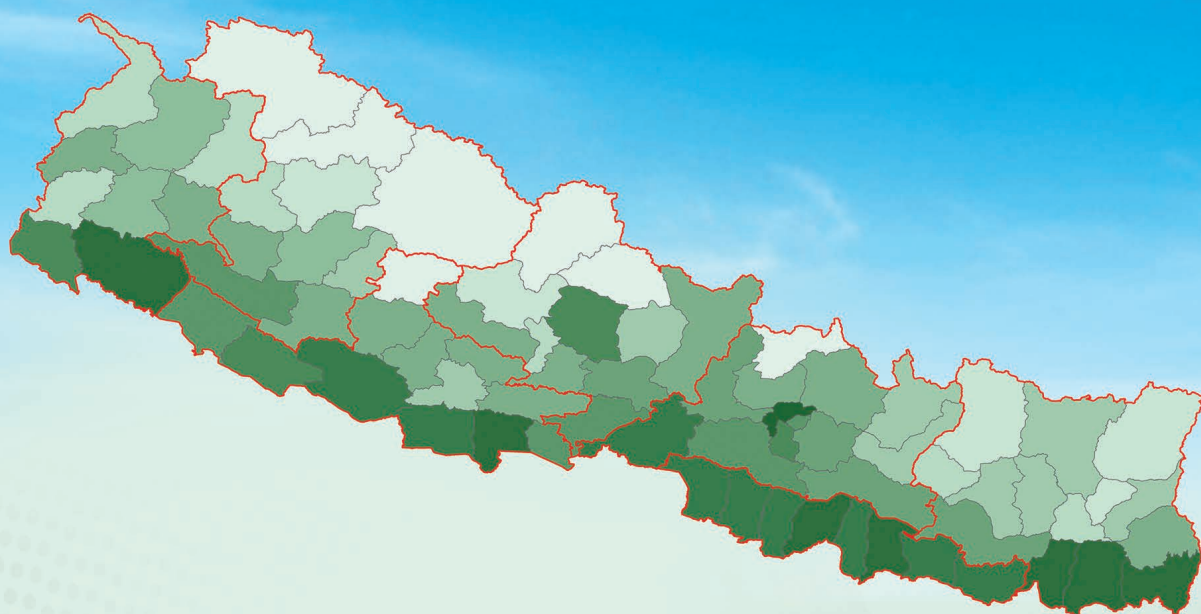
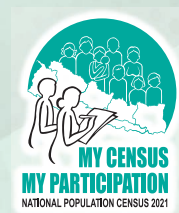


National Population and Housing Census 2021

Education and Inclusion in Nepal



Government of Nepal
Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
National Statistics Office
Thapathali, Kathmandu



Thematic Report- XVII

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E-mail: info@nsonepal.gov.np, Website: www.nsonepal.gov.np

E-mail: popcen@nsonepal.gov.np, Website: www.censusnepal.cbs.gov.np

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Cover Map : Population distribution by district, NPHC 2021



Government of Nepal
Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
National Statistics Office

Phone { 4245946
4245947
4245948
4245848
4241801
4228406

Ref. No.



Fax: 977-14227720
Post Box No: 11031
Thapathali, Kathmandu

Foreword

The National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) is the only source that consistently provides demographic and housing data down to the lowest administrative unit, i.e., the Ward. To meet the needs of a broad range of users, we have included brief explanations of the data in our reports. Over the years, the National Statistics Office (NSO) has focused not just on statistical reports but also on valuable analytical ones that cater to a wide audience, both within and outside the country. The production and dissemination of quality statistics are not merely public goods but national resources in the data and information age.

The NSO is committed to serving as the central provider of high-quality official statistics to support informed decision-making. In the past, the former Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) published population monographs following the release of all statistical results. This time, however, 21 thematic reports will be published, each focusing on key sectors of the national development plan.

I am pleased to present the long-awaited report *Education and Inclusion in Nepal*. Education is a cornerstone of human development and inclusive growth. It empowers individuals, enhances productivity and builds the foundation for social and economic transformation. Inclusive education policies and programs ensure that no one is left behind, thereby contributing to equity, social justice and national prosperity. Understanding the educational landscape and its disparities is essential for policymakers to design evidence-based strategies that strengthen human capital and foster sustainable and inclusive national development.

I extend my appreciation to all contributors for their dedication in bringing this important analysis to light. I am confident that these findings will guide policymakers and planners in shaping development strategies for a more prosperous and sustainable future. I would like to specifically commend the Population Section staff for their tireless efforts in generating data, providing support, and reviewing the report. The Head of the Social Statistics Division at NSO played a crucial role in coordinating all activities, and I greatly appreciate his contributions. Special thanks to education experts Dr. Santosh Adhikari and Mr. Bharat Raj Sharma for analyzing crucial data and presenting important findings, and to Mr. Uttam Narayan Malla, former Director General of the Central Bureau of Statistics, for reviewing the report from a government perspective. I also acknowledge the technical support provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The Inclusive Development Partners (IDP) also deserves our sincere appreciation for facilitating workshops and meetings during the preparation of this report.

Lastly, I encourage constructive feedback from our users to improve future editions of this report.

December 2025

Dr Kamal Prasad Pokhrel
Chief Statistician

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

| S.N. | Name and Designation | Organization | Role |
|------|---|----------------------------|--|
| 1. | Dr. Kamal Prasad Pokhrel, <i>Chief Statistician</i> | National Statistics Office | Overall supervision |
| 2. | Mr. Maddhu Sudan Burlakoti, <i>Former Chief Statistician</i> | National Statistics Office | Overall supervision |
| 3. | Dr. Sharad Kumar Sharma, <i>Deputy Chief Statistician</i> | National Statistics Office | Reviewer |
| 4. | Mr. Dhundiraj Lamichhane, <i>Deputy Chief Statistician</i> | National Statistics Office | Quality assurance and data processing/Reviewer |
| 5. | <i>Dr. Santosh Adhikari, Associate Professor</i> | Department of Economics | Analyst |
| 6. | <i>Mr. Bharat Sharma, Former Director, NSO</i> | Freelance Statistician | Analyst |
| 7. | Mr. Uttam Narayan Malla, <i>Former Director General, CBS</i> | Freelance Statistician | Reviewer |
| 8. | Mr. Rajan Silwal, <i>Director</i> | National Statistics Office | Reviewer |
| 9. | Mr. Binod Sharan Acharya, <i>Director</i> | National Statistics Office | Reviewer |
| 10. | Mr. Deenanath Lamsal, <i>Statistics Officer</i> | National Statistics Office | Data management |
| 11. | Mr. Dol Narayan Shreshtha, <i>Computer Officer</i> | National Statistics Office | Data and statistical table generation |
| 12. | Mr. Kapil Dhital, <i>Statistics Officer</i> | National Statistics Office | Support |
| 13. | Mr. Raju Pokharel, <i>Computer Officer</i> | National Statistics Office | Support |
| 14. | Mr. Pawan Mijar, <i>Statistics Officer</i> | National Statistics Office | Support |
| 15. | Mr. Ashok Neupane, <i>Statistics Assistant</i> | National Statistics Office | Support |

Additional Support

| | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. | Mr. Atul Joshi | Map Designer | Map generation |
|----|----------------|--------------|----------------|

कार्यकारी सारांश

शिक्षा व्यक्ति तथा सामाजिक उन्नतिका लागि आधारशीला हो जसले मानव विकास र कल्याणलाई साकार तुल्याउन विशेष भूमिका खेल्दछ । पूर्व बाल विकासले संज्ञानात्मक, सामाजिक र भावनात्मक आधार सिर्जना गर्दछ जसले भावी जीवनका परिणतिहरूलाई प्रभावित गर्दछ । यसबाहेक शिक्षाले आर्थिक उत्थान र आमदानीका सम्भावनाहरूलाई प्रवर्धन गर्दछ । शैक्षिक परिणाममा हुनसक्ने कुनै पनि असमानताका कारणबाट पुस्ताहरूका बिचको असमानतालाई स्थायी प्रकारले स्थापित मात्र गर्दै न अपितु न्यायपूर्ण र समावेशी समाज स्थापनाको सङ्कल्पलाई अवमूल्यन गर्दछ । राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०७८ बाट प्राप्त तथ्याङ्कमा आधारित यस प्रतिवेदनले शैक्षिक क्षेत्रमा भएका प्रगति र विद्यालयमा उपस्थिति, विद्यालयमा बिताएका वर्ष एवम् साक्षरतासहितका तीनओटा आयामहरूमा विद्यमान स्थायी प्रकृतिका अन्तरहरूको विहङ्गम लेखाजोखा प्रस्तुत गरेको छ । प्रतिवेदनका प्रमुख प्राप्तिहरूलाई यहाँ प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

नेपालको शिक्षा प्रणालीको समष्टिगत स्वरूप

वि.सं. २००७ पछिको शैक्षिक विस्तार: वि.सं. २००७ मा राणा शासनको समाप्तिपश्चात् मात्र सर्वसाधारणका लागि शिक्षामाथिको पहुँच प्राप्त हुन थाल्यो । वि.सं. २०१५ को संविधानलाई यस दिशातर्फको प्रमुख कोशेढुङ्गा मान्न सकिन्छ जसले शिक्षालाई मौलिक हकका रूपमा स्वीकार गरेको र त्यसपछिका ऐन तथा नीतिहरूले निःशुल्क र अनिवार्य शिक्षालाई जोड दिएको देखिन्छ ।

विद्यालय चयनमा लैङ्गिक प्रभाव: निजी विद्यालय (संस्थागत) मा अध्ययन गर्नेमा छात्राहरूभन्दा छात्रहरूकै बाहुल्यता रहेको देखिन्छ । सरकारी र निजी विद्यालयको गुणस्तरमा भिन्नता छ भन्ने आमविश्वास रहेको छ जसले छोरा र छोरीलाई विद्यालयमा भर्ना गर्ने समयमा पक्षपात सिर्जना गर्दछ फलस्वरूप शैक्षिक अवसर र परिणामहरूमा विषम स्थिति सिर्जना हुनपुग्दछ ।

शैक्षिक नीति तथा कार्यक्रम: निःशुल्क र अनिवार्य शिक्षा ऐन २०७४, विद्यालय शिक्षा क्षेत्र योजना (२०७९-२०८८) जस्तो ऐतिहासिक कदमले समता र समानतामा जोड दिएको पाइन्छ । राष्ट्रियस्तरमा कार्यान्वयन गरिएको खाजा अभियान र शिक्षाका क्षेत्रमा लक्षित छात्रवृत्तिले उपस्थितिदर र सिकाइका नतिजाहरूमा सुधार ल्याउने उद्देश्य राखेको देखिन्छ । पछाडि परेका समुदायप्रति यी कार्यक्रम विशेष लक्षित रहेका छन् ।

विद्यार्थीहरूको बसाइँसराइ र ओझेलमा परेको उच्च तहको शैक्षिक विकास: उच्च शिक्षामा वि.सं. २०४६ यता उल्लेखनीय विस्तार भएको र राज्यले पनि शिक्षामा ठुलो लगानी गरेको यथार्थका बाबजुद उच्च शिक्षाका लागि वर्षेनी धेरै विद्यार्थीहरू विदेश पलायन हुने गरेका छन् ।

सार्वजनिक-निजी संरचना: आधारभूत र माध्यमिक तहको शिक्षामा खासगरी सहरी क्षेत्रमा निजी विद्यालयहरूले ३० प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी ओगटेको देखिन्छ । पूर्वबाल विकास र त्यो तहको शिक्षामा निजी विद्यालयहरूको हिस्सा निकै ठुलो रहेको छ तर कक्षा ९ र १० भने ती विद्यालयहरूमा पढ्ने विद्यार्थी घट्दो दरमा रहेका छन् । उच्च माध्यमिक तहमा भने निजीस्तरका विद्यालयमा विद्यार्थीहरू फेरि बढेको देखिन्छ ।

विद्यालय तथा कलेजमा भर्ना स्थिति

विद्यालयमा उपस्थितिको अवस्था: पाँच वर्षको उमेरपछि विद्यालय जाने दर निकै नै छ तर माध्यमिक शिक्षापछि भने यो तीव्र रूपमा घटेको पाइन्छ । उमेर बढेपछि विद्यालय प्रवेश गर्ने अवस्था विद्यमान रहेको भए तापनि १५ देखि १९ वर्षसम्मका प्रत्येक चारमध्ये एकजना विद्यालयबाहिर रहेको देखिन्छ । यस्तो अवस्था खासगरी छान्नाहरूका हकमा देखिन्छ र माध्यमिक शिक्षाभन्दा पछाडि ४० प्रतिशतभन्दा बढीले उच्च शिक्षा अध्ययन गर्न छोडेको देखिन्छ ।

लैङ्गिक असमानताको अवस्था: छान्नाहरूतर्फको विद्यालय र कलेजमा उपस्थितिदर उनीहरू १८ देखि १९ वर्षमा पुग्दा तीव्र गतिले घटेको देखिन्छ । यसका पछाडि चाँडो विवाह, पारिवारिक दायित्व वहन र उच्च शिक्षामा उनीहरूको सीमित पहुँच कारक रहेको विश्वास गरिन्छ ।

अन्य क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान असमानता: मधेस प्रदेश, सम्पन्नताको तल्लो पञ्चांश र सीमान्तकृत समुदाय (मधेसी दलित, धार्मिक तथा भाषिक अल्पसङ्ख्यक) बालबालिकाले विद्यालय जानका लागि उच्च तहका बाधाहरूको सामना गर्ने गरेका छन् जसमा कहिल्यै विद्यालय नगएका र विद्यालय छोड्नेहरूको सङ्ख्या पनि अधिकतम नै रहेको छ ।

समता सूचक परिदृश्य: तल्लो उमेरका युवा उमेर समूहमा प्रादेशिक र सम्पन्नतामा आधारित समता सूचक लगभग समविन्दुको नजिक उक्लिएको देखिन्छ । जातजातिगत असमानता पनि समयक्रममा सार्थक तवरले न्यूनीकरण भएको अवस्था छ ।

प्रादेशिक तहमा विद्यमान विषमता: प्रदेशअन्तर्गतका स्थानीय तहमा विद्यालयमा उपस्थितिको अवस्थामा निकै नै ठुलो उतारचढाव देखिन्छ । कुनै कुनै स्थानीय तहमा विद्यालयमा उपस्थितिदर ८० प्रतिशतभन्दा कम रहेको छ जुन राष्ट्रिय औसतभन्दा निकै नै कम अङ्क हो ।

स्थानीय तहका विद्यालय तथा कलेजमा छात्राहरूको न्यून उपस्थिति: विकासमा पछि परेका स्थानीय तहहरूमा छात्राहरूको तुलनामा छात्राहरू विद्यालयभन्दा बाहिर रहने गुञ्जायस अधिकतर रहेको छ । समग्रमा बलियो विद्यालय उपस्थितिदर रहेका क्षेत्रमा लैङ्गिक असमानता पनि न्यून नै रहेको अवस्था छ ।

विद्यालयबाहिर रहने बालबालिकाको दर राष्ट्रियस्तरमै उच्च: पाँचदेखि १७ वर्षसम्मका १० प्रतिशत अर्थात् ७ लाख ७० हजार बालबालिका विद्यालयभन्दा बाहिर रहेका देखिन्छन् र तीमध्ये कहिल्यै विद्यालय नगएका र विद्यालय छोडेका दुई समूहमा करिब करिब बराबरी हिस्सामा रहेका छन् । विकट भूगोल, पछाडि परेका जातजाति र न्यून आयस्तर भएका वर्गमा यस्ता बालबालिकाको सङ्ख्या अधिकतम रहेको छ ।

उमेरजन्य विद्यालय छोड्ने प्रवृत्ति: विद्यालयबाहिर रहने जोखिम प्रारम्भिक उमेर र विद्यालयमा हुनुपर्ने उमेरको पछिल्लो कालखण्डमा उच्चतम रहेको देखिन्छ । पाँच वर्ष उमेरका धेरै बालबालिका विद्यालयभन्दा बाहिर रहेका भए तापनि ९ वर्षको उमेरसम्म पुग्दा यो दर घटेको देखिन्छ । बालबालिका १० वर्षको भएपछि (कक्षा ५) का दिनहरूमा उनीहरू १३ वर्षको किशोरावस्थासम्म पुग्दा विद्यालयबाहिर रहने दरले उच्चतम विन्दु छोएको देखिन्छ । यो समय भनेको उनीहरू माध्यमिक तहमा प्रवेश गर्ने उमेर हो ।

प्रदेश तहको ठुलो असमानता: मधेस प्रदेशमा मात्रै कहिल्यै विद्यालय नगएका बालबालिकाहरूको हिस्सा ६० प्रतिशतभन्दा उच्च छ जसले प्रादेशिक तहमा विद्यमान असमानतालाई प्रतिबिम्बित गर्दछ । अर्कातिर, गण्डकी प्रदेशको प्रगति एकनासको रहेको छ जहाँ विद्यालयभन्दा बाहिर रहने किशोरावस्थामुनिका बालबालिकाको अनुपस्थितिदर ५ प्रतिशतभन्दा कम रहेको छ ।

जातजातिगत असमानता: तीनओटा जातजाति समूह जसमा मधेसी जातजाति, मधेसी दलित र धार्मिक तथा भाषिक अल्पसङ्ख्यकमध्येका करिब तीनचौँथाइ बालबालिका कहिल्यै विद्यालय नगएका कुल बालबालिकामा समेटिएको देखिन्छ । यसको विपरीत, पहाडी जातजाति र पहाडी जनजातितर्फ विद्यालयभन्दा बाहिर रहने सङ्ख्या निकै न्यून रहेको छ ।

विद्यालयबाहिर रहनुमा सम्पन्नताको स्तर पनि प्रमुख कारकः सम्पन्नताको सबैभन्दा तल्लो तहमा रहेका परिवारका करिब ४५ प्रतिशत बालबालिका विद्यालयभन्दा बाहिर रहेका देखिन्छन् जब कि सम्पन्नताको उच्चतम पञ्चांशमा पर्ने परिवारका केवल ३ प्रतिशत बालबालिकाहरू मात्र विद्यालयबाहिर रहेका देखिन्छन् । विद्यालय छोड्ने जोखिम सम्पन्नताको सबै तहमा रहेको भए पनि १३ वर्षको उमेरपश्चात् विद्यालय छोड्ने दर सम्पन्नताको तहअनुसार फराकिलो हुँदै गएको अवस्था छ ।

तहगत अध्ययन उपलब्धि

तहगत अध्ययनमा भएको सुधार र विषमताः विद्यार्थीहरूले पूरा गरेको शैक्षिक तहमा सुधार आएको छ तथापि विषमता भने विद्यमान नै रहेको अवस्था छ । प्रदेशस्तरमा हेर्दा विद्यालयमा बिताएका औसत वर्षहरूको अङ्कमा वृद्धि भएको भए तापनि जातजाति, सम्पन्नताको तह, मधेसी दलित र धार्मिक तथा भाषिक अल्पसङ्ख्यक जनसङ्ख्याका बिचमा त्यस्तो सुधार हुन अझै बाँकी छ र यो विषमता महिलाका सन्दर्भमा झनै उच्च रहेको छ ।

सम्पन्नताको स्तर, जातजातिगत विषमता र तहगत अध्ययन उपलब्धिः कुनै पनि उमेर समूहमा सम्पन्नताको तहले लामो अवधिको शैक्षिक उपलब्धिलाई प्रत्यक्ष तवरले प्रभावित गरेको देखिन्छ । केही सुधारका बाबजुद जातजातिगत तहमा दीर्घ अवधिको शैक्षिक उपलब्धिमा हुने विषमता अझै पनि विद्यमान रहेको छ ।

लैङ्गिक समतामा सुधारः प्रादेशिक स्तर र जातजातिहरूका बिचमा शिक्षाका क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान लैङ्गिक असमानता साँघुरो हुँदै गइरहेको छ । कतिपय प्रदेशमा त नयाँ पुस्तामाझ विद्यालय तहको शैक्षिक उपलब्धिको समता सूचकको मान लैङ्गिक तहमा लगभग समताको तहमा पुगेको देखिन्छ ।

सम्पन्नताको तहमा आधारित विषमताः सम्पन्नताको तह र बालबालिकाहरूले हासिल गरेको विद्यालय शिक्षाका बिचमा बलियो र सकारात्मक सम्बन्ध रहेको देखिन्छ । सम्पन्नताको उच्चतम तहमा रहेका परिवारका बालबालिकाहरूले धेरै वर्षसम्म विद्यालय अध्ययन गरेको देखिन्छ भने तल्लो तहमा पर्ने परिवारका बालबालिकाले थोरै वर्षको विद्यालय शिक्षा हासिल गरेको देखिन्छ । पछिल्लो पुस्तामा यसप्रकारको असमानतामा सुधार आएको छ तथापि अन्तर भने विद्यमान नै छ ।

समता प्रवृत्तिः प्रादेशिक र सम्पन्नताको पञ्चांशमा आधारित समता सूचकमा सुधार भएर पछिल्लो पुस्तामा ०.९३-०.९५ पुगेको छ । तथापि, जातजातिमा आधारित समता सूचक ०.७ मा खुम्चिएको

छ जसले शैक्षिक उपलब्धिका लागि सामाजिक हैसियत अझै पनि व्यवधानकारी कारकका रूपमा रहेको सङ्केत गर्दछ ।

स्थानीय तहमा रहेको ठुलो असमानता: सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशका स्थानीय तहहरूमा विद्यालयस्तरीय शिक्षा हासिल गर्ने सवालमा निकै ठुलो लैङ्गिक असमानता विद्यमान रहेको अवस्था छ । यहाँ न्यूनतम विद्यालय शिक्षा हासिल गर्ने तथ्याङ्क पनि यसै प्रदेशका स्थानीय तहहरूमा रहेको देखिन्छ ।

उच्च शिक्षामा विषयक्षेत्रगत केन्द्रीकरण: दश जोड दुई र विश्वविद्यालयस्तरीय शिक्षामा विद्यार्थीहरूको उपस्थितिलाई हेर्दा चारओटा सङ्कायमा नै उच्चतम दबाब रहेको देखिन्छ । तिनमा व्यवस्थापन, शिक्षा, मानविकी वा सामाजिकशास्त्र र विज्ञान तथा प्रविधि पर्दछन् । करिब एकतिहाइ विद्यार्थी त शिक्षा सङ्कायमा रहेका छन् ।

जनसाङ्ख्यिक खण्डीकरण र असमान जोखिमको अवस्था: अध्ययनका विषय चयनमा जातजातिगत, लैङ्गिक, क्षेत्रीय र परिवारको सम्पन्नताको तहले समेत भूमिका खेलेको देखिन्छ । यसले भविष्यको श्रमबजारलाई असन्तुलित तुल्याउन सक्नेछ । केही जनसाङ्ख्यिक समूहको खास खास विषयक्षेत्रको अध्ययनमा मात्र भएको झुकावले गर्दा उनीहरूले त्यसबाट कुनै प्रकारको भार व्यहोर्नुपर्ने हुनसक्दछ ।

साक्षरता

पाँच वर्ष र सोभन्दा माथिका व्यक्तिको साक्षरता ७६.२ प्रतिशत छ जसमा पुरुषतर्फ ८३.६ प्रतिशत साक्षरता रहेको छ भने महिला साक्षरताको मान ६९.४ प्रतिशत रहेको छ ।

पुस्तान्तरसँगै साक्षरतामा वृद्धि: वि.सं. २०६८ बाट २०७८ का बिचमा पुरुषतर्फको प्रौढ साक्षरतामा १० प्रतिशत विन्दुले वृद्धि भएको छ र महिलाका हकमा यस्तो वृद्धि १६ प्रतिशत विन्दु रहेको छ । यसका बाबजुद लैङ्गिक असमानता करिब १८ प्रतिशत रहेर उल्लेखनीय रहेको छ । अठार वर्षभन्दा मुनिका बालबालिकातर्फ साक्षरतादरमा पुरुषको ९ प्रतिशत विन्दुको वृद्धि रहेको छ भने महिलाको ११ प्रतिशत विन्दुको वृद्धिका साथ शतप्रतिशत साक्षरता (लगभग ९९ प्रतिशत) पुगेको छ ।

पुस्तान्तर र सुधारिएको लैङ्गिक समता: सन् १९५७ देखि १९६१ को पुस्तामा साक्षरताको असमानता ३५ प्रतिशत विन्दुमा रहेको थियो । तर, सन् २०१२-२०१६ को पुस्तामा आइपुग्दा तीव्रतर सुधारका कारण असमानता नगण्य रही करिब समताको तहमा पुगेको देखिन्छ । खासगरी महिला साक्षरतामा उच्च दरले वृद्धि भइरहेको अवस्था छ ।

प्रादेशिक असमानता: बागमती र गण्डकी प्रदेशको साक्षरतादर लगभग ९५ प्रतिशत रही सबैभन्दा उच्च रहेको छ भने मधेस प्रदेशको साक्षरतादर ६६ प्रतिशत रही अन्तिम स्थानमा रहेको छ । महिला-पुरुषको समता सूचक बागमतीमा ०.८२ छ भने मधेसमा ०.६३ मात्र रहेको छ जसले प्रादेशिक तहमा विद्यमान ठूलो स्तरको असमानतालाई प्रतिबिम्बित गर्दछ ।

जातजातिगत असमानता: मधेसी जाति, मधेसी दलित र धार्मिक तथा भाषिक अल्पसङ्ख्यकतर्फका प्रौढहरूमध्ये करिब ७५ प्रतिशतले कहिल्यै विद्यालय नगएको देखिएको छ । अर्कातिर पहाडी जातजाति र जनजातिको साक्षरतादर सबैभन्दा उच्च रहेको छ । किशोरकिशोरीतर्फ सबै समूहको साक्षरतादर ९८ प्रतिशतभन्दा उच्च छ तर मधेसी दलितको भने करिब ८० प्रतिशत मात्र रहेको छ ।

सम्पन्नताको तहजन्य भिन्नता: सम्पन्नताका पाँचओटा तहअनुसार साक्षरतादरमा तल्लो पञ्चांशदेखि माथिल्लो पञ्चांशसम्म पुरुषतर्फ ३५ प्रतिशत विन्दु र महिलातर्फ ४२ प्रतिशत विन्दुको अन्तर रहेको छ । पछिल्लो पुस्तामा सम्पन्नतामा आधारित साक्षरतादरमा रहेको विषमतामा न्यूनता आएको भए तापनि किशोरावस्थापछि भने त्यस्तो अन्तर विद्यमान छँदैछ ।

युवा समूहमा सहरी-ग्रामीण निकटता: अधिल्वो पुस्ताका व्यक्तिहरूका बिचमा साक्षरतादर हेर्दा ग्रामीण तथा सहरी क्षेत्रमा उल्लेख्य भिन्नता रहेको अवस्था छ । बालबालिकाको पुस्ता र किशोरकिशोरीको पुस्तामा हेर्दा ग्रामीण, अर्धसहरी र सहरी क्षेत्रको साक्षरतादरमा न्यूनतम भिन्नता रहेको छ जसले गैरसहरी क्षेत्रमा पनि शिक्षाको पहुँच विस्तार हुँदै गएको सङ्केत गर्दछ ।

अपाङ्गताको तहमा रहेको असमानता र सुधार: बौद्धिक अपाङ्गता र अटिजम् भएका प्रौढहरूको साक्षरतादर न्यूनतम अर्थात् पुरुषतर्फ १७.५ प्रतिशत र महिलातर्फ ११.२ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । इन्द्रियजन्य क्षमता सीमित भएका कारण अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरू र त्यसप्रकारको सीमितता नभएका व्यक्तितर्फको साक्षरतादरको अन्तर भने साँघुरो हुँदै गएको देखिन्छ । अद्यापि, बौद्धिक र स्वरबोलाइतर्फको साक्षरताको अन्तर भने उल्लेख्य नै रहेको छ ।

पारिवारिक तहमा साक्षरताका परिदृश्य: परिवारका सम्पूर्ण सदस्यहरू नै निरक्षर हुने घरपरिवारको हिस्सा लुम्बिनी प्रदेशमा ६ प्रतिशतदेखि मधेस प्रदेशमा १३.४ प्रतिशतसम्म रहेको देखिन्छ । मधेसका दलिततर्फ २३ प्रतिशत घरपरिवारका कुनै पनि सदस्य साक्षर छैनन् जब कि पहाडी जातजातितर्फ केवल ५ प्रतिशत घरपरिवारमा मात्र सम्पूर्ण सदस्य निरक्षर रहेका छन् । यसले घरपरिवारका तहमा गहिरो भिन्नतालाई उजागर गर्दछ ।

समता सूचक प्रवृत्ति: प्रदेश र परिवारको सम्पन्नताको तहअनुसारको समता सूचकमा सुधार हुँदै बराबरीको तहमा उक्लिएको देखिन्छ जुन करिब करिब ०.९ रहेको छ खासगरी पछिल्लो पुस्तामा । तथापि, जातजातिगत समता सूचक ०.८ मात्र रहेको छ जसले व्यक्तिको सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमिले पनि शैक्षिक उपलब्धिमा पूर्ण समानता प्राप्त गर्ने दिशामा अवरोधकारी भूमिका खेलेको देखिन्छ ।

क्षेत्रीय तहमा रहेका विभिन्नता र लैङ्गिक असमानता: स्थानीय तहको विश्लेषणबाट किशोरकिशोरीको औसत साक्षरतादर पुरुषतर्फ ९६.७ प्रतिशत रहेको देखिन्छ भने महिलातर्फ ९५.९ प्रतिशत रहेको छ । विकासका आधारमा अन्तिममा रहेका १० प्रतिशत पालिकाहरूमा सोही उमेरका पुरुष र महिलाको साक्षरतादर क्रमशः ९१ र ८७ प्रतिशतभन्दा तलै रहेको देखिन्छ । मधेस, कर्णाली र सुदूरपश्चिमजस्ता प्रदेशमा लैङ्गिक असमानता अझै गहिरो रहेको छ ।

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Education is a cornerstone for individual and societal progress, profoundly shaping human development and well-being. Early childhood development lays the cognitive and socio-emotional foundations that influence later life outcomes, while education itself boosts economic prospects and earning potential. Yet, disparities in educational outcomes can perpetuate intergenerational inequity, undermining efforts to build a fair and inclusive society. Drawing on data from the 2021 Nepal Population and Housing Census (NPHC), this report provides a comprehensive assessment of educational progress and persistent gaps across three dimensions: school attendance, years of schooling attained, and literacy. The summary findings are listed below.

Overview of Nepal's education system

Expansion of education post-1951: Education became accessible to the general public only after the fall of the Rana regime in 1951. Major milestones include the 2015 Constitution, which established education as a fundamental right, as well as subsequent acts and policies that emphasize free and compulsory basic education.

Gendered choice of school type: Boys are more likely than girls to attend private (institutional) schools at all levels. Quality differences between institutional and public schools—as often perceived—are reflected in gendered enrollment patterns, which may translate into disparities in educational opportunities and outcomes.

Education policies and programmes: Landmark policies, such as the Free and Compulsory Education Act (2018) and School Education Sector Plan (2021–2030), focus on equity and quality. Initiatives like the nationwide midday meal programme and targeted scholarships aim to improve attendance and learning outcomes, particularly among disadvantaged groups.

Higher education growth overshadowed by student outmigration: Despite significant expansion in higher education—particularly after 1990—and substantial state investment in the sector, an increasing number of Nepali students continue to leave the country to pursue education abroad.

Public-private composition: Private schools account for over 30 percent of student enrollment at the basic and secondary levels and dominate urban areas. They serve a large proportion of early childhood education and development (ECED) students, but a declining share in grades 9–10 before rising again at the higher secondary level.

School/college attendance

School attendance improves after age 5 but drops sharply post-secondary: While late school entry is common, nearly one in four children aged 15–19 years are out of school, with attendance falling over 40 percentage points at the post-secondary level and more steeply for females.

Gender disparities persist, especially for girls in adolescence: Attendance rates among girls fall more rapidly during later teen years, driven by factors such as early marriage, household responsibilities, and limited access to secondary and tertiary education.

Intersectional disparities: Children in Madhesh Province, the lowest wealth quintile, and marginalized caste groups (Madhesi Dalits, religious/linguistic minorities) face the highest barriers to school participation, together accounting for the bulk of never-enrolled and dropout cases.

Equity index trajectories: Provincial and wealth-based equity indices have climbed toward parity among younger cohorts. Caste-based disparity has also reduced substantially over time.

Intra-provincial disparities are substantial: Even within provinces, there is wide variation in attendance at the local level, with some municipalities reporting attendance rates below 80 percent, far below the national average.

Gender gaps are more severe in municipalities with low attendance rates: In the lowest-performing localities, girls are significantly more likely to be out of school than boys. In contrast, areas with high overall attendance show smaller gender gaps.

High national prevalence of out-of-school children (OOSC): Approximately 770,000 children (10 percent of those aged 5–17 years) are out of school, split nearly evenly between never-enrolled and dropouts, with distribution highly skewed toward the most disadvantaged regions, castes, and income groups.

Age-linked school dropout patterns: The risk of being out of school is highest at early and late stages of schooling. While many children are out of school at age 5, the rate declines by age 9, only to rise again from age 10 (Grade 5) onwards, peaking in adolescence (after age 13), when children typically transition to secondary school.

Stark provincial disparities: Madhesh Province alone accounts for over 60 percent of children who have never attended school, highlighting severe regional inequality. In contrast, Gandaki Province consistently performs the best, with OOSC rates below 5 percent until early adolescence.

Caste-based inequalities persist: Three caste groups—Madhesh Castes, Madhesh Dalits, and religious/linguistic minorities—account for nearly three-quarters of children who have never attended school. In contrast, Hill Castes and Hill Janajatis have significantly lower OOSC shares.

Wealth is a strong predictor of school exclusion: Nearly 45 percent of children who have never attended school come from the lowest wealth quintile, while the highest quintile contributes only about 3 percent. Although dropout risks exist across all wealth groups, the gap widens dramatically after age 13.

Years of school attainment

School attainment has improved, but disparities persist: While average years of schooling have risen across provinces, caste groups, and wealth levels, Madhesh Province, Madheshi Dalits, and religious minorities consistently lag behind, especially among females.

Wealth and caste remain strong predictors of educational attainment: Across all birth cohorts, higher wealth is consistently associated with more years of schooling, and caste-based disparities remain stubbornly high despite some improvements.

Gender equity has improved, especially in younger cohorts: Provincial and caste-based gender gaps in education are narrowing, with younger generations showing near gender parity in schooling attainment in several provinces.

Wealth-linked disparities: A strong positive gradient exists; children from the highest quintile average significantly more years of schooling than those from the lowest, and this gap persists, even as it narrows slightly for younger cohorts.

Equity trends: Equity indices by province and wealth quintile have climbed toward 0.93–0.95 among recent cohorts, but caste-based equity remains around 0.7, indicating that social hierarchy continues to shape educational outcomes.

Substantial disparities at the local level: Gender gaps in school attainment are more pronounced in local governments of provinces such as Sudurpashchim, which also record the lowest levels of educational attainment.

Field concentration in higher education: Over 80 percent of Nepali students in 10+2 or university education enroll in four broad fields: management, education, humanities/social sciences, and science/technology. Nearly one-third chose education alone, a share that far exceeds the sector's contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP).

Demographic segmentation and uneven vulnerability: The field of study choices vary systematically by caste, gender, region, and household wealth, implying that future labour

market disruptions may affect graduates unevenly. Some demographic groups may bear a disproportionate burden due to their concentration in specific fields.

Literacy

The literacy rate among individuals aged 5 years and above is 76.2 percent, with 83.6 percent for males and 69.4 percent for females.

Rising literacy across generations: Between 2011 and 2021, adult male literacy increased by 10 percentage points and adult female literacy by 16 percentage points; however, a substantial gender gap remains (≈ 18 percentage points). Among children (< 18 years), literacy rates climbed 9 percentage points for boys and 11 percentage points for girls, reaching near universal levels (≈ 99 percent).

Cohort closure of gender gaps: The gender literacy gap among successive birth cohorts has fallen dramatically from approximately 35 percentage points in the 1957–1961 cohort to near parity for the 2012–2016 cohort, reflecting faster gains for females.

Provincial disparities: Gandaki and Bagmati lead with literacy rates around 95 percent, while Madhesh lags at roughly 66 percent. The female-to-male Gender Parity Index (GPI) ranges from 0.82 in Bagmati to 0.63 in Madhesh, underscoring significant regional and gender inequalities.

Caste-based inequalities: Madhesh Castes, Madhesh Dalits, and religious/linguistic minorities account for nearly 75 percent of adults who have never attended school, whereas Hill Castes and Janajatis maintain the highest literacy. Among adolescents, most groups exceed 98 percent, yet Madhesh Dalits remain at around 80 percent.

Wealth gradient: Literacy rates rise steadily with household wealth, spanning a 35 percentage point gap for men and a 42 percentage point gap for women between the highest and lowest quintiles. Although younger cohorts show reduced wealth-based disparities, the gap persists beyond adolescence.

Urban-rural convergence among youth: While older cohorts exhibit a marked rural-urban literacy divide, children and adolescents now display minimal differences across rural, peri-urban, and urban areas, indicating improved access in less urbanized regions.

Disability disparities and improvements: Adults with intellectual disability or autism have the lowest literacy rate (17.5 percent of men and 11.2 percent of women). Significant improvements among younger cohorts with sensory impairments have closed gaps with their non-disabled peers, but intellectual and speech disabilities still show large deficits.

Household literacy clusters: Entirely illiterate households range from 6 percent in Lumbini to 13.4 percent in Madhesh. Among Madhesh Dalits, over 23 percent of households have no

literate members, compared to 5 percent among Hill Castes, highlighting deep household-level clustering of illiteracy.

Equity index trends: Equity in literacy by province and wealth has risen toward parity (indices ~0.9) among younger cohorts; however, caste-based equity remains below 0.8, indicating that social hierarchies continue to impede full equality in educational outcomes.

Subnational heterogeneity and gender gaps: Local-level analyses reveal adolescent literacy averages of 96.7 percent for boys and 95.9 percent for girls, but in the bottom 10 percent of municipalities, rates fall below 91 percent and 87 percent, respectively. Gender disparities are most acute in regions such as Madhesh, Karnali, and Sudurpashchim.

Policy recommendations

Expand proven equity-enhancing programmes: Public programmes like midday meals, which are being gradually scaled up, have multiple benefits, including improving attendance and nutrition as well as addressing social disparities. Expanding such initiatives nationwide can promote inclusion.

Assess federal support programmes for effectiveness: Federal initiatives, such as scholarships and providing free textbooks and uniforms, aim to promote equity in education, but their effectiveness remains unclear. Rigorous evaluation is essential to understand their impact, improve targeting, and guide future policy and resource allocation.

Evaluate subnational initiatives for impact: Programmes like *Beti Padhau*, *Beti Bachau* and *Bank Khata Chhoriko*, *Surakshya Jeevan Bhariko* show promise but require rigorous evaluation to assess effectiveness. Evidence from such assessments can guide policy decisions on scaling up successful models and discontinuing ineffective ones, ensuring efficient use of resources and greater impact.

Enhance the quality of higher education to curb outmigration: To help address the growing trend of youth migration for education abroad, higher education institutions are encouraged to enhance the quality of education by strengthening curriculum design, faculty development, research culture, and institutional governance. Such efforts can play a vital role in retaining talent and better meeting the aspirations of students within the country.

Promote gender-responsive policies: Girl-friendly facilities (such as safe toilets and menstrual health resources) should be invested in, community awareness campaigns should be conducted to help delay early marriage, and flexible school schedules should be introduced to accommodate household responsibilities that disproportionately affect adolescent girls.

Target support to keep adolescent girls in school: Conditional cash transfers and girl-focused scholarships should be introduced—particularly for girls aged 13–14 from Madhesh, most

resource-constrained households, and marginalized castes—to help reduce dropout rates and support their continued education through the secondary level.

Accelerate caste-sensitive interventions: Expand affirmative-action programmes (e.g., fee waivers, mentoring) for Madheshi Dalits, religious/linguistic minorities, and other under-served groups, and partner with community leaders to address social norms that limit educational access.

Strengthen local-level support in hotspots: Tools such as the equity index could be utilized at the provincial level to identify municipalities with low attendance, particularly in Madhesh, Karnali, and Sudurpashchim. Resources, including teachers, learning materials, and infrastructure, should be allocated accordingly to help address local disparities.

Inform students' field choices: Providing students with accessible information on labour market outcomes and future prospects by field of study can help support more informed and equitable decision-making about higher education pathways.

Ensure disability-inclusive education: Targeted funding for teacher training, assistive technologies, and accessible infrastructure can help better support children with intellectual, sensory, and speech disabilities, contributing to the reduction of persistent literacy and attainment gaps.

Improve public school quality to reduce gender disparities: Boys are more likely than girls to attend private schools, which may deepen gender inequities if quality differences exist. Strengthening public school quality—through teachers' professional development, infrastructure, and accountability—can help ensure all children, regardless of gender, have equal access to quality education.

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| कार्यकारी सारांश | i |
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | ix |
| CONTENTS | xv |
| LIST OF TABLES | xvii |
| LIST OF FIGURES | xix |
| LIST OF MAPS | xxi |
| ABBREVIATIONS | xxiii |
| CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1 Background | 1 |
| 1.2 Objective | 3 |
| 1.3 Overview of data sources | 3 |
| 1.4 Methodological approaches | 4 |
| 1.4.1 Descriptive statistics | 4 |
| 1.4.2 Assessing equity in education | 4 |
| 1.4.3 Report outline | 4 |
| CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF NEPAL'S EDUCATION SYSTEM | 5 |
| 2.1 Structure of the education system in Nepal | 5 |
| 2.2 Government and private sector roles in education | 6 |
| 2.3 Education policies and programmes | 10 |
| 2.4 Higher education | 11 |
| 2.4 Education data collection in Nepal | 13 |
| 2.5 Quality consideration of education data in Nepal | 13 |
| CHAPTER 3: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE | 15 |
| 3.1 School attendance | 15 |
| 3.1.1 School attendance by birth cohorts | 15 |
| 3.1.2 Disparity in school attendance | 18 |
| 3.2 Equity in school attendance | 23 |

| | | |
|---|---|------------|
| 3.3 | Intra-province disparity in school attendance | 26 |
| 3.4 | Out-of-school children (OOSC) | 30 |
| CHAPTER 4: SCHOOL ATTAINMENT | | 39 |
| 4.1 | Trends in school attainment | 39 |
| 4.2 | Equity in school attainment | 45 |
| 4.3 | Sub-national disparity in school attainment | 47 |
| 4.4 | Higher education | 50 |
| CHAPTER 5: LITERACY | | 59 |
| 5.1 | Adult, adolescent, and child literacy | 60 |
| | 5.1.1 Literacy by province | 61 |
| | 5.1.2 Literacy by caste/ethnicity | 62 |
| | 5.1.3 Literacy by wealth quintile | 62 |
| | 5.1.4 Literacy by urbanization | 63 |
| | 5.1.5 Literacy by disability | 63 |
| 5.2 | Households with no literate members | 67 |
| 5.3 | Equity in literacy | 70 |
| | 5.3.1 Sub-national disparity in literacy | 73 |
| CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION: POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS | | 77 |
| 6.1 | Summary findings | 77 |
| 6.2 | Policy recommendations | 78 |
| REFERENCES | | 80 |
| Annex 1: Methodology to Estimate Equity Index | | 83 |
| Annex 2: Tables – Literacy | | 84 |
| Annex 3: Tables – School/College Attendance | | 132 |
| Annex 4: Tables – School Attainment | | 159 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 2.1: Percentage of schools and students by types of schools, 2023–24 | 6 |
| Table 3.1: Descriptive statistics of male and female children’s school attendance rates at the local level (%) | 27 |
| Table 3.2: Number and share of OOSC by gender among children aged 5–17 years | 31 |
| Table 4.1: Descriptive statistics of adult male and female school attainment, years | 48 |
| Table 5.1: Literacy rates (in %) for different age groups by province and sex, 2021 | 61 |
| Table 5.2: Literacy rates (in %) for different age groups by caste/ethnicity and sex, 2021 | 61 |
| Table 5.3: Literacy rates (in %) for different age groups by wealth quintiles and sex, 2021 | 64 |
| Table 5.4: Literacy rates (in %) for different age groups by urbanization and sex, 2021 | 64 |
| Table 5.5: Literacy rates (in %) for different age groups by disability status and sex, 2021 | 64 |
| Table 5.6: Literacy status of person with disability (number and percentage) by background variable, 2021 | 66 |
| Table 5.7: Number of households with no literate member, 2021 | 67 |
| Table 5.8: Literacy status of household head (number and percentage of literate household head) by background variable, 2021 | 68 |
| Table 5.9: Education level attained by household head by sex, 2021 | 70 |
| Table 5.10: Descriptive statistics of local level adolescent (aged 10–19 years) literacy rates, % | 75 |
| Table A2.1: District wise literacy rate (aged 5 and over) by sex, 2021 | 84 |
| Table A2.2: Adolescent (10–19 yrs.) literacy rate by sex, 2021 | 86 |
| Table A2.3: District wise adult literacy rate by sex, 2021 | 88 |
| Table A2.4: District wise child literacy by sex, 2021 | 91 |
| Table A2.5: District wise youth literacy by sex, 2021 | 93 |
| Table A2.6: Trend in literacy (population 6 years and above) over censuses, 1971–2021 | 96 |
| Table A2.7: Equity index in literacy rate across different dimensions by birth cohorts (1957–2016) | 97 |
| Table A2.8: Local level literacy rate, 2021 | 98 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table A3.1: School attendance by province and region and by sex in percentage | 132 |
| Table A3.2: School attendance by province and caste, wealth and by sex, % | 132 |
| Table A3.3: School attendance by age cohorts and sex, % | 133 |
| Table A3.4: Equity index school attendance rates across different dimensions for different birth cohorts | 133 |
| Table A3.5: District wise school attendance by sex (%), 2021 | 134 |
| Table A3.6: Children (7–15 years) out of school (never attended school) by background variables and sex, 2021 | 136 |
| Table A3.7: School/college attendance by child (5–17) in local level by sex, 2021 | 138 |
| Table A4.1: Distribution of schooling attainment levels by province and region and by sex, % | 159 |
| Table A4.2: Distribution of schooling attainment levels by caste, wealth, and sex, (in percentage) | 160 |
| Table A4.3: Distribution of different age cohorts in different schooling attainment levels by sex in percentage | 161 |
| Table A4.4: Level of education of adult population (18+) by sex at local level | 162 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | | |
|--------------|---|----|
| Figure 2.1: | Trends in the share of institutional (private) schools as a percentage of total schools, by grade level | 7 |
| Figure 2.2: | Trends in the share of students in institutional (private) schools as a percentage of total students, by grade level and period | 9 |
| Figure 2.3: | Share of students enrolled in institutional (private) schools by grade level and sex | 9 |
| Figure 2.4: | Enrollment in tertiary education in Nepal, thousands | 12 |
| Figure 3.1: | School and college attendance by age group and sex | 16 |
| Figure 3.2: | School attendance by age and sex | 17 |
| Figure 3.3: | Proportion of population who never attended school, by age and sex | 17 |
| Figure 3.4: | School attendance rates among males aged 6–21 across provinces | 18 |
| Figure 3.5: | School attendance rates among females aged 6–21 across provinces | 19 |
| Figure 3.6: | School attendance among males aged 6–21 by household wealth quintile | 20 |
| Figure 3.7: | School attendance among females aged 6–21 by household wealth quintile | 21 |
| Figure 3.8: | School attendance among males aged 6–21 by caste/ethnicity group | 22 |
| Figure 3.9: | School attendance among females aged 6–21 by caste/ethnicity group | 23 |
| Figure 3.10: | Equity index in school attendance across provinces by sex | 24 |
| Figure 3.11: | Equity index in school attendance across wealth quintiles by sex | 25 |
| Figure 3.12: | Equity index in school attendance across caste/ethnicity groups by sex | 25 |
| Figure 3.13: | Distribution of school attendance rates among 5–17-year-old males and females at the local level | 27 |
| Figure 3.14: | Relationship between local-level school attendance rates of 5–17-year-old " males and females | 28 |
| Figure 3.15: | Local-level male vs. female school/college attendance rates by province for children aged 5–17 | 29 |
| Figure 3.16: | Shares of OOSC (aged 5–17) by age and sex | 31 |
| Figure 3.17: | Provincial proportion of never school-attended children to total children " age group (5-17) | 32 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 3.18: Caste/ethnic distribution of OOSC aged 5–17 | 33 |
| Figure 3.19: Distribution of OOSC aged 5–17 by wealth quintiles | 34 |
| Figure 3.20: Share of OOSC aged 5–17 by age and province | 35 |
| Figure 3.21: Share of OOSC aged 5–17 by age and caste/ethnic groups | 36 |
| Figure 3.22: Share of OOSC aged 5–17 by age and wealth quintile | 37 |
| Figure 4.1: Average years of schooling among males aged 15 and above, by birth cohort and province | 40 |
| Figure 4.2: Average years of schooling among females aged 15 and above, by birth cohort and province | 41 |
| Figure 4.3: Average years of schooling among males aged 15 and above, by birth cohort and caste/ethnic group | 42 |
| Figure 4.4: Average years of schooling among females aged 15 and above, by birth cohort and caste/ethnic group | 43 |
| Figure 4.5: Average years of schooling among males aged 15 and above, by birth cohort and wealth quintile | 44 |
| Figure 4.6: Average years of schooling among females aged 15 and above, by birth cohort and wealth quintile | 44 |
| Figure 4.7.: Equity in school attainment across provinces by birth cohort and sex | 46 |
| Figure 4.8: Equity in school attainment across wealth quintiles by birth cohort and sex | 46 |
| Figure 4.9: Equity in school attainment across caste groups by birth cohort and sex | 47 |
| Figure 4.10: Distribution of average years of schooling among adult (18+) males and females at the local level | 48 |
| Figure 4.11: Local-level school attainment of adult (18+) males and females | 49 |
| Figure 4.12: Local-level adult male vs. female (age 18+) years of schooling by province | 49 |
| Figure 4.13: Sex differences in higher education field of study | 51 |
| Figure 4.14: Distribution of higher education fields by sex and province | 52 |
| Figure 4.15: Distribution of higher education fields by sex and wealth quintiles | 55 |
| Figure 4.16: Distribution of males across higher education fields by caste group | 56 |
| Figure 4.17: Distribution of females across higher education fields by caste group | 57 |
| Figure 4.18: Distribution of higher education fields by sex and level of urbanization | 58 |

| | | |
|-------------|--|----|
| Figure 5.1: | Literacy rates (%) by age group and sex | 60 |
| Figure 5.2: | Literacy gaps between children (<18 years) and adults (18+ years) by type of disability | 65 |
| Figure 5.3: | Equity in literacy across provinces by sex and age group | 71 |
| Figure 5.4: | Literacy equity across provinces by sex and birth cohort | 72 |
| Figure 5.5: | Literacy equity across wealth quintiles by sex and birth cohort | 72 |
| Figure 5.6: | Literacy equity across caste groups by sex and birth cohort | 73 |
| Figure 5.7: | Distribution of average adolescent (aged 10–19) literacy rates of males and females at the local level | 74 |
| Figure 5.8: | Relationship between male and female adolescent (aged 10–19) literacy rates, % | 75 |
| Figure 5.9: | Local-level adolescent (aged 10–19) male vs. female literacy rates (%) by province | 76 |

LIST OF MAPS

| | | |
|-----------|--|----|
| Map A2.1: | Literacy rate by district (population aged 5 years and over) | 95 |
| Map A2.2: | Sex difference (percentage point) in literacy rate of population aged 5 years and above by districts | 96 |

ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| CBS | Central Bureau of Statistics |
| CEHRD | Center for Education and Human Resource Development |
| DEGURBA | Degree of Urbanization |
| ECED | Early Childhood Education and Development |
| EMIS | Education Management Information System |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GER | Gross Enrollment Rate |
| GPI | Gender Parity Index |
| HDI | Human Development Index |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| ISCED | International Standard Classification of Education |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| MEC | Minimum Enabling Condition |
| MPI | Multidimensional Poverty Index |
| NER | Net Enrollment Rate |
| NOC | No Objection Certificates |
| NPHC | National Population and Housing Census |
| NSO | National Statistics Office |
| OOSC | Out-of-School Children |
| PES | Post-Enumeration Survey |
| PPC | Pre-Primary Class |

| | |
|---------------|---|
| PPE | Pre-Primary Education |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| SESP | School Education Sector Plan |
| STEM | Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics |
| UGC | University Grants Commission |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization |

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Education plays a fundamental role in shaping human development and well-being, serving as a cornerstone for both individual and societal progress. Early childhood development is particularly crucial, as cognitive and socio-emotional foundations established in the early years have lasting impacts on human development outcomes later in life. Moreover, education yields significant economic returns, with labour market prospects and earning potential closely tied to educational attainment. Disparities in educational outcomes can perpetuate inequalities across generations, posing a significant challenge to building an equitable and just society.

The human capital theory, developed by economists in the 1960s, posits that investments in education are akin to investments in physical capital, yielding substantial benefits for both individuals and society (Becker, 1962; Schultz, 1961, 1971; Klees, 2016). A vast body of literature connects higher educational attainment with economic growth and increased labour productivity. Empirical studies, notably Mincer (1974), provide compelling evidence that additional years of schooling significantly boost labour income (Krueger & Lindahl, 2001; Psacharopoulos & Patrinos, 2018, 2020; Angrist & Krueger, 1991).

The returns derived from schooling are not limited to private gains for individuals; given the associated positive externalities, the social benefits of education far exceed these private returns (Acemoglu & Angrist, 2000; Brenton, 2008; Prichett, 2006). For instance, an educated citizenry is better equipped to engage in informed public decision-making, which can enhance democratic processes such as voting and public debate. Additionally, education creates a workforce in which skills complement other factors of production, leading to higher overall productivity and fostering innovation. These spillover benefits contribute significantly to broader economic growth and social development, underscoring the importance of investment in education for society as a whole.

Moreover, the returns from education are particularly pronounced in developing countries, where marginal gains are highest at lower levels of schooling (Psacharopoulos & Patrinos, 2018, 2020). In these regions, where the average or median years of schooling are lower and a relatively larger share of the population remains illiterate compared to developed countries, even modest improvements in educational attainment can yield significant benefits. Achieving basic literacy or adding an extra year of schooling often opens up considerable opportunities,

resulting in larger returns in terms of improved labour market outcomes and enhanced economic participation. This underscores the transformative impact of education in settings where initial levels of schooling are low.

The capability approach, developed by Amartya Sen and later expanded by Martha Nussbaum, provides a broader framework for understanding education beyond traditional economic returns (Hart, 2012; Walker, 2005; Walker & Unterhalter, 2007). It emphasizes that education should not only be seen as a means to employment and economic productivity but also as a fundamental capability that enables individuals to pursue lives they have reason to value (Sen, 1999). Unlike human capital theory, which focuses primarily on the accumulation of knowledge and skills for economic advancement, the capability approach considers the extent to which education expands individual freedoms and opportunities. Moreover, the capability approach highlights both the intrinsic and instrumental value of education. Intrinsically, education enhances individuals' ability to engage in critical thinking, participate in democratic processes, and lead fulfilling lives. Instrumentally, it equips them with the skills and knowledge necessary to contribute to social and economic development.

The literature on education and development has significantly influenced global development agendas, particularly the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which recognize education as a fundamental driver of human development. Goal 2 of the MDGs aimed to achieve universal primary education by 2015, with the specific target of ensuring that all children, regardless of gender or background, could complete primary schooling. Building on the MDGs, the SDGs expanded the focus on education, with SDG 4 emphasizing inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all. This goal covers a broader spectrum, addressing foundational learning, technical and vocational training, and higher education, while also underscoring the need for equity in education by targeting marginalized groups.

These global commitments reflect the strong empirical and theoretical foundations linking education to economic growth, social equity, and human development. They highlight how extensive research on the role of education in development has shaped policy priorities at the international level. The inclusion of education in international development frameworks reflects a broader understanding that traditional income-based measures alone fail to capture the full spectrum of human well-being. For instance, the Human Development Index (HDI) and multidimensional poverty measures have incorporated education as a key component. The HDI, introduced by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990, integrates education alongside income and health to provide a more holistic assessment of development. Similarly, the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) captures deprivations in education, such as lack of formal schooling and school attendance, alongside health and living standards, recognizing that poverty extends beyond mere income deprivation (Alkire & Santos, 2010).

Nepal's diverse social landscape includes groups that have historically faced educational disadvantages due to geography, ethnicity, language, gender, and socioeconomic status. These disparities are evident in literacy rates, school enrollment, and educational attainment, which vary widely across social groups and regions. Provinces like Madhesh and Karnali often lag behind in educational outcomes. Marginalized communities, such as Dalits and certain Janajati groups, continue to face systemic barriers to education, including economic hardship, discriminatory social norms, and inadequate access to quality schools. Wealth-based disparities are also pronounced, as children from low-income households are less likely to attend school or perform well academically. Thapa and Izawa (2023) estimate that while private returns to schooling in Nepal are positive, they remain lower than averages in other low- and middle-income countries, with disparities particularly persistent among females and disadvantaged groups.

In a society where structural inequalities persist, education serves as a powerful tool for promoting inclusion and reducing disparities. Ensuring equal access to quality education can create opportunities for historically disadvantaged populations, fostering greater social and economic mobility. While targeted interventions such as scholarships and inclusive policies have helped bridge some gaps, significant challenges remain, particularly in higher education and technical skill development. Addressing these disparities through sustained investment in education will be crucial for fostering a more equitable future.

1.2 Objective

The 2021 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) provides an updated and comprehensive overview of education outcomes in Nepal, including literacy rates, school attendance, and school attainment. This report conducts a rigorous analysis of the census data to offer deeper insights into the status of education and inclusion, highlighting key trends and patterns. By examining educational indicators and identifying disparities, the report aims to equip policymakers, educators, and other stakeholders with the necessary information to design effective policies and interventions. Ultimately, these insights can help advance efforts toward a more inclusive and equitable education system, fostering greater opportunities for all Nepalis.

1.3 Overview of data sources

The primary data source for this report is the NPHC 2021, which provides the most recent and comprehensive data on education and inclusion in Nepal. The census includes key educational indicators such as school and college attendance, highest grade completed, literacy status (read and write, read only, or neither), and fields of study in higher education. These variables form the core of the analysis.

In addition to census data, the report draws on supplementary sources, including the Ministry of Education’s Flash Reports and the University Grants Commission’s (UGC) Education Management Information System (EMIS) report on higher education. These sources help provide a more complete picture of educational disparities and inform the policy discussion.

1.4 Methodological approaches

This report analyzes three key educational indicators—school attendance, schooling attainment, and literacy—with a focus on disparities across socio-economic groups to assess equity and inclusion in Nepal’s education system. The analysis combines descriptive statistics with an equity index to quantify these disparities.

1.4.1 Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistics for the three main educational indicators are presented, disaggregated by gender and across Nepal’s seven provinces. To assess disparities by ethnicity, the data is further broken down into eight broad caste categories as classified by the NPHC 2021. Additionally, the report analyzes outcomes by birth cohorts, offering insights into how educational attainment has evolved across different demographic groups.

1.4.2 Assessing equity in education

Equity in education means ensuring that all individuals—regardless of socioeconomic status, gender, ethnicity, or disability—have access to quality learning opportunities. Inclusion goes further by integrating marginalized groups into the mainstream system with necessary support. Research shows that early interventions are more effective than later efforts to address disparities, as unequal access limits lifelong opportunities. In Nepal, regional, gender, and wealth-based disparities remain due to historically exclusionary policies. This section examines how these inequities are shifting, highlighting both progress and ongoing challenges.

The report analyzes disparities across three key dimensions: wealth, caste, and region. Education outcomes are calculated for each wealth quintile, caste group, and province. An equity index—ranging from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating greater equity—is used to quantify disparities. Educational indicators are further disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, residence, and birth year. Where relevant, earlier census data are used to track trends. Together, this approach allows for an assessment of whether Nepal is moving toward greater educational equity and provides insights to guide targeted policy responses.

1.4.3 Report outline

The report is structured as follows: Chapter 2 provides an overview of Nepal’s education system, tracing its historical development and key policies. Chapters 3 to 5 examine school and college attendance, educational attainment, and literacy, respectively. Each chapter presents disaggregated statistics and assesses equity across multiple dimensions of disparity. Chapter 6 concludes with policy implications and recommendations based on the report’s findings.

CHAPTER 2

OVERVIEW OF NEPAL'S EDUCATION SYSTEM

Formal schooling in Nepal became accessible to the general public only after the end of the Rana regime in 1951. Since then, education has expanded gradually, with significant progress following the political changes of 1990, which aimed to extend educational opportunities to a broader population. A key milestone is the 2015 Constitution, which established education as a fundamental right, guaranteeing free and compulsory basic education, as well as free secondary education. The Compulsory and Free Education Act (2018), the National Education Policy (2020), and the School Education Sector Plan (SESP, 2021–2030) now serve as the main guiding frameworks for Nepal's education system. Efforts to promote educational inclusion have been further strengthened through policies like the Free and Compulsory Education Act (2018) and targeted scholarship programmes for disadvantaged communities.

2.1 Structure of the education system in Nepal

Nepal's education system aligns with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) (UNESCO, 2024). It is broadly categorized into three levels: basic, secondary, and tertiary education. Additionally, there is a provision for pre-primary education (PPE) or early childhood education and development (ECED) before the basic level. As per Nepal's Constitution, local governments are responsible for managing and developing education up to the secondary level, including formulating and implementing related policies and plans, while higher education falls under the jurisdiction of provincial and federal governments.

Before the basic level, children are encouraged to enroll in early childhood education and development (ECED) centers or pre-primary classes (PPCs) at the recommended age of 4. According to the Center for Education and Human Resource Development (CEHRD, 2024), Nepal has about 40,684 ECED/PPCs, with a total of about 1.3 million children enrolled (Table 2.1). Under Nepal's current education structure, basic education spans grades 1 to 8, comprising primary (grades 1–5) and lower secondary (grades 6–8). The official age for basic education is 5 to 13 years, with children expected to enroll in Grade 1 at age 5. The Constitution mandates basic education as compulsory and free. In the 2024 academic year, basic schools accounted for 70 percent of all schools, enrolling more than 5.3 million students (CEHRD, 2024).

Secondary education in Nepal covers grades 9 to 12 and is categorized into secondary education (grades 9–10) and higher secondary education (grades 11–12). In 2024, a total of 1.8 million students were enrolled at this level, with 60 percent in grades 9–10 and the remaining 40 percent in grades 11–12 (CEHRD, 2024). According to the 2021 National Population and Housing Census, approximately 38 percent of the population aged 5 and above had attained some level of secondary education.

Table 2.1: Percentage of schools and students by types of schools, 2023–24

| Grade | Schools | | | Students | | |
|---------------------|---------|------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Total | Distribution, % | | Total | Distribution, % | |
| | | Community ¹ | Institutional | | Community | Institutional |
| ECED/PPE | 40,684 | 81.3 | 18.7 | 1,286,526 | 49.7 | 50.3 |
| Basic (Grade 1–5) | 17,617 | 89.7 | 10.3 | 3,519,214 | 67.3 | 32.7 |
| Basic (Grade 6–8) | 6,767 | 73.5 | 26.5 | 1,852,493 | 71.4 | 28.6 |
| Secondary (9 & 10) | 11,492 | 62.8 | 37.2 | 1,045,092 | 73.5 | 24.6 |
| Secondary (11 & 12) | | | | 726,463 | 70.9 | 29.1 |
| Total (1–12) | 35,876 | 78.0 | 22.0 | 7,143,262 | 69.9 | 30.1 |

Source: Flash report, 2024, CEHRD

2.2 Government and private sector roles in education

Table 2.1 highlights the crucial role of private (institutional) schools in Nepal’s education sector. As of 2024, private institutions accounted for approximately 19 percent of ECED/PPE schools and 22 percent of basic and secondary schools. Their shares are even greater in terms of enrollment, serving over half of ECED/PPE students and just above 30 percent of basic and secondary students. Limited government provision at the early childhood level may stem from resource constraints, particularly given the specialized childcare needs of this age group. Additionally, only 0.12 percent of community-funded ECED/PPE schools met all five prioritized minimum enabling standards (CEHRD, 2024).²

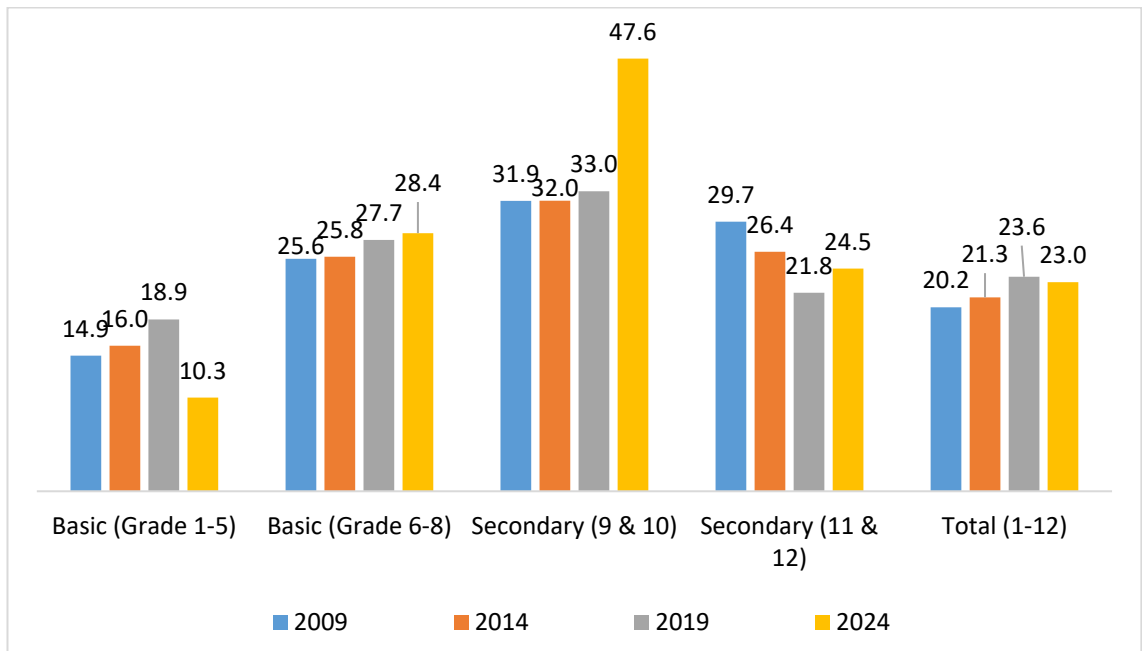
While private schools constitute only about 10 percent of schools at the grades 1–5 level, they enroll nearly one-third of students in this category (Table 2.1). In higher grades, the proportion of private schools increases, while their share of enrolled students gradually declines before

¹ The CEHRD at Nepal’s Ministry of Education uses the term “community-funded” to refer to private schools—those that operate without government funding. While these schools follow the national curriculum, they may include additional courses, leading to some variation.

² The prioritized Minimum Enabling Conditions (MECs) for ECED centers include: (a) child-friendly seating (no sitting on floor/soil/cold surfaces); (b) qualified teachers (secondary education + 90 hours of training); (c) materials organized across six learning areas (language, math, self-reliance, creativity, construction, science); (d) child-accessible tap with clean drinking water; and (e) toilets with easy access to soap and water.

rising again to 29 percent at the higher secondary level (Figure 2.1). Notably, the share of students in private schools drops by approximately 4 percent from grades 6–8 to grades 9–10. This pattern is somewhat counterintuitive, as the risks of dropping out of school are likely to be higher in public schools than in private schools. However, the student share of institutional schools rises again to its basic school level of 29 percent in grades 11 and 12. This increase may partly be attributed to higher dropout rates and lower grade promotion rates among students in community schools compared to those in institutional schools, as well as the tendency of some students who previously attended private schools to transition back to them at higher secondary levels. It suggests that a significant portion of students who attend private schools for basic education transition to public schools at the lower high school level.³

Figure 2.1: Trends in the share of institutional (private) schools as a percentage of total schools, by grade level



Source: CEHRD, 2024

The role of the private sector in Nepal’s education system has expanded significantly over the past three and a half decades, particularly following the 1990 political transition. This mirrors global trends of rising private participation in education (Patrinos et al., 2009). Private schools and colleges have grown rapidly, especially in urban areas, to meet the increasing demand for

³ Some parents enroll their children in public schools for grades 9 and 10—after attending private schools in earlier grades—to ensure eligibility for government-funded scholarships in higher education.

quality education. Figure 2.1 and Figure 2.2 highlight this trend for schools and student enrollment, respectively. Between 2009 and 2024, the share of institutional schools rose by about 3 percent, driven mainly by private sector growth at the lower secondary (grades 9–10) and basic (grades 6–8) levels. The private share in the former increased by 15.5 percent, while the latter saw a modest rise of just under 3 percent. In contrast, the share of private schools declined at both the primary (grades 1–5) and higher secondary levels during this period.

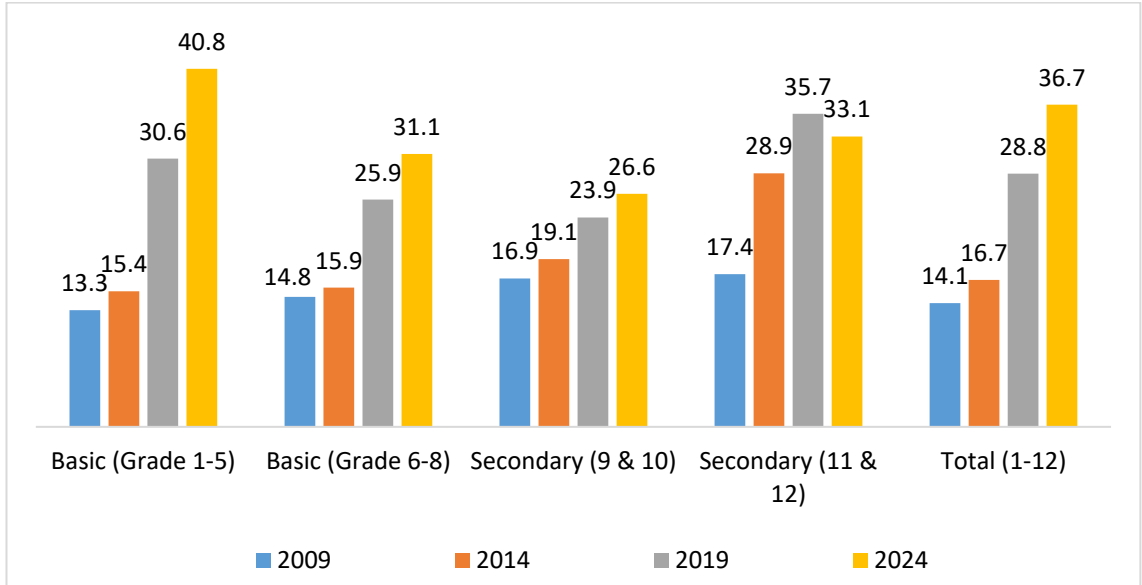
The extent of privatization in school education is even more pronounced when measured by student enrollment in private schools (Figure 2.2). Between 2009 and 2024, the share of students enrolled in private schools from grades 1 to 12 rose to 37 percent—an increase of approximately 23 percentage points. This growth is evident across all education levels, with the most dramatic rise at the primary level, where the share of private school enrollment more than tripled during the same period.

These statistics also suggest that a typical private school tends to have a larger student body than a typical public school. This reflects the fact that private schools, which rely on tuition fees for financial sustainability, are typically established in areas with sufficient demand, primarily urban centers experiencing population growth due to internal migration and urbanization. In contrast, the government is mandated to ensure access to education for all citizens, including in rural areas with declining populations due to outmigration. As a result, many public schools in these regions operate with relatively low student enrollment.

School choice by gender

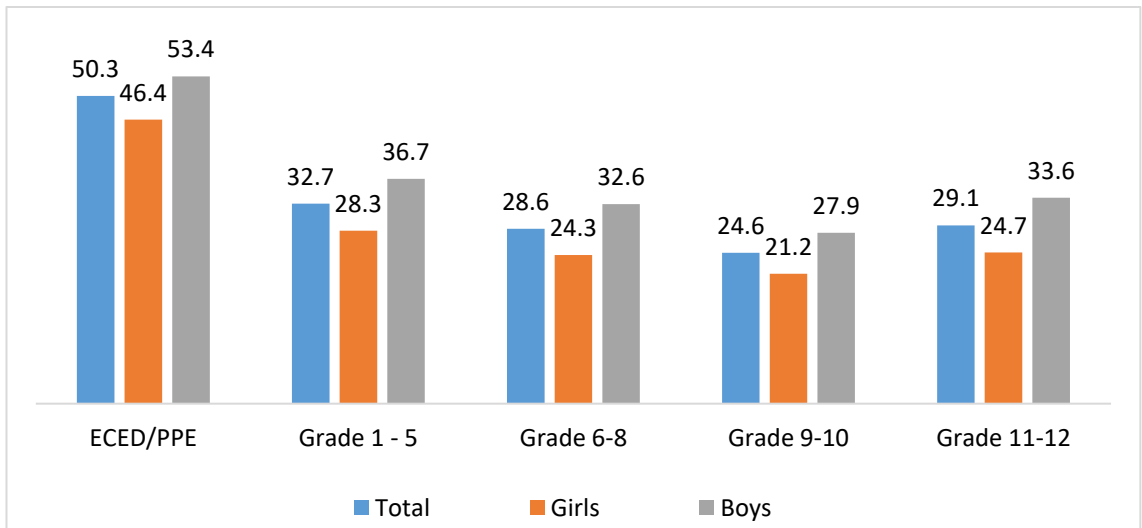
Figure 2.3 highlights persistent gender gaps in school type selection: at every grade level, boys are more likely than girls to attend institutional schools. For instance, although institutional schools make up 50 percent of all ECED/PPE enrollments, 53 percent of boys attend them versus just 46 percent of girls—a 7-point gap that reaches 9 points in some grades. If institutional schools indeed offer higher quality, this enrollment pattern risks exacerbating existing gender inequalities. This gendered sorting aligns with evidence on unequal household investments in sons and daughters in countries with strong “son preference” (Jayachandran & Pande, 2017; Oster, 2009; Pande, 2003). Moreover, recent studies document rising sex-selective practices in Nepal—especially among wealthier families (Adhikari, 2025)—suggesting that girls are disproportionately concentrated in lower-income, rural households that rely on under-resourced public schools. Unless public schools can match private-sector quality, these dynamics will undermine Nepal’s goals of equity and social justice.

Figure 2.2: Trends in the share of students in institutional (private) schools as a percentage of total students, by grade level and period



Source: CEHRD, 2024

Figure 2.3: Share of students enrolled in institutional (private) schools by grade level and sex



Source: CEHRD, 2024

2.3 Education policies and programmes

The Education Act of 1971 is considered a foundational milestone in shaping Nepal’s education system. While the Act has been amended several times, there is growing demand—including from educators—for a new law that reflects the country’s changing political and educational context. The 2015 Constitution guarantees free and compulsory education up to the basic level and free education up to the secondary level. In response, the Compulsory and Free Education Act of 2018 was enacted to operationalize these rights. Progress has since been made toward ensuring education in children’s mother tongues and expanding access to quality education for individuals with disabilities. The Government of Nepal’s education strategies, including the current School Education Sector Plan (SESP), emphasize equity, quality, and efficiency and are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The midday meal programme has been a key government initiative aimed at promoting equity in education. Originally launched in 1967 (CEHRD, 2019), the programme initially targeted students from marginalized and vulnerable backgrounds, with a primary focus on addressing malnutrition. In 1996, its coverage expanded to include all primary-level students in 16 districts across Nepal’s far-western and mid-western regions. Recognizing its broader potential, the Government of Nepal in 2008 formally identified the midday meal programme as a vital tool for improving child nutrition, boosting school enrollment and attendance, and supporting better learning outcomes. As a result, the initiative was incorporated into successive national education plans, culminating in its expansion to all public and community schools nationwide by 2020 (Government of Nepal, 2009, 2016).

The restructuring of school governance following the 2015 Constitution has led to variations in how resources are allocated for midday meal programmes. Some local governments have supplemented central funding, positively impacting school participation. For example, since 2022, Kathmandu Metropolitan City has provided an additional Rs. 10 per student per day,⁴ which has increased school attendance by 6–8 percentage points, with larger gains observed among boys (Adhikari et al., 2025). The midday meal programme offers multiple benefits, from improving nutrition and attentiveness to boosting enrollment and attendance, as seen in countries like India. Shared meals can also help reduce social barriers, such as caste discrimination. Given these wide-ranging benefits, it may be wise to expand and strengthen Nepal’s midday meal programme, based on a clear understanding of the barriers to school participation across different regions and groups.

Several other programmes introduced by the federal government—such as the provision of free school uniforms and textbooks and targeted scholarships for marginalized groups—aim to

⁴ The federal allocation for the midday meal programme is Rs. 15 per student per day.

promote social equity in education by reducing the cost barriers to schooling. However, the effectiveness of these interventions remains unclear, as their impacts have not yet been rigorously evaluated. Without robust evidence on what works and for whom, it is difficult to ensure that resources are being allocated efficiently or that policies are effectively reaching the intended beneficiaries. Rigorous impact evaluations are therefore essential to inform future programme design, policy decisions, and equitable resource distribution.

In the wake of Nepal's transition to federalism, subnational governments have introduced various initiatives tailored to the needs of their communities. Notable among these are the *Beti Padhau, Beti Bachau*⁵ programme launched by Madhesh Province in 2018 and the *Bank Khata Chhoriko, Surakshya Jivan Variko*⁶ programme introduced by Karnali Province in 2019. Both provinces face significant development challenges and rank among the most disadvantaged in the country. These initiatives demonstrate a strong political commitment to enhancing educational access and promoting gender equity. An early review of the two programmes suggests that while they hold considerable promise, they also face significant implementation challenges in achieving their intended goals (Samuels & Ghimire, 2021). To maximize their effectiveness, rigorous evaluations are needed to identify what aspects are working, where improvements are necessary, and how such programmes can be scaled or adapted for broader impact. Evidence-based policymaking will be key to ensuring that these and similar interventions effectively support educational equity.

2.4 Higher education

The University Grants Commission (UGC), an autonomous body established under the University Grants Commission Act (1993), oversees and supports higher education with the goal of improving its quality and accessibility. Nepal's higher education system includes three types of campuses: constituent campuses, which are directly managed and funded by universities; private campuses, which are affiliated with a university but independently managed; and community campuses, which are established and run by local communities. Private campuses make up the largest share of institutions (50.5 percent), followed by community campuses (38.1 percent) and constituent campuses (11.5 percent). However, student enrollment is highest in constituent campuses (37.6 percent), with community (32.3 percent) and private campuses (30.2 percent) following closely (UGC, 2024).

Higher education in Nepal began in 1918 with the establishment of Trichandra College, initially affiliated with Calcutta University and later with Patna University. Tribhuvan University began affiliating colleges, many of which became constituent campuses following the National

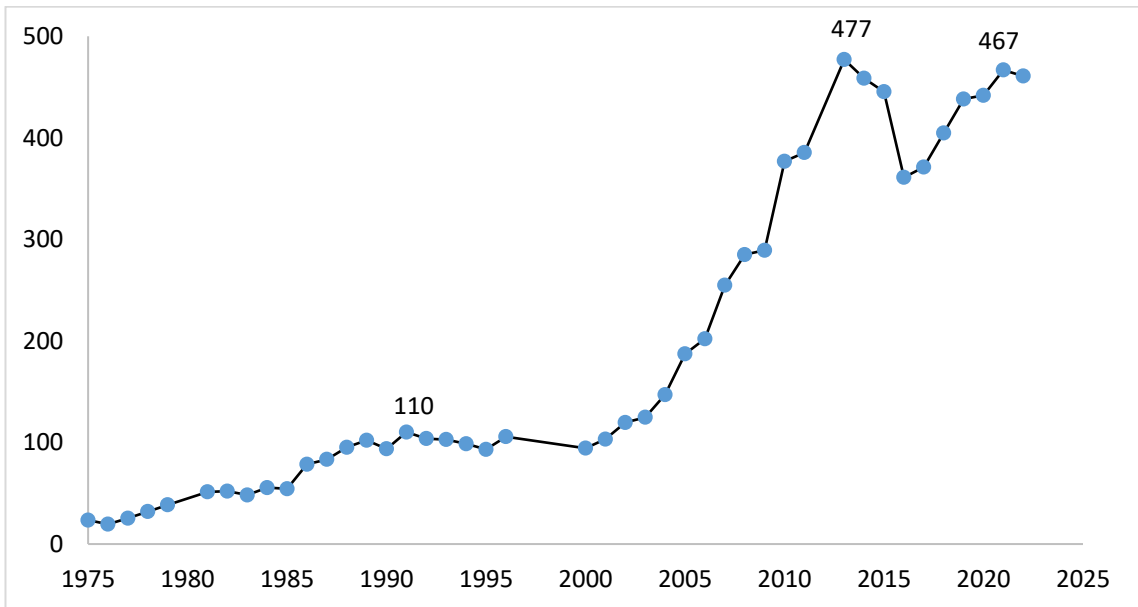
⁵ Literally translated into English as "Teach daughters, save daughters."

⁶ Literally translated into English as "Bank account for daughters, protection for life."

Education System Plan of 1971 (Bhatta, 2015). As shown in Figure 2.4, higher education enrollment grew more than twenty-one-fold between 1975 and 2022, with the most sustained growth occurring from the mid-1990s to the 2010s (Figure 2.4). Bhatta (2015) attributes this expansion to the restoration of democracy in 1990 and the subsequent embrace of the “Education for All” movement.

The expansion of higher education in Nepal has significantly improved access, extending opportunities to a broader segment of the population across diverse regions. However, this rapid growth may have come at a cost. The resources—both financial and institutional—available to higher education institutions have not kept pace with the rising demand. This strain is perhaps most evident in the declining global standing of Tribhuvan University over the recent decades.⁷ Further reflecting these challenges is the sharp rise in the number of Nepali students pursuing higher education abroad.⁸

Figure 2.4: Enrollment in tertiary education in Nepal, thousands



Source: World Bank (2025), Education Statistics

⁷ Tribhuvan University’s position in the Times Higher Education World University Rankings declined from the 801–1200 range in 2019 to the 1501+ category in 2025. The rankings can be accessed at: <https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/tribhuvan-university>.

⁸ Data from the Ministry of Education shows that close to 110,000 students were issued No Objection Certificates (NOCs) in 2023, underscoring rising concerns about the quality and appeal of higher education within the country. Source: <https://kathmandupost.com/national/2024/03/15/no-objection-letter-seekers-overwhelm-education-officials>

2.4 Education data collection in Nepal

Literacy data collection in Nepal began with the first scientific census in 1952/54, though the definition of literacy has evolved across censuses. From 1952/54 to 1971, literacy was defined as the ability to read and write in any language. The 1981 census refined this to include the ability to read and write with understanding. In the 1991 census, it was further modified to include the ability to read, write with understanding, and perform simple arithmetic. This definition has remained unchanged for the 2001 to 2021 censuses.

The reference population for literacy data collection has also varied across censuses. In the 1952/54 census, literacy questions were asked of all individuals aged 5 years and above. For the following five censuses (1961–2001), the questions were directed to individuals aged 6 years and above. However, in the 2011 and 2021 censuses, literacy data was again collected for the population aged 5 years and above (CBS, 2014, 2017).

The NPHC 2021 included four education-related questions, administered to individuals aged 5 years and above. This time, the education level attended was further detailed, incorporating informal education and self-study. Additionally, the classification of completed education levels was expanded to capture informal education and literacy classes. These modifications aimed to evaluate the impact of government investments in non-formal education programmes, reflecting the significant focus on literacy and non-formal education by the government.

On behalf of the Ministry of Education, the CEHRD and the UGC are responsible for collecting and compiling educational data. The CEHRD uses an integrated Educational Management Information System (EMIS) to provide detailed data on schools, enrollments, and student performance at all levels of the school system, including disaggregated information on promotion, repetition, dropout, and survival rates. Similarly, the UGC manages the EMIS to provide data on higher education, including enrollment statistics, the Gender Parity Index (GPI), the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER), and other key metrics.

2.5 Quality consideration of education data in Nepal

Despite its apparent simplicity, collecting accurate data on individual age presents several challenges. One persistent issue in census data is age heaping, particularly at digits ending in 0 and 5. To minimize digit preference, the National Statistics Office (NSO) has provided clear instructions in each census round. In the NPHC 2021, efforts were also made to collect the exact date of birth, but as this was not mandatory, the problem of digit preference persists.

Additional challenges arise due to inconsistencies in definitions and reference populations across different censuses. For instance, variations are observed in the age threshold for literacy (5 years versus 6 years), the definition of literacy itself, and the classification options for school

attendance and field of study. These inconsistencies complicate cross-census comparisons. Discrepancies are also found between census data and administrative records. For example, the Net Enrollment Rate (NER) at the primary level (grades 1–5) is reported as 96.9 percent in the Flash Report 2022, while the Net Attendance Rate recorded in the NPHC 2021 is significantly lower at 77.4 percent.

Furthermore, undercounting remains a challenge in national censuses. According to the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) conducted by NSO, 2.58 percent of the population was omitted in the 2021 census. While this represents an improvement over previous censuses, the omission rate is still notable. Interestingly, the PES results indicate that literate individuals are more likely to be omitted than illiterate ones (NSO, 2022b).

