

NEPAL

**“Enhancing Social and Gender Statistics National
and Sub-national Level for Methodological
Studies and Concluding Workshop”**

**Krishna Prasad Shrestha
Central Bureau of Statistics**

**Concluding Workshop
RETA 6007: Enhancing Social and Gender Statistics
24-27 June 2003
Bangkok, Thailand**

1. Historical Background:

The statistical Act 1958 (2015 B.S.) has authorized Central Bureau of Statistics the Central Authority to the collection, compilation analysis and dissemination of statistical data in the country. Any government agency or any other organization or individual if needs to conduct any type of survey to collect data the approval should be taken by Central Bureau of Statistics for methodology and survey clearance. But that Act was not effective from the very beginning due to many reasons. The present statistical system of Nepal is a combination of both centralized and decentralized system. There are several sources of data for the same type of information and this has resulted in confusions among users. It is needed to prioritize the social indicators needed for the country and identify the best sources of data.

2. Institutional Arrangements for Data collection:

The Central Bureau of Statistics is the principal statistical organization at the central level responsible for the collection, compilation, analysis and dissemination of all current statistics in the country. The censuses and surveys mostly are conducted by Central Bureau of Statistics. The major censuses are Population censuses, Agricultural censuses, Establishment censuses while the major surveys are Demographic Surveys, Nepal Multiple Indicator Surveillance (NMIS), Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS), Labour Force Survey etc. Besides, there are Management Information System (MIS) in different institutions. By which different social and gender related data are collected through their official records.

There is the absence of Statistical Plan and Consolidated National Statistical Plan in the country. It was realized that the statistical system is needed to be strengthen in the country by the Planing Commission, different government ministries and donor agencies. Therefore, Central Bureau of Statistics with the recommendation made by Asian Development Bank has put the proposal for strengthening the statistical system in the country so that, many duplication could be avoided, timely designated statistics could be generated in a systematic and timely way as well as standardization and co- ordination could be made among different agencies to enhance monitoring and evaluation system of plans and programs carried out in the country. At present the process of reformation is under the consideration of National Planning Commission.

3. Data Sources of Social and Gender Statistics:

The main source of social and gender statistics in Nepal is the population census conducted in every ten years. The first census was taken in 1911 but socio- economic and housing characteristics were available since 1952/ 54 census of Nepal. It has completed 10th census in the year 2001. The Population census provides data on population by age, sex, religion, ethnicity, language, marital status, literacy, educational attainments, economically active population, employment, occupation, migration, fertility and morality, ownership on property by sex, housing characteristics and facilities etc in national, sub- national, district and Village Development Committee as well as in municipal levels.

The other major sources of data are demographic sample survey being conducted by CBS between two successive censuses, Demographic and Health Survey conducted by Ministry of Health every 5 years. Nepal Multiple Indicator Surveillance (NMIS), Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS), Labour Force Survey, Between Census Household Monitoring and Evaluation System (BCHIMES) conducted by CBS. Similarly the different types of ad hoc surveys are contracted out and conducted by different non- government organizations for different purposes by different government institutions and donor agency to fulfil their specific needs. These sources provide data in national, rural, urban and sub-national levels on various social indicators. Besides household surveys, the education statistics at national and sub-national, district levels are compiled through Educational Management Information System (EMIS) by Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), Department of Education (DoE). Similarly, health statistics at national, sub-national and district levels are collected through Health Management Information System (HMIS) by Ministry of Health (MoH), Department of Health Services (DoHS) etc. Other social statistics are collected by various other related Ministries/ Departments and institutions. These are the main sources of data enchanting social and gender statistics in the country.

4. Gender Statistics

Disaggregated gender statistics are needed to enhance general awareness and highlight the sensitized issues faced by women. Realizing the importance of gender statistics, Central Bureau of Statistics has initiated to compile gender disaggregated statistics on some major gender concern areas i.e. population, education, family and household, health, employment ownership of land and livestock and public representative etc. UNIFEM has shown its interest to produce such data and has assisted CBS to produce these data in 2001. CBS started to publish some statistical facts on women since 1994. Upto date it has compiled seven series containing various social data relating to gender.

