3.4). Only 24.4% houses has pillar bounded foundation and 14.6% has cement bonded foundation. If we combine the pillar bonded and cement bonded foundation as they are the strongest foundation, about 77.5% of the houses of top 20% (richest quintile) are made of such strong foundation while only about 12.6% of the lowest quintile live in such houses.

By construction material of the roof, about one third (33.9%) house in Nepal have galvanized/corrugated iron sheets roofs, and more than one forth (28.8%) are having concrete roofing (Table 3.5). Concrete roofing are the stronger and safer type of roofing than other types of roof is found more than three times in urban (48.9%) than in rural (15.2%). Interesting to note that the user of concrete/cement roof has increased and also the poorest group are having more such from last year. In 2014/15 only 22.3% house were having concrete roof, only 9.9 in rural and 4.4% of the poorest quintile were having such. At the national level in 2015/16, households also have tiles/slate roofs (22.6%) and roofs of straw/thatch (11.3%) wood plank (0.9%) earth mud (1.1%) and other materials (1.4%) (Table 3.5).

3.4 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 are

collected. Similarly, data on monthly household expenditure on these facilities that are important to capture total household consumption expenditure were also collected.

3.4.1 Access to drinking water supply

Access to safe drinking water supply is an important indicator of quality of life. In 2015/16, less than half of the population uses piped water supply (46.8%) (Table 3.6). In urban 48.9% are using piped water supply compared to 45.4% in rural. More than double households of the richest quintile are using piped water than the household of the poorest quintile (63.4% richest and 28.5% poorest). More than one third (38.2%) are using hand pump/tube well that declines with increasing quintiles. Spring water is used by 6.4%, open well by 4.5%, covered well by 2.2% and other sources by 1.7% as a source of drinking water.

3.4.2 Toilet facility

About half of the sample households (44.2%) are reported using flush toilets with connection to septic tank (Table 3.7). When the country is heading towards '*Open Defecation Free (ODF)*' it is observed that 18.7% population still have no toilet. In urban 9.8% and in rural 25.0% have no toilet. The variation of population having no toilet is quite distinct among consumption quintiles. Of the poorest group 43.5% have no toilet facility, 30.1% of the second, 20.9% of the third, 12.0% of the fourth and 1.1% of the richest quintile have no toilet. It indicates that there is strong association of prosperity with available toilet facility. However, the proportion of no toilet household has declined from 2014/15 when it was 22.0%.

3.4.3 Sewage facility

About two third households (66.6%) reported to have no access to sewage facilities (Table 3.8). Such households are dominantly in urban and poorest quintile group. In urban 49.8% have no sewage facilities and in rural 45.9%. Among quintile groups, 83.8% of the poorest have no such facility compared to 39.0% of the richest. The proportion of households with access to underground drainage facility is only about 10.6%. About 12.7% have open drain. In 2014/15 72.3% had no sewage facility, 7.6% had underground drain, 11.3% had open drain, and 8.8% had soak pit.

3.4.4 Lighting

Electricity has become the prime source of lighting for Nepalese households as 76.3% of the households reported electricity as the main source of lighting (Table 3.9). The percentage of households using electricity as main source of lighting are (93.1%) in urban and (64.9%) in rural. Solar energy is also gaining some popularity as in 2014/15 only 10.3% were using it which is now used by 13.4%. However, solar power is observed more popular in lower quintiles and rural households which should be due to the governmental subsidies to these cohort. Solar is used by 20.8% rural and 2.5% urban, and is used by 20.7% of the poorest quintile. Kerosene and other lightening sources is still used by about 6.1% household mostly of the poorest quintiles and of the rural. Kerosene is used by more than 20.5% poorest quintile households and more than 9.1% of the second poorest quintile. Biogas is used by 0.1% and other sources by 4.2 % household for lightening.

3.4.5 Fuel

Fire wood is still a major source of fuel in Nepal for cooking as more than half (60.9%) are using it (Table 3.10). By quintile groups firewood is highly used for cooking by first second and third quintile whose dependency proportion is 77.0%, 77.0% and 78.4% respectively. Firewood is used by 76.5% rural and 37.9% urban households. Use of LPG gas is the second most used cooking source in Nepal (26.8%). It is interesting to note that in urban, the use of LPG gas has declined from last year and the use of electricity has increased. Now in 2015/16, in urban 53.3% are using LPG gas and 37.9% are using electricity which was in 2014/15, 58.3% for LPG gas and 33.0% for electricity. It is also found in 2015/16 that 7.5% use cow dung, 1.8% leaves, 2.7% biogas, and 0.3% other source for cooking.

3.4.6 Other household facilities

Questions related to some communication facilities used by the households were used in the survey. A remarkable progress has been reported on the use of mobile (cell) phones as 85.8% of the household currently have at least one cell phone in their household (Table 3.11). Most of the urban households (93.3%) as well as rural households (80.8%) possess mobile phones. Line telephones are less used. Line telephone is used by 7.5%, cable TV by 37.9% and email/internet by 11.9%. In urban, email/internet is used by 19.8% and in rural by 6.4%. Cable TV is used by 55.8% urban and 25.8% rural. Among the decile group, cable TV is used by only 8.3% of the poorest whereas 72.9% of the richest use cable TV.

4 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Demographic characteristics are interlinked with other socio economic characteristics like household consumption, employment, literacy status, and household facilities. In some sense demographic characteristics are the measuring scale for other characteristics, indicators and information. Hence, this chapter of the survey findings could help to compare and correlate tables of other chapters. That is why the reference categories in all tables of all chapters are mostly demographic characters like sex, urban rural and age structure.

The sample proportion of the 2015/16 household survey gives us the weightage factor for our analysis of different tables. The sample household distribution is 40.5% urban and 59.5% rural (table 4.1). Similarly, the household distribution over the five consumption quantile are 15.0%, 17.0%, 19.6%, 22.4%, and 26.0% respectively.

4.1 Household size

The average household size in the survey is 4.6 in Nepal which is 4.2 in urban and 4.8 in rural (Table 4.2). The household size in the poorest consumption group is 6.1 and that of the richest is 3.5. The size of household has slightly increased from 2014/16 when it was 4.5, however the distribution by urban rural and by quantiles remains almost the same.

When analyzing the data by number of person per household the proportion of nuclear household with 1-2 person is still lower in Nepal (17.1%) (Table 4.2). The modal household size is observed at 3-4 persons (38.1%) and about 28.1% household have 5-6 family size, 10.6% have 7-8 person and 5.5% have 9 or more family. In all family size category urban household shows smaller family size with and rural larger family size. By consumption groups larger family size is observed for first quantile and smaller in fifth. Nine or more family size is shown by 12.5% of the first group whereas one or two is shown by 30.0% of the fifth group.

4.2 Age and sex of the head 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 (47.2%) of the household heads in 2015/16 are in the age group 30 to 49 years and this pattern is seen unaltered for urban or rural households (Table 4.3). Looking at the age distribution of head of the household, 1.4% are less than 20 years, 13.4% are within 20-29 years, 24.3% are within 30-39 years, 22.9% are within 40-49 years, 17.6% are within 50-59 years, and 20.3% are within 60-69 years.