CHAPTER 3

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

3.1 School attendance

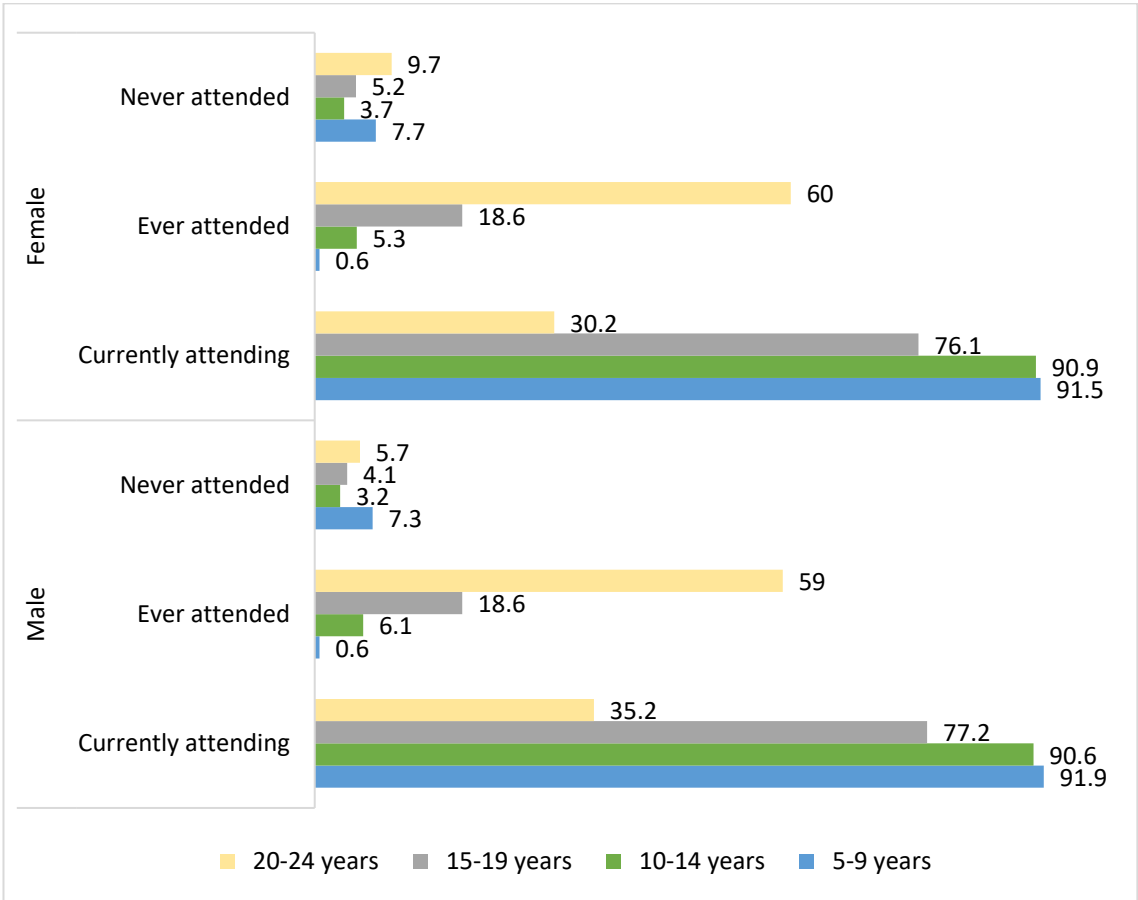
This chapter examines school attendance, a critical factor influencing learning outcomes, future employment opportunities, social mobility, and overall quality of life. The census records whether individuals are currently attending, have ever attended, or have never attended school. However, the analysis is focused specifically on the school-aged population. A disaggregated analysis of attendance rates will highlight disparities across different demographic groups and provide insights into how educational access has evolved across generations.

3.1.1 School attendance by birth cohorts

School attendance rates are first examined across disaggregated age cohorts to understand patterns of participation. Figure 3.1 summarizes school attendance status by gender for four age groups. Among children aged 5–9 years, a notable share has never attended school: 7.3 percent of males and 7.7 percent of females. This share drops by about 4 percent in the 10–14 age group, suggesting that many children start school later than the expected age. In the 15–19 age group, approximately 23 percent of males and 24 percent of females are not attending school, either due to never enrolling or dropping out. Attendance declines sharply at higher levels of education, with a drop of 42 percentage points for males and 46 percentage points for females as students transition to post-secondary education.

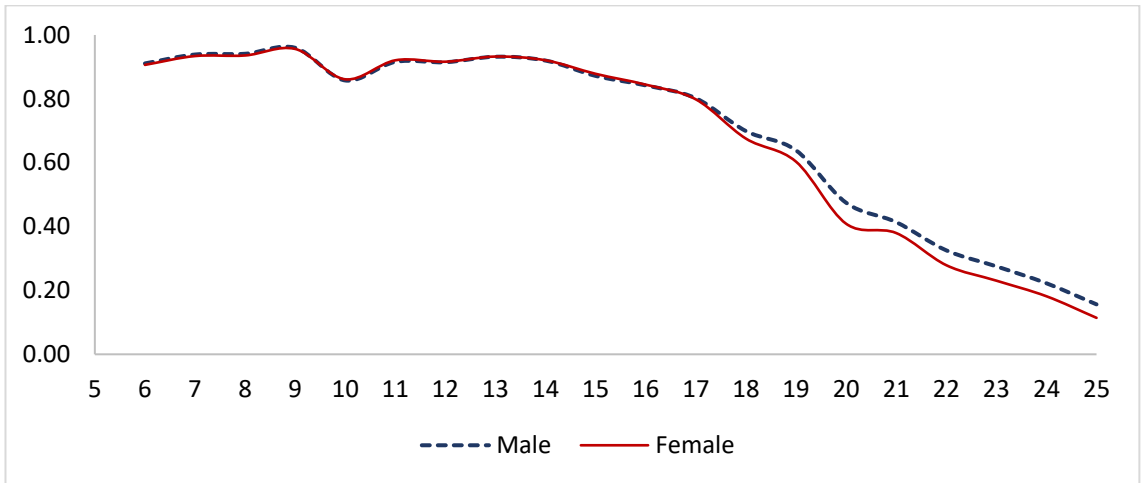
Next, school attendance patterns by single years of age are analyzed to gain a clearer understanding of when students begin to drop out. As shown in Figure 3.2, where the horizontal axis represents an individual's age at the time of the 2021 census, two key trends emerge. First, school attendance starts to decline noticeably after age 13 for both boys and girls, signaling the onset of dropout during early adolescence. Second, while attendance rates are nearly identical for boys and girls at younger ages, a gender gap becomes apparent around ages 17 and 18. At this stage, attendance among girls drops more sharply than among boys. This divergence likely reflects broader social and economic factors—such as early marriage (Bhattarai et al., 2022), household responsibilities, or limited access to higher education (Khanal, 2018)—that disproportionately affect girls. As a result, gender disparities in educational participation widen with age, becoming particularly stark during the transition from secondary to post-secondary education.

Figure 3.1: School and college attendance by age group and sex

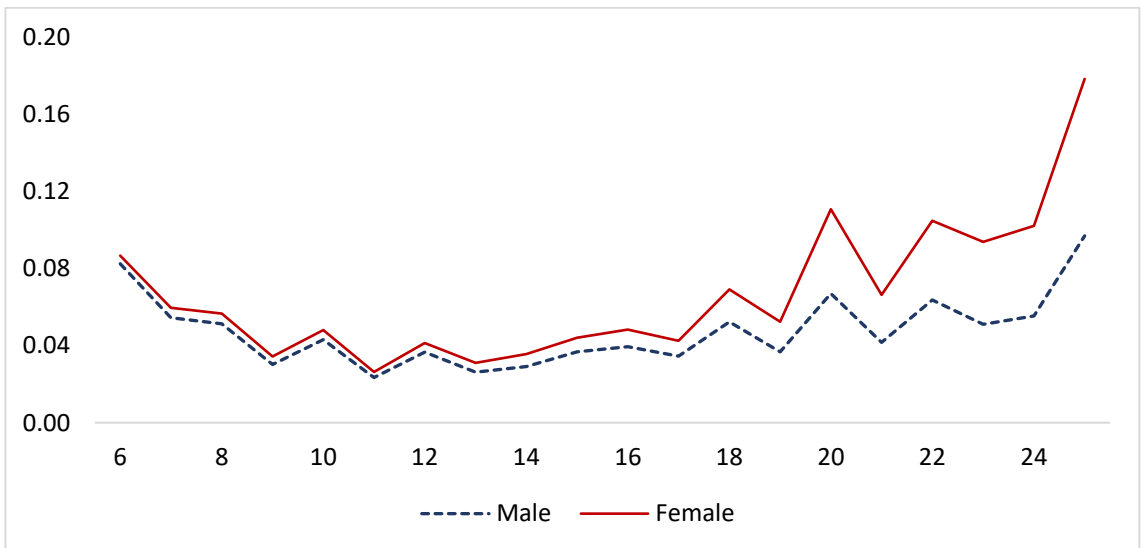


Source: NPHC, 2021. The bars represent the percentage of males and females in each age group who were attending school or college at the time of the 2021 census.

On the other hand, Figure 3.3 presents the proportion of individuals who have never attended school or college. This share is noticeably lower among younger cohorts and higher among older ones. Among children aged 8–17 at the time of the 2021 census (i.e., those born between 2004 and 2013), only about 4 percent had never attended school. In contrast, for individuals aged 18 and older, the share of never-attenders is roughly double, indicating historical barriers to educational access. A consistent gender disparity is also evident: across all age groups, females are more likely than males to have never attended school, with the gap widening significantly among those aged 18 and above. These patterns suggest that, over time, access to education has expanded and gender gaps in school attendance have narrowed—a positive trend that reflects progress toward more inclusive development.

Figure 3.2: School attendance by age and sex

Source: NPHC, 2021. The figure shows the proportion of males and females currently attending school at each age (6–25 years). The horizontal axis represents age at the time of the 2021 census, while the vertical axis shows the average attendance rate for each age cohort.

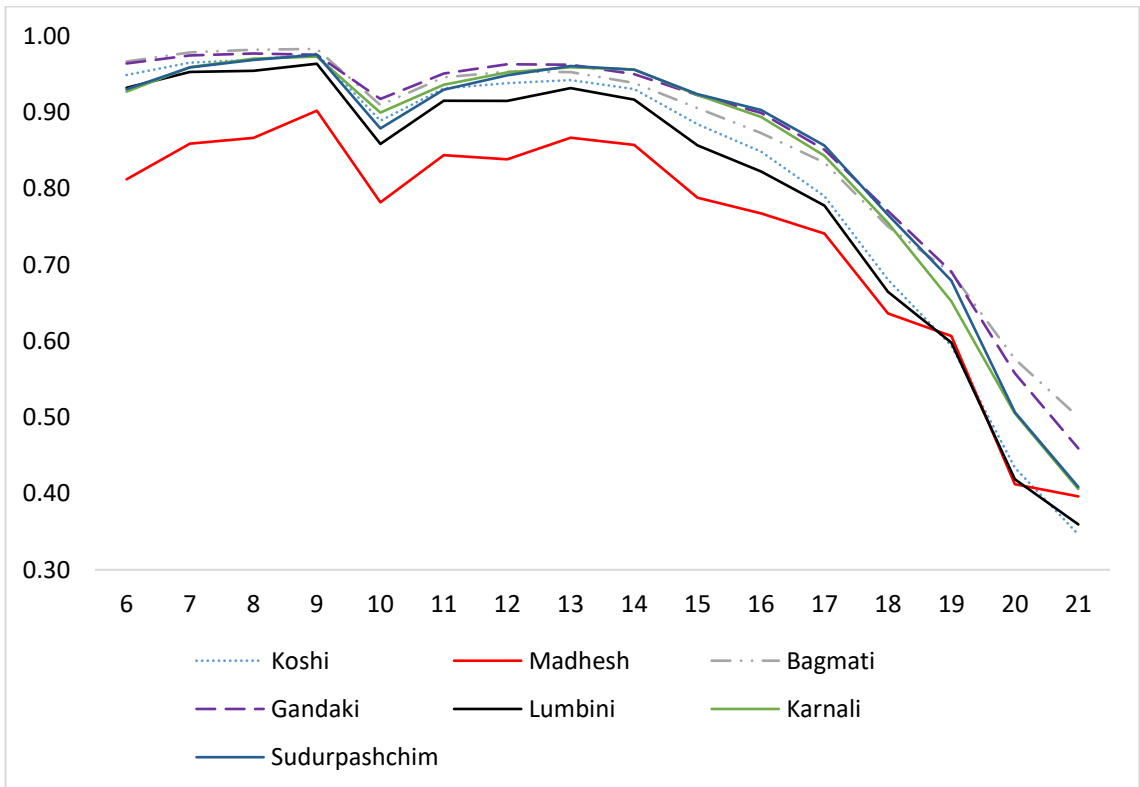
Figure 3.3: Proportion of population who never attended school, by age and sex

Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis shows age at the time of the 2021 census, and the vertical axis indicates the proportion of individuals at each age (6–25 years) who have never attended school, separately for males and females.

3.1.2 Disparity in school attendance

Earlier findings indicate encouraging progress in school and college attendance among children and youth of college-going age in Nepal. However, it is equally important to examine whether these advancements are inclusive and benefit all segments of the population. As discussed in Chapter 1, disaggregated indicators are assessed across key dimensions of disparity in Nepali society: region, ethnicity, and wealth quintiles.

Figure 3.4: School attendance rates among males aged 6–21 across provinces

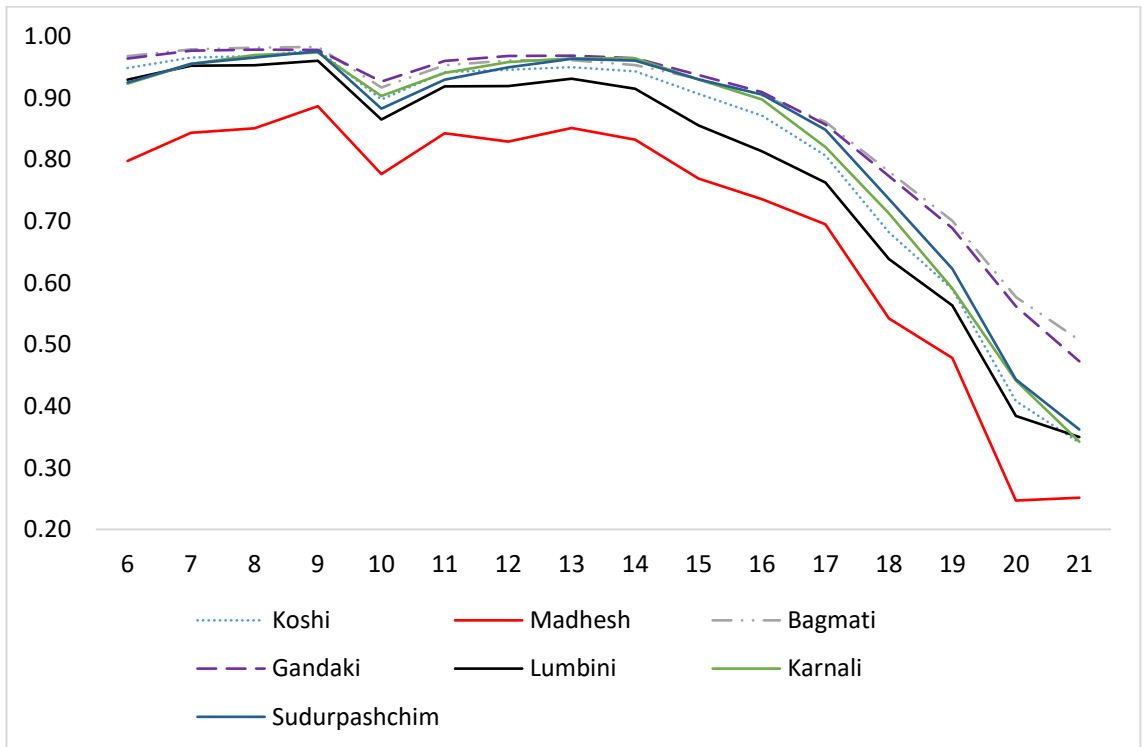


Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis shows age at the time of the 2021 census, while the vertical axis indicates the proportion of males currently attending school, averaged by age group within each province.

Regional disparities in school and college attendance are explored by comparing provincial-level patterns disaggregated by gender. Figure 3.4 and Figure 3.5 present age-specific attendance rates across provinces, based on the 2021 census. As shown in Figure 3.4, male attendance in Madhesh Province is consistently lower than in other provinces. The remaining provinces exhibit relatively similar trends, with Gandaki showing slightly higher attendance, particularly during the secondary school years. Figure 3.5 shows that regional disparities are even more pronounced for females. Girls in Madhesh have the lowest attendance rates across all ages from

6 to 21, with the gap widening during adolescence, a critical period for school continuation. In contrast, provinces such as Bagmati, Gandaki, and Koshi show relatively higher female attendance into the late teens. These patterns suggest a compounded disadvantage for girls in Madhesh, who face greater barriers to sustained educational participation compared to their peers in other regions. The stark provincial gaps highlight an urgent need for geographically targeted policies that address both supply- and demand-side constraints to girls' education in regions with low attendance rates.

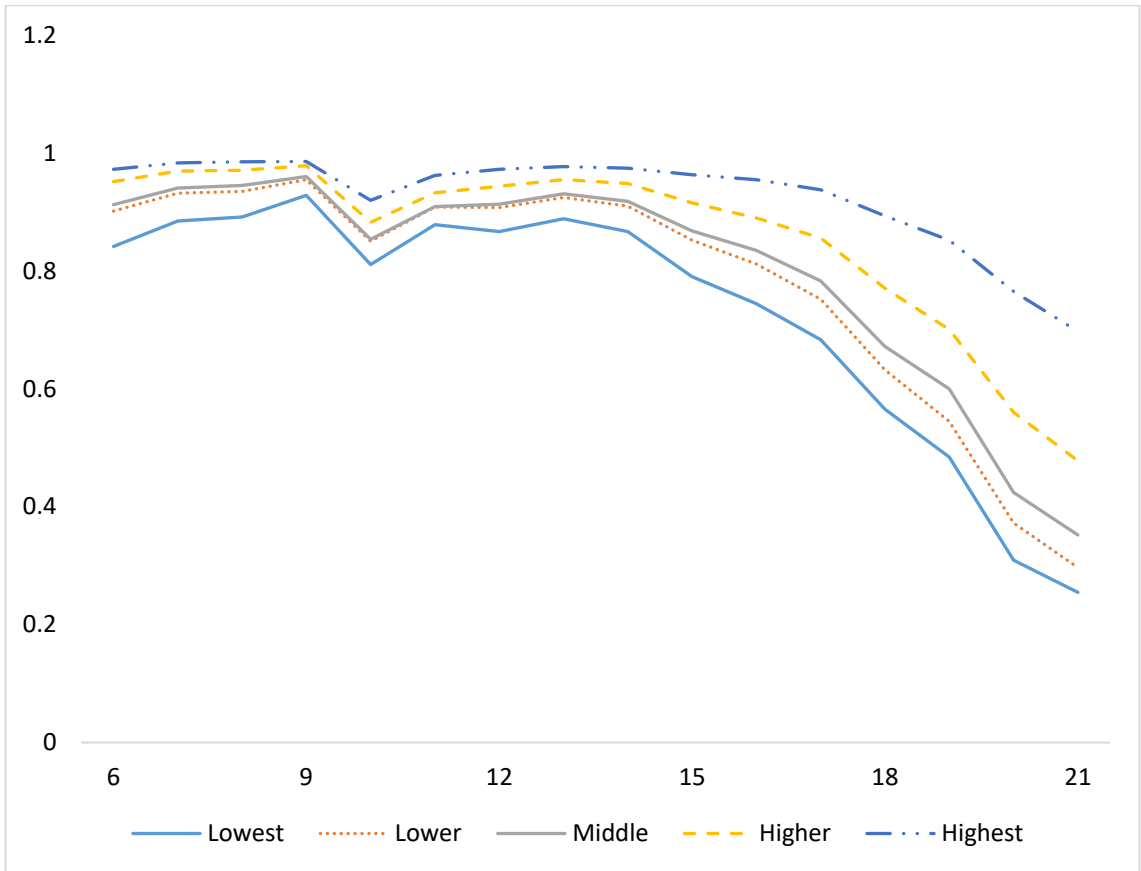
Figure 3.5: School attendance rates among females aged 6–21 across provinces



Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis shows age at the time of the 2021 census, while the vertical axis indicates the proportion of males currently attending school, averaged by age group within each province.

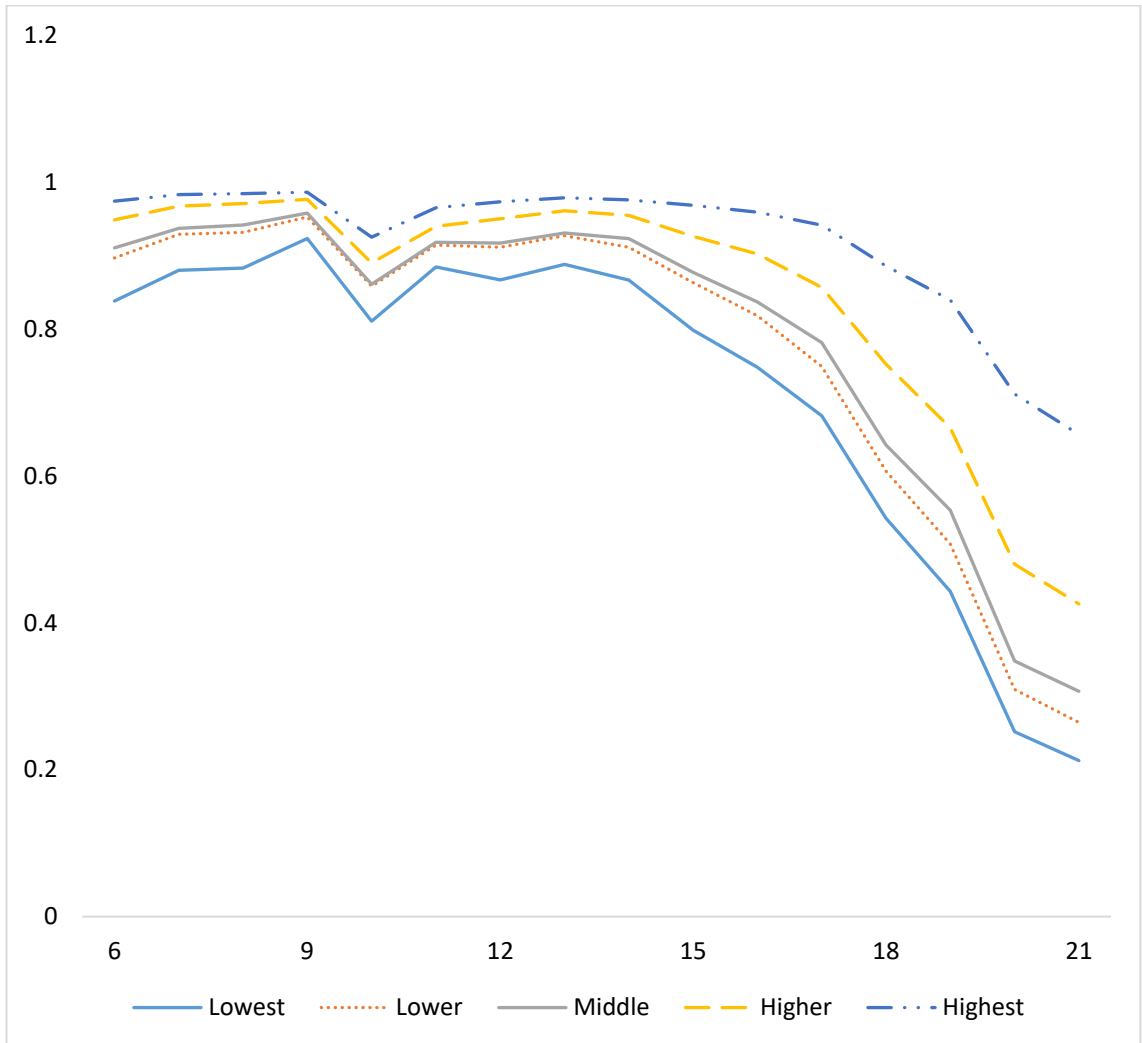
Building on the analysis of regional disparities, the next section examines variations in school attendance by household wealth. Figure 3.6 and Figure 3.7 present attendance rates by wealth quintile for males and females, respectively. The data reveal a strong positive relationship between household wealth and school attendance: children from wealthier households are more likely to attend school across all age groups. This gap widens with age, highlighting increased dropout risks among children from poorer families. Disparities are particularly pronounced for females, suggesting that girls from low-income households encounter especially steep barriers to continued education.

Figure 3.6: School attendance among males aged 6–21 by household wealth quintile



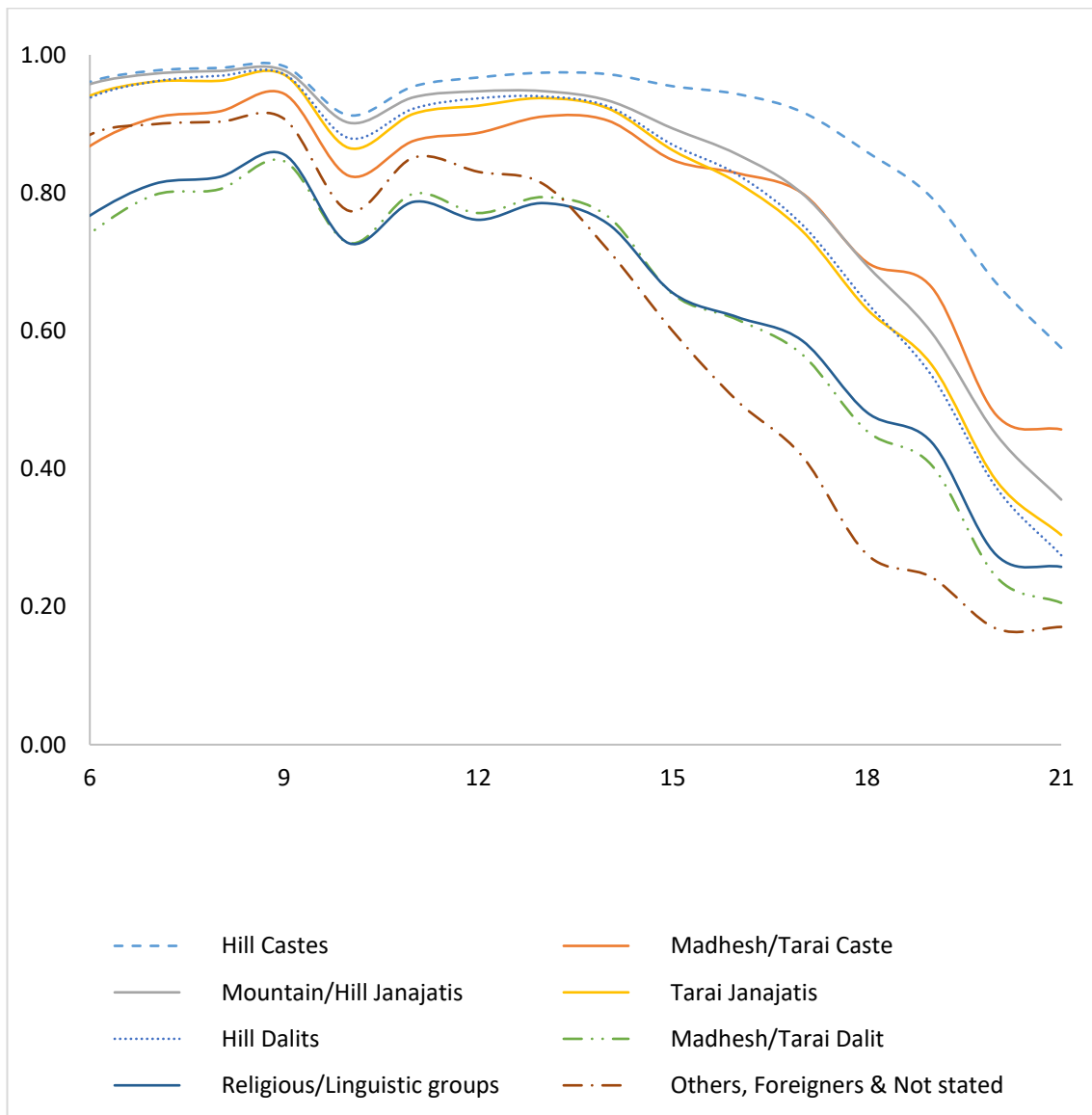
Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis represents age at the time of the census, and the vertical axis shows the proportion of the age-specific male population currently attending school or college.

In addition to regional and wealth-based differences, disparities in school attendance are also evident across social groups. Figure 3.8 and Figure 3.9 show attendance rates by caste group for males and females. While overall attendance has improved over time across all caste groups, especially among younger cohorts, significant gaps persist. Among younger age groups, three distinct patterns emerge: Hill castes (including Hill Dalits) and Janajatis from both the Hill and Tarai regions show relatively high attendance rates; Tarai Dalits and religious minorities have the lowest; while the Tarai caste groups and individuals classified as foreigners fall in between. These disparities are again more pronounced among females, underscoring the compounded disadvantage faced by girls from historically marginalized caste and ethnic communities.

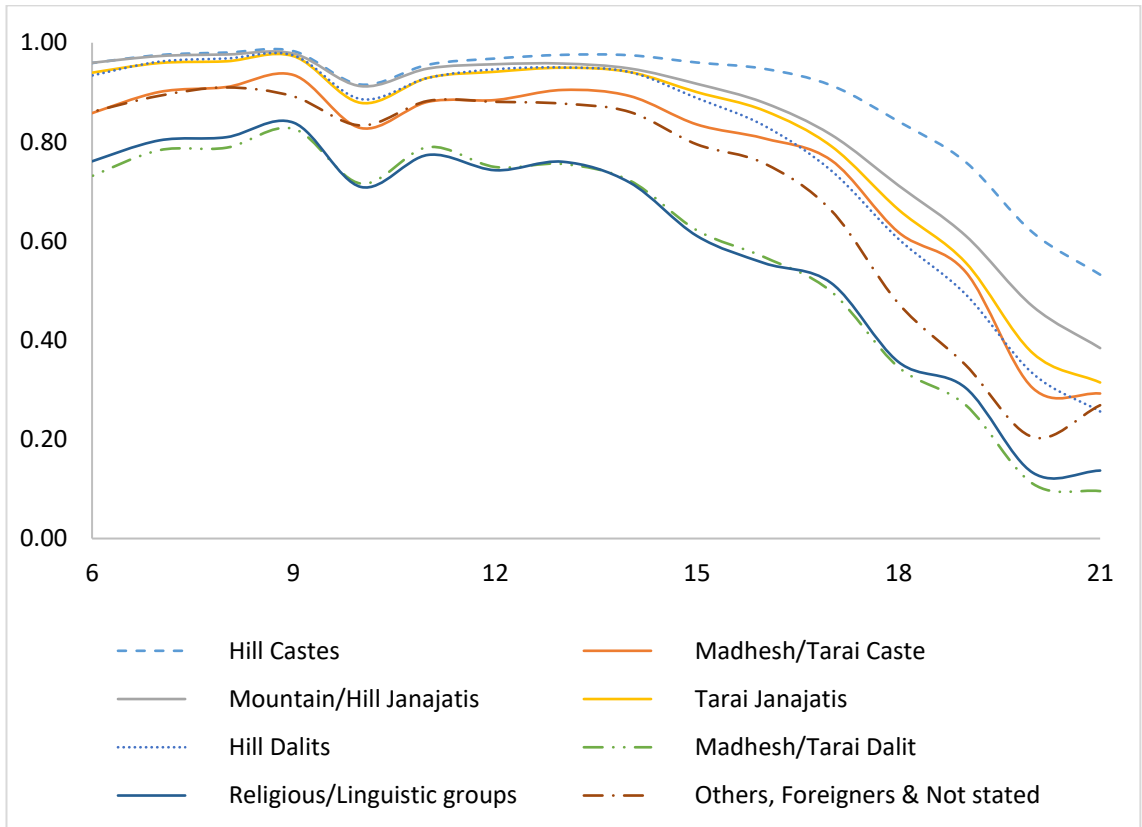
Figure 3.7: School attendance among females aged 6–21 by household wealth quintile

Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis represents age at the time of the census, and the vertical axis shows the proportion of the age-specific female population currently attending school or college.

Figure 3.8: School attendance among males aged 6–21 by caste/ethnicity group



Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis represents age at the time of the census, while the vertical axis shows the proportion of the age-specific male population currently attending school or college, disaggregated by caste group.

Figure 3.9: School attendance among females aged 6–21 by caste/ethnicity group

Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis represents age at the time of the census, while the vertical axis shows the proportion of the age-specific female population currently attending school or college, disaggregated by caste group.

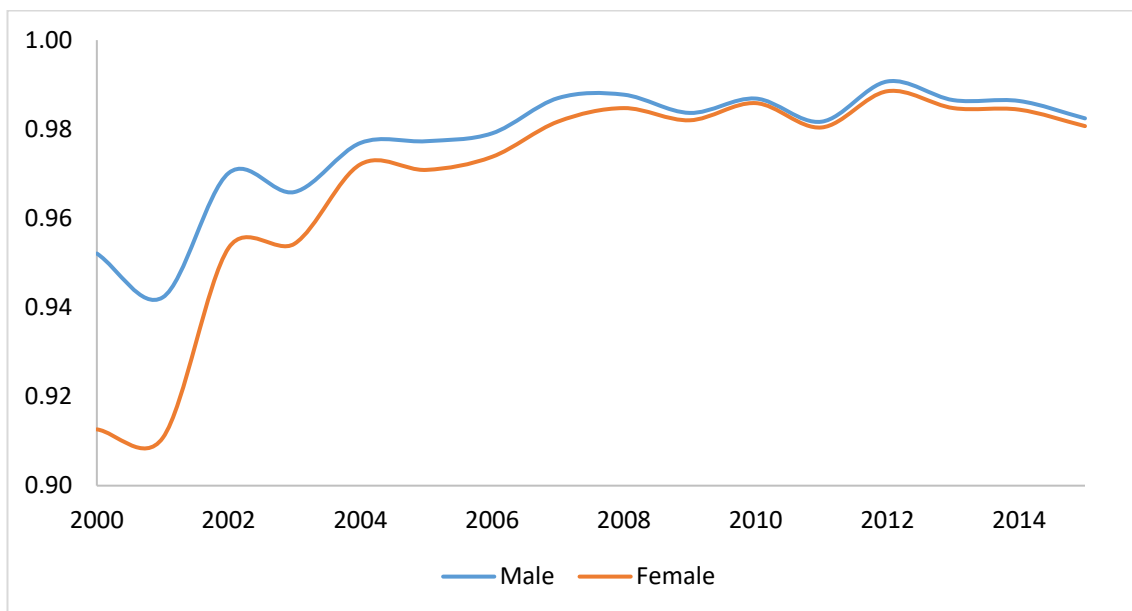
3.2 Equity in school attendance

The analysis reveals substantial disparities in school and college attendance by region, caste, and household wealth. To quantify these inequities, this section constructs equity indices that measure the degree of disparity across key dimensions: province, wealth quintile, and caste group. These indices range from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating more equitable attendance rates across groups. Tracking changes in these indices across birth cohorts allows for an assessment of progress in narrowing educational gaps and helps identify areas where inequalities persist. This approach offers valuable insights into the dynamics of educational inclusion and can inform efforts to promote fair and equitable access to education for all.

Figures 3.10 through 3.12 present trends in equity indices for school and college attendance across birth cohorts. Beginning with provincial-level trends, attendance rates improved in all provinces, as indicated by the rising equity indices for both males and females (Figure 3.10). For males, disparities across provinces declined steadily over time. For females, while overall

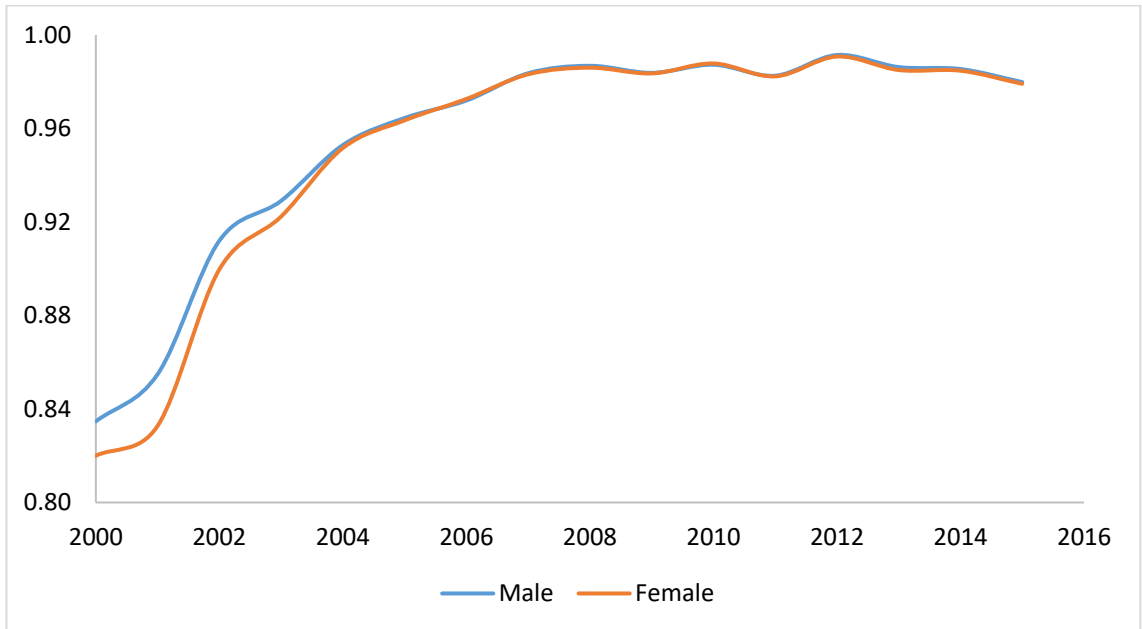
attendance increased rapidly, the equity index reveals that these gains were less evenly distributed. In particular, girls in Madhesh Province continued to lag behind, and a meaningful decline in provincial disparities for females only becomes evident among cohorts born in the late 2010s. Notably, for cohorts born after 2010, the equity indices for males and females converge. This suggests that provincial disparities in school and college attendance have become comparable across genders, marking a significant step toward educational parity.

Figure 3.10: Equity index in school attendance across provinces by sex

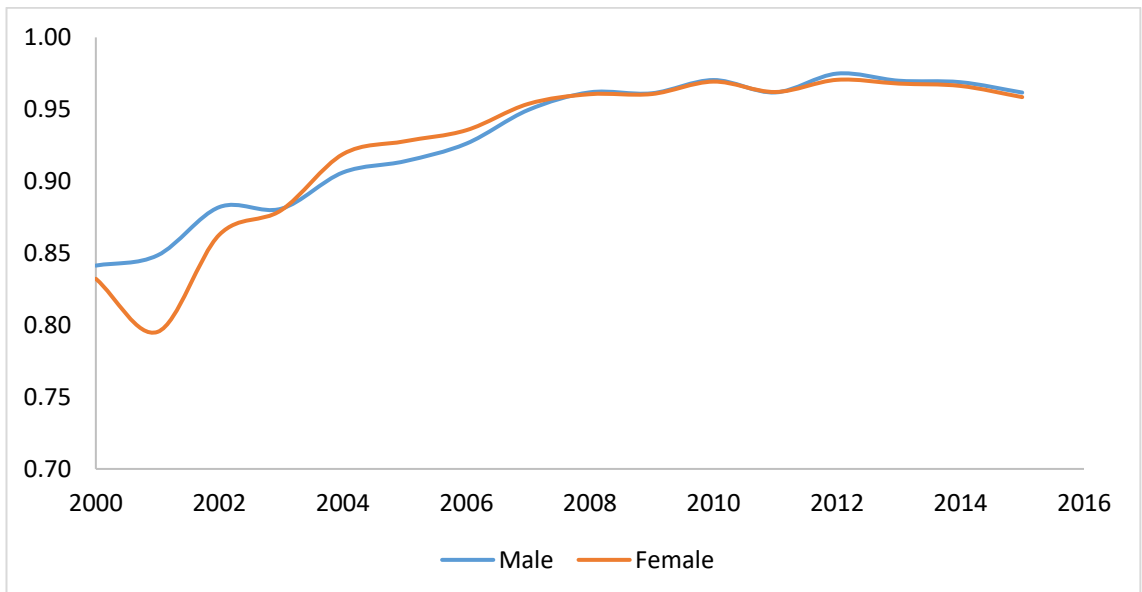


Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis represents the year of birth, while the vertical axis shows the equity index, which ranges from 0 to 1. Higher values indicate greater equity in school attendance across social groups.

Figure 3.11 illustrates trends in school attendance equity across household wealth quintiles for male and female cohorts born between 2000 and 2016. As with provincial disparities, gaps between wealth groups began to narrow after 2006. From that point onward, equity indices for both boys and girls rose steadily, approaching closer to one, indicating a more balanced distribution of school attendance across income levels. This trend suggests that children from lower-income households have increasingly gained access to education, reducing the gap with their wealthier peers. The convergence of equity indices for males and females also signals progress toward gender parity in educational access across different economic backgrounds. Finally, Figure 3.12 presents the equity indices in school attendance across caste groups, calculated separately for males and females by birth cohort. As with other indicators, there is a clear negative relationship between age and current attendance rates, with younger cohorts more likely to be enrolled in school.

Figure 3.11: Equity index in school attendance across wealth quintiles by sex

Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis represents the year of birth, while the vertical axis shows the equity index, ranging from 0 to 1. Higher values reflect greater equity in school attendance across household wealth quintiles.

Figure 3.12: Equity index in school attendance across caste/ethnicity groups by sex

Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis represents the year of birth, while the vertical axis shows the equity index, which ranges from 0 to 1. Higher values indicate greater equity in school attendance across caste groups.

A comparison of trends in school and college attendance across provinces, wealth quintiles, and caste groups reveals important differences in the nature and pace of progress. Over the past decade, disparities in attendance rates across provinces and household wealth levels have narrowed considerably for both males and females, as reflected in the steady rise of equity indices approaching unity. This suggests a convergence in educational participation across these two dimensions, likely driven by broader improvements in access to education and targeted social policies. In contrast, caste-based disparities remain more persistent and pronounced. Equity indices for caste groups have stagnated around 0.6, indicating limited progress in closing attendance gaps. While attendance among some of the most marginalized caste groups—such as Madhesi Dalits—has improved over time, these gains have not been sufficient to bridge the gap with historically advantaged caste groups, whose attendance rates have also continued to rise. This persistent inequality highlights the need for educational interventions that explicitly address caste-based barriers. Policies aimed solely at regional or income-based disparities may fall short unless they also account for deeply entrenched social hierarchies that continue to shape educational access and outcomes in Nepal.

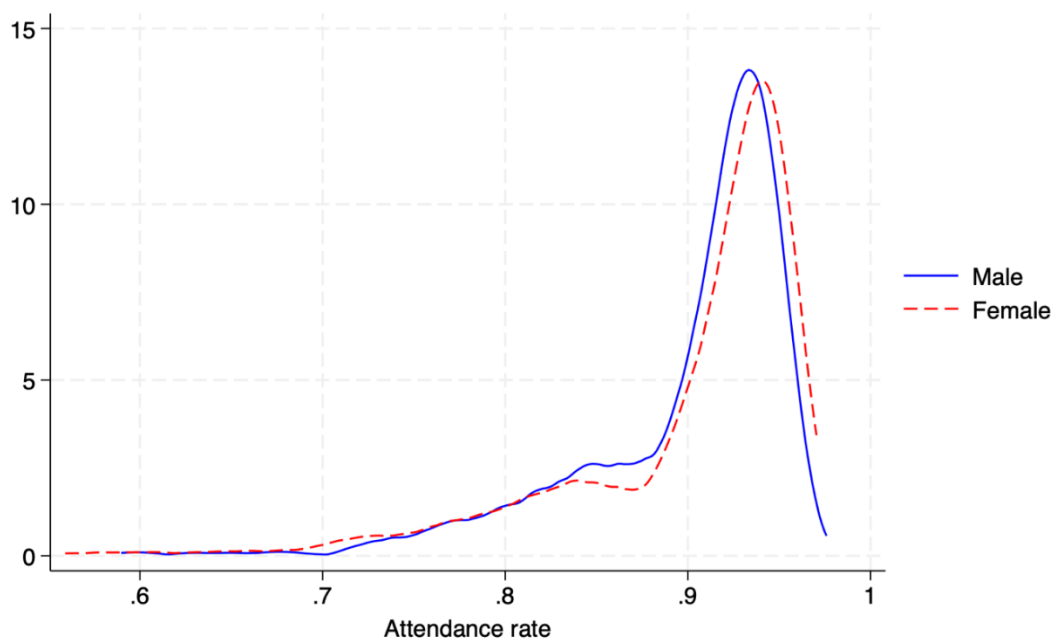
3.3 Intra-province disparity in school attendance

Under Nepal's current federal structure, the country is divided into seven provinces comprising 753 local governments. These local governments bear primary responsibility for delivering education services up to the secondary level. The shift to federalism has thus granted local authorities considerable autonomy to design and implement policies and programmes tailored to the specific needs of their communities, including those aimed at improving education outcomes. This decentralization presents both opportunities and challenges, as the capacity and priorities of local governments can vary widely. This section examines the extent of variation in school attendance across local governments within each province, shedding light on intra-provincial disparities that may be masked by aggregate provincial averages.

The kernel density plot in Figure 3.13 reveals substantial local-level variation in school attendance rates among male and female children aged 5–17 years.⁹ While the national mean attendance rates are relatively high—around 90 percent for both genders—there is significant dispersion, with standard deviations of 5.9 percent for males and 6.8 percent for females (Table 3.1). The distributions are also skewed, as evidenced by median attendance rates that exceed the means by approximately 2 percentage points for males and 3 percentage points for females. This skew indicates that while many local governments perform well, a considerable number fall behind.

⁹ The focus is specifically on children in this analysis. Unlike the earlier cohort-based approach, which included individuals beyond school age, the data here is pooled for children aged 5 to 17 to calculate school attendance rates. As a result, older individuals included in the previous analysis are excluded to better capture current attendance patterns among school-age children.

Figure 3.13: Distribution of school attendance rates among 5–17-year-old males and females at the local level



Source: NPHC, 2021. The figure presents kernel density plots showing the variation in school attendance rates for male and female children across Nepal's municipalities and rural municipalities.

Table 3.1: Descriptive statistics of male and female children's school attendance rates at the local level (%)

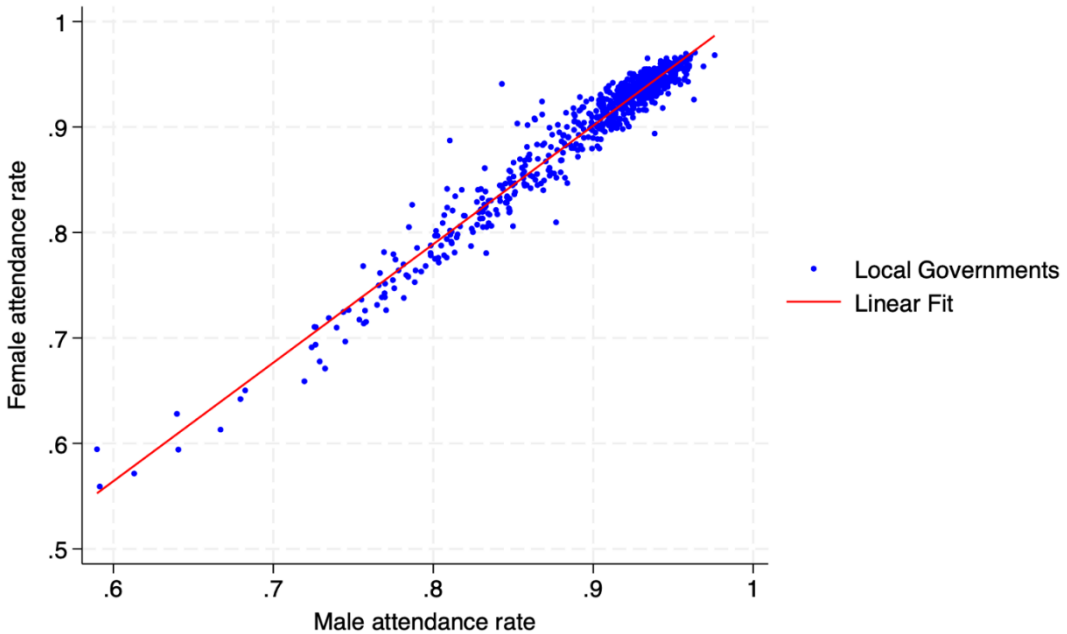
| Measure | Male | Female |
|--------------------|-------|--------|
| Mean | 89.89 | 90.00 |
| Standard deviation | 5.90 | 6.79 |
| Median | 92.13 | 92.71 |
| Ten percentile | 81.16 | 80.36 |
| Five percentile | 77.51 | 75.79 |

Source: NPHC, 2021.

Disparities are most pronounced at the lower end of the distribution. In approximately 10 percent of municipalities and rural municipalities, school attendance rates fall below 81 percent for males and 80 percent for females, indicating that a significant share of children in these areas remain out of school despite notable national progress. Gender gaps are especially evident in the localities with the lowest attendance rates. Among the bottom 1 percent of male attendance rates, over 32 percent of school-aged boys were not attending school, with the situation slightly

worse for girls, as nearly 35 percent were out of school. These patterns highlight the importance of examining conditions in lagging areas to better understand the barriers to educational access.

Figure 3.14: Relationship between local-level school attendance rates of 5–17-year-old males and females

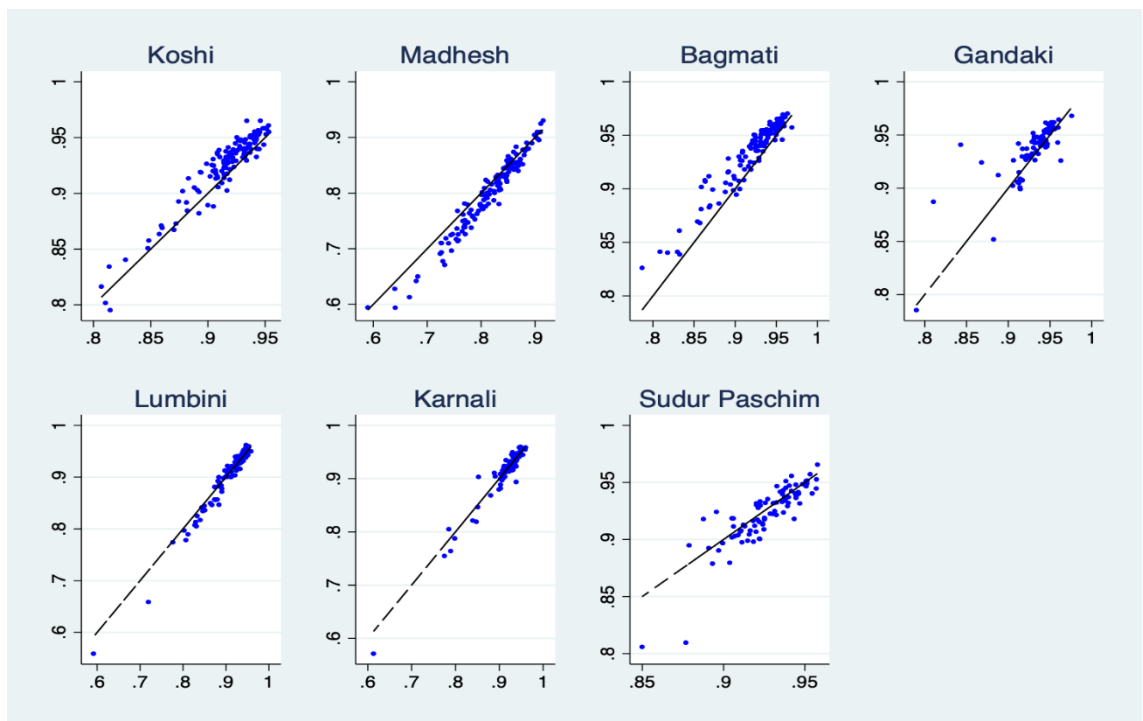


Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis shows male attendance rates, and the vertical axis shows female attendance rates across local governments. Each point represents a municipality or rural municipality. The dashed black line denotes perfect gender parity, where male and female attendance rates are equal.

Gender disparity in school attendance remains a persistent issue across Nepal’s municipalities. Figure 3.14 visualizes this disparity through a scatter plot of male versus female attendance rates, with each blue dot representing a local government. The dashed black line indicates perfect gender parity; points along this line reflect equal attendance rates for boys and girls. The majority of municipalities lie below this line, suggesting that male attendance generally exceeds female attendance across much of the country. This disparity is especially stark among municipalities with the lowest overall attendance, where nearly all fall well below the parity line, indicating that girls are disproportionately excluded from schooling in the most disadvantaged areas. By contrast, municipalities with higher overall attendance tend to cluster closer to the parity line, reflecting both improved access and more balanced gender participation. This pattern suggests that while broad improvements in attendance can help reduce gender gaps, specific efforts are still needed in underperforming areas to address persistent gender inequities.

As highlighted in earlier analyses, school attendance varies across provinces. However, examining disparities within provinces provides deeper insights into localized inequalities, particularly in gender parity. Figure 3.15 presents scatter plots of school attendance rates for boys and girls aged 5–17 across local governments, disaggregated by province. Each point represents a municipality or rural municipality, and the red dashed line marks perfect gender parity, where male and female attendance rates are equal. The scatter plots reveal substantial heterogeneity within provinces, indicating that provincial averages can obscure significant disparities at the local level. Gender gaps are especially pronounced in Madhesh Province, where many local governments fall well below the parity line, suggesting that girls are consistently less likely to attend school than boys. In contrast, the remaining six provinces exhibit tighter clustering around the parity line, pointing to relatively balanced attendance rates between genders in most localities. These patterns underscore the need to look beyond provincial aggregates to identify and address pockets of gender-based educational exclusion within provinces.

Figure 3.15: Local-level male vs. female school/college attendance rates by province for children aged 5–17



Source: NPHC, 2021. Each point represents a local government unit. For each province, the horizontal axis shows male attendance rates, and the vertical axis shows female attendance rates. The red dashed line indicates gender parity, where male and female attendance rates are equal.

3.4 Out-of-school children (OOSC)

According to UNESCO (2024), an estimated 251 million children and youth worldwide remain out of school. These global figures mask stark regional inequalities; while only 3 percent of school-aged children in high-income countries are out of school, the rate rises to 33 percent in low-income countries. The consequences of being out of school extend well beyond childhood; children who miss out on education face significant disadvantages in terms of lifetime earnings, employment prospects, and overall well-being. They are more likely to experience poverty, social exclusion, and limited opportunities for upward mobility, thereby perpetuating intergenerational cycles of inequality. This subsection provides estimates of OOSC in Nepal, disaggregated by region, caste, class, and gender, to uncover disparities in educational participation and identify the groups most at risk of being left behind.

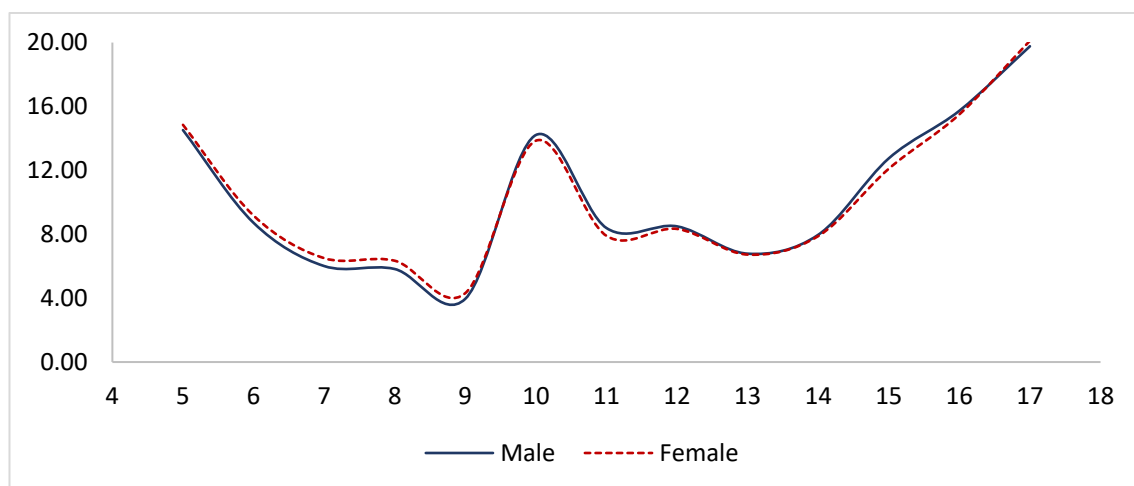
Estimating the exact number of OOSC is inherently complex due to differing definitions and methodologies across data sources. For example, household surveys like the Nepal Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (2019) and the Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (2022) typically consider a child to be in school if they have attended at any point during the academic year, even if they have since dropped out or stopped attending. In contrast, a more immediate definition categorizes a child as out of school if they were not attending at the time of the interview. This alternative approach tends to produce higher estimates, as it captures children who may have enrolled initially but have since disengaged from schooling. For instance, a child who attended school briefly in the early months of the academic year but dropped out before the survey was conducted would still be counted as “in school” by the former definition, but considered “out of school” under the latter.

The census gathers information on whether children are currently attending school and, if not, whether they have ever attended. Based on this, approximately 380,000 children aged 5–17 in Nepal have never been to school. An additional 389,000 children in this age group were once enrolled but are no longer attending (Table 3.2). Taken together, these results in an estimated 770,000 OOSC nationwide, just over 10 percent of Nepal’s school-aged population. This sizable figure underscores the scale of the challenge in achieving universal education access. While the absolute number of OOSC is slightly higher among boys due to their larger population share, a closer look reveals that girls are marginally more likely to be out of school: 10.39 percent of girls aged 5–17 are OOSC compared to 10.33 percent of boys. This small but important difference points to the persistent gender gap in educational participation, particularly in contexts where schooling is not yet universal.

Table 3.2: Number and share of OOSC by gender among children aged 5–17 years

| | Never attended | | Ever attended | | Never attended or Ever attended | |
|--------|----------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| | Number | % of total | Number | % of total | Number | % of total |
| Male | 186,645 | 4.88 | 208,409 | 5.45 | 395,054 | 10.33 |
| Female | 193,520 | 5.37 | 181,302 | 5.03 | 374,822 | 10.39 |
| Total | 380,165 | 5.12 | 389,711 | 5.24 | 769,876 | 10.36 |

Source: NPHC, 2021

Figure 3.16: Shares of OOSC (aged 5–17) by age and sex

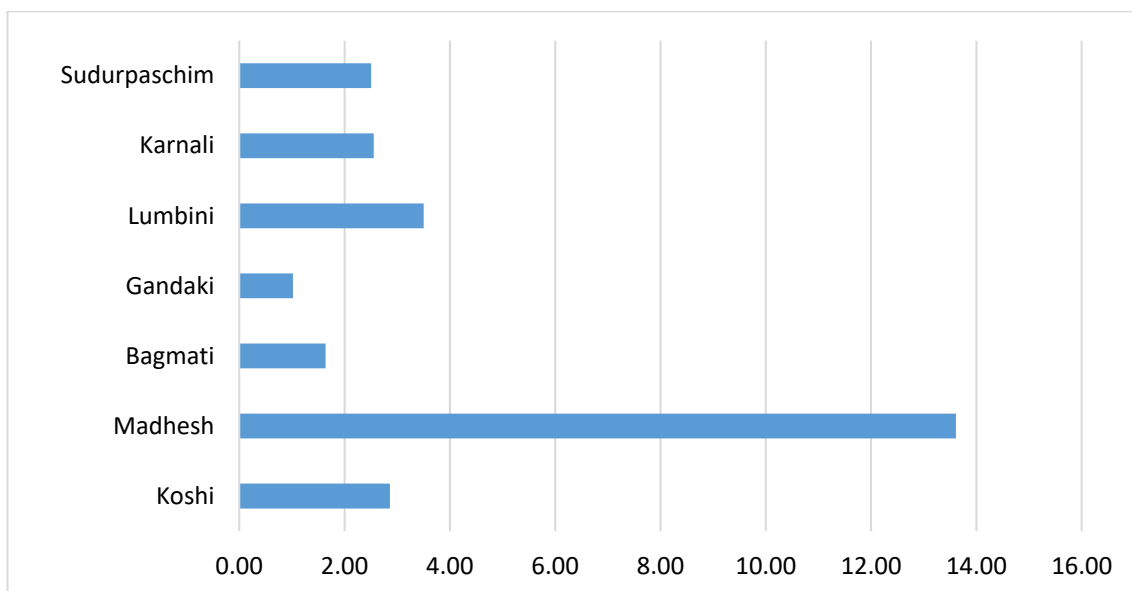
Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis shows children's age at the time of the 2021 census, while the vertical axis represents the percentage of children within each age and gender group who were not attending school at the time of the survey. Separate lines are shown for males and females to highlight gender differences in school participation across age groups.

As shown in Figure 3.16, which illustrates the share of OOSC by age for both males and females aged 5 to 17, there is no simple, linear relationship between a child's age and their likelihood of being out of school. At age 5, around 15 percent of children are not enrolled, likely reflecting delayed school entry. This share declines steadily, reaching a low of about 4 percent by age 9, suggesting that many children begin school in the early primary years. However, the trend reverses at age 10¹⁰ (roughly corresponding to Grade 5) where the share of OOSC spikes to around 14 percent. This increase may signal challenges in transitioning to upper primary or lower

¹⁰ The pronounced spike OOSC rates at age 10 may reflect more than genuine dropout behavior. One contributing factor could be age heaping, an established tendency for respondents to round ages to multiples of 5. This phenomenon is documented in Nepal's 2021 Population and Housing Census (NSO, 2022b). Such rounding can artificially inflate the number of children reported as age 10, and households with non-enrolled children may exhibit this bias more strongly than those whose children are in school.

secondary levels. After a brief dip to around 8 percent, the proportion of OOSC rises sharply again after age 14, indicating increased dropout risks during adolescence. These turning points, especially around age 10, highlight critical stages where targeted policy interventions are needed.

Figure 3.17: Provincial proportion of never school-attended children to total children age group (5-17)



Source: NPHC, 2021

The chart illustrates clear province wise disparities in the proportion of children aged 5–17 years who have never attended school in Nepal, as derived from the table. At the national level, 5.12 percent of children in this age group have never attended school. Madhesh Province stands out sharply, with 13.61 percent of children never having attended school almost three times the national average and far higher than any other province. This indicates deep-rooted challenges related to poverty, social exclusion, awareness, and access to education in the province.

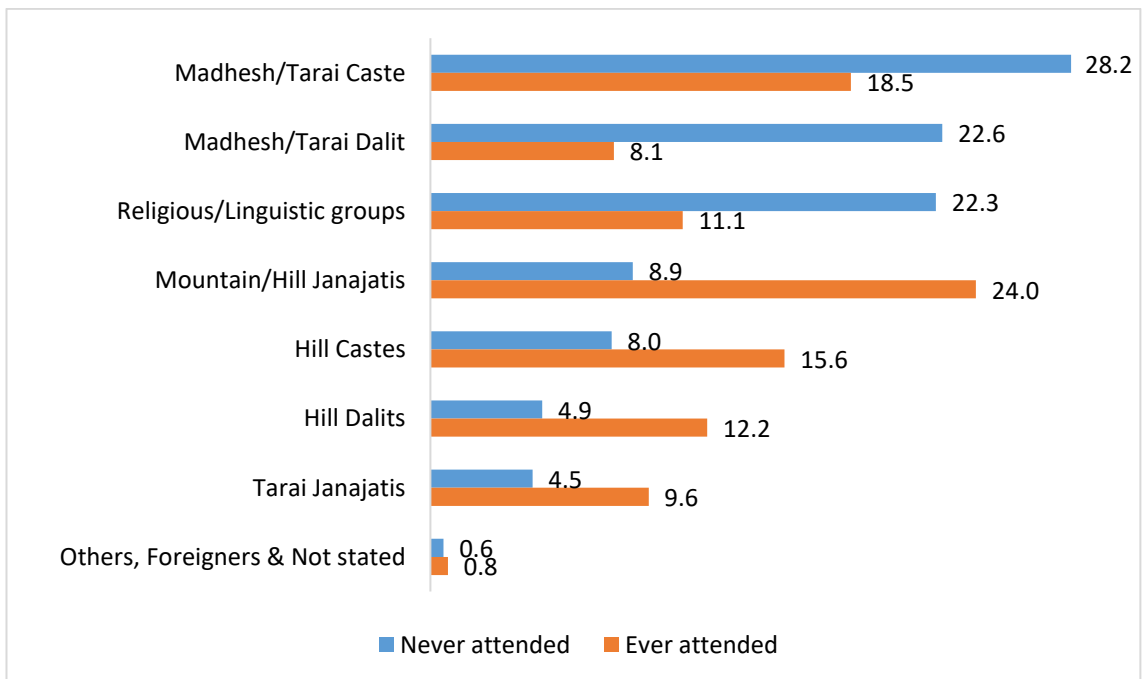
In contrast, Bagmati (1.64%) and Gandaki (1.02%) show the lowest proportions, reflecting relatively better educational infrastructure, urbanization, and school accessibility. Lumbini (3.50%) records the second-highest share, followed by Koshi (2.86%), while Karnali (2.56%) and Sudurpaschim (2.51%) fall in the mid-range.

Overall, the chart demonstrates that the issue of children never attending school is unevenly distributed across provinces, with Madhesh contributing a disproportionate share. The findings underline the importance of province-specific and targeted policy measures, particularly in

Madhesh and Lumbini, to improve school access, enrollment, and retention and to reduce educational exclusion nationwide.

As shown in Figure 3.18, the majority of OOSC aged 5–17 who have never attended school come from three specific caste groups: Madhesh caste groups, Madhesh Dalits, and religious/linguistic minorities. Collectively, these groups make up nearly three-quarters of all children who have never been enrolled, highlighting deep-rooted disparities in initial access to education. However, when using the broader definition of out-of-school children—those not currently attending, which includes both never-enrolled and dropout cases—the caste-wise distribution becomes more balanced. This is because children who have dropped out tend to be more evenly spread across caste groups. In particular, among children who have attended school at some point but are no longer enrolled, a larger proportion belongs to Hill caste groups, Hill Dalits, and Tarai Janajatis. This shift underscores that while barriers to initial enrollment are concentrated among certain disadvantaged groups, school retention challenges are more widespread.

Figure 3.18: Caste/ethnic distribution of OOSC aged 5–17

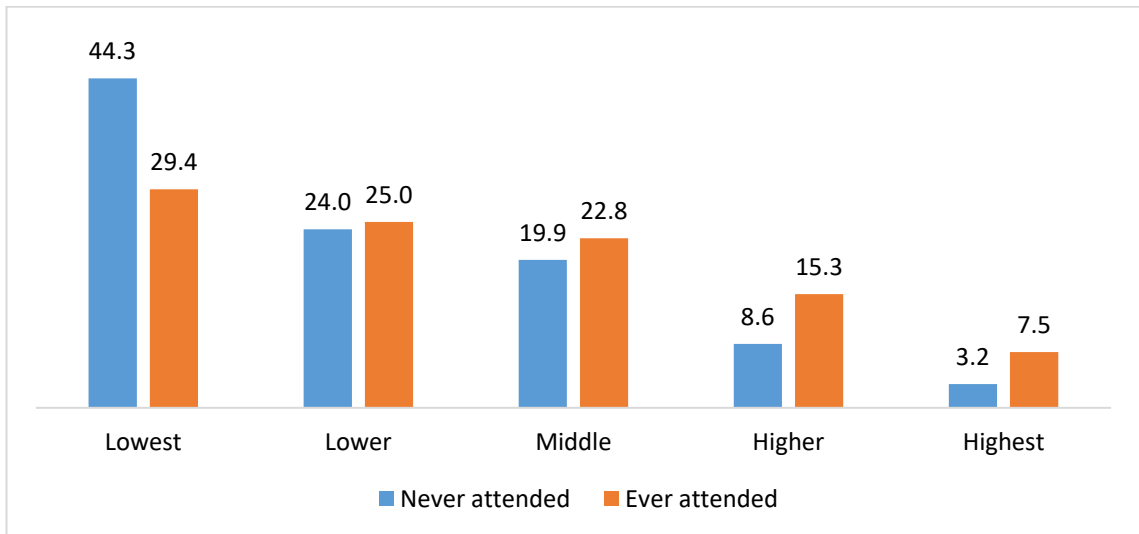


Source: NPHC, 2021. Bar lengths indicate the percentage share of total OOSC from each caste group.

Figure 3.19 presents the distribution of OOSC by wealth quintile, revealing a strong inverse relationship between household wealth and the likelihood of being out of school. Over 44 percent of children who have never attended school come from households in the lowest wealth quintile, with the proportion steadily decreasing as wealth increases, dropping to just around 3

percent among children from the wealthiest quintile. As with the regional and caste-wise patterns, the distribution of children who previously attended school but are not currently enrolled is more evenly spread across wealth quintiles. Nevertheless, the negative correlation between wealth and the risk of being out of school remains clear. Importantly, the data also show that even children from the economically advantaged households are not entirely immune to school dropout, underscoring the need for retention-focused interventions across all income groups, albeit with special attention to the economically disadvantaged.

Figure 3.19: Distribution of OOSC aged 5–17 by wealth quintiles

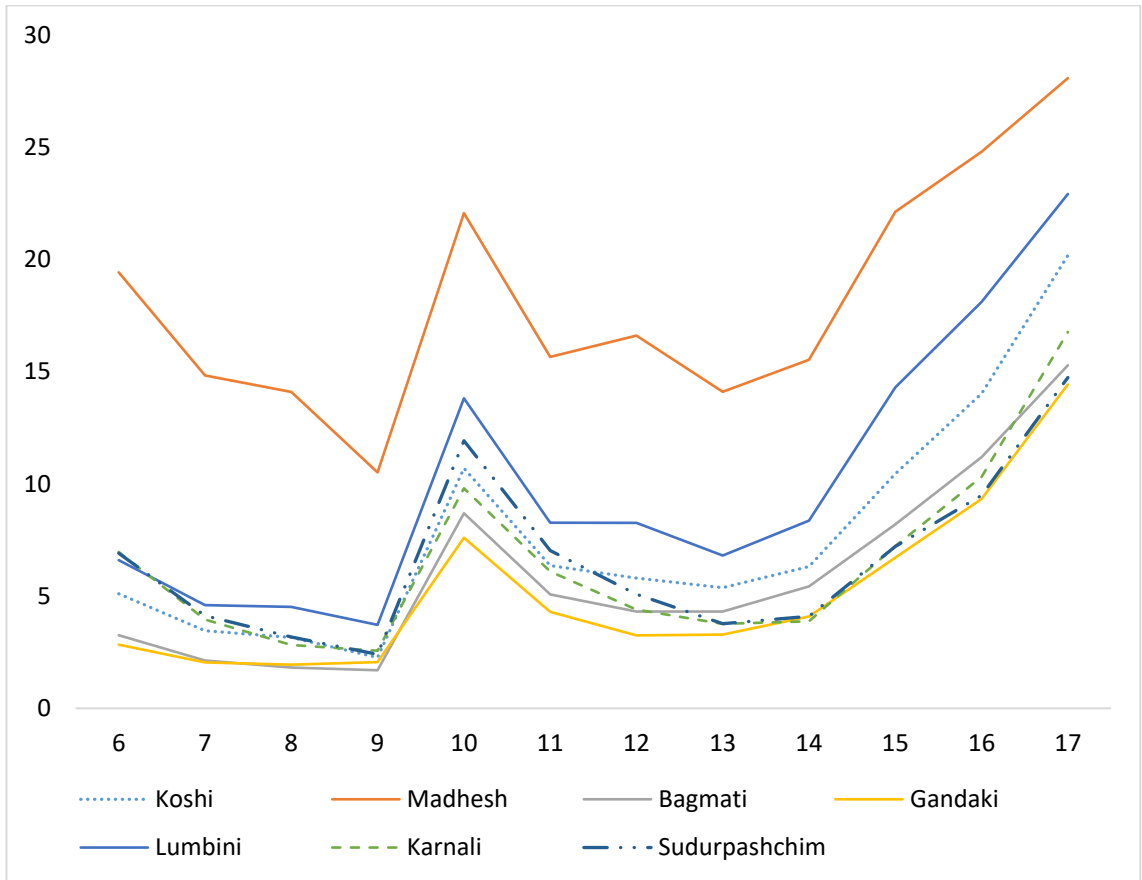


Source: NPHC, 2021. Bar lengths indicate the percentage share of total OOSC from each wealth quintile.

The preceding analysis highlights significant disparities in school participation across different segments of Nepali society, particularly in terms of children being left out of school. Many of these inequalities can be traced back to historical exclusionary practices and systemic marginalization. However, a more forward-looking question is whether these gaps are narrowing over time. In other words, are historically disadvantaged groups beginning to catch up with those who have traditionally had better access to education?

To explore this, Figure 3.20 through 3.22 present time trends in the risk of being out of school for children aged 5–17, disaggregated by province, caste group, and wealth quintile, respectively.¹¹ These trends help assess whether progress has been equitable and whether disparities are being meaningfully reduced over time.

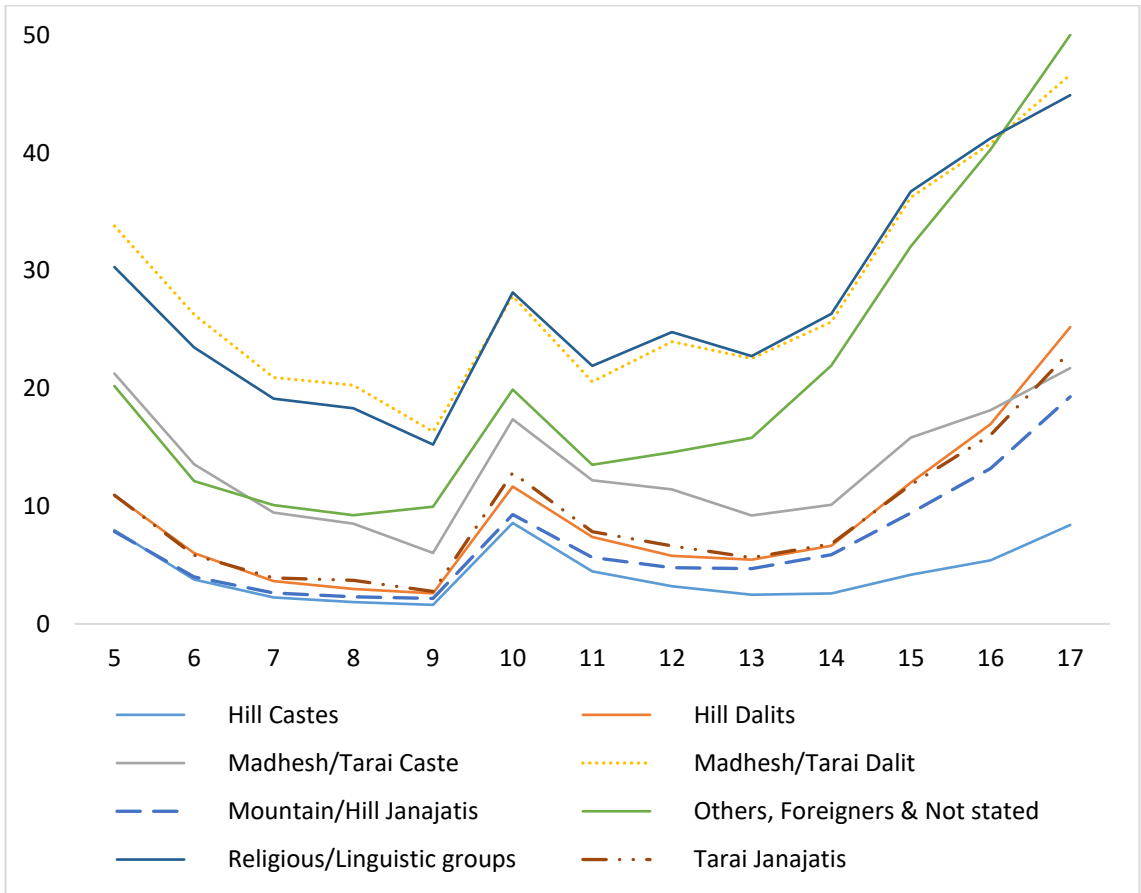
¹¹ Unlike earlier tables that disaggregate estimates by gender, these results pool males and females together, as the gender-specific trends were nearly identical. Combining them allows for a more concise presentation without losing key insights.

Figure 3.20: Share of OOSC aged 5–17 by age and province

Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis shows age at the time of the census; the vertical axis shows the percentage of children in each age group who were not attending school.

As shown in Figure 3.20, children in Madhesh Province face consistently higher risks of being out of school across all ages from 5 to 17 compared to children from other provinces. The gap is especially stark when contrasted with Gandaki Province, which consistently performs best: its out-of-school rate remains below 5 percent for most ages (except at age 5), only beginning to rise gradually after age 14. In contrast, Madhesh sees rates that are nearly four times higher than Gandaki, highlighting deep-rooted disparities in educational access. At younger ages, differences in out-of-school risk across the remaining provinces are relatively small, suggesting more uniform early school enrollment. However, starting around age 14, when children transition into secondary education, these differences become more pronounced, with some provinces experiencing steeper increases in dropout risk. This age-specific divergence points to the growing challenges adolescents face in continuing their education, particularly in disadvantaged regions.

Figure 3.21: Share of OOSC aged 5–17 by age and caste/ethnic groups



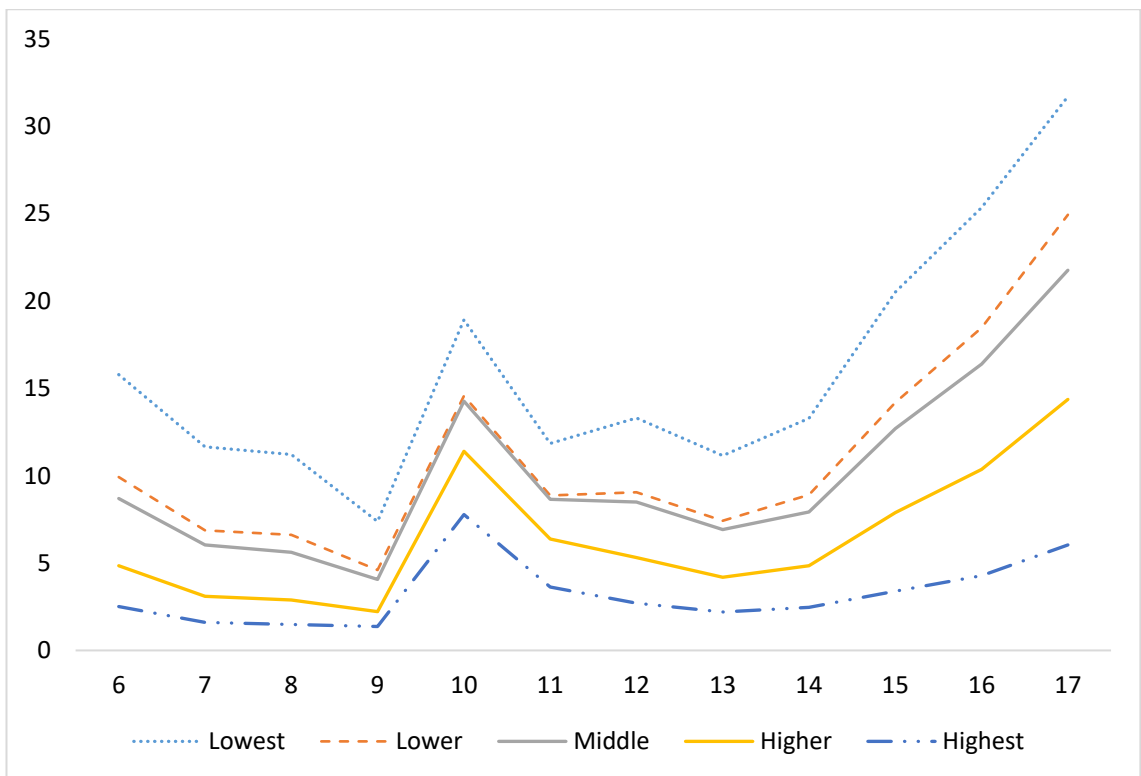
Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis shows age at the time of the census; the vertical axis shows the percentage of children in each age group who were not attending school.

When examining caste-based disparities, children from Madhesh/Tarai Dalits and religious/linguistic groups consistently exhibit the highest rates of being out of school, with more than 20 percent of children in these groups not attending school at nearly every age, except at age 9, where a temporary dip is observed (Figure 3.21). These rates are more than three times higher than those seen among better-performing groups such as Hill Castes and Mountain/Hill Janajatis, whose out-of-school rates remain relatively low and stable. This gap underscores the persistent educational disadvantage faced by historically marginalized caste groups in the Tarai region. Furthermore, children classified under the category “others, foreigners, and not stated” also experience elevated risks of being out of school, particularly after age 13. This late-age increase suggests heightened vulnerability to school dropout among children in these less well-

defined or transient social categories, possibly due to mobility, lack of formal documentation, or exclusion from mainstream education systems.

As illustrated in Figure 3.22, stark disparities in the share of OOSC by household wealth persist across all age groups. At every age, children from poorer households face significantly higher risks of being out of school. For instance, the OOSC share for children in the lowest wealth quintile is consistently more than three times higher than that for children in the highest quintile. While this wealth gap narrows slightly up to around age 9, possibly due to greater emphasis on early schooling or public-school-enrollment drives, the differences become increasingly pronounced from age 13 years onward. After this age, the share of OOSC rises only modestly among children in the top wealth quintile, but climbs sharply for those in the bottom quintiles. This divergence suggests that children from poorer households are significantly more likely to drop out during the transition from basic to secondary education, likely due to increasing schooling costs, needing to contribute to household income, or declining perceived returns on education. As a result, wealth-based inequalities in school participation become most acute at the secondary level, reinforcing long-term cycles of disadvantage.

Figure 3.22: Share of OOSC aged 5–17 by age and wealth quintile



Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis shows age at the time of the census; the vertical axis shows the percentage of children in each age group who were not attending school.

These findings indicate that children’s educational trajectories often begin to derail during early adolescence, particularly around ages 13–14 years, an important transitional stage when students typically complete basic education and are expected to enter secondary school. However, many children do not make this transition. Instead, they drop out due to a range of economic and social pressures, including the need to contribute to household labour, financial constraints, or early marriage, especially among girls. Addressing these issues is particularly complex because a child’s schooling status at any given time is not solely the result of present-day circumstances. Rather, it reflects the cumulative effect of past decisions and disadvantages, such as delayed school entry, irregular attendance, or poor foundational learning, that gradually build up and ultimately push children out of the education system. Interventions, therefore, must be designed to address not just the immediate barriers but also the deeper, structural factors that contribute to long-term disengagement from schooling (see Table A3.6 in the annex).

CHAPTER 4

SCHOOL ATTAINMENT

This chapter examines school attainment, a crucial factor influencing not only labour market outcomes but also overall standards and quality of life. The census records information on the current grade level for those who are still attending school and the highest grade completed for those who are not. A significant portion of the analysis focuses on individuals aged 15 and older, as younger cohorts are more likely to still be in school. Since they have not yet completed their education, using school attainment alone may provide an incomplete picture of their potential educational outcomes. A disaggregated analysis of schooling attainment highlights disparities across different demographic groups and offer insights into how educational attainment has evolved across generations and among various segments of the population.

4.1 Trends in school attainment

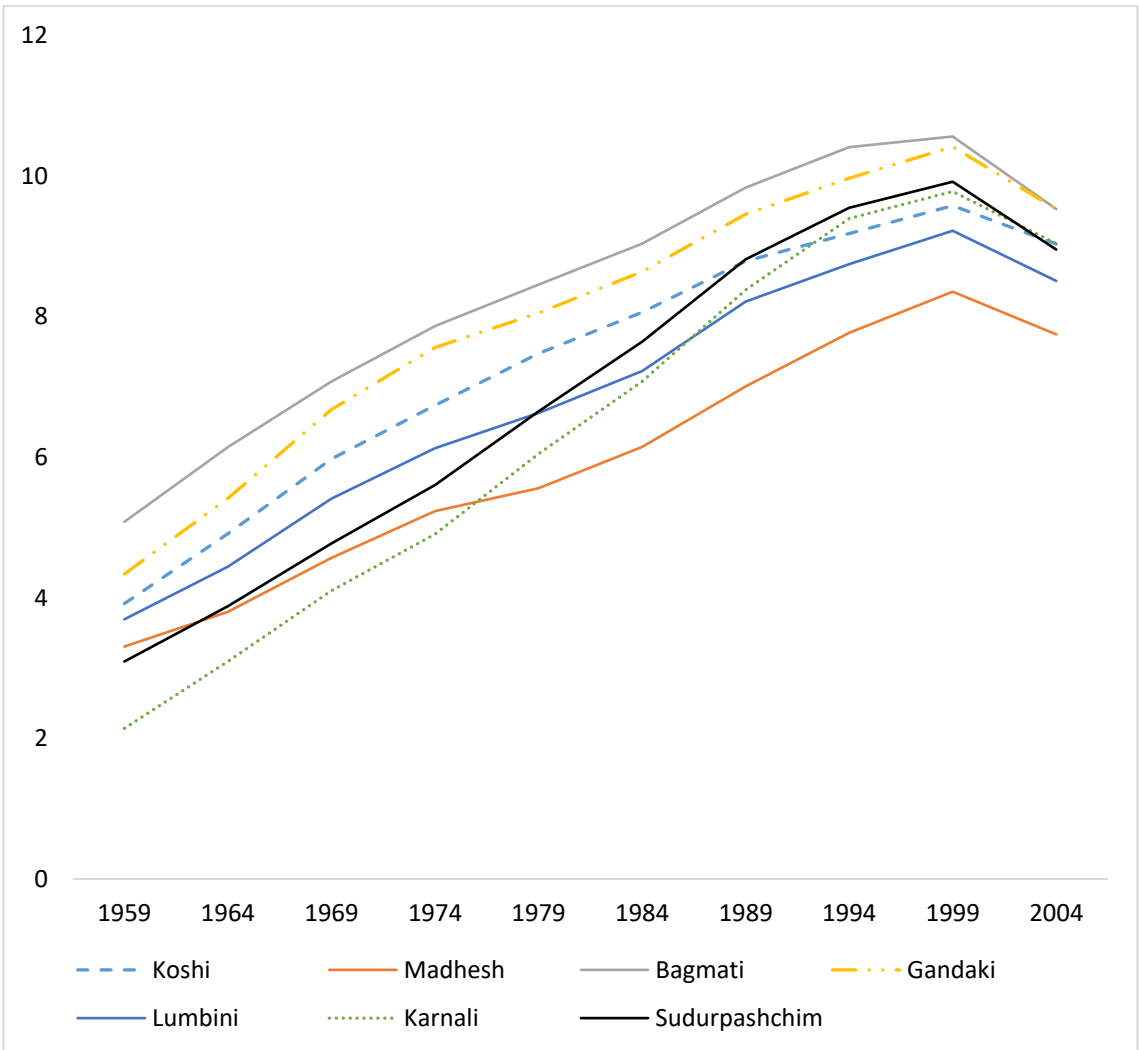
This section provides a detailed analysis of school attainment, disaggregated by key demographic characteristics. It traces how educational outcomes have changed over time by examining trends across gender, province, caste, and household wealth groups. To capture generational shifts, the population is divided into ten birth cohorts, each spanning five years: 1957–1961, 1962–1966, and so on, up to 2002–2006. By tracking changes in average years of schooling across these cohorts, the analysis reveals both overall progress and persistent disparities, providing a comprehensive view of how educational attainment has evolved and highlighting where inequities remain most entrenched.