The overall objective of Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-2007) of the country is to reduce poverty and raise the status of women and to bring them in the main stream of national development. Therefore the importance of gender disaggregated data is getting momentum day by day.

5. Indicators for MDGs

Proportion of population below \$1per day

It is defined as proportion of people whose income is less than 1\$ a day (measured in terms of purchasing power parity values).

The source for proportion of population below \$1per day is NLSS, Millennium Development Goals: Progress report 2002 HMG and UN country team. The proportion of population below \$1 per day was 37.7% in 1996 at the national level.

Poverty gap ratio (index)

Poverty gap index is based on the aggregate poverty deficit of the poor relative to the poverty line. This reflects the average distances of the poor below the poverty line.

The source for poverty gap ratio is NLSS, which was 0.12 (0.07 for urban and 0.13 for rural) at the national level in 1996.

Share of poorest quintile in per capita nominal income (Percent)

It is defined as the nominal per capita income of the poorest 20% of the population compared to the cumulative share of the mean income of the all quintiles. The source for this indicator is NLSS and was 5.3 for national level in 1996.

Unemployment rate 15-24 years of age

The source of this indicator is population census 2001, CBS. This rate was found 7.3% at national level in 2001.

Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

It is defined as the percent of population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption requirements.

The source for proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption is Nepal-Millennium Development Goals, Progress Report 2002, HMG/UN Country Teams. This percent was 49 in 1992 and 47 in 1997 at national level.

Education statistics

The main source of education statistics is EMIS, MoES, which collects data on students enrolment by class, number of teachers at primary, lower secondary and secondary level by sex, area and districts by public and private sector in every year. Census and survey conducted by CBS are the other sources for education statistics at national and sub-national level. The data on net and gross enrolment at primary, lower secondary and secondary level, dropout rates, literacy and expenditure on education are available from different sources. The data on higher education are compiled by respective universities.

Net enrolment ratio (NER) in primary education

Net and gross enrolment rates are obtained from service statistics published by MoES, DoE at national and sub national level. According to service statistics the net enrolment ratio is the number of students of the respective age group specified for that level of education in a given year as a percentage of the age group population specified for that level of education in the same year. The net enrolment ratio in primary level is number of children (6-10 years) attending primary classes (class 1-5) expressed as a percentage of total population (6-10 years). The NER in primary education level were 69.4% in 1996 and 80.4% in year 2000. The following table shows NER in primary education level by sex for different years.

NER in primary education in different years

Years	Boys	Girls	Total
1996	79.4	58.7	69.4
1997	78.9	59.9	69.6
1998	79.4	61.2	70.5
1999	79.4	64.4	72.1
2000	86.0	74.6	80.4

Proportion of pupil who enroll in grade 5

It is defined as the total pupil enrolled in class V (grade 5) expressed as the percentage of pupil enrolled in class 1 (grade 1) before 5 years. The grade wise data are obtained from service statistics published by (DoE). It shows proportion pupils who enroll in grade

5 was 31.3% in 1995 and 32.1% in year 2000. It shows there is increasing proportion in 2000 as compared to 1995 for both sexes.

Adult literacy rate

Literacy is defined as ability to read and write a simple statement in any language. Literacy information are collected through population censuses and surveys by age and sex. This indicator is available for different years by population censuses and different surveys. Adult literacy is taken for age 15 years and above.

This rate was 33% in 1991, 44.7% (62.4% for male 27.6% for female) in 1997, 50.5% (65.7% for male and 35.4% for female) in 2000. But the population census 2001 recorded 48.3% only for both sexes.

The adult literacy rate in different year

Years	Male	Female	Total
1997	62.4	27.6	44.7
2000	65.8	35.4	50.7
2001	62.21	34.57	48.19

Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary level

The ratio of girls to boys is observed low as compared to boys during all the years from 1995 and 1999. Ratio of girls to boys in primary level (1-5 grade) is the ratio of total girls enrolled in 1-5 grade by total boys enrolled in the same grade. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary is the ratio of total girls enrolled in 6-10 grade by total boys in the same grade. However the data reflect that it is higher in primary education as compared to secondary education in all the years from 1991 to 1999.