Younger household heads are found in urban than in rural. In urban, 18.2% are less than 30 years old whereas 16% are more than 60 years old. Meantime, in rural, 12.5% head are younger than 30 years compared to 23.3% are older than 60 years (Table 4.3). By consumption quintiles the poorer quintiles shows more ripen age family heads than in the richer quintiles. For example, in the first quintile only 10.3% household is headed by 20-29 age group which is 17.6% in the fifth quintile whereas 23.8% household is headed by older than 60 years age in the first which is 14.5% in the fifth quintile. This indicates a ripen age household head trends in the poorer quintiles.

Different surveys of the past shows that more and more households are headed by female. The trend must be an aftermath of migration trend most of whom are male and family heads. Currently, in 2015/16, 25.9% of the households in the survey are headed by female members (Table 4.4). The female household heads is found higher in urban (30.9%) than in rural (22.5%). Upper quintiles have more female heads than in the lower quintiles. In fifth quintile 35.5% are female headed household whereas in the first quintile there are

only 18.5%. The female headed household in 2014/15 was 27.9% at the national level and in urban it was 32.2% whereas in rural it was 25.8%.

4.3 Population composition

4.3.1 Age distribution

According to the survey, in 2015/16 the population of Nepal is comprised of 48.4% males and 51.6% females (Table 4.5). Looking at the productive age population between 15-44 years about 46.9% population belongs to this productive age group. There are 20.1% population below 10 years and 9.0% population above 60 years. At the national level the mode age exists at 10-14 age group where 12.2% population is seen. The urban rural variation is quite distinct at all age groups but is especially so in lower age groups.

By broad age groups of 0-14 years, 15-59 years and 60 years and above, the population is distributed approximately in the ratio of 3:6:1. There are 32.2% in 0-14 year group, 58.8% in 15-59 age group and 9.0% in 60 and above age group (Table 4.6 and Table 4.7). The distribution is more symmetric and evenly distributed for female than for male.

4.3.2 Sex ratio

Sex ratio, in the last decade has gone down drastically in Nepal, outnumbering males by females. In 2015/16 the sex ratio of the country stands at 94 that indicates 94 males per 100 females (Table 4.8). The sex ratios for urban is 96 and for rural it is 94. It is interesting to note that the sex ratio in 2014/15 was 90 at the national level with 95 in urban and 88 in rural. In 2015/16 the sex ratio shows a declining trend from 118 for the age group 0-4 years until it reaches 74 in the age group 35-39 years and then again shows an inclining trend to reach 111 at the age 60 years and above. This trend is more or less the same in urban as well as in rural (Table 4.8).

By broad age group, the sex ratio of the households of different consumption quintiles indicates the changing socio-economic conditions of the Nepalese population. In the broad age group sex ratio varies significantly by age categories 0-14 years, 15-49 years and 60 years and above in both urban and rural as well across the consumption quintiles. Both in urban and rural the sex ratio is 94 (Table 4.9). By consumption group it is seen highest for the second group at the rate 96. The ratio of children or under 15 years of age is 112. Sex ratios of the children under 15 years in all quintiles are above 100. Interestingly, the sex ratio for age 15-59 for all consumption groups is below 100. The national sex ratio for 0-14 years stands at 112, for 15-49 years at 83, and for 60 years and above at 111.

4.3.3 Dependency ratio

Overall dependency ratio of Nepal in 2015/16 stands at 70 which indicates that there are about 70 persons who depend upon the population of the productive age (Table 4.10). The ratio is lower in urban (59) than in rural (78). The ratio varies substantially by consumption quintiles. The ratio in the first to fifth quintiles are 100, 86, 41, 62, and 43 respectively. It indicates higher dependency among poor groups compared to the richest group. The dependency ratio in 2014/15 was almost 72 which is higher than the current rate.

ANNEX TABLES

Table 1.1 Nominal Household consumption distribution by categories

	Household Consumption(Rs)	Foods	Alcohol and Tobacco	Rent	Utility	Educational Expenses	Durables Consumption	Nonfoods (others)	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>		Percent distribution							
Urban	431,337	44.9	2.8	18.7	2.5	5.7	8.0	17.4	100.0
Rural	248,893	59.8	4.6	9.0	1.9	2.8	3.7	18.1	100.0
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>									
First Quintile (Poorest)	146,395	64.2	4.3	9.8	1.6	2.0	0.8	17.1	100.0
Second Quintile	192,652	62.4	5.0	9.6	1.8	2.5	2.0	16.6	100.0
Third Quintile	224,268	60.0	4.7	10.3	2.0	3.4	2.9	16.7	100.0
Fourth Quintile	287,555	54.2	3.9	12.6	2.3	4.2	4.8	17.9	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	613,725	37.0	2.2	19.1	2.7	6.3	12.9	19.8	100.0
<i>Consumption Deciles</i>									
First Decile (Poorest)	127,667	64.7	4.5	10.3	1.5	1.7	0.7	16.5	100.0
Second Decile	164,388	63.8	4.1	9.4	1.6	2.4	1.0	17.8	100.0
Third Decile	179,062	63.3	4.8	10.0	1.7	2.2	1.6	16.4	100.0
Fourth Decile	206,176	61.6	5.2	9.3	2.0	2.7	2.3	16.8	100.0
Fifth Decile	214,489	61.0	5.0	10.2	1.9	3.2	2.2	16.4	100.0
Sixth Decile	233,390	59.1	4.4	10.4	2.2	3.6	3.5	16.9	100.0
Seventh Decile	269,929	56.4	4.4	11.2	2.2	4.0	4.4	17.5	100.0
Eighth Decile	303,410	52.3	3.5	13.8	2.4	4.5	5.2	18.2	100.0
Ninth Decile	393,008	44.0	2.7	17.0	2.6	6.1	8.8	18.8	100.0
Tenth Decile(Richest)	813,730	30.7	1.8	21.0	2.8	6.5	16.5	20.7	100.0
Nepal 2015/16	322,730	53.8	3.9	12.9	2.2	4.0	5.5	17.8	100.0
Nepal 2014/15	292,312	56.9	3.9	11.6	2.4	3.9	3.3	18.1	100.0

Table 1.2 Total nominal household consumption (Rs. billion)

	Food	Nonfood	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>			
Urban	362.4	328.5	691.0
Rural	492.0	294.8	786.8
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>			
First Quintile (Poorest)	85.3	36.3	121.6
Second Quintile	124.0	54.1	178.1
Third Quintile	158.6	75.4	234.0
Fourth Quintile	204.4	126.4	330.8
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	282.2	331.1	613.3
<i>Consumption Deciles</i>			
First Decile (Poorest)	36.8	14.1	50.9
Second Decile	48.5	22.2	70.7
Third Decile	58.2	23.7	81.9
Fourth Decile	65.8	30.4	96.2
Fifth Decile	74.9	33.4	108.3
Sixth Decile	83.7	42.0	125.7
Seventh Decile	94.9	53.4	148.3
Eighth Decile	109.4	73.1	182.5
Ninth Decile	123.9	97.8	221.7
Tenth Decile (Richest)	158.3	233.2	391.6
Nepal	854.4	623.3	1477.8