To begin with, Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2 illustrate the trends in years of school attained across seven provinces for different birth cohorts of males and females, respectively. During that period, while all provinces have experienced an upward trajectory (except for the youngest cohort considered), significant disparities remain. Bagmati and Gandaki continue to lead in educational attainment for both males and females, whereas Madhesh Province lags behind all others, with an even wider gap in female school attainment. Notably, the absolute difference in years of schooling between the highest- and lowest-performing provinces has remained relatively unchanged over time.

The dip in school attainment for the 2002–2006 birth cohort is due to their younger age at the time of the 2021 census. These individuals were 15–19 years old during the survey, whereas older cohorts, such as those born between 1997 and 2001, were 20–24 years old. Because these

cohorts are observed at different life stages, direct comparisons can be misleading; the younger cohort is still in school and likely to attain more years of education by the time they reach age 20–24. This dip is not observed among females in Madhesh Province (Figure 4.2). This distinct pattern reflects the relative disadvantage faced by Madheshi women compared to their counterparts in other provinces. The trend suggests that women in Madhesh are less likely to continue their education beyond age 19, whereas women in other provinces tend to pursue further schooling after this age.

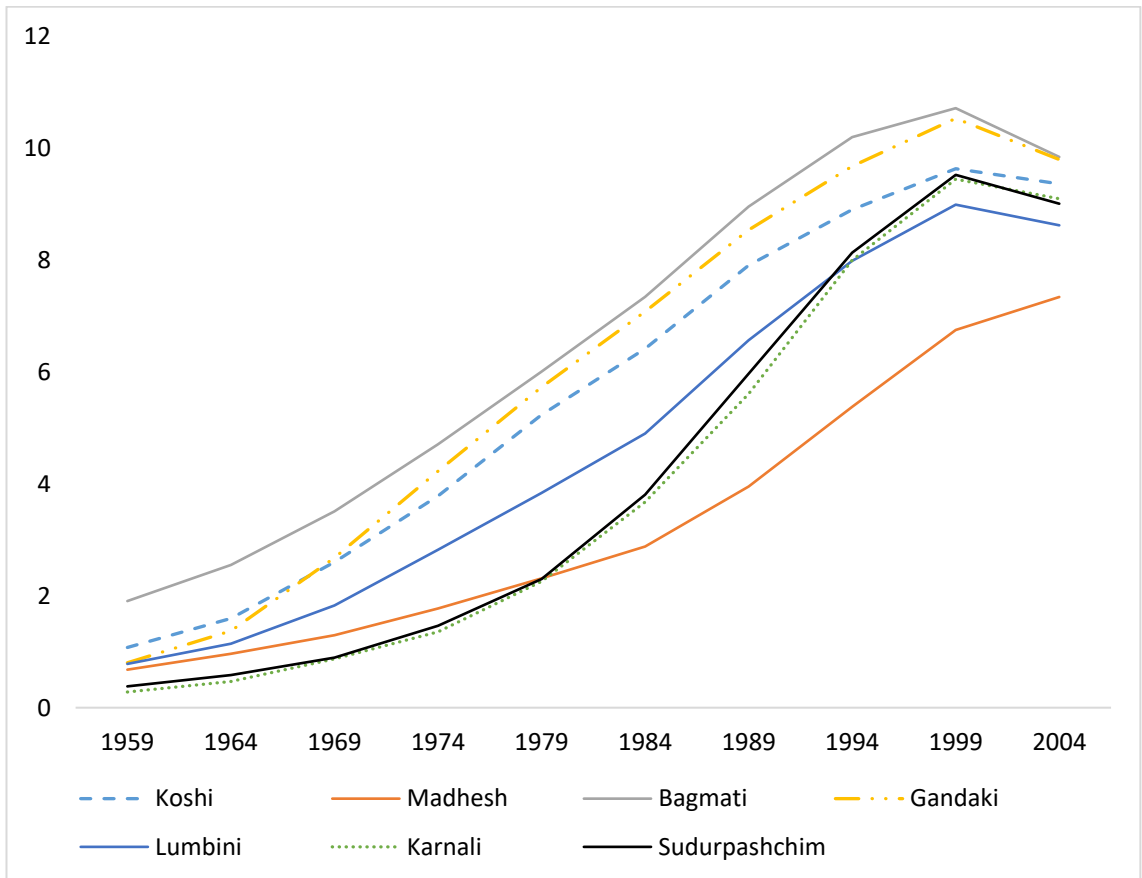
Figure 4.1: Average years of schooling among males aged 15 and above, by birth cohort and province



Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis represents five-year birth cohorts (e.g., 1957–1961, 1962–1966), with midpoints shown for each interval. The vertical axis indicates the average years of schooling attained by each cohort.

As with school attendance, school attainment varies markedly across caste groups, and these disparities have largely persisted over time, as illustrated in Figure 4.3 and Figure 4.4. Although educational attainment has improved for both males and females across all caste groups, the pace of progress has been uneven. Hill Castes consistently exhibit the highest levels of attainment, followed by Mountain and Hill and Tarai Janajatis, while Madheshi Dalits and religious minority groups remain at the bottom.

Figure 4.2: Average years of schooling among females aged 15 and above, by birth cohort and province

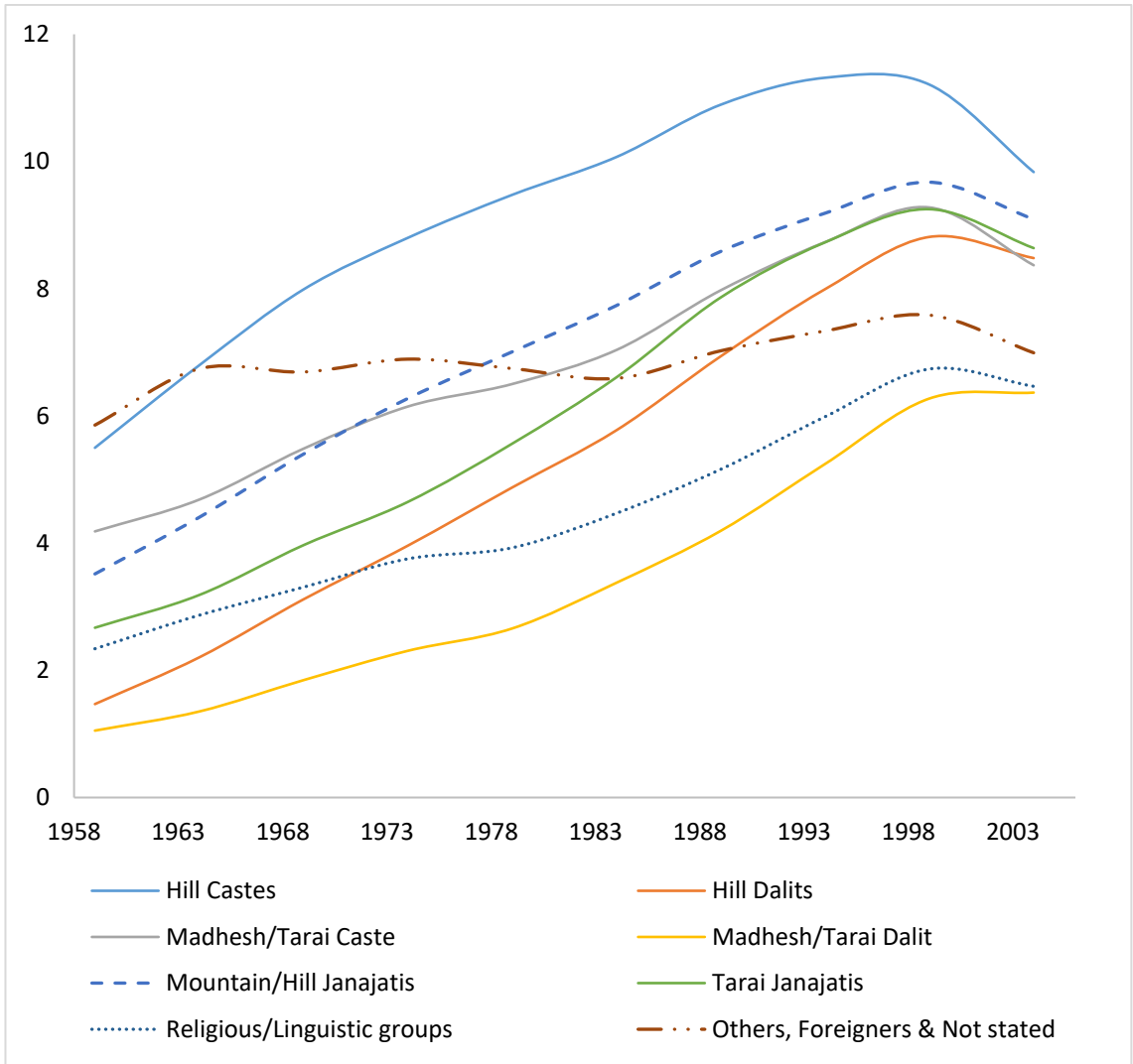


Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis represents five-year birth cohorts (e.g., 1957–1961, 1962–1966), with midpoints shown for each interval. The vertical axis indicates the average years of schooling attained by each cohort.

The gap in school attainment between Hill Caste males and Madheshi Dalit males has remained relatively constant across cohorts (Figure 4.3). This indicates that, despite notable gains in education among Madheshi Dalit males, these improvements have not been sufficient to close

the persistent gap with more advantaged caste groups. Similar patterns are observed among other caste groups from the Hills and Mountains, such as Hill Dalits and Hill/Mountain Janajatis.

Figure 4.3: Average years of schooling among males aged 15 and above, by birth cohort and caste/ethnic group

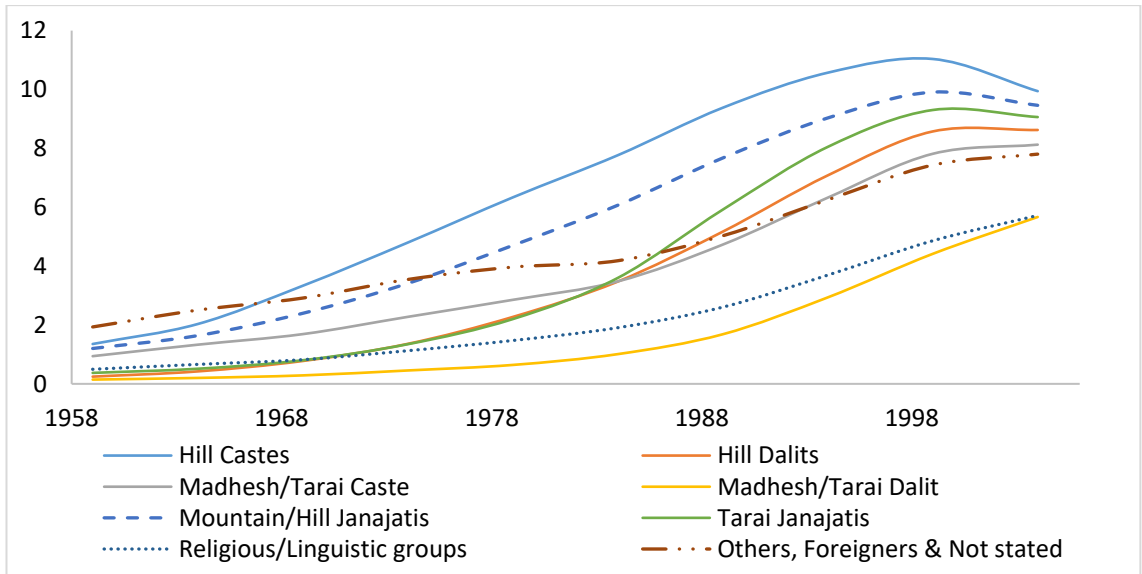


Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis represents five-year birth cohorts (e.g., 1957–1961, 1962–1966), with midpoints shown for each interval. The vertical axis indicates the average years of schooling attained by each cohort.

In contrast, three caste groups—Madhesh/Tarai Castes, religious and linguistic minorities, and the group categorized as other/foreigners—have experienced a widening gap in educational attainment over time. Among them, the other/foreigner group has seen particularly stagnant progress, with average years of schooling for males remaining just above six years across

generations. Notably, while this group had the highest educational attainment among the oldest cohorts, its lack of progress has caused it to fall to fifth place among the eight caste groups in the younger cohorts.

Figure 4.4: Average years of schooling among females aged 15 and above, by birth cohort and caste/ethnic group



Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis represents five-year birth cohorts (e.g., 1957–1961, 1962–1966), with midpoints shown for each interval. The vertical axis indicates the average years of schooling attained by each cohort.

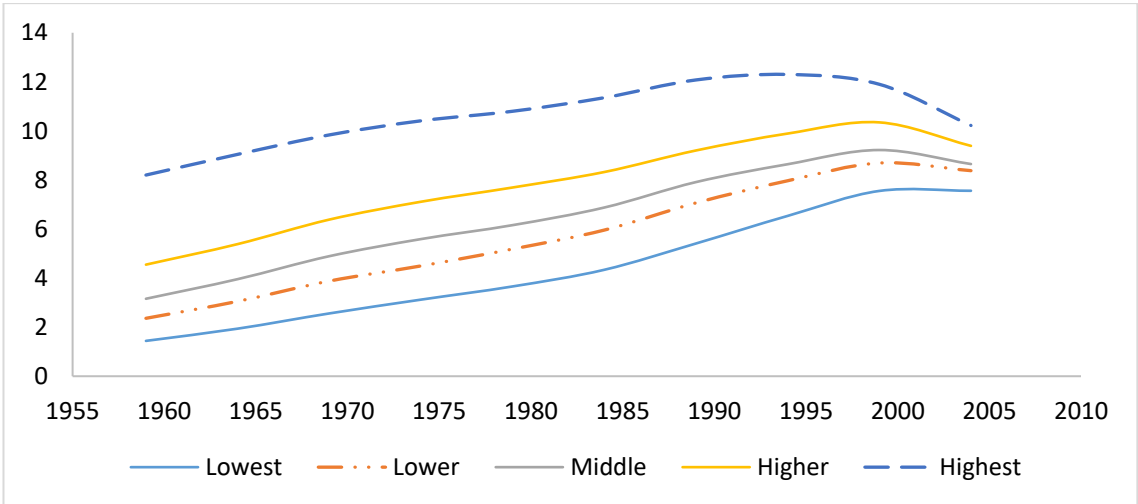
Average years of schooling have increased more for females than for males across all caste groups, largely due to the near absence of female education among the 1957–1961 cohorts in many groups. While the range in average schooling across caste groups was less than two years for this older cohort, it widened to about five years by the 1997–2001 cohort. This growing disparity masks the substantial progress made by women. For instance, the average years of schooling for Madheshi women increased from 0.15 years among the 1957–1961 cohort to 5.72 years among the 1997–2001 cohort. Despite this remarkable improvement, women from disadvantaged caste groups still lag significantly behind both men and women from more advantaged communities.

Finally, Figure 4.5 and Figure 4.6 show pronounced disparities in schooling attainment across wealth quintiles for all birth cohorts. Although the gap narrows slightly among younger cohorts,¹² a strong positive association between wealth and education persists. Individuals from

¹² This gap is likely to widen as the younger cohorts age, since individuals from higher wealth quintiles are more likely to continue their education compared to those from lower wealth quintiles.

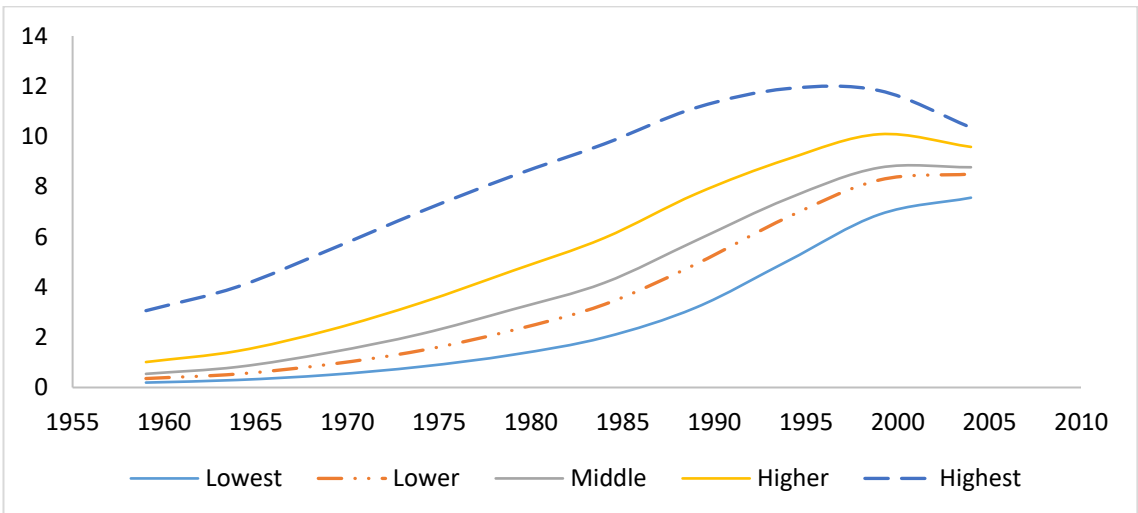
higher wealth quintiles consistently attain more years of schooling than those from poorer households—among both males and females—indicating that economic status continues to play a major role in shaping educational outcomes, despite some signs of convergence over time.

Figure 4.5: Average years of schooling among males aged 15 and above, by birth cohort and wealth quintile



Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis represents five-year birth cohorts (e.g., 1957–1961, 1962–1966), with midpoints shown for each interval. The vertical axis indicates the average years of schooling attained by each cohort.

Figure 4.6: Average years of schooling among females aged 15 and above, by birth cohort and wealth quintile



Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis represents five-year birth cohorts (e.g., 1957–1961, 1962–1966), with midpoints shown for each interval. The vertical axis indicates the average years of schooling attained by each cohort.

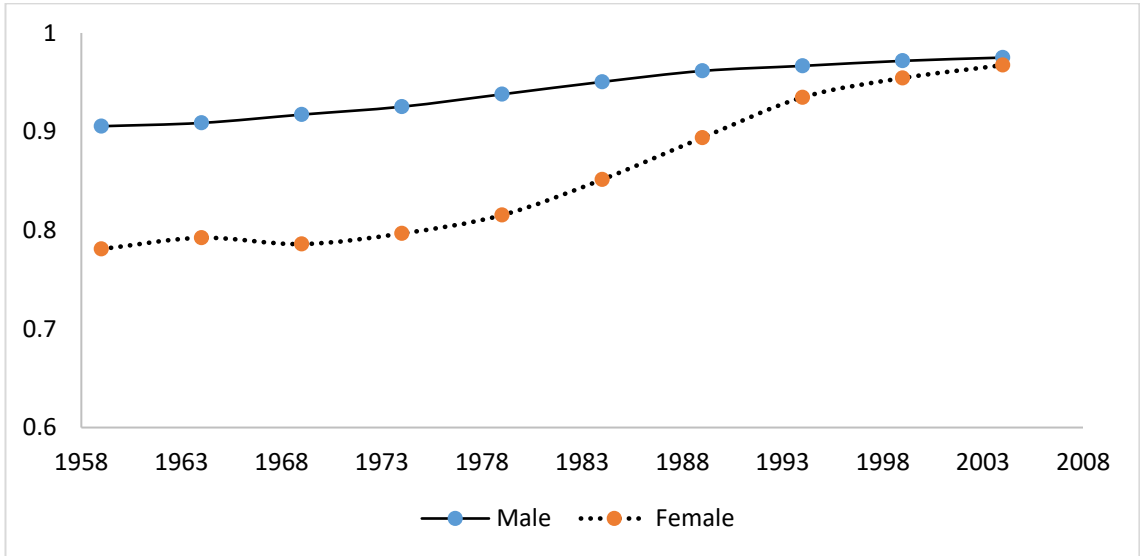
4.2 Equity in school attainment

The preceding analysis highlights significant disparities in schooling attainment by region, caste, and household wealth. To quantify these inequalities, this section introduces equity indices—ranging from 0 to 1—where higher values reflect a more equitable distribution of schooling across groups. For instance, an index value close to 1 suggests that children from all castes or wealth backgrounds are achieving similar levels of education, while a lower value indicates larger gaps. By examining trends in these indices across successive birth cohorts, it is possible to evaluate the extent to which educational equity has improved over time and pinpoint where disparities remain most entrenched.

Figures 4.7 through 4.9 present equity indices for school attainment across three key dimensions: province, wealth quintile, and caste group. These indices offer insights into how disparities have evolved and the extent of progress toward educational equity. Figure 4.7 shows that provincial disparities in schooling attainment have historically been more pronounced among females than males, especially among older birth cohorts. However, this gender gap has narrowed steadily over time. For the youngest cohort (born between 2002 and 2006), equity indices indicate near gender parity across provinces, reflecting a substantial reduction in regional gender inequality in educational attainment.

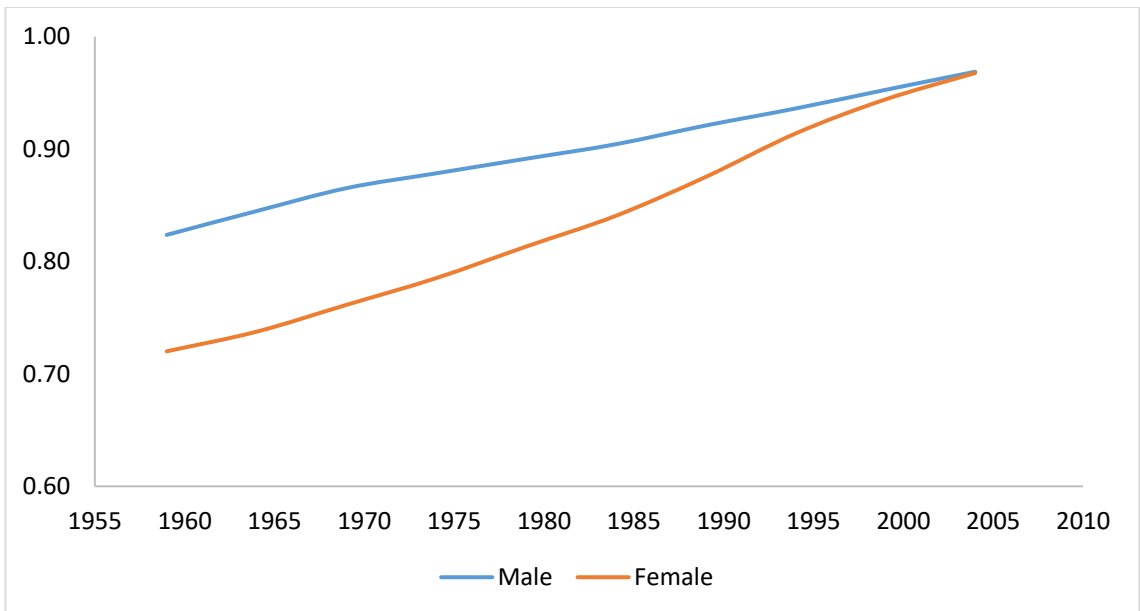
The trends in equity indices across provinces and wealth quintiles reveal two key patterns. First, schooling attainment has become more equitable over time for both males and females. Second, the gender gap in equity has narrowed, reflecting progress toward gender parity in education. However, disparities across caste groups remain substantial. For the youngest cohorts, the equity index reached only 0.71 for males and 0.72 for females—up from 0.36 and 0.25 for the oldest cohort (Figure 4.9). In contrast, equity indices by province and wealth quintile have already reached the 0.93–0.95 range. These findings highlight that caste-based disparities in school attainment persist, with individuals from disadvantaged caste groups still lagging behind their more privileged peers.

Figure 4.7: Equity in school attainment across provinces by birth cohort and sex

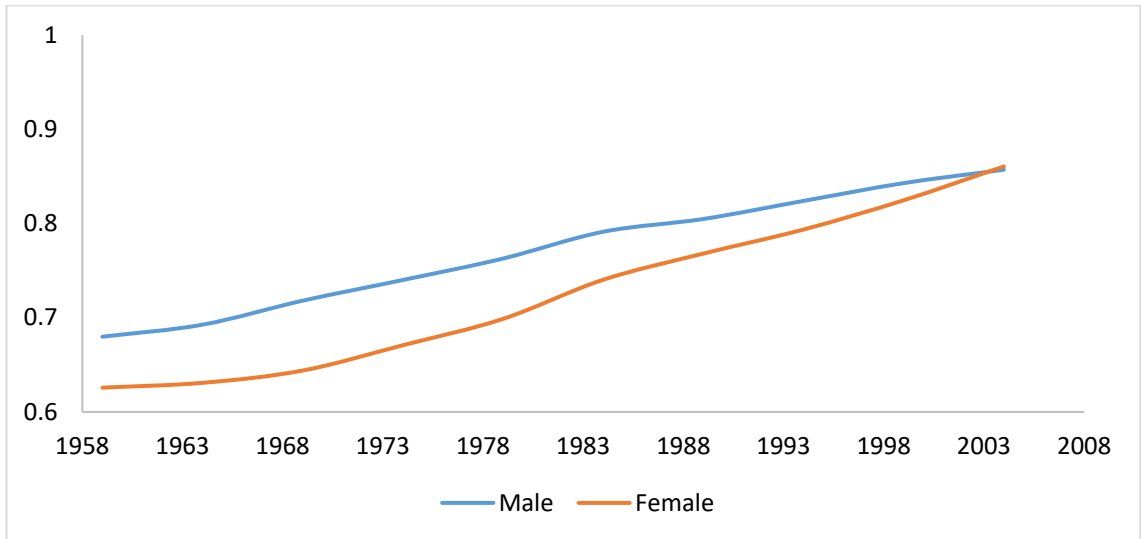


Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis represents birth years (cohort midpoints), while the vertical axis shows the equity index, which ranges from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating greater equity.

Figure 4.8: Equity in school attainment across wealth quintiles by birth cohort and sex



Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis represents birth years (cohort midpoints), while the vertical axis shows the equity index, which ranges from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating greater equity.

Figure 4.9: Equity in school attainment across caste groups by birth cohort and sex

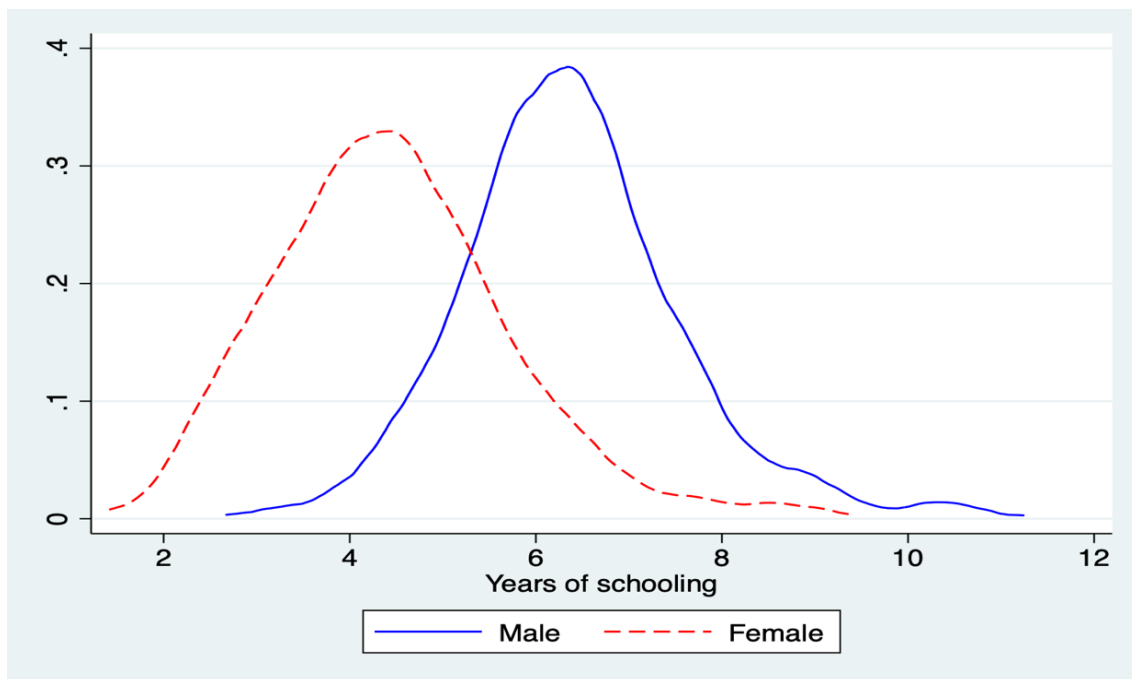
Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis represents birth years (cohort midpoints), while the vertical axis shows the equity index, which ranges from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating greater equity.

4.3 Sub-national disparity in school attainment

Figure 4.10 highlights the substantial heterogeneity in schooling attainment among adult males and females across Nepal’s local governments. On average, adult males have completed about 6.4 years of schooling, compared to just 4.5 years for females—a gap of nearly two years. However, these averages mask significant local-level disparities (Table 4.1). In the bottom 10 percent of local governments, males have attained only about 4.9 years of schooling on average, while females have attained just 2.75 years. The distribution is more dispersed for females than for males, indicating greater inequality in educational access and attainment for women. Notably, this variation is expected to narrow among younger cohorts, as recent trends show improving gender parity in education.

Figure 4.11 illustrates the gender gap in adult schooling attainment across Nepal’s local governments, with each point representing a municipality or rural municipality. All points lie below the gender parity line, indicating that males consistently have higher average years of schooling than females. This gap largely reflects disparities among older generations, as younger cohorts—based on earlier findings—show much smaller gender differences. When disaggregated by province, the overall pattern persists. However, the gender gap is most pronounced in Sudurpashchim Province, where both male and female educational attainment levels are relatively low. In contrast, provinces like Bagmati and Gandaki exhibit higher overall attainment and narrower gender gaps, pointing to more equitable educational outcomes in those regions.

Figure 4.10: Distribution of average years of schooling among adult (18+) males and females at the local level

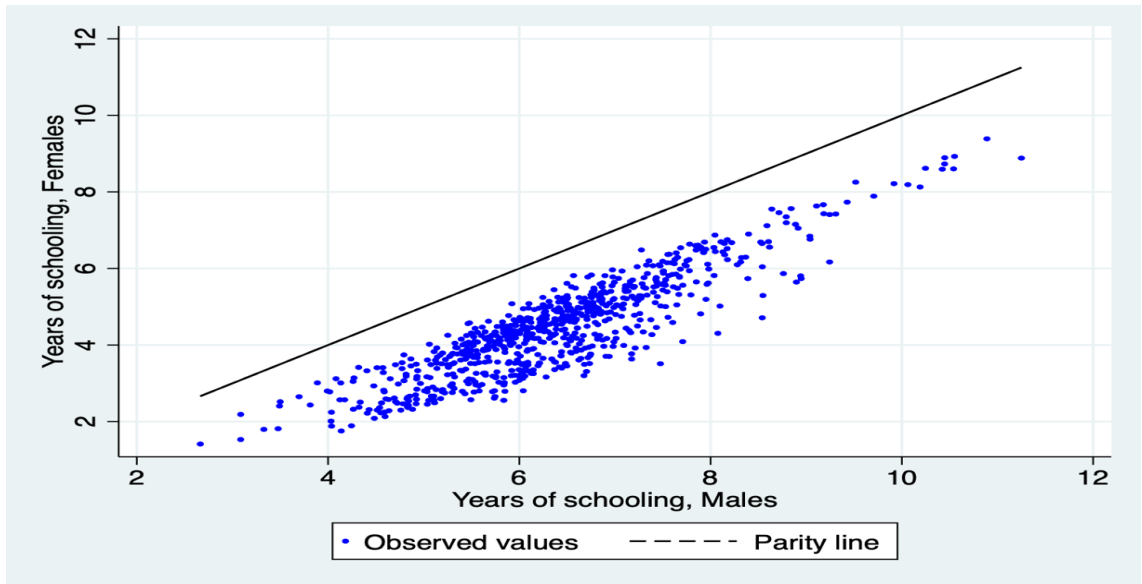


Source: NPHC, 2021. Kernel density plots illustrate the variation in schooling attainment for adult males and females across Nepal’s municipalities and rural municipalities.

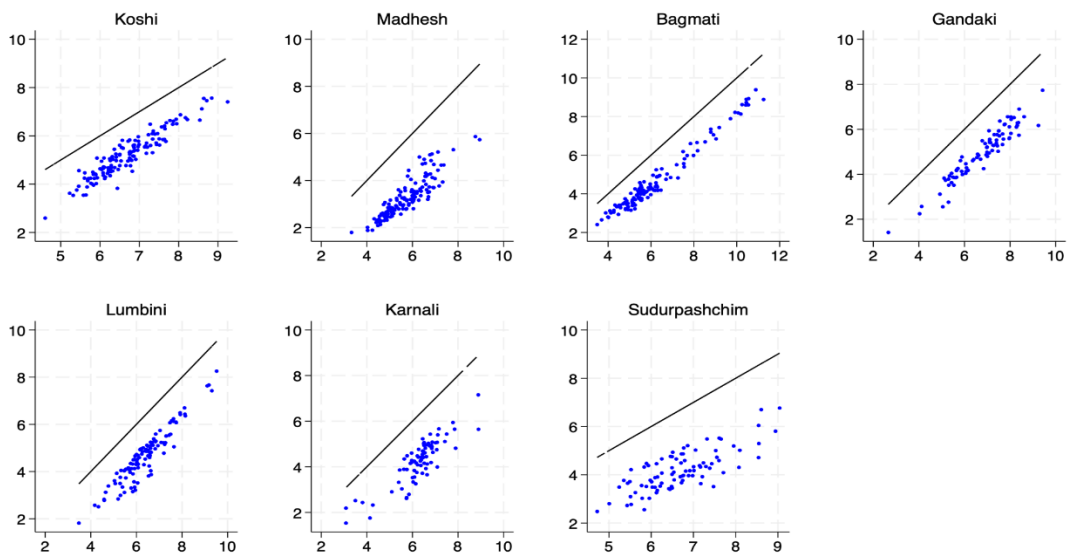
Table 4.1: Descriptive statistics of adult male and female school attainment, years

| Measure | Male | Female |
|--------------------|------|--------|
| Mean | 6.38 | 4.46 |
| Standard deviation | 1.20 | 1.28 |
| Median | 6.30 | 4.34 |
| Ten percentile | 4.93 | 2.75 |
| Five percentile | 4.57 | 2.42 |

Source: NPHC, 2021

Figure 4.11: Local-level school attainment of adult (18+) males and females

Source: NPHC, 2021. Each point represents a municipality or rural municipality, with the average years of schooling for males on the horizontal axis and that of females on the vertical axis. The dashed black line indicates perfect gender parity, where male and female schooling levels are equal.

Figure 4.12: Local-level adult male vs. female (age 18+) years of schooling by province

Source: NPHC, 2021. Each point represents a local government. The horizontal axis shows average years of schooling for males, and the vertical axis shows that for females within each province. The red dashed line marks gender parity, where male and female schooling levels are equal.

4.4 Higher education

Figure 4.13 illustrates the distribution of male and female students enrolled in higher education across different fields of study.¹³ The top four fields—management, education, humanities and social sciences, and science and technology—account for a significant share of university enrollment, covering 83 percent of male and 86 percent of female students. However, there is a notable gender difference in field selection. Among females, education is the most popular choice, followed closely by management. In contrast, management is the dominant choice for males, with a significant gap between it and the second-most chosen field, education.

Technical and vocational fields account for only a small share of higher education choices in Nepal. Less than one in five males and only 13 percent of females pursue fields such as science and technology, engineering, computer and information technology, health/medicine, and agriculture. This gender disparity in technical fields is a global trend, often linked to social norms, limited exposure, and structural barriers. The underrepresentation of females in these disciplines highlights the need for policies that promote equal opportunities and encourage diverse participation in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM)¹⁴ and vocational education.

Disaggregating higher education choices by province reveals notable variations for both males and females (Figure 4.14). While management is the most popular field among males overall, this trend does not hold true in two provinces in the far west. In Karnali and Sudurpashchim, education is the most common choice, particularly in Karnali, where about 58 percent of males pursue education in higher studies. In all other provinces, management dominates, with Bagmati having the highest proportion, where 45 percent of male students opt for management as their field of study.

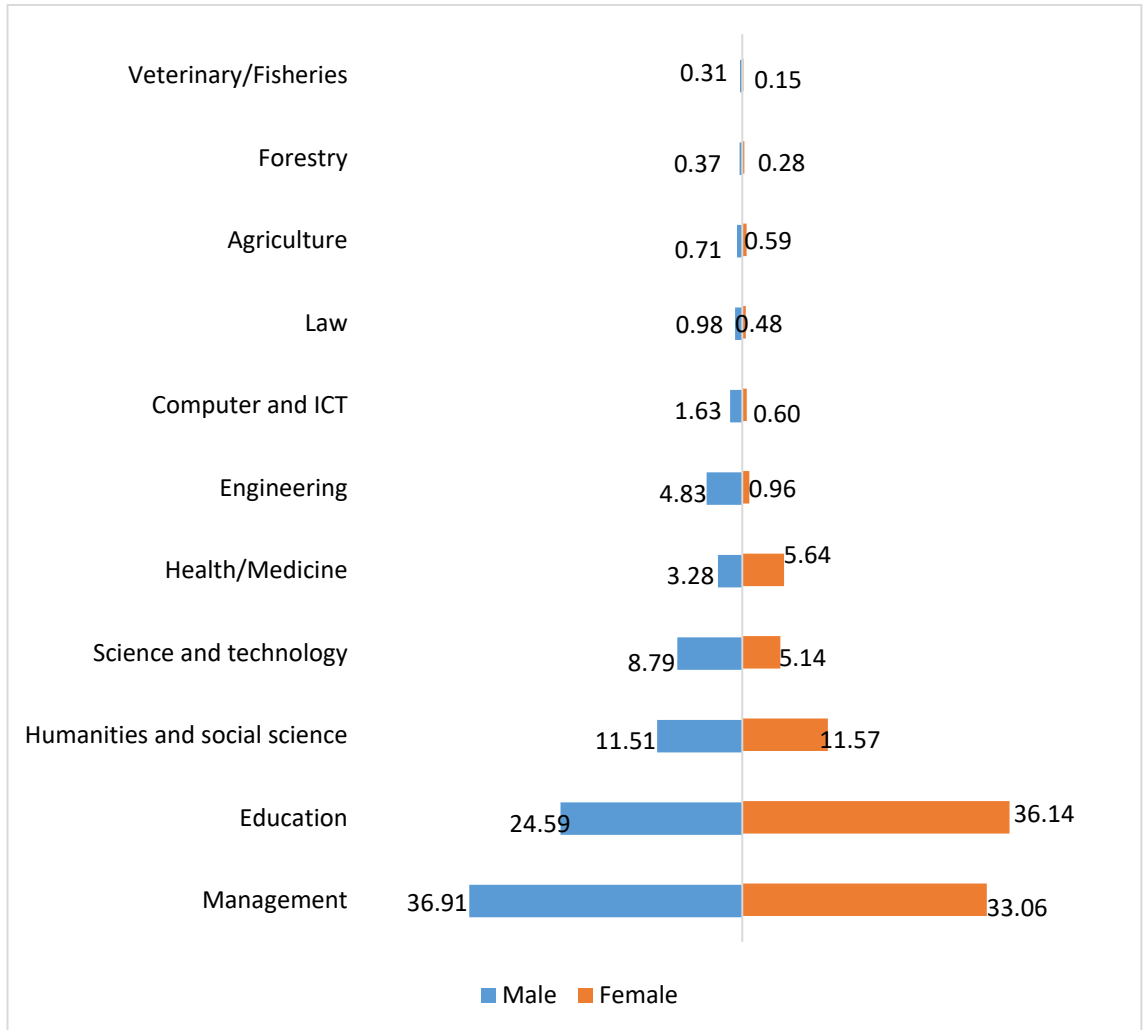
Among females, provincial differences in higher education choices are also notable. While education is the most popular field for females overall and in six provinces, Bagmati stands out, where management is the dominant choice (Figure 4.14). The preference for education is particularly pronounced in Karnali and Sudurpashchim. In Karnali, a significant majority of female students enroll in education, while in Sudurpashchim, over 47 percent of females in higher education choose this field. Approximately 20 percent of males and 13.4 percent of females pursue STEM fields in higher education, reflecting a consistent gender gap across all provinces. However, the extent of this disparity varies significantly by region. The largest gap is

¹³ Approximately 6 percent of respondents either selected “other” for their field of study, did not report their field, or were unsure. For brevity, these responses are excluded, so the totals do not sum to 100 percent.

¹⁴ STEM includes the following seven fields: science and technology, health and medicine, engineering, computer and information and communication technology (ICT), agriculture, forestry, and veterinary and fisheries.

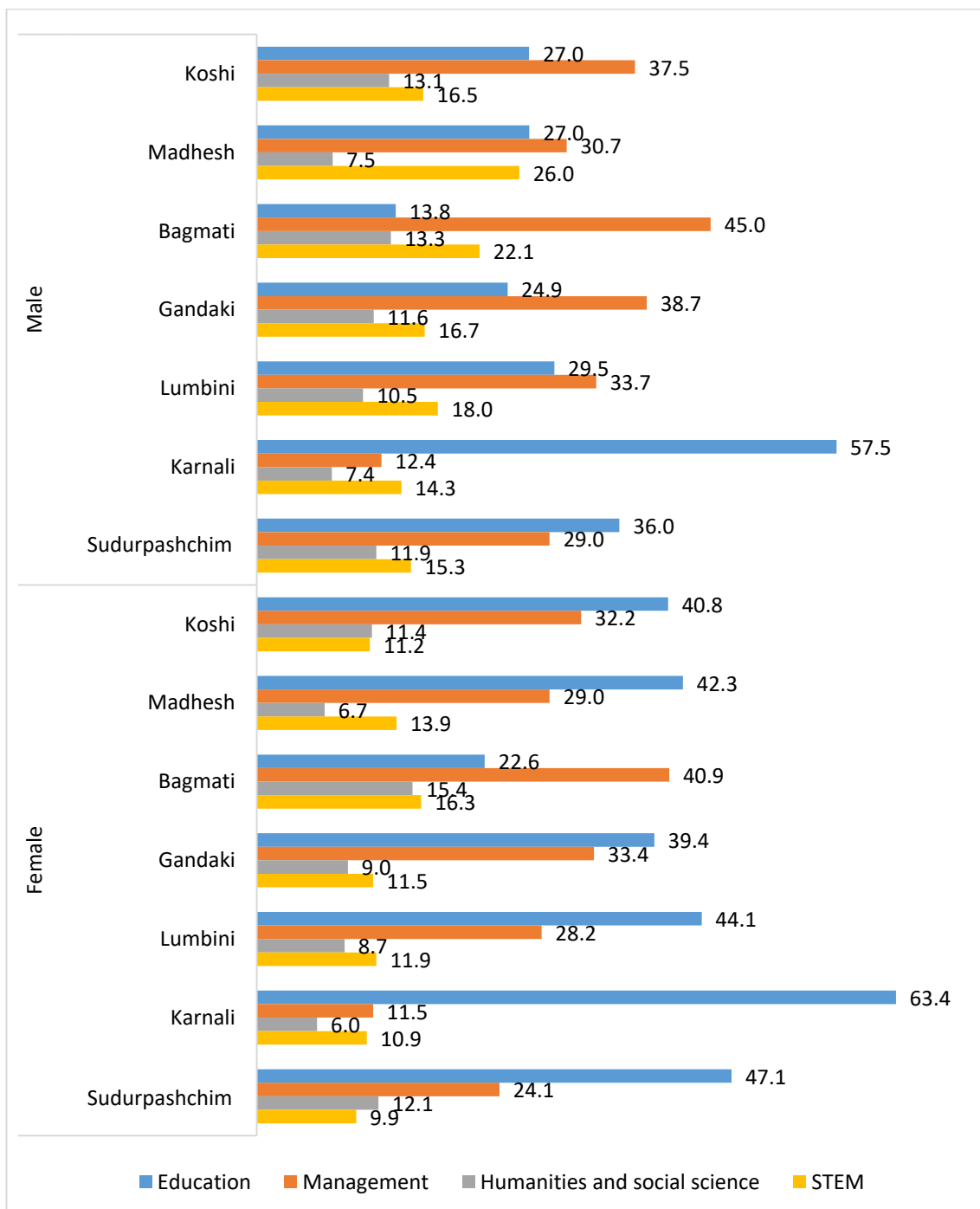
in Madhesh Province, where 26 percent of males opt for STEM compared to less than 14 percent of females, a difference of 12 percentage points. Lumbini follows with a 6.1 percentage point gap, while Karnali has the smallest difference at 3.4 percentage points.

Figure 4.13: Sex differences in higher education field of study



Source: NPHC, 2021. Bar lengths indicate the percentage of male and female students who selected each field of study for higher education.

Figure 4.14: Distribution of higher education fields by sex and province



Source: NPHC, 2021. Bar labels indicate the percentage of males and females pursuing each field within their respective provinces.

The choice of field in higher education is closely linked to household wealth, as shown in Figure 4.15. Among the four broad fields, humanities and social sciences exhibit no clear relationship with wealth, as they are equally represented across all wealth quintiles. However, the likelihood of pursuing management or STEM fields increases with household wealth for both males and females. In contrast, individuals from wealthier households are less likely to choose education as a field of study, with this decline being more pronounced among males than females.

Among individuals pursuing higher education degrees in management, Mountain/Hill Janajatis are the most represented group relative to their population size (Figure 4.16 and Figure 4.17). Other caste groups have comparable representation in management degrees, with Madheshi Dalits being the least represented. Instead, individuals from Madheshi Dalit communities, both males and females, are more likely to pursue degrees in education. In contrast, STEM fields are most commonly chosen by individuals from higher Madheshi castes and the “others” category, suggesting a preference for technical and professional degrees among these groups.

The degree of urbanization has a significant association with higher education choices. For both males and females, the likelihood of pursuing a degree in education declines as urbanization increases (Figure 4.18). While around 57 percent of females and 46 percent of males from rural areas opt for education degrees, only about 14 percent and 24 percent of their urban counterparts do so, respectively. In contrast, management and STEM degrees are more popular in urban areas. Males in urban regions are nearly twice as likely to pursue management or STEM degrees as those in rural areas, with this disparity even more pronounced among females.

The data indicate that nearly one-third of all individuals pursuing higher education in Nepal choose education as their field of study, which accounts for over three times its share in the national gross domestic product (GDP).¹⁵ While the importance of educators is unquestionable, this disproportionate concentration suggests an oversupply of education degrees. Such saturation in the labour market can depress wages, negatively affecting individuals’ economic well-being. Notably, many of those pursuing education degrees come from disadvantaged communities, meaning the consequences of this oversupply, such as limited job prospects and lower earnings, are felt most acutely by those already facing systemic barriers.

Moreover, future labour market shocks, especially those targeting specific sectors, could disproportionately affect certain population groups.¹⁶ For instance, a decline in the demand for

¹⁵ According to a report by the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology (MOEST, 2021), total education expenditure in Nepal—including both government and household spending—accounted for approximately 9 percent of the country’s GDP throughout the decade from 2009 to 2019.

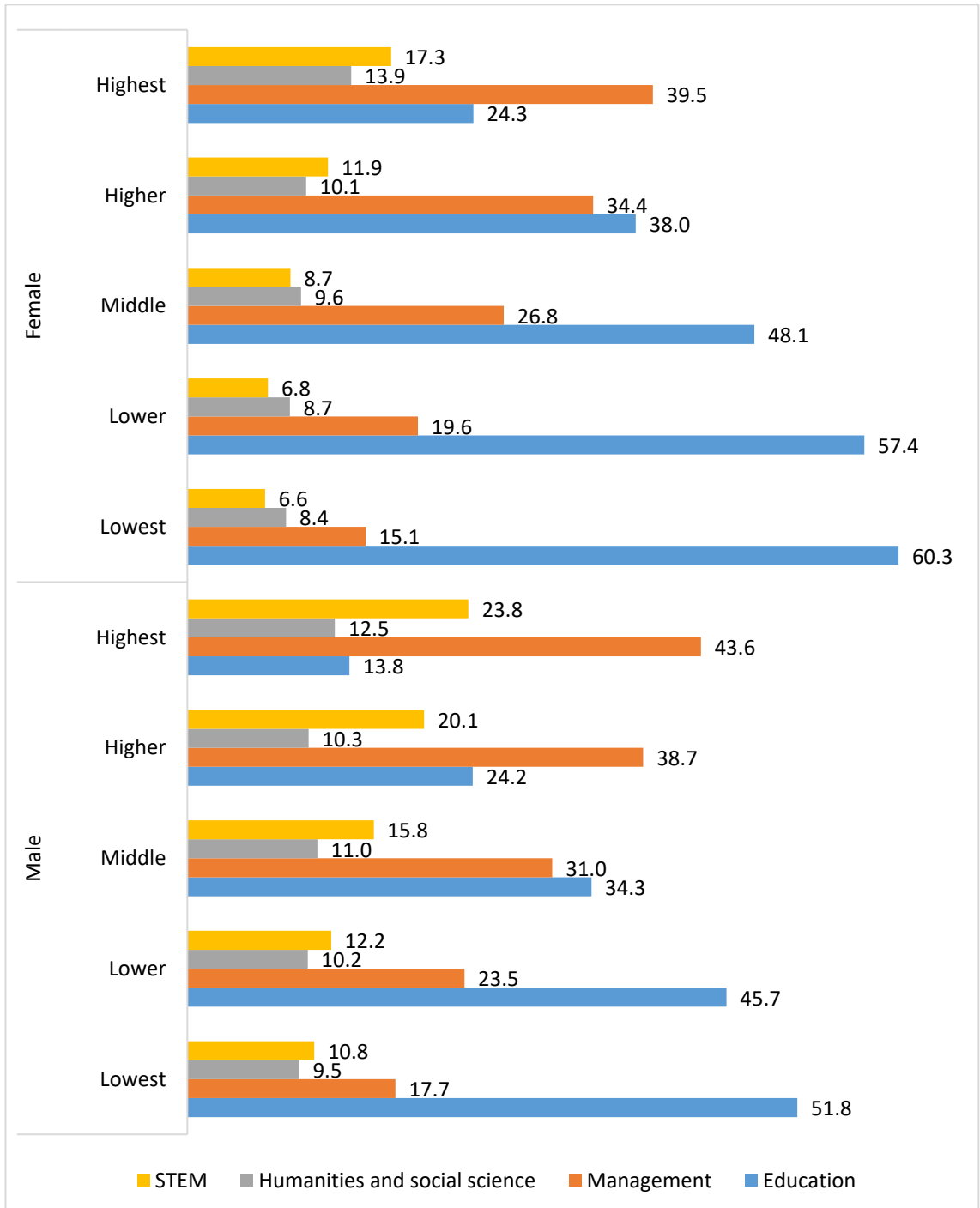
¹⁶ Nepal has undergone one of the most rapid demographic transitions in recent history, with crude birth rates falling sharply from approximately 39 births per 1,000 population to around 14 per 1,000 over the past few

workers with education degrees would primarily impact individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds, such as women, Madhesh Dalits, and those from lower wealth quintiles, who are more likely to pursue this field. If the skills acquired in education-related programmes are not easily transferable to other sectors, these individuals may face heightened economic vulnerability, further deepening existing inequalities and limiting their prospects for upward mobility.

An important question for the government and other stakeholders is: why do so many students opt for education as their field of study in higher education, especially when teaching is not widely regarded as an attractive profession compared to careers in public administration, the development sector, or other fields? One likely reason is the relatively lower cost of supplying education degrees. These programmes are generally more accessible; they require fewer resources and are easier to staff with qualified faculty, which makes them more widely available, especially to students from disadvantaged backgrounds who may face financial or geographic barriers to entering more specialized or resource-intensive programmes like engineering, medicine, or information and communication technology (ICT).

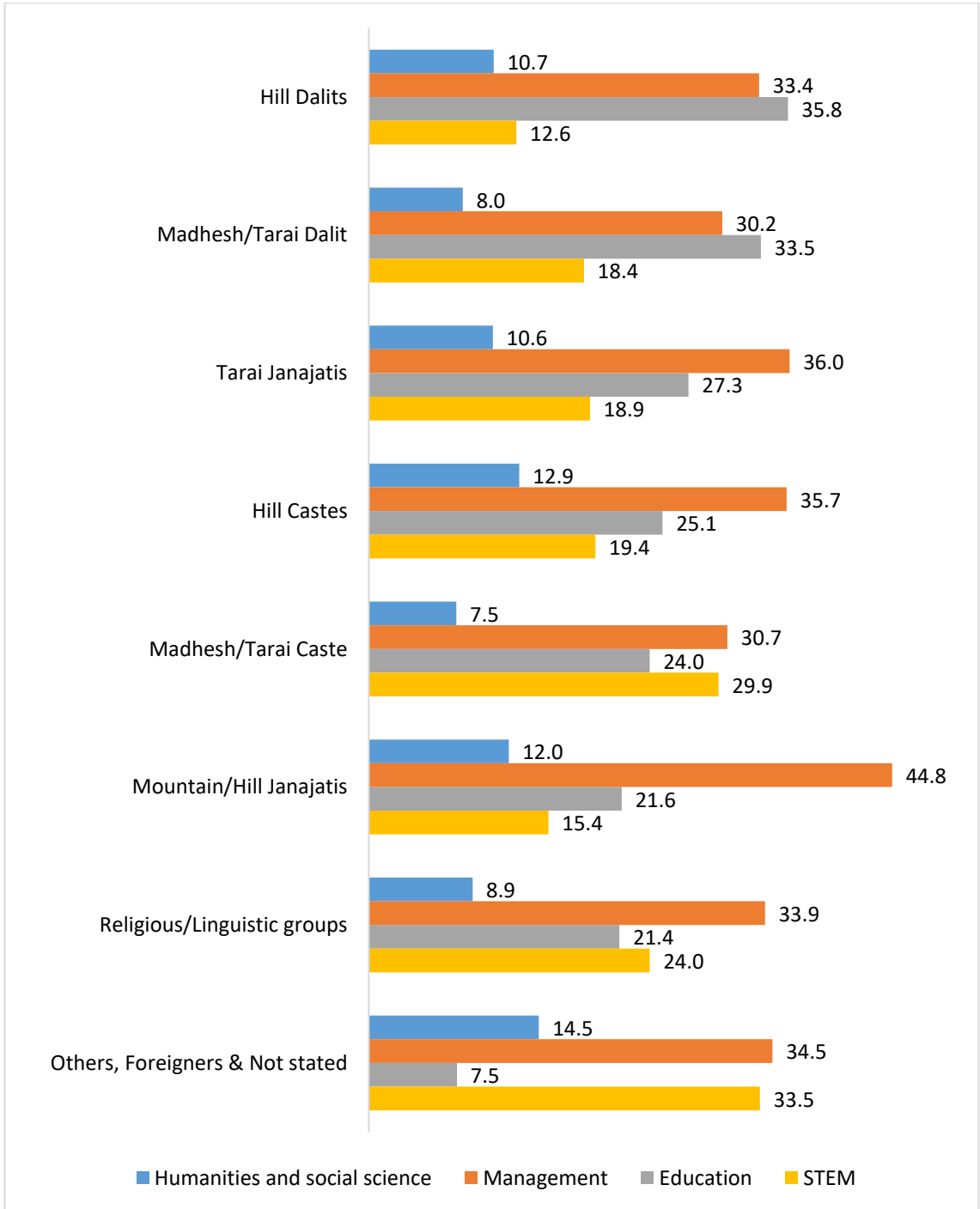
However, this accessibility may lead to an oversupply of graduates in the education sector, resulting in labour market imbalances such as underemployment and depressed wages. Public policy can play a critical role in addressing this mismatch. For example, aligning higher education offerings with labour market demands, offering targeted scholarships and incentives for underrepresented but in-demand fields, and expanding vocational and technical training options can help guide students toward more diverse and market-responsive career paths. This would not only improve individual employment outcomes but also enhance overall economic productivity and social equity.

decades (NSO, 2025). This shift in fertility patterns is likely to reduce future demand for schools and educators, with significant implications for education planning and workforce needs.

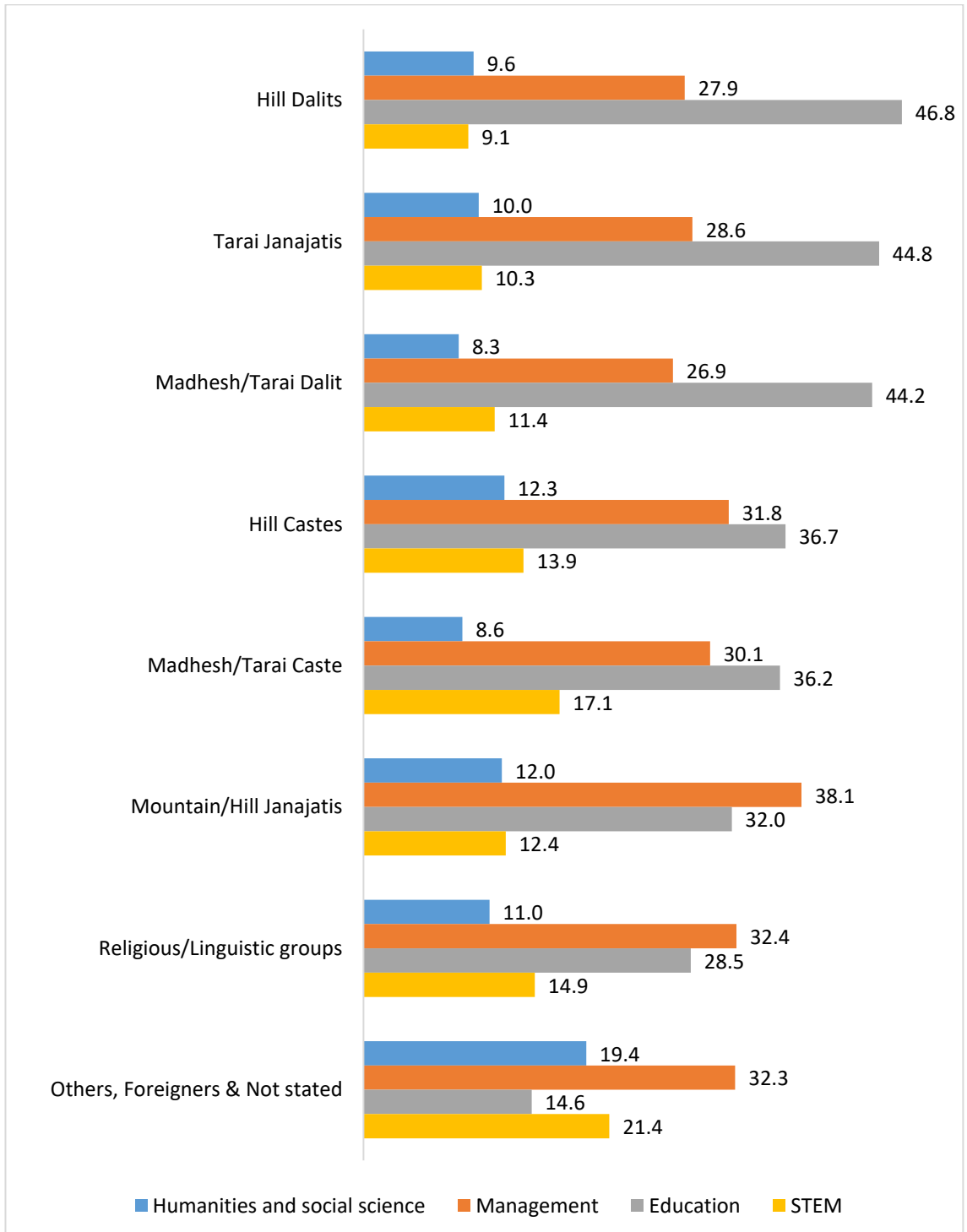
Figure 4.15: Distribution of higher education fields by sex and wealth quintiles

Source: NPHC, 2021. Bar labels indicate the percentage of males and females pursuing each field within their respective wealth quintile.

Figure 4.16: Distribution of males across higher education fields by caste group

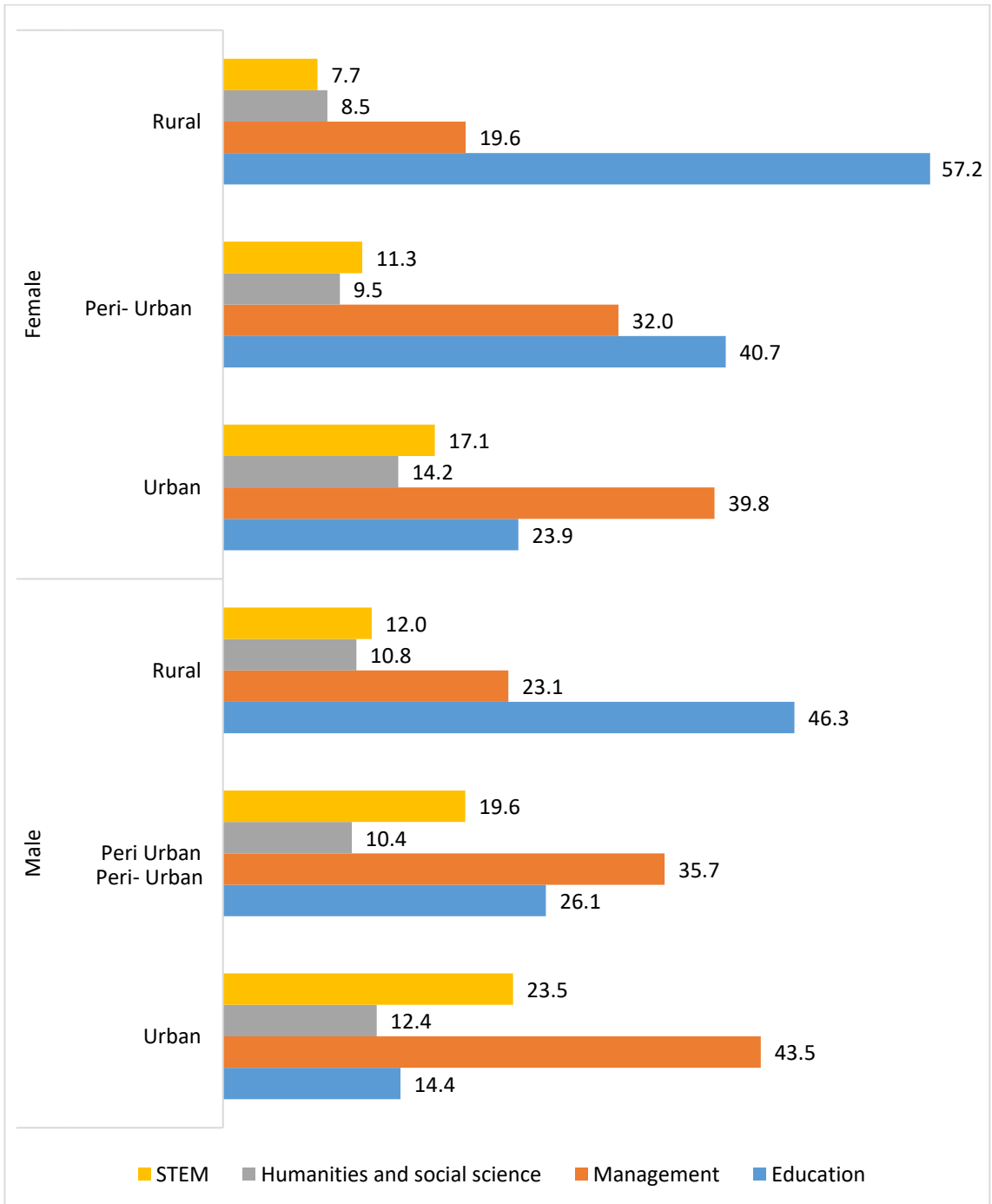


Source: NPHC, 2021. Bar labels indicate the percentage of females in each caste group pursuing specific fields of study.

Figure 4.17: Distribution of females across higher education fields by caste group

Source: NPHC, 2021. Bar labels indicate the percentage of females in each caste group pursuing specific fields of study.

Figure 4.18: Distribution of higher education fields by sex and level of urbanization



Source: NPHC, 2021. Bar labels indicate the percentage of males and females in each region, classified by urbanization level, pursuing specific fields of study.

CHAPTER 5

LITERACY

This chapter examines literacy, a fundamental measure of education that is essential for human development and overall well-being. As a foundation for subsequent learning and information access, literacy empowers individuals to make informed decisions, access economic opportunities, and actively participate in society. The UNESCO Institute for Statistics defines literacy as the ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate, and use written materials in various contexts. Simply put, literacy is the ability to read and write in any language. However, beyond being an academic skill, literacy serves as a crucial tool for autonomy and opportunity, significantly improving quality of life. It enables individuals to understand health information, manage finances, secure employment, and engage in civic activities. Conversely, a lack of literacy creates barriers to education, employment, and social participation, reinforcing cycles of poverty and exclusion.

In a seminal work, Goody and Watt (1963) examine the historical development of language and writing and their profound impact on human civilization. They argue that in non-literate societies, cultural traditions were primarily transmitted through face-to-face interactions, reinforcing continuity between past and present while limiting opportunities for critical evaluation. When skepticism did arise, it tended to be personal and adaptive rather than leading to the systematic questioning of established beliefs.

In contrast, literate societies introduce written records as an alternative means of cultural transmission, making inconsistencies more apparent. This shift fosters a greater awareness of change, cultural lag, and the distinction between myth, superstition, and verifiable truth, enabling a more structured and critical interpretation of history, religion, and the natural world. Furthermore, literacy enhances the capacity for large-scale organization and coordination, which is essential for advancing societal goals such as equity, inclusion, and justice.

The NPHC 2021 census asks individuals whether they can read only or read, write, and do simple arithmetic. In this report, literacy rate is defined as the proportion of individuals who can both read and write in any language. This indicator is calculated for different age groups and further disaggregated by key dimensions of inequality—primarily caste, gender, and region. A disaggregated analysis by birth cohorts provides insights into long-term trends in literacy, highlighting areas of progress and persistent disparities. This approach allows for a clearer understanding of how literacy has evolved over time, identifying groups that have benefited

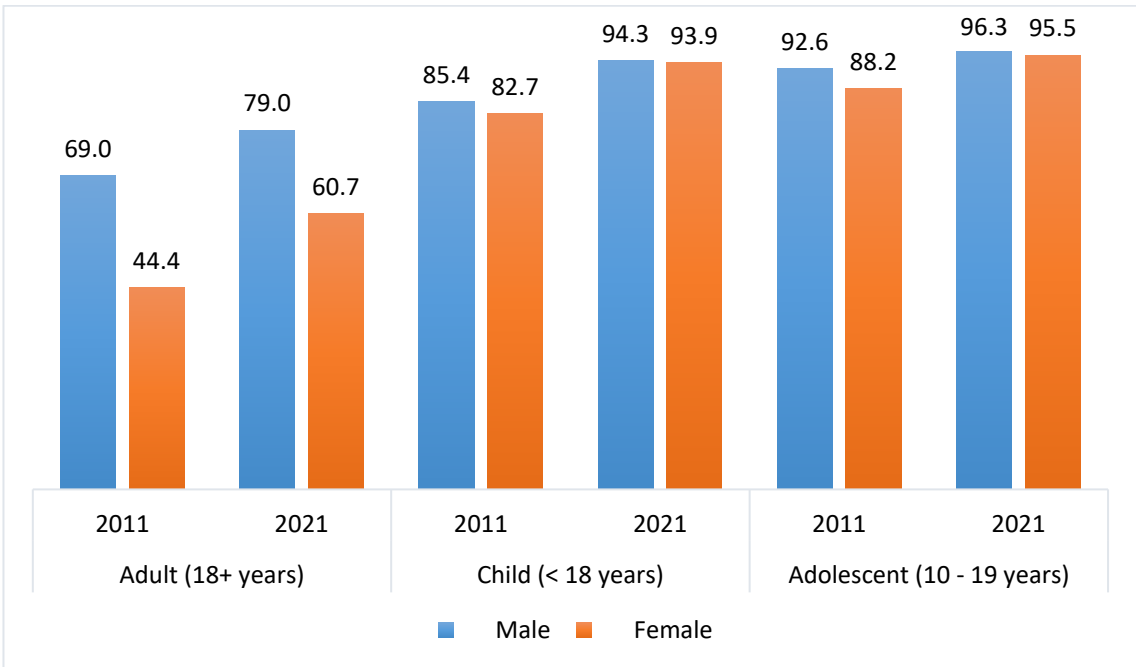
from educational advancements and those that continue to face barriers. The literacy rate among individuals aged 5 years and above is 76.2 percent, with 83.6 percent for males and 69.4 percent for females (see Table 5.1–5.4 for details).

5.1 Adult, adolescent, and child literacy

Figure 5.1 summarizes changes in literacy rates across three different age groups during the 2011–2021 intercensal period. As expected, literacy rates increased for all age groups over this period. Among adult males, literacy rates rose by 10 percentage points. Despite a significant 16-percentage-point improvement, the literacy rate among adult females only just surpassed 60 percent in the 2021 census. As a result, a significant gender gap persists, with adult male literacy rates exceeding those of adult females by more than 18 percentage points.

Focusing on the younger population provides a more optimistic picture of rising literacy rates and improving gender equality. Between 2011 and 2021, literacy rates among children aged 17 and younger increased significantly for both males (9 percentage points) and females (11 percentage points), leading to gender parity in literacy within this age group. A closer examination of adolescents aged 10–19 years further reinforces this trend, showing notable improvements in gender equality in literacy between the two census periods.

Figure 5.1: Literacy rates (%) by age group and sex



Source: NPHC, 2021. Bar lengths represent the percentage of individuals within each age and gender group who are able to read, write, and do simple arithmetic.

5.1.1 Literacy by province

Literacy rates vary significantly across provinces, as summarized in Table 5.1. Gandaki and Bagmati provinces have the highest literacy rates, followed by Koshi, while Madhesh Province ranks the lowest. The literacy gap at the provincial level is substantial, with a 20-percentage-point difference for males and a 29-percentage-point difference for females. For example, a random selection of 100 women from both Bagmati and Madhesh would reveal 29 more illiterate women in Madhesh than in Bagmati. Moreover, provinces with higher overall literacy rates tend to exhibit greater gender parity. For example, the Gender Parity Index (GPI) in literacy is 0.82 in Bagmati, compared to just 0.63 in Madhesh, highlighting a significantly larger gender disparity in the latter¹⁷.

Table 5.1: Literacy rates (in %) for different age groups by province and sex, 2021

| Province | Adult | | | Adolescent | | | Child | | | Overall | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------|------|---------------|--------|------|--------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| | (18+ years) | | | (10-19 years) | | | (< 18 years) | | | (5+ years) | | |
| | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female | Both |
| Koshi | 82.1 | 66 | 73.7 | 97.9 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 96.7 | 96.8 | 96.8 | 86.1 | 73.6 | 79.7 |
| Madhesh | 65.3 | 41.3 | 53.0 | 89.6 | 86.2 | 87.9 | 86.6 | 84.7 | 85.7 | 72.5 | 54.7 | 63.5 |
| Bagmati | 85.2 | 70 | 77.4 | 98.7 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 98 | 98.1 | 98 | 88.3 | 76 | 82.1 |
| Gandaki | 85.5 | 69 | 76.5 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 97.8 | 88.8 | 75.3 | 81.7 |
| Lumbini | 80.6 | 63.1 | 71.1 | 97.3 | 96.9 | 97.1 | 95.4 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 85.2 | 71.7 | 78.1 |
| Karnali | 76.1 | 56.6 | 65.8 | 98.7 | 98.5 | 98.6 | 96.6 | 96.5 | 96.6 | 83.3 | 69.4 | 76.1 |
| Sudurpashchim | 79.7 | 56.5 | 66.9 | 98.9 | 98.6 | 98.8 | 96.4 | 96.3 | 96.4 | 85.4 | 68.2 | 76.2 |
| Total | 79 | 60.7 | 69.4 | 94.3 | 93.9 | 94.1 | 94.3 | 93.9 | 94.1 | 83.6 | 69.4 | 76.2 |

Source: NPHC, 2021

Table 5.2: Literacy rates (in %) for different age groups by caste/ethnicity and sex, 2021

| Caste/ethnicity | Adult | | | Adolescent | | | Child | | | Overall | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------|------|---------------|--------|------|--------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| | (18+ years) | | | (10-19 years) | | | (< 18 years) | | | (5+ years) | | |
| | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female | Both |
| Hill Castes | 88 | 69.9 | 78.3 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 90.7 | 76.5 | 83.3 |
| Madhesh/Tarai castes | 73.1 | 47.8 | 60.6 | 91.5 | 90.4 | 91 | 91.5 | 90.4 | 91 | 79 | 60.7 | 70.1 |
| Mountain/Hill Janajatis | 82 | 66.4 | 73.7 | 97.4 | 97.6 | 97.5 | 97.4 | 97.6 | 97.5 | 86.1 | 73.8 | 79.7 |
| Tarai Janajatis | 76.3 | 57.5 | 66.5 | 96.2 | 96.3 | 96.2 | 96.2 | 96.3 | 96.2 | 81.4 | 66.5 | 73.7 |

¹⁷ GPI is defined as the ratio of female literacy to male literacy.

| Caste/ethnicity | Adult | | | Adolescent | | | Child | | | Overall | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------|------|---------------|--------|------|--------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| | (18 + years) | | | (10-19 years) | | | (< 18 years) | | | (5+ years) | | |
| | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female | Both |
| Hill Dalits | 74.7 | 58.4 | 65.7 | 96.4 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 96.4 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 82.4 | 70 | 75.7 |
| Madhesh/Tarai Dalits | 49.1 | 27.4 | 38 | 79.9 | 77.3 | 78.7 | 79.9 | 77.3 | 78.7 | 59.9 | 44 | 51.9 |
| Religious/linguistic groups | 61.5 | 39.6 | 50.1 | 82 | 79.9 | 81 | 82 | 79.9 | 81 | 69.6 | 54.3 | 61.8 |
| Others, foreigners & not stated | 80.2 | 51.9 | 67.4 | 90.2 | 90.2 | 90.2 | 90.2 | 90.2 | 90.2 | 82 | 58.3 | 71.3 |
| Total | 79 | 60.7 | 69.4 | 94.3 | 93.9 | 94.1 | 94.3 | 93.9 | 94.1 | 83.6 | 69.4 | 76.2 |

Source: NPHC, 2021

5.1.2 Literacy by caste/ethnicity

Nepal is a highly diverse country with significant socioeconomic and human development disparities across caste groups. Table 5.2 highlights stark differences in literacy rates, particularly among adults, reflecting historical exclusionary policies that restricted access to education. Hill castes have the highest literacy rates for both males (88%) and females (69.9%), followed by Mountain/Hill Janajatis. In contrast, Tarai castes and religious groups have the lowest literacy rates. Among Dalits, Tarai Dalits have the lowest literacy levels, while Hill Dalits, despite being among the disadvantaged communities, fare better than Madhesh/Tarai castes.

Among younger cohorts, literacy rates have improved across all caste groups, narrowing disparities over time. Among adolescents (aged 10–19), literacy now exceeds 99 percent for Hill castes, followed closely by Janajatis, while Hill Dalits have surpassed 98 percent for both males and females. Madhesh Dalits remain the most disadvantaged, though their literacy rates have risen to about 83 percent for males and 78 percent for females. Moreover, most caste groups—except for Madhesh castes and religious/linguistic groups—exhibit gender parity. Among children (aged 17 and younger), the gender gap in literacy has further declined across all caste groups.

5.1.3 Literacy by wealth quintile

Table 5.3 presents disaggregated literacy rates by wealth quintile and gender, revealing a clear positive correlation between literacy and household wealth. Literacy rates increase significantly across wealth quintiles, with a stark gap of 35 percentage points between the top and bottom quintiles among males and 42 percentage points among females. This indicates that individuals from poorer households are not only more likely to be illiterate but also face greater gender

disparities in literacy. However, among younger cohorts, both wealth- and gender-based disparities have declined, reflecting positive progress over time.

5.1.4 Literacy by urbanization

NSO (2024) applied the United Nations' Degree of Urbanization (DEGURBA) methodology to classify each local ward in the country along the urban-rural continuum, using population size and density thresholds. Based on this classification, each ward falls into one of three categories—rural, peri-urban, or urban—representing increasing levels of urbanization. As shown in Table 5.4, regional disparities in literacy have narrowed among younger cohorts. Furthermore, gender parity in literacy has improved across urban, peri-urban, and rural areas, with younger populations exhibiting more balanced literacy rates between males and females.

5.1.5 Literacy by disability

Table 5.5 highlights literacy rates among individuals with different types of disabilities. Individuals with a disability are substantially less likely to be literate compared to those without a disability. For instance, an adult male with blindness is about 19 percentage points less likely to be literate than his counterpart without a disability. Among adult females, this gap exceeds 21 percentage points. The literacy disadvantage is most pronounced among individuals with intellectual disability and those with autism. Among people with intellectual disability, only about 17.5 percent of males and 11.2 percent of females are literate. For individuals with autism, the corresponding rates are similarly low, at approximately 21.2 percent for males and 12.3 percent for females. Among adults with disabilities, the smallest literacy gap is observed among those with hemophilia.

Literacy rates among individuals with disabilities have improved in younger cohorts, though the extent of progress varies significantly by type of disability. The largest reductions in literacy disparities are observed among individuals with low vision, blindness, and deafness. Among adolescents, literacy rates for these groups are now comparable to those without any disability. However, this positive trend is not consistent across all types of disabilities. For example, adolescent males with intellectual disability have literacy rates that are just over one-third of those without disabilities. Notably, while adult females with intellectual disability or autism have lower literacy rates than their male counterparts, this pattern reverses among adolescents, with females showing higher literacy rates. This trend also holds true among children under 18 years of age.

The female advantage in literacy among younger cohorts is evident across all types of disabilities, except for those with speech impairments, where male and female literacy rates are roughly equal. This marks a significant shift, as adult literacy rates among individuals with

disabilities show a pronounced gender gap favoring males. Thus, while literacy has increased overall among individuals with disabilities, the gains have been notably greater for females. Figure 5.2 illustrates this trend: the length of each bar represents the difference in literacy rates between children and adults by disability type and gender. For all disability types, these bars are consistently longer for females, indicating larger improvements. The most substantial gains are observed among deaf individuals and among those with low vision, for both males and females. Refer to Table 5.6 for further details on the literacy status of persons with disabilities.

Table 5.3: Literacy rates (in %) for different age groups by wealth quintiles and sex, 2021

| Wealth quintile | Adult | | | Adolescent | | | Child | | | Overall | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------|------|---------------|--------|------|--------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| | (18 + years) | | | (10-19 years) | | | (< 18 years) | | | (5+ years) | | |
| | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female | Both |
| Lowest | 59.4 | 39.2 | 48.7 | 92.2 | 90.9 | 91.6 | 89.6 | 88.9 | 89.2 | 69.8 | 54.8 | 62.0 |
| Lower | 72.6 | 52.2 | 61.7 | 95.8 | 95 | 95.4 | 93.7 | 93.3 | 93.5 | 79.2 | 63.8 | 71.2 |
| Middle | 77.2 | 56.8 | 66.4 | 96.6 | 95.8 | 96.2 | 94.5 | 94.2 | 94.3 | 82.4 | 66.8 | 74.3 |
| Higher | 86.5 | 69.7 | 77.6 | 98.4 | 98.1 | 98.3 | 96.9 | 96.9 | 96.9 | 89.6 | 76.5 | 82.8 |
| Highest | 94.5 | 81.4 | 87.6 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 98.4 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 95.4 | 84.8 | 90.0 |
| Total | 79.0 | 60.7 | 69.1 | 96.3 | 95.5 | 95.5 | 94.3 | 93.9 | 94.1 | 83.6 | 69.4 | 76.2 |

Source: NPHC, 2021

Table 5.4: Literacy rates (in %) for different age groups by urbanization and sex, 2021

| Urbanization | Adult | | | Adolescent | | | Child | | | Overall | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------|------|---------------|--------|------|--------------|--------|------|------------|--------|------|
| | (18 + years) | | | (10-19 years) | | | (< 18 years) | | | (5+ years) | | |
| | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female | Both |
| Urban | 88.1 | 74.0 | 80.9 | 97.1 | 96.6 | 96.9 | 95.7 | 95.4 | 95.6 | 90.1 | 78.9 | 84.5 |
| Peri-urban | 74 | 54.2 | 63.6 | 94.1 | 92.4 | 93.3 | 91.7 | 90.7 | 91.2 | 79.5 | 64.2 | 71.6 |
| Rural | 76.6 | 56.8 | 66.0 | 98.4 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 96.5 | 96.6 | 96.6 | 82.7 | 67.7 | 74.8 |
| Total | 79.0 | 60.7 | 69.1 | 96.3 | 95.5 | 95.5 | 94.3 | 93.9 | 94.1 | 83.6 | 69.4 | 76.2 |

Source: NPHC, 2021

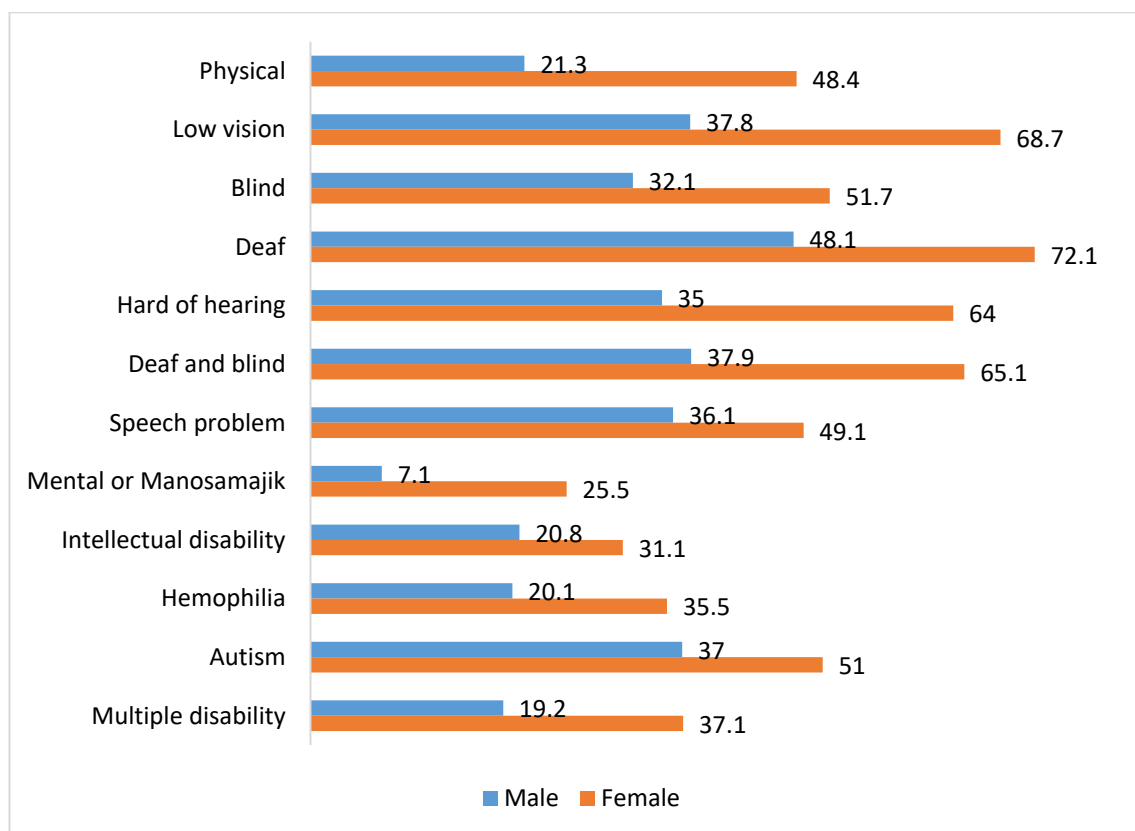
Table 5.5: Literacy rates (in %) for different age groups by disability status and sex, 2021

| Disability type | Adult (18 + years) | | | Adolescent (10–19 years) | | | Child (< 18 years) | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------|------|--------------------------|--------|------|--------------------|--------|------|
| | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female | Both |
| Physical | 65.0 | 39.3 | 54.6 | 88.0 | 89.1 | 88.5 | 86.3 | 87.7 | 86.9 |
| Low vision | 56.5 | 25.9 | 40.6 | 96.0 | 96.2 | 96.1 | 94.3 | 94.6 | 94.4 |
| Blind | 59.8 | 40.4 | 50.0 | 93.7 | 93.0 | 93.4 | 91.9 | 92.1 | 92.0 |
| Deaf | 44.0 | 19.7 | 32.4 | 93.6 | 92.4 | 93.0 | 92.1 | 91.8 | 92.0 |
| Hard of hearing | 51.3 | 23.4 | 37.4 | 87.1 | 88.2 | 87.6 | 86.3 | 87.4 | 86.8 |

| Disability type | Adult (18 + years) | | | Adolescent (10–19 years) | | | Child (< 18 years) | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------|------|--------------------------|--------|------|--------------------|--------|------|
| | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female | Both | Male | Female | Both |
| Deaf and blind | 51 | 23.1 | 37.9 | 90.9 | 92.1 | 91.5 | 88.9 | 88.2 | 88.5 |
| Speech problem | 36.7 | 21.8 | 30.2 | 72.8 | 69.9 | 71.6 | 72.8 | 70.9 | 72.0 |
| Mental or psycho-social | 52.8 | 33.8 | 43.9 | 59.2 | 59.5 | 59.3 | 59.9 | 59.3 | 59.6 |
| Intellectual disability | 17.5 | 11.2 | 14.3 | 32.3 | 35.2 | 33.6 | 38.3 | 42.3 | 40.1 |
| Hemophilia | 72.8 | 52.8 | 61.8 | 95.0 | 91.2 | 93.4 | 92.9 | 88.3 | 91.2 |
| Autism | 21.2 | 12.3 | 15.4 | 37.9 | 42.4 | 39.6 | 58.2 | 63.3 | 60.0 |
| Multiple disability | 50.0 | 33.9 | 42.5 | 68.0 | 69.6 | 68.7 | 69.2 | 71.0 | 70.1 |
| Total | 55.9 | 30.7 | 44.3 | 82.4 | 83.3 | 82.8 | 81.9 | 83.0 | 82.4 |

Source: NPHC, 2021. These are the percentages of people of respective groups who can read, write, and do simple arithmetic.