Ratio of girls to boys in different levels

Years	Primary	Secondary
1991	0.59	0.43
1995	0.66	0.56
1999	0.74	0.68

Ratio of literate females to males (15-24 years)

This indicator is analyzed by using population census 2001 data. It is ratio of total literate females aged 15-24 to total literate males of aged 15-24. The ratio of literate females to males (15-24 years) at national level was 0.80.

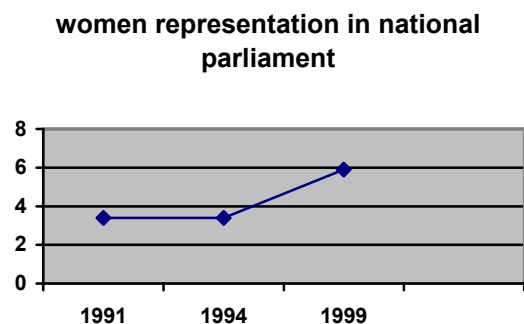
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

It is defined as the number of seats held by women in national parliament expressed as the percentage of total seats in national parliament. The available sources of data on number of seats held by women in national parliament are from Election Commission of Nepal

After reestablishment of democracy in Nepal three national parliamentary elections were held in the year 1991, 1994 and 1999.

The proportion of seats held by women in national parliament has increased from 3.4 percent in 1991 to 5.9 percent 1999.

Year	Seats held by women(%)
1991	3.4
1994	3.4
1999	5.9



Under five mortality rate

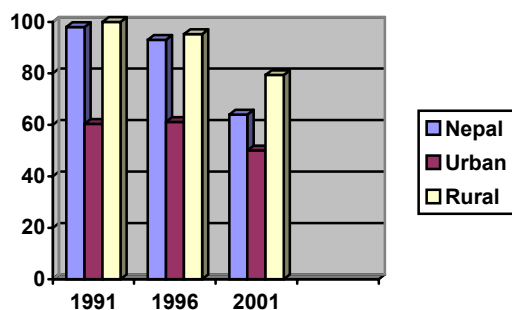
It is defined as the probability of dying before the fifth birthday. This ratio is expressed per thousand livebirths. The source for this data is NDHS. It was 160 in 1991, which declined to 118 in 1996 and 91 in 2001.

Infant mortality rate (IMR)

It is defined as the probability of dying before the first birthday. This ratio is expressed per thousand livebirths. The infant mortality rate has been obtained from different NDHS, conducted in different years by MoH, DoHS. Looking at the data for the various years this rate has also declined substantially but still the level is high. IMR at the national, urban and rural were 98.0, 60.4 and 100.0 respectively in 1991 and these rates have declined to 64.4, 50.1 and 79.3 for the same areas in 2001. This shows that there is still disparity of IMR by rural/urban residence.

Infant mortality rate (IMR) by national and rural /urban residence

IMR	1991	1996	2001
Nepal	98	93	64
Urban	60.4	61.1	50.1
Rural	100	95.3	79.3



Maternal mortality ratio

Maternal deaths are defined as any death that occurred during pregnancy, child birth, or within two months after the birth or termination of pregnancy. Maternal mortality is relatively high in Nepal and was 0.539 per thousand for the period 1990- 96 according to NDHS, 1996.

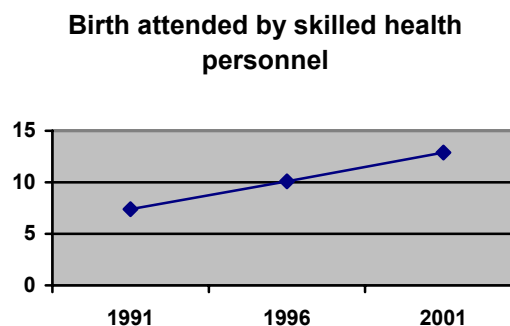
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

It is defined as the number of births attended by skilled health personnel expressed as the percentage of total number of live births. Doctor, Nurse/ANM, HA/AHW, MCHW is taken as skilled health personnel.

The available sources of data on births attended by skilled health personnel are from Central Bureau of Statistics and Department of Health Services.

The Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel has recorded to be increased from 7.4 percent in 1991 to about 13 percent in 2001.