Table 1.3: Nominal per capita consumption by consumption group

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>						
First Quintile (Poorest)	24,064	2.3	24,072	12.2	24,071	6.8
Second Quintile	35,841	4.6	35,753	16.6	35,775	10.1
Third Quintile	48,191	8.0	48,119	20.3	48,142	13.6
Fourth Quintile	72,312	16.7	69,092	23.8	70,513	19.9
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	187,711	68.5	145,678	27.1	174,998	49.5
<i>Consumption Deciles</i>						
First Decile (Poorest)	20,471	0.9	20,574	5.2	20,556	2.9
Second Decile	27,567	1.3	27,596	7.0	27,591	3.9
Third Decile	33,478	2.3	32,928	7.5	33,073	4.7
Fourth Decile	38,547	2.3	38,476	9.1	38,492	5.4
Fifth Decile	44,556	3.7	44,483	9.3	44,506	6.3
Sixth Decile	51,862	4.3	51,722	11.0	51,766	7.3
Seventh Decile	62,666	6.0	62,408	12.2	62,502	8.9
Eighth Decile	79,157	10.7	77,945	11.5	78,573	11.1
Ninth Decile	107,171	16.9	105,499	12.9	106,509	15.1
Tenth Decile(Richest)	249,236	51.5	221,935	14.3	243,535	34.4
Nepal 2015/16	101,659	100.0	52,007	100.0	70,680	100.0
Nepal 2014/15	764.2	100.0	857.8	100.0	1,622.0	100.0

Table 1.4 Average per-capita food consumption distribution by categories (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	9,879	5,864	3,715	2,638	1,958	4,733	1,115	1,401	308	503	3,118	1,431	654	37,315
Rural	9,906	5,046	2,346	2,351	1,044	3,765	873	1,248	201	189	1,427	1,361	778	30,536
Consumption Quintiles														
First Quintile (Poorest)	7,086	1,709	821	1,292	447	2,349	429	794	87	35	439	490	520	16,499
Second Quintile	8,803	3,368	1,510	1,766	648	3,236	696	1,084	146	108	857	1,083	677	23,981
Third Quintile	10,295	4,845	2,502	2,346	946	3,832	886	1,265	212	145	1,277	1,422	746	30,720
Fourth Quintile	11,230	7,120	3,582	3,050	1,527	4,874	1,191	1,560	309	313	2,349	1,610	878	39,592
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	12,071	9,735	5,892	3,841	3,372	6,358	1,620	1,827	452	935	5,394	2,333	836	54,667
Consumption Deciles														
First Decile (Poorest)	6,297	1,308	650	1,150	364	2,043	329	715	62	38	369	391	507	14,224
Second Decile	7,875	2,111	992	1,435	531	2,655	529	873	112	31	510	590	534	18,777
Third Decile	8,490	2,986	1,320	1,738	641	3,070	667	1,001	135	93	767	874	662	22,441
Fourth Decile	9,118	3,752	1,702	1,794	654	3,403	726	1,167	157	123	948	1,293	693	25,529
Fifth Decile	10,364	4,394	2,029	2,162	828	3,686	850	1,214	213	106	1,101	1,458	647	29,053
Sixth Decile	10,227	5,294	2,974	2,530	1,064	3,977	922	1,316	211	183	1,454	1,387	844	32,382
Seventh Decile	11,178	6,258	3,313	2,828	1,224	4,605	1,076	1,433	268	245	1,864	1,483	897	36,671
Eighth Decile	11,283	7,987	3,853	3,274	1,831	5,145	1,305	1,687	350	382	2,837	1,737	859	42,531
Ninth Decile	11,658	9,059	4,870	3,503	2,569	5,704	1,371	1,711	378	615	3,607	2,116	813	47,973
Tenth Decile (Richest)	12,484	10,411	6,915	4,180	4,176	7,012	1,870	1,943	526	1,256	7,182	2,551	859	61,366
Nepal 2015/16 (Rs)	9,896	5,354	2,861	2,459	1,388	4,129	964	1,306	241	307	2,063	1,387	731	33,085
Nepal 2015/16 (%)	32.1	14.5	8.0	7.8	3.9	13.3	2.9	4.4	0.8	0.7	5.6	3.7	2.4	100.0

Table 1.5: Average per-capita nonfood consumption distribution by categories(Rs.)

	Medical Expenses	Education al Expenses	Jewelry and Watches	Social Security	Insurance	Administraction Charges	Cultural and Others	Meals Abroad	Banking Services Charges	Nonfoods (others)	Total
Urban/Rural											
Urban	3,528	6,738	1,194	248	505	159	1,985	80	382	19,008	33,828
Rural	2,741	1,818	864	165	213	88	1,976	71	153	10,208	18,295
Consumption Quintiles											
First Quintile (Poorest)	1,419	545	66	58	39	15	686	3	13	4,185	7,029
Second Quintile	1,913	963	181	84	66	25	976	148	7	6,109	10,471
Third Quintile	2,282	1,824	420	113	108	43	1,544	5	32	8,229	14,602
Fourth Quintile	3,863	3,417	1,061	149	249	170	2,421	22	121	13,021	24,493
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	5,711	11,600	3,213	577	1,154	320	4,272	194	1,021	36,065	64,126
Consumption Deciles											
First Decile (Poorest)	1,170	379	32	49	44	10	365	3	4	3,391	5,446
Second Decile	1,669	710	99	66	34	20	1,009	3	23	4,980	8,613
Third Decile	1,637	823	190	69	50	14	766	5	9	5,575	9,138
Fourth Decile	2,191	1,104	173	99	81	37	1,187	291	5	6,645	11,812
Fifth Decile	2,168	1,590	492	78	103	52	1,024	6	35	7,398	12,947
Sixth Decile	2,395	2,058	349	148	114	34	2,062	5	30	9,058	16,253
Seventh Decile	2,821	2,811	793	104	178	250	2,147	27	120	11,358	20,609
Eighth Decile	4,912	4,026	1,331	194	320	88	2,697	16	122	14,694	28,401
Ninth Decile	4,096	7,134	2,039	287	537	120	3,400	30	215	20,035	37,891
Tenth Decile(Richest)	7,326	16,070	4,388	866	1,772	520	5,146	358	1,828	52,106	90,380
Nepal 2015/16 (Rs)	3,037	3,668	988	196	323	115	1,979	74	239	13,518	24,137
Nepal 2015/16 (%)	12.8	12.3	2.2	0.8	0.9	0.4	6.1	0.1	0.3	64.2	100.0

Table 1.6 Average Per capita food consumption (kg per year)