Figure 5.2: Literacy gaps between children (<18 years) and adults (18+ years) by type of disability



Source: NPHC, 2021. Bar lengths represent the differences in literacy rates, in percentage points, which can be interpreted as improvements in literacy among younger individuals with different types of disabilities.

Table 5.6: Literacy status of person with disability (number and percentage) by background variable, 2021

| Background variable | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | Literate population | Literacy rate | Literate population | Literacy rate | Literate population | Literacy rate |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi | 37,364 | 61.28 | 20,764 | 39.94 | 58,128 | 51.46 |
| Madhesh | 24,577 | 50.59 | 11,454 | 31.16 | 36,031 | 42.22 |
| Bagmati | 39,140 | 61.29 | 23,048 | 40.73 | 62,188 | 51.63 |
| Gandaki | 22,549 | 60.16 | 12,297 | 37.48 | 34,846 | 49.58 |
| Lumbini | 38,775 | 62.00 | 21,528 | 40.96 | 60,303 | 52.39 |
| Karnali | 17,564 | 62.75 | 9,196 | 41.22 | 26,760 | 53.20 |
| Sudurpashchim | 22,085 | 62.20 | 11,289 | 35.86 | 33,374 | 49.82 |
| Caste/ethnicity groups | | | | | | |
| Hill Castes | 75,466 | 68.65 | 41,652 | 43.23 | 117,118 | 56.77 |
| Madhesh/Tarai Caste | 21,444 | 57.03 | 9,469 | 35.06 | 30,913 | 47.85 |
| Mountain/Hill Janajatis | 58,056 | 58.36 | 32,525 | 37.85 | 90,581 | 48.85 |
| Tarai Janajatis | 16,065 | 56.04 | 8,478 | 34.80 | 24,543 | 46.28 |
| Hill Dalits | 20,776 | 55.04 | 12,192 | 37.50 | 32,968 | 46.92 |
| Madhesh/Tarai Dalit | 4,482 | 38.31 | 2,118 | 23.98 | 6,600 | 32.14 |
| Religious/linguistic groups | 5,160 | 47.80 | 2,806 | 33.44 | 7,966 | 41.52 |
| Others, foreigners & not stated | 605 | 59.90 | 336 | 31.08 | 941 | 45.00 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 43,639 | 46.91 | 21,508 | 27.36 | 65,147 | 37.95 |
| Lower | 45,188 | 57.88 | 23,151 | 35.99 | 68,339 | 47.99 |
| Middle | 40,960 | 60.43 | 21,470 | 37.57 | 62,430 | 49.97 |
| Higher | 34,293 | 69.52 | 19,894 | 47.19 | 54,187 | 59.23 |
| Highest | 36,119 | 78.77 | 22,488 | 55.57 | 58,607 | 67.89 |
| Urban/rural (DEGURBA) | | | | | | |
| Urban | 49,150 | 70.79 | 30,353 | 50.75 | 79,503 | 61.52 |
| Peri-urban | 66,050 | 56.96 | 34,593 | 35.89 | 100,643 | 47.40 |
| Rural | 86,854 | 57.31 | 44,630 | 34.79 | 131,484 | 46.98 |
| Total | 202,054 | 59.97 | 109,576 | 38.52 | 311,630 | 50.15 |

Source: NPHC, 2021

5.2 Households with no literate members

While literacy is crucial for individual well-being, an illiterate person may rely on literate family members for guidance in decision-making. However, individuals from households without a literate member face even greater disadvantages. This section examines the distribution of such households across various dimensions. As shown in Table 5.7, the proportion of households with no literate members varies significantly by province, from about 6 percent in Lumbini to 13.4 percent in Madhesh. Notably, while Bagmati and Gandaki perform well in individual literacy, they are not among the best in household-level literacy, suggesting more clustered literacy outcomes within households in these provinces.

There is even greater variation when examining literacy rates at the caste level. Among Hill castes, only about 5 percent of households have all illiterate members, followed closely by Tarai Janajatis at just under 6 percent. In contrast, more than 23 percent of Madhesh Dalit households have all illiterate members, significantly higher than the 8.3 percent among Hill Dalits. Additionally, rural households are almost 6 percentage points more likely to have all illiterate members than urban households. A clear negative correlation exists between wealth and illiteracy, with the likelihood of illiteracy decreasing from 19.4 percent in the lowest quintile to just 0.6 percent in the highest quintile. For more details about the literacy status of household heads, refer to Table 5.8 and Table 5.9.

Table 5.7: Number of households with no literate member, 2021

| Background variable | Total households | Households with no literate members | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Number | Share of total, percent |
| Province | | | |
| Koshi | 1,191,556 | 72,156 | 6.1 |
| Madhesh | 1,156,715 | 155,220 | 13.4 |
| Bagmati | 1,570,927 | 105,662 | 6.7 |
| Gandaki | 662,480 | 51,381 | 7.8 |
| Lumbini | 1,141,902 | 67,794 | 5.9 |
| Karnali | 366,255 | 23,392 | 6.4 |
| Sudurpashchim | 577,102 | 34,627 | 6.0 |
| Total | 6,666,937 | 510,232 | 7.7 |
| Rural/urban (DEGURBA) | | | |
| Urban | 1,942,599 | 77,881 | 4.0 |
| Peri-urban | 2,433,241 | 212,963 | 8.8 |
| Rural | 2,291,097 | 219,388 | 9.6 |
| Total | 6,666,937 | 510,232 | 7.7 |
| Caste/ethnic groups | | | |
| Hill Castes | 2,178,562 | 110,776 | 5.1 |

| Background variable | Total households | Households with no literate members | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Number | Share of total, percent |
| Madhesh/Tarai Caste | 878,314 | 75,002 | 8.5 |
| Mountain/Hill Janajatis | 1,893,545 | 138,608 | 7.3 |
| Tarai Janajatis | 573,164 | 33,962 | 5.9 |
| Hill Dalits | 592,487 | 49,244 | 8.3 |
| Madhesh/Tarai Dalit | 277,922 | 64,304 | 23.1 |
| Religious/linguistic groups | 239,361 | 35,071 | 14.7 |
| Others, foreigners & not stated | 33,582 | 3,265 | 9.7 |
| Total | 6,666,937 | 510,232 | 7.7 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 1,349,439 | 261,993 | 19.4 |
| Lower | 1,312,620 | 112,591 | 8.6 |
| Middle | 1,332,805 | 91,605 | 6.9 |
| Higher | 1,335,288 | 35,311 | 2.6 |
| Highest | 1,330,689 | 8,333 | 0.6 |
| Total | 6,660,841 | 509,833 | 7.7 |

Source: NPHC, 2021

Table 5.8: Literacy status of household head (number and percentage of literate household head) by background variable, 2021

| Background variable | Male | | Female | | Both sex | |
|---------------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|----------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Age group | | | | | | |
| below 15 | 3,639 | 95.3 | 3,425 | 97.5 | 7,064 | 96.4 |
| 15-19 | 33,863 | 94.5 | 30,688 | 95.4 | 64,551 | 95.0 |
| 20-24 | 126,833 | 90.3 | 122,524 | 90.2 | 249,357 | 90.3 |
| 25-29 | 258,487 | 87.5 | 208,091 | 84.0 | 466,578 | 85.9 |
| 30-34 | 356,614 | 85.4 | 228,034 | 76.4 | 584,648 | 81.6 |
| 35-39 | 430,883 | 82.0 | 206,281 | 66.6 | 637,164 | 76.3 |
| 40-44 | 446,037 | 79.2 | 146,193 | 58.6 | 592,230 | 72.9 |
| 45-49 | 390,668 | 75.4 | 88,560 | 48.3 | 479,228 | 68.3 |
| 50-54 | 393,415 | 70.9 | 63,093 | 38.1 | 456,508 | 63.3 |
| 55-59 | 283,292 | 64.1 | 34,055 | 28.3 | 317,347 | 56.4 |
| 60-64 | 220,252 | 58.1 | 24,648 | 21.4 | 244,900 | 49.5 |
| 65-69 | 160,255 | 53.8 | 16,358 | 17.7 | 176,613 | 45.3 |
| 70-74 | 97,961 | 46.8 | 9,606 | 12.2 | 107,567 | 37.4 |
| 75+ | 75,945 | 41.9 | 6,833 | 9.7 | 82,778 | 32.9 |

| Background variable | Male | | Female | | Both sex | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| Total | 3,278,144 | 71.8 | 1,188,389 | 56.5 | 4,466,533 | 67.0 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi | 627,533 | 76.2 | 224,489 | 61.0 | 852,022 | 71.5 |
| Madhesh | 489,288 | 54.0 | 70,907 | 28.2 | 560,195 | 48.4 |
| Bagmati | 864,077 | 79.8 | 311,201 | 63.7 | 1,175,278 | 74.8 |
| Gandaki | 314,309 | 80.4 | 176,500 | 65.0 | 490,809 | 74.1 |
| Lumbini | 540,457 | 73.4 | 249,418 | 61.5 | 789,875 | 69.2 |
| Karnali | 169,171 | 68.0 | 62,058 | 52.8 | 231,229 | 63.1 |
| Sudurpashchim | 273,309 | 72.7 | 93,816 | 46.6 | 367,125 | 63.6 |
| Total | 3,278,144 | 71.8 | 1,188,389 | 56.5 | 4,466,533 | 67.0 |
| Urbanization | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1,090,413 | 84.5 | 468,655 | 71.8 | 1,559,068 | 80.3 |
| Peri-urban | 1,121,389 | 64.9 | 354,110 | 50.2 | 1,475,499 | 60.6 |
| Rural | 1,066,342 | 69.0 | 365,624 | 49.1 | 1,431,966 | 62.5 |
| Total | 3,278,144 | 71.8 | 1,188,389 | 56.5 | 4,466,533 | 67.0 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 466474 | 49.5 | 126229 | 31.0 | 592703 | 43.9 |
| Lower | 582809 | 64.0 | 185670 | 46.3 | 768479 | 58.5 |
| Middle | 644623 | 70.1 | 215844 | 52.2 | 860467 | 64.6 |
| Higher | 702485 | 83.0 | 350536 | 71.7 | 1053021 | 78.9 |
| Highest | 877264 | 93.4 | 309065 | 79.0 | 1186329 | 89.2 |
| Total | 3273655 | 71.8 | 1187344 | 56.5 | 4460999 | 67.0 |
| Caste | | | | | | |
| Hill Castes | 1211264 | 83.9 | 479829 | 65.3 | 1691093 | 77.6 |
| Madhesh/Tarai Caste | 457651 | 63.4 | 55608 | 35.6 | 513259 | 58.4 |
| Mountain/Hill Janajatis | 915065 | 75.1 | 413821 | 61.3 | 1328886 | 70.2 |
| Tarai Janajatis | 285632 | 67.5 | 74563 | 49.6 | 360195 | 62.8 |
| Hill Dalits | 221983 | 65.3 | 133493 | 52.8 | 355476 | 60.0 |
| Madhesh/Tarai Dalit | 77959 | 36.6 | 11260 | 17.4 | 89219 | 32.1 |
| Religious/linguistic groups | 87793 | 49.7 | 16656 | 26.5 | 104449 | 43.6 |
| Others, foreigners & not stated | 20797 | 78.5 | 3159 | 44.6 | 23956 | 71.3 |
| Total | 3278144 | 71.8 | 1188389 | 56.5 | 4466533 | 67.0 |

Source: NPHC, 2021

Table 5.9: Education level attained by household head by sex, 2021

| Completed Level of education | Household Heads | | | | | | Sex Distribution | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|-------------|------------|
| | Male | Percentage | Female | Percentage | Total | Percentage | Male | Female | Total |
| Illiterate | 1,285,152 | 28.2 | 914,607 | 43.5 | 2,199,759 | 33 | 58.4 | 41.6 | 100 |
| Early childhood development | 3,533 | 0.1 | 2,012 | 0.1 | 5,545 | 0.1 | 63.7 | 36.3 | 100 |
| Basic (1–8) | 1,526,329 | 33.4 | 531,338 | 25.3 | 2,057,667 | 30.9 | 74.2 | 25.8 | 100 |
| Secondary (9–intermediate) | 1,268,794 | 27.8 | 484,541 | 23 | 1,753,335 | 26.3 | 72.4 | 27.6 | 100 |
| Higher (bachelor+) | 334,382 | 7.3 | 75,150 | 3.6 | 409,532 | 6.1 | 81.6 | 18.4 | 100 |
| Others | 145,106 | 3.2 | 95,348 | 4.5 | 240,454 | 3.6 | 60.3 | 39.7 | 100 |
| Total | 4,563,659 | 100 | 2,103,278 | 100 | 6,666,937 | 100 | 68.5 | 31.5 | 100 |

Source: NPHC, 2021

5.3 Equity in literacy

Equity in literacy is assessed across three key dimensions—province, caste, and wealth quintile—to understand disparities within the population. Figure 5.3 presents these estimates, where an index closer to one indicates greater equity, while smaller values suggest literacy gaps. Provincial disparities are relatively moderate, with equity indices of 0.87 for males and 0.79 for females, highlighting a larger gap for females. Similar patterns emerge across caste groups. However, among younger cohorts—children and adolescents—these disparities narrow, as equity indices improve across all dimensions, signaling progress toward literacy equality.

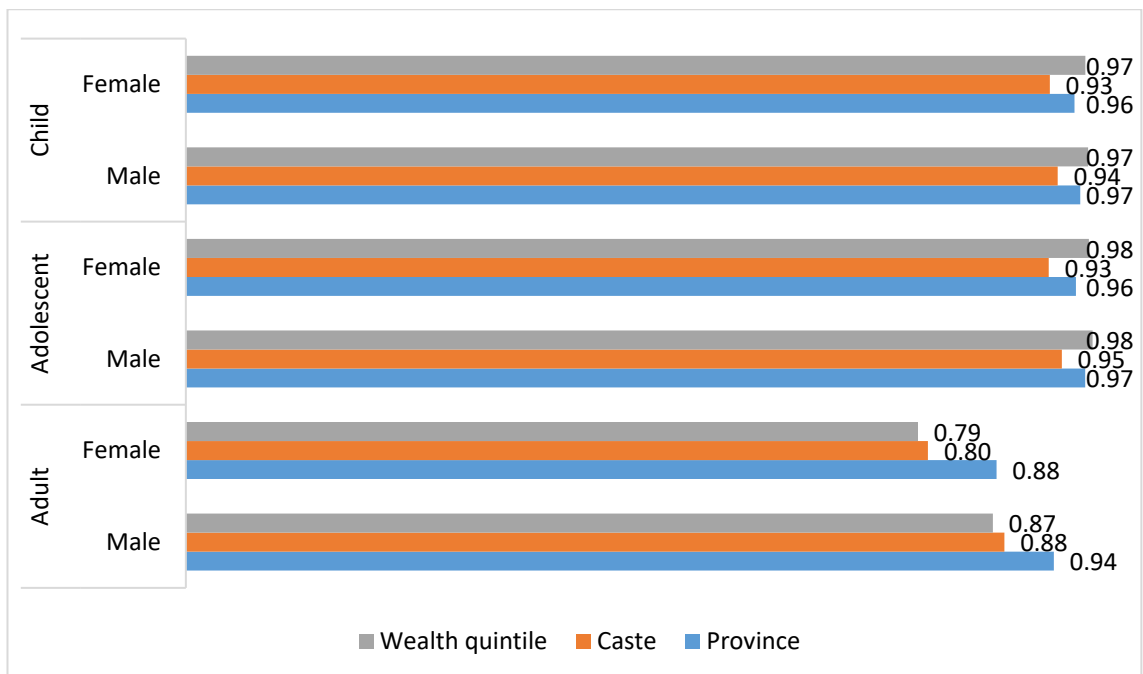
To assess changes in education equity over time, birth cohorts are created, and equity indices are estimated across wealth, caste, and region. Individuals born in or after 1957 are grouped into 13 five-year cohorts. For each cohort, equity indices are calculated along these three dimensions, allowing for a comparative analysis of educational disparities over time. Detailed estimates are presented in Annex 2. By analyzing literacy trends across cohorts, this approach helps identify areas of progress as well as persistent challenges in improving literacy and education equity in Nepal.

Figures 5.4 through 5.6 present trends in equity indices for literacy over time. The left panel of Figure 5.4 shows the simple average of provincial literacy rates, separately for males and females. The data reveal a consistent improvement in literacy rates across successive birth cohorts for both genders. However, since female literacy improved at a faster pace than male literacy, the gender gap gradually narrowed. Notably, the disparity declined from approximately 35 percentage points for the 1957–1961 birth cohort to near gender parity for the 2012–2016 cohort.

Separate trends are shown by gender. Literacy rates improved across all provinces, as reflected in the rising equity indices for both males and females. Disparities in male literacy across provinces declined gradually, as indicated by the steady increase in the equity index in the right panel of Figure 5.4. However, for females, despite a rapid increase in provincial literacy rates, the equity index suggests that improvements were not evenly distributed. Women in Madhesh Province, in particular, lagged behind. It was only among cohorts born in or after the late 1980s that provincial disparities in female literacy began to decline.

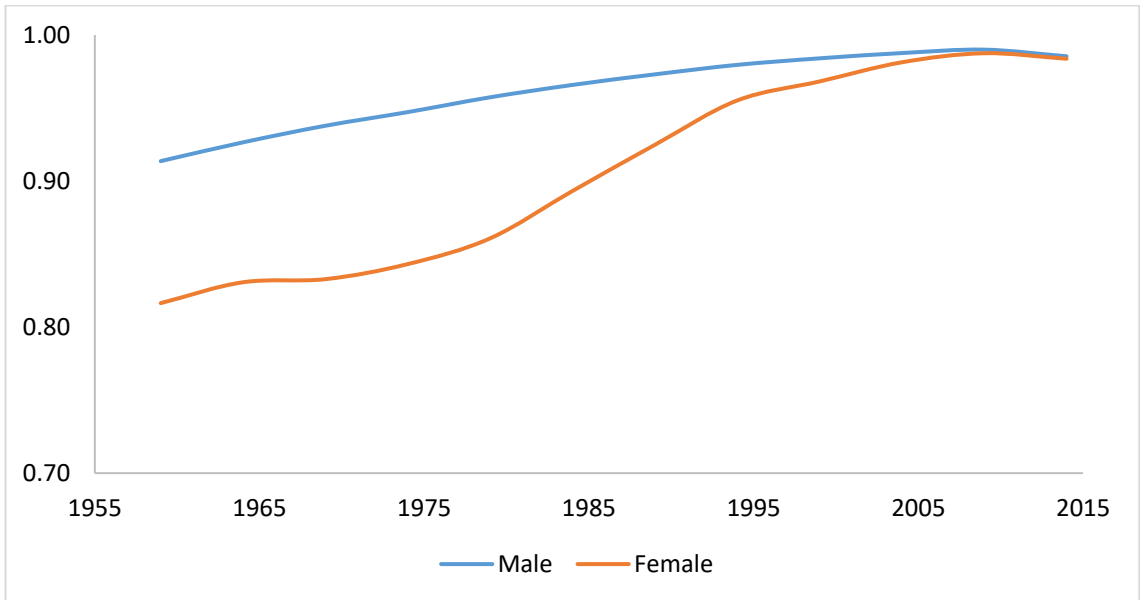
Figure 5.5 presents trends in literacy disparities by household wealth. The left panel shows the average literacy rates for each wealth quintile, separately for males and females, while the right panel illustrates how literacy rates evolved across quintiles over time. These patterns resemble provincial trends, highlighting persistent disparities. For most cohorts except the most recent ones, female literacy rates remained lower than male literacy rates, with a larger gap among women from different wealth groups. However, increasing equity indices for successive birth cohorts, approaching 1, indicate progress toward achieving literacy equity across both wealth groups and gender.

Figure 5.3: Equity in literacy across provinces by sex and age group



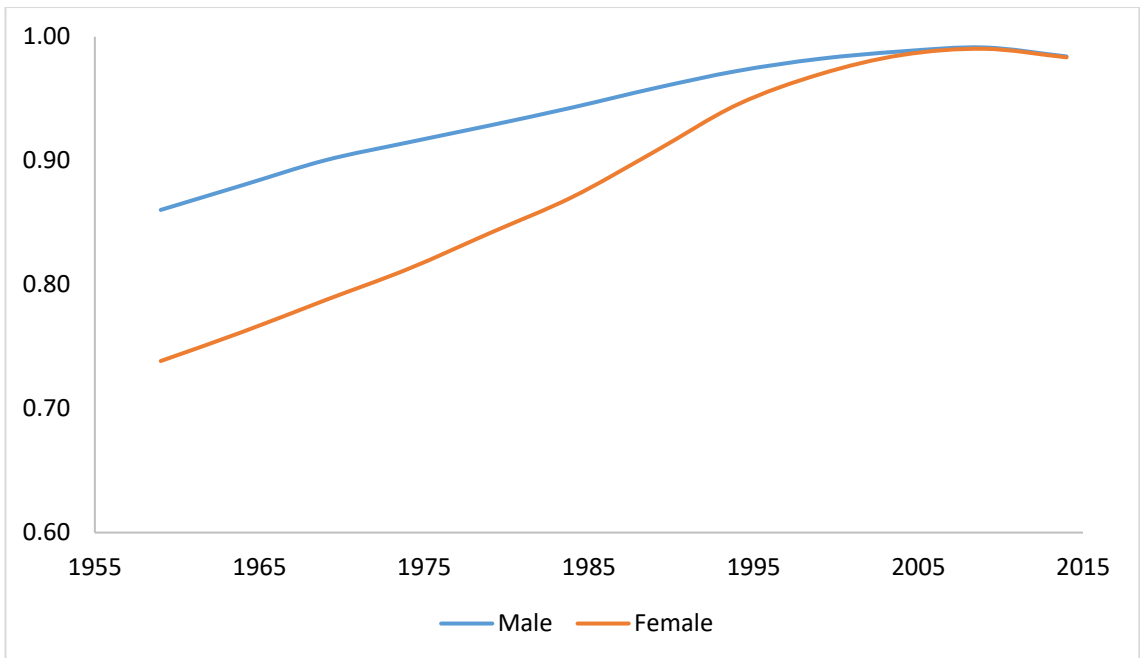
Source: NPHC, 2021. Bar lengths represent the equity index for adults (18+ years), adolescents (10–19 years), and children (<18 years) by gender across provinces. The index ranges from 0 to 1, with values closer to 1 indicating greater equity in literacy.

Figure 5.4: Literacy equity across provinces by sex and birth cohort



Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis shows birth years by cohort, while the vertical axis represents the equity index, which ranges from 0 to 1. Higher values indicate greater equity in literacy across provinces.

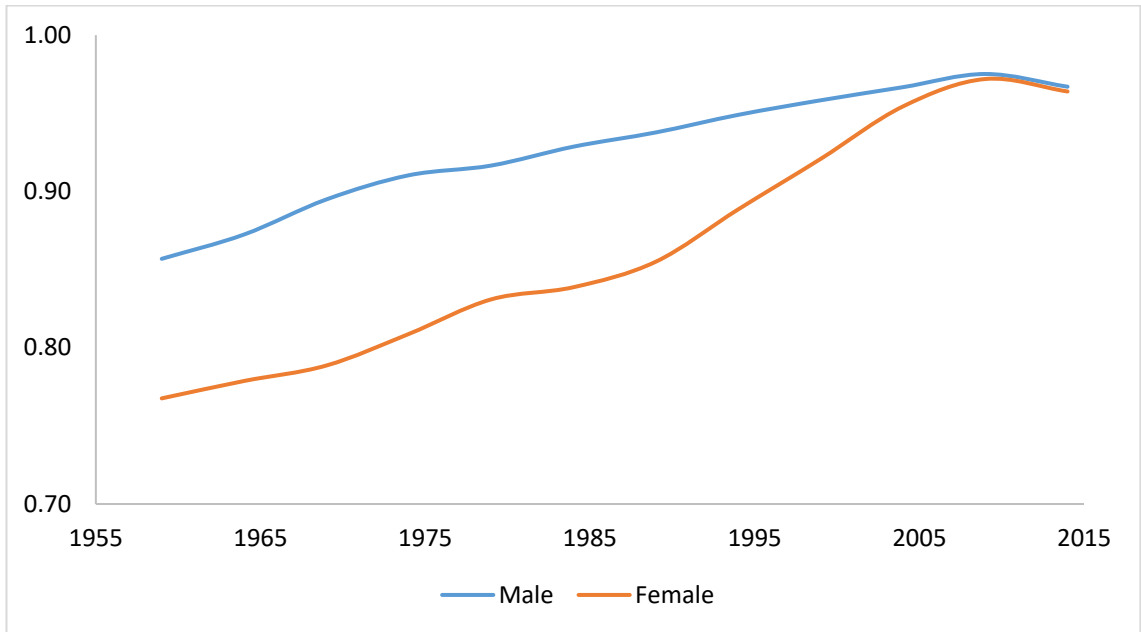
Figure 5.5: Literacy equity across wealth quintiles by sex and birth cohort



Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis shows birth years by cohort, while the vertical axis represents the equity index, which ranges from 0 to 1. Higher values indicate greater equity in literacy across provinces.

Figure 5.6 presents trends in literacy disparities across caste groups. The patterns closely mirror earlier findings, indicating a steady decline in literacy gaps among both males and females from different caste backgrounds. Over time, literacy rates have improved across all groups, with disparities narrowing as later birth cohorts achieve higher levels of literacy. While gaps persist, the overall trend suggests progress toward greater literacy equity among Nepal’s diverse caste groups.

Figure 5.6: Literacy equity across caste groups by sex and birth cohort



Source: NPHC, 2021. The horizontal axis shows birth years by cohort, while the vertical axis represents the equity index, which ranges from 0 to 1. Higher values indicate greater equity in literacy across provinces.

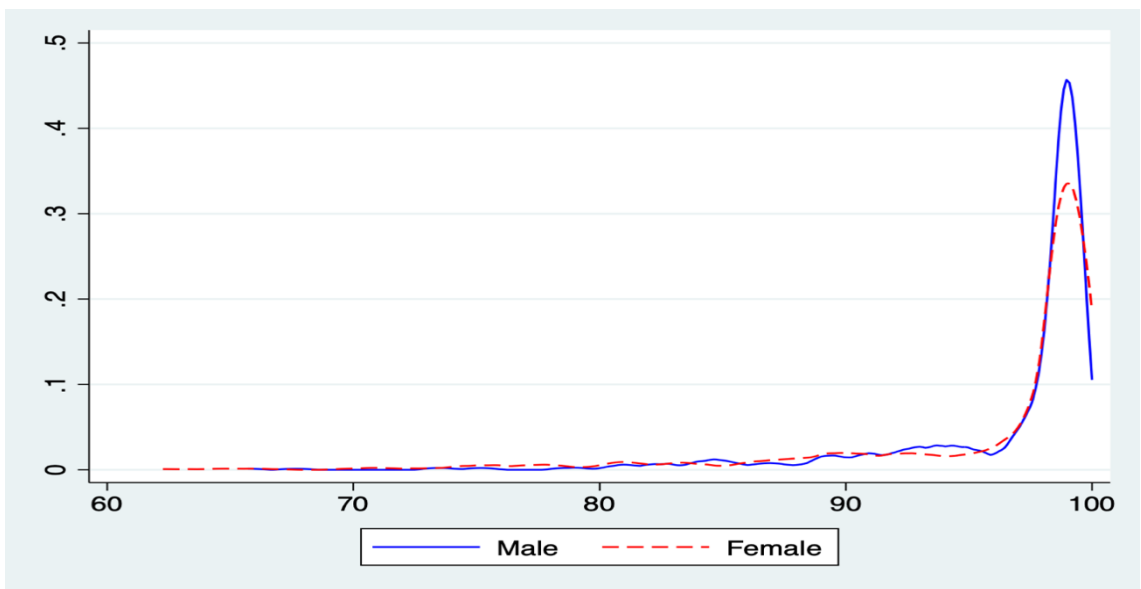
Historically, disparities in literacy have been more pronounced across caste and wealth quintile than across provinces, for both males and females. For instance, the equity index for male literacy exceeded 0.8 for the 1957–1961 birth cohort when calculated by province, whereas it was around 0.7 when measured by wealth quintile or caste group. This suggests that class- and caste-based disparities were more significant than regional differences. These inequalities were even more pronounced for female literacy, and while literacy equity improved over time, caste- and wealth-based gaps persisted longer than provincial disparities.

5.3.1 Sub-national disparity in literacy

The Kernel density plot in Figure 5.7 highlights substantial subnational heterogeneity in literacy rates across Nepal’s 753 local governments for both males and females. On average, adolescent literacy at the local level stands at approximately 96.7 percent among males and 95.9 percent

among females. However, the median literacy rates are notably higher—by about 2 percentage points for males and 3 percentage points for females—indicating a skewed distribution. The disparities become more pronounced at the lower end of the distribution, where in roughly 10 percent of municipalities and rural municipalities, less than 91 percent of adolescent males and only about 87 percent of females are literate (Table 5.10). The situation is even more concerning among the lowest-performing local governments. In the bottom one percent of male adolescent literacy rates, over 21 percent cannot read and write, while the situation is even worse for females, with nearly 29 percent lacking basic literacy skills.

Figure 5.7: Distribution of average adolescent (aged 10–19) literacy rates of males and females at the local level



Source: NPHC, 2021. Kernel density plots illustrate the variation in literacy rates for adolescent males and females across Nepal’s municipalities and rural municipalities.

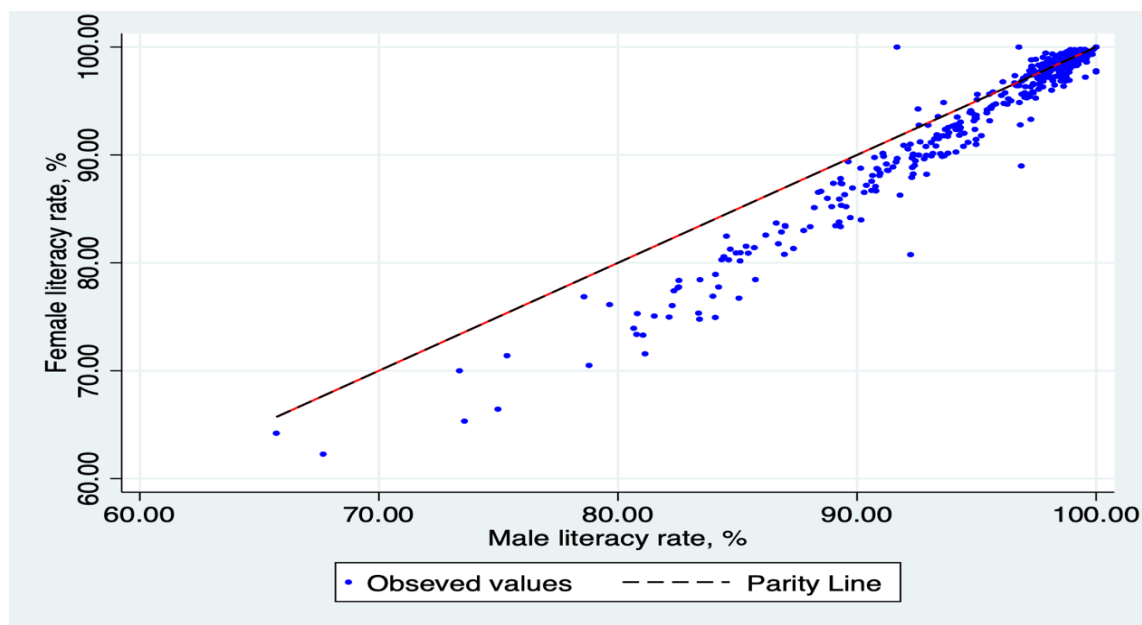
Gender disparity in literacy is a widespread issue across most municipalities. Figure 5.8 illustrates this disparity through a scatter plot of male versus female adolescent literacy rates, where each blue dot represents a local government. The dashed line denotes gender parity, marking points where male and female literacy rates are equal. Municipalities positioned below this line have higher male literacy rates than female literacy rates, while those above the line exhibit the opposite pattern. Notably, all municipalities with the lowest literacy rates fall below the parity line, indicating that areas with lower overall literacy tend to have larger gender disparities. In contrast, municipalities with higher literacy rates are more likely to achieve gender parity, as reflected in the clustering of observations closer to the parity line.

Table 5.10: Descriptive statistics of local level adolescent (aged 10–19 years) literacy rates, %

| Measure | Male | Female |
|--------------------|-------|--------|
| Mean | 96.68 | 95.90 |
| Standard deviation | 4.71 | 6.26 |
| Median | 98.73 | 98.82 |
| Ten percentile | 90.61 | 87.38 |
| Five percentile | 85.36 | 80.92 |

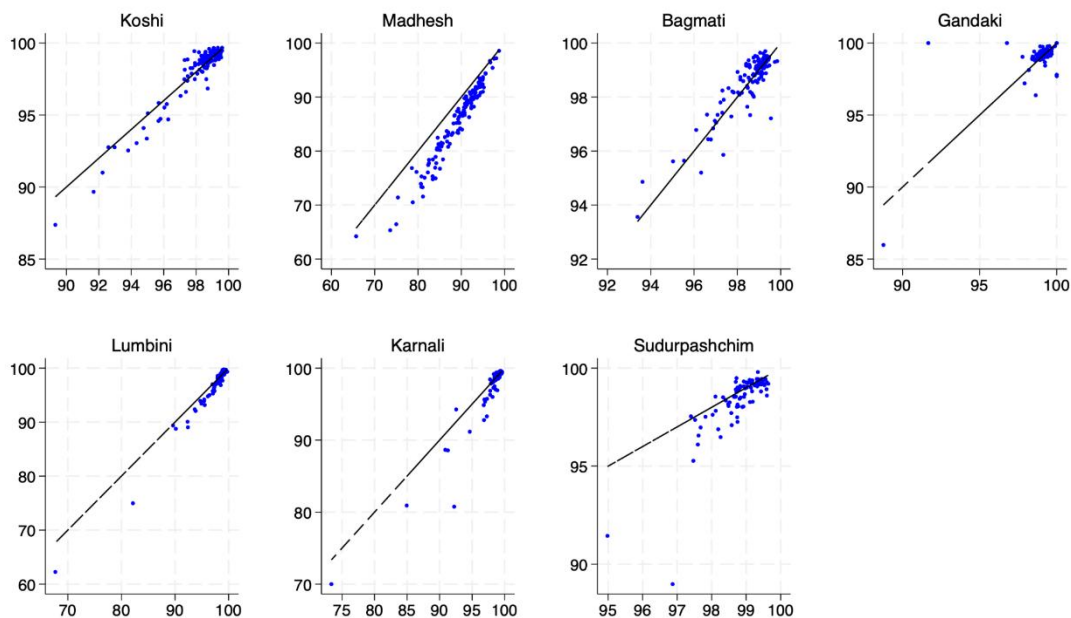
Source: NPHC, 2021

Figure 5.9 presents scatter plots of adolescent literacy rates by province, highlighting within-province variations in gender parity at the local level. In each plot, the red dashed line represents the gender parity line. The figures indicate that gender disparity in adolescent literacy is most pronounced in Madhesh Province, Karnali Province, and Sudurpashchim Province, where nearly all local governments exhibit a substantial gender gap, as reflected by most observations lying below the parity line. In contrast, Koshi Province and Lumbini Province show relatively lower levels of gender disparity, with observations clustering closer to the parity line. Bagmati Province and Gandaki Province display the highest levels of gender parity, with most local governments achieving nearly equal literacy rates for males and females.

Figure 5.8: Relationship between male and female adolescent (aged 10–19) literacy rates, %

Source: NPHC, 2021. Each point represents a municipality or rural municipality, with adolescent male literacy rate (%) on the horizontal axis and that of females on the vertical axis. The dashed black line indicates perfect gender parity, where adolescent male and female literacy rates are equal.

Figure 5.9: Local-level adolescent (aged 10–19) male vs. female literacy rates (%) by province



Source: NPHC, 2021. Each point represents a local government. The horizontal axis shows literacy rates for males, and the vertical axis shows that for females within each province. The red dashed line marks gender parity, where adolescent male and female literacy rates are equal.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION: POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary findings

Education is both a key driver and an important indicator of social and economic development. Using data from the NPHC 2021, this report analyzes three interconnected indicators of education outcomes—school attendance, educational attainment, and literacy—across birth cohorts and disaggregated by gender, province, caste, household wealth, urbanization (DEGURBA), and disability. The findings indicate that Nepal has made significant progress across all dimensions in recent decades.

However, these aggregate gains mask deep, intersecting inequities. School attendance and out-of-school rates vary sharply: Madhesh Province alone accounts for over 60 percent of children who never enrolled, and more than 770,000 five- to seventeen-year-olds—10 percent of the age group—are out of school. Dropout peaks at ages 10 and again after 13, when students transition to secondary education. Gender gaps emerge in adolescence: girls' attendance and completion rates drop more sharply due to early marriage, household duties, and limited access to higher levels of schooling.

Caste/ethnicity and wealth remain potent predictors of educational exclusion. Madheshi Dalits, religious and linguistic minorities, and the lowest quintile collectively bear the brunt of non-enrollment and dropout, while Hill castes and the wealthiest consistently achieve the highest schooling and literacy. Caste-based equity indices remain stuck around 0.7—far below the 0.9 range reached by provincial and wealth indices—highlighting social hierarchies that persist despite broad improvements.

Higher education is similarly skewed: over 80 percent of students concentrate in just four fields—management, education, humanities/social sciences, and science/technology—while one-third choose education, significantly surpassing its share of economic demand. Field choice correlates strongly with caste, wealth, region, and gender, creating uneven vulnerability to future labour-market shocks.

In sum, Nepal's educational journey reflects both commendable progress and persistent disparities. Moving forward, policies should focus on targeted interventions—supporting

transitions to secondary education, addressing caste and wealth-based inequalities, and aligning higher education with labour market demands—to ensure inclusive and equitable outcomes. The next subsection outlines recommendations to help ensure that future gains in education are more widely shared, especially among groups that have been left behind.

6.2 Policy recommendations

Expansion of equity-enhancing programmes: Public programmes like midday meals, which are being gradually scaled up, have multiple benefits, including improving attendance and nutrition as well as addressing social disparities. Expanding such initiatives nationwide can promote inclusion and help counteract the effects of entrenched social hierarchies in education.

Assessment of federal support programmes: Federal initiatives, such as scholarships and providing free textbooks and uniforms, aim to promote equity in education, but their effectiveness remains unclear. Rigorous evaluation is essential to understand their impact, improve targeting, and guide future policy and resource allocation.

Evaluation of subnational initiatives: Programmes like *Beti Padhau*, *Beti Bachau* and *Bank Khata Chhoriko*, *Surakshya Jeevan Bhariko* show promise but require rigorous evaluation to assess effectiveness. Evidence from such assessments would allow successful models to be scaled up while ineffective ones could be discontinued, ensuring efficient use of resources.

Enhancement of the quality of higher education.: To address the rising trend of youth migration for education abroad, higher education institutions are encouraged to enhance the quality of education by strengthening curriculum design, faculty development, research culture, and institutional governance. Such measures are expected to play a vital role in retaining talent and better meeting the aspirations of students within the country.

Promotion of gender-responsive policies: Investments in girl-friendly facilities (such as safe toilets and menstrual health resources) awareness campaigns to help delay early marriage, and the introduction of flexible school schedules have been identified as measures that would reduce barriers faced disproportionately by adolescent girls.

Targeted support to keep adolescent girls in school: Conditional cash transfers and girl-focused scholarships are recommended—particularly for girls aged 13–14 from Madhesh, resource-poor households, and marginalized castes—to that dropout rates may be reduced continued education through the secondary level supported

Acceleration of caste-sensitive interventions: Expansion of affirmative-action programmes (e.g., fee waivers, mentoring) for Madheshi Dalits, religious/linguistic minorities, and other under-served groups is recommended, along with partnership with community leaders to address restrictive social norms.

Strengthening of local-level support in hotspots: Tools such as the equity index can be utilized at the provincial level to identify municipalities with low attendance, particularly in Madhesh, Karnali, and Sudurpashchim. Based on such identification, allocation of resources— including teachers, learning materials, and infrastructure—should be prioritized.

Informing students' field choices: Providing students with accessible information on labour market outcomes and future prospects by field of study can help support more informed and equitable decision-making about higher education choices.

Ensuring disability-inclusive education: Targeted funding for teacher training, assistive technologies, and accessible infrastructure is required to support children with intellectual, sensory, and speech disabilities, thereby reducing persistent gaps in literacy and attainment.

Improvement of public school quality to reduce gender disparities: As boys are more likely than girls to attend private schools, quality differences between institutional and public schools may deepen gender inequalities. Strengthening the quality of public schools—through teachers' professional development, infrastructure improvements, and accountability measure—is therefore recommended to ensure equal access to quality education for all children.

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Annex 1: Methodology to Estimate Equity Index

To illustrate the methodology for estimating the equity index, consider school attendance as an example. School attendance is treated as a binary variable, assigned a value of 1 if a school-aged child is currently enrolled and attending school, and 0 otherwise. Households are categorized into wealth deciles or quintiles based on their economic status. For each wealth group, the proportion of children attending school is calculated. These proportions are then used to construct an equity index, measuring how evenly school attendance is distributed across wealth groups.

Let us categorize individuals into N groups indexed by $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, where higher quintiles represent wealthier individuals. Let A_i denote the average school attendance rate for wealth quintile i . This is calculated as the proportion of school-aged children within each quintile who are currently attending school and is expressed as:

$$A_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{N_i} A_{ij}}{N_i}$$

Here, A_{ij} is a binary variable that takes the value of 1 if individual j in wealth quintile i is currently attending school/college and 0 otherwise. N_i represents the total number of individuals in the given wealth quintile. A simple Equity Index (EI) can then be defined as:

$$EI = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N |A_i - A_{avg}|}{2N * A_{avg}}$$

where $A_{avg} = \sum_{i=1}^5 A_i / 5$, is the overall average access rate across all quintiles, i.e. the proportion of school aged children who are currently attending school in the whole population. The equity index ranges from 0 to 1, where a value of 1 signifies perfect equity—indicating that all wealth deciles have equal access to education—while lower values reflect larger disparities. This index serves as a vital tool for measuring educational inequities across socioeconomic groups. A similar approach can be extended to analyze disparities across other dimensions, such as regional differences or caste-based variations, providing a comprehensive picture of equity in education.

Annex 2: Tables – Literacy

Table A2.1: District wise literacy rate (aged 5 and over) by sex, 2021

| Districts | Male | Female | Total | Sex Difference* |
|----------------|------|--------|-------|-----------------|
| Taplejung | 88.2 | 76.2 | 82.2 | 12.0 |
| Sankhuwasabha | 86.4 | 72.9 | 79.7 | 13.5 |
| Solukhumbu | 84.3 | 69.5 | 76.9 | 14.8 |
| Okhaldhunga | 81.6 | 66.6 | 73.9 | 15.0 |
| Khotang | 83.6 | 68.6 | 76.0 | 15.1 |
| Bhojpur | 86.1 | 71.8 | 78.9 | 14.2 |
| Dhankuta | 88.2 | 74.8 | 81.4 | 13.3 |
| Tehrathum | 89.3 | 75.0 | 81.9 | 14.3 |
| Panchthar | 88.7 | 76.0 | 82.3 | 12.7 |
| Ilam | 88.7 | 78.1 | 83.4 | 10.5 |
| Jhapa | 88.6 | 77.6 | 82.8 | 10.9 |
| Morang | 85.1 | 72.6 | 78.6 | 12.5 |
| Sunsari | 84.6 | 72.1 | 78.1 | 12.6 |
| Udayapur | 84.1 | 70.9 | 77.2 | 13.2 |
| Saptari | 78.2 | 57.5 | 67.7 | 20.7 |
| Siraha | 74.8 | 56.0 | 65.1 | 18.8 |
| Dhanusa | 74.6 | 56.3 | 65.2 | 18.3 |
| Mahottari | 68.4 | 51.5 | 59.8 | 16.8 |
| Sarlahi | 68.2 | 52.3 | 60.3 | 15.9 |
| Rautahat | 66.0 | 49.5 | 57.8 | 16.5 |
| Bara | 73.1 | 55.6 | 64.5 | 17.5 |
| Parsa | 77.7 | 60.0 | 69.1 | 17.7 |
| Dolakha | 81.1 | 64.2 | 72.3 | 16.9 |
| Sindhupalchok | 75.3 | 61.1 | 68.0 | 14.1 |
| Rasuwa | 76.2 | 62.6 | 69.6 | 13.6 |
| Dhading | 79.3 | 65.9 | 72.4 | 13.3 |
| Nuwakot | 76.9 | 61.6 | 69.1 | 15.3 |
| Kathmandu | 94.2 | 84.2 | 89.2 | 10.0 |
| Bhaktapur | 94.1 | 81.7 | 88.0 | 12.4 |
| Lalitpur | 93.4 | 82.7 | 88.1 | 10.7 |
| Kavrepalanchok | 84.1 | 67.6 | 75.7 | 16.5 |
| Ramechhap | 77.9 | 59.4 | 68.1 | 18.5 |
| Sindhuli | 80.0 | 65.5 | 72.6 | 14.5 |
| Makwanpur | 84.0 | 71.6 | 77.8 | 12.4 |

| Districts | Male | Female | Total | Sex Difference* |
|--------------------|------|--------|-------|-----------------|
| Chitawan | 88.9 | 78.7 | 83.7 | 10.2 |
| Gorkha | 80.5 | 65.2 | 72.4 | 15.3 |
| Manang | 86.7 | 67.3 | 78.4 | 19.4 |
| Mustang | 83.5 | 64.7 | 75.1 | 18.8 |
| Myagdi | 87.7 | 72.2 | 79.7 | 15.5 |
| Kaski | 93.4 | 82.4 | 87.7 | 11.0 |
| Lamjung | 85.6 | 70.2 | 77.5 | 15.4 |
| Tanahu | 89.0 | 75.2 | 81.6 | 13.8 |
| Nawalparasi (East) | 88.7 | 76.8 | 82.4 | 11.9 |
| Syangja | 89.8 | 74.8 | 81.7 | 15.0 |
| Parbat | 88.1 | 73.1 | 80.1 | 15.0 |
| Baglung | 87.3 | 73.7 | 80.0 | 13.5 |
| Rukum (East) | 79.7 | 63.7 | 71.4 | 16.0 |
| Rolpa | 84.0 | 68.4 | 75.6 | 15.5 |
| Pyuthan | 87.9 | 74.0 | 80.1 | 13.9 |
| Gulmi | 88.0 | 74.1 | 80.3 | 13.9 |
| Arghakhanchi | 87.7 | 73.8 | 80.0 | 13.9 |
| Palpa | 90.5 | 78.0 | 83.7 | 12.5 |
| Nawalparasi (West) | 86.3 | 70.2 | 78.0 | 16.1 |
| Rupandehi | 88.4 | 74.4 | 81.2 | 13.9 |
| Kapilbastu | 79.6 | 64.4 | 71.8 | 15.3 |
| Dang | 87.9 | 75.7 | 81.4 | 12.2 |
| Banke | 79.6 | 67.5 | 73.4 | 12.1 |
| Bardiya | 82.9 | 71.5 | 76.9 | 11.4 |
| Dolpa | 75.4 | 58.7 | 67.0 | 16.7 |
| Mugu | 77.3 | 58.9 | 68.1 | 18.4 |
| Humla | 73.4 | 54.3 | 63.8 | 19.1 |
| Jumla | 78.9 | 61.6 | 70.2 | 17.4 |
| Kalikot | 79.8 | 65.8 | 72.7 | 14.0 |
| Dailekh | 83.0 | 68.7 | 75.5 | 14.3 |
| Jajarkot | 81.3 | 69.8 | 75.5 | 11.5 |
| Rukum (West) | 82.5 | 69.4 | 75.7 | 13.1 |
| Salyan | 85.0 | 70.3 | 77.3 | 14.6 |
| Surkhet | 89.3 | 76.8 | 82.7 | 12.5 |
| Bajura | 79.8 | 63.3 | 71.2 | 16.5 |
| Bajhang | 82.8 | 60.0 | 70.5 | 22.9 |
| Darchula | 87.3 | 69.0 | 77.8 | 18.3 |

| Districts | Male | Female | Total | Sex Difference* |
|------------|------|--------|-------|-----------------|
| Baitadi | 87.7 | 67.4 | 76.8 | 20.3 |
| Dadeldhura | 89.1 | 68.7 | 78.2 | 20.4 |
| Doti | 82.9 | 60.9 | 70.7 | 22.0 |
| Achham | 82.8 | 64.2 | 72.6 | 18.5 |
| Kailali | 85.2 | 70.8 | 77.6 | 14.3 |
| Kanchanpur | 87.9 | 72.6 | 79.6 | 15.4 |
| Total | 83.6 | 69.4 | 76.2 | 14.2 |

Sex difference stands for male -female literacy difference in points

Table A2.2: Adolescent (10–19 yrs.) literacy rate by sex, 2021

| SN | District | Male | female | Total | Sex Difference |
|----|---------------|------|--------|-------|----------------|
| 1 | Taplejung | 98.6 | 98.9 | 98.8 | -0.3 |
| 2 | Sankhuwasabha | 98.7 | 98.9 | 98.8 | -0.2 |
| 3 | Solukhumbu | 98.8 | 99.0 | 98.9 | -0.2 |
| 4 | Okhaldhunga | 98.4 | 98.7 | 98.6 | -0.3 |
| 5 | Khotang | 98.4 | 98.6 | 98.5 | -0.3 |
| 6 | Bhojpur | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | -0.1 |
| 7 | Dhankuta | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 0.0 |
| 8 | Tehrathum | 99.0 | 99.3 | 99.2 | -0.3 |
| 9 | Panchthar | 99.3 | 99.4 | 99.3 | -0.1 |
| 10 | Ilam | 99.1 | 99.3 | 99.2 | -0.2 |
| 11 | Jhapa | 98.8 | 98.7 | 98.8 | 0.0 |
| 12 | Morang | 97.3 | 96.7 | 97.0 | 0.6 |
| 13 | Sunsari | 96.2 | 95.9 | 96.1 | 0.3 |
| 14 | Udayapur | 98.0 | 98.1 | 98.1 | -0.1 |
| 15 | Saptari | 93.9 | 91.4 | 92.7 | 2.5 |
| 16 | Siraha | 91.7 | 89.0 | 90.4 | 2.7 |
| 17 | Dhanusa | 91.6 | 88.9 | 90.3 | 2.7 |
| 18 | Mahottari | 87.5 | 84.1 | 85.9 | 3.5 |
| 19 | Sarlahi | 86.9 | 82.9 | 85.0 | 4.1 |
| 20 | Rautahat | 83.5 | 78.0 | 80.8 | 5.6 |
| 21 | Bara | 90.3 | 87.2 | 88.8 | 3.1 |
| 22 | Parsa | 93.1 | 90.8 | 92.0 | 2.4 |
| 23 | Dolakha | 99.0 | 99.1 | 99.0 | -0.1 |
| 24 | Sindhupalchok | 98.4 | 98.7 | 98.6 | -0.3 |
| 25 | Rasuwa | 98.6 | 98.3 | 98.5 | 0.3 |

| SN | District | Male | female | Total | Sex Difference |
|----|--------------------|------|--------|-------|----------------|
| 26 | Dhading | 98.7 | 98.8 | 98.7 | -0.1 |
| 27 | Nuwakot | 98.6 | 98.7 | 98.7 | -0.1 |
| 28 | Kathmandu | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.2 | -0.1 |
| 29 | Bhaktapur | 99.2 | 99.3 | 99.3 | -0.1 |
| 30 | Lalitpur | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.2 | -0.1 |
| 31 | Kavrepalanchok | 98.8 | 99.0 | 98.9 | -0.2 |
| 32 | Ramechhap | 98.6 | 98.8 | 98.7 | -0.2 |
| 33 | Sindhuli | 97.9 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 0.1 |
| 34 | Makwanpur | 97.5 | 97.7 | 97.6 | -0.2 |
| 35 | Chitawan | 98.4 | 98.6 | 98.5 | -0.2 |
| 36 | Gorkha | 98.8 | 98.7 | 98.8 | 0.1 |
| 37 | Manang | 98.3 | 99.3 | 98.8 | -1.0 |
| 38 | Mustang | 98.9 | 98.2 | 98.6 | 0.7 |
| 39 | Myagdi | 99.0 | 99.3 | 99.1 | -0.2 |
| 40 | Kaski | 99.2 | 99.4 | 99.3 | -0.2 |
| 41 | Lamjung | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.1 | -0.1 |
| 42 | Tanahu | 99.1 | 99.3 | 99.2 | -0.2 |
| 43 | Nawalparasi (East) | 99.0 | 99.2 | 99.1 | -0.2 |
| 44 | Syangja | 99.3 | 99.4 | 99.4 | -0.1 |
| 45 | Parbat | 99.2 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 0.0 |
| 46 | Baglung | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 0.1 |
| 47 | Rukum (East) | 98.5 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 0.6 |
| 48 | Rolpa | 98.8 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 0.1 |
| 49 | Pyuthan | 99.0 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 0.1 |
| 50 | Gulmi | 99.2 | 99.2 | 99.2 | -0.1 |
| 51 | Arghakhanchi | 99.1 | 99.3 | 99.2 | -0.2 |
| 52 | Palpa | 99.3 | 99.5 | 99.4 | -0.1 |
| 53 | Nawalparasi (West) | 98.5 | 98.3 | 98.4 | 0.2 |
| 54 | Rupandehi | 98.2 | 97.7 | 98.0 | 0.4 |
| 55 | Kapilbastu | 94.9 | 93.7 | 94.3 | 1.2 |
| 56 | Dang | 99.2 | 99.3 | 99.2 | -0.1 |
| 57 | Banke | 91.8 | 90.1 | 91.0 | 1.7 |
| 58 | Bardiya | 98.5 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 0.1 |
| 59 | Dolpa | 94.6 | 92.1 | 93.3 | 2.5 |
| 60 | Mugu | 98.1 | 96.9 | 97.5 | 1.2 |

| SN | District | Male | female | Total | Sex Difference |
|----|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 61 | Humla | 97.2 | 96.2 | 96.7 | 1.0 |
| 62 | Jumla | 97.3 | 96.2 | 96.7 | 1.1 |
| 63 | Kalikot | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 0.0 |
| 64 | Dailekh | 98.7 | 98.5 | 98.6 | 0.2 |
| 65 | Jajarkot | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 0.0 |
| 66 | Rukum (West) | 99.1 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 0.0 |
| 67 | Salyan | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.2 | -0.1 |
| 68 | Surkhet | 99.3 | 99.4 | 99.3 | -0.1 |
| 69 | Bajura | 98.6 | 98.2 | 98.4 | 0.3 |
| 70 | Bajhang | 98.7 | 97.8 | 98.2 | 0.8 |
| 71 | Darchula | 99.1 | 98.9 | 99.0 | 0.1 |
| 72 | Baitadi | 99.3 | 99.0 | 99.2 | 0.3 |
| 73 | Dadeldhura | 99.2 | 99.3 | 99.2 | 0.0 |
| 74 | Doti | 98.1 | 96.8 | 97.5 | 1.3 |
| 75 | Achham | 98.6 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 0.7 |
| 76 | Kailali | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | -0.1 |
| 77 | Kanchanpur | 99.2 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 0.0 |
| | Total | 96.3 | 95.5 | 95.9 | 0.8 |

Table A2.3: District wise adult literacy rate by sex, 2021

| SN | District | Male | Female | Total | Sex Difference |
|----|---------------|------|--------|-------|----------------|
| 1 | Taplejung | 84.7 | 67.7 | 76.3 | 17.0 |
| 2 | Sankhuwasabha | 82.0 | 63.6 | 72.8 | 18.4 |
| 3 | Solukhumbu | 79.4 | 59.3 | 69.4 | 20.1 |
| 4 | Okhaldhunga | 75.8 | 56.0 | 65.5 | 19.8 |
| 5 | Khotang | 78.1 | 57.2 | 67.5 | 20.9 |
| 6 | Bhojpur | 81.5 | 62.2 | 71.7 | 19.3 |
| 7 | Dhankuta | 84.7 | 67.4 | 75.7 | 17.2 |
| 8 | Tehrathum | 86.2 | 67.3 | 76.4 | 18.9 |
| 9 | Panchthar | 85.2 | 68.1 | 76.5 | 17.1 |
| 10 | Ilam | 85.8 | 72.5 | 79.1 | 13.3 |
| 11 | Jhapa | 85.1 | 71.4 | 77.8 | 13.7 |
| 12 | Morang | 81.1 | 65.2 | 72.7 | 15.9 |
| 13 | Sunsari | 80.6 | 64.5 | 72.1 | 16.1 |
| 14 | Udayapur | 78.4 | 61.1 | 69.2 | 17.3 |
| 15 | Saptari | 72.7 | 45.5 | 58.6 | 27.2 |

| SN | District | Male | Female | Total | Sex Difference |
|----|--------------------|------|--------|-------|----------------|
| 16 | Siraha | 67.6 | 43.2 | 54.6 | 24.3 |
| 17 | Dhanusa | 67.3 | 43.5 | 54.6 | 23.8 |
| 18 | Mahottari | 60.2 | 37.4 | 48.3 | 22.8 |
| 19 | Sarlahi | 60.3 | 38.9 | 49.5 | 21.4 |
| 20 | Rautahat | 57.8 | 34.5 | 46.1 | 23.2 |
| 21 | Bara | 66.1 | 41.6 | 54.0 | 24.6 |
| 22 | Parsa | 71.7 | 46.4 | 59.4 | 25.3 |
| 23 | Dolakha | 75.3 | 53.8 | 64.0 | 21.5 |
| 24 | Sindhupalchok | 68.0 | 49.6 | 58.6 | 18.4 |
| 25 | Rasuwa | 69.3 | 50.6 | 60.3 | 18.8 |
| 26 | Dhading | 72.5 | 55.4 | 63.6 | 17.1 |
| 27 | Nuwakot | 69.9 | 50.2 | 59.7 | 19.7 |
| 28 | Kathmandu | 93.0 | 80.8 | 86.8 | 12.2 |
| 29 | Bhaktapur | 92.8 | 77.8 | 85.2 | 15.0 |
| 30 | Lalitpur | 92.0 | 79.1 | 85.5 | 13.0 |
| 31 | Kavrepalanchok | 79.9 | 59.0 | 69.1 | 20.8 |
| 32 | Ramechhap | 71.0 | 47.5 | 58.4 | 23.5 |
| 33 | Sindhuli | 73.1 | 53.3 | 62.9 | 19.8 |
| 34 | Makwanpur | 79.5 | 63.1 | 71.3 | 16.4 |
| 35 | Chitawan | 85.9 | 73.6 | 79.4 | 12.3 |
| 36 | Gorkha | 74.6 | 56.1 | 64.5 | 18.5 |
| 37 | Manang | 85.3 | 61.7 | 75.4 | 23.6 |
| 38 | Mustang | 79.6 | 54.9 | 68.6 | 24.7 |
| 39 | Myagdi | 83.8 | 63.7 | 73.3 | 20.1 |
| 40 | Kaski | 91.9 | 78.3 | 84.7 | 13.5 |
| 41 | Lamjung | 81.6 | 62.7 | 71.4 | 18.9 |
| 42 | Tanahu | 85.7 | 68.7 | 76.2 | 17.1 |
| 43 | Nawalparasi (East) | 85.3 | 70.7 | 77.2 | 14.5 |
| 44 | Syangja | 86.8 | 68.8 | 76.7 | 18.1 |
| 45 | Parbat | 84.6 | 66.0 | 74.3 | 18.6 |
| 46 | Baglung | 82.7 | 65.8 | 73.2 | 17.0 |
| 47 | Rukum (East) | 71.5 | 49.6 | 59.9 | 21.9 |
| 48 | Rolpa | 76.9 | 56.2 | 65.4 | 20.7 |
| 49 | Pyuthan | 82.3 | 64.1 | 71.6 | 18.2 |
| 50 | Gulmi | 83.4 | 66.2 | 73.5 | 17.2 |

| SN | District | Male | Female | Total | Sex Difference |
|----|--------------------|------|--------|-------|----------------|
| 51 | Arghakhanchi | 83.0 | 65.9 | 73.1 | 17.1 |
| 52 | Palpa | 87.4 | 71.9 | 78.6 | 15.5 |
| 53 | Nawalparasi (West) | 82.1 | 61.4 | 71.1 | 20.7 |
| 54 | Rupandehi | 85.3 | 67.2 | 75.7 | 18.1 |
| 55 | Kapilbastu | 73.2 | 52.0 | 62.1 | 21.3 |
| 56 | Dang | 83.3 | 67.8 | 74.8 | 15.5 |
| 57 | Banke | 75.1 | 59.4 | 66.8 | 15.7 |
| 58 | Bardiya | 77.3 | 63.4 | 69.7 | 14.0 |
| 59 | Dolpa | 67.5 | 43.2 | 55.4 | 24.3 |
| 60 | Mugu | 67.5 | 39.2 | 53.3 | 28.2 |
| 61 | Humla | 63.2 | 34.0 | 48.7 | 29.2 |
| 62 | Jumla | 70.8 | 45.6 | 58.1 | 25.2 |
| 63 | Kalikot | 69.8 | 48.6 | 58.9 | 21.2 |
| 64 | Dailekh | 75.3 | 55.0 | 64.4 | 20.3 |
| 65 | Jajarkot | 72.0 | 54.1 | 62.9 | 17.9 |
| 66 | Rukum (West) | 74.8 | 56.6 | 65.1 | 18.2 |
| 67 | Salyan | 78.8 | 59.0 | 68.2 | 19.9 |
| 68 | Surkhet | 84.8 | 68.3 | 75.9 | 16.6 |
| 69 | Bajura | 70.3 | 46.1 | 57.5 | 24.2 |
| 70 | Bajhang | 74.6 | 41.5 | 56.1 | 33.1 |
| 71 | Darchula | 82.6 | 56.9 | 68.9 | 25.7 |
| 72 | Baitadi | 82.8 | 54.4 | 67.0 | 28.3 |
| 73 | Dadeldhura | 84.8 | 56.9 | 69.3 | 28.0 |
| 74 | Doti | 74.9 | 44.5 | 57.1 | 30.4 |
| 75 | Achham | 73.8 | 47.0 | 58.5 | 26.8 |
| 76 | Kailali | 79.8 | 61.3 | 69.8 | 18.5 |
| 77 | Kanchanpur | 83.6 | 64.0 | 72.6 | 19.6 |
| | Total | 79.0 | 60.7 | 69.4 | 18.4 |

Table A2.4: District wise child literacy by sex, 2021

| SN | District | Male | Female | Total | Sex Difference |
|----|----------------|------|--------|-------|----------------|
| 1 | Taplejung | 97.2 | 97.6 | 97.4 | -0.4 |
| 2 | Sankhuwasabha | 97.7 | 98.0 | 97.9 | -0.3 |
| 3 | Solukhumbu | 97.4 | 97.7 | 97.5 | -0.2 |
| 4 | Okhaldhunga | 97.5 | 98.0 | 97.8 | -0.5 |
| 5 | Khotang | 97.1 | 97.4 | 97.2 | -0.4 |
| 6 | Bhojpur | 97.9 | 98.1 | 98.0 | -0.2 |
| 7 | Dhankuta | 98.3 | 98.6 | 98.4 | -0.2 |
| 8 | Tehrathum | 97.5 | 97.9 | 97.7 | -0.3 |
| 9 | Panchthar | 98.1 | 98.4 | 98.2 | -0.3 |
| 10 | Ilam | 98.4 | 98.6 | 98.5 | -0.2 |
| 11 | Jhapa | 97.9 | 98.0 | 97.9 | -0.1 |
| 12 | Morang | 95.8 | 95.6 | 95.7 | 0.1 |
| 13 | Sunsari | 94.8 | 94.7 | 94.8 | 0.0 |
| 14 | Udayapur | 97.0 | 97.3 | 97.1 | -0.4 |
| 15 | Saptari | 90.8 | 89.6 | 90.3 | 1.2 |
| 16 | Siraha | 88.6 | 87.2 | 87.9 | 1.4 |
| 17 | Dhanusa | 88.7 | 87.4 | 88.0 | 1.3 |
| 18 | Mahottari | 83.8 | 82.1 | 83.0 | 1.7 |
| 19 | Sarlahi | 84.2 | 81.4 | 82.8 | 2.8 |
| 20 | Rautahat | 80.8 | 77.5 | 79.2 | 3.2 |
| 21 | Bara | 87.6 | 85.9 | 86.8 | 1.6 |
| 22 | Parsa | 90.5 | 89.0 | 89.8 | 1.4 |
| 23 | Dolakha | 98.0 | 98.2 | 98.1 | -0.2 |
| 24 | Sindhupalchok | 97.4 | 97.8 | 97.6 | -0.3 |
| 25 | Rasuwa | 97.8 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 0.0 |
| 26 | Dhading | 97.6 | 97.9 | 97.7 | -0.2 |
| 27 | Nuwakot | 97.9 | 98.1 | 98.0 | -0.2 |
| 28 | Kathmandu | 98.5 | 98.6 | 98.5 | -0.1 |
| 29 | Bhaktapur | 98.9 | 98.9 | 98.9 | -0.1 |
| 30 | Lalitpur | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 0.0 |
| 31 | Kavrepalanchok | 97.9 | 98.3 | 98.1 | -0.4 |
| 32 | Ramechhap | 97.8 | 98.1 | 97.9 | -0.2 |
| 33 | Sindhuli | 96.4 | 96.8 | 96.6 | -0.4 |
| 34 | Makwanpur | 96.5 | 96.7 | 96.6 | -0.2 |
| 35 | Chitawan | 97.8 | 97.9 | 97.8 | -0.1 |
| 36 | Gorkha | 97.4 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 0.0 |

| SN | District | Male | Female | Total | Sex Difference |
|----|--------------------|------|--------|-------|----------------|
| 37 | Manang | 97.5 | 96.8 | 97.1 | 0.7 |
| 38 | Mustang | 96.5 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 0.1 |
| 39 | Myagdi | 98.1 | 98.4 | 98.2 | -0.3 |
| 40 | Kaski | 98.0 | 98.1 | 98.0 | -0.1 |
| 41 | Lamjung | 98.0 | 98.5 | 98.2 | -0.5 |
| 42 | Tanahu | 97.7 | 98.1 | 97.9 | -0.4 |
| 43 | Nawalparasi (East) | 97.3 | 97.7 | 97.5 | -0.4 |
| 44 | Syangja | 98.2 | 98.4 | 98.3 | -0.1 |
| 45 | Parbat | 97.3 | 97.7 | 97.5 | -0.4 |
| 46 | Baglung | 97.2 | 97.3 | 97.3 | -0.1 |
| 47 | Rukum (East) | 96.8 | 96.4 | 96.6 | 0.4 |
| 48 | Rolpa | 97.1 | 97.1 | 97.1 | -0.1 |
| 49 | Pyuthan | 97.1 | 97.2 | 97.2 | -0.1 |
| 50 | Gulmi | 98.0 | 98.4 | 98.2 | -0.4 |
| 51 | Arghakhanchi | 97.8 | 97.8 | 97.8 | -0.1 |
| 52 | Palpa | 98.5 | 98.7 | 98.6 | -0.3 |
| 53 | Nawalparasi (West) | 97.1 | 97.3 | 97.2 | -0.2 |
| 54 | Rupandehi | 95.9 | 95.8 | 95.8 | 0.1 |
| 55 | Kapilbastu | 92.1 | 91.6 | 91.9 | 0.5 |
| 56 | Dang | 98.3 | 98.5 | 98.4 | -0.2 |
| 57 | Banke | 89.3 | 88.1 | 88.7 | 1.2 |
| 58 | Bardiya | 97.0 | 97.0 | 97.0 | 0.0 |
| 59 | Dolpa | 92.1 | 90.4 | 91.2 | 1.7 |
| 60 | Mugu | 94.1 | 94.1 | 94.1 | 0.0 |
| 61 | Humla | 92.3 | 91.6 | 92.0 | 0.7 |
| 62 | Jumla | 95.2 | 94.8 | 95.0 | 0.4 |
| 63 | Kalikot | 96.2 | 96.1 | 96.2 | 0.1 |
| 64 | Dailekh | 96.6 | 96.7 | 96.7 | -0.1 |
| 65 | Jajarkot | 96.5 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 0.1 |
| 66 | Rukum (West) | 97.1 | 97.2 | 97.2 | -0.1 |
| 67 | Salyan | 97.3 | 97.5 | 97.4 | -0.2 |
| 68 | Surkhet | 98.0 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 0.0 |
| 69 | Bajura | 95.6 | 95.2 | 95.4 | 0.5 |
| 70 | Bajhang | 95.1 | 94.7 | 94.9 | 0.5 |
| 71 | Darchula | 97.2 | 97.3 | 97.2 | -0.2 |
| 72 | Baitadi | 96.5 | 96.4 | 96.4 | 0.2 |
| 73 | Dadeldhura | 97.0 | 97.2 | 97.1 | -0.2 |

| SN | District | Male | Female | Total | Sex Difference |
|----|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 74 | Doti | 94.2 | 93.7 | 93.9 | 0.5 |
| 75 | Achham | 95.3 | 95.2 | 95.3 | 0.1 |
| 76 | Kailali | 97.1 | 97.3 | 97.2 | -0.2 |
| 77 | Kanchanpur | 97.0 | 97.3 | 97.1 | -0.3 |
| | Total | 94.3 | 93.9 | 94.1 | 0.4 |

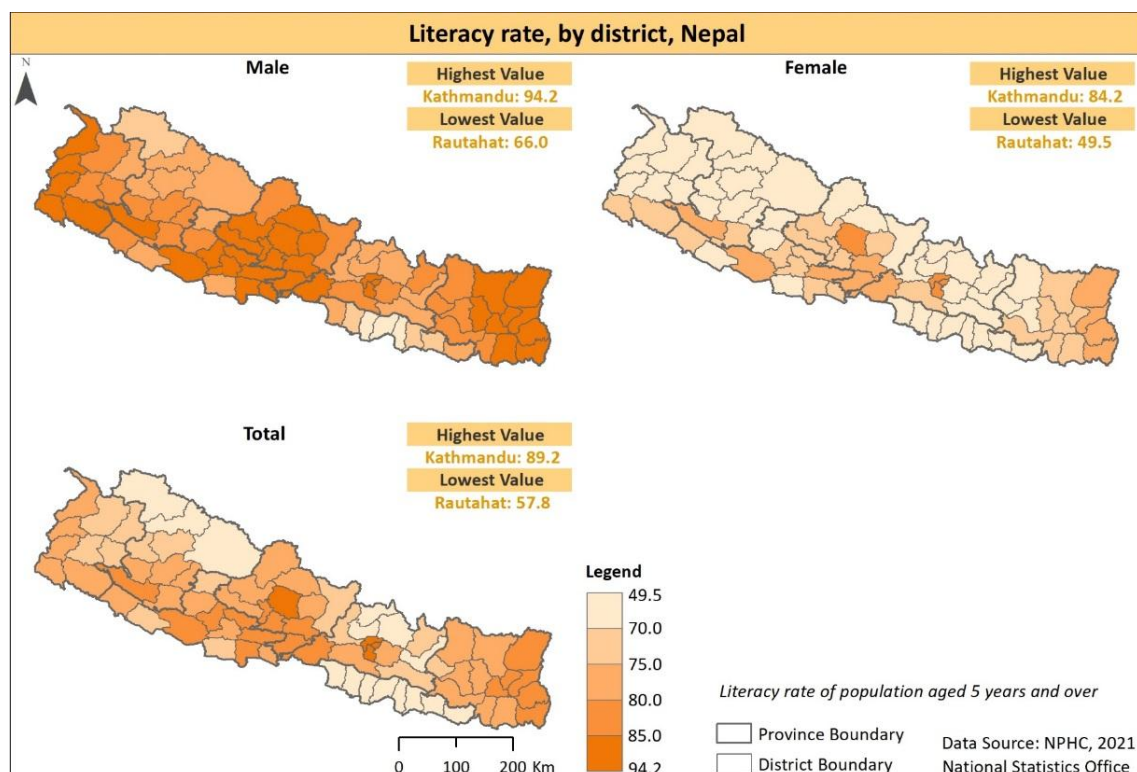
Table A2.5: District wise youth literacy by sex, 2021

| SN | District | Male | Female | Total | Sex difference |
|----|---------------|------|--------|-------|----------------|
| 1 | Taplejung | 98.1 | 98.2 | 98.1 | -0.1 |
| 2 | Sankhuwasabha | 97.9 | 97.6 | 97.7 | 0.3 |
| 3 | Solukhumbu | 98.1 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 0.3 |
| 4 | Okhaldhunga | 97.8 | 96.8 | 97.3 | 0.9 |
| 5 | Khotang | 97.6 | 97.6 | 97.6 | 0.0 |
| 6 | Bhojpur | 98.3 | 98.1 | 98.2 | 0.2 |
| 7 | Dhankuta | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 0.1 |
| 8 | Tehrathum | 98.8 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 0.1 |
| 9 | Panchthar | 98.9 | 99.0 | 99.0 | -0.1 |
| 10 | Ilam | 98.7 | 99.0 | 98.9 | -0.3 |
| 11 | Jhapa | 98.0 | 97.4 | 97.7 | 0.6 |
| 12 | Morang | 96.1 | 94.0 | 95.0 | 2.2 |
| 13 | Sunsari | 94.8 | 92.6 | 93.7 | 2.2 |
| 14 | Udayapur | 97.2 | 96.4 | 96.8 | 0.8 |
| 15 | Saptari | 91.8 | 83.9 | 87.8 | 7.9 |
| 16 | Siraha | 89.1 | 80.9 | 84.9 | 8.2 |
| 17 | Dhanusa | 88.8 | 79.8 | 84.1 | 9.0 |
| 18 | Mahottari | 84.6 | 74.9 | 79.7 | 9.8 |
| 19 | Sarlahi | 83.5 | 73.8 | 78.7 | 9.7 |
| 20 | Rautahat | 79.5 | 66.7 | 73.2 | 12.8 |
| 21 | Bara | 87.2 | 78.0 | 82.8 | 9.2 |
| 22 | Parsa | 90.6 | 83.1 | 87.0 | 7.6 |
| 23 | Dolakha | 98.2 | 97.9 | 98.1 | 0.2 |
| 24 | Sindhupalchok | 96.8 | 96.3 | 96.5 | 0.5 |
| 25 | Rasuwa | 97.2 | 95.9 | 96.6 | 1.3 |
| 26 | Dhading | 97.5 | 97.1 | 97.3 | 0.4 |
| 27 | Nuwakot | 97.1 | 96.3 | 96.7 | 0.7 |
| 28 | Kathmandu | 98.6 | 98.5 | 98.6 | 0.1 |
| 29 | Bhaktapur | 98.9 | 98.6 | 98.8 | 0.3 |

| SN | District | Male | Female | Total | Sex difference |
|----|--------------------|------|--------|-------|----------------|
| 30 | Lalitpur | 98.6 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 0.2 |
| 31 | Kavrepalanchok | 98.0 | 97.6 | 97.8 | 0.4 |
| 32 | Ramechhap | 97.6 | 97.4 | 97.5 | 0.2 |
| 33 | Sindhuli | 96.6 | 94.7 | 95.6 | 1.9 |
| 34 | Makwanpur | 96.5 | 95.8 | 96.2 | 0.7 |
| 35 | Chitawan | 97.7 | 97.5 | 97.6 | 0.1 |
| 36 | Gorkha | 98.1 | 97.5 | 97.8 | 0.7 |
| 37 | Manang | 99.2 | 98.5 | 98.9 | 0.7 |
| 38 | Mustang | 97.9 | 96.3 | 97.3 | 1.6 |
| 39 | Myagdi | 98.5 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 0.0 |
| 40 | Kaski | 98.8 | 99.0 | 98.9 | -0.1 |
| 41 | Lamjung | 98.5 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 0.1 |
| 42 | Tanahu | 98.7 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 0.0 |
| 43 | Nawalparasi (East) | 98.5 | 98.3 | 98.4 | 0.2 |
| 44 | Syangja | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 0.0 |
| 45 | Parbat | 98.9 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 0.3 |
| 46 | Baglung | 98.7 | 98.2 | 98.4 | 0.6 |
| 47 | Rukum (East) | 96.9 | 95.4 | 96.1 | 1.5 |
| 48 | Rolpa | 97.9 | 96.3 | 97.1 | 1.6 |
| 49 | Pyuthan | 98.4 | 97.4 | 97.8 | 1.1 |
| 50 | Gulmi | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 0.0 |
| 51 | Arghakhanchi | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 0.0 |
| 52 | Palpa | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 0.0 |
| 53 | Nawalparasi (West) | 97.7 | 95.9 | 96.8 | 1.8 |
| 54 | Rupandehi | 97.4 | 95.1 | 96.2 | 2.3 |
| 55 | Kapilbastu | 92.6 | 87.8 | 90.1 | 4.8 |
| 56 | Dang | 98.7 | 98.4 | 98.6 | 0.3 |
| 57 | Banke | 90.1 | 86.4 | 88.2 | 3.7 |
| 58 | Bardiya | 97.7 | 97.0 | 97.3 | 0.7 |
| 59 | Dolpa | 91.3 | 84.3 | 87.7 | 7.0 |
| 60 | Mugu | 96.3 | 90.5 | 93.3 | 5.8 |
| 61 | Humla | 94.7 | 88.3 | 91.4 | 6.4 |
| 62 | Jumla | 94.3 | 89.6 | 91.9 | 4.7 |
| 63 | Kalikot | 98.2 | 96.5 | 97.3 | 1.7 |
| 64 | Dailekh | 97.8 | 96.8 | 97.3 | 1.0 |
| 65 | Jajarkot | 97.8 | 96.9 | 97.3 | 0.9 |
| 66 | Rukum (West) | 98.3 | 97.6 | 98.0 | 0.7 |

| SN | District | Male | Female | Total | Sex difference |
|----|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 67 | Salyan | 98.7 | 98.4 | 98.5 | 0.2 |
| 68 | Surkhet | 98.9 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 0.3 |
| 69 | Bajura | 97.1 | 95.2 | 96.1 | 1.9 |
| 70 | Bajhang | 97.8 | 93.4 | 95.4 | 4.4 |
| 71 | Darchula | 98.4 | 97.3 | 97.8 | 1.0 |
| 72 | Baitadi | 98.8 | 97.2 | 98.0 | 1.6 |
| 73 | Dadeldhura | 98.9 | 98.0 | 98.4 | 0.8 |
| 74 | Doti | 97.3 | 92.1 | 94.4 | 5.1 |
| 75 | Achham | 97.5 | 94.2 | 95.7 | 3.3 |
| 76 | Kailali | 98.5 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 0.6 |
| 77 | Kanchanpur | 98.6 | 98.2 | 98.4 | 0.4 |
| | Total | 95.2 | 92.5 | 93.8 | 2.7 |

Map A2.1: Literacy rate by district (population aged 5 years and over)



Map A2.2: Sex difference (percentage point) in literacy rate of population aged 5 years and above by districts

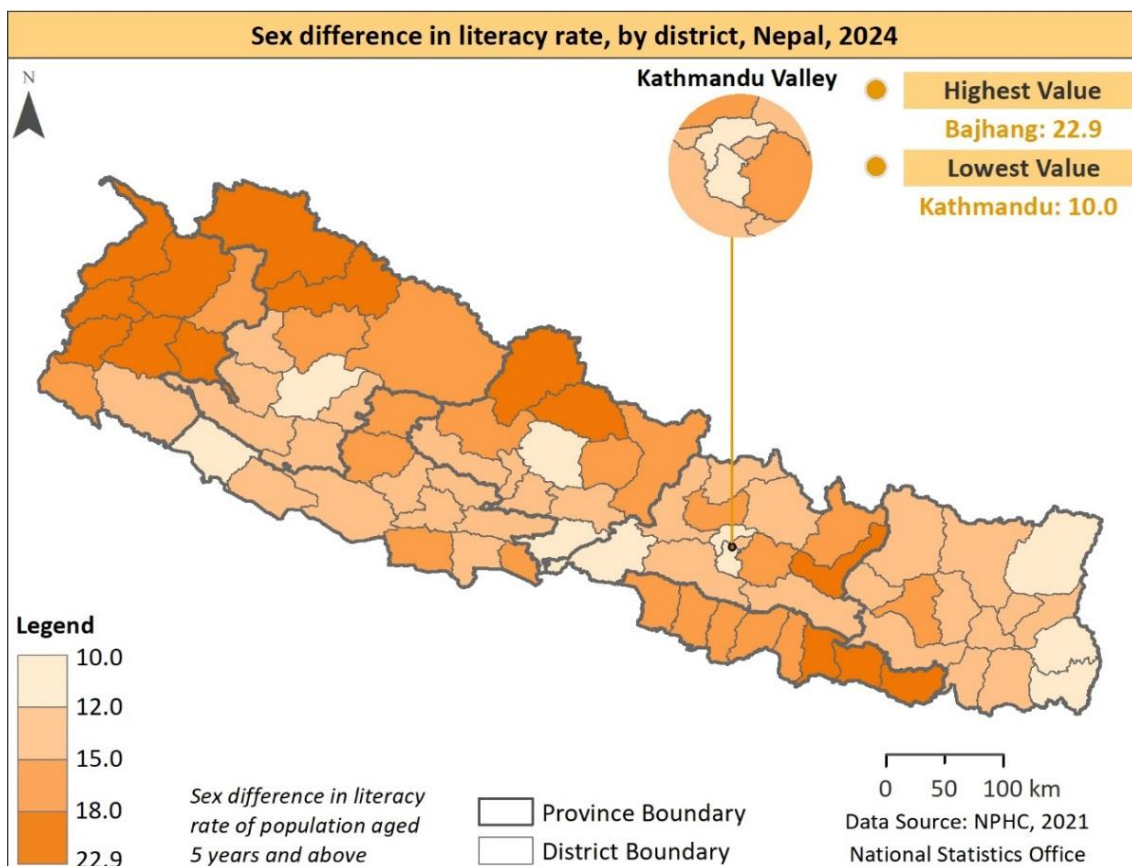


Table A2.6: Trend in literacy (population 6 years and above) over censuses, 1971–2021

| Year | Literacy rate of population 6 years and above | | | |
|------|---|--------|-------|-------------------|
| | Male | female | Total | Gender difference |
| 1971 | 23.6 | 3.9 | 13.9 | 19.7 |
| 1981 | 34.0 | 12.0 | 23.3 | 22.0 |
| 1991 | 54.5 | 25.0 | 39.6 | 29.5 |
| 2001 | 65.5 | 42.8 | 54.1 | 22.7 |
| 2011 | 76.0 | 57.8 | 66.6 | 18.2 |
| 2021 | 83.6 | 69.1 | 76.1 | 14.5 |

Table A2.7: Equity index in literacy rate across different dimensions by birth cohorts (1957–2016)

| Birth Year | Equity in literacy calculated across | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|------------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| | Provinces | | | | Wealth quintiles | | | | Caste groups | | | |
| | Mean | | Equity index | | Mean | | Equity index | | Mean | | Equity index | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1957- 1961 | 54.1 | 19.1 | 0.83 | 0.63 | 56.2 | 21.6 | 0.72 | 0.48 | 46.8 | 16.0 | 0.71 | 0.54 |
| 1962- 1966 | 61.8 | 25.4 | 0.85 | 0.66 | 62.3 | 27.5 | 0.76 | 0.52 | 53.8 | 20.9 | 0.74 | 0.56 |
| 1967- 1971 | 69.5 | 34.4 | 0.88 | 0.67 | 69.0 | 35.8 | 0.80 | 0.58 | 60.6 | 27.1 | 0.79 | 0.58 |
| 1972- 1976 | 75.6 | 44.7 | 0.89 | 0.69 | 74.2 | 44.9 | 0.83 | 0.63 | 66.9 | 35.1 | 0.82 | 0.62 |
| 1977- 1981 | 81.1 | 55.2 | 0.91 | 0.72 | 78.9 | 54.7 | 0.86 | 0.68 | 71.9 | 43.4 | 0.83 | 0.66 |
| 1982- 1986 | 85.7 | 65.1 | 0.93 | 0.79 | 83.2 | 63.2 | 0.89 | 0.74 | 77.3 | 52.2 | 0.86 | 0.68 |
| 1987- 1991 | 89.7 | 75.5 | 0.95 | 0.85 | 87.8 | 73.3 | 0.92 | 0.81 | 82.0 | 62.6 | 0.88 | 0.71 |
| 1992- 1996 | 92.9 | 85.4 | 0.96 | 0.91 | 91.3 | 83.1 | 0.94 | 0.89 | 86.5 | 73.9 | 0.90 | 0.78 |
| 1997- 2001 | 95.2 | 91.8 | 0.97 | 0.94 | 94.0 | 90.0 | 0.96 | 0.94 | 89.9 | 82.5 | 0.92 | 0.84 |
| 2002- 2006 | 96.8 | 95.8 | 0.98 | 0.96 | 96.0 | 95.0 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 92.4 | 90.1 | 0.93 | 0.91 |
| 2007- 2011 | 97.6 | 97.3 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 97.0 | 96.6 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 94.3 | 93.8 | 0.95 | 0.94 |
| 2012- 2016 | 94.0 | 93.8 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 93.2 | 93.1 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 90.0 | 89.5 | 0.93 | 0.93 |