Years	Birth attended by skilled health personnel
1991	7.4
1996	10.1
2000	13
2001	12.9



Proportion of children immunized against measles

Immunization against measles has measured in two groups of children i.e. proportion of under one year children against measles and proportion of children immunized against measles aged 12-23 months.

(a) Proportion of one year children against measles:

It is defined as the children immunized against measles within 12 month of age expressed as percent of total children of that age group.

(b) Proportion of children immunized against measles aged 12-23 month:

It is defined as the children immunized against measles vaccination aged 12-23 months who received vaccination at any time before the survey expressed as percent of total children of that age group.

The available sources of data on children immunized against measles are from Central Bureau of Statistics and Department of Health Services. The percentage of children immunized against measles is increasing over the years. In 1991, the percentage of children within 12 month of age immunized against measles was 42.4% in 1991, which increased to 63.6 percent in 2001. Similarly the same indicator for 12-23 months old children was 57.4% in 1991 and 70.6% in 2001.

The table given below shows the percentage of immunized children in three different years for two groups of children.

Year	Immunized against measles within 12 month	Immunized against measles in the children aged 12-23 month
1991	42.4	57.4
1996	45.0	56.6
2001	63.6	70.6

Proportion of under weight children:

Regarding this indicator, the reference age group of the children is different for the year 1996 and 2001. In 1996 the proportion of under weight children was taken from the children of below three years of age where as in 2001 this indicator was drawn from the children of age below five years of age.

Under weight children (under five years old): Children under five years old who's weight-for-age is below minus two standard deviations (-2SD) from the median of the reference population are underweight for their age.

Underweight children (under three years old): Children under three years old who's weight-for-age is below minus two standard deviations (-2SD) from the median of the reference population are underweight for their age.

The source of data for this indicator is Department of Health Services. Since the reference age group is different for 1996 and 2001, these figures are not directly comparable.

The table given below shows the percentage of underweight children under five years and under three years at the national level.

Year	Underweight children (under five years old) %	Underweight children (under three years old) %
1996, DHS	NA	46.9
2001, NDHS	48.3	NA

HIV prevalence among 14-29 years population

HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are emerging as a major threat in the socio-economic and health sectors of Nepal. Their multiple effects have so far been minimal in the country, but their potential impact is immense.

The first AIDS case in Nepal was detected in 1988. Since then the number of HIV/AIDS cases has been increasing gradually. In Nepal, HIV transmission is mainly heterosexual. Some of the surveys reveal that there is concentrated epidemic among injecting drug users and commercial sex workers.

Service statistics data i.e. Annual Report produced by Department of Health Services is the only available source of data on HIV infection in Nepal. Data on HIV infection by sex

is available only as a number of cumulative HIV infections. Hence, in this analysis we have used these data summarized in the table given below:

Cumulative HIV infection among 14-29 years population by sex for different years

Year	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	% increase compared to previous year	Number	% increase compared to previous year	Number	% increase compared to previous year
1997	497	--	324	--	821	--
1998	596	19.9	346	6.8	942	14.7
1999	726	21.8	390	12.7	1116	18.5
2000	885	21.9	447	14.6	1332	19.4

The data shows that more males than females are infected by HIV. Up to the year 2000, 1332 people aged 14-29 years have been infected by HIV of which 885 are males and 447 are females. Overall, 821 cases of HIV infection among 14-29 years old population was found in 1997 which went to 1332 in the year 2000.

Malaria parasite incidence per 1000 total malaria at risk population

The first attempt to control malaria in Nepal was initiated in 1954 through the Insect Borne Disease Control Programme, supported by USAID. In 1958, the malaria eradication programme was launched (the first national public health programme in the country) with an objective of eradicating malaria from the country within a limited time period. Due to various constraints, this objective could not be achieved and consequently the programme reverted to malaria control in 1978. Malaria control services are provided to approximately 15.6 million people in malaria-risk areas of 64 districts out of 75 districts of the country.

Service statistics data i.e. Annual Report produced by Department of Health Services is the only available source of data on malaria parasite incidence. Malaria parasite incidence per thousand total malaria at risk population is defined as total malaria positive cases divided by total population of malaria risk area expressed in thousand. Accordingly, the data shows that malaria parasite incidence per thousand total malaria at risk population was 0.52 in 1997 which dropped to 0.44 in 1998, but again increased to 0.56 in 1999 and then drop to 0.37 in the year 2000.