	Urban	Rural	First Quintile (Poorest)	Second Quintile	Third Quintile	Fourth Quintile	Fifth Quintile (Richest)	Total
Fine rice	57.5	27.1	11.6	18.6	31	51.1	80.2	38.5
Coarse rice	65.1	109.4	106.6	95.1	111.8	103.8	46.5	92.8
Beaten, flattened rice	6.7	6.4	3.3	5	6.4	8.7	9.1	6.5
Maize	4	9.5	8.1	6.8	9.1	8.5	4.6	7.4
Maize flour	6.2	12.4	14.2	13.8	10.5	8.6	3.4	10.1
Wheat, Wheat flour	24.6	24.4	26.6	27.6	26	22.6	19.6	24.5
Millet	4.1	5.7	7.6	3.6	3.7	4.3	6.3	5.1
Buckwheat	0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2
Barley	0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0	0.3	0.2
Black Gram (Mas)	3.4	2.5	1.1	2.1	2.5	3.4	5.3	2.9
Lentil (Musuro)	5.3	5.7	3.7	4.9	7.3	6.2	5.5	5.5
Red Gram	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.9	1.7
Horse Gram (Chana)	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4
Beans	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.8	1.5	1	0.8	0.9
Soybean	1	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5
Mutton (Goat)	3.7	2.6	0.4	1.4	3.9	4	5.5	3.1
Mutton (Sheep)	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Buff	1.5	2.3	0.6	0.9	1.9	2.7	3.8	2
Chicken	8.4	6	2.9	5	6	9	11.8	6.9
Pork	0.9	1.3	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.8	0.9	1.2
Fish	2	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.9
Egg	2.8	1.6	0.3	0.6	1	3.6	4.6	2
Milk	45.9	31.8	10.8	21.2	37.2	50.1	66.4	37.1
Condensed milk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baby milk/Powder milk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curd	1.9	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.7	3	3	1.9
Paneer	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0
Ghee	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.8
Vegetable Ghee/oil	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0
Mustard oil	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0
Sunflower oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soybean oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bananas	22	21.7	48.6	4.3	16.9	7.8	31.5	21.8
Citrus fruits	6.6	4.9	2.8	1.9	2.6	6.7	13.6	5.5
Mangoes	5.5	9.5	7.9	7.9	9.7	10	4.6	8
Apples	5.7	2.8	0.4	0.8	1.8	3	13.5	3.9
Pineapple	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.1
Papaya	1.9	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	3	3.3	1.7
Grapes	1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.6

Potato	29.2	29.6	21.6	31.8	31.6	32.1	30.1	29.4
Cauliflower/Cabbage	11.8	9.4	6	7.6	12	11.5	14.4	10.3
Tomato	10.3	7.6	5.3	7	7.7	10.3	12.8	8.6
Green beans	3.6	3.2	1.3	2.7	3.1	4	5.6	3.3
Cucumber	4.4	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.8	4.8	4.3	2.9
LAUKA, Pumpkin,...	5.7	6.1	5.9	8.2	5.1	5.2	5.5	6
Radish,	4.4	4.7	2.8	2.9	4.5	4.9	7.9	4.6
Onion	8.9	7.1	5.3	7.2	7.4	8.6	10.2	7.7
Colasis,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BHANTA	1.4	1.3	1	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.3
ISHKUS	3	6	2.7	3.5	5.3	8.6	4.1	4.9
Ladies finger	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.6
Bitter guard	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.5
MOTARKOSA, ...	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.5
PARWAL	1.1	0.9	0.8	1	0.9	1.2	1.1	1
Mushroom	0.3	0.2	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2
Sugar	8.6	7.6	4.1	6.2	8	10.3	11.3	8
SAKHKHAR	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Honey	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nepal	6.7	6.7	5.6	5.5	6.8	7.6	8.1	6.7

Table 2.1 Literacy Rates of 5 years and above population by age group and urban rural (in percent)

	Urban			Rural			Nepal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5-9 yrs	57.2	56.3	56.8	41.6	46.3	43.8	46.5	49.9	48.1
10-14 yrs	94.8	93.4	94.2	91.3	88.7	90.1	92.6	90.4	91.5
15-19 yrs	96.1	97.9	96.9	93.9	89.3	91.5	94.8	92.5	93.6
20-24 yrs	97.8	92.1	94.6	90.0	79.9	84.1	93.3	84.8	88.4
25-29 yrs	93.7	82.4	87.0	81.3	60.4	69.1	86.4	69.6	76.5
30-34 yrs	88.2	72.4	79.3	78.9	44.1	59.3	82.8	56.1	67.7
35-39 yrs	89.5	64.5	75.0	74.2	35.3	52.0	80.6	47.9	61.8
40-44 yrs	86.0	56.7	71.6	66.7	29.9	46.2	75.1	39.8	56.4
45-49 yrs	82.0	42.1	61.6	60.7	20.4	39.1	68.8	28.2	47.5
50-54 yrs	79.9	36.0	58.4	57.3	12.2	34.3	66.7	21.6	44.1
55-59 yrs	74.7	26.1	50.8	38.9	11.7	25.1	51.8	16.7	34.3
60 and over yrs	54.6	12.7	34.1	29.2	4.2	17.5	37.5	7.1	23.0
Nepal	84.0	68.5	75.9	68.2	51.9	59.7	74.2	58.2	65.9

Table 2.2 Literacy rate of 5 year and above by consumption quintile

	Male	Female	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>			
Urban	84.0	68.5	75.9
Rural	68.2	51.9	59.7
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>			
First Quintile (Poorest)	55.6	39.4	47.1
Second Quintile	67.3	51.0	58.9
Third Quintile	73.0	56.1	64.1
Fourth Quintile	80.6	63.9	71.9
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	92.9	78.8	85.5
Nepal	74.2	58.2	65.9

Table 2.3 Literacy status of 6 year and above and 15 year and above (in percent)

	6 year and above			15 year and above		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
Urban	84.9	69.2	76.7	85.6	66.4	75.4
Rural	69.7	52.6	60.7	68.5	46.4	56.6
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>						
First Quintile (Poorest)	57.4	40.5	48.6	55.9	32.5	43.5
Second Quintile	69.0	51.8	60.1	67.5	42.4	54.2
Third Quintile	74.1	56.4	64.7	73.0	50.3	60.7
Fourth Quintile	81.4	64.4	72.5	80.3	60.2	69.2
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	93.6	79.4	86.2	93.8	77.6	85.2
Nepal	75.5	58.9	66.8	75.3	54.2	64.0

2.4 Status of school attendance by sex, urban-rural and age group

	Never Attended School	Attended school in the past	Currently in School	Attending non-formal education	Total
Age group					
5 yrs	25.8	1.5	72.7	0.0	100.0
6-10 yrs	8.2	2.9	88.7	0.1	100.0
11-13 yrs	3.3	4.9	91.8	0.0	100.0
14-15 yrs	4.5	10.4	85.1	0.0	100.0
16-17 yrs	3.8	24.3	71.9	0.0	100.0
18-23 yrs	9.6	55.1	34.8	0.5	100.0
24 and over	45.4	49.9	1.9	2.8	100.0
Male Nepal					
<i>Urban/Rural</i>					
Urban	11.9	50.0	36.9	1.3	100.0
Rural	24.1	39.1	35.5	1.3	100.0
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>					
First Quintile (Poorest)	32.9	32.0	34.6	0.5	100.0
Second Quintile	24.9	38.9	35.1	1.2	100.0
Third Quintile	20.2	42.8	35.5	1.5	100.0
Fourth Quintile	15.1	45.2	37.9	1.8	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	5.4	56.6	36.8	1.3	100.0
Male Nepal Total	19.5	43.3	36.0	1.3	100.0
Female Nepal					
<i>Urban/Rural</i>					
Urban	26.7	38.9	32.4	2.0	100.0
Rural	42.1	26.4	29.6	1.9	100.0
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>					
First Quintile (Poorest)	50.6	17.6	30.7	1.2	100.0
Second Quintile	42.9	22.8	32.4	2.0	100.0
Third Quintile	37.9	28.7	31.0	2.3	100.0
Fourth Quintile	32.6	36.3	29.0	2.0	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	18.6	49.1	30.3	2.1	100.0

(continue ...)