Table A2.8: Local level literacy rate, 2021

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 1 | Phaktanlung Gaunpalika | 71.33 | 80.16 | 61.50 | 98.42 | 98.53 | 98.32 | 96.82 | 96.71 | 96.94 |
| 2 | Mikwakhola Gaunpalika | 71.96 | 80.26 | 62.92 | 98.07 | 97.29 | 98.82 | 95.52 | 95.21 | 95.84 |
| 3 | Meringden Gaunpalika | 72.26 | 82.09 | 62.40 | 98.39 | 98.20 | 98.58 | 96.38 | 96.04 | 96.70 |
| 4 | Maiwakhola Gaunpalika | 72.86 | 81.00 | 64.36 | 98.62 | 98.49 | 98.75 | 97.78 | 97.11 | 98.49 |
| 5 | Aatharai Tribeni Gaunpalika | 74.83 | 84.73 | 65.27 | 98.79 | 98.50 | 99.07 | 97.71 | 97.17 | 98.23 |
| 6 | Phungling Municipality | 82.26 | 89.37 | 75.36 | 99.27 | 99.18 | 99.37 | 98.13 | 98.17 | 98.09 |
| 7 | Pathivara Yangwarak Gaunpalika | 77.60 | 86.26 | 69.02 | 98.77 | 99.10 | 98.47 | 97.59 | 97.54 | 97.63 |
| 8 | Sirijanga Gaunpalika | 78.38 | 87.54 | 68.61 | 98.92 | 98.79 | 99.06 | 97.11 | 97.36 | 96.87 |
| 9 | Sidingba Gaunpalika | 73.59 | 81.52 | 65.46 | 98.71 | 98.47 | 98.96 | 98.24 | 97.86 | 98.63 |
| 10 | Bhotkhola Gaunpalika | 47.42 | 58.99 | 35.36 | 95.97 | 96.19 | 95.76 | 93.74 | 93.53 | 93.94 |
| 11 | Makalu Gaunpalika | 72.37 | 83.50 | 56.07 | 97.70 | 97.30 | 98.15 | 95.93 | 95.41 | 96.47 |
| 12 | Silichong Gaunpalika | 74.76 | 83.09 | 66.41 | 99.05 | 98.90 | 99.21 | 98.39 | 98.21 | 98.59 |
| 13 | Chichila Gaunpalika | 77.37 | 86.09 | 66.31 | 99.50 | 99.34 | 99.67 | 98.27 | 98.42 | 98.13 |
| 14 | Sabhapokhari Gaunpalika | 71.29 | 79.35 | 63.47 | 98.65 | 97.89 | 99.44 | 98.47 | 98.02 | 98.94 |
| 15 | Khandabari Municipality | 77.84 | 86.26 | 70.07 | 99.25 | 99.33 | 99.18 | 98.47 | 98.50 | 98.43 |
| 16 | Panchakhapan Municipality | 70.85 | 79.93 | 62.37 | 98.19 | 98.35 | 98.03 | 97.57 | 97.44 | 97.70 |
| 17 | Chainapur Municipality | 72.51 | 81.39 | 64.35 | 99.17 | 99.06 | 99.28 | 98.14 | 97.94 | 98.35 |
| 18 | Madi Municipality | 71.86 | 81.46 | 63.05 | 99.27 | 99.54 | 99.00 | 98.58 | 98.71 | 98.44 |
| 19 | Dharmadevi Municipality | 72.16 | 82.10 | 62.82 | 99.13 | 98.94 | 99.31 | 98.55 | 98.32 | 98.78 |
| 20 | Khumbu Pasanglhamu Gaunpalika | 68.91 | 79.83 | 57.81 | 98.96 | 98.84 | 99.08 | 98.50 | 98.52 | 98.47 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 21 | Mahakulung Gaunpalika | 70.18 | 79.63 | 60.77 | 99.21 | 98.80 | 99.59 | 97.27 | 96.58 | 97.94 |
| 22 | Sotang Gaunpalika | 69.22 | 77.34 | 61.09 | 98.68 | 98.37 | 99.03 | 97.69 | 97.41 | 97.99 |
| 23 | Mapya Dudhkoshi Gaunpalika | 67.00 | 75.78 | 58.11 | 98.27 | 97.93 | 98.61 | 97.38 | 97.41 | 97.34 |
| 24 | Thulung Dudhkoshi Gaunpalika | 64.99 | 75.00 | 55.07 | 98.44 | 98.65 | 98.24 | 96.46 | 96.54 | 96.38 |
| 25 | Necha Salyan Gaunpalika | 71.93 | 82.75 | 61.65 | 98.90 | 98.70 | 99.10 | 98.21 | 98.21 | 98.22 |
| 26 | Solu Dhudhakunda Municipality | 72.83 | 83.71 | 61.82 | 99.36 | 99.33 | 99.38 | 97.95 | 97.98 | 97.92 |
| 27 | Likhu Pike Gaunpalika | 66.13 | 75.87 | 56.39 | 98.99 | 99.19 | 98.80 | 97.29 | 96.97 | 97.61 |
| 28 | Chishankhu Gadhi Gaunpalika | 67.17 | 76.43 | 58.64 | 98.65 | 98.73 | 98.56 | 97.66 | 97.41 | 97.92 |
| 29 | Siddhicharan Municipality | 69.65 | 80.45 | 59.74 | 98.75 | 98.41 | 99.10 | 98.15 | 97.90 | 98.40 |
| 30 | Molung Gaunpalika | 65.27 | 74.69 | 56.49 | 98.20 | 97.94 | 98.45 | 97.29 | 97.11 | 97.46 |
| 31 | Khiji Demba Gaunpalika | 67.13 | 77.05 | 57.25 | 97.42 | 97.46 | 97.38 | 96.77 | 97.02 | 96.51 |
| 32 | Likhu Gaunpalika | 61.06 | 72.56 | 50.32 | 98.90 | 98.71 | 99.09 | 97.93 | 97.26 | 98.59 |
| 33 | Champadevi Gaunpalika | 56.48 | 68.40 | 45.86 | 98.64 | 98.57 | 98.70 | 98.15 | 97.77 | 98.52 |
| 34 | Sunkoshi Gaunpalika | 61.17 | 71.22 | 51.90 | 98.97 | 98.58 | 99.39 | 98.16 | 97.87 | 98.45 |
| 35 | Manebhanjyang Gaunpalika | 70.85 | 80.11 | 62.57 | 98.88 | 98.81 | 98.94 | 97.77 | 97.46 | 98.06 |
| 36 | Kepilasgadhi Gaunpalika | 65.68 | 75.26 | 56.27 | 98.78 | 98.73 | 98.83 | 97.81 | 97.79 | 97.82 |
| 37 | Aiselukharka Gaunpalika | 65.97 | 77.68 | 54.69 | 98.55 | 98.44 | 98.66 | 97.98 | 98.09 | 97.86 |
| 38 | Rawa Besi Gaunpalika | 64.60 | 74.92 | 55.18 | 98.54 | 98.22 | 98.83 | 97.29 | 97.16 | 97.41 |
| 39 | Halesi Tuwachung Municipality | 64.79 | 74.85 | 55.14 | 98.18 | 98.21 | 98.15 | 96.84 | 96.70 | 96.97 |
| 40 | Diktel Rupakot Majhuwagadhi Municipality | 72.23 | 82.16 | 62.76 | 98.76 | 98.64 | 98.88 | 97.98 | 97.98 | 97.99 |
| 41 | Sakela Gaunpalika | 72.46 | 82.84 | 62.17 | 99.10 | 98.95 | 99.25 | 98.49 | 98.37 | 98.61 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|----|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 42 | Diprung Chuichumma Gaunpalika | 68.95 | 80.91 | 57.55 | 98.16 | 97.47 | 98.86 | 96.17 | 95.25 | 97.09 |
| 43 | Khotelang Gaunpalika | 66.25 | 77.70 | 55.60 | 98.91 | 98.71 | 99.12 | 96.92 | 96.86 | 97.00 |
| 44 | Jante Dhunga Gaunpalika | 63.22 | 75.60 | 51.21 | 98.05 | 98.63 | 97.49 | 96.92 | 97.13 | 96.71 |
| 45 | Baraha Pokhari Gaunpalika | 61.43 | 72.37 | 50.78 | 97.96 | 97.65 | 98.26 | 95.45 | 94.48 | 96.43 |
| 46 | Shadananda Municipality | 71.52 | 81.35 | 62.00 | 98.85 | 98.75 | 98.95 | 98.15 | 97.99 | 98.32 |
| 47 | Salpa Silichho Gaunpalika | 71.14 | 79.90 | 62.31 | 98.82 | 98.91 | 98.72 | 97.68 | 97.63 | 97.74 |
| 48 | Tyamke Maiyum Gaunpalika | 72.66 | 82.86 | 62.81 | 98.85 | 98.71 | 98.99 | 97.85 | 97.90 | 97.81 |
| 49 | Bhojpur Municipality | 78.55 | 87.61 | 69.78 | 99.21 | 99.23 | 99.18 | 97.69 | 97.83 | 97.54 |
| 50 | Arun Gaunpalika | 68.18 | 78.63 | 58.42 | 99.12 | 99.15 | 99.09 | 98.15 | 98.14 | 98.16 |
| 51 | Pauwa Dunma Gaunpalika | 70.34 | 81.52 | 60.00 | 99.14 | 99.08 | 99.20 | 98.62 | 98.42 | 98.82 |
| 52 | Ramprasad Rai Gaunpalika | 71.21 | 81.12 | 61.81 | 98.71 | 98.32 | 99.12 | 96.92 | 96.41 | 97.45 |
| 53 | Hatuwagadhi Gaunpalika | 68.86 | 78.97 | 59.35 | 99.27 | 99.50 | 99.04 | 98.62 | 98.56 | 98.69 |
| 54 | Aamchowk Gaunpalika | 66.76 | 76.49 | 57.26 | 99.10 | 99.23 | 98.95 | 98.20 | 97.92 | 98.47 |
| 55 | Mahalaxmi Municipality | 73.98 | 84.92 | 63.80 | 99.14 | 99.30 | 98.98 | 97.85 | 97.83 | 97.87 |
| 56 | Pakhribas Municipality | 72.19 | 82.96 | 62.63 | 99.38 | 99.31 | 99.45 | 98.79 | 98.47 | 99.13 |
| 57 | Chhathar Jorpati Gaunpalika | 75.50 | 85.06 | 66.96 | 99.63 | 99.60 | 99.67 | 98.39 | 98.30 | 98.49 |
| 58 | Dhankuta Municipality | 80.68 | 88.81 | 72.91 | 99.57 | 99.58 | 99.55 | 98.74 | 98.64 | 98.86 |
| 59 | Shahidbhumi Gaunpalika | 71.22 | 79.21 | 63.56 | 99.11 | 99.16 | 99.06 | 98.25 | 98.07 | 98.44 |
| 60 | Sangurigadhi Gaunpalika | 75.65 | 83.04 | 68.63 | 99.43 | 99.52 | 99.34 | 98.67 | 98.67 | 98.66 |
| 61 | Chaubise Gaunpalika | 75.85 | 83.91 | 68.51 | 99.30 | 99.12 | 99.49 | 98.17 | 98.03 | 98.30 |
| 62 | Aatharai Gaunpalika | 76.80 | 86.33 | 67.72 | 98.91 | 98.56 | 99.26 | 97.05 | 96.87 | 97.25 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|----|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 63 | Phedap Gaunpalika | 74.52 | 84.75 | 64.83 | 98.98 | 98.90 | 99.06 | 97.16 | 97.15 | 97.18 |
| 64 | Menchhayayem Gaunpalika | 73.98 | 83.86 | 65.02 | 98.75 | 98.17 | 99.36 | 97.23 | 96.64 | 97.82 |
| 65 | Myanglung Municipality | 81.60 | 91.04 | 72.88 | 99.35 | 99.34 | 99.36 | 98.32 | 98.32 | 98.31 |
| 66 | Laligurans Municipality | 75.79 | 85.99 | 66.50 | 99.28 | 99.24 | 99.31 | 98.50 | 98.30 | 98.71 |
| 67 | Chhathar Gaunpalika | 72.71 | 82.28 | 63.89 | 99.54 | 99.55 | 99.52 | 97.72 | 97.38 | 98.06 |
| 68 | Yangbarak Gaunpalika | 76.73 | 84.34 | 68.98 | 99.29 | 99.37 | 99.22 | 97.81 | 97.76 | 97.86 |
| 69 | Hilihan Gaunpalika | 76.64 | 85.26 | 68.32 | 99.19 | 98.99 | 99.40 | 97.82 | 97.18 | 98.47 |
| 70 | Falelung Gaunpalika | 76.02 | 84.60 | 67.53 | 99.44 | 99.33 | 99.55 | 98.90 | 99.10 | 98.71 |
| 71 | Phidim Municipality | 78.80 | 86.73 | 71.10 | 99.40 | 99.29 | 99.50 | 98.18 | 98.07 | 98.29 |
| 72 | Falgunanda Gaunpalika | 74.65 | 84.51 | 65.35 | 99.30 | 99.22 | 99.39 | 98.08 | 97.62 | 98.54 |
| 73 | Kummayak Gaunpalika | 74.67 | 84.28 | 65.48 | 99.33 | 99.49 | 99.17 | 97.64 | 97.70 | 97.59 |
| 74 | Tumbewa Gaunpalika | 70.27 | 80.98 | 60.01 | 99.15 | 99.40 | 98.88 | 98.77 | 98.99 | 98.53 |
| 75 | Miklajung Gaunpalika | 77.90 | 86.45 | 69.60 | 99.29 | 99.15 | 99.43 | 98.74 | 98.38 | 99.12 |
| 76 | Mai Jogmai Gaunpalika | 77.87 | 84.32 | 71.24 | 99.14 | 99.16 | 99.12 | 98.12 | 98.06 | 98.17 |
| 77 | Sandakpur Gaunpalika | 77.39 | 85.10 | 69.50 | 99.53 | 99.60 | 99.47 | 99.11 | 99.21 | 99.00 |
| 78 | Illam Municipality | 83.46 | 89.74 | 77.42 | 99.36 | 99.34 | 99.37 | 98.79 | 98.73 | 98.85 |
| 79 | Deumai Municipality | 78.85 | 86.07 | 71.96 | 99.32 | 99.08 | 99.55 | 98.58 | 98.64 | 98.51 |
| 80 | Fakfokathum Gaunpalika | 77.58 | 85.68 | 69.77 | 98.56 | 98.71 | 98.40 | 98.36 | 98.27 | 98.46 |
| 81 | Mangsebung Gaunpalika | 77.10 | 83.48 | 70.53 | 99.02 | 98.93 | 99.11 | 98.17 | 98.20 | 98.13 |
| 82 | Chulachuli Gaunpalika | 75.73 | 82.21 | 69.79 | 99.29 | 99.09 | 99.50 | 98.32 | 98.21 | 98.43 |
| 83 | Mai Municipality | 73.53 | 81.47 | 65.97 | 99.12 | 98.87 | 99.37 | 97.62 | 97.22 | 98.02 |
| 84 | Suryodaya Municipality | 82.03 | 87.70 | 76.40 | 99.36 | 99.08 | 99.66 | 98.74 | 98.55 | 98.95 |
| 85 | Rong Gaunpalika | 77.20 | 84.17 | 70.21 | 98.82 | 98.79 | 98.84 | 98.60 | 98.78 | 98.42 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 86 | Mechinagar Municipality | 78.80 | 85.59 | 72.70 | 99.16 | 99.10 | 99.21 | 98.36 | 98.14 | 98.59 |
| 87 | Buddhashanti Gaunpalika | 80.25 | 87.01 | 74.41 | 99.27 | 99.04 | 99.49 | 99.06 | 98.96 | 99.16 |
| 88 | Arjundhara Municipality | 79.84 | 86.58 | 74.04 | 99.18 | 99.26 | 99.11 | 98.43 | 98.37 | 98.50 |
| 89 | Kankai Municipality | 78.42 | 85.56 | 72.38 | 98.88 | 98.92 | 98.85 | 97.59 | 97.44 | 97.74 |
| 90 | Shivasatakshi Municipality | 76.96 | 84.99 | 70.32 | 99.33 | 99.28 | 99.39 | 98.08 | 97.89 | 98.29 |
| 91 | Kamal Gaunpalika | 78.81 | 86.14 | 72.60 | 99.20 | 99.15 | 99.26 | 98.54 | 98.34 | 98.76 |
| 92 | Damak Municipality | 84.55 | 90.42 | 79.61 | 99.14 | 99.01 | 99.27 | 98.39 | 98.26 | 98.53 |
| 93 | Gauradaha Municipality | 72.52 | 80.83 | 65.54 | 98.74 | 98.82 | 98.67 | 97.53 | 97.50 | 97.55 |
| 94 | Gauriganj Gaunpalika | 66.00 | 77.78 | 55.93 | 98.20 | 98.39 | 98.00 | 96.92 | 96.93 | 96.90 |
| 95 | Jhapa Gaunpalika | 66.04 | 74.86 | 58.36 | 95.77 | 95.69 | 95.84 | 94.21 | 94.26 | 94.15 |
| 96 | Barhadashi Gaunpalika | 72.37 | 81.47 | 64.62 | 98.48 | 98.41 | 98.54 | 98.06 | 98.10 | 98.02 |
| 97 | Birtamod Municipality | 83.39 | 88.82 | 78.50 | 98.67 | 98.62 | 98.73 | 98.14 | 98.07 | 98.21 |
| 98 | Haldibari Gaunpalika | 75.24 | 82.83 | 68.72 | 98.94 | 99.07 | 98.80 | 98.58 | 98.59 | 98.57 |
| 99 | Bhadrapur Municipality | 77.97 | 85.54 | 71.01 | 98.85 | 98.75 | 98.96 | 98.62 | 98.54 | 98.71 |
| 100 | Kachanakawal Gaunpalika | 65.04 | 76.62 | 55.29 | 97.75 | 98.71 | 96.84 | 96.24 | 96.74 | 95.73 |
| 101 | Miklajung Gaunpalika | 77.39 | 83.98 | 71.70 | 99.42 | 99.43 | 99.41 | 98.48 | 98.20 | 98.77 |
| 102 | Letang Municipality | 77.33 | 84.71 | 71.10 | 99.32 | 99.07 | 99.57 | 97.96 | 97.71 | 98.23 |
| 103 | Kerabari Gaunpalika | 75.19 | 82.46 | 68.95 | 99.10 | 98.94 | 99.25 | 98.50 | 98.44 | 98.56 |
| 104 | Sundarharaicha Municipality | 77.57 | 85.14 | 71.28 | 98.92 | 98.82 | 99.04 | 98.29 | 98.05 | 98.54 |
| 105 | Belbari Municipality | 73.31 | 82.02 | 66.16 | 99.12 | 99.13 | 99.11 | 98.67 | 98.73 | 98.60 |
| 106 | Kanepokhari Gaunpalika | 71.02 | 80.28 | 63.29 | 98.42 | 98.48 | 98.35 | 98.07 | 98.02 | 98.12 |
| 107 | Pathari Shanishchare Municipality | 75.71 | 83.56 | 69.28 | 99.25 | 99.32 | 99.18 | 98.39 | 98.42 | 98.37 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 108 | Urlabari Municipality | 79.99 | 86.88 | 74.32 | 99.06 | 98.97 | 99.16 | 98.67 | 98.62 | 98.71 |
| 109 | Ratuwamai Municipality | 68.09 | 77.98 | 59.64 | 95.48 | 96.28 | 94.70 | 94.12 | 94.72 | 93.51 |
| 110 | Sunwarshi Municipality | 59.49 | 70.26 | 49.97 | 90.66 | 91.68 | 89.67 | 88.15 | 88.62 | 87.68 |
| 111 | Rangeli Municipality | 63.89 | 73.99 | 54.66 | 95.27 | 95.80 | 94.73 | 93.64 | 93.95 | 93.33 |
| 112 | Gramthan Gaunpalika | 66.39 | 76.72 | 56.90 | 97.70 | 97.92 | 97.49 | 96.20 | 95.97 | 96.43 |
| 113 | Budhiganga Gaunpalika | 70.46 | 79.40 | 61.88 | 96.69 | 97.04 | 96.33 | 94.87 | 94.71 | 95.03 |
| 114 | Biratnagar Metropolitan City | 80.06 | 87.06 | 73.16 | 97.01 | 97.37 | 96.61 | 95.41 | 95.42 | 95.39 |
| 115 | Katahari Gaunpalika | 63.80 | 73.31 | 54.19 | 95.16 | 95.68 | 94.59 | 93.43 | 93.70 | 93.15 |
| 116 | Dhanapalthan Gaunpalika | 58.05 | 68.45 | 48.30 | 94.15 | 94.96 | 93.36 | 92.49 | 92.61 | 92.36 |
| 117 | Jahada Gaunpalika | 57.02 | 69.55 | 44.57 | 93.19 | 93.81 | 92.54 | 91.23 | 91.29 | 91.18 |
| 118 | Dharan Sub-Metropolitan City | 84.20 | 90.77 | 78.67 | 99.21 | 99.20 | 99.22 | 98.43 | 98.39 | 98.48 |
| 119 | Barahachhetra Municipality | 70.94 | 79.96 | 63.45 | 98.41 | 98.52 | 98.29 | 97.89 | 98.11 | 97.67 |
| 120 | Koshi Gaunpalika | 55.54 | 66.57 | 44.93 | 88.39 | 89.32 | 87.38 | 87.11 | 87.53 | 86.67 |
| 121 | Bhokraha Narsingh Gaunpalika | 55.69 | 66.02 | 46.21 | 91.64 | 92.23 | 91.00 | 88.82 | 88.82 | 88.81 |
| 122 | Ramdhuni Municipality | 71.52 | 81.17 | 62.93 | 97.80 | 97.72 | 97.88 | 97.25 | 97.39 | 97.10 |
| 123 | Itahari Sub-Metropolitan City | 81.22 | 88.74 | 74.87 | 98.79 | 98.86 | 98.73 | 98.20 | 98.12 | 98.30 |
| 124 | Duhabi Municipality | 67.07 | 77.43 | 56.94 | 93.70 | 94.33 | 93.05 | 91.65 | 91.81 | 91.49 |
| 125 | Gadhi Gaunpalika | 62.83 | 73.53 | 52.59 | 94.43 | 94.76 | 94.10 | 93.18 | 93.01 | 93.34 |
| 126 | Inaruwa Municipality | 68.43 | 78.52 | 59.32 | 95.07 | 95.02 | 95.12 | 93.85 | 93.75 | 93.96 |
| 127 | Harinagar Gaunpalika | 59.18 | 67.79 | 51.31 | 92.87 | 92.97 | 92.76 | 91.35 | 91.30 | 91.41 |
| 128 | Dewangunj Gaunpalika | 57.02 | 67.03 | 47.19 | 92.67 | 92.59 | 92.76 | 88.76 | 88.39 | 89.13 |
| 129 | Barju Gaunpalika | 58.78 | 69.89 | 47.85 | 95.78 | 96.04 | 95.52 | 95.00 | 95.13 | 94.87 |
| 130 | Belaka Municipality | 69.41 | 78.18 | 61.93 | 98.46 | 98.56 | 98.35 | 97.93 | 97.81 | 98.05 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 131 | Chaudandigadhi Municipality | 70.58 | 79.83 | 62.94 | 98.02 | 97.77 | 98.26 | 96.91 | 96.67 | 97.15 |
| 132 | Triyuga Municipality | 73.75 | 82.92 | 66.06 | 97.97 | 98.07 | 97.87 | 97.21 | 96.99 | 97.44 |
| 133 | Rautamai Gaunpalika | 64.48 | 73.83 | 55.78 | 98.92 | 98.86 | 98.97 | 97.42 | 97.22 | 97.62 |
| 134 | Limchunbung Gaunpalika | 63.16 | 73.78 | 52.85 | 98.35 | 98.15 | 98.54 | 95.97 | 96.25 | 95.69 |
| 135 | Tapli Gaunpalika | 64.15 | 73.34 | 55.42 | 97.37 | 97.27 | 97.48 | 96.55 | 96.20 | 96.93 |
| 136 | Katari Municipality | 65.32 | 74.79 | 56.71 | 97.59 | 97.48 | 97.70 | 96.82 | 96.65 | 97.00 |
| 137 | Udayapurgadhi Gaunpalika | 64.33 | 74.88 | 54.75 | 98.53 | 98.31 | 98.77 | 97.02 | 96.92 | 97.13 |
| 138 | Saptakoshi Municipality | 67.33 | 76.92 | 58.71 | 95.02 | 95.59 | 94.42 | 94.06 | 94.12 | 94.00 |
| 139 | Kanchanrup Municipality | 58.65 | 70.93 | 47.37 | 93.09 | 94.28 | 91.83 | 90.79 | 91.19 | 90.37 |
| 140 | Agnisair Krishna Sabaran Gaunpalika | 61.09 | 72.30 | 51.03 | 93.33 | 93.98 | 92.67 | 91.71 | 91.60 | 91.82 |
| 141 | Rupani Gaunpalika | 57.28 | 73.26 | 42.95 | 91.85 | 93.49 | 90.12 | 88.96 | 89.65 | 88.21 |
| 142 | Shambhunath Municipality | 58.04 | 71.89 | 46.37 | 92.71 | 93.62 | 91.79 | 91.37 | 91.46 | 91.27 |
| 143 | Khadak Municipality | 60.59 | 75.78 | 47.51 | 96.32 | 97.21 | 95.41 | 92.93 | 92.87 | 92.99 |
| 144 | Surunga Municipality | 59.02 | 72.75 | 47.24 | 93.85 | 94.19 | 93.51 | 92.00 | 91.90 | 92.10 |
| 145 | Balan-Bihul Gaunpalika | 52.08 | 69.02 | 36.06 | 90.42 | 92.35 | 88.24 | 89.86 | 91.06 | 88.52 |
| 146 | Bode Barsain Municipality | 58.29 | 74.67 | 43.41 | 93.57 | 95.20 | 91.79 | 90.84 | 91.50 | 90.10 |
| 147 | Dakneshwori Municipality | 58.40 | 73.98 | 44.07 | 93.28 | 94.48 | 92.01 | 90.52 | 91.29 | 89.68 |
| 148 | Rajgadh Gaunpalika | 51.26 | 66.81 | 36.76 | 89.57 | 90.94 | 88.10 | 86.72 | 87.95 | 85.43 |
| 149 | Bishnupur Gaunpalika | 58.85 | 74.62 | 43.13 | 94.24 | 94.99 | 93.40 | 92.30 | 92.62 | 91.94 |
| 150 | Rajbiraj Municipality | 70.92 | 82.82 | 58.57 | 95.00 | 95.61 | 94.32 | 93.23 | 93.32 | 93.12 |
| 151 | Mahadewa Gaunpalika | 49.29 | 62.97 | 36.14 | 87.21 | 90.17 | 83.98 | 83.86 | 86.12 | 81.44 |
| 152 | Tirahut Gaunpalika | 52.64 | 65.36 | 40.56 | 88.44 | 89.81 | 86.94 | 86.21 | 87.09 | 85.26 |
| 153 | Hanumannagar Kankalini Municipality | 54.71 | 68.39 | 41.18 | 91.22 | 92.34 | 89.97 | 88.62 | 89.42 | 87.75 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 154 | Tilathi Koiladi Gaunpalika | 54.45 | 69.87 | 38.91 | 92.31 | 94.14 | 90.27 | 89.08 | 90.14 | 87.95 |
| 155 | Chhinnamasta Gaunpalika | 53.82 | 70.44 | 37.80 | 90.66 | 92.91 | 88.21 | 87.17 | 88.40 | 85.83 |
| 156 | Lahan Municipality | 60.96 | 73.38 | 49.62 | 91.87 | 92.88 | 90.79 | 89.69 | 90.15 | 89.18 |
| 157 | Dhangadhimai Municipality | 60.15 | 72.43 | 49.20 | 93.68 | 94.93 | 92.37 | 91.24 | 91.45 | 91.01 |
| 158 | Golbazar Municipality | 58.11 | 68.97 | 48.32 | 90.24 | 91.23 | 89.16 | 88.31 | 88.94 | 87.62 |
| 159 | Mirchaiya Municipality | 55.41 | 67.48 | 44.77 | 91.04 | 92.44 | 89.46 | 88.92 | 89.65 | 88.05 |
| 160 | Karjanha Municipality | 50.24 | 61.41 | 41.00 | 88.84 | 90.39 | 87.19 | 86.50 | 87.04 | 85.90 |
| 161 | Kalyanpur Municipality | 48.21 | 61.49 | 37.86 | 88.83 | 90.79 | 86.67 | 86.24 | 87.23 | 85.13 |
| 162 | Naraha Gaunpalika | 51.45 | 63.25 | 40.82 | 82.38 | 84.34 | 80.29 | 80.70 | 82.27 | 78.99 |
| 163 | Bishnupur Gaunpalika | 54.89 | 68.12 | 43.42 | 90.28 | 90.73 | 89.77 | 86.05 | 85.74 | 86.41 |
| 164 | Arnama Gaunpalika | 54.75 | 68.81 | 43.08 | 91.31 | 92.81 | 89.65 | 88.26 | 89.11 | 87.32 |
| 165 | Sukhipur Municipality | 52.68 | 65.36 | 41.36 | 90.51 | 91.11 | 89.87 | 87.97 | 88.46 | 87.44 |
| 166 | Laxmipur Patari Gaunpalika | 52.34 | 66.70 | 40.39 | 92.79 | 93.79 | 91.73 | 91.14 | 91.19 | 91.09 |
| 167 | Sakhuwa Nankarkatti Gaunpalika | 55.70 | 71.08 | 42.40 | 92.66 | 93.48 | 91.75 | 91.13 | 91.02 | 91.25 |
| 168 | Bhagawanpur Gaunpalika | 52.86 | 69.37 | 38.36 | 93.04 | 94.98 | 90.98 | 91.53 | 92.87 | 90.07 |
| 169 | Nawarajpur Gaunpalika | 44.38 | 59.47 | 31.35 | 87.06 | 89.72 | 84.19 | 85.19 | 86.79 | 83.44 |
| 170 | Bariyarpatti Gaunpalika | 56.13 | 70.92 | 42.85 | 91.69 | 93.17 | 90.14 | 90.14 | 91.07 | 89.12 |
| 171 | Aurahi Gaunpalika | 49.96 | 63.76 | 37.67 | 87.62 | 88.49 | 86.63 | 84.47 | 84.59 | 84.34 |
| 172 | Siraha Municipality | 51.66 | 65.03 | 40.54 | 89.18 | 90.61 | 87.56 | 85.54 | 86.54 | 84.39 |
| 173 | Ganeshman Charnath Municipality | 52.08 | 63.75 | 42.30 | 92.63 | 93.34 | 91.87 | 92.27 | 92.40 | 92.13 |
| 174 | Dhanushadham Municipality | 49.47 | 63.46 | 37.32 | 88.97 | 90.77 | 87.08 | 85.62 | 86.42 | 84.78 |
| 175 | Mithila Municipality | 63.66 | 73.79 | 54.09 | 96.63 | 96.59 | 96.68 | 95.24 | 94.92 | 95.59 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 176 | Bateshwor Gaunpalika | 58.26 | 70.24 | 47.57 | 93.30 | 94.28 | 92.33 | 92.29 | 92.59 | 91.98 |
| 177 | Chhreshwornath Municipality | 50.65 | 62.07 | 39.82 | 86.74 | 88.21 | 85.12 | 84.53 | 85.36 | 83.60 |
| 178 | Laxminiya Gaunpalika | 48.55 | 61.74 | 36.95 | 91.08 | 92.30 | 89.72 | 89.70 | 90.39 | 88.94 |
| 179 | Mithila Bihari Municipality | 49.94 | 64.22 | 37.58 | 91.79 | 93.56 | 89.87 | 89.91 | 90.90 | 88.82 |
| 180 | Hansapur Municipality | 50.10 | 63.57 | 39.06 | 89.83 | 90.83 | 88.75 | 87.25 | 87.73 | 86.74 |
| 181 | Sabaila Municipality | 46.69 | 59.70 | 36.20 | 87.63 | 89.26 | 85.91 | 85.15 | 85.84 | 84.39 |
| 182 | Shahidnagar Municipality | 45.62 | 59.45 | 34.26 | 86.31 | 89.10 | 83.44 | 83.31 | 84.48 | 82.02 |
| 183 | Kamala Municipality | 44.75 | 56.96 | 34.87 | 82.77 | 85.11 | 80.18 | 79.12 | 80.91 | 77.12 |
| 184 | Janak Nandini Gaunpalika | 43.66 | 56.93 | 33.18 | 83.07 | 84.70 | 81.27 | 81.81 | 82.62 | 80.94 |
| 185 | Bideha Municipality | 49.11 | 63.36 | 37.48 | 88.47 | 90.30 | 86.53 | 87.01 | 87.80 | 86.15 |
| 186 | Aurahi Gaunpalika | 51.88 | 66.83 | 39.55 | 91.44 | 91.95 | 90.89 | 88.67 | 88.66 | 88.69 |
| 187 | Janakpurdham Sub-Metropolitan City | 70.10 | 80.90 | 59.47 | 94.09 | 94.89 | 93.16 | 92.33 | 92.71 | 91.88 |
| 188 | Dhanauji Gaunpalika | 49.30 | 63.13 | 38.14 | 91.55 | 93.11 | 89.91 | 90.23 | 91.03 | 89.40 |
| 189 | Nagarain Municipality | 49.89 | 62.41 | 39.12 | 91.39 | 92.13 | 90.56 | 89.87 | 89.94 | 89.78 |
| 190 | Mukhiyapatti Musaharmiya Gaunpalika | 41.81 | 53.18 | 31.10 | 83.54 | 84.54 | 82.47 | 79.76 | 79.85 | 79.65 |
| 191 | Bardibas Municipality | 63.79 | 73.29 | 54.96 | 97.34 | 97.56 | 97.10 | 96.00 | 95.82 | 96.20 |
| 192 | Gaushala Municipality | 49.67 | 61.09 | 38.80 | 88.21 | 89.01 | 87.37 | 84.79 | 85.28 | 84.26 |
| 193 | Sonama Gaunpalika | 43.30 | 56.11 | 30.41 | 83.98 | 86.96 | 80.79 | 80.39 | 81.74 | 78.98 |
| 194 | Aurahi Municipality | 43.12 | 54.81 | 31.80 | 83.06 | 85.12 | 80.94 | 80.31 | 81.62 | 78.95 |
| 195 | Bhangaha Municipality | 44.67 | 57.72 | 33.49 | 84.37 | 87.34 | 81.33 | 82.99 | 84.45 | 81.48 |
| 196 | Loharpatti Municipality | 42.70 | 55.36 | 32.28 | 84.41 | 86.18 | 82.57 | 81.71 | 82.55 | 80.83 |
| 197 | Balawa Municipality | 39.76 | 52.08 | 28.78 | 78.11 | 80.81 | 75.30 | 74.94 | 75.74 | 74.11 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 198 | Ram Gopalpur Municipality | 42.57 | 54.25 | 31.40 | 83.51 | 85.36 | 81.54 | 80.81 | 81.92 | 79.66 |
| 199 | Samsi Gaunpalika | 40.09 | 51.12 | 30.35 | 73.35 | 75.36 | 71.40 | 68.41 | 69.06 | 67.76 |
| 200 | Manara Shisawa Municipality | 46.94 | 58.29 | 36.63 | 85.27 | 86.99 | 83.45 | 83.01 | 83.90 | 82.10 |
| 201 | Ekadara Gaunpalika | 45.66 | 57.10 | 34.74 | 85.24 | 86.62 | 83.69 | 83.07 | 83.59 | 82.52 |
| 202 | Mahottari Gaunpalika | 47.55 | 61.13 | 35.74 | 90.21 | 92.29 | 87.92 | 87.52 | 88.62 | 86.38 |
| 203 | Pipara Gaunpalika | 49.20 | 60.50 | 38.62 | 87.49 | 88.38 | 86.54 | 85.42 | 86.17 | 84.61 |
| 204 | Matihani Municipality | 45.70 | 58.84 | 34.22 | 82.52 | 84.63 | 80.28 | 78.66 | 80.25 | 77.02 |
| 205 | Jaleswor Municipality | 57.11 | 70.36 | 44.78 | 91.96 | 92.64 | 91.21 | 89.61 | 89.66 | 89.54 |
| 206 | Lalbandi Municipality | 65.95 | 75.31 | 57.29 | 96.57 | 96.71 | 96.42 | 95.42 | 95.64 | 95.16 |
| 207 | Hariwan Municipality | 62.45 | 71.95 | 53.90 | 94.33 | 94.99 | 93.68 | 93.71 | 94.07 | 93.34 |
| 208 | Bagmati Municipality | 59.79 | 69.28 | 51.18 | 93.44 | 94.10 | 92.77 | 91.94 | 91.73 | 92.16 |
| 209 | Barahathawa Municipality | 48.96 | 60.02 | 38.08 | 86.40 | 89.31 | 83.36 | 85.13 | 87.02 | 83.13 |
| 210 | Haripur Municipality | 50.86 | 61.79 | 40.96 | 83.19 | 85.45 | 80.90 | 81.04 | 82.04 | 80.01 |
| 211 | Ishworpur Municipality | 52.64 | 64.28 | 41.70 | 90.22 | 91.50 | 88.89 | 89.01 | 89.69 | 88.32 |
| 212 | Haripurwa Municipality | 39.77 | 51.11 | 28.62 | 82.60 | 84.43 | 80.57 | 79.78 | 81.03 | 78.45 |
| 213 | Parsa Gaunpalika | 44.33 | 56.53 | 32.30 | 85.26 | 87.00 | 83.38 | 83.12 | 84.13 | 82.04 |
| 214 | Brahmapuri Gaunpalika | 41.55 | 53.84 | 29.97 | 80.97 | 83.43 | 78.44 | 78.61 | 79.68 | 77.51 |
| 215 | Chandranagar Gaunpalika | 42.47 | 54.47 | 30.43 | 80.14 | 82.51 | 77.70 | 78.07 | 79.60 | 76.47 |
| 216 | Kabilashi Municipality | 41.73 | 53.46 | 29.62 | 80.23 | 82.54 | 77.76 | 77.45 | 78.78 | 76.05 |
| 217 | Chakraghatta Gaunpalika | 44.19 | 56.50 | 31.41 | 79.96 | 82.34 | 77.41 | 76.25 | 78.24 | 74.22 |
| 218 | Basbariya Gaunpalika | 38.99 | 50.50 | 27.20 | 77.46 | 80.66 | 73.93 | 74.31 | 76.29 | 72.22 |
| 219 | Dhanakaul Gaunpalika | 36.58 | 48.04 | 24.55 | 70.88 | 74.98 | 66.44 | 69.03 | 72.01 | 65.88 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 220 | Ramnagar Gaunpalika | 40.61 | 52.14 | 28.13 | 79.49 | 83.37 | 75.34 | 79.08 | 81.72 | 76.34 |
| 221 | Balara Municipality | 43.65 | 54.00 | 32.50 | 77.27 | 80.78 | 73.37 | 74.50 | 77.53 | 71.23 |
| 222 | Godaita Municipality | 47.32 | 57.98 | 36.33 | 87.97 | 89.48 | 86.32 | 85.95 | 86.84 | 85.00 |
| 223 | Bishnu Gaunpalika | 41.88 | 52.00 | 30.92 | 79.28 | 82.27 | 76.04 | 76.79 | 78.82 | 74.64 |
| 224 | Kaudena Gaunpalika | 37.88 | 49.27 | 26.64 | 77.94 | 79.65 | 76.13 | 76.54 | 77.62 | 75.42 |
| 225 | Malangawa Municipality | 59.39 | 70.91 | 47.66 | 88.60 | 89.31 | 87.81 | 86.62 | 87.20 | 85.98 |
| 226 | Chandrapur Municipality | 63.09 | 73.00 | 53.82 | 92.47 | 93.41 | 91.51 | 90.66 | 91.09 | 90.23 |
| 227 | Gujara Municipality | 50.97 | 62.65 | 40.21 | 84.24 | 86.71 | 81.77 | 83.49 | 85.03 | 81.92 |
| 228 | Phatuwa Bijayapur Municipality | 42.59 | 55.10 | 30.50 | 79.48 | 84.07 | 74.94 | 78.40 | 80.63 | 76.16 |
| 229 | Katahariya Municipality | 42.79 | 56.10 | 28.85 | 81.62 | 84.08 | 78.93 | 79.82 | 81.06 | 78.52 |
| 230 | Brindaban Municipality | 41.57 | 54.15 | 29.37 | 79.21 | 83.41 | 74.78 | 77.27 | 80.00 | 74.41 |
| 231 | Gadhimai Municipality | 40.41 | 52.24 | 28.28 | 77.29 | 81.05 | 73.30 | 75.79 | 77.88 | 73.59 |
| 232 | Madhav Narayan Municipality | 43.56 | 57.38 | 29.06 | 82.30 | 85.75 | 78.45 | 81.48 | 83.58 | 79.24 |
| 233 | Garuda Municipality | 46.24 | 59.07 | 33.10 | 81.12 | 84.21 | 77.76 | 78.75 | 80.95 | 76.46 |
| 234 | Dewahi Gonahi Municipality | 39.05 | 51.68 | 26.58 | 74.64 | 78.79 | 70.50 | 70.92 | 73.43 | 68.43 |
| 235 | Maulapur Municipality | 42.93 | 55.63 | 29.19 | 81.13 | 85.06 | 76.73 | 80.27 | 82.78 | 77.66 |
| 236 | Boudhimai Municipality | 40.69 | 53.20 | 27.49 | 80.61 | 83.97 | 76.91 | 79.39 | 81.15 | 77.53 |
| 237 | Paroha Municipality | 39.48 | 51.19 | 28.26 | 80.49 | 82.55 | 78.37 | 79.54 | 81.15 | 77.90 |
| 238 | Rajpur Municipality | 34.82 | 43.22 | 27.13 | 64.95 | 65.71 | 64.21 | 63.92 | 63.60 | 64.24 |
| 239 | Yamunamai Gaunpalika | 37.78 | 50.93 | 25.84 | 76.49 | 81.13 | 71.57 | 74.78 | 77.54 | 71.93 |
| 240 | Durga Bhagawati Gaunpalika | 48.90 | 58.87 | 38.84 | 85.48 | 87.77 | 83.00 | 85.21 | 87.03 | 83.28 |
| 241 | Rajdevi Municipality | 48.57 | 62.67 | 34.76 | 85.72 | 88.04 | 83.35 | 84.40 | 85.44 | 83.33 |
| 242 | Gaur Municipality | 59.99 | 70.87 | 48.98 | 89.72 | 90.97 | 88.31 | 87.75 | 88.61 | 86.78 |
| 243 | Ishanath Municipality | 44.05 | 53.39 | 34.92 | 77.72 | 78.58 | 76.86 | 77.16 | 77.64 | 76.68 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 244 | Nijagadh Municipality | 66.31 | 75.70 | 57.57 | 97.63 | 98.06 | 97.18 | 97.09 | 97.26 | 96.90 |
| 245 | Kolhabi Municipality | 56.69 | 68.64 | 45.67 | 93.37 | 94.14 | 92.63 | 91.89 | 91.91 | 91.88 |
| 246 | Jitpur Simara Sub-Metropolitan City | 63.90 | 73.77 | 54.15 | 92.39 | 93.24 | 91.49 | 91.12 | 91.55 | 90.68 |
| 247 | Parawanipur Gaunpalika | 56.10 | 69.99 | 40.88 | 90.65 | 91.08 | 90.15 | 86.88 | 87.23 | 86.48 |
| 248 | Prasauni Gaunpalika | 56.31 | 71.12 | 40.64 | 92.11 | 93.30 | 90.83 | 89.74 | 90.68 | 88.76 |
| 249 | Bishrampur Gaunpalika | 51.46 | 65.54 | 35.75 | 92.15 | 93.80 | 90.16 | 89.21 | 90.10 | 88.19 |
| 250 | Pheta Gaunpalika | 52.66 | 65.97 | 38.68 | 88.39 | 89.37 | 87.33 | 85.80 | 86.18 | 85.39 |
| 251 | Kalैया Sub-Metropolitan City | 57.59 | 70.81 | 43.61 | 91.51 | 92.90 | 89.97 | 89.36 | 90.18 | 88.46 |
| 252 | Karaiyamai Gaunpalika | 53.70 | 67.12 | 40.50 | 93.26 | 94.14 | 92.36 | 91.49 | 91.57 | 91.39 |
| 253 | Baragadhi Gaunpalika | 49.00 | 59.23 | 38.86 | 84.89 | 86.84 | 82.86 | 85.09 | 85.41 | 84.74 |
| 254 | Aadarsha Kotwal Gaunpalika | 37.32 | 48.96 | 25.28 | 78.48 | 81.52 | 75.07 | 77.92 | 79.86 | 75.85 |
| 255 | Simrouragadh Municipality | 44.37 | 57.52 | 30.33 | 83.64 | 85.70 | 81.41 | 82.05 | 82.84 | 81.23 |
| 256 | Pacharauta Municipality | 44.58 | 58.73 | 29.81 | 86.66 | 89.25 | 83.79 | 84.87 | 86.40 | 83.23 |
| 257 | Mahagadhimai Municipality | 49.61 | 62.87 | 35.84 | 87.13 | 88.94 | 85.21 | 85.04 | 85.71 | 84.34 |
| 258 | Devtal Gaunpalika | 44.72 | 57.58 | 31.24 | 87.52 | 89.54 | 85.21 | 85.66 | 87.20 | 83.98 |
| 259 | Subarna Gaunpalika | 36.58 | 48.68 | 23.64 | 69.72 | 73.58 | 65.33 | 66.18 | 68.67 | 63.52 |
| 260 | Thori Gaunpalika | 62.82 | 73.34 | 53.95 | 98.64 | 98.72 | 98.56 | 97.52 | 97.82 | 97.22 |
| 261 | Jirabhawani Gaunpalika | 49.51 | 60.69 | 38.80 | 90.53 | 92.31 | 88.84 | 90.14 | 91.03 | 89.26 |
| 262 | Jagarnathpur Gaunpalika | 50.56 | 61.75 | 38.63 | 88.70 | 90.61 | 86.71 | 85.29 | 85.97 | 84.59 |
| 263 | Paterwa Sugauli Gaunpalika | 50.54 | 64.54 | 36.58 | 89.06 | 91.80 | 86.27 | 88.92 | 90.16 | 87.66 |
| 264 | Sakhuwa Prasauni Gaunpalika | 49.06 | 61.75 | 36.50 | 90.48 | 91.63 | 89.35 | 89.54 | 90.62 | 88.46 |
| 265 | Parsagadhi Municipality | 53.12 | 65.10 | 41.29 | 91.33 | 92.58 | 89.99 | 89.49 | 90.04 | 88.91 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 266 | Birgunj Metropolitan City | 68.96 | 79.55 | 57.35 | 93.59 | 94.25 | 92.85 | 91.65 | 92.06 | 91.19 |
| 267 | Bahudarmai Municipality | 51.74 | 65.57 | 36.60 | 89.44 | 90.65 | 88.10 | 86.46 | 87.07 | 85.80 |
| 268 | Pokhariya Municipality | 51.13 | 66.59 | 34.42 | 91.88 | 93.65 | 89.92 | 89.76 | 90.59 | 88.85 |
| 269 | Kalikamai Gaunpalika | 54.35 | 68.92 | 38.83 | 93.49 | 94.33 | 92.53 | 90.27 | 91.09 | 89.39 |
| 270 | Dhobini Gaunpalika | 53.17 | 68.46 | 36.87 | 92.17 | 93.10 | 91.16 | 86.59 | 87.49 | 85.65 |
| 271 | Chhipaharmai Gaunpalika | 50.20 | 63.23 | 36.31 | 87.45 | 89.34 | 85.33 | 85.16 | 86.46 | 83.77 |
| 272 | Pakaha Mainpur Gaunpalika | 52.66 | 67.03 | 36.73 | 89.99 | 91.30 | 88.56 | 88.70 | 89.23 | 88.16 |
| 273 | Bindabasini Gaunpalika | 54.68 | 71.01 | 37.38 | 92.70 | 94.45 | 90.80 | 88.80 | 89.82 | 87.73 |
| 274 | Gaurishankar Gaunpalika | 61.44 | 71.94 | 51.65 | 99.14 | 99.23 | 99.06 | 97.56 | 97.76 | 97.35 |
| 275 | Bigu Gaunpalika | 57.77 | 68.88 | 47.11 | 98.82 | 99.00 | 98.67 | 97.67 | 97.48 | 97.84 |
| 276 | Kalinchowk Gaunpalika | 62.54 | 71.72 | 54.21 | 99.44 | 99.37 | 99.52 | 98.53 | 98.33 | 98.73 |
| 277 | Baiteshwor Gaunpalika | 65.16 | 77.18 | 54.99 | 99.32 | 99.34 | 99.29 | 98.50 | 98.21 | 98.81 |
| 278 | Jiri Municipality | 64.61 | 75.33 | 54.65 | 99.20 | 99.17 | 99.22 | 97.91 | 98.13 | 97.70 |
| 279 | Tamakoshi Gaunpalika | 66.37 | 78.57 | 55.42 | 99.35 | 99.05 | 99.64 | 98.66 | 98.47 | 98.87 |
| 280 | Melung Gaunpalika | 56.07 | 69.21 | 44.95 | 96.86 | 96.88 | 96.84 | 95.99 | 96.30 | 95.70 |
| 281 | Shailung Gaunpalika | 60.72 | 72.09 | 50.44 | 99.19 | 98.82 | 99.52 | 98.87 | 98.43 | 99.28 |
| 282 | Bhimeshwor Municipality | 72.42 | 83.84 | 61.85 | 99.49 | 99.29 | 99.70 | 98.63 | 98.48 | 98.80 |
| 283 | Bhotekoshi Gaunpalika | 56.02 | 64.63 | 46.93 | 98.00 | 97.83 | 98.17 | 97.11 | 96.88 | 97.34 |
| 284 | Jugal Gaunpalika | 46.96 | 55.26 | 38.46 | 98.05 | 98.46 | 97.64 | 95.58 | 95.56 | 95.61 |
| 285 | Panchpokhari Thangpal Gaunpalika | 44.52 | 52.17 | 36.61 | 97.50 | 97.72 | 97.28 | 95.21 | 95.17 | 95.25 |
| 286 | Helambu Gaunpalika | 52.67 | 60.79 | 44.38 | 98.44 | 98.27 | 98.59 | 97.80 | 97.59 | 98.00 |
| 287 | Melanchi Municipality | 61.19 | 71.56 | 51.60 | 98.00 | 97.77 | 98.21 | 97.08 | 97.03 | 97.12 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 288 | Indrawoti Gaunpalika | 59.66 | 70.29 | 50.08 | 98.83 | 98.41 | 99.23 | 98.19 | 97.80 | 98.56 |
| 289 | Choutara Sangachowkgadhi Municipality | 61.23 | 71.50 | 52.07 | 99.21 | 98.91 | 99.50 | 98.44 | 98.40 | 98.49 |
| 290 | Balephi Gaunpalika | 64.54 | 74.80 | 54.87 | 98.87 | 98.55 | 99.20 | 98.01 | 97.48 | 98.57 |
| 291 | Bahrabise Municipality | 62.36 | 71.62 | 53.36 | 99.07 | 98.97 | 99.19 | 98.75 | 98.60 | 98.91 |
| 292 | Tripurasundari Gaunpalika | 55.32 | 64.85 | 46.34 | 98.94 | 98.52 | 99.36 | 98.17 | 97.91 | 98.42 |
| 293 | Lisankhu Pakhar Gaunpalika | 59.85 | 72.19 | 48.50 | 99.41 | 99.28 | 99.53 | 99.25 | 98.70 | 99.81 |
| 294 | Sunkoshi Gaunpalika | 70.77 | 78.83 | 63.66 | 99.26 | 99.38 | 99.13 | 98.47 | 98.27 | 98.68 |
| 295 | Gosaikunda Gaunpalika | 68.28 | 78.44 | 53.84 | 97.04 | 96.96 | 97.12 | 94.56 | 94.65 | 94.48 |
| 296 | Aamachhodingmo Gaunpalika | 63.59 | 72.03 | 54.48 | 99.59 | 99.84 | 99.33 | 99.07 | 99.05 | 99.10 |
| 297 | Uttargaya Gaunpalika | 63.30 | 71.68 | 55.09 | 99.11 | 98.74 | 99.46 | 98.67 | 98.18 | 99.16 |
| 298 | Kalika Gaunpalika | 63.31 | 70.84 | 56.04 | 98.96 | 98.89 | 99.03 | 98.94 | 98.96 | 98.92 |
| 299 | Naukunda Gaunpalika | 46.84 | 55.83 | 37.52 | 97.95 | 98.59 | 97.33 | 97.47 | 97.74 | 97.21 |
| 300 | Rubi Valley Gaunpalika | 43.09 | 50.95 | 35.55 | 98.39 | 98.76 | 98.01 | 97.51 | 97.38 | 97.64 |
| 301 | Khaniyabas Gaunpalika | 47.02 | 55.05 | 39.70 | 98.44 | 98.14 | 98.74 | 92.56 | 91.68 | 93.43 |
| 302 | Ganga Jamuna Gaunpalika | 58.51 | 70.23 | 48.17 | 99.10 | 99.32 | 98.88 | 98.70 | 98.87 | 98.52 |
| 303 | Tripurasundari Gaunpalika | 66.46 | 77.35 | 57.27 | 99.41 | 99.43 | 99.38 | 98.92 | 98.99 | 98.85 |
| 304 | Netrawati Dabjong Gaunpalika | 58.98 | 69.43 | 50.02 | 99.23 | 99.28 | 99.18 | 98.69 | 98.79 | 98.60 |
| 305 | Nilkhantha Municipality | 67.93 | 77.00 | 60.52 | 99.32 | 99.48 | 99.17 | 98.51 | 98.48 | 98.53 |
| 306 | Jwalamukhi Gaunpalika | 57.25 | 66.62 | 49.56 | 99.05 | 98.79 | 99.31 | 98.40 | 98.23 | 98.59 |
| 307 | Siddhalek Gaunpalika | 62.82 | 71.64 | 55.05 | 99.02 | 98.98 | 99.07 | 98.61 | 98.65 | 98.57 |
| 308 | Benighat Rorang Gaunpalika | 65.62 | 72.57 | 58.37 | 97.21 | 97.09 | 97.34 | 96.17 | 96.39 | 95.94 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 309 | Gajuri Gaunpalika | 64.36 | 73.00 | 55.36 | 97.77 | 97.31 | 98.24 | 96.55 | 95.90 | 97.22 |
| 310 | Galchhi Gaunpalika | 64.65 | 72.38 | 57.06 | 99.02 | 98.88 | 99.15 | 98.47 | 98.52 | 98.42 |
| 311 | Thakre Gaunpalika | 66.31 | 74.27 | 58.42 | 99.03 | 99.11 | 98.94 | 97.93 | 97.56 | 98.30 |
| 312 | Dhunibenshi Municipality | 68.94 | 78.54 | 59.71 | 99.02 | 99.18 | 98.87 | 97.97 | 97.82 | 98.13 |
| 313 | Dupcheshwor Gaunpalika | 48.10 | 56.19 | 40.00 | 96.60 | 97.35 | 95.86 | 95.77 | 95.59 | 95.95 |
| 314 | Tadi Gaunpalika | 48.46 | 56.87 | 40.23 | 96.45 | 96.10 | 96.78 | 96.41 | 96.15 | 96.68 |
| 315 | Suryagadhi Gaunpalika | 55.48 | 64.18 | 47.33 | 98.95 | 99.04 | 98.87 | 98.29 | 98.28 | 98.29 |
| 316 | Bidur Municipality | 71.81 | 82.72 | 61.43 | 99.29 | 99.17 | 99.41 | 98.53 | 98.47 | 98.59 |
| 317 | Kispang Gaunpalika | 55.86 | 63.59 | 48.66 | 99.01 | 98.92 | 99.10 | 97.92 | 97.68 | 98.16 |
| 318 | Myagang Gaunpalika | 50.85 | 60.51 | 42.36 | 99.41 | 99.20 | 99.61 | 99.09 | 98.93 | 99.25 |
| 319 | Tarakeshwor Gaunpalika | 54.84 | 66.16 | 45.16 | 99.08 | 99.03 | 99.13 | 98.10 | 97.74 | 98.43 |
| 320 | Belkotgadhi Municipality | 58.83 | 68.66 | 49.84 | 99.16 | 98.97 | 99.34 | 98.79 | 98.69 | 98.90 |
| 321 | Likhu Gaunpalika | 63.53 | 76.13 | 52.21 | 99.05 | 98.97 | 99.13 | 98.86 | 98.58 | 99.15 |
| 322 | Panchakanya Gaunpalika | 59.33 | 70.61 | 49.00 | 98.73 | 98.93 | 98.54 | 98.76 | 98.85 | 98.66 |
| 323 | Shivapuri Gaunpalika | 51.87 | 60.40 | 44.22 | 98.19 | 98.21 | 98.16 | 96.95 | 96.56 | 97.32 |
| 324 | Kakani Gaunpalika | 61.09 | 72.97 | 49.37 | 99.19 | 98.98 | 99.41 | 98.03 | 98.11 | 97.95 |
| 325 | Shankharapur Municipality | 74.50 | 84.03 | 65.37 | 98.77 | 98.41 | 99.16 | 98.43 | 98.09 | 98.81 |
| 326 | Kageshwori Manahara Municipality | 85.50 | 92.64 | 78.82 | 99.36 | 99.24 | 99.49 | 98.79 | 98.68 | 98.92 |
| 327 | Gokarneshwor Municipality | 81.59 | 89.22 | 74.66 | 98.59 | 98.57 | 98.62 | 98.45 | 98.34 | 98.58 |
| 328 | Budhanilkhantha Municipality | 87.41 | 93.37 | 81.89 | 99.44 | 99.42 | 99.47 | 98.73 | 98.74 | 98.71 |
| 329 | Tokha Municipality | 88.93 | 94.49 | 83.75 | 99.45 | 99.46 | 99.44 | 98.95 | 98.96 | 98.93 |
| 330 | Tarakeshwor Municipality | 84.70 | 91.75 | 78.15 | 99.47 | 99.47 | 99.48 | 98.68 | 98.63 | 98.74 |
| 331 | Nagarjun Municipality | 86.76 | 93.35 | 80.55 | 99.27 | 99.24 | 99.31 | 98.82 | 98.73 | 98.92 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 332 | Kathmandu Metropolitan City | 88.88 | 93.91 | 83.68 | 99.16 | 99.03 | 99.31 | 98.42 | 98.35 | 98.52 |
| 333 | Kirtipur Municipality | 86.62 | 94.22 | 78.27 | 98.55 | 99.55 | 97.21 | 97.52 | 98.22 | 96.61 |
| 334 | Chandragiri Municipality | 84.26 | 91.95 | 76.93 | 99.25 | 99.27 | 99.23 | 98.58 | 98.63 | 98.52 |
| 335 | Dakshinkali Municipality | 76.39 | 86.97 | 66.13 | 99.12 | 99.11 | 99.14 | 97.50 | 97.58 | 97.37 |
| 336 | Changunarayan Municipality | 80.78 | 90.63 | 71.07 | 99.26 | 99.24 | 99.29 | 98.83 | 98.81 | 98.87 |
| 337 | Bhaktapur Municipality | 83.98 | 91.77 | 76.46 | 99.40 | 99.42 | 99.37 | 99.14 | 99.10 | 99.17 |
| 338 | Madhyapur Thimi Municipality | 88.09 | 93.80 | 82.44 | 99.19 | 99.15 | 99.24 | 98.89 | 98.94 | 98.84 |
| 339 | Suryabinayak Municipality | 86.09 | 93.83 | 78.67 | 99.24 | 99.16 | 99.32 | 98.82 | 98.71 | 98.96 |
| 340 | Mahalaxmi Municipality | 87.85 | 94.23 | 81.59 | 99.26 | 99.18 | 99.36 | 98.61 | 98.56 | 98.68 |
| 341 | Lalitpur Metropolitan City | 88.11 | 93.67 | 82.67 | 99.20 | 99.13 | 99.29 | 98.71 | 98.68 | 98.74 |
| 342 | Godawari Municipality | 79.09 | 88.21 | 70.38 | 99.15 | 99.12 | 99.17 | 98.66 | 98.74 | 98.58 |
| 343 | Konjyosom Gaunpalika | 66.02 | 76.58 | 56.11 | 98.92 | 99.20 | 98.63 | 97.66 | 97.59 | 97.73 |
| 344 | Mahankal Gaunpalika | 74.30 | 82.70 | 65.90 | 99.52 | 99.73 | 99.30 | 99.21 | 99.10 | 99.31 |
| 345 | Bagmati Gaunpalika | 62.86 | 72.38 | 53.33 | 97.52 | 97.22 | 97.80 | 96.62 | 96.35 | 96.88 |
| 346 | Chauri Deurali Gaunpalika | 47.20 | 60.41 | 35.78 | 97.97 | 97.59 | 98.33 | 96.96 | 96.92 | 97.00 |
| 347 | Bhumlu Gaunpalika | 58.27 | 70.57 | 46.85 | 98.77 | 98.72 | 98.82 | 98.05 | 97.74 | 98.35 |
| 348 | Mandan Deupur Municipality | 65.45 | 76.80 | 54.99 | 98.99 | 98.93 | 99.06 | 98.29 | 98.05 | 98.54 |
| 349 | Banepa Municipality | 81.06 | 89.85 | 73.03 | 99.00 | 98.87 | 99.13 | 98.33 | 98.22 | 98.46 |
| 350 | Dhulikhel Municipality | 75.23 | 85.43 | 65.73 | 99.29 | 99.24 | 99.35 | 98.83 | 98.55 | 99.13 |
| 351 | Panchkhal Municipality | 71.99 | 84.11 | 58.65 | 98.85 | 98.56 | 99.15 | 98.24 | 97.86 | 98.65 |
| 352 | Temal Gaunpalika | 51.71 | 62.71 | 41.63 | 98.80 | 98.80 | 98.80 | 98.37 | 98.45 | 98.29 |
| 353 | Namobuddha Municipality | 63.82 | 75.99 | 52.69 | 98.84 | 98.57 | 99.10 | 98.23 | 97.90 | 98.56 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 354 | Panauti Municipality | 76.29 | 87.42 | 66.43 | 99.33 | 99.28 | 99.38 | 98.50 | 98.27 | 98.75 |
| 355 | Bethanchowk Gaunpalika | 63.58 | 73.18 | 55.14 | 98.79 | 98.74 | 98.85 | 97.76 | 97.55 | 97.97 |
| 356 | Roshi Gaunpalika | 60.02 | 70.48 | 50.34 | 99.38 | 99.25 | 99.49 | 99.07 | 98.89 | 99.25 |
| 357 | Mahabharat Gaunpalika | 58.44 | 67.96 | 49.28 | 98.40 | 98.67 | 98.14 | 95.67 | 95.79 | 95.56 |
| 358 | Khanikhola Gaunpalika | 64.96 | 75.02 | 55.05 | 98.41 | 98.48 | 98.34 | 97.27 | 96.76 | 97.77 |
| 359 | Umakunda Gaunpalika | 66.01 | 77.39 | 54.95 | 98.92 | 98.92 | 98.93 | 98.59 | 98.35 | 98.82 |
| 360 | Gokulganga Gaunpalika | 63.02 | 73.75 | 53.40 | 98.63 | 98.71 | 98.55 | 98.09 | 98.22 | 97.96 |
| 361 | Likhu Tamakoshi Gaunpalika | 60.23 | 72.15 | 50.38 | 99.13 | 99.02 | 99.24 | 98.77 | 98.93 | 98.62 |
| 362 | Ramechhap Municipality | 59.96 | 73.07 | 47.70 | 99.06 | 99.00 | 99.12 | 98.10 | 98.11 | 98.09 |
| 363 | Manthali Municipality | 62.45 | 75.15 | 51.97 | 99.17 | 98.96 | 99.36 | 98.59 | 98.41 | 98.77 |
| 364 | Khandadevi Gaunpalika | 51.87 | 64.84 | 40.88 | 97.36 | 97.30 | 97.42 | 96.39 | 96.13 | 96.62 |
| 365 | Doramba Gaunpalika | 46.42 | 58.70 | 36.22 | 97.64 | 97.37 | 97.90 | 96.49 | 96.23 | 96.76 |
| 366 | Sunapati Gaunpalika | 52.06 | 66.85 | 39.16 | 98.63 | 98.52 | 98.72 | 97.38 | 96.97 | 97.77 |
| 367 | Dudhouli Municipality | 61.21 | 70.94 | 52.26 | 97.04 | 97.02 | 97.05 | 95.84 | 95.53 | 96.14 |
| 368 | Phikkal Gaunpalika | 64.64 | 73.02 | 56.61 | 98.63 | 98.61 | 98.64 | 96.88 | 97.07 | 96.71 |
| 369 | Tinpatan Gaunpalika | 61.86 | 71.35 | 53.02 | 98.58 | 98.34 | 98.81 | 97.17 | 96.63 | 97.71 |
| 370 | Golanjor Gaunpalika | 61.40 | 72.14 | 51.04 | 98.92 | 99.10 | 98.75 | 97.84 | 97.74 | 97.93 |
| 371 | Kamalamai Municipality | 70.86 | 80.52 | 61.83 | 99.12 | 99.16 | 99.08 | 98.70 | 98.72 | 98.68 |
| 372 | Sunkoshi Gaunpalika | 62.08 | 74.34 | 51.21 | 98.47 | 98.01 | 98.93 | 97.76 | 97.38 | 98.16 |
| 373 | Ghyanglekha Gaunpalika | 58.35 | 69.51 | 48.17 | 98.39 | 98.59 | 98.19 | 97.24 | 97.06 | 97.42 |
| 374 | Marin Gaunpalika | 56.13 | 68.06 | 44.79 | 96.54 | 96.65 | 96.44 | 94.65 | 94.56 | 94.74 |
| 375 | Hariharpurgaghi Gaunpalika | 54.90 | 66.62 | 43.78 | 95.74 | 96.33 | 95.20 | 93.18 | 92.77 | 93.57 |
| 376 | Indrasarowar Gaunpalika | 63.41 | 73.00 | 54.15 | 98.71 | 98.84 | 98.60 | 97.65 | 97.37 | 97.91 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 377 | Thaha Municipality | 66.35 | 77.56 | 55.38 | 98.90 | 98.91 | 98.89 | 98.33 | 98.20 | 98.46 |
| 378 | Kailash Gaunpalika | 55.77 | 63.78 | 47.36 | 95.59 | 95.54 | 95.64 | 93.89 | 94.27 | 93.49 |
| 379 | Raksirang Gaunpalika | 59.95 | 68.82 | 50.73 | 94.23 | 93.62 | 94.86 | 91.12 | 90.40 | 91.86 |
| 380 | Manahari Gaunpalika | 70.89 | 79.40 | 62.45 | 98.10 | 98.10 | 98.09 | 97.29 | 97.37 | 97.21 |
| 381 | Hetauda Sub-Metropolitan City | 79.78 | 86.88 | 73.01 | 98.94 | 98.84 | 99.05 | 98.44 | 98.38 | 98.50 |
| 382 | Bhimphedi Gaunpalika | 71.52 | 81.81 | 58.19 | 98.39 | 98.14 | 98.65 | 97.94 | 97.68 | 98.19 |
| 383 | Makawanpurgadhi Gaunpalika | 70.40 | 78.29 | 62.45 | 98.84 | 98.53 | 99.14 | 98.28 | 97.98 | 98.58 |
| 384 | Bakaiya Gaunpalika | 59.45 | 67.79 | 51.53 | 93.48 | 93.39 | 93.56 | 91.96 | 91.71 | 92.22 |
| 385 | Bagmati Gaunpalika | 58.25 | 68.13 | 48.87 | 96.60 | 96.78 | 96.43 | 95.56 | 95.27 | 95.84 |
| 386 | Rapti Municipality | 71.19 | 77.89 | 65.09 | 96.96 | 96.60 | 97.35 | 95.00 | 94.92 | 95.09 |
| 387 | Kalika Municipality | 73.44 | 80.54 | 66.84 | 98.10 | 98.03 | 98.17 | 97.16 | 97.02 | 97.32 |
| 388 | Ichchha Kamana Gaunpalika | 66.75 | 74.42 | 58.59 | 95.31 | 95.03 | 95.62 | 94.06 | 93.83 | 94.31 |
| 389 | Bharatpur Metropolitan City | 83.85 | 89.87 | 78.51 | 98.97 | 98.87 | 99.09 | 98.70 | 98.65 | 98.76 |
| 390 | Ratnanagar Municipality | 78.65 | 85.48 | 72.71 | 98.96 | 98.91 | 99.03 | 98.52 | 98.44 | 98.60 |
| 391 | Khairahani Municipality | 75.78 | 83.15 | 69.41 | 98.41 | 98.72 | 98.07 | 97.99 | 98.05 | 97.91 |
| 392 | Madi Municipality | 72.56 | 80.30 | 66.10 | 98.43 | 98.45 | 98.41 | 97.52 | 97.55 | 97.48 |
| 393 | Chumanubri Gaunpalika | 32.96 | 45.25 | 21.48 | 87.28 | 88.76 | 85.98 | 85.80 | 86.12 | 85.48 |
| 394 | Ajirkot Gaunpalika | 65.19 | 75.61 | 55.71 | 99.35 | 99.24 | 99.46 | 97.77 | 97.99 | 97.54 |
| 395 | Barpak Sulikot Gaunpalika | 59.28 | 68.49 | 51.75 | 98.87 | 98.92 | 98.81 | 97.53 | 97.45 | 97.62 |
| 396 | Dharche Gaunpalika | 49.33 | 60.84 | 39.07 | 99.14 | 99.21 | 99.08 | 97.17 | 97.07 | 97.28 |
| 397 | Aarughat Gaunpalika | 58.88 | 68.39 | 50.96 | 98.75 | 98.48 | 99.01 | 98.05 | 97.96 | 98.15 |
| 398 | Bhimsenthapa Gaunpalika | 58.88 | 70.83 | 49.62 | 99.26 | 99.23 | 99.29 | 97.29 | 97.32 | 97.27 |
| 399 | Siranchowk Gaunpalika | 64.65 | 76.67 | 54.39 | 99.02 | 98.89 | 99.16 | 97.51 | 97.65 | 97.36 |
| 400 | Palungtar Municipality | 68.25 | 78.22 | 60.31 | 99.26 | 99.27 | 99.24 | 98.51 | 98.59 | 98.44 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 401 | Gorkha Municipality | 75.61 | 85.21 | 67.88 | 99.18 | 99.32 | 99.05 | 97.65 | 97.57 | 97.74 |
| 402 | Shahid Lakhan Gaunpalika | 64.48 | 74.75 | 55.97 | 98.69 | 98.58 | 98.79 | 97.15 | 97.16 | 97.15 |
| 403 | Gandaki Gaunpalika | 64.64 | 73.80 | 56.42 | 98.92 | 98.90 | 98.95 | 97.51 | 97.41 | 97.61 |
| 404 | Narpa Bhumi Gaunpalika | 56.11 | 72.51 | 41.27 | 94.29 | 91.67 | 100.00 | 88.52 | 94.12 | 81.48 |
| 405 | Manang Ngisyang Gaunpalika | 64.69 | 75.25 | 53.27 | 98.96 | 100.00 | 97.70 | 98.70 | 100.00 | 97.37 |
| 406 | Chame Gaunpalika | 89.39 | 94.13 | 77.21 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 99.07 | 98.15 | 100.00 |
| 407 | Nason Gaunpalika | 75.40 | 84.68 | 65.68 | 98.47 | 96.77 | 100.00 | 96.07 | 95.15 | 96.83 |
| 408 | Lo Ghekar Damodarkunda Gaunpalika | 46.46 | 62.10 | 31.25 | 98.80 | 100.00 | 97.80 | 89.16 | 86.21 | 91.73 |
| 409 | Gharpajhong Gaunpalika | 82.47 | 90.43 | 69.25 | 99.38 | 99.33 | 99.44 | 98.72 | 98.37 | 99.13 |
| 410 | Varagung Muktichhetra Gaunpalika | 60.52 | 71.37 | 49.25 | 97.58 | 98.64 | 96.37 | 96.03 | 96.37 | 95.67 |
| 411 | Lomanthang Gaunpalika | 50.97 | 65.49 | 36.77 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 98.71 | 98.08 | 99.51 |
| 412 | Thasang Gaunpalika | 76.34 | 83.19 | 68.02 | 97.63 | 97.92 | 97.20 | 95.21 | 96.24 | 93.80 |
| 413 | Annapurna Gaunpalika | 77.17 | 86.57 | 67.42 | 99.24 | 99.42 | 99.03 | 98.41 | 98.45 | 98.37 |
| 414 | Raghuganga Gaunpalika | 67.54 | 81.13 | 53.19 | 98.39 | 97.78 | 99.04 | 97.44 | 96.85 | 98.03 |
| 415 | Dhawalagiri Gaunpalika | 66.95 | 76.63 | 58.17 | 99.19 | 99.13 | 99.24 | 98.76 | 98.47 | 99.06 |
| 416 | Malika Gaunpalika | 69.46 | 80.87 | 59.42 | 99.31 | 99.13 | 99.49 | 98.05 | 97.94 | 98.15 |
| 417 | Mangala Gaunpalika | 74.61 | 83.42 | 67.26 | 99.24 | 99.24 | 99.23 | 99.16 | 99.07 | 99.25 |
| 418 | Beni Municipality | 78.01 | 88.47 | 69.36 | 99.21 | 99.16 | 99.25 | 97.96 | 97.95 | 97.97 |
| 419 | Madi Gaunpalika | 71.87 | 82.67 | 61.49 | 98.83 | 98.72 | 98.94 | 97.73 | 97.42 | 98.08 |
| 420 | Machhapuchchhre Gaunpalika | 74.86 | 83.22 | 67.40 | 99.05 | 98.97 | 99.14 | 97.52 | 97.33 | 97.74 |
| 421 | Annapurna Gaunpalika | 73.78 | 83.55 | 65.17 | 98.64 | 98.41 | 98.88 | 96.74 | 96.29 | 97.22 |
| 422 | Pokhara Metropolitan City | 86.14 | 92.97 | 80.11 | 99.38 | 99.30 | 99.47 | 98.14 | 98.10 | 98.18 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 423 | Rupa Gaunpalika | 78.29 | 89.13 | 68.78 | 98.99 | 99.01 | 98.97 | 97.25 | 96.88 | 97.62 |
| 424 | Dordi Gaunpalika | 68.09 | 77.35 | 59.46 | 99.02 | 99.10 | 98.95 | 98.40 | 98.12 | 98.67 |
| 425 | Marshyangdi Gaunpalika | 65.07 | 75.94 | 54.89 | 99.11 | 99.01 | 99.20 | 97.83 | 97.56 | 98.11 |
| 426 | Kwhola Sothar Gaunpalika | 59.63 | 71.61 | 48.69 | 98.98 | 98.75 | 99.22 | 96.88 | 96.39 | 97.38 |
| 427 | Madhya Nepal Municipality | 73.29 | 84.47 | 64.73 | 98.97 | 98.78 | 99.17 | 97.84 | 97.21 | 98.51 |
| 428 | Bensishahar Municipality | 76.25 | 85.95 | 68.02 | 99.17 | 99.26 | 99.07 | 98.53 | 98.38 | 98.70 |
| 429 | Sundarbazar Municipality | 76.28 | 86.33 | 68.36 | 99.32 | 99.38 | 99.26 | 98.80 | 98.70 | 98.91 |
| 430 | Rainas Municipality | 69.70 | 80.10 | 61.10 | 99.28 | 99.08 | 99.48 | 98.21 | 97.98 | 98.45 |
| 431 | Dudhapokhari Gaunpalika | 62.72 | 74.31 | 51.80 | 98.68 | 98.41 | 98.94 | 97.42 | 97.33 | 97.51 |
| 432 | Bhanu Municipality | 72.13 | 84.22 | 62.43 | 99.17 | 99.19 | 99.16 | 97.73 | 97.65 | 97.82 |
| 433 | Byas Municipality | 80.99 | 89.05 | 74.82 | 99.13 | 98.90 | 99.39 | 98.17 | 97.97 | 98.39 |
| 434 | Myagde Gaunpalika | 76.70 | 85.97 | 69.46 | 99.59 | 99.41 | 99.77 | 98.65 | 98.25 | 99.06 |
| 435 | Shuklagandaki Municipality | 83.37 | 90.85 | 77.27 | 99.39 | 99.24 | 99.54 | 98.15 | 98.00 | 98.31 |
| 436 | Bhimad Municipality | 73.54 | 84.29 | 65.27 | 99.30 | 99.37 | 99.24 | 98.35 | 98.18 | 98.52 |
| 437 | Ghiring Gaunpalika | 64.82 | 75.66 | 56.39 | 99.38 | 99.54 | 99.24 | 96.74 | 96.62 | 96.86 |
| 438 | Rhishing Gaunpalika | 63.09 | 75.34 | 53.11 | 98.77 | 98.44 | 99.06 | 97.35 | 96.75 | 97.89 |
| 439 | Devghat Gaunpalika | 68.72 | 80.13 | 58.22 | 98.98 | 99.23 | 98.67 | 97.86 | 98.19 | 97.48 |
| 440 | Bandipur Gaunpalika | 74.29 | 85.05 | 65.03 | 99.08 | 99.15 | 99.01 | 96.74 | 96.31 | 97.18 |
| 441 | Aanbu Khaireni Gaunpalika | 77.15 | 84.81 | 70.63 | 99.07 | 98.89 | 99.26 | 97.21 | 97.03 | 97.40 |
| 442 | Gaidakot Municipality | 80.85 | 88.24 | 74.67 | 99.08 | 98.91 | 99.28 | 97.40 | 97.20 | 97.63 |
| 443 | Bulingtar Gaunpalika | 64.47 | 76.17 | 53.99 | 99.00 | 98.54 | 99.41 | 97.52 | 96.90 | 98.13 |
| 444 | Baudikali Gaunpalika | 68.39 | 78.30 | 60.66 | 98.87 | 98.88 | 98.86 | 97.41 | 97.34 | 97.48 |
| 445 | Hupsekot Gaunpalika | 68.00 | 78.09 | 60.34 | 99.00 | 98.86 | 99.14 | 97.03 | 96.68 | 97.38 |
| 446 | Devchuli Municipality | 79.74 | 86.47 | 74.38 | 98.95 | 98.85 | 99.06 | 97.47 | 97.39 | 97.55 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 447 | Kawasoti Municipality | 80.52 | 88.00 | 74.59 | 99.05 | 98.93 | 99.19 | 97.72 | 97.50 | 97.98 |
| 448 | Madhya Bindu Municipality | 74.04 | 82.48 | 67.61 | 99.42 | 99.40 | 99.43 | 97.62 | 97.66 | 97.58 |
| 449 | Binayi Tribeni Gaunpalika | 76.78 | 85.51 | 69.44 | 98.96 | 98.97 | 98.96 | 97.50 | 97.24 | 97.79 |
| 450 | Putalibazar Municipality | 78.67 | 88.40 | 70.85 | 99.13 | 99.00 | 99.27 | 98.27 | 98.17 | 98.37 |
| 451 | Phedikhola Gaunpalika | 75.48 | 87.30 | 66.49 | 99.84 | 99.89 | 99.78 | 98.63 | 98.15 | 99.18 |
| 452 | Aandhikhola Gaunpalika | 69.89 | 82.89 | 59.86 | 99.20 | 98.96 | 99.45 | 98.49 | 98.17 | 98.82 |
| 453 | Arjun Choupari Gaunpalika | 73.30 | 85.30 | 63.90 | 99.35 | 98.93 | 99.77 | 97.61 | 97.41 | 97.83 |
| 454 | Bhirkot Municipality | 77.84 | 87.80 | 70.39 | 99.48 | 99.36 | 99.61 | 98.47 | 98.39 | 98.57 |
| 455 | Biruwa Gaunpalika | 74.57 | 86.56 | 64.53 | 99.31 | 99.45 | 99.17 | 97.73 | 97.74 | 97.71 |
| 456 | Harinas Gaunpalika | 72.73 | 84.29 | 63.66 | 99.19 | 99.34 | 99.05 | 97.68 | 97.56 | 97.79 |
| 457 | Chapakot Municipality | 73.88 | 83.92 | 66.35 | 99.30 | 99.23 | 99.36 | 98.51 | 98.51 | 98.52 |
| 458 | Walling Municipality | 78.86 | 88.13 | 71.50 | 99.49 | 99.41 | 99.57 | 98.41 | 98.34 | 98.49 |
| 459 | Galyang Municipality | 78.76 | 87.68 | 71.93 | 99.46 | 99.41 | 99.50 | 98.49 | 98.59 | 98.40 |
| 460 | Kaligandaki Gaunpalika | 77.47 | 86.39 | 70.79 | 99.44 | 99.67 | 99.23 | 98.13 | 98.25 | 98.01 |
| 461 | Modi Gaunpalika | 71.12 | 81.94 | 62.30 | 99.67 | 99.70 | 99.63 | 98.24 | 98.04 | 98.46 |
| 462 | Jaljala Gaunpalika | 74.11 | 83.86 | 65.97 | 99.00 | 99.12 | 98.88 | 96.77 | 96.63 | 96.93 |
| 463 | Kushma Municipality | 76.37 | 86.23 | 68.25 | 99.26 | 99.28 | 99.24 | 97.78 | 97.62 | 97.96 |
| 464 | Phalebas Municipality | 72.41 | 84.29 | 63.38 | 98.93 | 98.68 | 99.18 | 96.58 | 96.47 | 96.69 |
| 465 | Mahashila Gaunpalika | 76.58 | 86.79 | 68.14 | 99.46 | 99.46 | 99.46 | 98.08 | 97.85 | 98.32 |
| 466 | Bihadi Gaunpalika | 73.82 | 83.38 | 65.80 | 99.36 | 99.61 | 99.12 | 97.21 | 97.37 | 97.05 |
| 467 | Paiyu Gaunpalika | 75.60 | 84.96 | 68.27 | 99.41 | 99.09 | 99.74 | 97.84 | 96.97 | 98.80 |
| 468 | Baglung Municipality | 79.11 | 88.92 | 71.23 | 99.42 | 99.36 | 99.48 | 97.88 | 97.63 | 98.17 |
| 469 | Kathekhola Gaunpalika | 72.30 | 82.29 | 64.66 | 99.54 | 99.66 | 99.41 | 98.11 | 98.35 | 97.86 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 470 | Tarakhola Gaunpalika | 76.20 | 84.27 | 69.13 | 99.65 | 99.52 | 99.79 | 98.48 | 98.25 | 98.73 |
| 471 | Tamankhola Gaunpalika | 66.76 | 75.39 | 60.06 | 99.16 | 99.29 | 99.03 | 95.96 | 96.17 | 95.75 |
| 472 | Dhorpatan Municipality | 71.33 | 80.96 | 63.99 | 98.84 | 99.25 | 98.43 | 97.06 | 97.14 | 96.97 |
| 473 | Nisikhola Gaunpalika | 60.76 | 71.46 | 52.72 | 98.15 | 98.19 | 98.12 | 94.82 | 94.66 | 94.97 |
| 474 | Badigad Gaunpalika | 74.16 | 81.13 | 68.69 | 98.94 | 98.91 | 98.97 | 97.60 | 97.59 | 97.61 |
| 475 | Galkot Municipality | 74.36 | 83.30 | 67.18 | 99.37 | 99.37 | 99.37 | 97.74 | 97.75 | 97.74 |
| 476 | Bareng Gaunpalika | 69.88 | 80.56 | 61.69 | 99.34 | 99.29 | 99.38 | 96.45 | 96.34 | 96.55 |
| 477 | Jaimuni Municipality | 72.86 | 83.28 | 64.89 | 98.96 | 98.70 | 99.20 | 97.52 | 97.29 | 97.75 |
| 478 | Putha Uttanganga Gaunpalika | 54.49 | 65.26 | 44.45 | 97.69 | 98.53 | 96.86 | 96.65 | 97.13 | 96.18 |
| 479 | Sisne Gaunpalika | 66.03 | 77.17 | 56.18 | 98.67 | 98.45 | 98.90 | 97.07 | 97.08 | 97.07 |
| 480 | Bhoom Gaunpalika | 59.26 | 72.05 | 48.13 | 98.13 | 98.42 | 97.87 | 96.09 | 96.26 | 95.93 |
| 481 | Sunchhahari Gaunpalika | 59.91 | 72.90 | 48.69 | 98.03 | 98.03 | 98.03 | 97.42 | 97.46 | 97.39 |
| 482 | Thawang Gaunpalika | 63.15 | 76.24 | 52.07 | 98.66 | 98.52 | 98.79 | 97.67 | 96.96 | 98.36 |
| 483 | Pariwartan Gaunpalika | 63.72 | 73.00 | 56.53 | 99.02 | 99.13 | 98.91 | 98.40 | 98.55 | 98.24 |
| 484 | Gangadev Gaunpalika | 65.73 | 75.71 | 58.04 | 99.17 | 99.08 | 99.24 | 97.96 | 97.88 | 98.04 |
| 485 | Madi Gaunpalika | 68.21 | 78.52 | 60.19 | 99.26 | 99.28 | 99.25 | 97.76 | 97.64 | 97.89 |
| 486 | Tribeni Gaunpalika | 67.81 | 77.60 | 59.81 | 98.86 | 98.87 | 98.84 | 96.05 | 96.04 | 96.05 |
| 487 | Rolpa Municipality | 72.00 | 82.66 | 63.12 | 99.01 | 99.09 | 98.94 | 98.01 | 98.06 | 97.96 |
| 488 | Runtigadhi Gaunpalika | 69.36 | 80.48 | 60.09 | 98.94 | 98.97 | 98.90 | 97.82 | 97.85 | 97.79 |
| 489 | Sunil Smriti Gaunpalika | 63.53 | 77.39 | 53.34 | 98.48 | 98.72 | 98.26 | 96.19 | 96.20 | 96.18 |
| 490 | Lungri Gaunpalika | 54.27 | 68.21 | 44.04 | 97.80 | 98.03 | 97.59 | 94.84 | 94.64 | 95.04 |
| 491 | Gaumukhi Gaunpalika | 67.57 | 77.63 | 59.93 | 98.94 | 99.05 | 98.84 | 97.00 | 96.88 | 97.13 |
| 492 | Naubahini Gaunpalika | 61.63 | 73.41 | 52.65 | 98.26 | 98.87 | 97.68 | 96.30 | 96.42 | 96.18 |
| 493 | Jhimaruk Gaunpalika | 73.83 | 83.12 | 67.41 | 99.14 | 98.94 | 99.32 | 97.91 | 97.77 | 98.04 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 494 | Pyuthan Municipality | 78.19 | 87.75 | 71.56 | 99.30 | 99.34 | 99.25 | 98.65 | 98.61 | 98.69 |
| 495 | Sworgadwari Municipality | 72.27 | 83.76 | 65.38 | 99.08 | 99.05 | 99.11 | 97.61 | 97.72 | 97.49 |
| 496 | Mandavi Gaunpalika | 73.94 | 85.72 | 65.90 | 98.90 | 98.94 | 98.86 | 96.07 | 96.08 | 96.07 |
| 497 | Mallarani Gaunpalika | 75.66 | 87.81 | 65.46 | 99.05 | 98.75 | 99.32 | 96.03 | 95.58 | 96.46 |
| 498 | Aairawati Gaunpalika | 69.19 | 80.45 | 61.75 | 98.86 | 98.77 | 98.95 | 96.75 | 96.37 | 97.13 |
| 499 | Sarumarani Gaunpalika | 69.99 | 81.06 | 62.34 | 99.02 | 99.17 | 98.88 | 96.48 | 96.22 | 96.73 |
| 500 | Kali Gandaki Gaunpalika | 73.69 | 85.12 | 64.30 | 99.02 | 99.13 | 98.90 | 98.21 | 98.47 | 97.94 |
| 501 | Satyawoti Gaunpalika | 76.23 | 85.71 | 69.25 | 99.17 | 98.90 | 99.43 | 98.43 | 97.99 | 98.90 |
| 502 | Chandrakot Gaunpalika | 72.69 | 82.64 | 65.52 | 99.37 | 99.35 | 99.40 | 97.98 | 97.69 | 98.30 |
| 503 | Musikot Municipality | 73.76 | 82.87 | 66.84 | 99.06 | 98.83 | 99.28 | 97.56 | 97.24 | 97.89 |
| 504 | Isma Gaunpalika | 65.09 | 75.47 | 57.24 | 99.00 | 99.21 | 98.83 | 98.04 | 97.76 | 98.30 |
| 505 | Malika Gaunpalika | 70.30 | 79.37 | 63.58 | 99.29 | 99.17 | 99.40 | 98.09 | 97.75 | 98.44 |
| 506 | Madane Gaunpalika | 66.79 | 78.32 | 58.39 | 99.10 | 99.21 | 99.01 | 98.02 | 97.87 | 98.17 |
| 507 | Dhurkot Gaunpalika | 71.43 | 80.77 | 64.88 | 98.94 | 98.67 | 99.18 | 97.95 | 97.75 | 98.16 |
| 508 | Resunga Municipality | 80.33 | 88.75 | 74.01 | 99.17 | 99.07 | 99.28 | 98.88 | 98.65 | 99.14 |
| 509 | Gulmi Durbar Gaunpalika | 76.24 | 87.54 | 68.88 | 99.43 | 99.46 | 99.39 | 98.92 | 98.96 | 98.87 |
| 510 | Chhatrakot Gaunpalika | 72.52 | 83.33 | 64.89 | 99.37 | 99.49 | 99.26 | 98.01 | 97.59 | 98.45 |
| 511 | Ruruchhetra Gaunpalika | 77.56 | 87.24 | 70.02 | 99.54 | 99.74 | 99.34 | 98.44 | 98.31 | 98.57 |
| 512 | Chhatradev Gaunpalika | 71.97 | 82.30 | 64.91 | 99.44 | 99.57 | 99.31 | 98.67 | 98.50 | 98.85 |
| 513 | Malarani Gaunpalika | 68.22 | 77.85 | 61.50 | 99.26 | 98.86 | 99.65 | 97.35 | 97.06 | 97.65 |
| 514 | Bhumikasthan Municipality | 68.77 | 79.15 | 61.59 | 99.12 | 98.96 | 99.27 | 97.75 | 97.67 | 97.82 |
| 515 | Sandhikharka Municipality | 79.56 | 88.34 | 72.92 | 99.34 | 99.16 | 99.51 | 98.34 | 98.18 | 98.52 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 516 | Panini Gaunpalika | 73.19 | 83.47 | 65.83 | 98.83 | 98.70 | 98.94 | 97.56 | 97.58 | 97.54 |
| 517 | Shitaganga Municipality | 72.46 | 82.67 | 64.30 | 99.15 | 99.23 | 99.08 | 97.16 | 97.50 | 96.79 |
| 518 | Rampur Municipality | 79.48 | 87.37 | 73.77 | 99.37 | 99.45 | 99.29 | 99.13 | 99.06 | 99.20 |
| 519 | Purbakhola Gaunpalika | 74.47 | 82.71 | 68.59 | 99.41 | 99.30 | 99.52 | 98.78 | 98.68 | 98.87 |
| 520 | Rambha Gaunpalika | 72.64 | 82.98 | 65.43 | 99.44 | 99.11 | 99.75 | 97.83 | 97.61 | 98.03 |
| 521 | Baganaskali Gaunpalika | 77.11 | 88.42 | 68.63 | 99.27 | 98.94 | 99.64 | 98.72 | 98.66 | 98.80 |
| 522 | Tansen Municipality | 86.54 | 93.32 | 81.09 | 99.59 | 99.49 | 99.71 | 98.75 | 98.56 | 98.96 |
| 523 | Ribdikot Gaunpalika | 75.07 | 85.25 | 67.47 | 99.09 | 98.99 | 99.18 | 97.72 | 97.57 | 97.87 |
| 524 | Rainadevi Chhahara Gaunpalika | 77.61 | 86.13 | 70.58 | 99.38 | 99.30 | 99.45 | 98.27 | 98.09 | 98.45 |
| 525 | Tinau Gaunpalika | 76.33 | 86.03 | 68.05 | 99.40 | 99.51 | 99.29 | 97.90 | 97.83 | 97.96 |
| 526 | Mathagadhi Gaunpalika | 78.04 | 87.21 | 70.69 | 99.39 | 99.53 | 99.26 | 98.99 | 98.99 | 98.99 |
| 527 | Nisdi Gaunpalika | 70.96 | 80.67 | 63.17 | 99.33 | 99.22 | 99.44 | 98.47 | 98.17 | 98.77 |
| 528 | Bardaghat Municipality | 77.49 | 86.01 | 70.61 | 99.10 | 99.01 | 99.18 | 98.52 | 98.39 | 98.66 |
| 529 | Sunawal Municipality | 79.68 | 88.05 | 72.69 | 98.92 | 98.93 | 98.90 | 98.11 | 98.02 | 98.21 |
| 530 | Ramgram Municipality | 71.06 | 84.18 | 58.32 | 98.88 | 98.95 | 98.80 | 98.17 | 97.94 | 98.41 |
| 531 | Palhinandan Gaunpalika | 62.74 | 77.72 | 48.25 | 98.01 | 97.90 | 98.13 | 95.36 | 94.74 | 96.02 |
| 532 | Sarawal Gaunpalika | 66.61 | 78.33 | 56.00 | 97.85 | 98.39 | 97.30 | 96.64 | 96.55 | 96.74 |
| 533 | Pratapapur Gaunpalika | 64.00 | 76.84 | 51.71 | 97.33 | 97.63 | 97.01 | 95.79 | 95.97 | 95.61 |
| 534 | Susta Gaunpalika | 63.51 | 74.62 | 53.58 | 97.71 | 97.92 | 97.49 | 96.09 | 96.21 | 95.96 |
| 535 | Devdaha Municipality | 78.01 | 86.41 | 71.31 | 99.19 | 99.25 | 99.13 | 97.76 | 97.83 | 97.69 |
| 536 | Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City | 89.21 | 94.16 | 84.79 | 99.33 | 99.30 | 99.38 | 98.58 | 98.53 | 98.63 |
| 537 | Sainamaina Municipality | 80.72 | 88.40 | 74.48 | 99.36 | 99.45 | 99.26 | 98.52 | 98.42 | 98.64 |
| 538 | Kanchan Gaunpalika | 77.27 | 85.64 | 71.11 | 99.32 | 99.30 | 99.35 | 98.83 | 98.97 | 98.69 |
| 539 | Gaidahawa Gaunpalika | 60.91 | 76.27 | 46.34 | 96.40 | 97.02 | 95.76 | 93.18 | 93.53 | 92.83 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 540 | Suddhodhan Gaunpalika | 75.37 | 85.13 | 66.54 | 99.02 | 99.20 | 98.82 | 98.06 | 97.94 | 98.19 |
| 541 | Siyari Gaunpalika | 72.48 | 84.75 | 61.17 | 98.49 | 98.58 | 98.39 | 95.83 | 95.93 | 95.72 |
| 542 | Tilottama Municipality | 84.93 | 91.57 | 79.39 | 99.51 | 99.45 | 99.58 | 98.52 | 98.38 | 98.67 |
| 543 | Om Satiya Gaunpalika | 71.93 | 83.25 | 61.11 | 98.23 | 97.94 | 98.54 | 95.80 | 95.71 | 95.89 |
| 544 | Rohini Gaunpalika | 63.81 | 79.00 | 48.68 | 97.00 | 96.99 | 97.00 | 92.89 | 92.41 | 93.41 |
| 545 | Siddharthanagar Municipality | 83.25 | 91.27 | 75.13 | 98.50 | 98.64 | 98.35 | 97.54 | 97.47 | 97.62 |
| 546 | Mayadevi Gaunpalika | 63.93 | 79.26 | 48.21 | 96.96 | 97.37 | 96.51 | 92.95 | 92.83 | 93.08 |
| 547 | Lumbini Sanskritik Municipality | 60.30 | 74.67 | 46.83 | 94.33 | 94.72 | 93.93 | 90.86 | 90.87 | 90.85 |
| 548 | Kotahimai Gaunpalika | 56.37 | 71.41 | 41.18 | 96.58 | 97.38 | 95.76 | 93.98 | 94.59 | 93.36 |
| 549 | Sammarimai Gaunpalika | 57.61 | 70.94 | 44.55 | 95.74 | 96.44 | 95.02 | 91.38 | 91.11 | 91.65 |
| 550 | Marchawari Gaunpalika | 56.17 | 71.88 | 40.28 | 96.80 | 97.26 | 96.32 | 93.97 | 94.14 | 93.80 |
| 551 | Banganga Municipality | 76.11 | 84.62 | 69.31 | 99.05 | 98.98 | 99.14 | 97.42 | 97.33 | 97.52 |
| 552 | Buddhabhumi Municipality | 62.52 | 73.56 | 52.56 | 96.20 | 97.10 | 95.30 | 93.46 | 94.20 | 92.69 |
| 553 | Shivaraj Municipality | 63.23 | 73.72 | 53.77 | 94.82 | 95.44 | 94.18 | 92.41 | 92.57 | 92.24 |
| 554 | Bijayanagar Gaunpalika | 50.77 | 62.35 | 39.64 | 91.20 | 92.35 | 90.08 | 88.52 | 88.81 | 88.22 |
| 555 | Krishnanagar Municipality | 57.21 | 67.13 | 47.19 | 89.50 | 89.63 | 89.38 | 86.77 | 86.74 | 86.80 |
| 556 | Maharajganj Municipality | 55.38 | 68.37 | 42.33 | 92.97 | 93.84 | 92.07 | 90.36 | 90.66 | 90.05 |
| 557 | Kapilbastu Municipality | 65.03 | 77.03 | 53.27 | 94.67 | 95.43 | 93.90 | 92.01 | 92.29 | 91.72 |
| 558 | Yasodhara Gaunpalika | 56.00 | 69.11 | 44.26 | 94.33 | 94.83 | 93.84 | 92.62 | 92.84 | 92.39 |
| 559 | Mayadevi Gaunpalika | 60.70 | 73.64 | 49.17 | 95.45 | 96.14 | 94.78 | 93.61 | 93.61 | 93.61 |
| 560 | Shuddhodhan Gaunpalika | 54.56 | 68.60 | 41.79 | 93.04 | 93.69 | 92.37 | 90.28 | 90.58 | 89.96 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 561 | Bangalachuli Gaunpalika | 66.16 | 79.34 | 57.46 | 98.68 | 98.56 | 98.77 | 97.41 | 96.99 | 97.80 |
| 562 | Ghorahi Sub-Metropolitan City | 77.44 | 86.07 | 70.39 | 99.19 | 99.12 | 99.26 | 98.38 | 98.31 | 98.47 |
| 563 | Tulsipur Sub-Metropolitan City | 77.37 | 85.69 | 70.52 | 99.45 | 99.43 | 99.48 | 98.63 | 98.64 | 98.63 |
| 564 | Shantinagar Gaunpalika | 72.50 | 81.52 | 65.36 | 99.43 | 99.28 | 99.56 | 98.84 | 98.74 | 98.94 |
| 565 | Babai Gaunpalika | 69.13 | 78.43 | 61.67 | 99.31 | 99.23 | 99.38 | 98.53 | 98.38 | 98.69 |
| 566 | Dangisharan Gaunpalika | 71.90 | 79.98 | 65.16 | 99.43 | 99.48 | 99.37 | 99.26 | 99.20 | 99.31 |
| 567 | Lamahi Municipality | 74.90 | 82.34 | 68.25 | 99.37 | 99.33 | 99.40 | 98.61 | 98.52 | 98.71 |
| 568 | Rapti Gaunpalika | 72.52 | 80.64 | 65.52 | 99.15 | 99.16 | 99.15 | 98.32 | 98.19 | 98.47 |
| 569 | Gadhawa Gaunpalika | 70.27 | 77.75 | 63.59 | 98.97 | 98.88 | 99.06 | 98.09 | 97.94 | 98.25 |
| 570 | Rajpur Gaunpalika | 67.93 | 77.20 | 59.06 | 98.47 | 98.40 | 98.54 | 97.22 | 96.97 | 97.47 |
| 571 | Rapti Sonari Gaunpalika | 67.04 | 76.22 | 59.28 | 97.68 | 98.21 | 97.18 | 96.37 | 96.62 | 96.12 |
| 572 | Kohalpur Municipality | 76.62 | 84.25 | 70.22 | 98.12 | 98.22 | 98.01 | 97.44 | 97.51 | 97.36 |
| 573 | Baijanath Gaunpalika | 70.17 | 79.41 | 62.97 | 99.21 | 99.22 | 99.20 | 97.50 | 97.33 | 97.68 |
| 574 | Khajura Gaunpalika | 68.23 | 77.48 | 60.76 | 94.36 | 95.55 | 93.17 | 92.11 | 92.77 | 91.41 |
| 575 | Janaki Gaunpalika | 57.19 | 68.44 | 45.96 | 90.79 | 92.41 | 89.04 | 88.63 | 89.38 | 87.82 |
| 576 | Nepalganj Sub-Metropolitan City | 72.59 | 79.06 | 66.01 | 89.49 | 90.15 | 88.77 | 86.73 | 87.32 | 86.08 |
| 577 | Duduwa Gaunpalika | 45.11 | 55.74 | 34.56 | 78.76 | 82.14 | 74.98 | 75.78 | 78.32 | 72.97 |
| 578 | Narainapur Gaunpalika | 38.62 | 48.72 | 28.79 | 65.05 | 67.67 | 62.27 | 64.31 | 65.51 | 63.03 |
| 579 | Bangadhi Municipality | 72.29 | 79.55 | 66.60 | 99.23 | 99.09 | 99.36 | 98.38 | 98.27 | 98.49 |
| 580 | Barbardiya Municipality | 72.30 | 78.87 | 66.89 | 99.49 | 99.49 | 99.49 | 98.80 | 98.71 | 98.89 |
| 581 | Thakurbaba Municipality | 71.32 | 79.88 | 64.32 | 99.34 | 99.21 | 99.47 | 98.35 | 98.10 | 98.61 |
| 582 | Geruwa Gaunpalika | 72.89 | 79.85 | 67.50 | 99.45 | 99.47 | 99.43 | 98.97 | 99.04 | 98.91 |
| 583 | Rajapur Municipality | 71.06 | 77.86 | 65.31 | 99.38 | 99.30 | 99.45 | 97.80 | 97.82 | 97.79 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 584 | Madhuwan Municipality | 69.17 | 77.08 | 63.02 | 99.24 | 99.25 | 99.22 | 97.27 | 97.28 | 97.26 |
| 585 | Gulariya Municipality | 61.98 | 70.89 | 53.46 | 94.20 | 94.93 | 93.44 | 91.17 | 91.55 | 90.76 |
| 586 | Badhaiyatal Gaunpalika | 68.74 | 77.88 | 61.62 | 99.04 | 99.01 | 99.08 | 98.34 | 98.16 | 98.52 |
| 587 | Dolpo Buddha Gaunpalika | 28.82 | 39.74 | 18.88 | 86.01 | 92.24 | 80.76 | 86.86 | 90.26 | 83.78 |
| 588 | Shey Phoksundo Gaunpalika | 33.45 | 40.05 | 26.99 | 82.86 | 84.94 | 80.92 | 79.80 | 81.61 | 78.09 |
| 589 | Jagadulla Gaunpalika | 61.65 | 74.04 | 49.16 | 97.81 | 98.88 | 96.92 | 96.61 | 96.37 | 96.82 |
| 590 | Mudkechula Gaunpalika | 65.69 | 76.14 | 54.74 | 97.87 | 97.89 | 97.85 | 96.21 | 96.34 | 96.07 |
| 591 | Tripurasundari Municipality | 58.80 | 70.70 | 47.20 | 95.83 | 96.79 | 94.86 | 94.14 | 94.71 | 93.58 |
| 592 | Thulibheri Municipality | 66.91 | 80.23 | 51.70 | 96.26 | 96.89 | 95.64 | 92.02 | 93.08 | 90.96 |
| 593 | Kaike Gaunpalika | 46.63 | 63.62 | 31.79 | 89.74 | 91.27 | 88.58 | 87.87 | 87.30 | 88.38 |
| 594 | Chharka Tangsong Gaunpalika | 38.11 | 43.70 | 32.46 | 71.66 | 73.37 | 70.00 | 66.36 | 68.84 | 64.29 |
| 595 | Mugumakarmarog Gaunpalika | 41.30 | 54.92 | 28.90 | 92.60 | 94.64 | 91.17 | 86.62 | 85.41 | 87.66 |
| 596 | Chhayanath Rara Municipality | 58.46 | 72.88 | 43.60 | 97.33 | 97.79 | 96.85 | 94.90 | 95.35 | 94.41 |
| 597 | Soru Gaunpalika | 48.03 | 62.44 | 34.18 | 97.81 | 98.62 | 97.03 | 93.09 | 92.82 | 93.37 |
| 598 | Khatyad Gaunpalika | 54.51 | 68.12 | 41.18 | 98.97 | 98.95 | 98.99 | 96.38 | 96.14 | 96.64 |
| 599 | Chankheli Gaunpalika | 51.90 | 65.33 | 38.20 | 97.95 | 98.45 | 97.47 | 91.81 | 91.56 | 92.05 |
| 600 | Kharpunath Gaunpalika | 47.58 | 61.97 | 33.32 | 95.18 | 97.27 | 93.30 | 86.78 | 87.46 | 86.16 |
| 601 | Simkot Gaunpalika | 55.26 | 69.44 | 39.33 | 98.03 | 98.01 | 98.05 | 95.06 | 94.88 | 95.24 |
| 602 | Namkha Gaunpalika | 47.54 | 62.79 | 32.19 | 98.06 | 97.76 | 98.43 | 95.91 | 95.55 | 96.35 |
| 603 | Sarkegad Gaunpalika | 46.51 | 61.05 | 32.42 | 96.52 | 97.30 | 95.74 | 94.24 | 94.49 | 93.98 |
| 604 | Adanchuli Gaunpalika | 43.26 | 60.02 | 27.72 | 97.04 | 98.14 | 96.00 | 93.43 | 95.03 | 91.88 |
| 605 | Tanjakot Gaunpalika | 43.31 | 55.30 | 31.35 | 93.43 | 92.55 | 94.26 | 83.46 | 83.37 | 83.55 |
| 606 | Patarasi Gaunpalika | 48.29 | 61.54 | 35.93 | 94.76 | 96.83 | 92.79 | 94.33 | 94.64 | 94.02 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 607 | Kanaka Sundari Gaunpalika | 56.86 | 70.70 | 43.30 | 97.00 | 97.77 | 96.31 | 93.16 | 93.82 | 92.54 |
| 608 | Sinja Gaunpalika | 49.35 | 59.61 | 38.79 | 89.76 | 90.88 | 88.66 | 88.44 | 89.15 | 87.72 |
| 609 | Chandannath Municipality | 71.17 | 85.13 | 56.65 | 98.93 | 98.84 | 99.01 | 97.86 | 97.81 | 97.91 |
| 610 | Guthichaur Gaunpalika | 56.87 | 71.04 | 43.46 | 96.15 | 97.01 | 95.34 | 95.26 | 95.76 | 94.77 |
| 611 | Tatopani Gaunpalika | 55.94 | 68.04 | 44.67 | 98.55 | 98.70 | 98.39 | 96.99 | 96.76 | 97.22 |
| 612 | Tila Gaunpalika | 58.20 | 69.56 | 47.35 | 98.10 | 98.19 | 98.01 | 95.44 | 95.38 | 95.51 |
| 613 | Hima Gaunpalika | 59.33 | 70.59 | 48.39 | 98.61 | 98.43 | 98.80 | 96.24 | 96.13 | 96.36 |
| 614 | Palata Gaunpalika | 55.51 | 65.95 | 44.98 | 99.05 | 98.92 | 99.19 | 94.14 | 93.37 | 94.94 |
| 615 | Pachal Jharana Gaunpalika | 57.81 | 67.48 | 48.26 | 98.96 | 99.21 | 98.71 | 95.89 | 95.98 | 95.80 |
| 616 | Raskot Municipality | 57.72 | 69.06 | 47.17 | 99.02 | 99.12 | 98.93 | 96.29 | 96.30 | 96.28 |
| 617 | Sanni Tribeni Gaunpalika | 54.91 | 66.96 | 43.86 | 99.21 | 99.30 | 99.11 | 95.66 | 96.14 | 95.20 |
| 618 | Naraharinath Gaunpalika | 61.02 | 70.65 | 52.07 | 99.46 | 99.46 | 99.45 | 97.86 | 98.10 | 97.62 |
| 619 | Khandachakra Municipality | 63.09 | 74.07 | 51.77 | 98.76 | 98.58 | 98.93 | 95.79 | 95.84 | 95.74 |
| 620 | Tilagupha Municipality | 57.61 | 68.29 | 47.52 | 99.20 | 99.11 | 99.28 | 96.22 | 96.27 | 96.16 |
| 621 | Mahawai Gaunpalika | 59.06 | 72.12 | 47.21 | 99.40 | 99.56 | 99.24 | 98.79 | 98.95 | 98.62 |
| 622 | Shuva Kalika Gaunpalika | 60.82 | 72.55 | 50.92 | 98.78 | 98.89 | 98.68 | 95.48 | 95.86 | 95.10 |
| 623 | Naumule Gaunpalika | 65.48 | 73.90 | 58.12 | 98.76 | 98.34 | 99.17 | 98.52 | 98.07 | 98.97 |
| 624 | Mahabu Gaunpalika | 65.92 | 77.06 | 57.58 | 98.82 | 98.89 | 98.75 | 96.58 | 96.22 | 96.94 |
| 625 | Bhairabi Gaunpalika | 61.23 | 73.05 | 52.16 | 98.38 | 98.42 | 98.34 | 96.09 | 96.12 | 96.06 |
| 626 | Thantikandh Gaunpalika | 53.28 | 64.45 | 43.22 | 98.84 | 98.88 | 98.80 | 97.24 | 97.00 | 97.47 |
| 627 | Aathbis Municipality | 59.35 | 71.48 | 48.29 | 97.76 | 98.28 | 97.26 | 95.74 | 95.82 | 95.65 |
| 628 | Chamunda Bindrasaini Municipality | 62.49 | 72.27 | 53.42 | 98.52 | 98.59 | 98.45 | 96.38 | 96.60 | 96.17 |
| 629 | Dullu Municipality | 62.70 | 74.48 | 53.51 | 98.76 | 99.01 | 98.52 | 96.31 | 96.47 | 96.15 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 630 | Narayan Municipality | 71.43 | 82.69 | 61.93 | 98.37 | 98.49 | 98.25 | 94.94 | 94.78 | 95.10 |
| 631 | Bhagawatimai Gaunpalika | 64.50 | 74.64 | 55.13 | 98.72 | 98.84 | 98.59 | 97.10 | 97.13 | 97.06 |
| 632 | Dungeshwor Gaunpalika | 70.46 | 81.83 | 60.77 | 99.41 | 99.27 | 99.54 | 98.48 | 98.41 | 98.54 |
| 633 | Gurans Gaunpalika | 70.50 | 81.44 | 60.53 | 99.23 | 99.32 | 99.15 | 98.28 | 98.17 | 98.40 |
| 634 | Barekot Gaunpalika | 66.06 | 75.79 | 56.35 | 99.14 | 99.12 | 99.17 | 97.94 | 97.64 | 98.25 |
| 635 | Kuse Gaunpalika | 60.81 | 67.61 | 54.23 | 98.59 | 98.62 | 98.56 | 95.48 | 95.94 | 95.01 |
| 636 | Junichande Gaunpalika | 56.19 | 64.24 | 48.39 | 98.52 | 98.60 | 98.45 | 96.48 | 96.39 | 96.57 |
| 637 | Chhedagad Municipality | 62.28 | 70.95 | 53.84 | 99.00 | 98.93 | 99.07 | 97.45 | 97.43 | 97.46 |
| 638 | Shivalaya Gaunpalika | 67.42 | 77.98 | 57.16 | 98.55 | 98.61 | 98.49 | 96.65 | 96.76 | 96.55 |
| 639 | Bheri Malika Municipality | 65.99 | 75.70 | 56.84 | 98.12 | 98.02 | 98.22 | 95.80 | 95.79 | 95.80 |
| 640 | Nalgad Municipality | 61.11 | 71.33 | 51.18 | 98.45 | 98.53 | 98.36 | 95.69 | 95.93 | 95.45 |
| 641 | Aathabisakot Municipality | 56.12 | 66.06 | 46.98 | 98.32 | 98.40 | 98.25 | 95.19 | 95.22 | 95.16 |
| 642 | Sanibheri Gaunpalika | 64.12 | 73.33 | 55.99 | 99.25 | 99.26 | 99.25 | 97.88 | 97.70 | 98.07 |
| 643 | Banphikot Gaunpalika | 62.89 | 73.70 | 53.32 | 99.48 | 99.51 | 99.45 | 97.94 | 98.09 | 97.80 |
| 644 | Musikot Municipality | 74.00 | 84.04 | 65.12 | 99.32 | 99.22 | 99.41 | 97.98 | 97.84 | 98.14 |
| 645 | Tribeni Gaunpalika | 68.98 | 77.15 | 61.99 | 99.46 | 99.58 | 99.35 | 98.98 | 99.03 | 98.94 |
| 646 | Chaurjahari Municipality | 64.09 | 73.91 | 55.57 | 98.90 | 98.93 | 98.88 | 96.52 | 96.29 | 96.75 |
| 647 | Darma Gaunpalika | 66.76 | 76.02 | 58.63 | 99.31 | 99.32 | 99.31 | 97.90 | 98.02 | 97.79 |
| 648 | Kumakh Gaunpalika | 64.53 | 75.72 | 54.43 | 99.04 | 98.96 | 99.11 | 96.78 | 96.31 | 97.26 |
| 649 | Banagad Kupinde Municipality | 57.55 | 68.98 | 48.00 | 98.50 | 98.43 | 98.58 | 96.64 | 96.58 | 96.70 |
| 650 | Siddha Kumakh Gaunpalika | 67.51 | 79.20 | 57.44 | 99.39 | 99.50 | 99.28 | 98.69 | 98.58 | 98.80 |
| 651 | Bagachour Municipality | 71.14 | 79.79 | 63.52 | 99.43 | 99.51 | 99.34 | 98.56 | 98.68 | 98.43 |
| 652 | Chhatreshwori Gaunpalika | 69.62 | 80.56 | 60.62 | 99.41 | 99.25 | 99.56 | 97.23 | 97.11 | 97.35 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 653 | Sharada Municipality | 73.63 | 85.46 | 63.27 | 99.39 | 99.23 | 99.54 | 97.47 | 97.17 | 97.77 |
| 654 | Kalimati Gaunpalika | 68.75 | 80.10 | 58.51 | 99.18 | 99.13 | 99.24 | 96.49 | 96.21 | 96.79 |
| 655 | Tribeni Gaunpalika | 71.08 | 81.82 | 62.13 | 99.46 | 99.55 | 99.36 | 97.52 | 97.87 | 97.15 |
| 656 | Kapurkot Gaunpalika | 71.97 | 80.97 | 64.20 | 99.06 | 98.94 | 99.17 | 97.07 | 97.36 | 96.79 |
| 657 | Simta Gaunpalika | 66.42 | 76.91 | 59.45 | 99.17 | 98.91 | 99.41 | 97.30 | 97.16 | 97.44 |
| 658 | Chingad Gaunpalika | 62.58 | 75.27 | 51.93 | 99.05 | 98.70 | 99.37 | 96.63 | 96.45 | 96.80 |
| 659 | Lekabeshi Municipality | 75.42 | 84.76 | 67.88 | 99.36 | 99.44 | 99.28 | 98.38 | 98.46 | 98.30 |
| 660 | Gurbhakot Municipality | 75.94 | 84.41 | 69.42 | 99.55 | 99.59 | 99.51 | 98.58 | 98.63 | 98.53 |
| 661 | Bheriganga Municipality | 73.11 | 80.77 | 67.21 | 99.50 | 99.39 | 99.62 | 98.00 | 97.99 | 98.01 |
| 662 | Birendranagar Municipality | 82.89 | 90.36 | 76.09 | 99.42 | 99.34 | 99.51 | 98.64 | 98.54 | 98.75 |
| 663 | Barahatal Gaunpalika | 69.12 | 80.52 | 59.09 | 99.26 | 99.24 | 99.29 | 97.60 | 97.58 | 97.63 |
| 664 | Panchapuri Municipality | 68.57 | 79.47 | 59.36 | 99.09 | 99.26 | 98.92 | 97.29 | 97.41 | 97.15 |
| 665 | Chaukune Gaunpalika | 68.32 | 79.12 | 58.36 | 98.95 | 99.16 | 98.75 | 97.04 | 96.95 | 97.12 |
| 666 | Himali Gaunpalika | 48.68 | 59.17 | 38.33 | 97.67 | 97.82 | 97.52 | 94.16 | 94.42 | 93.92 |
| 667 | Gaumul Gaunpalika | 62.98 | 73.90 | 52.75 | 99.02 | 98.70 | 99.30 | 95.65 | 95.25 | 96.01 |
| 668 | Budhinanda Municipality | 54.51 | 66.11 | 44.10 | 98.33 | 98.11 | 98.55 | 95.51 | 95.10 | 95.93 |
| 669 | Swamikartik Khapar Gaunpalika | 51.22 | 64.40 | 39.35 | 98.72 | 99.19 | 98.29 | 93.90 | 94.44 | 93.39 |
| 670 | Jagannath Gaunpalika | 53.51 | 63.61 | 44.51 | 98.66 | 98.84 | 98.50 | 96.67 | 96.72 | 96.63 |
| 671 | Badimalika Municipality | 68.21 | 80.43 | 55.96 | 99.28 | 99.38 | 99.17 | 96.90 | 97.41 | 96.32 |
| 672 | Khaptad Chhededaha Gaunpalika | 57.00 | 71.31 | 43.80 | 98.38 | 98.73 | 98.03 | 96.43 | 96.64 | 96.22 |
| 673 | Budhiganga Municipality | 57.93 | 74.07 | 45.76 | 98.46 | 98.92 | 98.04 | 95.93 | 96.22 | 95.66 |
| 674 | Tribeni Municipality | 57.86 | 70.98 | 47.52 | 97.43 | 97.52 | 97.36 | 93.12 | 93.71 | 92.58 |
| 675 | Saipal Gaunpalika | 53.82 | 70.43 | 37.59 | 97.11 | 97.62 | 96.56 | 97.56 | 97.98 | 97.13 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adoloescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 676 | Bungal Municipality | 56.46 | 73.86 | 42.16 | 98.11 | 98.74 | 97.49 | 93.53 | 94.07 | 92.99 |
| 677 | Surma Gaunpalika | 49.99 | 70.92 | 30.10 | 92.77 | 96.87 | 88.98 | 89.48 | 91.05 | 87.89 |
| 678 | Talkot Gaunpalika | 58.58 | 76.09 | 44.54 | 98.43 | 98.75 | 98.14 | 93.48 | 93.43 | 93.52 |
| 679 | Masta Gaunpalika | 50.65 | 68.41 | 36.64 | 98.61 | 98.81 | 98.44 | 94.88 | 95.34 | 94.46 |
| 680 | Jayaprithbi Municipality | 64.70 | 83.81 | 48.70 | 99.20 | 99.19 | 99.20 | 96.97 | 96.76 | 97.19 |
| 681 | Chhabis Pathibhara Gaunpalika | 55.87 | 76.14 | 39.68 | 98.60 | 98.65 | 98.54 | 94.64 | 95.12 | 94.17 |
| 682 | Durgathali Gaunpalika | 51.22 | 69.18 | 38.10 | 98.38 | 98.41 | 98.35 | 94.92 | 94.55 | 95.25 |
| 683 | Kedarsyun Gaunpalika | 55.70 | 74.14 | 41.92 | 99.26 | 99.31 | 99.21 | 97.18 | 97.06 | 97.30 |
| 684 | Bitthadchir Gaunpalika | 56.80 | 72.72 | 44.04 | 98.84 | 98.79 | 98.88 | 96.63 | 96.87 | 96.38 |
| 685 | Thalara Gaunpalika | 54.68 | 71.75 | 43.15 | 97.31 | 97.68 | 96.97 | 92.89 | 93.13 | 92.66 |
| 686 | Khaptad Chhanna Gaunpalika | 54.54 | 78.09 | 37.54 | 99.24 | 99.31 | 99.18 | 96.90 | 96.72 | 97.08 |
| 687 | Byas Gaunpalika | 66.53 | 80.98 | 53.15 | 97.47 | 97.40 | 97.54 | 93.27 | 93.12 | 93.40 |
| 688 | Duhun Gaunpalika | 69.47 | 84.39 | 57.70 | 98.39 | 98.40 | 98.38 | 97.97 | 97.85 | 98.08 |
| 689 | Mahakali Municipality | 76.61 | 88.10 | 66.68 | 99.20 | 99.32 | 99.07 | 98.27 | 98.34 | 98.19 |
| 690 | Naugad Gaunpalika | 61.90 | 77.40 | 47.90 | 99.24 | 99.59 | 98.92 | 95.57 | 95.74 | 95.41 |
| 691 | Apihimal Gaunpalika | 73.58 | 85.52 | 61.83 | 99.11 | 99.60 | 98.60 | 98.76 | 98.60 | 98.92 |
| 692 | Marma Gaunpalika | 66.49 | 79.44 | 54.45 | 99.30 | 99.44 | 99.17 | 97.89 | 98.19 | 97.61 |
| 693 | Shailyashikhar Municipality | 64.53 | 78.32 | 52.36 | 98.88 | 98.75 | 99.01 | 97.16 | 96.61 | 97.71 |
| 694 | Malikarjun Gaunpalika | 72.85 | 86.26 | 60.82 | 99.25 | 99.10 | 99.40 | 98.08 | 97.90 | 98.25 |
| 695 | Lekam Gaunpalika | 65.85 | 81.73 | 52.64 | 99.27 | 99.18 | 99.37 | 97.40 | 96.96 | 97.87 |
| 696 | Dilasaini Gaunpalika | 66.48 | 79.04 | 55.26 | 99.26 | 99.34 | 99.17 | 97.39 | 97.49 | 97.28 |
| 697 | Dogada Kedar Gaunpalika | 69.05 | 84.81 | 56.54 | 99.42 | 99.64 | 99.20 | 96.37 | 96.38 | 96.35 |
| 698 | Puchaundi Municipality | 58.65 | 72.56 | 46.65 | 98.74 | 98.94 | 98.54 | 95.35 | 95.45 | 95.26 |
| 699 | Surnaya Gaunpalika | 63.49 | 79.99 | 51.03 | 99.21 | 99.13 | 99.30 | 96.71 | 96.54 | 96.88 |
| 700 | Dasharathchand Municipality | 74.89 | 91.58 | 61.42 | 99.50 | 99.56 | 99.44 | 96.09 | 96.23 | 95.94 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 701 | Pancheshwor Gaunpalika | 66.00 | 83.26 | 52.97 | 99.32 | 99.53 | 99.13 | 95.18 | 95.29 | 95.08 |
| 702 | Shivanath Gaunpalika | 62.83 | 80.82 | 49.56 | 99.11 | 99.43 | 98.81 | 97.69 | 97.89 | 97.48 |
| 703 | Melauli Municipality | 70.04 | 88.25 | 56.16 | 99.43 | 99.60 | 99.28 | 98.17 | 98.24 | 98.10 |
| 704 | Patan Municipality | 72.82 | 88.86 | 60.56 | 99.45 | 99.45 | 99.45 | 97.88 | 97.77 | 97.98 |
| 705 | Sigas Gaunpalika | 62.69 | 78.18 | 50.14 | 98.46 | 98.89 | 98.02 | 94.40 | 94.81 | 93.98 |
| 706 | Nawadurga Gaunpalika | 61.64 | 79.68 | 49.87 | 98.81 | 98.96 | 98.67 | 94.45 | 94.87 | 94.02 |
| 707 | Amargadhi Municipality | 76.37 | 90.26 | 63.15 | 99.35 | 99.50 | 99.19 | 97.93 | 97.88 | 98.00 |
| 708 | Ajayameru Gaunpalika | 66.52 | 84.15 | 52.46 | 99.31 | 99.32 | 99.30 | 98.24 | 98.00 | 98.47 |
| 709 | Bhageshwor Gaunpalika | 71.75 | 87.74 | 57.95 | 99.40 | 99.34 | 99.45 | 97.86 | 97.79 | 97.94 |
| 710 | Parashuram Municipality | 68.87 | 82.55 | 58.03 | 99.27 | 99.16 | 99.38 | 97.31 | 97.17 | 97.45 |
| 711 | Aalital Gaunpalika | 72.62 | 85.08 | 61.84 | 99.40 | 99.44 | 99.37 | 97.49 | 97.26 | 97.74 |
| 712 | Ganyapdhura Gaunpalika | 63.61 | 82.28 | 51.66 | 99.11 | 98.72 | 99.49 | 96.38 | 96.04 | 96.75 |
| 713 | Purbichouki Gaunpalika | 50.80 | 69.26 | 40.10 | 96.29 | 97.47 | 95.27 | 92.80 | 93.45 | 92.19 |
| 714 | Sayal Gaunpalika | 44.62 | 59.68 | 34.62 | 93.11 | 94.98 | 91.44 | 87.40 | 88.31 | 86.48 |
| 715 | Aadarsha Gaunpalika | 47.38 | 66.97 | 36.70 | 97.34 | 98.26 | 96.48 | 94.79 | 94.98 | 94.59 |
| 716 | Shikhar Municipality | 55.23 | 73.61 | 43.55 | 98.40 | 98.77 | 98.05 | 94.90 | 94.71 | 95.10 |
| 717 | Dipayal Silgadhi Municipality | 65.39 | 84.67 | 49.45 | 97.86 | 98.58 | 97.09 | 94.32 | 94.80 | 93.81 |
| 718 | K.I. Singh Gaunpalika | 53.57 | 70.47 | 43.49 | 98.60 | 98.67 | 98.53 | 95.22 | 95.23 | 95.20 |
| 719 | Bogatan Phudsil Gaunpalika | 55.23 | 71.55 | 42.42 | 98.32 | 98.48 | 98.17 | 96.45 | 96.12 | 96.77 |
| 720 | Badi Kedar Gaunpalika | 66.53 | 79.66 | 53.91 | 98.42 | 98.33 | 98.51 | 94.14 | 94.37 | 93.91 |
| 721 | Jorayal Gaunpalika | 69.78 | 82.86 | 57.75 | 99.02 | 99.02 | 99.01 | 95.94 | 95.98 | 95.90 |
| 722 | Panchdebal Binayak Municipality | 54.21 | 69.68 | 42.99 | 97.48 | 98.19 | 96.88 | 92.97 | 92.83 | 93.11 |
| 723 | Ramaroshan Gaunpalika | 56.56 | 68.85 | 46.71 | 98.12 | 98.57 | 97.71 | 93.16 | 93.65 | 92.69 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 724 | Mellekh Gaunpalika | 62.42 | 73.87 | 54.08 | 99.22 | 99.16 | 99.28 | 96.38 | 96.32 | 96.43 |
| 725 | Sanphebagar Municipality | 62.45 | 81.32 | 48.23 | 99.07 | 99.14 | 99.00 | 97.95 | 97.96 | 97.95 |
| 726 | Chaurpati Gaunpalika | 53.50 | 69.49 | 43.73 | 97.96 | 98.12 | 97.82 | 94.25 | 93.99 | 94.51 |
| 727 | Mangsens Municipality | 61.31 | 78.53 | 47.48 | 98.67 | 99.11 | 98.27 | 96.27 | 96.28 | 96.26 |
| 728 | Bannigadhi Jayagadh Gaunpalika | 60.53 | 77.63 | 49.61 | 99.58 | 99.34 | 99.80 | 97.07 | 96.58 | 97.51 |
| 729 | Kamal bazar Municipality | 53.24 | 71.26 | 40.33 | 97.95 | 98.75 | 97.26 | 95.76 | 96.27 | 95.29 |
| 730 | Dhakari Gaunpalika | 58.64 | 71.76 | 47.39 | 96.83 | 97.60 | 96.10 | 94.82 | 94.96 | 94.67 |
| 731 | Turmakhand Gaunpalika | 60.69 | 73.27 | 50.10 | 97.82 | 98.03 | 97.62 | 95.18 | 95.36 | 95.00 |
| 732 | Mohanyal Gaunpalika | 66.27 | 77.06 | 56.44 | 98.27 | 98.49 | 98.07 | 95.41 | 95.56 | 95.26 |
| 733 | Chure Gaunpalika | 67.68 | 81.67 | 54.21 | 98.62 | 98.70 | 98.55 | 95.73 | 95.53 | 95.93 |
| 734 | Godawari Municipality | 71.61 | 83.19 | 62.16 | 99.19 | 99.15 | 99.22 | 97.64 | 97.52 | 97.76 |
| 735 | Gauriganga Municipality | 66.38 | 78.24 | 56.91 | 99.00 | 98.93 | 99.07 | 96.70 | 96.70 | 96.69 |
| 736 | Ghodaghodi Municipality | 66.68 | 76.85 | 58.57 | 99.13 | 98.93 | 99.32 | 97.81 | 97.64 | 97.99 |
| 737 | Bardagoriya Gaunpalika | 66.52 | 76.37 | 58.41 | 98.75 | 98.72 | 98.78 | 96.48 | 96.16 | 96.80 |
| 738 | Lamki Chuha Municipality | 65.91 | 76.45 | 57.76 | 98.97 | 98.97 | 98.97 | 96.88 | 96.90 | 96.85 |
| 739 | Janaki Gaunpalika | 64.63 | 74.62 | 56.60 | 98.81 | 98.70 | 98.91 | 96.68 | 96.40 | 96.97 |
| 740 | Joshiipur Gaunpalika | 64.95 | 74.21 | 56.81 | 98.99 | 99.17 | 98.82 | 97.49 | 97.23 | 97.75 |
| 741 | Tikapur Municipality | 70.58 | 80.35 | 62.63 | 99.13 | 99.00 | 99.27 | 97.45 | 97.20 | 97.71 |
| 742 | Bhajani Municipality | 65.67 | 74.40 | 58.01 | 98.38 | 98.52 | 98.25 | 95.15 | 94.85 | 95.45 |
| 743 | Kailari Gaunpalika | 65.74 | 74.51 | 57.83 | 98.96 | 98.83 | 99.09 | 97.33 | 97.21 | 97.45 |
| 744 | Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City | 77.96 | 86.64 | 70.07 | 99.20 | 99.14 | 99.26 | 98.11 | 98.04 | 98.19 |
| 745 | Krishnapur Municipality | 69.11 | 79.81 | 60.41 | 99.15 | 99.06 | 99.25 | 96.75 | 96.45 | 97.07 |
| 746 | Shuklaphanta Municipality | 68.50 | 80.76 | 59.55 | 99.04 | 99.02 | 99.06 | 97.40 | 97.31 | 97.50 |