Prevalence of tuberculosis/case detection under DOTS and cured rate under DOTS

Tuberculosis is one of the Nepal's major public health problem. Every year 44,000 people develop active TB, of whom 20,000 have infectious pulmonary disease. These 20,000 can spread the disease to others. Introduction of treatment by Direct Observed Treatment Short course (DOTS) has already reduced the number of deaths.

Prevalence of tuberculosis is defined as the proportion of population having tuberculosis expressed as percentage of total population. Service statistics data i.e. Annual Report produced by Department of Health Services is the only available source of data on

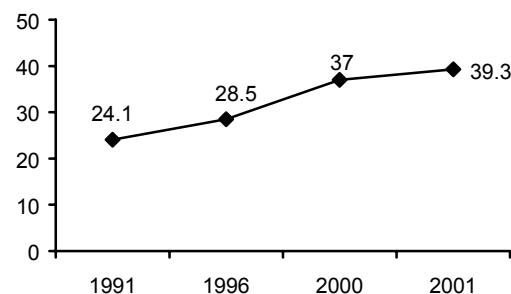
tuberculosis. Data shows that prevalence rate was 0.09% in the year 1997. However, it remains constant (0.07%) from the year 1998-2000.

Similarly, proportion of tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS and cured under DOTS are also increasing over the years. Data shows that in 1997, only 50% of the cases was detected under DOTS which increased to 70% in the year 2001. Similarly, 61% cured rate under DOTS was found in the year 1997 which increased to 89% in the year 2001. The details are presented in the table given below:

Year	% of case detected under DOTS	% of case cured under DOTS
1997	50	61
1998	62	68
1999	67	89
2000	69	89
2001	70	89

Contraceptive prevalence rate among currently married female 15-49 years

National level survey data on contraceptive prevalence rate is available in Nepal through Department of Health Services and Central Bureau of Statistics. Contraceptive prevalence rate is defined as the proportion of ANY family planning method used by currently married female of age 15-49 years. Accordingly in Nepal, it was found that 24.1% of the currently married female 15-49 years had used any method of family planning in 1991, which increased to 28.5% in 1996 and finally to 39.3% in the year 2001.



Proportion of household having access to safe drinking water facilities

Household using piped water, tube-well and bore hole is considered as access to safe water. There are some surveys to provide information on situation of household drinking water supply and only very few surveys give the data at national as well as sub-national level. The census of 2001 had also collected information on main source of drinking water used by household. According to the result of census, about 82 percent of households had used safe drinking water. Ecologically, terai has the highest proportion of access to safe drinking water followed by hills and mountain. Regarding this indicator, there is slight difference in the result of BCHIMES conducted in 2000. The survey shows that 80 percent of households have access to safe drinking water. As in the census result, the terai belt had the highest proportion having access to safe drinking water.

Proportion of household with access to safe drinking water

Area	Percent of Households Having Access to Safe Drinking Water	
	2000 BCHIMES Survey	2001 Population Census
Ecological Zone		
Terai	83.4	89
Hills	76.7	75
Mountains	79.2	72
Nepal	79.9	82

Proportion of household having toilet facilities

Most of households do not have good toilet facilities. There are no specific household surveys on physical facilities available in household. However, some surveys have collected information on this indicator. The definition of toilet and its categorization are not uniform in different surveys. So, there are some difficulties in analyzing and comparing the data on it.

Safe toilet is defined as modern flush system toilet, pan latrine connected or not connected to drainage, and closed pit latrine. Main source of the data are different NDHS, BCHIMES-2000. The proportion of households having safe toilet was 19.8% in 1991, which increased to 22.5% in 1996, and 33.2% in 2001. However, NDHS 2001 gave only 30.4%.

All sources of data on it show that higher proportion of household having toilet facilities was observed in the case of urban areas. NDHS surveys do not have data on sub-national level except rural-urban breakdown. BCHIMES provides data on ecological belts level. On the basis of available data, it can be concluded that the proportion of households having toilet facilities are in increasing trend in recent years.