2.4 Status of school attendance by sex, urban-rural and age group (continued)

	Never Attended School	Attended school in the past	Currently in School	Attending non-formal education	Total
Female Nepal Total	36.2	31.2	30.7	1.9	100.0
<i>All (Nepal)</i>					
<i>Urban/Rural</i>					
Urban	19.6	44.2	34.5	1.6	100.0
Rural	33.5	32.5	32.4	1.6	100.0
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>					
First Quintile (Poorest)	42.1	24.5	32.6	0.8	100.0
Second Quintile	34.2	30.6	33.7	1.6	100.0
Third Quintile	29.6	35.4	33.1	1.9	100.0
Fourth Quintile	24.3	40.6	33.2	1.9	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	12.3	52.7	33.4	1.7	100.0
Nepal	28.2	37.0	33.2	1.6	100.0

Table 2.5 Gross Enrolment Rates by level of schooling

	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary
Sex			
Male	122.0	90.9	88.3
Female	118.8	90.8	84.0
<i>Urban/Rural</i>			
Urban	124.6	89.5	85.3
Rural	118.4	91.6	86.8
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>			
First Quintile (Poorest)	114.5	77.5	74.9
Second Quintile	119.9	88.7	81.2
Third Quintile	123.5	97.7	85.0
Fourth Quintile	123.4	98.5	92.6
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	126.0	94.8	97.4
Nepal	120.5	90.9	86.2

Table 3.1 Percentage distribution of households by occupancy status

	Owner	Rental	Providing free of cost	Squatting	Other	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
Urban	72.1	24.6	2.8	0.2	0.3	100.0
Rural	96.3	2.5	1.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>						
First Quintile (Poorest)	98.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	100.0
Second Quintile	96.5	1.3	1.8	0.1	0.2	100.0
Third Quintile	94.1	4.0	1.5	0.1	0.3	100.0
Fourth Quintile	84.7	13.1	2.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	68.9	28.7	2.2	0.0	0.2	100.0
Nepal	86.5	11.5	1.8	0.1	0.2	100.0

Table 3.2 Percentage distribution of households by occupancy status

Number of rooms	Percentage distribution						Average number of rooms
	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9 or more	Total	
<i>Urban/Rural</i>							
Urban	20.5	34.9	29.5	10.9	4.2	100.0	4.4
Rural	18.1	38.5	27.9	11.0	4.6	100.0	4.4
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>							
First Quintile (Poorest)	28.1	44.1	20.2	6.2	1.3	100.0	3.7
Second Quintile	21.3	41.7	23.3	10.0	3.7	100.0	4.2
Third Quintile	17.0	38.0	31.1	10.5	3.4	100.0	4.4
Fourth Quintile	18.3	34.5	30.9	11.9	4.4	100.0	4.5
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	14.6	31.3	32.8	13.9	7.4	100.0	5.0
Nepal	19.1	37.0	28.5	11.0	4.4	100.0	4.4

Table 3.3 Percentage distribution of households by construction material of outer walls

	Cement bonded bricks/stones	Mud bonded bricks/stones	Wood	Bamboo/leaves	Unbaked bricks	Other material	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>							
Urban	60.4	20.4	4.3	11.1	1.3	2.4	100.0
Rural	20.4	49.3	5.0	17.1	1.2	7.0	100.0
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>							
First Quintile (Poorest)	9.9	45.9	6.0	30.3	1.3	6.7	100.0
Second Quintile	15.2	44.9	6.5	24.4	2.8	6.2	100.0
Third Quintile	23.3	46.3	5.7	17.1	1.1	6.6	100.0
Fourth Quintile	37.6	40.8	5.1	8.8	1.3	6.5	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	75.2	18.8	1.8	2.7	0.2	1.3	100.0
Nepal	36.6	37.6	4.7	14.7	1.2	5.1	100.0

Table 3.4 Percentage distribution of households by foundation of dwelling

	Pillar bonded	Cement bonded	Mod bonded	Wooden pillar	Other	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
Urban	43.9	18.4	21.6	13.0	3.0	100.0
Rural	11.1	11.9	54.0	19.6	3.3	100.0
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>						
First Quintile (Poorest)	4.5	8.1	53.8	29.4	4.3	100.0
Second Quintile	6.4	11.1	51.3	26.9	4.2	100.0
Third Quintile	10.8	15.3	50.1	19.1	4.7	100.0
Fourth Quintile	21.7	17.7	43.9	13.8	3.0	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	60.2	17.3	17.3	4.3	0.9	100.0
Nepal	24.4	14.6	40.9	16.9	3.2	100.0

Table 3.5 Percentage distribution of households by construction material of roof

	Concrete/ cement	Galvanized iron	Wood/ planks	Tiles/ slate	Straw/ thatch	Earth/ mud	Other	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>								
Urban	48.9	31.3	1.2	13.5	5.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
Rural	15.2	35.7	0.7	28.7	15.6	1.8	2.3	100.0
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>								
First Quintile (Poorest)	10.7	19.5	0.4	39.0	26.2	1.2	2.9	100.0
Second Quintile	10.7	29.9	0.6	36.2	19.1	1.5	1.9	100.0
Third Quintile	15.3	42.2	1.8	26.2	12.1	1.8	0.7	100.0
Fourth Quintile	26.7	47.6	1.2	15.8	6.1	1.0	1.6	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	63.1	27.0	0.4	7.2	1.4	0.2	0.7	100.0
Nepal	28.8	33.9	0.9	22.6	11.3	1.1	1.4	100.0

Table 3.6 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
<i>Urban/Rural</i>								
Urban	48.9	3.4	35.2	3.9	4.6	0.1	3.9	100.0
Rural	45.4	1.4	40.2	5.0	7.5	0.3	0.3	100.0
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>								
First Quintile (Poorest)	28.5	1.1	53.9	6.3	8.4	0.2	1.6	100.0
Second Quintile	33.2	1.5	50.8	6.8	6.6	0.8	0.2	100.0
Third Quintile	43.3	1.8	43.3	4.6	6.8	0.1	0.0	100.0
Fourth Quintile	53.1	2.3	31.2	4.5	7.2	0.1	1.6	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	63.4	3.4	22.8	2.1	3.9	0.1	4.3	100.0
Nepal	46.8	2.2	38.2	4.5	6.4	0.2	1.7	100.0

Table 3.7 Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility

	Flush (public drainage)	Flush (septic tank)	Ordinary toilet	Communal toilet	No toilet	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
Urban	16.7	47.9	24.7	1.2	9.5	100.0
Rural	0.9	41.7	31.9	0.6	25.0	100.0
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>						
First Quintile (Poorest)	0.1	27.9	28.1	0.4	43.5	100.0
Second Quintile	0.4	33.3	34.9	1.3	30.1	100.0
Third Quintile	1.3	40.3	36.3	1.2	20.9	100.0
Fourth Quintile	5.3	51.5	30.3	0.9	12.0	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	22.2	57.4	19.0	0.4	1.1	100.0
Nepal	7.3	44.2	29.0	0.8	18.7	100.0