| SN | Local level | Adult (18+) literacy rate | | | Adolescent (10-19) literacy rate | | | Child (5-17) literacy rate | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female | Both Sexes | Male | Female |
| 747 | Bedkot Municipality | 70.82 | 83.01 | 61.44 | 99.18 | 99.25 | 99.12 | 97.01 | 96.88 | 97.16 |
| 748 | Bhimdatta Municipality | 79.46 | 89.76 | 70.99 | 99.34 | 99.37 | 99.32 | 98.08 | 98.01 | 98.17 |
| 749 | Dodhara Chandani Municipality | 70.88 | 82.51 | 63.02 | 99.38 | 99.31 | 99.45 | 97.47 | 97.34 | 97.60 |
| 750 | Laljhadhi Gaunpalika | 67.90 | 77.71 | 59.11 | 99.25 | 99.31 | 99.20 | 97.19 | 96.94 | 97.44 |
| 751 | Punarbas Municipality | 70.57 | 81.16 | 62.88 | 98.92 | 98.83 | 99.02 | 95.03 | 94.81 | 95.27 |
| 752 | Belouri Municipality | 73.22 | 83.76 | 64.49 | 99.36 | 99.39 | 99.33 | 97.86 | 97.75 | 97.98 |
| 753 | Beldandi Gaunpalika | 70.10 | 81.43 | 61.83 | 99.42 | 99.49 | 99.36 | 97.42 | 97.38 | 97.46 |

Annex 3: Tables – School/College Attendance

Table A3.1: School attendance by province and region and by sex in percentage

| | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Currently attending | Ever attended | Never attended | Currently attending | Ever attended | Never attended |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi | 31.7 | 54.2 | 14.0 | 29.4 | 44.0 | 26.6 |
| Madhesh | 35.0 | 37.6 | 27.4 | 29.7 | 25.2 | 45.2 |
| Bagmati | 32.7 | 55.3 | 12.0 | 30.4 | 45.1 | 24.4 |
| Gandaki | 35.9 | 52.9 | 10.9 | 31.7 | 43.8 | 24.2 |
| Lumbini | 35.5 | 50.0 | 14.5 | 31.8 | 40.3 | 27.9 |
| Karnali | 42.2 | 41.3 | 16.4 | 39.2 | 30.5 | 30.1 |
| Sudurpashchim | 40.6 | 45.2 | 14.1 | 36.1 | 32.7 | 31.1 |
| Total | 35.0 | 48.6 | 16.3 | 31.5 | 37.9 | 30.5 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Urban | 35.8 | 54.2 | 10.0 | 32.3 | 46.3 | 21.3 |
| Peri-urban | 34.3 | 45.4 | 20.3 | 29.9 | 34.5 | 35.5 |
| Rural | 35.2 | 47.6 | 17.1 | 32.6 | 35.2 | 32.0 |
| Total | 35.0 | 48.6 | 16.3 | 31.5 | 37.9 | 30.5 |

Table A3.2: School attendance by province and caste, wealth and by sex, %

| | Male | | | Female | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Currently attending | Ever attended | Never attended | Currently attending | Ever attended | Never attended |
| Caste | | | | | | |
| Hill Castes | 37.8 | 52.9 | 9.2 | 33.3 | 43.2 | 23.4 |
| Madhesh/Tarai castes | 36.6 | 42.5 | 20.8 | 32.0 | 29.0 | 39.1 |
| Mountain/Hill Janajatis | 32.4 | 53.6 | 13.9 | 30.4 | 43.2 | 26.3 |
| Tarai Janajatis | 30.0 | 51.5 | 18.4 | 29.1 | 37.8 | 33.1 |
| Hill Dalits | 38.9 | 43.7 | 17.3 | 34.5 | 35.7 | 29.6 |
| Madhesh/Tarai Dalits | 30.5 | 29.8 | 39.7 | 26.3 | 18.0 | 55.6 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 34.2 | 35.8 | 29.9 | 31.1 | 23.9 | 44.9 |
| Lower | 34.6 | 44.7 | 20.6 | 31.5 | 32.6 | 35.9 |
| Middle | 34.4 | 48.1 | 17.5 | 30.9 | 36.0 | 33.1 |
| Higher | 37.3 | 52.3 | 10.4 | 32.5 | 43.9 | 23.5 |
| Highest | 35.8 | 59.5 | 4.7 | 31.2 | 53.3 | 15.4 |

Table A3.3: School attendance by age cohorts and sex, %

| Age Groups | Male | | | Female | | |
|------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Currently attending | Ever attended | Never attended | Currently attending | Ever attended | Never attended |
| 5-9 | 91.9 | 0.6 | 7.3 | 91.5 | 0.6 | 7.7 |
| 10-14 | 90.6 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 90.9 | 5.3 | 3.7 |
| 15-19 | 77.2 | 18.6 | 4.1 | 76.1 | 18.6 | 5.2 |
| 20-24 | 35.2 | 59.0 | 5.7 | 30.2 | 60.0 | 9.7 |
| 25-29 | 11.2 | 80.7 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 75.8 | 15.8 |
| 30-34 | 3.6 | 85.5 | 10.9 | 3.1 | 72.5 | 24.4 |
| 35-39 | 2.0 | 83.1 | 14.9 | 2.3 | 63.0 | 34.6 |
| 40-44 | 1.6 | 79.3 | 19.1 | 2.4 | 54.8 | 42.7 |
| 45-49 | 1.5 | 74.5 | 24.0 | 2.5 | 44.1 | 53.4 |
| 50-54 | 1.1 | 69.1 | 29.8 | 2.4 | 34.3 | 63.2 |
| 55-59 | 1.2 | 61.4 | 37.4 | 2.4 | 25.1 | 72.4 |
| 60+ | 1.7 | 45.4 | 52.8 | 1.5 | 13.1 | 85.3 |

Table A3.4: Equity index school attendance rates across different dimensions for different birth cohorts

| Birth Year | Equity index calculated across | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|
| | Region | | | | Wealth | | | |
| | Mean | | Equity index | | Mean | | Equity index | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 2000 | 41.1 | 37.5 | 0.90 | 0.83 | 41.6 | 37.3 | 0.67 | 0.64 |
| 2001 | 48.7 | 43.8 | 0.88 | 0.82 | 48.6 | 42.0 | 0.71 | 0.67 |
| 2002 | 64.4 | 60.5 | 0.94 | 0.91 | 63.6 | 60.2 | 0.82 | 0.80 |
| 2003 | 71.7 | 69.5 | 0.93 | 0.91 | 70.7 | 68.6 | 0.86 | 0.84 |
| 2004 | 81.3 | 80.7 | 0.95 | 0.94 | 80.2 | 80.2 | 0.91 | 0.90 |
| 2005 | 85.8 | 86.2 | 0.95 | 0.94 | 84.7 | 85.3 | 0.93 | 0.93 |
| 2006 | 88.6 | 89.4 | 0.96 | 0.95 | 87.8 | 88.6 | 0.94 | 0.95 |
| 2007 | 92.9 | 93.3 | 0.97 | 0.96 | 92.3 | 92.6 | 0.97 | 0.97 |
| 2008 | 93.9 | 94.1 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 93.5 | 93.7 | 0.97 | 0.97 |
| 2009 | 93.0 | 93.3 | 0.97 | 0.96 | 92.1 | 92.3 | 0.97 | 0.97 |
| 2010 | 92.2 | 92.7 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 91.8 | 92.4 | 0.97 | 0.98 |
| 2011 | 87.6 | 88.1 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 86.3 | 86.9 | 0.97 | 0.96 |

| Birth Year | Equity index calculated across | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|
| | Region | | | | Wealth | | | |
| | Mean | | Equity index | | Mean | | Equity index | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 2012 | 96.4 | 96.2 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 96.1 | 95.9 | 0.98 | 0.98 |
| 2013 | 95.5 | 95.2 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 94.5 | 94.2 | 0.97 | 0.97 |
| 2014 | 95.0 | 94.7 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 94.2 | 93.9 | 0.97 | 0.97 |
| 2015 | 92.6 | 92.2 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 91.6 | 91.3 | 0.96 | 0.96 |

Table A3.5: District wise school attendance by sex (%), 2021

| SN | District | Male | | | Female | | | Total | | |
|----|---------------|------|------|------|--------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 1 | Taplejung | 32.5 | 55.6 | 11.9 | 33.3 | 42.8 | 23.9 | 32.9 | 49.3 | 17.9 |
| 2 | Sankhuwasabha | 31.6 | 54.4 | 14.0 | 31.4 | 40.8 | 27.8 | 31.5 | 47.6 | 20.9 |
| 3 | Solukhumbu | 32.8 | 51.6 | 15.6 | 32.5 | 37.1 | 30.3 | 32.6 | 44.4 | 22.9 |
| 4 | Okhaldhunga | 32.3 | 49.3 | 18.5 | 31.3 | 35.3 | 33.4 | 31.8 | 42.1 | 26.1 |
| 5 | Khotang | 33.1 | 50.4 | 16.5 | 32.6 | 35.8 | 31.6 | 32.8 | 43.0 | 24.2 |
| 6 | Bhojpur | 30.7 | 55.0 | 14.3 | 30.5 | 40.7 | 28.8 | 30.6 | 47.7 | 21.7 |
| 7 | Dhankuta | 29.9 | 57.9 | 12.1 | 29.5 | 44.8 | 25.6 | 29.7 | 51.2 | 19.0 |
| 8 | Tehrathum | 31.3 | 58.0 | 10.7 | 30.0 | 44.9 | 25.1 | 30.6 | 51.3 | 18.1 |
| 9 | Panchthar | 30.8 | 57.5 | 11.7 | 30.9 | 44.7 | 24.4 | 30.8 | 51.1 | 18.1 |
| 10 | Ilam | 26.9 | 61.6 | 11.5 | 27.2 | 50.7 | 22.1 | 27.1 | 56.1 | 16.8 |
| 11 | Jhapa | 31.9 | 56.5 | 11.6 | 28.6 | 48.6 | 22.7 | 30.2 | 52.4 | 17.4 |
| 12 | Morang | 31.6 | 53.5 | 14.9 | 28.4 | 44.0 | 27.6 | 29.9 | 48.6 | 21.5 |
| 13 | Sunsari | 32.6 | 51.8 | 15.5 | 29.0 | 42.9 | 28.1 | 30.7 | 47.2 | 22.0 |
| 14 | Udayapur | 33.9 | 50.0 | 16.1 | 31.2 | 39.4 | 29.3 | 32.5 | 44.5 | 23.0 |
| 15 | Saptari | 34.3 | 44.0 | 21.6 | 28.4 | 29.1 | 42.4 | 31.4 | 36.5 | 32.2 |
| 16 | Siraha | 38.0 | 37.1 | 24.9 | 29.7 | 26.5 | 43.8 | 33.7 | 31.6 | 34.7 |
| 17 | Dhanusa | 37.1 | 37.6 | 25.3 | 29.1 | 27.3 | 43.6 | 33.0 | 32.3 | 34.7 |
| 18 | Mahottari | 35.3 | 33.4 | 31.3 | 29.4 | 22.4 | 48.2 | 32.3 | 27.8 | 39.9 |
| 19 | Sarlahi | 33.9 | 34.1 | 32.0 | 29.5 | 22.5 | 47.9 | 31.7 | 28.3 | 39.9 |
| 20 | Rautahat | 33.8 | 32.5 | 33.7 | 29.4 | 20.4 | 50.3 | 31.6 | 26.4 | 42.0 |
| 21 | Bara | 33.2 | 40.1 | 26.7 | 30.3 | 25.4 | 44.2 | 31.8 | 32.9 | 35.3 |
| 22 | Parsa | 34.4 | 43.5 | 22.0 | 31.7 | 28.5 | 39.8 | 33.1 | 36.2 | 30.6 |
| 23 | Dolakha | 30.6 | 50.4 | 18.9 | 29.4 | 35.0 | 35.6 | 30.0 | 42.4 | 27.6 |
| 24 | Sindhupalchok | 28.6 | 46.4 | 25.0 | 29.3 | 31.7 | 39.1 | 28.9 | 38.9 | 32.2 |

| SN | District | Male | | | Female | | | Total | | |
|----|--------------------|------|------|------|--------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 25 | Rasuwa | 29.4 | 46.7 | 23.9 | 31.1 | 31.4 | 37.5 | 30.2 | 39.3 | 30.5 |
| 26 | Dhading | 30.9 | 47.9 | 21.1 | 29.7 | 35.6 | 34.6 | 30.3 | 41.6 | 28.1 |
| 27 | Nuwakot | 29.2 | 47.7 | 23.1 | 28.9 | 32.8 | 38.2 | 29.0 | 40.1 | 30.9 |
| 28 | Kathmandu | 36.4 | 57.4 | 6.2 | 32.8 | 50.7 | 16.5 | 34.6 | 54.1 | 11.3 |
| 29 | Bhaktapur | 32.5 | 61.4 | 6.1 | 29.4 | 51.8 | 18.8 | 31.0 | 56.6 | 12.4 |
| 30 | Lalitpur | 31.6 | 61.6 | 6.8 | 29.1 | 53.1 | 17.9 | 30.3 | 57.3 | 12.3 |
| 31 | Kavrepalanchok | 29.1 | 54.8 | 16.1 | 28.0 | 39.1 | 32.8 | 28.6 | 46.8 | 24.7 |
| 32 | Ramechhap | 29.7 | 47.9 | 22.4 | 28.5 | 30.6 | 40.9 | 29.1 | 38.8 | 32.2 |
| 33 | Sindhuli | 32.7 | 47.3 | 20.0 | 32.1 | 33.3 | 34.5 | 32.4 | 40.1 | 27.4 |
| 34 | Makwanpur | 28.5 | 55.3 | 16.2 | 29.1 | 42.2 | 28.6 | 28.8 | 48.7 | 22.4 |
| 35 | Chitawan | 32.5 | 56.3 | 11.2 | 28.8 | 49.8 | 21.3 | 30.6 | 53.0 | 16.4 |
| 36 | Gorkha | 33.0 | 47.8 | 19.0 | 29.8 | 36.1 | 33.9 | 31.3 | 41.6 | 26.9 |
| 37 | Manang | 16.4 | 69.6 | 13.9 | 20.2 | 46.0 | 33.7 | 18.0 | 59.4 | 22.5 |
| 38 | Mustang | 29.5 | 54.6 | 15.6 | 30.7 | 35.8 | 33.1 | 30.1 | 46.2 | 23.4 |
| 39 | Myagdi | 34.5 | 53.1 | 12.1 | 32.4 | 39.4 | 28.0 | 33.4 | 46.0 | 20.3 |
| 40 | Kaski | 37.0 | 56.3 | 6.3 | 32.9 | 49.4 | 17.2 | 34.9 | 52.8 | 11.9 |
| 41 | Lamjung | 34.3 | 51.5 | 14.0 | 31.6 | 39.1 | 29.2 | 32.9 | 44.9 | 22.1 |
| 42 | Tanahu | 34.9 | 54.1 | 10.7 | 30.5 | 44.8 | 24.4 | 32.5 | 49.1 | 18.0 |
| 43 | Nawalparasi (East) | 37.0 | 51.8 | 11.0 | 32.2 | 44.7 | 22.8 | 34.5 | 48.0 | 17.3 |
| 44 | Syangja | 35.0 | 54.8 | 10.0 | 29.5 | 45.5 | 24.8 | 32.0 | 49.7 | 18.1 |
| 45 | Parbat | 36.9 | 51.3 | 11.6 | 31.6 | 41.7 | 26.6 | 34.0 | 46.1 | 19.6 |
| 46 | Baglung | 38.8 | 48.8 | 12.3 | 33.9 | 40.5 | 25.5 | 36.1 | 44.3 | 19.4 |
| 47 | Rukum (East) | 37.8 | 42.6 | 19.5 | 35.4 | 29.3 | 35.2 | 36.5 | 35.7 | 27.7 |
| 48 | Rolpa | 39.0 | 45.3 | 15.6 | 35.8 | 33.1 | 30.9 | 37.3 | 38.8 | 23.9 |
| 49 | Pyuthan | 41.2 | 46.7 | 12.0 | 35.7 | 38.2 | 26.0 | 38.1 | 42.0 | 19.8 |
| 50 | Gulmi | 36.1 | 51.8 | 12.0 | 30.3 | 43.9 | 25.8 | 32.9 | 47.4 | 19.6 |
| 51 | Arghakhanchi | 36.7 | 51.4 | 11.9 | 30.1 | 44.3 | 25.6 | 33.1 | 47.4 | 19.4 |
| 52 | Palpa | 34.2 | 56.4 | 9.3 | 30.0 | 48.3 | 21.7 | 31.9 | 52.0 | 16.1 |
| 53 | Nawalparasi (West) | 33.1 | 53.4 | 13.4 | 30.1 | 40.7 | 29.1 | 31.6 | 46.8 | 21.5 |
| 54 | Rupandehi | 35.7 | 52.9 | 11.3 | 31.7 | 43.0 | 25.3 | 33.6 | 47.8 | 18.5 |
| 55 | Kapilbastu | 34.9 | 45.5 | 19.6 | 31.4 | 33.7 | 34.8 | 33.1 | 39.5 | 27.4 |
| 56 | Dang | 36.8 | 50.9 | 12.2 | 33.4 | 42.0 | 24.5 | 35.0 | 46.2 | 18.7 |
| 57 | Banke | 34.1 | 45.9 | 19.9 | 30.7 | 37.2 | 32.0 | 32.4 | 41.4 | 26.1 |

| SN | District | Male | | | Female | | | Total | | |
|----|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 58 | Bardiya | 32.8 | 50.6 | 16.6 | 30.6 | 41.8 | 27.5 | 31.6 | 45.9 | 22.4 |
| 59 | Dolpa | 39.1 | 37.0 | 23.8 | 38.1 | 21.7 | 40.0 | 38.6 | 29.4 | 31.9 |
| 60 | Mugu | 41.9 | 35.9 | 22.2 | 39.8 | 19.5 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 27.7 | 31.4 |
| 61 | Humla | 40.0 | 33.8 | 26.0 | 38.5 | 16.4 | 45.0 | 39.3 | 25.1 | 35.5 |
| 62 | Jumla | 43.3 | 36.0 | 20.2 | 40.6 | 21.7 | 37.2 | 41.9 | 28.8 | 28.8 |
| 63 | Kalikot | 47.4 | 32.6 | 19.8 | 45.0 | 21.0 | 33.8 | 46.2 | 26.8 | 26.9 |
| 64 | Dailekh | 43.4 | 39.8 | 16.7 | 39.9 | 29.1 | 30.9 | 41.6 | 34.1 | 24.2 |
| 65 | Jajarkot | 45.3 | 36.3 | 18.3 | 44.0 | 26.1 | 29.8 | 44.6 | 31.2 | 24.1 |
| 66 | Rukum (West) | 41.9 | 40.8 | 17.2 | 38.6 | 30.9 | 30.4 | 40.2 | 35.7 | 24.0 |
| 67 | Salyan | 38.5 | 46.8 | 14.6 | 35.8 | 35.2 | 28.9 | 37.1 | 40.8 | 22.0 |
| 68 | Surkhet | 40.9 | 48.4 | 10.5 | 36.9 | 40.2 | 22.8 | 38.8 | 44.1 | 16.9 |
| 69 | Bajura | 43.8 | 36.0 | 20.1 | 41.0 | 22.4 | 36.6 | 42.3 | 28.9 | 28.7 |
| 70 | Bajhang | 45.7 | 37.4 | 16.9 | 40.2 | 20.1 | 39.6 | 42.8 | 28.1 | 29.1 |
| 71 | Darchula | 39.0 | 48.5 | 12.5 | 36.2 | 32.9 | 30.8 | 37.6 | 40.4 | 22.0 |
| 72 | Baitadi | 43.0 | 45.0 | 11.9 | 37.8 | 30.2 | 31.9 | 40.2 | 37.1 | 22.6 |
| 73 | Dadeldhura | 40.1 | 49.4 | 10.4 | 35.1 | 34.4 | 30.5 | 37.4 | 41.4 | 21.1 |
| 74 | Doti | 45.7 | 37.8 | 16.4 | 36.7 | 24.8 | 38.5 | 40.7 | 30.6 | 28.6 |
| 75 | Achham | 46.5 | 36.8 | 16.6 | 40.6 | 24.4 | 35.0 | 43.3 | 30.0 | 26.6 |
| 76 | Kailali | 37.7 | 47.9 | 14.4 | 34.6 | 36.9 | 28.4 | 36.0 | 42.1 | 21.8 |
| 77 | Kanchanpur | 38.3 | 50.3 | 11.4 | 33.0 | 40.3 | 26.6 | 35.5 | 44.9 | 19.6 |
| | Total | 35.0 | 48.6 | 16.3 | 31.5 | 37.9 | 30.5 | 33.2 | 43.1 | 23.6 |

Note: CA= Currently Attending, EA= Ever Attended, NA= Never Attended

Table A3.6: Children (7–15 years) out of school (never attended school) by background variables and sex, 2021

| Background Variable | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|----------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | Never Attended | Percentage | Never Attended | Percentage | Never Attended | Percentage |
| Caste/Ethnic Groups | | | | | | |
| Hill Castes | 6,246 | 0.8 | 5,943 | 0.9 | 12,189 | 0.8 |
| Madhesh/Tarai Caste | 27,044 | 5.7 | 29,801 | 6.8 | 56,845 | 6.2 |
| Mountain/Hill Janajatis | 8,402 | 1.3 | 7,780 | 1.3 | 16,182 | 1.3 |
| Tarai Janajatis | 4,132 | 2.0 | 4,148 | 2.1 | 8,280 | 2.1 |

| Background Variable | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | Never Attended | Percentage | Never Attended | Percentage | Never Attended | Percentage |
| Hill Dalits | 4,211 | 1.6 | 4,000 | 1.5 | 8,211 | 1.6 |
| Madhesh/ Tarai Dalit | 23,946 | 16.3 | 26,896 | 18.9 | 50,842 | 17.6 |
| Religious/ Linguistic groups | 24,162 | 14.5 | 26,636 | 16.6 | 50,798 | 15.5 |
| Others, Foreigners & Not stated | 687 | 7.7 | 515 | 7.0 | 1,202 | 7.4 |
| Total | 98,830 | 3.7 | 105,719 | 4.2 | 204,549 | 4.0 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 7 | 15,055 | 5.4 | 15,376 | 6.0 | 30,431 | 5.7 |
| 8 | 16,087 | 5.1 | 16,208 | 5.7 | 32,295 | 5.4 |
| 9 | 7,875 | 3.0 | 8,277 | 3.4 | 16,152 | 3.2 |
| 10 | 14,604 | 4.3 | 14,808 | 4.8 | 29,412 | 4.5 |
| 11 | 5,771 | 2.3 | 6,023 | 2.6 | 11,794 | 2.5 |
| 12 | 12,086 | 3.7 | 12,752 | 4.1 | 24,838 | 3.9 |
| 13 | 7,396 | 2.6 | 8,537 | 3.1 | 15,933 | 2.9 |
| 14 | 8,702 | 2.9 | 10,442 | 3.6 | 19,144 | 3.2 |
| 15 | 11,254 | 3.7 | 13,296 | 4.4 | 24,550 | 4.0 |
| Total | 98,830 | 3.7 | 105,719 | 4.2 | 204,549 | 4.0 |
| Province | | | | | | |
| Koshi | 8,814 | 2.1 | 8,369 | 2.1 | 17,183 | 2.1 |
| Madhesh | 65,090 | 10.4 | 72,895 | 12.4 | 137,985 | 11.4 |
| Bagmati | 5,334 | 1.2 | 4,653 | 1.1 | 9,987 | 1.1 |
| Gandaki | 1,455 | 0.7 | 1,126 | 0.6 | 2,581 | 0.7 |
| Lumbini | 11,804 | 2.5 | 12,090 | 2.7 | 23,894 | 2.6 |
| Karnali | 2,545 | 1.4 | 2,675 | 1.5 | 5,220 | 1.4 |
| Sudurpashchim | 3,788 | 1.3 | 3,911 | 1.4 | 7,699 | 1.4 |
| Total | 98,830 | 3.7 | 105,719 | 4.2 | 204,549 | 4.0 |
| Wealth Quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 45,957 | 7.6 | 50,065 | 8.3 | 96,022 | 7.9 |
| Lower | 23,211 | 4.1 | 25,103 | 4.6 | 48,314 | 4.3 |
| Middle | 18,929 | 3.5 | 20,330 | 3.9 | 39,259 | 3.7 |
| Higher | 7,664 | 1.6 | 7,523 | 1.7 | 15,187 | 1.6 |
| Highest | 2,804 | 0.6 | 2,449 | 0.7 | 5,253 | 0.7 |
| Total | 98,565 | 3.7 | 105,470 | 4.2 | 204,035 | 4.0 |

Table A3.7: School/college attendance by child (5–17) in local level by sex, 2021