Proportion of household having toilet facilities

<u>Area</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
Urban	73.4	74.7	79.9
Rural	17.5	27.1	24.7
<u>Nepal</u>	<u>22.5</u>	<u>33.2</u>	<u>30.4</u>

Proportion of households using solid fuels for cooking

It is the proportion of households using wood, cow dung and others for cooking. The main source of this data is Population Census 2001. Census has collected the information on the major cooking fuel used by household. The result of census 2001 shows that about 76 percent of household has been used solid fuel as their major type of cooking fuel. It includes wood and santhi/guitha (cow-dung). The highest proportion of household using such type of fuel is found in the Mountain followed by Terai and Hill Regions. Similarly, the highest proportion of household using solid fuel was found in Far Western and lowest in the Central Development Region.

Households using solid fuels for cooking, 2001

Area	Percent of household
Mountain	95
Hill	72
Terai	76
Eastern Development Region	83
Central Development Region	66
Western Development Region	72
Mid Western Development Region	82
Far Western Development Region	90
Nepal	76

Percentage distribution of forest

The data on forest resource of Nepal is limited. According to Land Resource Mapping Project (LRMP), the total percentage of forest was 38.1 percent of the total area of country. It was found only 37.4 percent in 1985-86 as shown in Forestry Master Plan (FMP). But National Forestry Inventory (NFI) project showed that only 29.0 percent area was covered by forest in 1994. The higher percentage of area covered by forest is found in Far-western Development Region and it is followed by Central and Eastern Development Regions. In this way, it is clear that the percentage area covered by forest is in declining trend in the country. Average annual rate of deforestation is estimated 1.7 and higher annual deforestation rate is observed in Hill Region. The source of such average annual deforestation rate is estimated by Ministry of Population and Environment.

Percentage distribution of forest

<u>Region/Type</u>	<u>LRMP 1978-79</u>	<u>FMP 1985-86</u>	<u>NFI 1994</u>
Nepal	38.1	37.4	29.0
Eastern Development	33.3	32.4	25.9
Central Development	40.4	39.0	33.5
Western Development	31.4	30.7	25.0
Mid-western Development	38.5	N.A.	28.2
Far-western Development	50.9	N.A.	35.2

National protected area

Protected area constitutes conservation area, hunting reserves, wildlife reserves, national parks and buffer zones. The first-protected national park was established in 1973 and it was Royal Chitwan National Park (932 square kilometer). The total protected area covers 18.33 percent of total area of the country in 2002. The percentage of protected area is in increasing trend. In the country, there are three conservation areas, one hunting reserve area, three wildlife reserves, nine national parts and six buffer zones.

National protected area

Year	Area (Sq.Km)	% of Total Area
1973	932	0.63
1976	5,344	3.63
1984	9,623	6.54
1986	17,252	11.72

1987	18,577	12.62
1992	20,077	13.64
1996	21,155	14.37
1997	23,190	15.76
1998	25,722	17.48
1999	26,552	18.04
2002	26,971	18.33

Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita)

This is the bio-genic carbon dioxide emission which covers more than 90 % of the total emissions of CO₂. CO₂ emission from petrol and diesel is not included. It is the metric ton per capita of CO₂ emission.

The main source of this data is Water and Energy Commission Secretariat (WECS), Ministry of Water and Energy. The WECS has estimated CO₂ emission for different years. It was 0.1 in 1995, which is constant through out the year upto 2002 at the national level.

ODA received in Nepal as proportion of its GNIs

The proportion is derived calculating the ratio of total ODA to GNIs in the corresponding year. The main source of this data is UNDP -Development Cooperation NEPAL, various issues, UNDP Kathmandu Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal. ODA received in Nepal as proportion of its GNI is found to be stable without much deviation. The proportion ranges highest 5.39 percent in 1994 to the lowest (3.46 %) in 1992.

Proportion of total bilateral sector allocable ODA of OECD/ DAC countries to social services (Human resource development, health)

Proportion of bilateral allocable ODA is estimated calculating the proportion of the bilateral ODA expenditure on human resource development and health to total bilateral ODA. The main source of this data is UNDP -Development Cooperation NEPAL, various issues, UNDP Kathmandu

The proportion of total bilateral sector –allocable ODA of OECD/ DAC to Social Services is found increased in later years compared to previous years. The proportion was minimum (12.3 %) in the year 1994 and maximum (30.5%) in the year 1998.