Table 3.8 Percentage distribution of households by sanitation management facility

	Underground drain	Open drain	Soak pit	No facility	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>					
Urban	24.1	13.7	16.3	45.9	100.0
Rural	1.4	12.0	5.9	80.7	100.0
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>					
First Quintile (Poorest)	0.1	12.0	4.1	83.8	100.0
Second Quintile	0.4	11.2	5.9	82.5	100.0
Third Quintile	2.0	13.5	7.9	76.7	100.0
Fourth Quintile	9.1	13.3	11.3	66.3	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	30.9	12.9	17.2	39.0	100.0
Nepal	10.6	12.7	10.1	66.6	100.0

Table 3.9 Percentage distribution of households by main source of lightening

	Electricity	Solar	Biogas	Kerosene	Other	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>						
Urban	93.1	2.5	0.0	3.3	1.2	100.0
Rural	64.9	20.8	0.1	8.0	6.2	100.0
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>						
First Quintile (Poorest)	49.1	20.7	0.0	20.5	9.7	100.0
Second Quintile	63.2	20.4	0.0	9.1	7.3	100.0
Third Quintile	74.2	17.4	0.1	4.3	4.0	100.0
Fourth Quintile	83.7	11.5	0.1	2.2	2.6	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	96.0	3.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	100.0
Nepal	76.3	13.4	0.1	6.1	4.2	100.0

Table 3.10 Percentage distribution of households by main fuel used for cooking

	Firewood	Cow dung	Leaves/ rubbish/ straw/ thatch	Cylinder gas	Kerosene	Bio-gas	Other	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>								
Urban	37.9	3.4	1.0	53.3	0.2	3.7	0.4	100.0
Rural	76.5	10.3	2.3	8.7	0.0	2.0	0.2	100.0
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>								
First Quintile (Poorest)	77.0	11.5	6.8	2.0	0.0	1.8	1.0	100.0
Second Quintile	77.0	14.1	2.4	4.1	0.0	2.1	0.3	100.0
Third Quintile	78.4	9.3	1.1	8.9	0.0	2.1	0.2	100.0
Fourth Quintile	63.0	4.9	0.5	27.5	0.2	3.6	0.1	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	26.0	1.7	0.1	68.8	0.1	3.2	0.1	100.0
Nepal	60.9	7.5	1.8	26.8	0.1	2.7	0.3	100.0

Table 3.11 Percentage distribution of households by access to various facilities

	Telephone	Mobile phone	Cable TV	Email/ Internet
<i>Urban/Rural</i>				
Urban	13.1	93.1	55.8	19.8
Rural	3.8	80.8	25.8	6.4
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>				
First Quintile (Poorest)	2.6	69.8	8.3	3.1
Second Quintile	2.6	80.1	18.4	5.9
Third Quintile	3.4	84.8	26.4	5.6
Fourth Quintile	4.3	88.8	42.0	9.2
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	19.4	96.9	72.9	27.8
Nepal	7.5	85.8	37.9	11.9

Table 4.1 Percent distribution of household by categories**(sample distribution)**

	Percent
<i>Urban/Rural</i>	
Urban	40.5
Rural	59.5
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>	
First Quintile (Poorest)	15.0
Second Quintile	17.0
Third Quintile	19.6
Fourth Quintile	22.4
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	26.0
Nepal	100.0

Table 4.2: Size of households

	1-2 persons	3-4 persons	5-6 persons	7-8 persons	9 or more persons	Total	Average
	Percentage distribution						
<i>Urban/Rural</i>							
Urban	19.2	43.3	25.5	8.0	4.1	100.0	4.2
Rural	15.6	34.6	30.9	12.4	6.5	100.0	4.8
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>							
First Quintile (Poorest)	4.2	19.2	40.0	24.2	12.4	100.0	6.1
Second Quintile	8.6	29.5	38.6	13.7	9.6	100.0	5.4
Third Quintile	12.0	39.7	33.6	10.3	4.4	100.0	4.7
Fourth Quintile	21.4	45.1	23.5	6.5	3.5	100.0	4.1
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	30.0	47.5	16.6	4.5	1.4	100.0	3.5
Nepal	17.1	38.1	28.7	10.6	5.5	100.0	4.6

Table 4.3: Age distribution of household head

	<20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>							
Urban	2.0	16.2	26.4	22.4	16.9	16.0	100.0
Rural	1.0	11.5	22.8	23.2	18.1	23.3	100.0
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>							
First Quintile (Poorest)	1.4	10.3	23.8	23.2	17.6	23.8	100.0
Second Quintile	0.5	11.3	26.5	22.3	18.1	21.4	100.0
Third Quintile	0.5	11.6	24.2	23.6	17.6	22.4	100.0
Fourth Quintile	1.6	13.9	23.6	20.8	17.8	22.2	100.0
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	2.5	17.6	23.7	24.4	17.2	14.5	100.0
Nepal	1.4	13.4	24.3	22.9	17.6	20.3	100.0

Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of female headed household head

	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>	
Urban	30.9
Rural	22.5
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>	
First Quintile (Poorest)	18.5
Second Quintile	16.9
Third Quintile	23.0
Fourth Quintile	29.5
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	35.1
Nepal	25.9

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of household by age group and sex

	Within Urban			Within Rural			Within Nepal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4 yrs	4.6	3.8	8.4	5.7	4.9	10.5	5.3	4.5	9.7
5-9 yrs	4.5	4.7	9.2	6.0	5.1	11.1	5.4	4.9	10.4
10-14 yrs	6.1	5.5	11.6	6.4	6.0	12.5	6.3	5.8	12.1
15-19 yrs	5.7	5.4	11.2	5.2	5.7	10.8	5.4	5.6	11.0
20-24 yrs	4.4	5.7	10.1	3.6	5.1	8.7	3.9	5.3	9.2
25-29 yrs	3.6	5.2	8.7	3.1	4.4	7.4	3.3	4.7	7.9
30-34 yrs	3.3	4.3	7.6	2.7	3.5	6.3	3.0	3.8	6.8
35-39 yrs	3.1	4.2	7.3	2.5	3.4	5.9	2.7	3.7	6.5
40-44 yrs	3.0	2.9	5.9	2.4	3.0	5.3	2.6	2.9	5.5
45-49 yrs	2.3	2.4	4.7	2.2	2.5	4.8	2.2	2.5	4.7
50-54 yrs	2.2	2.1	4.4	1.9	2.0	3.8	2.0	2.0	4.0
55-59 yrs	1.5	1.5	3.0	1.6	1.6	3.2	1.6	1.6	3.1
60 and over yrs	4.1	3.9	8.0	5.1	4.5	9.6	4.7	4.3	9.0
Nepal	48.4	51.6	100.0	48.4	51.6	100.0	48.4	51.6	100.0