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | Female | | |
|----|--------------------------------|------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 1 | Phaktanlung Gaunpalika | 92.0 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 93.4 | 4.2 | 2.3 |
| 2 | Mikwakhola Gaunpalika | 91.7 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 90.3 | 6.8 | 2.9 |
| 3 | Meringden Gaunpalika | 89.3 | 6.9 | 3.8 | 91.9 | 5.0 | 3.1 |
| 4 | Maiwakhola Gaunpalika | 93.2 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 93.2 | 5.7 | 1.1 |
| 5 | Aatharai Tribeni Gaunpalika | 91.4 | 6.6 | 2.0 | 92.7 | 6.0 | 1.3 |
| 6 | Phungling Municipality | 94.3 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 95.3 | 3.2 | 1.5 |
| 7 | Pathivara Yangwarak Gaunpalika | 91.9 | 6.2 | 2.0 | 91.2 | 6.8 | 2.0 |
| 8 | Sirijanga Gaunpalika | 91.4 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 91.7 | 4.8 | 3.5 |
| 9 | Sidingba Gaunpalika | 92.2 | 5.6 | 2.3 | 93.2 | 5.2 | 1.6 |
| 10 | Bhotkhola Gaunpalika | 90.0 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 88.9 | 4.9 | 6.2 |
| 11 | Makalu Gaunpalika | 87.8 | 8.3 | 3.8 | 90.2 | 6.3 | 3.4 |
| 12 | Silichong Gaunpalika | 93.4 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 96.5 | 2.5 | 1.0 |
| 13 | Chichila Gaunpalika | 94.3 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 94.0 | 4.1 | 1.9 |
| 14 | Sabhapokhari Gaunpalika | 90.2 | 7.8 | 1.9 | 91.5 | 7.6 | 0.9 |
| 15 | Khandabari Municipality | 95.1 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 95.3 | 3.4 | 1.3 |
| 16 | Panchakhapan Municipality | 90.7 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 91.8 | 6.3 | 1.9 |
| 17 | Chainapur Municipality | 90.5 | 7.6 | 2.0 | 93.1 | 5.4 | 1.6 |
| 18 | Madi Municipality | 94.1 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 94.5 | 4.1 | 1.4 |
| 19 | Dharmadevi Municipality | 94.2 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 93.3 | 5.7 | 1.0 |
| 20 | Khumbu Pasanglhamu Gaunpalika | 94.1 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 95.5 | 3.2 | 1.3 |
| 21 | Mahakulung Gaunpalika | 92.7 | 5.9 | 1.4 | 94.8 | 4.4 | 0.8 |
| 22 | Sotang Gaunpalika | 91.0 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 93.9 | 4.8 | 1.3 |
| 23 | Mapya Dudhkoshi Gaunpalika | 91.5 | 5.9 | 2.7 | 92.6 | 5.1 | 2.3 |
| 24 | Thulung Dudhkoshi Gaunpalika | 90.6 | 6.6 | 2.8 | 92.1 | 5.0 | 2.9 |
| 25 | Necha Salyan Gaunpalika | 93.0 | 5.2 | 1.8 | 94.0 | 4.2 | 1.9 |
| 26 | Solu Dhudhakunda Municipality | 93.2 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 94.6 | 3.6 | 1.7 |
| 27 | Likhu Pike Gaunpalika | 92.1 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 93.2 | 4.8 | 2.0 |
| 28 | Chishankhu Gadhi Gaunpalika | 90.4 | 7.0 | 2.7 | 92.5 | 5.4 | 2.0 |
| 29 | Siddhicharan Municipality | 92.5 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 95.0 | 3.9 | 1.1 |
| 30 | Molung Gaunpalika | 91.6 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 93.8 | 3.8 | 2.4 |
| 31 | Khiji Demba Gaunpalika | 89.2 | 8.1 | 2.7 | 90.1 | 6.5 | 3.3 |
| 32 | Likhu Gaunpalika | 94.4 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 95.5 | 3.3 | 1.2 |
| 33 | Champadevi Gaunpalika | 93.6 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 94.4 | 4.1 | 1.5 |
| 34 | Sunkoshi Gaunpalika | 94.0 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 94.8 | 3.9 | 1.3 |
| 35 | Manebhanjyang Gaunpalika | 92.4 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 93.8 | 4.4 | 1.8 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | Female | | |
|----|--|------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 36 | Kepilasgadhi Gaunpalika | 91.7 | 6.1 | 2.2 | 92.7 | 5.4 | 1.9 |
| 37 | Aiselukharka Gaunpalika | 93.4 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 94.0 | 4.1 | 1.9 |
| 38 | Rawa Besi Gaunpalika | 90.7 | 6.7 | 2.6 | 91.3 | 5.9 | 2.7 |
| 39 | Halesi Tuwachung Municipality | 91.6 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 92.3 | 4.7 | 3.0 |
| 40 | Diktel Rupakot Majhuwagadhi Municipality | 93.8 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 94.0 | 4.3 | 1.7 |
| 41 | Sakela Gaunpalika | 93.7 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 93.7 | 5.1 | 1.2 |
| 42 | Diprung Chuichumma Gaunpalika | 89.9 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 92.7 | 4.7 | 2.7 |
| 43 | Khotehang Gaunpalika | 91.4 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 92.3 | 4.9 | 2.8 |
| 44 | Jante Dhunga Gaunpalika | 90.8 | 6.5 | 2.6 | 91.4 | 5.4 | 3.2 |
| 45 | Baraha Pokhari Gaunpalika | 89.4 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 91.9 | 4.9 | 3.1 |
| 46 | Shadananda Municipality | 91.7 | 6.6 | 1.7 | 91.8 | 6.6 | 1.5 |
| 47 | Salpa Silichho Gaunpalika | 93.1 | 5.0 | 1.9 | 93.9 | 4.1 | 2.0 |
| 48 | Tyamke Maiyum Gaunpalika | 90.5 | 7.6 | 1.9 | 92.5 | 5.8 | 1.8 |
| 49 | Bhojpur Municipality | 93.2 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 93.7 | 4.3 | 2.0 |
| 50 | Arun Gaunpalika | 91.2 | 7.3 | 1.5 | 92.0 | 6.5 | 1.5 |
| 51 | Pauwa Dunma Gaunpalika | 92.0 | 6.5 | 1.6 | 93.7 | 5.3 | 1.1 |
| 52 | Ramprasad Rai Gaunpalika | 90.4 | 6.8 | 2.8 | 92.0 | 5.9 | 2.0 |
| 53 | Hatuwagadhi Gaunpalika | 92.4 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 93.6 | 5.3 | 1.1 |
| 54 | Aamchowk Gaunpalika | 91.0 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 93.3 | 5.6 | 1.1 |
| 55 | Mahalaxmi Municipality | 93.4 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 92.9 | 5.0 | 1.9 |
| 56 | Pakhribas Municipality | 93.7 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 95.2 | 4.0 | 0.8 |
| 57 | Chhathar Jorpati Gaunpalika | 94.1 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 95.5 | 3.1 | 1.4 |
| 58 | Dhankuta Municipality | 95.3 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 96.1 | 2.9 | 1.0 |
| 59 | Shahidbhumi Gaunpalika | 92.0 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 93.2 | 5.5 | 1.3 |
| 60 | Sangurigadhi Gaunpalika | 91.9 | 6.7 | 1.3 | 93.5 | 5.2 | 1.2 |
| 61 | Chaubise Gaunpalika | 92.9 | 5.8 | 1.3 | 94.8 | 4.2 | 1.0 |
| 62 | Aatharai Gaunpalika | 90.8 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 93.6 | 4.8 | 1.5 |
| 63 | Phedap Gaunpalika | 92.1 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 92.8 | 4.6 | 2.6 |
| 64 | Menchhayayem Gaunpalika | 93.3 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 93.5 | 5.0 | 1.6 |
| 65 | Myanglung Municipality | 94.9 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 94.4 | 4.6 | 1.0 |
| 66 | Laligurans Municipality | 94.0 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 95.3 | 3.8 | 1.0 |
| 67 | Chhathar Gaunpalika | 91.8 | 6.4 | 1.8 | 94.1 | 4.7 | 1.2 |
| 68 | Yangbarak Gaunpalika | 92.4 | 5.6 | 2.0 | 94.5 | 3.9 | 1.6 |
| 69 | Hilihan Gaunpalika | 91.6 | 6.1 | 2.3 | 93.3 | 5.3 | 1.5 |
| 70 | Falelung Gaunpalika | 91.9 | 7.1 | 1.0 | 93.4 | 5.4 | 1.1 |
| 71 | Phidim Municipality | 93.9 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 95.2 | 3.8 | 1.0 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 72 | Falgunanda Gaunpalika | 92.9 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 94.7 | 3.9 | 1.3 |
| 73 | Kummayak Gaunpalika | 91.4 | 6.3 | 2.3 | 91.4 | 6.5 | 2.1 |
| 74 | Tumbewa Gaunpalika | 91.9 | 7.1 | 0.9 | 92.2 | 6.4 | 1.4 |
| 75 | Miklajung Gaunpalika | 92.8 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 94.7 | 4.5 | 0.8 |
| 76 | Mai Jogmai Gaunpalika | 93.6 | 5.0 | 1.4 | 94.3 | 4.3 | 1.4 |
| 77 | Sandakpur Gaunpalika | 92.2 | 6.9 | 0.9 | 93.9 | 5.1 | 0.9 |
| 78 | Illam Municipality | 94.1 | 4.7 | 1.1 | 95.4 | 3.5 | 1.1 |
| 79 | Deumai Municipality | 93.2 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 94.5 | 4.2 | 1.3 |
| 80 | Fakfokathum Gaunpalika | 93.7 | 4.7 | 1.6 | 95.1 | 3.4 | 1.5 |
| 81 | Mangsebung Gaunpalika | 92.3 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 92.4 | 5.7 | 1.9 |
| 82 | Chulachuli Gaunpalika | 92.8 | 5.4 | 1.8 | 94.2 | 4.6 | 1.2 |
| 83 | Mai Municipality | 90.7 | 8.0 | 1.4 | 92.0 | 6.7 | 1.3 |
| 84 | Suryodaya Municipality | 93.7 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 95.0 | 4.1 | 0.9 |
| 85 | Rong Gaunpalika | 91.8 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 92.8 | 5.8 | 1.5 |
| 86 | Mechinagar Municipality | 94.0 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 95.3 | 3.8 | 0.9 |
| 87 | Buddhashanti Gaunpalika | 94.6 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 96.5 | 2.9 | 0.6 |
| 88 | Arjundhara Municipality | 93.9 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 95.2 | 3.6 | 1.2 |
| 89 | Kankai Municipality | 94.2 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 94.8 | 3.7 | 1.5 |
| 90 | Shivasatakshi Municipality | 93.8 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 95.2 | 4.0 | 0.8 |
| 91 | Kamal Gaunpalika | 94.0 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 95.3 | 3.7 | 1.0 |
| 92 | Damak Municipality | 94.9 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 95.9 | 3.1 | 1.0 |
| 93 | Gauradaha Municipality | 93.2 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 94.0 | 4.3 | 1.6 |
| 94 | Gauriganj Gaunpalika | 91.2 | 6.3 | 2.5 | 90.9 | 6.3 | 2.8 |
| 95 | Jhapa Gaunpalika | 87.0 | 7.8 | 5.2 | 86.7 | 8.0 | 5.3 |
| 96 | Barhadashi Gaunpalika | 93.2 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 93.5 | 4.6 | 1.8 |
| 97 | Birtamod Municipality | 93.3 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 94.8 | 3.8 | 1.4 |
| 98 | Haldibari Gaunpalika | 92.6 | 6.0 | 1.4 | 93.9 | 4.8 | 1.4 |
| 99 | Bhadrapur Municipality | 94.2 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 94.9 | 3.8 | 1.3 |
| 100 | Kachanakawal Gaunpalika | 90.5 | 7.3 | 2.2 | 88.8 | 8.1 | 3.1 |
| 101 | Miklajung Gaunpalika | 93.5 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 94.2 | 4.8 | 1.0 |
| 102 | Letang Municipality | 94.4 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 95.3 | 3.6 | 1.1 |
| 103 | Kerabari Gaunpalika | 91.7 | 6.9 | 1.4 | 93.0 | 5.6 | 1.3 |
| 104 | Sundarharaicha Municipality | 94.4 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 95.7 | 3.2 | 1.2 |
| 105 | Belbari Municipality | 95.3 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 95.5 | 3.1 | 1.4 |
| 106 | Kanepokhari Gaunpalika | 93.7 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 94.4 | 4.1 | 1.5 |
| 107 | Pathari Shanishchare Municipality | 95.1 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 95.8 | 3.1 | 1.1 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|------|-----|------|--------|-----|------|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 108 | Urlabari Municipality | 94.8 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 95.8 | 3.1 | 1.0 |
| 109 | Ratuwamai Municipality | 89.2 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 88.2 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| 110 | Sunwarshi Municipality | 81.5 | 7.6 | 10.9 | 79.5 | 8.4 | 12.0 |
| 111 | Rangeli Municipality | 88.2 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 88.4 | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| 112 | Gramthan Gaunpalika | 91.4 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 92.9 | 4.3 | 2.8 |
| 113 | Budhiganga Gaunpalika | 88.8 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 90.5 | 5.1 | 4.4 |
| 114 | Biratnagar Metropolitan City | 90.8 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 91.5 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| 115 | Katahari Gaunpalika | 85.9 | 8.7 | 5.4 | 87.1 | 6.8 | 6.1 |
| 116 | Dhanapalthan Gaunpalika | 85.7 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 86.4 | 6.7 | 6.9 |
| 117 | Jahada Gaunpalika | 82.8 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 84.0 | 7.3 | 8.6 |
| 118 | Dharan Sub-Metropolitan City | 94.5 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 95.5 | 3.4 | 1.1 |
| 119 | Barahachhetra Municipality | 94.5 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 94.0 | 3.8 | 2.2 |
| 120 | Koshi Gaunpalika | 81.0 | 6.7 | 12.2 | 80.2 | 6.8 | 13.0 |
| 121 | Bhokraha Narsingh Gaunpalika | 80.7 | 8.3 | 11.0 | 81.6 | 7.3 | 11.0 |
| 122 | Ramduni Municipality | 93.0 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 93.2 | 4.3 | 2.4 |
| 123 | Itahari Sub-Metropolitan City | 94.4 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 95.3 | 3.2 | 1.5 |
| 124 | Duhabi Municipality | 84.7 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 85.1 | 6.7 | 8.2 |
| 125 | Gadhi Gaunpalika | 86.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 86.9 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| 126 | Inaruwa Municipality | 87.2 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 87.3 | 6.9 | 5.8 |
| 127 | Harinagar Gaunpalika | 84.8 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 85.8 | 6.0 | 8.2 |
| 128 | Dewangunj Gaunpalika | 81.4 | 8.3 | 10.2 | 83.4 | 6.6 | 9.9 |
| 129 | Barju Gaunpalika | 88.1 | 7.4 | 4.5 | 89.2 | 6.1 | 4.7 |
| 130 | Belaka Municipality | 92.8 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 94.1 | 4.1 | 1.8 |
| 131 | Chaudandigadhi Municipality | 92.5 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 92.9 | 4.5 | 2.6 |
| 132 | Triyuga Municipality | 91.9 | 5.6 | 2.5 | 93.5 | 4.3 | 2.1 |
| 133 | Rautamai Gaunpalika | 90.8 | 6.7 | 2.4 | 93.5 | 4.4 | 2.1 |
| 134 | Limchunbung Gaunpalika | 90.9 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 90.6 | 5.7 | 3.8 |
| 135 | Tapli Gaunpalika | 88.3 | 8.0 | 3.7 | 91.3 | 6.1 | 2.6 |
| 136 | Katari Municipality | 89.1 | 7.7 | 3.2 | 90.3 | 6.9 | 2.8 |
| 137 | Udayapurgadhi Gaunpalika | 87.4 | 9.7 | 2.8 | 89.3 | 7.8 | 2.9 |
| 138 | Saptakoshi Municipality | 90.7 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 89.5 | 4.8 | 5.7 |
| 139 | Kanchanrup Municipality | 86.1 | 5.7 | 8.3 | 85.4 | 5.5 | 9.1 |
| 140 | Agnisair Krishna Sabaran Gaunpalika | 85.5 | 6.1 | 8.4 | 86.1 | 5.7 | 8.2 |
| 141 | Rupani Gaunpalika | 84.6 | 5.4 | 9.9 | 82.8 | 5.6 | 11.6 |
| 142 | Shambhunath Municipality | 84.2 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 84.5 | 7.7 | 7.9 |
| 143 | Khadak Municipality | 88.8 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 88.0 | 6.5 | 5.5 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|------|-----|------|--------|-----|------|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 144 | Surunga Municipality | 86.5 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 88.3 | 4.9 | 6.7 |
| 145 | Balan-Bihul Gaunpalika | 86.9 | 4.5 | 8.6 | 84.0 | 5.0 | 11.0 |
| 146 | Bode Barsain Municipality | 87.2 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 85.9 | 5.3 | 8.8 |
| 147 | Dakneshwori Municipality | 86.5 | 5.3 | 8.1 | 84.5 | 5.4 | 10.1 |
| 148 | Rajgadh Gaunpalika | 84.8 | 3.9 | 11.3 | 82.0 | 4.0 | 13.9 |
| 149 | Bishnupur Gaunpalika | 88.0 | 5.0 | 7.0 | 86.8 | 5.2 | 7.9 |
| 150 | Rajbiraj Municipality | 90.4 | 3.5 | 6.1 | 89.8 | 3.7 | 6.5 |
| 151 | Mahadewa Gaunpalika | 83.3 | 3.3 | 13.4 | 78.0 | 4.0 | 17.9 |
| 152 | Tirahut Gaunpalika | 83.1 | 4.2 | 12.8 | 81.3 | 4.0 | 14.7 |
| 153 | Hanumannagar Kankalini Municipality | 85.8 | 4.8 | 9.3 | 84.5 | 4.3 | 11.2 |
| 154 | Tilathi Koiladi Gaunpalika | 86.1 | 4.4 | 9.5 | 84.2 | 4.0 | 11.8 |
| 155 | Chhinmasta Gaunpalika | 83.6 | 5.1 | 11.3 | 80.6 | 5.4 | 13.9 |
| 156 | Lahan Municipality | 85.6 | 5.1 | 9.2 | 85.1 | 4.7 | 10.1 |
| 157 | Dhangadhimai Municipality | 88.1 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 87.6 | 4.6 | 7.8 |
| 158 | Golbazar Municipality | 84.5 | 5.4 | 10.0 | 82.8 | 5.6 | 11.5 |
| 159 | Mirchaiya Municipality | 84.8 | 5.2 | 9.9 | 83.2 | 5.1 | 11.6 |
| 160 | Karjanha Municipality | 81.9 | 5.6 | 12.4 | 81.6 | 4.8 | 13.5 |
| 161 | Kalyanpur Municipality | 82.5 | 5.7 | 11.8 | 80.0 | 5.8 | 14.2 |
| 162 | Naraha Gaunpalika | 79.2 | 4.6 | 16.1 | 76.3 | 4.0 | 19.7 |
| 163 | Bishnupur Gaunpalika | 82.7 | 4.8 | 12.5 | 82.9 | 4.6 | 12.5 |
| 164 | Arnama Gaunpalika | 83.0 | 7.2 | 9.8 | 82.2 | 6.1 | 11.7 |
| 165 | Sukhipur Municipality | 84.2 | 4.7 | 11.1 | 83.0 | 4.9 | 12.0 |
| 166 | Laxmipur Patari Gaunpalika | 85.6 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 85.5 | 6.0 | 8.5 |
| 167 | Sakhuwa Nankarkatti Gaunpalika | 88.4 | 3.7 | 7.8 | 89.1 | 3.8 | 7.1 |
| 168 | Bhagawanpur Gaunpalika | 87.7 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 85.2 | 5.4 | 9.4 |
| 169 | Nawarajpur Gaunpalika | 81.3 | 5.6 | 13.0 | 78.1 | 5.5 | 16.4 |
| 170 | Bariyarpatti Gaunpalika | 87.3 | 4.5 | 8.1 | 85.4 | 4.2 | 10.4 |
| 171 | Aurahi Gaunpalika | 83.1 | 3.6 | 13.3 | 83.3 | 2.7 | 14.0 |
| 172 | Siraha Municipality | 82.4 | 5.1 | 12.4 | 80.4 | 4.9 | 14.7 |
| 173 | Ganeshman Charnath Municipality | 86.5 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 87.0 | 5.2 | 7.8 |
| 174 | Dhanushadham Municipality | 83.3 | 5.0 | 11.7 | 80.5 | 5.5 | 13.9 |
| 175 | Mithila Municipality | 89.9 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 90.4 | 5.7 | 3.9 |
| 176 | Bateshwor Gaunpalika | 87.8 | 4.8 | 7.3 | 87.8 | 4.2 | 7.9 |
| 177 | Chhreshwornath Municipality | 81.1 | 4.7 | 14.1 | 80.1 | 3.7 | 16.2 |
| 178 | Laxminiya Gaunpalika | 86.5 | 4.5 | 9.0 | 85.5 | 4.0 | 10.4 |
| 179 | Mithila Bihari Municipality | 86.9 | 4.8 | 8.2 | 84.9 | 4.9 | 10.2 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|------|-----|------|--------|-----|------|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 180 | Hansapur Municipality | 83.4 | 5.0 | 11.6 | 81.8 | 5.6 | 12.6 |
| 181 | Sabaila Municipality | 81.5 | 5.0 | 13.4 | 79.8 | 5.0 | 15.2 |
| 182 | Shahidnagar Municipality | 80.3 | 5.2 | 14.4 | 77.6 | 5.2 | 17.1 |
| 183 | Kamala Municipality | 76.5 | 4.8 | 18.7 | 73.1 | 4.2 | 22.6 |
| 184 | Janak Nandini Gaunpalika | 78.1 | 5.2 | 16.7 | 77.0 | 4.8 | 18.1 |
| 185 | Bideha Municipality | 84.7 | 3.6 | 11.7 | 82.3 | 4.3 | 13.4 |
| 186 | Aurahi Gaunpalika | 84.8 | 4.9 | 10.4 | 85.9 | 3.5 | 10.6 |
| 187 | Janakpurdham Sub-Metropolitan City | 88.6 | 4.3 | 7.0 | 88.0 | 4.2 | 7.8 |
| 188 | Dhanauji Gaunpalika | 87.3 | 4.5 | 8.1 | 86.1 | 4.2 | 9.4 |
| 189 | Nagarain Municipality | 84.5 | 6.0 | 9.5 | 84.6 | 5.6 | 9.7 |
| 190 | Mukhiyapatti Musaharmiya Gaunpalika | 75.6 | 5.5 | 18.7 | 76.8 | 4.2 | 18.9 |
| 191 | Bardibas Municipality | 91.1 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 92.5 | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| 192 | Gaushala Municipality | 80.6 | 6.4 | 13.0 | 80.9 | 5.1 | 14.0 |
| 193 | Sonama Gaunpalika | 78.4 | 4.8 | 16.7 | 75.8 | 4.2 | 20.0 |
| 194 | Aurahi Municipality | 76.6 | 5.7 | 17.5 | 75.0 | 4.4 | 20.4 |
| 195 | Bhangaha Municipality | 79.5 | 5.6 | 14.8 | 76.8 | 5.1 | 18.0 |
| 196 | Loharpatti Municipality | 78.3 | 4.9 | 16.7 | 76.0 | 5.5 | 18.6 |
| 197 | Balawa Municipality | 72.6 | 4.6 | 22.7 | 71.1 | 4.6 | 24.3 |
| 198 | Ram Gopalpur Municipality | 77.0 | 5.9 | 17.1 | 75.1 | 5.1 | 19.7 |
| 199 | Samsi Gaunpalika | 64.0 | 5.1 | 30.8 | 62.8 | 4.9 | 32.3 |
| 200 | Manara Shisawa Municipality | 80.5 | 4.7 | 14.8 | 78.8 | 4.5 | 16.7 |
| 201 | Ekadara Gaunpalika | 81.1 | 3.2 | 15.6 | 79.1 | 4.0 | 16.9 |
| 202 | Mahottari Gaunpalika | 85.7 | 4.0 | 10.3 | 84.4 | 3.1 | 12.5 |
| 203 | Pipara Gaunpalika | 82.8 | 4.1 | 13.1 | 81.9 | 3.6 | 14.5 |
| 204 | Matihani Municipality | 76.8 | 6.5 | 16.7 | 73.9 | 5.6 | 20.5 |
| 205 | Jaleswor Municipality | 85.7 | 5.5 | 8.8 | 85.8 | 4.9 | 9.2 |
| 206 | Lalbandi Municipality | 91.0 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 91.0 | 5.1 | 3.9 |
| 207 | Hariwan Municipality | 89.4 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 89.0 | 5.1 | 5.9 |
| 208 | Bagmati Municipality | 85.0 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 85.3 | 7.2 | 7.5 |
| 209 | Barahathawa Municipality | 80.3 | 5.0 | 14.6 | 77.1 | 4.1 | 18.7 |
| 210 | Haripur Municipality | 76.7 | 5.4 | 17.9 | 76.2 | 3.9 | 19.9 |
| 211 | Ishworpur Municipality | 84.6 | 5.3 | 10.1 | 83.3 | 5.1 | 11.5 |
| 212 | Haripurwa Municipality | 77.6 | 4.6 | 17.6 | 74.7 | 4.8 | 20.3 |
| 213 | Parsa Gaunpalika | 80.9 | 4.5 | 14.7 | 79.4 | 3.6 | 17.0 |
| 214 | Brahmapuri Gaunpalika | 75.5 | 4.7 | 19.8 | 73.6 | 4.3 | 22.1 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|------|-----|------|--------|-----|------|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 215 | Chandranagar Gaunpalika | 74.7 | 5.3 | 20.0 | 72.6 | 4.3 | 23.0 |
| 216 | Kabilashi Municipality | 73.5 | 5.9 | 20.6 | 71.9 | 4.7 | 23.4 |
| 217 | Chakraghatta Gaunpalika | 68.2 | 5.0 | 26.8 | 65.0 | 4.3 | 30.7 |
| 218 | Basbariya Gaunpalika | 72.6 | 4.4 | 23.0 | 69.4 | 3.3 | 27.3 |
| 219 | Dhanakaul Gaunpalika | 66.7 | 5.4 | 27.7 | 61.3 | 4.8 | 33.8 |
| 220 | Ramnagar Gaunpalika | 77.1 | 4.7 | 18.2 | 72.6 | 3.6 | 23.7 |
| 221 | Balara Municipality | 73.2 | 4.9 | 21.9 | 67.1 | 4.3 | 28.5 |
| 222 | Godaita Municipality | 83.0 | 5.1 | 11.9 | 82.1 | 4.1 | 13.8 |
| 223 | Bishnu Gaunpalika | 75.4 | 3.7 | 20.9 | 71.7 | 3.1 | 25.2 |
| 224 | Kaudena Gaunpalika | 74.4 | 4.8 | 20.8 | 72.5 | 4.2 | 23.4 |
| 225 | Malangawa Municipality | 83.6 | 4.5 | 11.9 | 83.0 | 3.5 | 13.4 |
| 226 | Chandrapur Municipality | 84.8 | 6.6 | 8.6 | 84.8 | 5.8 | 9.4 |
| 227 | Gujara Municipality | 77.0 | 8.9 | 14.1 | 73.9 | 9.0 | 17.2 |
| 228 | Phatuwa Bijayapur Municipality | 75.8 | 6.2 | 17.9 | 71.5 | 5.7 | 22.7 |
| 229 | Katahariya Municipality | 78.4 | 5.1 | 16.5 | 75.8 | 4.9 | 19.2 |
| 230 | Brindaban Municipality | 74.5 | 6.4 | 19.1 | 69.7 | 5.9 | 24.5 |
| 231 | Gadhimai Municipality | 72.4 | 5.6 | 21.9 | 69.1 | 4.4 | 26.5 |
| 232 | Madhav Narayan Municipality | 78.8 | 5.6 | 15.6 | 75.3 | 4.8 | 19.9 |
| 233 | Garuda Municipality | 75.7 | 5.6 | 18.8 | 71.4 | 5.5 | 23.2 |
| 234 | Dewahi Gonahi Municipality | 67.9 | 6.8 | 25.2 | 64.2 | 5.5 | 30.2 |
| 235 | Maulapur Municipality | 78.2 | 5.4 | 16.5 | 73.8 | 4.8 | 21.4 |
| 236 | Boudhimai Municipality | 75.7 | 6.1 | 18.2 | 72.6 | 5.7 | 21.7 |
| 237 | Paroha Municipality | 77.0 | 5.5 | 17.6 | 74.2 | 5.0 | 20.8 |
| 238 | Rajpur Municipality | 59.0 | 5.5 | 35.5 | 59.4 | 5.4 | 35.2 |
| 239 | Yamunamai Gaunpalika | 72.9 | 5.3 | 21.7 | 67.8 | 4.9 | 27.4 |
| 240 | Durga Bhagawati Gaunpalika | 82.4 | 4.8 | 12.8 | 78.7 | 4.7 | 16.6 |
| 241 | Rajdevi Municipality | 79.8 | 6.7 | 13.4 | 78.1 | 6.3 | 15.7 |
| 242 | Gaur Municipality | 83.2 | 5.7 | 11.1 | 82.3 | 4.8 | 12.9 |
| 243 | Ishanath Municipality | 72.7 | 6.1 | 21.2 | 71.0 | 6.7 | 22.2 |
| 244 | Nijagadh Municipality | 90.4 | 7.1 | 2.5 | 91.0 | 6.1 | 2.9 |
| 245 | Kolhabi Municipality | 86.0 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 87.4 | 5.0 | 7.6 |
| 246 | Jitpur Simara Sub-Metropolitan City | 84.3 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 84.4 | 6.6 | 8.9 |
| 247 | Parawanipur Gaunpalika | 80.9 | 8.4 | 10.8 | 82.4 | 6.1 | 11.5 |
| 248 | Prasauni Gaunpalika | 83.2 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 82.6 | 7.2 | 10.1 |
| 249 | Bishrampur Gaunpalika | 83.5 | 7.4 | 9.2 | 83.0 | 5.6 | 11.4 |
| 250 | Pheta Gaunpalika | 77.5 | 8.4 | 14.1 | 77.9 | 7.4 | 14.7 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|------|------|------|--------|-----|------|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 251 | Kalaiya Sub-Metropolitan City | 84.1 | 6.6 | 9.3 | 83.3 | 5.7 | 10.9 |
| 252 | Karaiyamai Gaunpalika | 85.0 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 86.6 | 6.5 | 6.9 |
| 253 | Baragadhi Gaunpalika | 76.9 | 8.7 | 14.4 | 78.1 | 6.9 | 15.0 |
| 254 | Aadarsha Kotwal Gaunpalika | 74.0 | 6.6 | 19.4 | 71.0 | 5.7 | 23.4 |
| 255 | Simroungadh Municipality | 77.8 | 5.6 | 16.6 | 76.4 | 5.3 | 18.3 |
| 256 | Pacharauta Municipality | 80.1 | 6.6 | 13.3 | 77.5 | 6.2 | 16.3 |
| 257 | Mahagadhimai Municipality | 80.1 | 5.8 | 14.0 | 79.7 | 4.8 | 15.5 |
| 258 | Devtal Gaunpalika | 83.5 | 5.2 | 11.3 | 80.9 | 5.0 | 14.1 |
| 259 | Subarna Gaunpalika | 64.1 | 4.8 | 31.2 | 59.4 | 4.1 | 36.5 |
| 260 | Thori Gaunpalika | 91.5 | 6.7 | 1.8 | 93.0 | 5.1 | 1.9 |
| 261 | Jirabhawani Gaunpalika | 83.1 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 82.0 | 7.4 | 10.5 |
| 262 | Jagarnathpur Gaunpalika | 79.8 | 6.9 | 13.2 | 77.8 | 7.6 | 14.5 |
| 263 | Paterwa Sugauli Gaunpalika | 81.7 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 80.6 | 7.5 | 11.9 |
| 264 | Sakhuwa Prasauni Gaunpalika | 81.1 | 10.2 | 8.7 | 79.8 | 9.4 | 10.8 |
| 265 | Parsagadhi Municipality | 82.0 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 81.6 | 8.5 | 9.9 |
| 266 | Birgunj Metropolitan City | 86.2 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 85.3 | 6.6 | 8.1 |
| 267 | Bahudarmai Municipality | 80.2 | 8.5 | 11.2 | 80.2 | 7.3 | 12.4 |
| 268 | Pokhariya Municipality | 85.1 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 83.8 | 6.2 | 9.8 |
| 269 | Kalikamai Gaunpalika | 85.7 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 84.6 | 5.7 | 9.7 |
| 270 | Dhobini Gaunpalika | 81.2 | 6.9 | 11.9 | 82.1 | 4.4 | 13.5 |
| 271 | Chhipaharmai Gaunpalika | 80.8 | 6.5 | 12.6 | 77.6 | 7.0 | 15.4 |
| 272 | Pakaha Mainpur Gaunpalika | 84.9 | 4.4 | 10.7 | 84.5 | 3.8 | 11.6 |
| 273 | Bindabasini Gaunpalika | 83.5 | 8.8 | 7.6 | 81.7 | 7.9 | 10.3 |
| 274 | Gaurishankar Gaunpalika | 93.1 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 94.4 | 3.6 | 2.0 |
| 275 | Bigu Gaunpalika | 90.5 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 90.7 | 7.4 | 1.9 |
| 276 | Kalinchowk Gaunpalika | 93.3 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 95.5 | 3.5 | 1.0 |
| 277 | Baiteshwor Gaunpalika | 95.1 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 96.1 | 2.7 | 1.2 |
| 278 | Jiri Municipality | 94.9 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 95.6 | 2.5 | 1.9 |
| 279 | Tamakoshi Gaunpalika | 95.9 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 95.9 | 3.1 | 1.0 |
| 280 | Melung Gaunpalika | 91.1 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 90.8 | 4.9 | 4.3 |
| 281 | Shailung Gaunpalika | 94.2 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 96.3 | 3.1 | 0.7 |
| 282 | Bhimeshwor Municipality | 94.5 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 95.9 | 3.2 | 0.8 |
| 283 | Bhotekoshi Gaunpalika | 90.6 | 6.6 | 2.8 | 92.2 | 5.3 | 2.5 |
| 284 | Jugal Gaunpalika | 90.1 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 89.5 | 6.3 | 4.3 |
| 285 | Panchpokhari Thangpal Gaunpalika | 89.1 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 91.5 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| 286 | Helambu Gaunpalika | 92.1 | 5.7 | 2.2 | 94.5 | 3.6 | 1.9 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|------|------|-----|--------|-----|-----|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 287 | Melanchi Municipality | 90.8 | 6.0 | 3.1 | 92.6 | 4.5 | 2.9 |
| 288 | Indrawoti Gaunpalika | 91.3 | 6.7 | 2.1 | 93.0 | 5.5 | 1.5 |
| 289 | Choutara Sangachowkgadhi Municipality | 93.2 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 94.3 | 4.3 | 1.4 |
| 290 | Balephi Gaunpalika | 93.5 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 95.5 | 3.2 | 1.3 |
| 291 | Bahrabise Municipality | 93.2 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 94.1 | 4.8 | 1.2 |
| 292 | Tripurasundari Gaunpalika | 89.2 | 8.7 | 2.2 | 92.8 | 5.5 | 1.7 |
| 293 | Lisankhu Pakhar Gaunpalika | 94.8 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 96.1 | 3.7 | 0.2 |
| 294 | Sunkoshi Gaunpalika | 94.4 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 95.2 | 3.4 | 1.5 |
| 295 | Gosaikunda Gaunpalika | 86.9 | 7.7 | 5.0 | 88.4 | 6.4 | 5.1 |
| 296 | Aamachhodingmo Gaunpalika | 95.7 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 94.6 | 4.6 | 0.8 |
| 297 | Uttargaya Gaunpalika | 94.0 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 95.5 | 3.7 | 0.8 |
| 298 | Kalika Gaunpalika | 93.8 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 94.5 | 4.6 | 0.9 |
| 299 | Naukunda Gaunpalika | 91.1 | 6.7 | 2.2 | 91.8 | 5.6 | 2.6 |
| 300 | Rubi Valley Gaunpalika | 93.2 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 94.1 | 3.9 | 1.9 |
| 301 | Khaniyabas Gaunpalika | 93.4 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 93.5 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| 302 | Ganga Jamuna Gaunpalika | 94.8 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 94.6 | 3.9 | 1.5 |
| 303 | Tripurasundari Gaunpalika | 95.5 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 96.6 | 2.3 | 1.1 |
| 304 | Netrawati Dabjong Gaunpalika | 93.5 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 94.3 | 4.2 | 1.5 |
| 305 | Nilkhantha Municipality | 95.4 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 95.6 | 3.2 | 1.1 |
| 306 | Jwalamukhi Gaunpalika | 95.0 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 95.0 | 3.4 | 1.6 |
| 307 | Siddhalek Gaunpalika | 93.1 | 5.8 | 1.1 | 94.4 | 4.2 | 1.4 |
| 308 | Benighat Rorang Gaunpalika | 85.9 | 11.7 | 2.4 | 88.1 | 9.3 | 2.6 |
| 309 | Gajuri Gaunpalika | 85.9 | 10.6 | 3.4 | 90.2 | 7.4 | 2.3 |
| 310 | Galchi Gaunpalika | 90.9 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 93.4 | 5.0 | 1.6 |
| 311 | Thakre Gaunpalika | 92.0 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 94.2 | 4.3 | 1.5 |
| 312 | Dhunibenshi Municipality | 93.5 | 5.1 | 1.4 | 94.0 | 4.6 | 1.4 |
| 313 | Dupcheshwor Gaunpalika | 88.0 | 8.4 | 3.5 | 88.6 | 8.1 | 3.3 |
| 314 | Tadi Gaunpalika | 88.8 | 7.3 | 3.9 | 89.7 | 7.1 | 3.2 |
| 315 | Suryagadhi Gaunpalika | 91.8 | 7.3 | 0.9 | 92.5 | 6.1 | 1.4 |
| 316 | Bidur Municipality | 94.4 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 95.6 | 3.2 | 1.2 |
| 317 | Kispang Gaunpalika | 93.2 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 95.1 | 3.2 | 1.7 |
| 318 | Myagang Gaunpalika | 95.1 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 96.5 | 2.6 | 0.9 |
| 319 | Tarakeshwor Gaunpalika | 92.9 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 94.0 | 4.5 | 1.5 |
| 320 | Belkotgadhi Municipality | 93.2 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 95.3 | 3.5 | 1.1 |
| 321 | Likhu Gaunpalika | 92.3 | 6.3 | 1.4 | 95.1 | 4.1 | 0.9 |
| 322 | Panchakanya Gaunpalika | 92.4 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 95.0 | 3.7 | 1.1 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|------|------|-----|--------|------|-----|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 323 | Shivapuri Gaunpalika | 90.5 | 6.9 | 2.6 | 93.0 | 4.8 | 2.1 |
| 324 | Kakani Gaunpalika | 92.5 | 6.1 | 1.4 | 93.6 | 5.1 | 1.3 |
| 325 | Shankharapur Municipality | 93.2 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 95.5 | 3.4 | 1.2 |
| 326 | Kageshwori Manahara Municipality | 95.8 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 96.2 | 2.9 | 0.9 |
| 327 | Gokarneshwor Municipality | 93.2 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 94.2 | 4.5 | 1.3 |
| 328 | Budhanilkhantha Municipality | 96.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 95.9 | 3.1 | 1.0 |
| 329 | Tokha Municipality | 95.6 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 96.4 | 2.7 | 0.9 |
| 330 | Tarakeshwor Municipality | 96.4 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 97.0 | 2.3 | 0.7 |
| 331 | Nagarjun Municipality | 96.1 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 96.7 | 2.6 | 0.7 |
| 332 | Kathmandu Metropolitan City | 95.8 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 97.0 | 2.2 | 0.8 |
| 333 | Kirtipur Municipality | 96.9 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 95.7 | 1.8 | 2.5 |
| 334 | Chandragiri Municipality | 95.7 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 96.5 | 2.6 | 0.9 |
| 335 | Dakshinkali Municipality | 95.5 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 96.1 | 3.1 | 0.8 |
| 336 | Changunarayan Municipality | 95.4 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 96.0 | 2.9 | 1.1 |
| 337 | Bhaktapur Municipality | 94.2 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 96.0 | 3.2 | 0.7 |
| 338 | Madhyapur Thimi Municipality | 95.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 95.5 | 3.4 | 1.1 |
| 339 | Suryabinayak Municipality | 95.3 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 96.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 |
| 340 | Mahalaxmi Municipality | 94.8 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 95.8 | 3.0 | 1.2 |
| 341 | Lalitpur Metropolitan City | 94.8 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 95.9 | 3.0 | 1.1 |
| 342 | Godawari Municipality | 94.7 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 95.9 | 3.0 | 1.1 |
| 343 | Konjyosom Gaunpalika | 92.8 | 4.9 | 2.3 | 93.6 | 4.2 | 2.3 |
| 344 | Mahankal Gaunpalika | 95.2 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 96.4 | 2.6 | 0.9 |
| 345 | Bagmati Gaunpalika | 88.8 | 7.6 | 3.6 | 90.6 | 6.4 | 3.0 |
| 346 | Chauri Deurali Gaunpalika | 92.5 | 5.6 | 1.9 | 93.9 | 4.1 | 2.1 |
| 347 | Bhumlu Gaunpalika | 92.3 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 92.4 | 5.5 | 2.0 |
| 348 | Mandan Deupur Municipality | 91.9 | 6.2 | 1.9 | 93.8 | 4.9 | 1.4 |
| 349 | Banepa Municipality | 94.9 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 95.4 | 3.4 | 1.2 |
| 350 | Dhulikhel Municipality | 95.1 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 96.2 | 3.2 | 0.6 |
| 351 | Panchkhal Municipality | 93.1 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 95.1 | 3.7 | 1.2 |
| 352 | Temal Gaunpalika | 92.5 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 94.8 | 3.7 | 1.5 |
| 353 | Namobuddha Municipality | 93.3 | 5.2 | 1.4 | 95.2 | 3.7 | 1.1 |
| 354 | Panauti Municipality | 93.8 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 95.6 | 3.4 | 1.1 |
| 355 | Bethanchowk Gaunpalika | 92.9 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 92.6 | 5.5 | 1.9 |
| 356 | Roshi Gaunpalika | 92.5 | 6.4 | 1.0 | 94.1 | 5.2 | 0.7 |
| 357 | Mahabharat Gaunpalika | 89.4 | 7.1 | 3.5 | 90.4 | 5.9 | 3.7 |
| 358 | Khanikhola Gaunpalika | 83.2 | 13.5 | 3.3 | 86.1 | 11.6 | 2.3 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|------|------|------|--------|------|------|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 359 | Umakunda Gaunpalika | 93.6 | 4.7 | 1.6 | 95.1 | 3.7 | 1.2 |
| 360 | Gokulganga Gaunpalika | 93.1 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 94.8 | 3.5 | 1.6 |
| 361 | Likhu Tamakoshi Gaunpalika | 94.0 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 94.8 | 4.1 | 1.2 |
| 362 | Ramechhap Municipality | 92.9 | 5.6 | 1.5 | 94.0 | 4.4 | 1.5 |
| 363 | Manthali Municipality | 93.8 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 94.3 | 4.5 | 1.1 |
| 364 | Khandadevi Gaunpalika | 91.9 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 91.8 | 4.7 | 3.5 |
| 365 | Doramba Gaunpalika | 90.6 | 6.1 | 3.3 | 90.0 | 6.8 | 3.2 |
| 366 | Sunapati Gaunpalika | 92.3 | 5.3 | 2.4 | 94.4 | 3.8 | 1.8 |
| 367 | Dudhouli Municipality | 89.9 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 91.0 | 5.4 | 3.6 |
| 368 | Phikkal Gaunpalika | 92.9 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 92.9 | 5.0 | 2.0 |
| 369 | Tinpatan Gaunpalika | 90.9 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 93.5 | 4.2 | 2.2 |
| 370 | Golanjor Gaunpalika | 90.6 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 92.7 | 5.6 | 1.6 |
| 371 | Kamalamai Municipality | 93.0 | 5.8 | 1.1 | 94.1 | 4.8 | 1.1 |
| 372 | Sunkoshi Gaunpalika | 92.5 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 94.5 | 4.2 | 1.3 |
| 373 | Ghyanglekha Gaunpalika | 89.8 | 7.6 | 2.6 | 89.9 | 7.6 | 2.5 |
| 374 | Marin Gaunpalika | 85.4 | 10.2 | 4.2 | 87.0 | 8.4 | 4.6 |
| 375 | Hariharpurgaghi Gaunpalika | 83.3 | 10.8 | 5.9 | 83.9 | 10.6 | 5.5 |
| 376 | Indrasarowar Gaunpalika | 87.3 | 10.5 | 2.2 | 89.9 | 8.0 | 2.0 |
| 377 | Thaha Municipality | 89.2 | 9.3 | 1.5 | 91.6 | 6.9 | 1.5 |
| 378 | Kailash Gaunpalika | 83.0 | 11.7 | 5.3 | 84.1 | 9.8 | 6.1 |
| 379 | Raksirang Gaunpalika | 78.7 | 13.6 | 7.7 | 82.6 | 10.7 | 6.7 |
| 380 | Manahari Gaunpalika | 86.3 | 11.2 | 2.5 | 90.8 | 6.6 | 2.5 |
| 381 | Hetauda Sub-Metropolitian City | 91.7 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 94.0 | 4.7 | 1.3 |
| 382 | Bhimphedi Gaunpalika | 86.4 | 11.1 | 2.6 | 90.7 | 7.7 | 1.6 |
| 383 | Makawanpurgadhi Gaunpalika | 86.8 | 11.2 | 2.0 | 91.2 | 7.4 | 1.4 |
| 384 | Bakaiya Gaunpalika | 81.8 | 10.0 | 8.2 | 84.0 | 8.3 | 7.7 |
| 385 | Bagmati Gaunpalika | 85.7 | 10.4 | 3.9 | 86.8 | 9.6 | 3.6 |
| 386 | Rapti Municipality | 86.8 | 8.7 | 4.5 | 88.3 | 7.6 | 4.1 |
| 387 | Kalika Municipality | 89.8 | 7.5 | 2.7 | 91.2 | 6.3 | 2.5 |
| 388 | Ichchha Kamana Gaunpalika | 80.9 | 12.7 | 6.4 | 84.1 | 10.2 | 5.7 |
| 389 | Bharatpur Metropolitian City | 94.2 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 95.5 | 3.4 | 1.1 |
| 390 | Ratnanagar Municipality | 94.0 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 95.1 | 3.8 | 1.1 |
| 391 | Khairahani Municipality | 94.0 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 94.9 | 3.3 | 1.8 |
| 392 | Madi Municipality | 91.6 | 6.6 | 1.8 | 92.1 | 6.2 | 1.7 |
| 393 | Chumanubri Gaunpalika | 79.0 | 8.6 | 10.2 | 78.5 | 8.4 | 11.4 |
| 394 | Ajirkot Gaunpalika | 95.2 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 95.4 | 2.8 | 1.4 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------|------|-----|--------|-----|-----|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 395 | Barpak Sulikot Gaunpalika | 94.0 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 94.5 | 4.0 | 1.1 |
| 396 | Dharche Gaunpalika | 94.2 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 94.3 | 4.2 | 1.0 |
| 397 | Aarughat Gaunpalika | 92.3 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 93.1 | 5.2 | 1.5 |
| 398 | Bhimsenthapa Gaunpalika | 94.5 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 94.4 | 4.1 | 1.1 |
| 399 | Siranchowk Gaunpalika | 94.0 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 94.4 | 4.2 | 1.3 |
| 400 | Palungtar Municipality | 94.9 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 95.2 | 3.8 | 0.8 |
| 401 | Gorkha Municipality | 94.9 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 95.1 | 3.5 | 1.3 |
| 402 | Shahid Lakhan Gaunpalika | 91.7 | 5.9 | 1.4 | 93.7 | 4.1 | 1.6 |
| 403 | Gandaki Gaunpalika | 92.2 | 6.3 | 1.2 | 93.1 | 5.4 | 1.2 |
| 404 | Narpa Bhumi Gaunpalika | 88.2 | 8.8 | 2.9 | 85.2 | 3.7 | 7.4 |
| 405 | Manang Ngisyang Gaunpalika | 88.8 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 91.2 | 7.9 | 0.9 |
| 406 | Chame Gaunpalika | 96.3 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 92.6 | 6.5 | 0.9 |
| 407 | Nason Gaunpalika | 91.3 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 90.5 | 7.9 | 1.6 |
| 408 | Lo Ghekar Damodarkunda Gaunpalika | 81.0 | 8.6 | 7.8 | 88.7 | 6.0 | 4.5 |
| 409 | Gharpajhong Gaunpalika | 92.2 | 7.2 | 0.5 | 93.7 | 6.1 | 0.2 |
| 410 | Varagung Muktichhetra Gaunpalika | 86.8 | 10.2 | 1.7 | 92.4 | 5.1 | 1.8 |
| 411 | Lomanthang Gaunpalika | 84.3 | 13.8 | 1.9 | 94.1 | 5.4 | 0.5 |
| 412 | Thasang Gaunpalika | 92.9 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 93.3 | 4.0 | 1.6 |
| 413 | Annapurna Gaunpalika | 90.6 | 7.3 | 1.2 | 92.6 | 5.8 | 1.0 |
| 414 | Raghuganga Gaunpalika | 93.1 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 94.8 | 3.9 | 0.8 |
| 415 | Dhawalagiri Gaunpalika | 93.0 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 94.5 | 4.5 | 0.7 |
| 416 | Malika Gaunpalika | 92.5 | 6.7 | 0.5 | 92.9 | 6.0 | 0.8 |
| 417 | Mangala Gaunpalika | 94.3 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 94.4 | 4.7 | 0.8 |
| 418 | Beni Municipality | 95.5 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 96.2 | 2.8 | 0.8 |
| 419 | Madi Gaunpalika | 94.5 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 94.5 | 3.6 | 1.1 |
| 420 | Machhapuchchhre Gaunpalika | 93.9 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 94.3 | 3.7 | 1.1 |
| 421 | Annapurna Gaunpalika | 93.4 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 94.3 | 3.7 | 0.7 |
| 422 | Pokhara Metropolitan City | 94.5 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 95.5 | 3.2 | 0.7 |
| 423 | Rupa Gaunpalika | 92.8 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 93.1 | 4.8 | 1.1 |
| 424 | Dordi Gaunpalika | 91.7 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 93.0 | 5.9 | 1.0 |
| 425 | Marshyangdi Gaunpalika | 94.3 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 95.4 | 3.4 | 0.9 |
| 426 | Kwhola Sothar Gaunpalika | 94.0 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 94.3 | 4.6 | 0.8 |
| 427 | Madhya Nepal Municipality | 93.9 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 94.0 | 4.5 | 1.2 |
| 428 | Bensishahar Municipality | 94.8 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 95.6 | 3.5 | 0.8 |
| 429 | Sundarbazar Municipality | 96.0 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 96.4 | 2.7 | 0.9 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----|----------------------------|------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 430 | Rainas Municipality | 94.8 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 96.0 | 3.1 | 0.7 |
| 431 | Dudhapokhari Gaunpalika | 91.2 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 94.2 | 4.5 | 1.1 |
| 432 | Bhanu Municipality | 94.2 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 94.2 | 4.3 | 0.8 |
| 433 | Byas Municipality | 94.4 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 95.2 | 4.0 | 0.6 |
| 434 | Myagde Gaunpalika | 94.5 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 96.2 | 3.3 | 0.3 |
| 435 | Shuklagandaki Municipality | 93.8 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 94.7 | 4.1 | 0.6 |
| 436 | Bhimad Municipality | 93.9 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 94.5 | 4.4 | 0.6 |
| 437 | Ghiring Gaunpalika | 91.4 | 6.8 | 1.0 | 90.1 | 7.9 | 1.2 |
| 438 | Rhishing Gaunpalika | 91.1 | 6.5 | 2.1 | 90.6 | 7.6 | 1.5 |
| 439 | Devghat Gaunpalika | 91.4 | 6.8 | 1.3 | 89.9 | 7.6 | 1.9 |
| 440 | Bandipur Gaunpalika | 92.1 | 6.2 | 1.5 | 92.8 | 5.7 | 1.0 |
| 441 | Aanbu Khaireni Gaunpalika | 93.0 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 93.8 | 5.1 | 0.7 |
| 442 | Gaidakot Municipality | 94.1 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 94.9 | 3.9 | 0.8 |
| 443 | Bulingtar Gaunpalika | 91.7 | 6.7 | 1.2 | 90.7 | 8.0 | 0.7 |
| 444 | Baudikali Gaunpalika | 90.5 | 7.6 | 1.6 | 90.2 | 8.2 | 1.4 |
| 445 | Hupsekot Gaunpalika | 91.4 | 7.0 | 1.4 | 90.9 | 7.8 | 1.0 |
| 446 | Devchuli Municipality | 92.8 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 94.4 | 4.4 | 1.0 |
| 447 | Kawasoti Municipality | 93.8 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 94.7 | 4.1 | 0.7 |
| 448 | Madhya Bindu Municipality | 94.2 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 94.8 | 4.4 | 0.5 |
| 449 | Binayi Tribeni Gaunpalika | 93.4 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 93.6 | 4.8 | 1.5 |
| 450 | Putalibazar Municipality | 95.6 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 95.6 | 3.3 | 0.9 |
| 451 | Phedikholga Gaunpalika | 97.6 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 96.8 | 2.6 | 0.3 |
| 452 | Aandhikhola Gaunpalika | 95.1 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 96.0 | 2.9 | 0.7 |
| 453 | Arjun Choupari Gaunpalika | 95.4 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 96.2 | 3.2 | 0.4 |
| 454 | Bhirkot Municipality | 95.3 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 95.7 | 3.1 | 0.8 |
| 455 | Biruwa Gaunpalika | 94.0 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 94.8 | 3.7 | 1.0 |
| 456 | Harinas Gaunpalika | 94.7 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 94.2 | 4.8 | 1.0 |
| 457 | Chapakot Municipality | 94.9 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 95.4 | 3.5 | 1.0 |
| 458 | Walling Municipality | 96.0 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 95.7 | 3.2 | 0.8 |
| 459 | Galyang Municipality | 95.5 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 95.6 | 3.5 | 0.7 |
| 460 | Kaligandaki Gaunpalika | 95.9 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 94.3 | 4.5 | 1.0 |
| 461 | Modi Gaunpalika | 95.4 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 95.8 | 3.1 | 0.9 |
| 462 | Jaljala Gaunpalika | 94.6 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 93.9 | 3.7 | 1.7 |
| 463 | Kushma Municipality | 94.9 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 95.6 | 3.0 | 1.2 |
| 464 | Phalebas Municipality | 94.1 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 94.9 | 3.7 | 1.1 |
| 465 | Mahashila Gaunpalika | 93.7 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 94.7 | 4.1 | 0.7 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|------|------|-----|--------|-----|-----|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 466 | Bihadi Gaunpalika | 93.4 | 5.3 | 1.1 | 94.8 | 4.5 | 0.6 |
| 467 | Paiyu Gaunpalika | 93.0 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 95.2 | 4.0 | 0.6 |
| 468 | Baglung Municipality | 95.3 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 96.2 | 2.7 | 0.9 |
| 469 | Kathekhola Gaunpalika | 94.1 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 94.1 | 4.0 | 1.6 |
| 470 | Tarakhola Gaunpalika | 95.1 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 96.2 | 3.4 | 0.2 |
| 471 | Tamankhola Gaunpalika | 93.6 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 93.2 | 5.3 | 0.8 |
| 472 | Dhorpatan Municipality | 93.2 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 92.6 | 4.9 | 2.1 |
| 473 | Nisikhola Gaunpalika | 91.3 | 6.3 | 2.2 | 91.5 | 6.0 | 2.1 |
| 474 | Badigad Gaunpalika | 92.1 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 92.7 | 5.6 | 1.6 |
| 475 | Galkot Municipality | 94.9 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 95.5 | 3.1 | 1.2 |
| 476 | Bareng Gaunpalika | 94.5 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 93.8 | 4.8 | 1.3 |
| 477 | Jaimuni Municipality | 93.2 | 5.1 | 1.4 | 94.3 | 4.7 | 0.9 |
| 478 | Putha Uttanganga Gaunpalika | 93.3 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 91.6 | 5.3 | 2.9 |
| 479 | Sisne Gaunpalika | 92.4 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 92.0 | 5.6 | 2.2 |
| 480 | Bhoom Gaunpalika | 90.2 | 6.3 | 3.3 | 90.2 | 6.3 | 3.3 |
| 481 | Sunchhahari Gaunpalika | 88.4 | 9.3 | 2.0 | 89.0 | 8.8 | 2.0 |
| 482 | Thawang Gaunpalika | 91.1 | 6.6 | 2.1 | 91.9 | 6.4 | 1.6 |
| 483 | Pariwartan Gaunpalika | 93.0 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 94.0 | 4.4 | 1.3 |
| 484 | Gangadev Gaunpalika | 93.2 | 5.2 | 1.4 | 93.4 | 5.1 | 1.3 |
| 485 | Madi Gaunpalika | 92.5 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 93.6 | 5.1 | 0.9 |
| 486 | Tribeni Gaunpalika | 90.6 | 6.9 | 2.4 | 91.5 | 6.0 | 2.5 |
| 487 | Rolpa Municipality | 92.1 | 6.3 | 1.4 | 92.9 | 5.4 | 1.5 |
| 488 | Runtigadhi Gaunpalika | 88.2 | 10.1 | 1.7 | 89.2 | 8.9 | 1.7 |
| 489 | Sunil Smriti Gaunpalika | 87.4 | 9.2 | 3.4 | 88.1 | 8.7 | 3.0 |
| 490 | Lungri Gaunpalika | 88.4 | 7.8 | 3.4 | 90.0 | 6.3 | 3.4 |
| 491 | Gaumukhi Gaunpalika | 91.0 | 6.8 | 2.2 | 91.2 | 6.6 | 2.2 |
| 492 | Naubahini Gaunpalika | 88.9 | 8.5 | 2.6 | 88.4 | 8.6 | 2.9 |
| 493 | Jhimaruk Gaunpalika | 94.5 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 94.6 | 4.3 | 1.0 |
| 494 | Pyuthan Municipality | 93.7 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 92.9 | 6.0 | 0.9 |
| 495 | Sworgadwari Municipality | 92.4 | 5.5 | 1.9 | 91.3 | 6.4 | 2.2 |
| 496 | Mandavi Gaunpalika | 91.3 | 6.5 | 2.2 | 90.2 | 7.4 | 2.4 |
| 497 | Mallarani Gaunpalika | 95.1 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 94.2 | 4.3 | 1.4 |
| 498 | Aairawati Gaunpalika | 92.0 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 92.1 | 5.7 | 2.0 |
| 499 | Sarumarani Gaunpalika | 89.7 | 8.6 | 1.6 | 91.3 | 7.2 | 1.5 |
| 500 | Kali Gandaki Gaunpalika | 94.7 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 93.8 | 4.8 | 1.3 |
| 501 | Satyawoti Gaunpalika | 94.5 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 94.4 | 5.0 | 0.5 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 502 | Chandrakot Gaunpalika | 93.6 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 93.4 | 5.6 | 0.8 |
| 503 | Musikot Municipality | 92.5 | 6.1 | 1.4 | 92.4 | 6.3 | 1.2 |
| 504 | Isma Gaunpalika | 91.0 | 7.3 | 1.6 | 91.8 | 6.8 | 1.3 |
| 505 | Malika Gaunpalika | 92.6 | 5.7 | 1.5 | 94.0 | 4.9 | 1.0 |
| 506 | Madane Gaunpalika | 92.5 | 5.6 | 1.9 | 92.2 | 6.1 | 1.6 |
| 507 | Dhurkot Gaunpalika | 93.3 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 93.1 | 5.4 | 1.4 |
| 508 | Resunga Municipality | 94.9 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 94.4 | 4.8 | 0.8 |
| 509 | Gulmi Durbar Gaunpalika | 94.6 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 94.5 | 4.8 | 0.7 |
| 510 | Chhatrakot Gaunpalika | 94.0 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 94.3 | 4.6 | 0.9 |
| 511 | Ruruchhetra Gaunpalika | 94.7 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 95.3 | 3.9 | 0.7 |
| 512 | Chhatradev Gaunpalika | 94.6 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 95.7 | 3.5 | 0.8 |
| 513 | Malarani Gaunpalika | 94.1 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 93.7 | 4.6 | 1.5 |
| 514 | Bhumikasthan Municipality | 94.2 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 94.0 | 4.7 | 1.1 |
| 515 | Sandhikharka Municipality | 95.0 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 94.6 | 4.4 | 0.8 |
| 516 | Panini Gaunpalika | 93.2 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 92.6 | 5.3 | 2.0 |
| 517 | Shitaganga Municipality | 92.1 | 6.7 | 1.2 | 90.4 | 8.0 | 1.6 |
| 518 | Rampur Municipality | 94.8 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 95.5 | 3.8 | 0.6 |
| 519 | Purbakhola Gaunpalika | 95.8 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 95.0 | 4.1 | 0.5 |
| 520 | Rambha Gaunpalika | 94.9 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 95.2 | 3.6 | 1.1 |
| 521 | Baganaskali Gaunpalika | 94.2 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 94.5 | 4.9 | 0.6 |
| 522 | Tansen Municipality | 94.7 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 96.2 | 3.0 | 0.7 |
| 523 | Ribdikot Gaunpalika | 94.1 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 95.1 | 4.0 | 0.9 |
| 524 | Rainadevi Chhahara Gaunpalika | 93.4 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 92.8 | 5.8 | 1.2 |
| 525 | Tinau Gaunpalika | 92.4 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 91.6 | 7.2 | 1.1 |
| 526 | Mathagadhi Gaunpalika | 94.0 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 93.2 | 5.9 | 0.8 |
| 527 | Nisdi Gaunpalika | 93.0 | 5.1 | 1.4 | 93.1 | 5.9 | 0.9 |
| 528 | Bardaghat Municipality | 93.5 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 94.0 | 5.0 | 0.9 |
| 529 | Sunawal Municipality | 93.9 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 94.7 | 4.4 | 0.9 |
| 530 | Ramgram Municipality | 90.4 | 8.1 | 1.5 | 92.2 | 6.6 | 1.1 |
| 531 | Palhinandan Gaunpalika | 89.0 | 7.8 | 3.0 | 87.8 | 9.8 | 2.4 |
| 532 | Sarawal Gaunpalika | 89.9 | 6.9 | 3.1 | 90.1 | 7.0 | 2.9 |
| 533 | Pratapapur Gaunpalika | 88.6 | 8.5 | 2.6 | 88.3 | 8.1 | 3.4 |
| 534 | Susta Gaunpalika | 88.3 | 8.6 | 3.0 | 88.2 | 8.1 | 3.6 |
| 535 | Devdaha Municipality | 94.0 | 4.7 | 1.1 | 93.9 | 4.9 | 1.1 |
| 536 | Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City | 94.2 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 95.2 | 3.7 | 0.9 |
| 537 | Sainamaina Municipality | 94.8 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 95.1 | 4.0 | 0.7 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|------|------|------|--------|------|------|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 538 | Kanchan Gaunpalika | 94.3 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 94.3 | 4.5 | 1.0 |
| 539 | Gaidahawa Gaunpalika | 87.5 | 8.2 | 3.9 | 85.6 | 9.7 | 4.4 |
| 540 | Suddhodhan Gaunpalika | 92.6 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 93.8 | 4.6 | 1.4 |
| 541 | Siyari Gaunpalika | 91.3 | 6.8 | 1.7 | 91.0 | 7.0 | 1.8 |
| 542 | Tilottama Municipality | 95.4 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 95.9 | 3.1 | 0.9 |
| 543 | Om Satiya Gaunpalika | 89.4 | 7.9 | 2.6 | 89.8 | 7.8 | 2.2 |
| 544 | Rohini Gaunpalika | 89.0 | 7.5 | 3.3 | 87.2 | 9.7 | 3.0 |
| 545 | Siddharthanagar Municipality | 92.2 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 92.5 | 5.5 | 1.8 |
| 546 | Mayadevi Gaunpalika | 87.3 | 8.6 | 3.6 | 85.7 | 10.3 | 3.6 |
| 547 | Lumbini Sanskritik Municipality | 84.0 | 9.1 | 6.6 | 81.7 | 11.1 | 6.8 |
| 548 | Kotahimai Gaunpalika | 88.4 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 84.7 | 9.8 | 5.2 |
| 549 | Sammarimai Gaunpalika | 84.4 | 8.3 | 6.9 | 84.1 | 9.0 | 6.6 |
| 550 | Marchawari Gaunpalika | 86.4 | 8.7 | 4.6 | 85.0 | 9.7 | 5.0 |
| 551 | Banganga Municipality | 93.3 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 93.9 | 4.8 | 1.2 |
| 552 | Buddhabhumi Municipality | 88.0 | 7.7 | 4.1 | 85.7 | 8.7 | 5.4 |
| 553 | Shivaraj Municipality | 85.0 | 9.4 | 5.5 | 84.5 | 9.8 | 5.6 |
| 554 | Bijayanagar Gaunpalika | 81.2 | 10.6 | 8.1 | 79.0 | 12.2 | 8.7 |
| 555 | Krishnanagar Municipality | 77.6 | 10.8 | 11.3 | 77.4 | 11.0 | 11.2 |
| 556 | Maharajganj Municipality | 82.7 | 10.8 | 6.2 | 80.7 | 12.4 | 6.6 |
| 557 | Kapilbastu Municipality | 84.6 | 9.2 | 6.1 | 83.4 | 9.9 | 6.6 |
| 558 | Yasodhara Gaunpalika | 82.9 | 10.4 | 6.3 | 81.3 | 11.6 | 6.7 |
| 559 | Mayadevi Gaunpalika | 85.1 | 9.8 | 5.0 | 83.6 | 11.0 | 5.3 |
| 560 | Shuddhodhan Gaunpalika | 83.1 | 10.8 | 6.0 | 80.5 | 12.9 | 6.5 |
| 561 | Bangalachuli Gaunpalika | 91.2 | 6.2 | 2.3 | 90.0 | 8.0 | 1.9 |
| 562 | Ghorahi Sub-Metropolitan City | 93.2 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 93.9 | 5.0 | 1.0 |
| 563 | Tulsipur Sub-Metropolitan City | 93.8 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 94.7 | 4.3 | 0.9 |
| 564 | Shantinagar Gaunpalika | 94.2 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 94.5 | 4.6 | 0.8 |
| 565 | Babai Gaunpalika | 93.0 | 6.0 | 0.9 | 93.1 | 5.9 | 0.8 |
| 566 | Dangisharan Gaunpalika | 93.5 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 93.8 | 5.4 | 0.8 |
| 567 | Lamahi Municipality | 92.2 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 93.9 | 5.2 | 0.8 |
| 568 | Rapti Gaunpalika | 92.7 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 93.2 | 5.8 | 0.9 |
| 569 | Gadhawa Gaunpalika | 91.3 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 92.1 | 6.4 | 1.2 |
| 570 | Rajpur Gaunpalika | 90.2 | 7.5 | 2.1 | 91.0 | 7.2 | 1.7 |
| 571 | Rapti Sonari Gaunpalika | 90.2 | 7.2 | 2.4 | 90.0 | 6.7 | 3.1 |
| 572 | Kohalpur Municipality | 93.4 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 93.7 | 4.0 | 2.1 |
| 573 | Baijanath Gaunpalika | 93.4 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 93.3 | 5.1 | 1.5 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|------|------|------|--------|------|------|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 574 | Khajura Gaunpalika | 86.7 | 7.7 | 5.4 | 84.6 | 8.4 | 6.8 |
| 575 | Janaki Gaunpalika | 80.7 | 10.0 | 9.1 | 77.8 | 11.3 | 10.7 |
| 576 | Nepalganj Sub-Metropolitan City | 80.3 | 8.6 | 10.9 | 79.7 | 7.8 | 12.2 |
| 577 | Duduwa Gaunpalika | 71.9 | 8.9 | 19.0 | 65.9 | 10.3 | 23.6 |
| 578 | Narainapur Gaunpalika | 59.2 | 7.8 | 32.9 | 55.9 | 8.5 | 35.5 |
| 579 | Bansgadhi Municipality | 92.9 | 5.8 | 1.2 | 93.4 | 5.3 | 1.2 |
| 580 | Barbaridiya Municipality | 92.9 | 6.1 | 0.9 | 93.2 | 6.0 | 0.7 |
| 581 | Thakurbaba Municipality | 93.7 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 94.3 | 4.7 | 0.8 |
| 582 | Geruwa Gaunpalika | 93.7 | 5.7 | 0.6 | 94.0 | 5.2 | 0.7 |
| 583 | Rajapur Municipality | 92.5 | 6.6 | 0.9 | 92.8 | 6.0 | 1.1 |
| 584 | Madhuwan Municipality | 92.5 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 93.0 | 5.2 | 1.6 |
| 585 | Gulariya Municipality | 83.3 | 10.4 | 6.3 | 82.5 | 10.1 | 7.2 |
| 586 | Badhaiyatal Gaunpalika | 92.3 | 6.2 | 1.4 | 93.1 | 5.6 | 1.2 |
| 587 | Dolpo Buddha Gaunpalika | 78.9 | 12.3 | 8.8 | 76.4 | 8.8 | 14.7 |
| 588 | Shey Phoksundo Gaunpalika | 77.5 | 7.4 | 15.2 | 75.5 | 7.4 | 16.5 |
| 589 | Jagadulla Gaunpalika | 93.9 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 93.9 | 3.9 | 2.2 |
| 590 | Mudkechula Gaunpalika | 92.2 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 91.3 | 4.7 | 3.7 |
| 591 | Tripurasundari Municipality | 88.0 | 7.2 | 4.5 | 86.8 | 7.3 | 5.8 |
| 592 | Thulibheri Municipality | 91.3 | 2.9 | 5.8 | 90.4 | 3.6 | 6.0 |
| 593 | Kaika Gaunpalika | 79.8 | 7.9 | 10.9 | 78.8 | 10.9 | 9.6 |
| 594 | Chharka Tangsong Gaunpalika | 61.3 | 8.5 | 30.2 | 57.1 | 6.7 | 36.1 |
| 595 | Mugumakarmarog Gaunpalika | 85.1 | 4.5 | 10.4 | 84.7 | 5.7 | 9.6 |
| 596 | Chhayanath Rara Municipality | 91.0 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 90.1 | 5.4 | 4.3 |
| 597 | Soru Gaunpalika | 90.2 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 90.9 | 3.4 | 5.7 |
| 598 | Khatyad Gaunpalika | 92.5 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 93.3 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| 599 | Chankheli Gaunpalika | 90.3 | 2.2 | 7.5 | 88.2 | 4.3 | 7.4 |
| 600 | Kharpunath Gaunpalika | 83.9 | 3.6 | 12.1 | 82.1 | 4.0 | 13.5 |
| 601 | Simkot Gaunpalika | 91.3 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 91.5 | 4.7 | 3.7 |
| 602 | Namkha Gaunpalika | 85.3 | 10.9 | 3.8 | 90.3 | 6.2 | 3.5 |
| 603 | Sarkegad Gaunpalika | 90.6 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 89.7 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| 604 | Adanchuli Gaunpalika | 93.8 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 89.4 | 3.7 | 6.9 |
| 605 | Tanjakot Gaunpalika | 78.5 | 4.9 | 15.2 | 80.5 | 3.1 | 15.2 |
| 606 | Patarasi Gaunpalika | 89.9 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 88.0 | 5.9 | 5.5 |
| 607 | Kanaka Sundari Gaunpalika | 90.3 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 90.0 | 2.9 | 6.2 |
| 608 | Sinja Gaunpalika | 84.8 | 4.7 | 9.2 | 81.9 | 6.1 | 10.6 |
| 609 | Chandannath Municipality | 93.8 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 94.3 | 4.1 | 1.4 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 610 | Guthichaur Gaunpalika | 90.3 | 6.5 | 2.6 | 88.9 | 7.5 | 3.2 |
| 611 | Tatopani Gaunpalika | 93.1 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 94.1 | 3.5 | 2.2 |
| 612 | Tila Gaunpalika | 94.9 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 95.0 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| 613 | Hima Gaunpalika | 94.0 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 93.5 | 4.3 | 2.0 |
| 614 | Palata Gaunpalika | 92.0 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 92.5 | 3.8 | 3.1 |
| 615 | Pachal Jharana Gaunpalika | 93.8 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 93.3 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| 616 | Raskot Municipality | 94.1 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 94.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| 617 | Sanni Tribeni Gaunpalika | 92.9 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 91.6 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| 618 | Naraharinath Gaunpalika | 95.3 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 94.5 | 3.4 | 2.0 |
| 619 | Khandachakra Municipality | 93.4 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 93.2 | 3.5 | 2.6 |
| 620 | Tilagupha Municipality | 93.0 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 92.9 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| 621 | Mahawai Gaunpalika | 95.9 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 95.4 | 3.2 | 1.3 |
| 622 | Shuva Kalika Gaunpalika | 93.7 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 92.5 | 3.4 | 3.8 |
| 623 | Naumule Gaunpalika | 93.0 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 94.7 | 4.3 | 0.9 |
| 624 | Mahabu Gaunpalika | 94.0 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 93.9 | 4.0 | 1.8 |
| 625 | Bhairabi Gaunpalika | 92.9 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 92.9 | 3.9 | 3.1 |
| 626 | Thantikandh Gaunpalika | 94.5 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 94.3 | 3.7 | 1.9 |
| 627 | Aathbis Municipality | 93.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 91.6 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| 628 | Chamunda Bindrasaini Municipality | 92.5 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 92.3 | 4.2 | 3.0 |
| 629 | Dullu Municipality | 92.3 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 92.3 | 4.8 | 2.6 |
| 630 | Narayan Municipality | 91.1 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 92.4 | 3.9 | 3.6 |
| 631 | Bhagawatimai Gaunpalika | 93.3 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 93.8 | 3.5 | 2.6 |
| 632 | Dungeshwor Gaunpalika | 94.5 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 94.8 | 4.0 | 1.2 |
| 633 | Gurans Gaunpalika | 93.6 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 93.9 | 5.0 | 1.0 |
| 634 | Barekot Gaunpalika | 94.5 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 95.8 | 2.5 | 1.6 |
| 635 | Kuse Gaunpalika | 94.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 94.0 | 2.4 | 3.0 |
| 636 | Junichande Gaunpalika | 93.3 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 94.1 | 3.6 | 2.3 |
| 637 | Chhedagad Municipality | 94.5 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 94.5 | 3.1 | 2.3 |
| 638 | Shivalaya Gaunpalika | 92.8 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 92.2 | 4.7 | 2.4 |
| 639 | Bheri Malika Municipality | 91.4 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 91.2 | 5.3 | 3.2 |
| 640 | Nalgad Municipality | 90.7 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 91.5 | 4.6 | 3.5 |
| 641 | Aathabisakot Municipality | 91.2 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 91.0 | 5.0 | 3.8 |
| 642 | Sanibheri Gaunpalika | 94.8 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 96.0 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| 643 | Banphikot Gaunpalika | 93.1 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 93.2 | 4.7 | 1.3 |
| 644 | Musikot Municipality | 94.9 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 95.5 | 3.2 | 1.2 |
| 645 | Tribeni Gaunpalika | 96.0 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 95.8 | 3.2 | 0.9 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|------|-----|-----|--------|-----|------|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 646 | Chaurjahari Municipality | 92.2 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 93.2 | 4.0 | 2.6 |
| 647 | Darma Gaunpalika | 94.8 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 95.2 | 3.3 | 1.1 |
| 648 | Kumakh Gaunpalika | 91.5 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 93.5 | 4.0 | 2.4 |
| 649 | Banagad Kupinde Municipality | 92.6 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 92.2 | 4.9 | 2.5 |
| 650 | Siddha Kumakh Gaunpalika | 93.6 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 94.4 | 4.6 | 0.8 |
| 651 | Bagachour Municipality | 95.4 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 95.7 | 2.9 | 1.3 |
| 652 | Chhatreshwori Gaunpalika | 94.4 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 94.6 | 4.0 | 1.1 |
| 653 | Sharada Municipality | 93.0 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 95.0 | 3.9 | 1.1 |
| 654 | Kalimati Gaunpalika | 89.1 | 8.0 | 2.8 | 90.4 | 7.0 | 2.5 |
| 655 | Tribeni Gaunpalika | 91.9 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 92.0 | 5.8 | 1.8 |
| 656 | Kapurkot Gaunpalika | 88.9 | 9.1 | 1.7 | 91.1 | 6.8 | 1.8 |
| 657 | Simta Gaunpalika | 93.4 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 93.1 | 5.0 | 1.6 |
| 658 | Chingad Gaunpalika | 92.8 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 94.5 | 4.1 | 1.2 |
| 659 | Lekabeshi Municipality | 93.4 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 93.9 | 4.8 | 1.1 |
| 660 | Gurbhakot Municipality | 94.6 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 94.1 | 4.8 | 0.9 |
| 661 | Bheriganga Municipality | 93.6 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 93.1 | 5.6 | 1.2 |
| 662 | Birendranagar Municipality | 94.9 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 95.3 | 3.7 | 0.8 |
| 663 | Barahatal Gaunpalika | 93.8 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 92.3 | 6.6 | 1.0 |
| 664 | Panchapuri Municipality | 92.8 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 92.8 | 5.1 | 1.9 |
| 665 | Chaukune Gaunpalika | 91.0 | 6.1 | 2.1 | 92.0 | 5.3 | 2.1 |
| 666 | Himali Gaunpalika | 91.3 | 3.0 | 5.3 | 91.2 | 2.6 | 6.1 |
| 667 | Gaumul Gaunpalika | 93.1 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 92.5 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| 668 | Budhinanda Municipality | 90.5 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 91.9 | 4.2 | 3.4 |
| 669 | Swamikartik Khapar Gaunpalika | 91.5 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 89.9 | 3.8 | 6.1 |
| 670 | Jagannath Gaunpalika | 92.1 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 91.7 | 4.8 | 3.3 |
| 671 | Badimalika Municipality | 94.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 93.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| 672 | Khaptad Chhededaha Gaunpalika | 93.2 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 92.2 | 4.2 | 3.6 |
| 673 | Budhiganga Municipality | 92.2 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 91.5 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| 674 | Tribeni Municipality | 91.6 | 3.0 | 5.2 | 90.4 | 3.4 | 5.8 |
| 675 | Saipal Gaunpalika | 94.3 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 91.8 | 4.9 | 3.3 |
| 676 | Bungal Municipality | 90.4 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 88.0 | 6.5 | 5.5 |
| 677 | Surma Gaunpalika | 87.7 | 5.1 | 6.8 | 81.0 | 7.8 | 11.0 |
| 678 | Talkot Gaunpalika | 91.0 | 3.3 | 5.3 | 90.7 | 3.9 | 5.2 |
| 679 | Masta Gaunpalika | 92.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 90.1 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| 680 | Jayaprithbi Municipality | 95.1 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 94.7 | 3.7 | 1.5 |
| 681 | Chhabis Pathibhara Gaunpalika | 91.1 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 90.8 | 4.2 | 5.1 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|------|-----|------|--------|-----|------|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 682 | Durgathali Gaunpalika | 89.9 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 89.7 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| 683 | Kedarsyun Gaunpalika | 93.8 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 93.6 | 4.0 | 2.3 |
| 684 | Bitthadchir Gaunpalika | 93.6 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 93.3 | 4.2 | 2.3 |
| 685 | Thalara Gaunpalika | 92.2 | 1.9 | 5.7 | 90.0 | 3.2 | 6.6 |
| 686 | Khaptad Chhanna Gaunpalika | 94.2 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 94.3 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| 687 | Byas Gaunpalika | 91.8 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 91.6 | 5.1 | 3.2 |
| 688 | Duhun Gaunpalika | 94.6 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 94.0 | 3.8 | 2.1 |
| 689 | Mahakali Municipality | 95.7 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 95.3 | 3.1 | 1.5 |
| 690 | Naugad Gaunpalika | 92.4 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 91.4 | 5.5 | 3.0 |
| 691 | Apihimal Gaunpalika | 94.2 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 95.6 | 3.5 | 1.0 |
| 692 | Marma Gaunpalika | 95.3 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 95.7 | 2.9 | 1.3 |
| 693 | Shailyashikhar Municipality | 93.6 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 94.0 | 4.0 | 1.9 |
| 694 | Malikarjun Gaunpalika | 95.1 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 94.9 | 3.3 | 1.6 |
| 695 | Lekam Gaunpalika | 94.4 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 94.8 | 3.3 | 1.6 |
| 696 | Dilasaini Gaunpalika | 94.5 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 93.6 | 3.7 | 2.1 |
| 697 | Dogada Kedar Gaunpalika | 93.9 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 92.9 | 4.1 | 2.8 |
| 698 | Puchaundi Municipality | 93.3 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 93.2 | 3.1 | 3.5 |
| 699 | Surnaya Gaunpalika | 93.7 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 94.3 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| 700 | Dasharathchand Municipality | 95.1 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 95.2 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| 701 | Pancheshwor Gaunpalika | 94.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 93.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| 702 | Shivanath Gaunpalika | 95.4 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 94.0 | 4.3 | 1.6 |
| 703 | Melauli Municipality | 95.7 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 94.5 | 4.1 | 1.2 |
| 704 | Patan Municipality | 95.1 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 95.1 | 2.8 | 1.8 |
| 705 | Sigas Gaunpalika | 92.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 90.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| 706 | Nawadurga Gaunpalika | 93.7 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 92.4 | 4.4 | 3.3 |
| 707 | Amargadhi Municipality | 94.6 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 94.2 | 4.1 | 1.7 |
| 708 | Ajayameru Gaunpalika | 91.2 | 6.9 | 1.8 | 91.3 | 7.2 | 1.4 |
| 709 | Bhageshwar Gaunpalika | 93.0 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 93.2 | 4.8 | 2.0 |
| 710 | Parashuram Municipality | 94.4 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 94.0 | 4.7 | 1.1 |
| 711 | Aalital Gaunpalika | 93.8 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 93.4 | 4.9 | 1.4 |
| 712 | Ganyapdhura Gaunpalika | 93.1 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 93.2 | 4.1 | 2.5 |
| 713 | Purbichouki Gaunpalika | 91.1 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 89.8 | 4.5 | 5.7 |
| 714 | Sayal Gaunpalika | 85.0 | 4.4 | 10.5 | 80.6 | 6.7 | 12.3 |
| 715 | Aadarsha Gaunpalika | 92.5 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 90.9 | 5.1 | 4.0 |
| 716 | Shikhar Municipality | 92.5 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 91.9 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| 717 | Dipayal Silgadhi Municipality | 91.8 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 89.8 | 5.2 | 4.9 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | Female | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|
| | | CA | EA | NA | CA | EA | NA |
| 718 | K.I. Singh Gaunpalika | 92.5 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 91.8 | 4.6 | 3.5 |
| 719 | Bogatan Phudsil Gaunpalika | 92.4 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 91.3 | 6.2 | 2.5 |
| 720 | Badi Kedar Gaunpalika | 90.9 | 7.2 | 1.8 | 90.4 | 6.9 | 2.7 |
| 721 | Joroyal Gaunpalika | 92.3 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 93.0 | 4.6 | 2.3 |
| 722 | Panchdebal Binayak Municipality | 90.7 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 90.3 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| 723 | Ramaroshan Gaunpalika | 91.6 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 90.8 | 5.3 | 3.6 |
| 724 | Mellekh Gaunpalika | 94.5 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 93.8 | 3.9 | 2.1 |
| 725 | Sanphebagar Municipality | 94.9 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 94.9 | 3.6 | 1.3 |
| 726 | Chaurpati Gaunpalika | 90.5 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 90.2 | 5.7 | 3.9 |
| 727 | Mangalsen Municipality | 93.0 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 92.2 | 4.6 | 3.1 |
| 728 | Bannigadhi Jayagadh Gaunpalika | 95.8 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 96.6 | 2.4 | 0.8 |
| 729 | Kamal bazar Municipality | 92.9 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 92.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 |
| 730 | Dhakari Gaunpalika | 89.3 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 87.9 | 7.1 | 4.7 |
| 731 | Turmakhand Gaunpalika | 91.9 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 91.2 | 4.8 | 3.9 |
| 732 | Mohanyal Gaunpalika | 89.7 | 6.4 | 3.8 | 89.0 | 6.8 | 4.1 |
| 733 | Chure Gaunpalika | 89.1 | 7.9 | 2.6 | 89.3 | 7.8 | 2.8 |
| 734 | Godawari Municipality | 92.7 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 93.5 | 4.6 | 1.7 |
| 735 | Gauriganga Municipality | 92.3 | 5.6 | 2.0 | 93.3 | 4.5 | 1.9 |
| 736 | Ghodaghodi Municipality | 93.5 | 4.8 | 1.6 | 94.2 | 4.4 | 1.3 |
| 737 | Bardagoriya Gaunpalika | 90.6 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 91.1 | 6.7 | 1.9 |
| 738 | Lamki Chuha Municipality | 93.8 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 93.7 | 4.2 | 2.0 |
| 739 | Janaki Gaunpalika | 92.0 | 5.7 | 2.2 | 93.0 | 5.0 | 1.8 |
| 740 | Joshipur Gaunpalika | 88.8 | 9.3 | 1.8 | 91.8 | 6.7 | 1.3 |
| 741 | Tikapur Municipality | 93.3 | 5.2 | 1.4 | 94.7 | 4.1 | 1.1 |
| 742 | Bhajani Municipality | 87.9 | 9.2 | 2.8 | 89.5 | 8.0 | 2.4 |
| 743 | Kailari Gaunpalika | 89.6 | 9.0 | 1.3 | 92.4 | 6.5 | 1.1 |
| 744 | Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City | 93.8 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 95.1 | 3.7 | 1.1 |
| 745 | Krishnapur Municipality | 92.0 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 93.2 | 5.3 | 1.5 |
| 746 | Shuklaphanta Municipality | 93.8 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 94.5 | 4.2 | 1.2 |
| 747 | Bedkot Municipality | 94.0 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 94.7 | 3.7 | 1.5 |
| 748 | Bhimdatta Municipality | 95.0 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 94.9 | 3.6 | 1.3 |
| 749 | Dodhara Chandani Municipality | 94.0 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 93.7 | 4.7 | 1.5 |
| 750 | Laljhadi Gaunpalika | 90.6 | 8.1 | 1.0 | 91.8 | 6.7 | 1.2 |
| 751 | Punarbas Municipality | 92.1 | 6.2 | 1.5 | 92.8 | 5.5 | 1.6 |
| 752 | Belouri Municipality | 92.6 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 93.2 | 5.6 | 1.1 |
| 753 | Beldandi Gaunpalika | 93.6 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 94.1 | 4.7 | 1.0 |

Annex 4: Tables – School Attainment

Table A4.1: Distribution of schooling attainment levels by province and region and by sex, %

| | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|--------|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | No education | Lower Primary | Basic (1-8) | Secondary (9-12) | Bachelor and higher | Others | No education | Lower Primary | Basic (1-8) | Secondary (9-12) | Bachelor and higher | Others |
| <i>Province</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Koshi | 13.9 | 3.4 | 42.2 | 34.1 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 26.4 | 2.9 | 34.6 | 30.9 | 3.1 | 2.2 |
| Madhesh | 27.5 | 4.3 | 37.7 | 25.4 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 45.3 | 3.4 | 31.1 | 17.5 | 1.8 | 0.9 |
| Bagmati | 11.7 | 2.8 | 35.6 | 35.7 | 12.0 | 2.2 | 24.0 | 2.3 | 29.4 | 31.6 | 9.4 | 3.1 |
| Gandaki | 11.1 | 3.0 | 41.1 | 36.3 | 5.8 | 2.5 | 24.5 | 2.3 | 34.1 | 30.7 | 4.4 | 3.8 |
| Lumbini | 14.8 | 4.0 | 46.0 | 29.0 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 28.3 | 3.1 | 37.3 | 25.0 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| Karnali | 16.6 | 3.4 | 43.9 | 30.5 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 30.5 | 2.9 | 36.2 | 25.7 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Sudur-pashchim | 14.5 | 3.9 | 45.2 | 29.7 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 31.8 | 2.9 | 35.0 | 24.2 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| Total | 16.4 | 3.6 | 40.7 | 31.3 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 30.6 | 2.9 | 33.4 | 26.4 | 4.2 | 2.6 |
| <i>Region</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.9 | 3.4 | 33.5 | 38.6 | 13.1 | 1.6 | 21.1 | 2.7 | 29.4 | 34.6 | 9.8 | 2.4 |
| Peri-urban | 20.5 | 4.1 | 41.3 | 28.9 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 35.7 | 3.2 | 33.3 | 23.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Rural | 17.3 | 3.1 | 46.5 | 27.9 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 32.2 | 2.6 | 36.6 | 23.4 | 1.8 | 3.3 |
| Total | 16.4 | 3.6 | 40.7 | 31.3 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 30.6 | 2.9 | 33.4 | 26.4 | 4.2 | 2.6 |

Table A4.2: Distribution of schooling attainment levels by caste, wealth, and sex, (in percentage)

| | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|------------|
| | No education | Lower Primary | Basic (1-8) | Secondary (9-12) | Bachelor and higher | Others | No education | Lower Primary | Basic (1-8) | Secondary (9-12) | Bachelor and higher | Others |
| <i>Caste</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hill Castes | 9.2 | 3.3 | 35.0 | 39.5 | 11.1 | 1.8 | 23.4 | 2.5 | 29.9 | 33.8 | 7.4 | 2.9 |
| Madhesh/ Tarai castes | 21.0 | 4.4 | 39.0 | 28.9 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 39.2 | 3.6 | 33.4 | 20.2 | 2.6 | 0.8 |
| Mountain/ Hill Janajatis | 13.8 | 3.0 | 43.6 | 32.5 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 26.2 | 2.5 | 34.8 | 29.0 | 4.3 | 3.2 |
| Tarai Janajatis | 18.6 | 3.4 | 42.9 | 29.9 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 33.5 | 2.7 | 31.6 | 26.4 | 2.0 | 3.7 |
| Hill Dalits | 17.5 | 4.1 | 52.0 | 22.9 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 29.9 | 3.2 | 42.2 | 20.7 | 1.1 | 2.8 |
| Madhesh/ Tarai Dalits | 40.0 | 4.0 | 40.1 | 14.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 55.9 | 3.4 | 30.8 | 8.8 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| Religious/ Linguistic groups | 30.4 | 5.0 | 44.7 | 16.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 45.6 | 4.2 | 37.5 | 9.8 | 0.8 | 1.9 |
| Others, Foreigners & not stated | 17.9 | 2.2 | 41.6 | 27.5 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 41.7 | 2.2 | 28.3 | 19.8 | 5.7 | 2.3 |
| Total | 16.4 | 3.6 | 40.7 | 31.3 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 30.6 | 2.9 | 33.4 | 26.4 | 4.2 | 2.6 |
| <i>Wealth quintile</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 30.2 | 3.4 | 45.8 | 17.7 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 45.2 | 2.9 | 35.0 | 14.2 | 0.5 | 2.2 |
| Lower | 20.7 | 3.6 | 46.4 | 25.4 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 36.1 | 2.9 | 36.0 | 21.0 | 1.1 | 2.9 |
| Middle | 17.5 | 3.9 | 44.0 | 29.4 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 33.2 | 3.1 | 35.0 | 24.0 | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| Higher | 10.4 | 4.1 | 40.6 | 37.4 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 23.5 | 3.2 | 34.3 | 32.5 | 4.0 | 2.4 |
| Highest | 4.6 | 3.1 | 28.1 | 44.4 | 18.3 | 1.5 | 15.2 | 2.4 | 26.7 | 39.9 | 13.1 | 2.7 |
| Total | 16.6 | 3.6 | 40.9 | 31.0 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 30.7 | 2.9 | 33.4 | 26.3 | 4.2 | 2.6 |

Table A4.3: Distribution of different age cohorts in different schooling attainment levels by sex in percentage

| Age/Groups | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | No education | Lower Primary | Basic (1-8) | Secondary (9-12) | Bachelor and higher | Others | No education | Lower Primary | Basic (1-8) | Secondary (9-12) | Bachelor and higher | Others |
| 5-9 | 9.2 | 31.1 | 59.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 9.5 | 28.6 | 61.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| 10-14 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 92.3 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 91.2 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| 15-19 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 32.2 | 62.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 28.0 | 65.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| 20-24 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 23.9 | 61.3 | 8.4 | 0.7 | 9.7 | 0.1 | 21.7 | 59.2 | 8.5 | 0.8 |
| 25-29 | 8.0 | 0.1 | 28.1 | 48.6 | 14.4 | 0.9 | 15.7 | 0.1 | 25.9 | 45.0 | 12.0 | 1.3 |
| 30-34 | 10.8 | 0.1 | 32.7 | 40.9 | 14.4 | 1.2 | 24.4 | 0.1 | 29.4 | 33.5 | 10.3 | 2.3 |
| 35-39 | 14.8 | 0.1 | 36.1 | 36.4 | 11.1 | 1.7 | 34.5 | 0.1 | 30.0 | 25.3 | 6.3 | 3.7 |
| 40-44 | 19.0 | 0.1 | 35.2 | 34.3 | 9.4 | 2.2 | 42.7 | 0.1 | 27.3 | 20.8 | 4.0 | 5.0 |
| 45-49 | 23.8 | 0.1 | 33.3 | 31.7 | 8.4 | 2.6 | 53.2 | 0.1 | 22.9 | 15.1 | 2.7 | 5.9 |
| 50-54 | 29.6 | 0.1 | 32.3 | 27.5 | 7.5 | 3.2 | 63.1 | 0.1 | 18.4 | 10.1 | 1.8 | 6.5 |
| 55-59 | 37.1 | 0.1 | 31.0 | 22.1 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 72.2 | 0.1 | 13.6 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 6.7 |
| 60+ | 52.2 | 0.1 | 25.7 | 12.4 | 3.8 | 5.9 | 84.8 | 0.1 | 7.3 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 4.5 |
| Total | 16.4 | 3.6 | 40.7 | 31.3 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 30.6 | 2.9 | 33.4 | 26.4 | 4.2 | 2.6 |