Proportion of ODA for transport sector in land locked countries

The proportion of ODA for transport sector is calculated using the expenditure data on transport sector. It is a ratio of ODA expenditure on transport sector to total ODA. The main source of this data is UNDP -Development Cooperation NEPAL, various issues, UNDP Kathmandu.

The proportion of ODA for transport sector was highest (25.9%) in the year 1995 and lowest (10.0%) in 1993. It does not follow the regular growth pattern.

Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

The proportion of ODA for building trade capacity is calculated using the expenditure data for trade capacity built up. It is a ratio of ODA expenditure on trade capacity built up to total ODA. The source of data is UN-Development Cooperation Nepal, various issues, UNDP Kathmandu

The proportion of ODA on transport sector development is minimal compared to other sectors. It ranged from 0.15 percent in 1998 to 0.84 percent in 1993.

Telephone lines

It is defined as the number of telephone lines per thousand population. The source of data on number of telephone is Nepal Telecommunication Corporation. Telephone line per thousand people is 12 excluding mobile telephone at the national level in the year 2001. This figure includes both public and government telephone.

Besides MDGs indicators, we have compiled 27 additional indicators related to social & gender statistics needed by His Majesty Government of Nepal. The indicators numbers and names are from 49 to 75 in additional socio economic indicators table.

Additional socio economic indicators not covered in MDGs are the following:

NEPAL		
49.	Ginni Coefficient	National
50.	Human Development Index	National, Urban, Rural, Mountain, Hill, Terai
51.	Human Development Ranking	National
52.	Per capita nominal income ratio of highest 20% to lowest 20%	National
53.	Proportion of population in poverty	National, Urban, Rural, Mountain, Hill, Terai
54.	Daily per capita calorie supply (kcal)	National
55.	Daily per capita protein supply (gm)	National
56.	Cropped land per capita (hector)	National, Mountain, Hill, Terai, 5 Development Regions
57.	Average annual rate of deforestation	National, Hill, Terai
58.	Total Area	National
59.	Persons per hospital bed (govt. only)	National, Mountain, Hill, Terai, 5 Development Regions
60.	Persons per physician (govt. only)	National, Mountain, Hill, Terai, 5 Development Regions
61.	Proportion of stunting Children (Under 3 years of age)	National by Sex, Urban, Rural, Mountain, Hill, Terai, 5 Development Regions
62.	Proportion of stunting Children (Under 5 years of age)	National by Sex, Urban, Rural, Mountain, Hill, Terai, 5 Development Regions
63.	Proportion of wasting Children (Under 3 years of age)	National by Sex, Urban, Rural, Mountain, Hill, Terai, 5 Development Regions
64.	Proportion of wasting Children (Under 5 years of age)	National by Sex, Urban, Rural, Mountain, Hill, Terai, 5 Development Regions
65.	Total public health expenditure	National

66.	Gross enrollment ratio of primary education	National, Mountain, Hill, Terai, 5 Development Regions, 15 Eco-development Regions by Sex
67.	Gross enrollment ratio of lower secondary education	National, Mountain, Hill, Terai, 5 Development Regions, 15 Eco-development Regions by Sex
68.	Gross enrollment ratio of secondary education	National, Mountain, Hill, Terai, 5 Development Regions, 15 Eco-development Regions by Sex
69.	Net enrolment ratio of lower secondary education.	National, Mountain, Hill, Terai, 5 Development Regions, 15 Eco-development Regions by Sex
70.	Net enrolment ratio of secondary education.	National, Mountain, Hill, Terai, 5 Development Regions, 15 Eco-development Regions by Sex
71.	Dependency ratio	National, Urban, Rural, Mountain, Hill, Terai, 5 Development Regions
72.	Estimated Total Fertility Rate	National, Urban, Rural, Mountain, Hill, Terai, 5 Development Regions
73.	Crude Birth Rate	National, Urban, Rural
74.	Life expectancy at birth	National by sex
75.	Total public education expenditure	National