Table 4.6: Percentage distribution by Broad Age Groups

	0-14 yrs	15-59 yrs	60 and over yrs	Total
Male				
Urban	31.4	60.1	8.4	100.0
Rural	37.4	52.0	10.6	100.0
Nepal	35.1	55.1	9.8	100.0
Female				
Urban	27.1	65.4	7.5	100.0
Rural	30.9	60.3	8.7	100.0
Nepal	29.5	62.2	8.3	100.0
Total				
Urban	29.2	62.8	8.0	100.0
Rural	34.1	56.3	9.6	100.0
Nepal	32.2	58.8	9.0	100.0

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution by Age Groups and Sex

	Male	Female	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>			
Urban	18.2	19.4	37.6
Rural	30.2	32.2	62.4
<i>Age Group</i>			
0-4 yrs	5.3	4.5	9.7
5-9 yrs	5.4	4.9	10.4
10-14 yrs	6.3	5.8	12.1
15-19 yrs	5.4	5.6	11.0
20-24 yrs	3.9	5.3	9.2
25-29 yrs	3.3	4.7	7.9
30-34 yrs	3.0	3.8	6.8
35-39 yrs	2.7	3.7	6.5
40-44 yrs	2.6	2.9	5.5
45-49 yrs	2.2	2.5	4.7
50-54 yrs	2.0	2.0	4.0
55-59 yrs	1.6	1.6	3.1
60 and over yrs	4.7	4.3	9.0
Nepal	48.4	51.6	100.0

Table 4.8: Sex ratio by Age Groups in Urban Rural

	Urban	Rural	Total
0-4 yrs	122	117	118
5-9 yrs	96	118	110
10-14 yrs	111	106	108
15-19 yrs	106	91	96
20-24 yrs	77	71	73
25-29 yrs	69	71	70
30-34 yrs	77	77	77
35-39 yrs	73	75	74
40-44 yrs	104	80	89
45-49 yrs	96	87	90
50-54 yrs	105	96	100
55-59 yrs	104	98	100
60 and over yrs	105	114	111
Nepal	94	94	94

Table 4.9: Sex ratio by Broad Age Groups

	0-14 yrs	15-59 yrs	60 and over yrs	Total
<i>Urban/Rural</i>				
Urban	109	86	105	94
Rural	113	81	114	94
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>				
First Quintile (Poorest)	103	85	112	94
Second Quintile	109	87	102	96
Third Quintile	110	80	119	92
Fourth Quintile	130	77	119	93
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	114	87	100	93
Nepal	112	83	111	94

Table 4.10: Dependency Ratio

	Nepal
<i>Urban/Rural</i>	
Urban	59
Rural	78
<i>Consumption Quintiles</i>	
First Quintile (Poorest)	100
Second Quintile	86
Third Quintile	71
Fourth Quintile	62
Fifth Quintile (Richest)	43
Nepal	70

5 FOOD SECURITY

Food security at the household level in AHS IV (2015/2016) focuses on the access dimension of household food security through two key measures: the adequacy of food consumption and diversity of the diet consumed by the household.

Adequacy of food consumption is measured by the Food Consumption Score (FCS) which combines the elements of the quantity and quality of the food consumed by the household members. The FCS measures food diversity (the types of food consumed), food frequency (the number of days each food group is consumed over a reference period of seven days), and the relative nutritional importance of different food groups by assigning weights to each food group¹. The higher the FCS, the better the food consumption status of the household.

The FCS uses standardized and calibrated thresholds that divide households into three groups: poor food consumption, borderline food consumption, and acceptable food consumption. The poor and borderline food consumption groups are combined and categorized as having inadequate food consumption.

Diversity of diet consumed is captured by the Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) that takes into account the number of food groups (out of a total of eight food groups) that a household consumes over a reference period of seven days. A diverse diet will help ensure that household members are eating food with adequate macronutrients and micronutrients².

Household food security

The World Food Summit of 1996 defined food security as a state “when all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life”³. Commonly, the concept of food security is defined as including both physical and economic access to food that meets people’s dietary needs as well as their food preferences.

Adequacy of food consumption

The mean food consumption score (FCS) of Nepali households is 65.2. Households in urban areas have a significantly higher FCS (71.6) than households in rural areas (60.7). Overall, the FCS has decreased slightly since the AHS III when the FCS was 66.5. (Table 1)

Based on the FCS, the proportion of Nepali households with inadequate food consumption is 16.0 percent. As with the FCS, this proportion has remained almost the same as the AHS III survey when it was 15.5 percent. There is a disparity in the adequacy of food consumption between urban and rural households, which is evident from the fact that 20.1 percent of rural households have inadequate consumption compared to 10.1 percent of urban households. In addition, since the AHS III survey, there is an increase in the proportion of households with inadequate food consumption in urban area by 2.4 percentage points. The corresponding increase in the rural area is less than 1 percentage point. (Table 2)

¹ WFP, 2008. “Food Consumption Analysis” WFP VAM Technical Guidance Sheet, World Food Programme, Rome.
http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp197216.pdf

² Swindale, A. and Bilinsky, P. 2006. Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) for Measurement of Household Food Access: Indicator Guide, Ver.2, Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance, USAID.
http://www.fantaproject.org/sites/default/files/resources/HDDS_v2_Sep06_0.pdf

³ 6 Monitoring Progress since World Food Summit. <http://www.fao.org/WFS/>

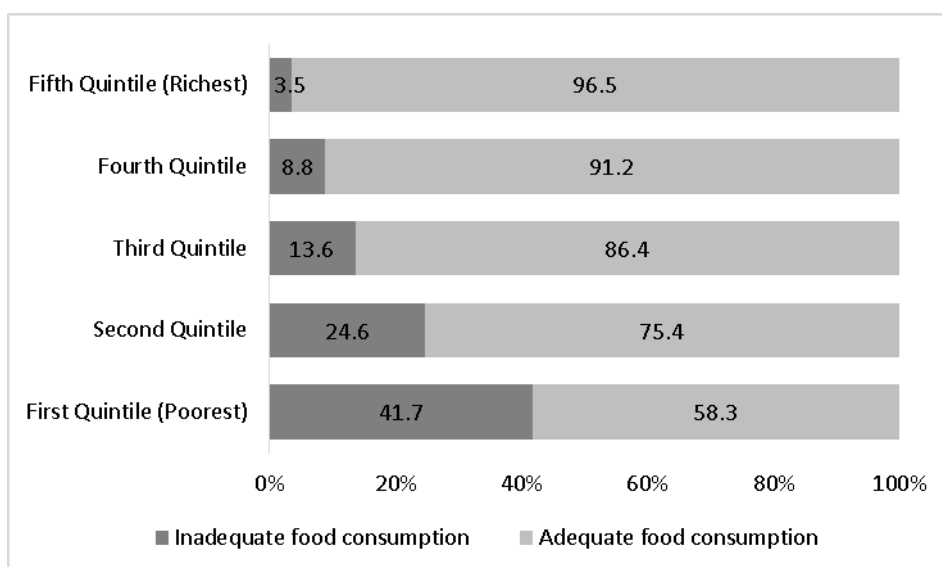
A comparison with NLSS III (2010/11) findings shows an improvement in the FCS and the proportion of households with inadequate consumption. (See table 1 and 2)

Over the period of seven days preceding the survey, households, on average, have consumed staple foods, such as cereals, tubers or root crops, all seven days. Likewise, pulses are consumed 5.8 days, meat/fish/eggs 2.9 days, and milk and other dairy products 6.2 days, whereas fruits and vegetables are consumed 3.6 and 6.6 days, respectively (Table 3).

Food consumption by quintile and decile groups

Significant differences are observed in the FCS between consumption quintile groups with the households in the poorest and the richest groups separated by 34 points (Table 7). Similar differences are observed in the FCS between households in the consumption decile groups (Table 8). The households in the 10th decile (richest) group have a high FCS of 84.4 whereas it is 42.4 for the households in the 1st decile (poorest) group. This shows a strong association between households' economic well-being and the ability of the households to acquire adequate food in quantity and quality.

Figure 1: Percent of households with adequate and inadequate consumption by per capita consumption quintile groups



As can be seen from figure 1, most of the households (41.7 percent) in the poorest consumption quintile have inadequate food consumption owing to their lack of purchasing power whereas this proportion is significantly smaller (3.5 percent) for households in the richest consumption quintile group. This shows that the households in the poorest quintile group are 12 times more likely to consume an inadequate diet compared to households in the richest quintile group.

Diversity of the diet consumed by households

The Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) is a measure of the number of food groups (out of a total of eight) that are consumed by the households in the past seven days preceding the survey. The DDS of the Nepali households from the AHS IV survey is 6.4 which is the same as the AHS III survey. Urban households have a higher DDS (6.8) compared to rural households (6.1) indicating the consumption of more diverse diets by urban households. Significant differences are observed in the DDS between households having adequate and inadequate food consumption. The DDS for households with inadequate food consumption is 4.5 compared to 6.7 for households with adequate food consumption. (Table 4)

Based on the DDS, 9.7 percent of households have poor dietary diversity, characterized by consumption of four or less food groups in the past seven days. 12.7 percent of rural households have poor dietary diversity compared to 5.5 percent of urban households (Table 5).

Households with poor diet diversity are generally consuming less pulses, meat, fish, eggs, vegetables and fruits. The consumption of the main staple foods (e.g., rice, maize, wheat, and tubers) as well as milk and milk products, oils and sugar, however, are the same between households with poor dietary diversity (four or less food groups consumed) and acceptable dietary diversity groups (five or more food groups consumed) (Table 6).

Table 1: Mean Food Consumption Score (FCS) in the AHS IV, AHS III and NLSS III Surveys

	Food Consumption Score (AHS IV, 2015/2016)	Food Consumption Score (AHS III, 2014/2015)	Food Consumption Score (NLSS III, 2010/2011)
Urban	71.6	74.1	73.8
Rural	60.7	62.8	59.9
Nepal	65.2	66.5	62.8

Table 2: Percent of households with poor, borderline, inadequate and acceptable food consumption in the AHS IV, AHS III and NLSS III surveys

	Poor food consumption			Borderline food consumption			Acceptable food consumption			Inadequate food consumption (poor and borderline)		
	AHS IV	AHS III	NLSS III	AHS IV	AHS III	NLSS III	AHS IV	AHS III	NLSS III	AHS IV	AHS III	NLSS III
Urban	2.4	1.5	4.0	7.7	6.2	6.0	89.9	92.3	90.0	10.1	7.7	10.0
Rural	5.7	6.1	10.0	14.4	13.3	13.0	79.9	80.6	77.0	20.1	19.4	23.0
Nepal	4.4	4.6	8.0	11.6	10.9	12.0	84.0	84.5	80.0	16.0	15.5	20.0

Table 3: Mean number of days the 8 food groups were consumed over the last 7 days preceding the survey

	Cereals, tubers and root crops (e.g., rice, maize, potato)	Pulses (e.g., beans, peas, lentils and nuts)	Vegetables	Meat, fish and eggs	Fruits	Milk and other dairy products	Ghee, oil, and butter	Sugar, honey, and sweets
Urban	7.0	6.1	6.8	3.4	3.9	6.2	7.0	6.8
Rural	7.0	5.7	6.4	2.5	3.4	6.2	7.0	6.8
Adequacy of food consumption								
Adequate consumption households	7.0	6.0	6.7	3.1	3.7	6.3	7.0	6.8
Inadequate consumption households	7.0	3.6	6.0	1.6	2.7	1.9	6.9	6.6
Nepal	7.0	5.8	6.6	2.9	3.6	6.2	7.0	6.8

Table 4: Mean dietary diversity score (DDS) in the AHS IV, AHS III and NLSS III

Household characteristics	Dietary Diversity Score(AHS IV, 2015/2016)	Dietary Diversity Score(AHS III, 2014/2015)	Dietary Diversity Score (NLSS III, 2010/2011)
Urban	6.8	6.8	7.0
Rural	6.1	6.1	6.3
Adequacy of food consumption			
Adequate food consumption	6.7	6.7	6.8
Inadequate food consumption	4.5	4.4	5.0
Nepal	6.4	6.4	6.5

Table 5: Percent of households with poor dietary diversity based on the DDS in the AHS IV, AHS III and NLSS III

Household characteristics	Poor dietary diversity (AHS IV, 2015/2016)	Poor dietary diversity (AHS III, 2014/2015)	Poor dietary diversity (NLSS III, 2010/2011)
Urban	5.5	4.7	5.0
Rural	12.7	13.5	10.0
Nepal	9.7	10.5	9.0

Table 6: Mean number of days the 8 food groups were consumed over the last 7 days preceding the survey by the DDS, AHS IV

Household characteristics	Cereals, tubers and root crops(rice, maize, potato etc)	Pulses (Beans, peas, lentils and nuts)	Vegetables	Meat, fish and eggs	Fruits	Milk and dairy products	Ghee , oil, butter etc	Sugar honey sweets etc
Acceptable dietary diversity	7.0	5.8	6.6	2.9	3.6	6.2	7.0	6.8
Poor dietary diversity	7.0	5.4	5.9	2.2	3.1	6.4	6.9	6.7
Nepal	7.0	5.8	6.6	2.9	3.6	6.2	7.0	6.8

Table 7: Mean Food Consumption Score (FCS) and Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) by per capita household consumption quintile in the AHS IV, AHS III and NLSS III Surveys

Consumption quintile	Food consumption score (FCS)	DDS
First Quintile (poorest)	46.2	5.1
Second Quintile	55.5	5.9
Third Quintile	62.1	6.4
Fourth Quintile	70.0	6.8
Fifth Quintile (richest)	80.5	7.2
Nepal	65.2	6.4

Table 8: Mean Food Consumption Score (FCS) and Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) by per capita household consumption decile in the AHS IV, AHS III and NLSS III Surveys

Consumption quintile	Food consumption score (FCS)	DDS
First Decile (Poorest)	42.4	4.7
Second Decile	49.8	5.5
Third Decile	54.1	5.7
Fourth Decile	57.0	6.0
Fifth Decile	59.8	6.2
Sixth Decile	64.3	6.5
Seventh Decile	67.3	6.7
Eighth Decile	72.4	6.8
Ninth Decile	76.3	7.0
Tenth Decile(Richest)	84.4	7.3
Nepal	65.2	6.4