Table A4.4: Level of education of adult population (18+) by sex at local level

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 1 | Phaktanlung Gaunpalika | 19.8 | 0.0 | 39.0 | 35.1 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 38.5 | 0.1 | 27.3 | 29.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| 2 | Mikwakhola Gaunpalika | 19.7 | 0.1 | 39.6 | 34.7 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 37.1 | 0.2 | 26.9 | 31.0 | 2.7 | 2.1 |
| 3 | Meringden Gaunpalika | 17.9 | 0.1 | 41.0 | 35.2 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 37.6 | 0.1 | 27.1 | 30.9 | 2.7 | 1.6 |
| 4 | Maiwakhola Gaunpalika | 19.0 | 0.1 | 37.4 | 35.6 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 35.6 | 0.0 | 27.1 | 29.8 | 2.7 | 4.7 |
| 5 | Aatharai Tribeni Gaunpalika | 15.3 | 0.3 | 40.4 | 38.1 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 34.7 | 0.0 | 29.0 | 31.2 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| 6 | Phungling Municipality | 10.6 | 0.1 | 30.6 | 48.3 | 8.0 | 2.5 | 24.6 | 0.1 | 25.1 | 41.3 | 5.9 | 3.1 |
| 7 | Pathivara Yangwarak Gaunpalika | 13.7 | 0.1 | 40.3 | 39.1 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 28.5 | 33.8 | 3.1 | 3.5 |
| 8 | Sirijanga Gaunpalika | 12.5 | 0.2 | 39.8 | 39.6 | 5.1 | 2.9 | 31.4 | 0.1 | 30.5 | 31.7 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| 9 | Sidingba Gaunpalika | 18.5 | 0.1 | 41.8 | 34.6 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 34.5 | 0.2 | 30.2 | 30.6 | 2.7 | 1.8 |
| 10 | Bhotkhola Gaunpalika | 41.0 | 0.2 | 26.2 | 25.4 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 64.6 | 0.4 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 1.0 | 3.9 |
| 11 | Makalu Gaunpalika | 16.5 | 0.0 | 43.7 | 32.0 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 43.9 | 0.1 | 30.8 | 18.4 | 2.0 | 4.8 |
| 12 | Silichong Gaunpalika | 16.9 | 0.0 | 42.6 | 33.6 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 33.6 | 0.0 | 32.4 | 27.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| 13 | Chichila Gaunpalika | 13.8 | 0.0 | 38.6 | 39.9 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 33.7 | 0.0 | 32.9 | 23.5 | 2.2 | 7.7 |
| 14 | Sabhapokhari Gaunpalika | 20.7 | 0.3 | 47.8 | 24.6 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 36.5 | 0.3 | 34.8 | 22.9 | 2.1 | 3.3 |
| 15 | Khandabari Municipality | 13.7 | 0.1 | 35.2 | 41.0 | 7.0 | 3.0 | 29.9 | 0.1 | 29.0 | 33.1 | 3.7 | 4.1 |
| 16 | Panchakhapan Municipality | 20.1 | 0.0 | 43.6 | 30.7 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 37.6 | 0.1 | 32.8 | 24.7 | 1.9 | 3.0 |
| 17 | Chainapur Municipality | 18.6 | 0.1 | 40.3 | 34.9 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 35.6 | 0.1 | 31.2 | 27.4 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| 18 | Madi Municipality | 18.5 | 0.0 | 40.5 | 33.8 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 36.9 | 0.0 | 30.2 | 27.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 |
| 19 | Dharmadevi Municipality | 17.9 | 0.1 | 38.9 | 36.6 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 37.2 | 0.0 | 28.7 | 28.1 | 3.3 | 2.7 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 20 | Khumbu Pasanglhamu Gaunpalika | 20.2 | 0.0 | 37.5 | 31.9 | 7.2 | 3.2 | 42.2 | 0.2 | 26.3 | 23.5 | 5.6 | 2.3 |
| 21 | Mahakulung Gaunpalika | 20.4 | 0.1 | 38.7 | 26.1 | 4.6 | 10.2 | 39.2 | 0.1 | 27.0 | 20.1 | 2.0 | 11.6 |
| 22 | Sotang Gaunpalika | 22.7 | 0.4 | 38.7 | 29.0 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 38.9 | 0.8 | 24.5 | 24.6 | 2.2 | 9.0 |
| 23 | Mapya Dudhkoshi Gaunpalika | 24.2 | 0.2 | 39.5 | 29.1 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 41.9 | 0.3 | 26.2 | 24.7 | 3.0 | 3.8 |
| 24 | Thulung Dudhkoshi Gaunpalika | 25.0 | 0.0 | 34.2 | 33.8 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 44.9 | 0.0 | 23.0 | 25.8 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| 25 | Necha Salyan Gaunpalika | 17.3 | 0.0 | 29.9 | 42.6 | 8.1 | 2.2 | 38.4 | 0.0 | 21.4 | 31.8 | 6.4 | 2.0 |
| 26 | Solu Dhudhakunda Municipality | 16.3 | 0.2 | 39.9 | 34.2 | 6.6 | 2.8 | 38.2 | 0.6 | 25.8 | 27.8 | 4.2 | 3.4 |
| 27 | Likhu Pike Gaunpalika | 24.1 | 0.1 | 34.7 | 32.5 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 43.6 | 0.1 | 23.4 | 25.5 | 2.7 | 4.7 |
| 28 | Chishankhu Gadhi Gaunpalika | 23.6 | 0.1 | 32.6 | 36.9 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 41.4 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 28.2 | 2.6 | 4.8 |
| 29 | Siddhicharan Municipality | 19.6 | 0.1 | 33.3 | 39.1 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 40.2 | 0.1 | 22.3 | 29.3 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| 30 | Molung Gaunpalika | 25.3 | 0.0 | 34.6 | 31.0 | 5.7 | 3.4 | 43.5 | 0.1 | 22.9 | 26.4 | 3.9 | 3.2 |
| 31 | Khiji Demba Gaunpalika | 23.0 | 0.1 | 40.0 | 30.1 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 42.8 | 0.1 | 27.7 | 23.0 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| 32 | Likhu Gaunpalika | 27.4 | 0.0 | 31.7 | 32.0 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 49.7 | 0.1 | 18.5 | 23.0 | 3.3 | 5.5 |
| 33 | Champadevi Gaunpalika | 31.6 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 27.0 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 54.1 | 0.0 | 17.0 | 21.1 | 2.8 | 4.9 |
| 34 | Sunkoshi Gaunpalika | 28.8 | 0.0 | 30.6 | 32.7 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 48.1 | 0.0 | 19.3 | 25.2 | 3.0 | 4.4 |
| 35 | Manebhanjyang Gaunpalika | 19.9 | 0.1 | 34.2 | 37.1 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 37.4 | 0.1 | 22.0 | 28.5 | 3.1 | 8.9 |
| 36 | Kepilasgadhi Gaunpalika | 24.7 | 0.0 | 35.0 | 34.2 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 43.7 | 0.0 | 24.3 | 27.4 | 2.7 | 1.8 |
| 37 | Aiselukharka Gaunpalika | 22.3 | 0.1 | 33.4 | 37.3 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 45.3 | 0.0 | 21.1 | 27.2 | 2.2 | 4.2 |
| 38 | Rawa Besi Gaunpalika | 25.1 | 0.1 | 33.2 | 36.3 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 44.8 | 0.4 | 24.0 | 27.2 | 2.3 | 1.4 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|----|--|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 39 | Halesi Tuwachung Municipality | 25.2 | 0.1 | 30.8 | 38.0 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 44.9 | 0.1 | 20.9 | 30.3 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| 40 | Diktel Rupakot Majhuwagadhi Municipality | 17.8 | 0.1 | 28.8 | 45.6 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 37.2 | 0.2 | 20.6 | 36.4 | 3.9 | 1.7 |
| 41 | Sakela Gaunpalika | 17.2 | 0.0 | 33.7 | 42.4 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 37.8 | 0.0 | 23.0 | 33.9 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| 42 | Diprung Chuichumma Gaunpalika | 19.1 | 0.3 | 33.6 | 41.8 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 42.4 | 0.2 | 22.3 | 30.7 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| 43 | Khotehang Gaunpalika | 22.3 | 0.0 | 32.5 | 39.1 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 44.4 | 0.0 | 22.1 | 28.9 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| 44 | Jante Dhunga Gaunpalika | 24.4 | 0.2 | 33.7 | 37.0 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 48.8 | 0.0 | 20.6 | 26.8 | 1.5 | 2.4 |
| 45 | Baraha Pokhari Gaunpalika | 27.6 | 0.1 | 34.3 | 32.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 49.2 | 0.0 | 20.5 | 26.1 | 1.9 | 2.4 |
| 46 | Shadananda Municipality | 18.7 | 0.1 | 39.6 | 35.0 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 38.0 | 0.0 | 29.2 | 26.5 | 2.1 | 4.2 |
| 47 | Salpa Silichho Gaunpalika | 20.1 | 0.0 | 40.4 | 32.9 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 37.7 | 0.1 | 29.9 | 26.0 | 2.0 | 4.4 |
| 48 | Tyamke Maiyum Gaunpalika | 17.1 | 0.0 | 36.6 | 40.5 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 37.2 | 0.0 | 26.3 | 31.2 | 2.0 | 3.3 |
| 49 | Bhojpur Municipality | 12.4 | 0.1 | 33.6 | 44.2 | 7.1 | 2.6 | 30.2 | 0.1 | 26.1 | 34.3 | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| 50 | Arun Gaunpalika | 21.4 | 0.1 | 33.9 | 36.3 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 41.6 | 0.0 | 23.6 | 27.2 | 2.2 | 5.5 |
| 51 | Pauwa Dunma Gaunpalika | 18.5 | 0.1 | 40.5 | 34.2 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 40.0 | 0.0 | 23.4 | 28.9 | 1.9 | 5.8 |
| 52 | Ramprasad Rai Gaunpalika | 18.9 | 0.1 | 39.3 | 36.5 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 38.2 | 0.1 | 29.5 | 26.3 | 1.4 | 4.6 |
| 53 | Hatuwagadhi Gaunpalika | 21.0 | 0.1 | 39.4 | 32.0 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 40.7 | 0.0 | 23.8 | 26.3 | 2.4 | 6.9 |
| 54 | Aamchowk Gaunpalika | 23.5 | 0.0 | 36.9 | 33.9 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 42.7 | 0.0 | 25.8 | 26.1 | 1.3 | 4.1 |
| 55 | Mahalaxmi Municipality | 15.1 | 0.1 | 35.4 | 41.6 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 36.2 | 0.1 | 26.7 | 30.7 | 3.4 | 2.9 |
| 56 | Pakhribas Municipality | 17.0 | 0.6 | 36.6 | 40.1 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 37.4 | 0.4 | 25.2 | 31.7 | 3.0 | 2.3 |
| 57 | Chhathar Jorpati Gaunpalika | 14.9 | 0.1 | 39.0 | 39.9 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 33.0 | 0.0 | 25.8 | 34.0 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| 58 | Dhankuta Municipality | 11.2 | 0.1 | 32.1 | 45.6 | 9.4 | 1.7 | 27.1 | 0.0 | 23.4 | 40.1 | 6.6 | 2.8 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 59 | Shahidbhumi Gaunpalika | 20.8 | 0.1 | 37.0 | 35.4 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 36.4 | 0.0 | 24.1 | 31.4 | 1.9 | 6.1 |
| 60 | Sangurigadhi Gaunpalika | 17.0 | 0.1 | 42.9 | 33.5 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 31.4 | 0.0 | 29.5 | 29.9 | 2.3 | 6.8 |
| 61 | Chaubise Gaunpalika | 16.1 | 0.1 | 43.3 | 33.2 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 31.5 | 0.0 | 29.5 | 29.4 | 2.5 | 7.0 |
| 62 | Aatharai Gaunpalika | 13.7 | 0.0 | 34.0 | 44.2 | 6.3 | 1.8 | 32.3 | 0.0 | 26.8 | 34.7 | 3.8 | 2.4 |
| 63 | Phedap Gaunpalika | 15.3 | 0.2 | 31.9 | 44.6 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 35.2 | 0.1 | 24.6 | 34.3 | 3.4 | 2.5 |
| 64 | Menchhayayem Gaunpalika | 16.1 | 0.0 | 33.0 | 44.0 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 35.0 | 0.0 | 25.7 | 34.4 | 3.1 | 1.8 |
| 65 | Myanglung Municipality | 9.0 | 0.1 | 29.1 | 51.4 | 8.6 | 1.8 | 27.1 | 0.0 | 24.5 | 40.8 | 5.6 | 2.0 |
| 66 | Laligurans Municipality | 14.0 | 0.0 | 33.8 | 44.5 | 5.8 | 1.8 | 33.5 | 0.1 | 24.8 | 34.7 | 4.7 | 2.2 |
| 67 | Chhathar Gaunpalika | 17.7 | 0.0 | 35.5 | 40.6 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 36.1 | 0.0 | 25.5 | 33.0 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| 68 | Yangbarak Gaunpalika | 15.7 | 0.0 | 35.7 | 41.2 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 31.0 | 0.1 | 26.4 | 36.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| 69 | Hilihan Gaunpalika | 14.7 | 0.1 | 37.8 | 39.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 31.7 | 0.1 | 26.1 | 34.8 | 2.3 | 5.0 |
| 70 | Falelung Gaunpalika | 15.4 | 0.1 | 41.7 | 37.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 32.5 | 0.1 | 27.9 | 33.8 | 2.3 | 3.4 |
| 71 | Phidim Municipality | 13.3 | 0.1 | 35.3 | 43.4 | 6.2 | 1.7 | 28.9 | 0.0 | 24.2 | 40.2 | 4.3 | 2.4 |
| 72 | Falgunanda Gaunpalika | 15.5 | 0.1 | 36.6 | 41.7 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 34.6 | 0.2 | 24.3 | 35.2 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| 73 | Kummayak Gaunpalika | 15.7 | 0.0 | 39.8 | 38.0 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 34.5 | 0.1 | 25.8 | 33.2 | 2.6 | 3.7 |
| 74 | Tumbewa Gaunpalika | 19.0 | 0.0 | 39.9 | 35.8 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 40.0 | 0.0 | 23.0 | 29.9 | 2.4 | 4.7 |
| 75 | Miklajung Gaunpalika | 13.6 | 0.1 | 38.9 | 40.0 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 30.4 | 0.1 | 25.5 | 35.3 | 2.9 | 5.8 |
| 76 | Mai Jogmai Gaunpalika | 15.7 | 0.1 | 42.3 | 35.5 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 28.8 | 0.1 | 31.2 | 33.6 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| 77 | Sandakpur Gaunpalika | 14.9 | 0.1 | 44.7 | 34.3 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 30.5 | 0.1 | 30.7 | 32.8 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| 78 | Illam Municipality | 10.3 | 0.1 | 33.8 | 44.3 | 8.9 | 2.6 | 22.6 | 0.1 | 25.7 | 40.2 | 7.1 | 4.3 |
| 79 | Deumai Municipality | 13.9 | 0.1 | 35.7 | 41.2 | 6.2 | 2.9 | 28.0 | 0.1 | 26.3 | 37.3 | 4.6 | 3.6 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 80 | Fakfokathum Gaunpalika | 14.3 | 0.1 | 33.1 | 43.9 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 30.2 | 0.0 | 23.6 | 37.6 | 4.7 | 3.7 |
| 81 | Mangsebung Gaunpalika | 16.5 | 0.1 | 40.8 | 36.9 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 29.5 | 0.2 | 30.4 | 33.8 | 3.4 | 2.8 |
| 82 | Chulachuli Gaunpalika | 17.8 | 0.1 | 39.6 | 37.3 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 30.2 | 0.1 | 28.0 | 35.8 | 2.7 | 3.1 |
| 83 | Mai Municipality | 18.5 | 0.1 | 47.9 | 28.6 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 34.0 | 0.0 | 32.8 | 28.2 | 1.9 | 3.1 |
| 84 | Suryodaya Municipality | 12.3 | 0.1 | 39.6 | 39.9 | 5.5 | 2.7 | 23.6 | 0.1 | 30.8 | 37.4 | 5.0 | 3.1 |
| 85 | Rong Gaunpalika | 15.8 | 0.2 | 45.2 | 33.4 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 29.8 | 0.2 | 33.0 | 31.7 | 2.3 | 3.0 |
| 86 | Mechinagar Municipality | 14.4 | 0.1 | 32.5 | 43.6 | 6.9 | 2.6 | 27.3 | 0.1 | 25.8 | 38.8 | 4.9 | 3.1 |
| 87 | Buddhashanti Gaunpalika | 13.0 | 0.0 | 33.2 | 43.4 | 7.6 | 2.8 | 25.6 | 0.0 | 25.7 | 40.7 | 4.6 | 3.4 |
| 88 | Arjundhara Municipality | 13.4 | 0.1 | 31.3 | 45.6 | 7.0 | 2.6 | 26.0 | 0.1 | 24.3 | 42.2 | 4.5 | 3.0 |
| 89 | Kankai Municipality | 14.4 | 0.0 | 29.6 | 46.6 | 7.3 | 2.0 | 27.6 | 0.0 | 23.4 | 42.0 | 4.8 | 2.2 |
| 90 | Shivasatakshi Municipality | 15.0 | 0.0 | 32.4 | 44.1 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 29.7 | 0.1 | 25.3 | 38.2 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| 91 | Kamal Gaunpalika | 13.9 | 0.1 | 29.8 | 47.7 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 27.4 | 0.1 | 23.8 | 41.0 | 3.5 | 4.2 |
| 92 | Damak Municipality | 9.6 | 0.1 | 25.2 | 52.2 | 11.0 | 2.0 | 20.4 | 0.1 | 21.8 | 47.7 | 7.3 | 2.8 |
| 93 | Gauradaha Municipality | 19.2 | 0.0 | 29.9 | 41.8 | 6.6 | 2.6 | 34.5 | 0.1 | 23.3 | 35.8 | 3.5 | 2.8 |
| 94 | Gauriganj Gaunpalika | 22.2 | 0.0 | 40.1 | 32.6 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 44.1 | 0.1 | 26.4 | 25.9 | 2.3 | 1.2 |
| 95 | Jhapa Gaunpalika | 25.1 | 0.2 | 35.5 | 33.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 41.6 | 0.3 | 28.1 | 25.4 | 1.7 | 2.8 |
| 96 | Barhadashi Gaunpalika | 18.5 | 0.1 | 33.2 | 39.5 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 35.4 | 0.1 | 24.1 | 33.2 | 2.9 | 4.4 |
| 97 | Birtamod Municipality | 11.2 | 0.0 | 26.7 | 48.8 | 11.4 | 1.8 | 21.5 | 0.1 | 21.8 | 46.6 | 7.7 | 2.3 |
| 98 | Haldibari Gaunpalika | 17.2 | 0.1 | 33.9 | 41.6 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 31.3 | 0.1 | 25.2 | 36.9 | 2.6 | 3.9 |
| 99 | Bhadrapur Municipality | 14.5 | 0.0 | 30.0 | 44.4 | 9.3 | 1.8 | 29.0 | 0.0 | 24.1 | 38.7 | 6.1 | 2.1 |
| 100 | Kachanakawal Gaunpalika | 23.4 | 0.0 | 38.3 | 32.8 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 44.7 | 0.1 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 1.6 | 2.3 |
| 101 | Miklajung Gaunpalika | 16.0 | 0.0 | 37.0 | 41.7 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 28.3 | 0.1 | 28.7 | 37.7 | 2.1 | 3.0 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 102 | Letang Municipality | 15.3 | 0.0 | 34.6 | 43.0 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 28.9 | 0.1 | 26.6 | 37.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| 103 | Kerabari Gaunpalika | 17.5 | 0.1 | 41.8 | 35.7 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 30.5 | 32.7 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| 104 | Sundarharaicha Municipality | 14.9 | 0.0 | 29.2 | 46.5 | 7.5 | 1.9 | 28.7 | 0.0 | 23.2 | 41.0 | 4.7 | 2.3 |
| 105 | Belbari Municipality | 18.0 | 0.1 | 29.3 | 45.2 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 33.8 | 0.1 | 22.5 | 37.8 | 3.4 | 2.3 |
| 106 | Kanepokhari Gaunpalika | 19.7 | 0.1 | 29.8 | 44.7 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 36.7 | 0.2 | 23.6 | 35.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| 107 | Pathari Shanishchare Municipality | 16.4 | 0.1 | 31.3 | 44.7 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 30.7 | 0.1 | 23.5 | 39.6 | 3.3 | 2.8 |
| 108 | Urlabari Municipality | 13.1 | 0.1 | 28.4 | 47.8 | 7.6 | 3.0 | 25.7 | 0.1 | 23.1 | 42.8 | 4.9 | 3.4 |
| 109 | Ratuwamai Municipality | 22.0 | 0.1 | 31.1 | 40.6 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 40.4 | 0.1 | 24.0 | 31.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| 110 | Sunwarshi Municipality | 29.7 | 0.0 | 32.3 | 33.1 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 22.4 | 24.9 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| 111 | Rangeli Municipality | 26.0 | 0.0 | 31.2 | 37.5 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 45.3 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 28.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| 112 | Gramthan Gaunpalika | 23.3 | 0.0 | 29.8 | 40.9 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 43.1 | 0.1 | 18.6 | 33.8 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| 113 | Budhiganga Gaunpalika | 20.6 | 0.1 | 28.8 | 42.5 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 38.1 | 0.0 | 20.5 | 35.4 | 3.7 | 2.3 |
| 114 | Biratnagar Metropolitan City | 12.9 | 0.1 | 21.6 | 44.8 | 19.4 | 1.2 | 26.8 | 0.0 | 18.7 | 41.5 | 11.3 | 1.6 |
| 115 | Katahari Gaunpalika | 26.7 | 0.0 | 31.5 | 37.3 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 45.8 | 0.0 | 23.3 | 28.0 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| 116 | Dhanapalthan Gaunpalika | 31.6 | 0.0 | 31.8 | 33.6 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 51.7 | 0.1 | 22.0 | 24.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| 117 | Jahada Gaunpalika | 30.4 | 0.1 | 36.0 | 30.5 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 55.4 | 0.1 | 22.1 | 20.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| 118 | Dharan Sub-Metropolitan City | 9.2 | 0.1 | 27.0 | 52.0 | 9.8 | 1.9 | 21.3 | 0.1 | 22.1 | 46.3 | 7.5 | 2.6 |
| 119 | Barahachhetra Municipality | 20.0 | 0.1 | 30.7 | 42.3 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 36.5 | 0.1 | 22.8 | 34.5 | 2.6 | 3.4 |
| 120 | Koshi Gaunpalika | 33.4 | 0.1 | 30.5 | 31.3 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 55.1 | 0.1 | 23.5 | 19.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illite-rate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 121 | Bhokraha Narsingh Gaunpalika | 34.0 | 0.2 | 33.1 | 27.6 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 53.8 | 0.1 | 24.9 | 18.9 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| 122 | Ramdhuni Municipality | 18.8 | 0.1 | 29.9 | 43.1 | 5.6 | 2.5 | 37.1 | 0.1 | 19.6 | 36.9 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| 123 | Itahari Sub-Metropolitian City | 11.3 | 0.1 | 25.5 | 50.7 | 10.3 | 2.2 | 25.1 | 0.1 | 20.2 | 44.8 | 7.1 | 2.7 |
| 124 | Duhabi Municipality | 22.6 | 0.1 | 33.4 | 38.0 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 43.1 | 0.1 | 23.4 | 29.6 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
| 125 | Gadhi Gaunpalika | 26.5 | 0.1 | 32.8 | 34.8 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 47.4 | 0.2 | 22.4 | 26.8 | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| 126 | Inaruwa Municipality | 21.5 | 0.0 | 27.4 | 40.8 | 8.7 | 1.6 | 40.7 | 0.1 | 20.9 | 32.2 | 4.2 | 1.9 |
| 127 | Harinagar Gaunpalika | 32.2 | 0.1 | 34.2 | 27.9 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 48.7 | 0.0 | 31.5 | 17.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| 128 | Dewangunj Gaunpalika | 33.0 | 0.0 | 30.9 | 30.6 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 52.8 | 0.1 | 21.9 | 23.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| 129 | Barju Gaunpalika | 30.1 | 0.1 | 32.6 | 33.3 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 52.2 | 0.1 | 20.3 | 25.2 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| 130 | Belaka Municipality | 21.8 | 0.2 | 36.7 | 35.6 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 38.1 | 0.2 | 24.9 | 31.4 | 2.3 | 3.2 |
| 131 | Chaudandigadhi Municipality | 20.2 | 0.2 | 31.8 | 41.3 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 37.1 | 0.2 | 22.4 | 33.9 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| 132 | Triyuga Municipality | 17.1 | 0.1 | 30.0 | 43.2 | 7.1 | 2.5 | 33.9 | 0.1 | 21.1 | 36.9 | 4.4 | 3.6 |
| 133 | Rautamai Gaunpalika | 26.2 | 0.0 | 37.4 | 30.4 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 44.2 | 0.0 | 23.4 | 26.4 | 2.3 | 3.6 |
| 134 | Limchunbung Gaunpalika | 26.2 | 0.1 | 35.8 | 29.6 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 47.1 | 0.0 | 20.9 | 25.3 | 2.2 | 4.4 |
| 135 | Tapli Gaunpalika | 26.7 | 0.1 | 37.2 | 28.9 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 44.6 | 0.1 | 24.0 | 24.4 | 1.6 | 5.3 |
| 136 | Katari Municipality | 25.2 | 0.1 | 36.0 | 32.7 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 43.3 | 0.1 | 24.1 | 27.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| 137 | Udayapurgadhi Gaunpalika | 25.1 | 0.1 | 39.5 | 30.0 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 45.2 | 0.1 | 25.8 | 23.2 | 1.8 | 3.9 |
| 138 | Saptakoshi Municipality | 23.1 | 0.3 | 26.2 | 41.8 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 41.3 | 0.2 | 19.6 | 31.4 | 4.9 | 2.7 |
| 139 | Kanchanrup Municipality | 29.1 | 0.0 | 26.0 | 36.9 | 7.2 | 0.8 | 52.6 | 0.1 | 18.3 | 24.3 | 3.6 | 1.1 |
| 140 | Agnisair Krishna Sabaran Gaunpalika | 27.7 | 0.2 | 22.0 | 41.4 | 7.5 | 1.2 | 49.0 | 0.7 | 15.2 | 29.8 | 3.9 | 1.4 |
| 141 | Rupani Gaunpalika | 26.7 | 0.0 | 27.7 | 39.1 | 5.9 | 0.6 | 57.0 | 0.0 | 17.1 | 23.0 | 2.1 | 0.8 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 142 | Shambhunath Municipality | 28.1 | 0.1 | 26.9 | 38.0 | 5.9 | 1.0 | 53.6 | 0.1 | 15.6 | 26.4 | 3.1 | 1.2 |
| 143 | Khadak Municipality | 24.2 | 0.1 | 26.3 | 41.5 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 52.5 | 0.1 | 16.4 | 26.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| 144 | Surunga Municipality | 27.2 | 0.1 | 25.4 | 40.6 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 52.8 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 27.4 | 2.9 | 1.2 |
| 145 | Balan-Bihul Gaunpalika | 31.0 | 0.0 | 22.4 | 37.6 | 7.9 | 1.0 | 63.9 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 19.7 | 1.8 | 0.9 |
| 146 | Bode Barsain Municipality | 25.3 | 0.0 | 24.2 | 42.1 | 7.5 | 0.8 | 56.6 | 0.1 | 17.4 | 22.8 | 2.1 | 1.0 |
| 147 | Dakneshwori Municipality | 26.0 | 0.0 | 26.0 | 41.1 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 55.9 | 0.1 | 19.2 | 22.3 | 1.6 | 0.8 |
| 148 | Rajgadh Gaunpalika | 33.2 | 0.1 | 24.0 | 35.9 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 63.2 | 0.0 | 15.8 | 18.7 | 1.9 | 0.4 |
| 149 | Bishnupur Gaunpalika | 25.4 | 0.0 | 23.2 | 42.6 | 8.5 | 0.4 | 56.9 | 0.1 | 16.4 | 23.2 | 3.1 | 0.4 |
| 150 | Rajbiraj Municipality | 17.2 | 0.1 | 18.6 | 46.3 | 17.4 | 0.5 | 41.4 | 0.1 | 18.6 | 31.2 | 8.0 | 0.7 |
| 151 | Mahadewa Gaunpalika | 37.0 | 0.0 | 21.1 | 35.7 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 63.9 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 18.3 | 1.5 | 0.3 |
| 152 | Tirahut Gaunpalika | 34.6 | 0.1 | 22.7 | 35.7 | 5.7 | 1.2 | 59.4 | 0.1 | 16.8 | 21.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| 153 | Hanumannagar Kankalini Municipality | 31.6 | 0.0 | 24.7 | 35.8 | 7.1 | 0.7 | 58.8 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 20.5 | 2.2 | 0.5 |
| 154 | Tilathi Koiladi Gaunpalika | 30.1 | 0.0 | 23.3 | 38.3 | 7.4 | 0.8 | 61.1 | 0.0 | 15.6 | 19.9 | 2.9 | 0.5 |
| 155 | Chhinnamasta Gaunpalika | 29.6 | 0.0 | 22.5 | 40.0 | 6.7 | 1.2 | 62.2 | 0.0 | 15.2 | 19.9 | 1.9 | 0.8 |
| 156 | Lahan Municipality | 26.6 | 0.1 | 20.3 | 41.3 | 10.2 | 1.6 | 50.4 | 0.1 | 14.3 | 28.5 | 4.9 | 1.8 |
| 157 | Dhangadhimai Municipality | 27.6 | 0.0 | 24.0 | 40.7 | 6.2 | 1.5 | 50.8 | 0.1 | 17.8 | 26.9 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| 158 | Golbazar Municipality | 31.0 | 0.1 | 22.6 | 36.9 | 8.1 | 1.2 | 51.7 | 0.1 | 17.7 | 25.5 | 3.6 | 1.4 |
| 159 | Mirchaiya Municipality | 32.5 | 0.0 | 21.8 | 37.5 | 7.5 | 0.7 | 55.2 | 0.1 | 17.9 | 23.4 | 2.8 | 0.6 |
| 160 | Karjanha Municipality | 38.6 | 0.1 | 21.2 | 34.2 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 59.0 | 0.1 | 15.9 | 22.0 | 2.0 | 1.1 |
| 161 | Kalyanpur Municipality | 38.5 | 0.0 | 24.3 | 31.6 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 62.1 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 17.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| 162 | Naraha Gaunpalika | 36.8 | 0.0 | 20.7 | 36.3 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 59.2 | 0.0 | 15.9 | 21.8 | 1.9 | 1.2 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 163 | Bishnupur Gaunpalika | 31.9 | 0.0 | 20.3 | 39.2 | 6.9 | 1.7 | 56.6 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 24.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| 164 | Arnama Gaunpalika | 31.2 | 0.1 | 26.0 | 36.4 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 56.9 | 0.0 | 19.1 | 21.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| 165 | Sukhipur Municipality | 34.6 | 0.1 | 17.8 | 39.1 | 7.1 | 1.2 | 58.6 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 23.5 | 2.2 | 1.1 |
| 166 | Laxmipur Patari Gaunpalika | 33.3 | 0.1 | 24.2 | 36.9 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 59.6 | 0.1 | 16.5 | 21.8 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| 167 | Sakhuwa Nankarkatti Gaunpalika | 28.9 | 0.1 | 20.9 | 41.8 | 7.5 | 0.8 | 57.6 | 0.1 | 15.6 | 23.1 | 2.2 | 1.5 |
| 168 | Bhagawanpur Gaunpalika | 30.6 | 0.0 | 21.8 | 38.8 | 7.7 | 1.0 | 61.6 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 21.9 | 2.3 | 0.5 |
| 169 | Nawarajpur Gaunpalika | 40.5 | 0.1 | 19.0 | 34.0 | 5.7 | 0.6 | 68.7 | 0.1 | 11.9 | 17.5 | 1.5 | 0.5 |
| 170 | Bariyarpatti Gaunpalika | 29.1 | 0.0 | 24.6 | 38.8 | 6.4 | 1.1 | 57.2 | 0.1 | 17.7 | 22.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| 171 | Aurahi Gaunpalika | 36.2 | 0.1 | 18.7 | 35.6 | 7.6 | 1.8 | 62.3 | 0.1 | 13.4 | 21.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| 172 | Siraha Municipality | 35.0 | 0.0 | 20.2 | 35.8 | 8.2 | 0.8 | 59.4 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 21.1 | 2.2 | 0.8 |
| 173 | Ganeshman Charnath Municipality | 36.3 | 0.1 | 27.9 | 30.4 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 57.7 | 0.1 | 19.4 | 20.3 | 1.7 | 0.8 |
| 174 | Dhanushadham Municipality | 36.5 | 0.1 | 24.6 | 33.9 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 62.7 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 19.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| 175 | Mithila Municipality | 26.2 | 0.0 | 27.7 | 39.5 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 45.9 | 0.0 | 21.7 | 28.7 | 3.0 | 0.6 |
| 176 | Bateswor Gaunpalika | 29.8 | 0.0 | 28.4 | 35.8 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 52.4 | 0.0 | 20.1 | 23.0 | 1.7 | 2.8 |
| 177 | Chhreshwornath Municipality | 37.9 | 0.0 | 19.9 | 35.4 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 60.2 | 0.1 | 15.7 | 21.0 | 2.7 | 0.3 |
| 178 | Laxminiya Gaunpalika | 38.3 | 0.1 | 19.8 | 34.7 | 6.9 | 0.3 | 63.0 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 19.7 | 1.7 | 0.4 |
| 179 | Mithila Bihari Municipality | 35.8 | 0.1 | 23.7 | 35.0 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 62.4 | 0.1 | 17.1 | 18.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| 180 | Hansapur Municipality | 36.4 | 0.1 | 23.9 | 34.7 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 60.9 | 0.0 | 19.5 | 17.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| 181 | Sabaila Municipality | 40.3 | 0.1 | 22.9 | 30.8 | 5.1 | 0.8 | 63.8 | 0.0 | 17.4 | 17.3 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| 182 | Shahidnagar Municipality | 40.6 | 0.0 | 20.3 | 33.5 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 65.7 | 0.1 | 15.0 | 17.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 183 | Kamala Municipality | 43.0 | 0.0 | 20.9 | 30.8 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 65.1 | 0.1 | 16.2 | 17.0 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| 184 | Janak Nandini Gaunpalika | 43.0 | 0.1 | 20.7 | 31.9 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 66.8 | 0.0 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| 185 | Bideha Municipality | 36.6 | 0.1 | 20.7 | 35.6 | 6.2 | 0.8 | 62.5 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 18.6 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| 186 | Aurahi Gaunpalika | 33.2 | 0.0 | 21.8 | 38.4 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 60.4 | 0.1 | 17.4 | 20.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| 187 | Janakpurdham Sub-Metropolitan City | 19.1 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 44.0 | 18.1 | 0.8 | 40.5 | 0.1 | 18.3 | 32.3 | 8.0 | 0.8 |
| 188 | Dhanauji Gaunpalika | 36.9 | 0.0 | 23.9 | 33.8 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 61.9 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 18.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| 189 | Nagarain Municipality | 37.6 | 0.0 | 20.5 | 34.7 | 6.7 | 0.5 | 60.8 | 0.0 | 17.4 | 19.2 | 1.8 | 0.6 |
| 190 | Mukhiyapatti Musaharmiya Gaunpalika | 46.8 | 0.0 | 21.4 | 27.5 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 68.9 | 0.1 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| 191 | Bardibas Municipality | 26.7 | 0.0 | 26.7 | 38.7 | 6.6 | 1.2 | 45.0 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 31.2 | 4.2 | 1.3 |
| 192 | Gaushala Municipality | 38.9 | 0.0 | 25.2 | 30.7 | 4.2 | 0.9 | 61.2 | 0.0 | 15.9 | 20.6 | 1.6 | 0.7 |
| 193 | Sonama Gaunpalika | 43.9 | 0.0 | 22.6 | 29.0 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 69.6 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 14.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| 194 | Aurahi Municipality | 45.2 | 0.0 | 22.1 | 27.7 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 68.1 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 15.9 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| 195 | Bhangaha Municipality | 42.3 | 0.0 | 23.0 | 30.6 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 66.5 | 0.1 | 14.5 | 16.9 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| 196 | Loharpatti Municipality | 44.6 | 0.1 | 21.1 | 28.9 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 67.7 | 0.1 | 15.8 | 14.6 | 1.4 | 0.5 |
| 197 | Balawa Municipality | 47.9 | 0.0 | 18.6 | 29.1 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 71.2 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| 198 | Ram Gopalpur Municipality | 45.7 | 0.0 | 22.8 | 27.4 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 68.6 | 0.1 | 14.3 | 15.3 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| 199 | Samsi Gaunpalika | 48.9 | 0.1 | 21.4 | 25.2 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 69.7 | 0.0 | 14.7 | 13.9 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| 200 | Manara Shisawa Municipality | 41.7 | 0.0 | 19.0 | 32.2 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 63.4 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 17.9 | 2.2 | 0.2 |
| 201 | Ekadara Gaunpalika | 42.9 | 0.1 | 19.7 | 32.0 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 65.3 | 0.1 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 1.6 | 0.7 |
| 202 | Mahottari Gaunpalika | 38.9 | 0.0 | 19.9 | 34.1 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 64.3 | 0.1 | 15.7 | 17.4 | 2.4 | 0.3 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 203 | Pipara Gaunpalika | 39.5 | 0.1 | 16.6 | 34.3 | 8.7 | 0.8 | 61.4 | 0.0 | 15.2 | 19.5 | 3.3 | 0.6 |
| 204 | Matihani Municipality | 41.2 | 0.0 | 24.8 | 28.3 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 65.8 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 15.4 | 1.9 | 0.7 |
| 205 | Jaleswor Municipality | 29.6 | 0.1 | 21.0 | 38.7 | 9.7 | 0.9 | 55.2 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 22.1 | 4.1 | 0.7 |
| 206 | Lalbandi Municipality | 24.7 | 0.1 | 28.5 | 38.2 | 6.9 | 1.7 | 42.7 | 0.1 | 20.0 | 31.2 | 4.0 | 1.9 |
| 207 | Hariwan Municipality | 27.8 | 0.0 | 27.6 | 36.3 | 6.6 | 1.4 | 46.0 | 0.1 | 18.9 | 29.1 | 4.5 | 1.4 |
| 208 | Bagmati Municipality | 30.7 | 0.0 | 32.0 | 32.5 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 48.8 | 0.0 | 20.9 | 26.9 | 2.3 | 1.2 |
| 209 | Barahathawa Municipality | 40.0 | 0.0 | 23.2 | 28.3 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 61.9 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 18.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| 210 | Haripur Municipality | 38.2 | 0.2 | 26.8 | 30.3 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 59.0 | 0.1 | 16.4 | 21.3 | 2.5 | 0.7 |
| 211 | Ishworpur Municipality | 35.7 | 0.0 | 27.9 | 31.6 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 58.3 | 0.0 | 17.1 | 21.7 | 2.3 | 0.5 |
| 212 | Haripurwa Municipality | 48.9 | 0.0 | 22.0 | 24.7 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 71.4 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| 213 | Parsa Gaunpalika | 43.5 | 0.0 | 23.3 | 27.3 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 67.7 | 0.1 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| 214 | Brahmapuri Gaunpalika | 46.2 | 0.0 | 21.8 | 27.3 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 70.0 | 0.1 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 1.4 | 0.4 |
| 215 | Chandranagar Gaunpalika | 45.5 | 0.0 | 22.0 | 28.2 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 69.6 | 0.0 | 12.2 | 16.6 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| 216 | Kabilashi Municipality | 46.5 | 0.0 | 21.4 | 27.6 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 70.4 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 14.9 | 1.5 | 0.3 |
| 217 | Chakraghatta Gaunpalika | 43.5 | 0.0 | 21.6 | 26.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 68.6 | 0.0 | 12.4 | 13.0 | 1.3 | 4.7 |
| 218 | Basbariya Gaunpalika | 49.5 | 0.0 | 20.9 | 25.9 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 72.8 | 0.1 | 11.4 | 14.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| 219 | Dhanakaul Gaunpalika | 52.0 | 0.0 | 22.4 | 22.1 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 75.5 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| 220 | Ramnagar Gaunpalika | 47.9 | 0.1 | 20.4 | 27.2 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 71.9 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 14.2 | 1.5 | 0.3 |
| 221 | Balara Municipality | 46.0 | 0.0 | 20.9 | 27.7 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 67.5 | 0.0 | 14.9 | 15.5 | 1.9 | 0.2 |
| 222 | Godaita Municipality | 42.0 | 0.0 | 23.5 | 29.4 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 63.7 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 18.1 | 1.6 | 0.3 |
| 223 | Bishnu Gaunpalika | 48.0 | 0.0 | 21.5 | 25.7 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 69.1 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 14.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 224 | Kaudena Gaunpalika | 50.7 | 0.1 | 20.3 | 24.8 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 73.4 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| 225 | Malangawa Municipality | 29.1 | 0.1 | 21.0 | 37.4 | 11.4 | 1.0 | 52.3 | 0.2 | 16.5 | 24.7 | 5.0 | 1.2 |
| 226 | Chandrapur Municipality | 27.0 | 0.1 | 27.3 | 37.8 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 46.2 | 0.0 | 18.8 | 28.3 | 4.1 | 2.6 |
| 227 | Gujara Municipality | 37.4 | 0.1 | 30.1 | 26.7 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 59.8 | 0.1 | 18.1 | 17.5 | 1.3 | 3.2 |
| 228 | Phatuwa Bijayapur Municipality | 44.9 | 0.1 | 25.4 | 25.5 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 69.5 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 15.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| 229 | Katahariya Municipality | 43.9 | 0.1 | 26.5 | 24.8 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 71.1 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| 230 | Brindaban Municipality | 45.8 | 0.0 | 24.2 | 25.6 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 70.6 | 0.0 | 14.7 | 12.5 | 0.8 | 1.4 |
| 231 | Gadhimai Municipality | 47.8 | 0.0 | 22.9 | 25.5 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 71.7 | 0.0 | 14.6 | 11.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| 232 | Madhav Narayan Municipality | 42.6 | 0.0 | 23.6 | 28.3 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 70.9 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 14.2 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| 233 | Garuda Municipality | 40.9 | 0.1 | 21.7 | 29.3 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 66.9 | 0.1 | 13.8 | 15.6 | 2.2 | 1.4 |
| 234 | Dewahi Gonahi Municipality | 48.3 | 0.0 | 21.2 | 24.7 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 73.4 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 0.9 | 1.9 |
| 235 | Maulapur Municipality | 44.4 | 0.0 | 26.0 | 26.4 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 70.8 | 0.1 | 14.6 | 13.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| 236 | Boudhimai Municipality | 46.8 | 0.0 | 23.3 | 25.4 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 72.5 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| 237 | Paroha Municipality | 48.8 | 0.1 | 21.3 | 25.2 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 71.7 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 13.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| 238 | Rajpur Municipality | 56.8 | 0.1 | 22.0 | 16.3 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 72.9 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 8.5 | 0.5 | 1.8 |
| 239 | Yamunamai Gaunpalika | 49.1 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 27.5 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 74.2 | 0.0 | 11.5 | 12.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| 240 | Durga Bhagawati Gaunpalika | 41.1 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 29.9 | 7.4 | 1.4 | 61.2 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 17.6 | 2.8 | 2.1 |
| 241 | Rajdevi Municipality | 37.3 | 0.1 | 23.5 | 32.4 | 5.8 | 0.9 | 65.2 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 16.4 | 2.1 | 0.5 |
| 242 | Gaur Municipality | 29.1 | 0.0 | 19.0 | 38.0 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 51.0 | 0.0 | 17.4 | 24.9 | 5.9 | 0.7 |
| 243 | Ishanath Municipality | 46.6 | 0.1 | 22.0 | 24.3 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 65.1 | 0.1 | 15.7 | 13.0 | 0.8 | 5.4 |
| 244 | Nijagadh Municipality | 24.3 | 0.0 | 34.4 | 34.6 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 42.4 | 0.1 | 21.9 | 28.8 | 4.4 | 2.4 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 245 | Kolhabi Municipality | 31.4 | 0.1 | 29.4 | 34.0 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 54.3 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 25.7 | 2.4 | 1.1 |
| 246 | Jitpur Simara Sub-Metropolitan City | 26.2 | 0.1 | 31.2 | 35.4 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 45.9 | 0.1 | 21.6 | 26.6 | 4.0 | 1.9 |
| 247 | Parawanipur Gaunpalika | 30.0 | 0.1 | 33.3 | 30.3 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 59.1 | 0.0 | 21.2 | 17.0 | 1.9 | 0.6 |
| 248 | Prasauni Gaunpalika | 28.9 | 0.0 | 35.1 | 30.2 | 5.3 | 0.6 | 59.4 | 0.0 | 20.7 | 17.1 | 2.2 | 0.7 |
| 249 | Bishrampur Gaunpalika | 34.5 | 0.1 | 37.5 | 24.9 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 64.3 | 0.1 | 22.5 | 12.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| 250 | Pheta Gaunpalika | 34.0 | 0.1 | 33.0 | 28.1 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 61.3 | 0.1 | 22.2 | 14.4 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| 251 | Kalaiya Sub-Metropolitan City | 29.2 | 0.1 | 31.4 | 31.8 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 56.4 | 0.0 | 21.4 | 18.5 | 2.9 | 0.8 |
| 252 | Karaiyamai Gaunpalika | 32.9 | 0.1 | 31.6 | 30.6 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 59.5 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 19.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| 253 | Baragadhi Gaunpalika | 40.8 | 0.0 | 29.6 | 25.8 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 61.1 | 0.1 | 18.6 | 17.7 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| 254 | Aadarsha Kotwal Gaunpalika | 51.0 | 0.1 | 24.1 | 22.1 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 74.7 | 0.1 | 14.3 | 9.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| 255 | Simrourngadh Municipality | 42.5 | 0.1 | 25.7 | 27.2 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 69.7 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 13.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| 256 | Pacharauta Municipality | 41.3 | 0.1 | 30.0 | 25.2 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 70.2 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 12.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| 257 | Mahagadhimai Municipality | 37.1 | 0.1 | 26.6 | 30.9 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 64.2 | 0.1 | 17.3 | 16.6 | 1.4 | 0.5 |
| 258 | Devtal Gaunpalika | 42.4 | 0.1 | 27.6 | 25.7 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 68.8 | 0.1 | 16.6 | 12.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| 259 | Subarna Gaunpalika | 51.3 | 0.0 | 21.8 | 23.0 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 76.4 | 0.0 | 12.4 | 10.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| 260 | Thori Gaunpalika | 26.6 | 0.2 | 37.1 | 30.9 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 46.0 | 0.3 | 25.6 | 24.3 | 1.5 | 2.3 |
| 261 | Jirabhawani Gaunpalika | 39.3 | 0.0 | 35.0 | 22.1 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 61.2 | 0.1 | 19.0 | 17.3 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| 262 | Jagarnathpur Gaunpalika | 38.3 | 0.1 | 35.7 | 20.8 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 61.4 | 0.1 | 24.5 | 10.4 | 0.8 | 2.8 |
| 263 | Paterwa Sugauli Gaunpalika | 35.5 | 0.1 | 36.9 | 23.0 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 63.4 | 0.0 | 18.6 | 14.4 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| 264 | Sakhuwa Prasauni Gaunpalika | 38.2 | 0.0 | 35.7 | 22.6 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 63.5 | 0.0 | 20.9 | 14.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 265 | Parsagadhi Municipality | 34.9 | 0.0 | 37.1 | 24.3 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 58.7 | 0.0 | 22.1 | 16.9 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| 266 | Birgunj Metropolitan City | 20.4 | 0.1 | 28.4 | 36.8 | 13.5 | 0.7 | 42.6 | 0.1 | 22.5 | 27.0 | 7.0 | 0.8 |
| 267 | Bahudarmai Municipality | 34.4 | 0.0 | 33.0 | 27.1 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 63.4 | 0.1 | 20.9 | 13.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| 268 | Pokhariya Municipality | 33.4 | 0.0 | 35.9 | 25.6 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 65.6 | 0.0 | 20.9 | 11.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| 269 | Kalikamai Gaunpalika | 31.1 | 0.0 | 33.0 | 30.3 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 61.2 | 0.0 | 22.1 | 14.8 | 1.6 | 0.3 |
| 270 | Dhobini Gaunpalika | 31.5 | 0.1 | 36.6 | 26.8 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 63.1 | 0.0 | 23.2 | 12.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| 271 | Chhipaharmai Gaunpalika | 36.8 | 0.1 | 33.8 | 25.3 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 63.7 | 0.1 | 21.6 | 13.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| 272 | Pakaha Mainpur Gaunpalika | 33.0 | 0.0 | 32.7 | 28.1 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 63.3 | 0.0 | 20.1 | 14.2 | 2.0 | 0.4 |
| 273 | Bindabasini Gaunpalika | 29.0 | 0.1 | 35.5 | 29.8 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 62.6 | 0.1 | 22.7 | 13.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| 274 | Gaurishankar Gaunpalika | 28.1 | 0.0 | 40.4 | 24.9 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 48.3 | 0.1 | 25.3 | 19.2 | 2.5 | 4.7 |
| 275 | Bigu Gaunpalika | 31.1 | 0.8 | 40.1 | 23.3 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 52.9 | 0.9 | 25.2 | 17.0 | 1.7 | 2.2 |
| 276 | Kalinchowk Gaunpalika | 28.3 | 0.1 | 34.9 | 27.9 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 45.8 | 0.2 | 21.2 | 23.0 | 3.2 | 6.6 |
| 277 | Baiteshwor Gaunpalika | 22.8 | 0.2 | 29.8 | 35.6 | 6.5 | 5.1 | 45.0 | 0.3 | 18.7 | 23.7 | 4.2 | 8.1 |
| 278 | Jiri Municipality | 24.7 | 0.0 | 28.7 | 39.5 | 4.9 | 2.3 | 45.4 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 29.5 | 3.3 | 3.8 |
| 279 | Tamakoshi Gaunpalika | 21.4 | 0.0 | 36.8 | 33.1 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 44.6 | 0.1 | 24.2 | 22.8 | 3.1 | 5.1 |
| 280 | Melung Gaunpalika | 30.8 | 0.2 | 31.4 | 27.2 | 4.1 | 6.4 | 55.0 | 0.1 | 17.3 | 19.5 | 2.4 | 5.6 |
| 281 | Shailung Gaunpalika | 27.9 | 0.0 | 35.1 | 28.8 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 49.6 | 0.0 | 19.9 | 22.3 | 2.5 | 5.8 |
| 282 | Bhimeshwor Municipality | 16.2 | 0.1 | 31.4 | 40.3 | 8.7 | 3.4 | 38.1 | 0.0 | 20.3 | 30.3 | 6.1 | 5.2 |
| 283 | Bhotekoshi Gaunpalika | 35.4 | 0.0 | 38.3 | 20.1 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 53.1 | 0.0 | 22.1 | 17.5 | 2.1 | 5.2 |
| 284 | Jugal Gaunpalika | 44.7 | 0.0 | 29.2 | 20.4 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 61.5 | 0.0 | 18.3 | 15.4 | 1.2 | 3.5 |
| 285 | Panchpokhari Thangpal Gaunpalika | 47.8 | 0.1 | 28.9 | 17.6 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 63.4 | 0.1 | 18.4 | 13.9 | 1.5 | 2.8 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 286 | Helambu Gaunpalika | 39.2 | 0.0 | 31.4 | 20.9 | 2.6 | 5.9 | 55.6 | 0.0 | 19.3 | 17.1 | 2.0 | 6.0 |
| 287 | Melanchi Municipality | 28.4 | 0.1 | 34.2 | 27.5 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 48.4 | 0.0 | 20.7 | 20.4 | 3.1 | 7.4 |
| 288 | Indrawoti Gaunpalika | 29.7 | 0.1 | 36.5 | 25.3 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 49.9 | 0.1 | 21.7 | 20.1 | 2.3 | 5.9 |
| 289 | Choutara Sangachowkgadhi Municipality | 28.5 | 0.0 | 30.4 | 32.0 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 47.9 | 0.1 | 17.9 | 24.6 | 4.5 | 4.9 |
| 290 | Balephi Gaunpalika | 25.2 | 0.3 | 31.3 | 33.3 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 45.1 | 0.3 | 19.8 | 22.4 | 5.0 | 7.4 |
| 291 | Bahrabise Municipality | 28.4 | 0.0 | 36.0 | 27.7 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 46.6 | 0.0 | 23.3 | 21.2 | 3.7 | 5.1 |
| 292 | Tripurasundari Gaunpalika | 35.2 | 0.1 | 38.6 | 20.2 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 53.7 | 0.1 | 21.5 | 18.5 | 2.0 | 4.3 |
| 293 | Lisankhu Pakhar Gaunpalika | 27.8 | 0.2 | 31.6 | 31.7 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 51.5 | 0.2 | 18.2 | 21.5 | 2.7 | 5.9 |
| 294 | Sunkoshi Gaunpalika | 21.2 | 0.1 | 33.2 | 30.7 | 5.4 | 9.4 | 36.3 | 0.1 | 21.2 | 21.8 | 5.0 | 15.5 |
| 295 | Gosaikunda Gaunpalika | 21.6 | 0.1 | 32.4 | 38.6 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 46.2 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 27.8 | 5.0 | 3.0 |
| 296 | Aamachhodingmo Gaunpalika | 28.0 | 0.0 | 30.6 | 30.0 | 3.3 | 8.1 | 45.5 | 0.0 | 22.4 | 23.5 | 1.5 | 7.0 |
| 297 | Uttargaya Gaunpalika | 28.3 | 0.1 | 28.9 | 34.6 | 5.8 | 2.2 | 44.9 | 0.1 | 18.8 | 28.0 | 4.8 | 3.3 |
| 298 | Kalika Gaunpalika | 29.1 | 0.0 | 28.0 | 31.4 | 7.8 | 3.6 | 43.9 | 0.0 | 18.9 | 28.5 | 6.0 | 2.7 |
| 299 | Naukunda Gaunpalika | 44.2 | 0.0 | 27.1 | 21.0 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 62.5 | 0.1 | 16.6 | 15.8 | 1.4 | 3.6 |
| 300 | Rubi Valley Gaunpalika | 49.0 | 0.0 | 22.2 | 24.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 64.5 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 18.3 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| 301 | Khaniyabas Gaunpalika | 45.0 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 27.6 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 60.3 | 0.1 | 15.0 | 20.6 | 1.2 | 2.6 |
| 302 | Ganga Jamuna Gaunpalika | 29.8 | 0.0 | 31.7 | 31.2 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 51.8 | 0.0 | 20.3 | 21.3 | 2.3 | 4.2 |
| 303 | Tripurasundari Gaunpalika | 22.6 | 0.1 | 35.1 | 32.4 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 42.7 | 0.0 | 22.8 | 24.0 | 4.7 | 5.7 |
| 304 | Netrawati Dabjong Gaunpalika | 30.5 | 0.1 | 32.9 | 31.1 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 50.0 | 0.1 | 20.8 | 23.0 | 2.1 | 4.0 |
| 305 | Nilkhantha Municipality | 23.0 | 0.1 | 32.7 | 32.8 | 6.5 | 4.8 | 39.5 | 0.1 | 22.2 | 26.9 | 5.0 | 6.4 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 306 | Jwalamukhi Gaunpalika | 33.4 | 0.1 | 31.3 | 26.5 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 50.4 | 0.1 | 20.5 | 20.4 | 2.8 | 5.8 |
| 307 | Siddhalek Gaunpalika | 28.4 | 0.1 | 34.4 | 28.9 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 44.9 | 0.1 | 22.7 | 23.2 | 3.2 | 5.8 |
| 308 | Benighat Rorang Gaunpalika | 27.4 | 0.1 | 39.6 | 25.2 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 41.6 | 0.1 | 29.3 | 21.3 | 3.3 | 4.5 |
| 309 | Gajuri Gaunpalika | 27.0 | 0.1 | 37.6 | 28.0 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 44.6 | 0.1 | 24.3 | 23.6 | 3.2 | 4.1 |
| 310 | Galchhi Gaunpalika | 27.6 | 0.8 | 33.8 | 28.3 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 42.9 | 0.9 | 22.4 | 23.8 | 3.4 | 6.6 |
| 311 | Thakre Gaunpalika | 25.7 | 0.1 | 39.8 | 27.9 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 41.6 | 0.1 | 27.5 | 23.9 | 2.9 | 4.0 |
| 312 | Dhunibenshi Municipality | 21.5 | 0.1 | 36.3 | 34.5 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 40.3 | 0.0 | 24.2 | 27.6 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| 313 | Dupcheshwor Gaunpalika | 43.8 | 0.1 | 29.2 | 17.4 | 1.6 | 8.0 | 60.0 | 0.0 | 19.0 | 12.6 | 1.2 | 7.1 |
| 314 | Tadi Gaunpalika | 43.1 | 0.1 | 26.0 | 22.4 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 59.8 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 16.5 | 2.7 | 4.3 |
| 315 | Suryagadhi Gaunpalika | 35.8 | 0.1 | 30.0 | 25.1 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 52.7 | 0.0 | 19.6 | 20.0 | 2.5 | 5.2 |
| 316 | Bidur Municipality | 17.3 | 0.1 | 28.9 | 43.7 | 7.6 | 2.4 | 38.6 | 0.1 | 19.4 | 31.8 | 6.7 | 3.5 |
| 317 | Kispang Gaunpalika | 36.4 | 0.1 | 28.4 | 27.9 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 51.3 | 0.0 | 18.5 | 24.4 | 2.4 | 3.4 |
| 318 | Myagang Gaunpalika | 39.5 | 0.1 | 29.8 | 25.9 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 57.6 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 21.1 | 2.1 | 3.1 |
| 319 | Tarakeshwor Gaunpalika | 33.8 | 0.1 | 36.1 | 23.7 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 54.8 | 0.0 | 19.3 | 20.5 | 1.7 | 3.5 |
| 320 | Belkotgadhi Municipality | 31.3 | 0.0 | 30.7 | 30.5 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 50.2 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 23.3 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| 321 | Likhu Gaunpalika | 23.9 | 0.1 | 35.3 | 33.5 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 47.8 | 0.0 | 20.9 | 24.6 | 3.7 | 3.0 |
| 322 | Panchakanya Gaunpalika | 29.4 | 0.0 | 34.9 | 28.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 51.0 | 0.0 | 20.2 | 21.4 | 3.0 | 4.3 |
| 323 | Shivapuri Gaunpalika | 39.6 | 0.0 | 29.0 | 23.7 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 55.8 | 0.0 | 18.7 | 19.0 | 2.3 | 4.2 |
| 324 | Kakani Gaunpalika | 27.0 | 0.0 | 38.5 | 28.7 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 50.6 | 0.1 | 22.4 | 21.5 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
| 325 | Shankharapur Municipality | 16.0 | 0.1 | 29.7 | 42.6 | 8.1 | 3.6 | 34.6 | 0.0 | 21.6 | 33.1 | 6.4 | 4.2 |
| 326 | Kageshwori Manahara Municipality | 7.4 | 0.1 | 20.0 | 49.5 | 21.4 | 1.7 | 21.2 | 0.1 | 18.4 | 41.8 | 15.9 | 2.7 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 327 | Gokarneshwor Municipality | 10.8 | 0.1 | 25.7 | 47.8 | 13.1 | 2.4 | 25.3 | 0.1 | 21.0 | 40.2 | 10.2 | 3.2 |
| 328 | Budhanilkhantha Municipality | 6.6 | 0.1 | 19.1 | 48.5 | 23.6 | 2.0 | 18.1 | 0.1 | 17.9 | 43.2 | 17.8 | 2.9 |
| 329 | Tokha Municipality | 5.5 | 0.1 | 17.9 | 50.5 | 24.4 | 1.6 | 16.2 | 0.1 | 17.2 | 45.4 | 18.4 | 2.7 |
| 330 | Tarakeshwor Municipality | 8.3 | 0.0 | 18.5 | 51.1 | 19.6 | 2.5 | 21.8 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 42.4 | 15.9 | 3.3 |
| 331 | Nagarjun Municipality | 6.6 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 46.4 | 26.4 | 2.9 | 19.5 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 40.6 | 19.9 | 4.3 |
| 332 | Kathmandu Metropolitan City | 6.1 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 46.5 | 30.0 | 2.3 | 16.3 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 42.3 | 24.4 | 3.5 |
| 333 | Kirtipur Municipality | 5.8 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 42.7 | 35.1 | 2.0 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 34.9 | 26.6 | 3.5 |
| 334 | Chandragiri Municipality | 8.1 | 0.0 | 22.1 | 47.4 | 19.8 | 2.6 | 23.1 | 0.0 | 18.1 | 40.0 | 15.2 | 3.6 |
| 335 | Dakshinkali Municipality | 13.0 | 0.0 | 27.9 | 39.2 | 11.2 | 8.7 | 33.9 | 0.0 | 19.6 | 30.3 | 9.6 | 6.6 |
| 336 | Changunarayan Municipality | 9.4 | 0.1 | 25.9 | 49.5 | 13.2 | 1.9 | 28.9 | 0.1 | 20.8 | 36.4 | 10.6 | 3.1 |
| 337 | Bhaktapur Municipality | 8.2 | 0.0 | 26.3 | 46.1 | 16.8 | 2.6 | 23.5 | 0.0 | 19.4 | 36.9 | 14.6 | 5.6 |
| 338 | Madhyapur Thimi Municipality | 6.2 | 0.1 | 19.3 | 45.4 | 27.2 | 1.8 | 17.6 | 0.1 | 17.2 | 41.0 | 20.5 | 3.7 |
| 339 | Suryabinayak Municipality | 6.2 | 0.1 | 20.5 | 49.3 | 22.3 | 1.7 | 21.3 | 0.1 | 17.7 | 40.7 | 16.6 | 3.5 |
| 340 | Mahalaxmi Municipality | 5.8 | 0.0 | 18.7 | 48.3 | 25.8 | 1.4 | 18.4 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 41.8 | 18.7 | 2.9 |
| 341 | Lalitpur Metropolitan City | 6.3 | 0.1 | 19.0 | 45.5 | 27.2 | 1.9 | 17.3 | 0.1 | 16.8 | 40.4 | 22.0 | 3.4 |
| 342 | Godawari Municipality | 11.8 | 0.1 | 28.7 | 43.2 | 13.8 | 2.5 | 29.6 | 0.1 | 21.1 | 34.7 | 11.0 | 3.6 |
| 343 | Konjyosom Gaunpalika | 23.4 | 0.1 | 38.6 | 29.7 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 43.9 | 0.1 | 26.6 | 21.9 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| 344 | Mahankal Gaunpalika | 17.3 | 0.0 | 36.5 | 35.7 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 34.1 | 0.0 | 26.9 | 26.9 | 4.3 | 7.8 |
| 345 | Bagmati Gaunpalika | 27.6 | 0.2 | 40.2 | 25.1 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 46.7 | 0.1 | 26.7 | 20.7 | 4.3 | 1.5 |
| 346 | Chauri Deurali Gaunpalika | 39.6 | 0.1 | 26.0 | 27.7 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 64.2 | 0.0 | 12.2 | 19.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 347 | Bhumlu Gaunpalika | 29.4 | 0.1 | 32.3 | 30.2 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 53.1 | 0.1 | 18.4 | 20.8 | 3.0 | 4.7 |
| 348 | Mandan Deupur Municipality | 23.2 | 0.0 | 33.6 | 34.6 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 45.0 | 0.0 | 21.1 | 24.5 | 3.9 | 5.4 |
| 349 | Banepa Municipality | 10.1 | 0.1 | 25.6 | 48.3 | 13.6 | 2.2 | 27.0 | 0.2 | 20.0 | 38.7 | 10.6 | 3.5 |
| 350 | Dhulikhel Municipality | 14.6 | 0.1 | 27.9 | 43.8 | 11.4 | 2.3 | 34.3 | 0.1 | 19.3 | 35.1 | 8.2 | 3.1 |
| 351 | Panchkhal Municipality | 15.9 | 0.0 | 36.0 | 39.3 | 6.0 | 2.8 | 41.3 | 0.1 | 19.9 | 27.3 | 5.1 | 6.3 |
| 352 | Temal Gaunpalika | 37.3 | 0.1 | 28.9 | 26.9 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 58.4 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 20.7 | 1.7 | 4.8 |
| 353 | Namobuddha Municipality | 24.0 | 0.1 | 33.4 | 34.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 47.3 | 0.1 | 19.3 | 24.9 | 2.9 | 5.5 |
| 354 | Panauti Municipality | 12.6 | 0.1 | 30.7 | 44.9 | 8.9 | 2.8 | 33.6 | 0.1 | 21.5 | 33.6 | 7.1 | 4.1 |
| 355 | Bethanchowk Gaunpalika | 26.8 | 0.1 | 34.9 | 30.9 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 44.9 | 0.4 | 20.9 | 24.8 | 2.7 | 6.3 |
| 356 | Roshi Gaunpalika | 29.5 | 0.2 | 36.2 | 26.6 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 49.7 | 0.2 | 20.9 | 21.8 | 1.8 | 5.7 |
| 357 | Mahabharat Gaunpalika | 32.0 | 0.0 | 35.8 | 25.6 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 50.7 | 0.1 | 22.8 | 19.6 | 1.3 | 5.5 |
| 358 | Khanikhola Gaunpalika | 25.0 | 0.1 | 43.5 | 26.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 44.9 | 0.1 | 28.4 | 20.1 | 2.2 | 4.3 |
| 359 | Umakunda Gaunpalika | 22.6 | 0.1 | 37.5 | 32.7 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 45.0 | 0.1 | 22.7 | 26.0 | 2.2 | 4.0 |
| 360 | Gokulganga Gaunpalika | 26.2 | 0.1 | 33.1 | 32.0 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 46.6 | 0.0 | 20.1 | 23.7 | 2.9 | 6.7 |
| 361 | Likhu Tamakoshi Gaunpalika | 27.9 | 0.2 | 37.7 | 26.0 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 49.6 | 0.1 | 20.9 | 19.8 | 2.1 | 7.4 |
| 362 | Ramechhap Municipality | 26.9 | 0.2 | 32.7 | 32.2 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 52.3 | 0.2 | 16.1 | 23.0 | 2.7 | 5.6 |
| 363 | Manthali Municipality | 24.9 | 0.2 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 48.0 | 0.2 | 18.6 | 24.0 | 3.9 | 5.3 |
| 364 | Khandadevi Gaunpalika | 35.2 | 0.0 | 31.8 | 26.0 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 59.1 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 19.7 | 2.0 | 4.8 |
| 365 | Doramba Gaunpalika | 41.3 | 0.0 | 30.2 | 24.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 63.8 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 18.5 | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| 366 | Sunapati Gaunpalika | 33.2 | 0.2 | 31.5 | 28.7 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 60.8 | 0.2 | 13.0 | 20.1 | 2.3 | 3.5 |
| 367 | Dudhouli Municipality | 29.1 | 0.0 | 30.3 | 34.6 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 47.7 | 0.1 | 19.8 | 26.4 | 2.5 | 3.5 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 368 | Phikkal Gaunpalika | 27.0 | 0.1 | 30.6 | 32.1 | 4.0 | 6.3 | 43.4 | 0.1 | 21.4 | 24.1 | 2.3 | 8.7 |
| 369 | Tinpatan Gaunpalika | 28.6 | 0.0 | 32.3 | 32.6 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 47.0 | 0.0 | 20.7 | 26.8 | 3.2 | 2.2 |
| 370 | Golanjor Gaunpalika | 27.9 | 0.1 | 33.2 | 32.5 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 48.9 | 0.0 | 20.3 | 25.8 | 2.6 | 2.2 |
| 371 | Kamalamai Municipality | 19.5 | 0.1 | 31.2 | 39.8 | 7.1 | 2.4 | 38.2 | 0.1 | 20.5 | 32.6 | 5.1 | 3.5 |
| 372 | Sunkoshi Gaunpalika | 25.7 | 0.2 | 34.2 | 33.3 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 48.8 | 0.3 | 21.4 | 23.4 | 2.0 | 4.1 |
| 373 | Ghyanglekha Gaunpalika | 30.5 | 0.0 | 38.0 | 26.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 51.8 | 0.1 | 22.5 | 20.0 | 1.0 | 4.7 |
| 374 | Marin Gaunpalika | 31.9 | 0.1 | 35.2 | 27.0 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 55.2 | 0.0 | 18.5 | 21.2 | 1.5 | 3.5 |
| 375 | Hariharpurgaghi Gaunpalika | 33.4 | 0.1 | 36.6 | 25.7 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 56.2 | 0.1 | 21.7 | 18.5 | 0.7 | 2.9 |
| 376 | Indrasarowar Gaunpalika | 27.0 | 0.0 | 43.5 | 21.8 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 45.9 | 0.1 | 28.3 | 19.3 | 1.7 | 4.7 |
| 377 | Thaha Municipality | 22.4 | 0.1 | 40.6 | 28.7 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 44.6 | 0.1 | 24.9 | 22.1 | 2.6 | 5.6 |
| 378 | Kailash Gaunpalika | 36.2 | 0.1 | 43.6 | 14.7 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 52.6 | 0.0 | 28.3 | 13.7 | 0.9 | 4.3 |
| 379 | Raksirang Gaunpalika | 31.2 | 0.1 | 50.6 | 14.8 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 49.3 | 0.1 | 34.1 | 12.9 | 0.6 | 3.1 |
| 380 | Manahari Gaunpalika | 20.6 | 0.1 | 44.6 | 27.1 | 2.8 | 4.9 | 37.5 | 0.1 | 30.2 | 24.3 | 2.3 | 5.6 |
| 381 | Hetauda Sub-Metropolitian City | 13.1 | 0.1 | 33.9 | 40.5 | 9.8 | 2.7 | 27.0 | 0.1 | 25.0 | 35.7 | 8.2 | 4.0 |
| 382 | Bhimphedi Gaunpalika | 18.2 | 0.0 | 46.3 | 31.7 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 41.8 | 0.0 | 30.8 | 23.1 | 1.9 | 2.4 |
| 383 | Makawanpurgadhi Gaunpalika | 21.7 | 0.0 | 47.9 | 24.6 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 37.6 | 0.0 | 31.1 | 23.1 | 2.8 | 5.4 |
| 384 | Bakaiya Gaunpalika | 32.2 | 0.1 | 44.6 | 17.9 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 48.5 | 0.1 | 29.0 | 16.4 | 1.5 | 4.5 |
| 385 | Bagmati Gaunpalika | 31.9 | 0.1 | 40.8 | 23.5 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 51.1 | 0.0 | 26.1 | 18.0 | 1.3 | 3.5 |
| 386 | Rapti Municipality | 22.1 | 0.1 | 38.1 | 32.5 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 34.9 | 0.1 | 29.0 | 27.7 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| 387 | Kalika Municipality | 19.5 | 0.1 | 38.7 | 35.1 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 33.2 | 0.1 | 30.3 | 29.3 | 3.0 | 4.1 |
| 388 | Ichchha Kamana Gaunpalika | 25.6 | 0.2 | 43.3 | 25.6 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 41.4 | 0.2 | 31.3 | 21.1 | 2.1 | 3.9 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 389 | Bharatpur Metropolitan City | 10.1 | 0.1 | 27.3 | 47.1 | 13.0 | 2.3 | 21.5 | 0.1 | 24.6 | 41.0 | 9.3 | 3.5 |
| 390 | Ratnanagar Municipality | 14.5 | 0.1 | 27.4 | 45.1 | 10.4 | 2.4 | 27.3 | 0.3 | 23.5 | 38.2 | 7.3 | 3.5 |
| 391 | Khairahani Municipality | 16.8 | 0.2 | 30.8 | 43.0 | 6.9 | 2.3 | 30.6 | 0.3 | 23.7 | 35.9 | 5.9 | 3.7 |
| 392 | Madi Municipality | 19.7 | 0.1 | 37.8 | 34.6 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 33.9 | 0.1 | 32.9 | 25.7 | 2.5 | 4.9 |
| 393 | Chumanubri Gaunpalika | 53.9 | 0.1 | 19.4 | 13.7 | 1.4 | 10.6 | 76.2 | 0.1 | 9.4 | 6.7 | 1.5 | 3.8 |
| 394 | Ajirkot Gaunpalika | 24.4 | 0.0 | 34.2 | 31.6 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 44.2 | 0.0 | 26.0 | 19.8 | 3.8 | 6.2 |
| 395 | Barpak Sulikot Gaunpalika | 31.4 | 0.0 | 35.1 | 26.0 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 48.1 | 0.0 | 24.3 | 19.7 | 2.6 | 5.1 |
| 396 | Dharche Gaunpalika | 39.0 | 0.2 | 26.5 | 22.5 | 2.0 | 9.6 | 60.8 | 0.3 | 17.0 | 13.6 | 1.2 | 7.0 |
| 397 | Aarughat Gaunpalika | 31.5 | 0.1 | 33.1 | 26.4 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 49.0 | 0.0 | 21.8 | 19.8 | 2.7 | 6.6 |
| 398 | Bhimsenthapa Gaunpalika | 29.1 | 0.0 | 33.8 | 28.2 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 50.3 | 0.0 | 24.4 | 18.2 | 3.7 | 3.3 |
| 399 | Siranchowk Gaunpalika | 23.3 | 0.0 | 37.4 | 31.4 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 45.6 | 0.0 | 25.9 | 21.0 | 2.4 | 5.2 |
| 400 | Palungtar Municipality | 21.8 | 0.1 | 35.8 | 34.0 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 39.7 | 0.1 | 28.9 | 24.8 | 2.8 | 3.8 |
| 401 | Gorkha Municipality | 14.7 | 0.0 | 33.7 | 39.4 | 8.3 | 3.8 | 32.1 | 0.1 | 25.2 | 31.3 | 6.7 | 4.6 |
| 402 | Shahid Lakhan Gaunpalika | 25.2 | 0.2 | 37.9 | 29.1 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 44.0 | 0.1 | 26.4 | 21.3 | 2.6 | 5.6 |
| 403 | Gandaki Gaunpalika | 26.2 | 0.0 | 37.1 | 28.5 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 43.5 | 0.1 | 25.8 | 22.2 | 3.3 | 5.0 |
| 404 | Narpa Bhumi Gaunpalika | 27.5 | 0.0 | 26.9 | 24.6 | 6.4 | 14.6 | 58.7 | 0.0 | 18.5 | 12.7 | 2.1 | 7.9 |
| 405 | Manang Ngisyang Gaunpalika | 24.8 | 0.0 | 32.2 | 28.6 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 46.7 | 0.0 | 22.5 | 21.5 | 2.3 | 7.0 |
| 406 | Chame Gaunpalika | 5.9 | 0.0 | 28.1 | 54.4 | 8.9 | 2.8 | 22.8 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 36.0 | 3.7 | 8.8 |
| 407 | Nason Gaunpalika | 15.3 | 0.7 | 28.4 | 48.8 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 34.3 | 0.1 | 19.9 | 33.7 | 2.4 | 9.5 |
| 408 | Lo Ghekar Damodarkunda Gaunpalika | 37.9 | 0.2 | 28.1 | 18.3 | 4.7 | 10.8 | 68.8 | 0.2 | 15.1 | 10.9 | 2.1 | 3.0 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 409 | Gharpajhong Gaunpalika | 9.5 | 0.0 | 34.1 | 44.6 | 9.3 | 2.4 | 30.7 | 0.0 | 29.9 | 30.7 | 4.9 | 3.7 |
| 410 | Varagung Muklichhetra Gaunpalika | 28.3 | 0.0 | 34.5 | 20.9 | 6.0 | 10.0 | 50.4 | 0.1 | 29.3 | 13.8 | 1.4 | 4.6 |
| 411 | Lomanthang Gaunpalika | 34.5 | 0.1 | 34.9 | 22.2 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 63.2 | 0.4 | 18.8 | 13.6 | 1.7 | 2.2 |
| 412 | Thasang Gaunpalika | 16.6 | 0.1 | 33.0 | 41.1 | 6.7 | 2.2 | 31.4 | 0.1 | 29.7 | 33.0 | 2.9 | 2.3 |
| 413 | Annapurna Gaunpalika | 13.4 | 0.1 | 41.9 | 37.4 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 32.5 | 0.1 | 32.8 | 25.8 | 2.5 | 6.2 |
| 414 | Raghuganga Gaunpalika | 18.3 | 0.1 | 37.9 | 36.7 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 46.6 | 0.0 | 24.6 | 24.1 | 1.8 | 2.7 |
| 415 | Dhawalagiri Gaunpalika | 23.3 | 0.2 | 39.0 | 28.9 | 2.8 | 5.8 | 41.7 | 0.4 | 26.5 | 21.2 | 1.2 | 8.9 |
| 416 | Malika Gaunpalika | 18.9 | 0.0 | 40.5 | 33.3 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 40.3 | 0.1 | 27.1 | 23.9 | 1.6 | 6.7 |
| 417 | Mangala Gaunpalika | 16.5 | 0.2 | 39.2 | 35.5 | 3.1 | 5.5 | 32.6 | 0.1 | 26.1 | 26.1 | 2.4 | 12.5 |
| 418 | Beni Municipality | 11.5 | 0.0 | 27.6 | 49.5 | 8.5 | 2.8 | 30.6 | 0.1 | 22.8 | 36.1 | 5.8 | 4.6 |
| 419 | Madi Gaunpalika | 16.8 | 0.0 | 35.9 | 39.1 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 38.2 | 0.0 | 28.9 | 25.8 | 2.9 | 3.9 |
| 420 | Machhapuchhre Gaunpalika | 16.6 | 0.0 | 34.7 | 40.3 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 32.4 | 0.0 | 29.6 | 29.3 | 3.9 | 4.6 |
| 421 | Annapurna Gaunpalika | 16.3 | 0.1 | 31.9 | 42.0 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 34.7 | 0.1 | 27.4 | 29.6 | 3.4 | 4.7 |
| 422 | Pokhara Metropolitan City | 6.9 | 0.1 | 24.1 | 52.5 | 14.0 | 2.2 | 19.7 | 0.1 | 22.4 | 43.6 | 10.4 | 3.6 |
| 423 | Rupa Gaunpalika | 10.7 | 0.1 | 33.7 | 44.8 | 7.4 | 3.1 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 29.2 | 29.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| 424 | Dordi Gaunpalika | 22.6 | 0.1 | 37.5 | 30.8 | 2.7 | 6.3 | 40.5 | 0.1 | 27.4 | 19.3 | 2.5 | 10.1 |
| 425 | Marshyangdi Gaunpalika | 23.9 | 0.1 | 37.4 | 32.4 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 45.0 | 0.2 | 24.7 | 22.8 | 2.5 | 4.7 |
| 426 | Kwhola Sothar Gaunpalika | 28.2 | 0.0 | 35.0 | 29.9 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 51.2 | 0.0 | 23.0 | 18.1 | 1.8 | 5.7 |
| 427 | Madhya Nepal Municipality | 15.5 | 0.1 | 33.4 | 41.3 | 6.7 | 3.0 | 35.2 | 0.1 | 27.5 | 28.2 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| 428 | Bensishahar Municipality | 14.0 | 0.1 | 30.1 | 45.5 | 8.2 | 2.2 | 31.9 | 0.1 | 22.6 | 34.6 | 6.7 | 4.1 |
| 429 | Sundarbazar Municipality | 13.6 | 0.1 | 26.7 | 46.2 | 10.8 | 2.5 | 31.6 | 0.1 | 23.7 | 32.9 | 7.5 | 4.2 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 430 | Rainas Municipality | 19.9 | 0.1 | 34.4 | 36.1 | 5.9 | 3.6 | 38.9 | 0.1 | 27.0 | 24.1 | 4.0 | 5.9 |
| 431 | Dudhapokhari Gaunpalika | 25.7 | 0.2 | 37.2 | 28.0 | 2.3 | 6.6 | 48.2 | 0.1 | 23.8 | 18.8 | 1.3 | 7.9 |
| 432 | Bhanu Municipality | 15.7 | 0.1 | 35.1 | 40.9 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 37.5 | 0.1 | 27.1 | 27.4 | 3.8 | 4.2 |
| 433 | Byas Municipality | 10.9 | 0.1 | 32.7 | 45.1 | 8.1 | 3.0 | 25.1 | 0.1 | 28.8 | 34.7 | 6.5 | 4.7 |
| 434 | Myagde Gaunpalika | 13.9 | 0.1 | 35.7 | 42.4 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 30.4 | 0.1 | 28.9 | 32.2 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| 435 | Shuklagandaki Municipality | 9.0 | 0.1 | 34.1 | 46.4 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 22.6 | 0.2 | 28.7 | 37.1 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| 436 | Bhimad Municipality | 15.6 | 0.1 | 38.2 | 39.9 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 34.2 | 0.1 | 28.8 | 30.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| 437 | Ghiring Gaunpalika | 23.7 | 0.1 | 39.4 | 28.7 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 42.7 | 0.0 | 27.0 | 22.3 | 2.0 | 5.1 |
| 438 | Rhishing Gaunpalika | 24.6 | 0.1 | 42.0 | 27.3 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 46.8 | 0.1 | 27.4 | 20.0 | 1.8 | 3.8 |
| 439 | Devghat Gaunpalika | 19.8 | 0.1 | 40.7 | 29.9 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 41.7 | 0.1 | 27.2 | 21.5 | 2.6 | 6.8 |
| 440 | Bandipur Gaunpalika | 14.9 | 0.0 | 39.3 | 36.4 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 34.8 | 0.1 | 29.2 | 26.9 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| 441 | Aanbu Khaireni Gaunpalika | 15.1 | 0.1 | 38.3 | 37.1 | 6.1 | 3.3 | 29.4 | 0.1 | 31.0 | 30.7 | 5.5 | 3.5 |
| 442 | Gaidakot Municipality | 11.7 | 0.0 | 28.0 | 47.1 | 10.5 | 2.7 | 25.3 | 0.1 | 22.7 | 40.2 | 7.6 | 4.0 |
| 443 | Bulingtar Gaunpalika | 23.6 | 0.1 | 45.6 | 25.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 45.8 | 0.1 | 30.4 | 17.9 | 1.1 | 4.5 |
| 444 | Baudikali Gaunpalika | 21.6 | 0.3 | 43.8 | 26.4 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 39.2 | 0.3 | 30.4 | 20.3 | 1.7 | 7.9 |
| 445 | Hupsekot Gaunpalika | 21.9 | 0.1 | 41.7 | 30.8 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 39.6 | 0.1 | 28.5 | 25.6 | 2.0 | 4.2 |
| 446 | Devchuli Municipality | 13.4 | 0.2 | 34.7 | 41.4 | 7.0 | 3.2 | 25.5 | 0.2 | 28.0 | 35.7 | 5.6 | 4.8 |
| 447 | Kawasoti Municipality | 11.9 | 0.1 | 33.2 | 44.1 | 7.7 | 2.9 | 25.3 | 0.1 | 25.2 | 38.1 | 6.0 | 5.1 |
| 448 | Madhya Bindu Municipality | 17.4 | 0.1 | 37.7 | 37.6 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 32.3 | 0.3 | 26.6 | 31.7 | 3.7 | 5.3 |
| 449 | Binayi Tribeni Gaunpalika | 14.2 | 0.1 | 38.8 | 39.8 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 30.2 | 0.1 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 3.2 | 3.9 |
| 450 | Putalibazar Municipality | 11.5 | 0.1 | 28.2 | 48.4 | 9.1 | 2.5 | 29.1 | 0.2 | 24.1 | 36.6 | 6.1 | 3.8 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 451 | Phedikhola Gaunpalika | 12.7 | 0.1 | 31.7 | 43.4 | 9.2 | 2.9 | 33.5 | 0.2 | 24.0 | 31.5 | 5.8 | 5.0 |
| 452 | Aandhikhola Gaunpalika | 17.1 | 0.1 | 29.5 | 43.7 | 6.7 | 3.0 | 40.1 | 0.2 | 24.1 | 28.5 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| 453 | Arjun Choupari Gaunpalika | 14.7 | 0.1 | 33.4 | 42.8 | 6.0 | 2.9 | 36.1 | 0.2 | 26.0 | 30.2 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| 454 | Bhirkot Municipality | 12.1 | 0.0 | 33.2 | 44.7 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 29.4 | 0.0 | 27.2 | 33.5 | 4.3 | 5.3 |
| 455 | Biruwa Gaunpalika | 13.3 | 0.1 | 35.8 | 42.0 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 35.2 | 0.0 | 26.2 | 29.1 | 2.8 | 6.5 |
| 456 | Harinas Gaunpalika | 15.7 | 0.1 | 37.6 | 37.1 | 3.5 | 6.0 | 36.3 | 0.3 | 25.8 | 27.3 | 2.4 | 7.9 |
| 457 | Chapakot Municipality | 16.1 | 0.1 | 34.1 | 40.9 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 33.6 | 0.2 | 26.3 | 31.5 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| 458 | Walling Municipality | 11.8 | 0.1 | 28.2 | 47.9 | 8.6 | 3.4 | 28.5 | 0.1 | 23.6 | 38.2 | 6.3 | 3.3 |
| 459 | Galyang Municipality | 12.3 | 0.1 | 32.7 | 44.5 | 7.4 | 3.1 | 28.0 | 0.3 | 26.7 | 35.9 | 5.4 | 3.6 |
| 460 | Kaligandaki Gaunpalika | 13.6 | 0.1 | 33.8 | 43.3 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 29.2 | 0.1 | 27.8 | 34.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| 461 | Modi Gaunpalika | 18.0 | 0.0 | 29.4 | 43.8 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 37.6 | 0.0 | 22.6 | 32.8 | 2.8 | 4.1 |
| 462 | Jaljala Gaunpalika | 16.1 | 0.1 | 30.9 | 44.2 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 34.0 | 0.1 | 24.5 | 32.9 | 3.7 | 4.8 |
| 463 | Kushma Municipality | 13.7 | 0.0 | 25.1 | 48.3 | 10.0 | 2.8 | 31.6 | 0.0 | 20.8 | 38.7 | 5.4 | 3.3 |
| 464 | Phalebas Municipality | 15.6 | 0.0 | 24.4 | 49.4 | 7.6 | 2.8 | 36.5 | 0.1 | 19.8 | 35.4 | 3.7 | 4.4 |
| 465 | Mahashila Gaunpalika | 13.1 | 0.0 | 30.6 | 47.7 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 31.7 | 0.0 | 26.0 | 33.0 | 3.3 | 5.8 |
| 466 | Bihadi Gaunpalika | 16.6 | 0.0 | 28.8 | 45.2 | 6.4 | 3.0 | 34.2 | 0.0 | 23.2 | 33.9 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| 467 | Paiyu Gaunpalika | 14.9 | 0.0 | 26.5 | 46.6 | 7.6 | 4.3 | 31.4 | 0.1 | 21.6 | 37.7 | 5.5 | 3.4 |
| 468 | Baglung Municipality | 11.0 | 0.0 | 25.4 | 50.5 | 10.1 | 2.9 | 28.7 | 0.1 | 21.4 | 39.0 | 6.6 | 4.2 |
| 469 | Kathekhola Gaunpalika | 17.7 | 0.1 | 31.4 | 41.1 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 35.3 | 0.3 | 22.4 | 30.2 | 4.0 | 7.8 |
| 470 | Tarakhola Gaunpalika | 15.5 | 0.1 | 39.6 | 37.3 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 30.7 | 0.1 | 30.4 | 27.0 | 2.4 | 9.3 |
| 471 | Tamankhola Gaunpalika | 24.6 | 0.1 | 41.9 | 25.9 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 39.9 | 0.4 | 32.7 | 18.5 | 1.7 | 6.8 |
| 472 | Dhorpatan Municipality | 19.0 | 0.1 | 40.0 | 32.9 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 36.0 | 0.3 | 29.9 | 24.5 | 1.9 | 7.5 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 473 | Nisikhola Gaunpalika | 28.5 | 0.0 | 38.9 | 27.5 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 47.2 | 0.1 | 27.7 | 19.8 | 1.4 | 3.6 |
| 474 | Badigad Gaunpalika | 18.9 | 0.1 | 40.5 | 30.5 | 3.5 | 6.5 | 31.3 | 0.2 | 29.7 | 25.5 | 2.9 | 10.4 |
| 475 | Galkot Municipality | 16.7 | 0.1 | 32.8 | 41.1 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 32.7 | 0.3 | 25.4 | 30.6 | 4.7 | 6.2 |
| 476 | Bareng Gaunpalika | 19.4 | 0.0 | 35.4 | 37.9 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 38.3 | 0.1 | 26.3 | 27.5 | 2.9 | 4.9 |
| 477 | Jaimuni Municipality | 16.7 | 0.1 | 31.4 | 41.4 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 35.1 | 0.0 | 25.4 | 29.0 | 2.9 | 7.6 |
| 478 | Putha Uttanganga Gaunpalika | 34.7 | 0.1 | 31.6 | 28.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 55.6 | 0.1 | 19.8 | 20.7 | 1.3 | 2.5 |
| 479 | Sisne Gaunpalika | 22.8 | 0.1 | 30.3 | 37.5 | 6.7 | 2.7 | 43.8 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 29.8 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| 480 | Bhoome Gaunpalika | 27.9 | 0.1 | 38.3 | 28.6 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 51.9 | 0.0 | 21.6 | 22.3 | 1.5 | 2.7 |
| 481 | Sunchhahari Gaunpalika | 27.1 | 0.0 | 47.9 | 17.6 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 51.3 | 0.1 | 27.4 | 10.9 | 0.8 | 9.5 |
| 482 | Thawang Gaunpalika | 23.8 | 0.1 | 43.5 | 25.4 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 47.9 | 0.2 | 27.1 | 18.2 | 1.3 | 5.3 |
| 483 | Pariwartan Gaunpalika | 27.0 | 0.2 | 40.2 | 25.5 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 43.4 | 0.2 | 26.0 | 22.5 | 1.4 | 6.5 |
| 484 | Gangadev Gaunpalika | 24.3 | 0.2 | 39.4 | 29.8 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 41.9 | 0.1 | 25.5 | 25.9 | 1.3 | 5.2 |
| 485 | Madi Gaunpalika | 21.5 | 0.0 | 47.2 | 25.3 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 39.8 | 0.1 | 32.3 | 20.2 | 1.7 | 5.8 |
| 486 | Tribeni Gaunpalika | 22.4 | 0.1 | 42.9 | 28.7 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 40.2 | 0.1 | 30.2 | 23.8 | 2.3 | 3.4 |
| 487 | Rolpa Municipality | 17.3 | 0.0 | 40.7 | 33.7 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 36.9 | 0.1 | 27.4 | 26.0 | 3.0 | 6.6 |
| 488 | Runtigadhi Gaunpalika | 19.5 | 0.0 | 54.6 | 21.5 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 39.9 | 0.1 | 34.1 | 19.8 | 1.4 | 4.7 |
| 489 | Sunil Smriti Gaunpalika | 22.6 | 0.3 | 46.1 | 26.1 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 46.6 | 0.2 | 28.4 | 19.0 | 1.6 | 4.1 |
| 490 | Lungri Gaunpalika | 31.7 | 0.0 | 44.2 | 20.0 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 55.9 | 0.1 | 25.2 | 14.2 | 0.6 | 3.9 |
| 491 | Gaumukhi Gaunpalika | 22.4 | 0.1 | 48.6 | 20.9 | 2.4 | 5.6 | 40.1 | 0.3 | 32.7 | 16.0 | 1.4 | 9.6 |
| 492 | Naubahini Gaunpalika | 26.5 | 0.4 | 45.5 | 19.8 | 2.3 | 5.4 | 47.3 | 0.5 | 29.9 | 13.8 | 1.2 | 7.3 |
| 493 | Jhimaruk Gaunpalika | 16.9 | 0.4 | 39.1 | 34.0 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 32.6 | 0.5 | 31.5 | 25.0 | 1.9 | 8.5 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 494 | Pyuthan Municipality | 12.2 | 0.1 | 39.7 | 37.2 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 28.4 | 0.2 | 32.3 | 26.9 | 3.6 | 8.5 |
| 495 | Sworgadwari Municipality | 16.2 | 0.1 | 49.4 | 25.9 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 34.6 | 0.2 | 35.0 | 18.6 | 2.1 | 9.5 |
| 496 | Mandavi Gaunpalika | 14.3 | 0.1 | 48.6 | 27.1 | 3.9 | 6.1 | 34.1 | 0.2 | 35.6 | 18.4 | 1.9 | 9.8 |
| 497 | Mallarani Gaunpalika | 12.1 | 0.0 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 34.5 | 0.1 | 31.8 | 26.2 | 3.1 | 4.4 |
| 498 | Aairawati Gaunpalika | 19.6 | 0.1 | 44.6 | 29.0 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 38.2 | 0.1 | 32.7 | 21.6 | 1.9 | 5.5 |
| 499 | Sarumarani Gaunpalika | 18.9 | 0.2 | 50.8 | 23.3 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 37.7 | 0.2 | 36.4 | 16.7 | 1.6 | 7.5 |
| 500 | Kali Gandaki Gaunpalika | 14.9 | 0.0 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 35.7 | 0.1 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 3.1 | 5.2 |
| 501 | Satyawoti Gaunpalika | 14.3 | 0.0 | 37.7 | 38.3 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 30.7 | 0.2 | 28.9 | 30.4 | 3.0 | 6.8 |
| 502 | Chandrakot Gaunpalika | 17.3 | 0.1 | 38.9 | 36.3 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 34.5 | 0.2 | 29.2 | 29.5 | 3.0 | 3.6 |
| 503 | Musikot Municipality | 17.1 | 0.1 | 42.3 | 32.9 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 33.1 | 0.1 | 31.2 | 26.3 | 2.4 | 6.9 |
| 504 | Isma Gaunpalika | 24.5 | 0.1 | 44.0 | 26.0 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 42.8 | 0.1 | 29.9 | 21.6 | 1.6 | 4.0 |
| 505 | Malika Gaunpalika | 20.6 | 0.1 | 39.1 | 29.2 | 3.5 | 7.6 | 36.4 | 0.1 | 28.9 | 21.8 | 2.0 | 10.8 |
| 506 | Madane Gaunpalika | 21.7 | 0.1 | 41.1 | 28.0 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 41.6 | 0.0 | 27.9 | 21.1 | 2.0 | 7.2 |
| 507 | Dhurkot Gaunpalika | 19.2 | 0.0 | 38.2 | 33.8 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 35.1 | 0.1 | 30.2 | 24.8 | 2.0 | 7.9 |
| 508 | Resunga Municipality | 11.2 | 0.0 | 30.7 | 43.4 | 10.6 | 4.0 | 26.0 | 0.1 | 25.2 | 35.9 | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| 509 | Gulmi Durbar Gaunpalika | 12.4 | 0.0 | 40.8 | 38.1 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 31.1 | 0.1 | 30.4 | 28.7 | 2.9 | 6.8 |
| 510 | Chhatrakot Gaunpalika | 16.6 | 0.1 | 37.1 | 38.5 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 35.1 | 0.1 | 29.0 | 29.5 | 2.3 | 4.1 |
| 511 | Ruruchhetra Gaunpalika | 12.7 | 0.2 | 38.6 | 37.3 | 8.4 | 2.8 | 30.0 | 0.1 | 31.4 | 29.2 | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| 512 | Chhatradev Gaunpalika | 17.7 | 0.1 | 34.2 | 35.7 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 35.1 | 0.1 | 26.9 | 29.0 | 2.4 | 6.5 |
| 513 | Malarani Gaunpalika | 22.2 | 0.0 | 35.5 | 34.7 | 5.2 | 2.4 | 38.5 | 0.2 | 27.5 | 28.2 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| 514 | Bhumikasthan Municipality | 20.8 | 0.1 | 36.8 | 36.0 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 38.4 | 0.2 | 26.8 | 28.3 | 2.0 | 4.3 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 515 | Sandhikharka Municipality | 11.7 | 0.0 | 31.6 | 45.7 | 8.7 | 2.3 | 27.1 | 0.1 | 24.4 | 39.4 | 5.2 | 3.9 |
| 516 | Panini Gaunpalika | 16.5 | 0.1 | 40.1 | 33.9 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 34.2 | 0.1 | 32.2 | 27.4 | 2.1 | 4.0 |
| 517 | Shitaganga Municipality | 17.3 | 0.1 | 46.8 | 29.7 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 35.7 | 0.2 | 34.8 | 23.4 | 1.4 | 4.5 |
| 518 | Rampur Municipality | 12.6 | 0.0 | 35.5 | 42.1 | 7.0 | 2.7 | 26.2 | 0.1 | 30.2 | 34.8 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| 519 | Purbakhola Gaunpalika | 17.2 | 0.1 | 39.3 | 35.0 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 31.3 | 0.1 | 29.4 | 28.0 | 3.6 | 7.6 |
| 520 | Rambha Gaunpalika | 17.0 | 0.1 | 39.1 | 38.3 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 34.5 | 0.0 | 29.8 | 29.7 | 3.1 | 2.9 |
| 521 | Baganaskali Gaunpalika | 11.6 | 0.1 | 37.8 | 42.4 | 5.7 | 2.5 | 31.4 | 0.1 | 28.2 | 31.6 | 4.2 | 4.7 |
| 522 | Tansen Municipality | 6.7 | 0.0 | 28.5 | 49.9 | 13.2 | 1.7 | 18.9 | 0.1 | 25.9 | 42.2 | 10.0 | 2.9 |
| 523 | Ribdikot Gaunpalika | 14.7 | 0.0 | 43.2 | 33.2 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 32.5 | 0.0 | 32.0 | 24.4 | 3.0 | 8.1 |
| 524 | Rainadevi Chhahara Gaunpalika | 13.8 | 0.1 | 44.3 | 32.9 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 29.4 | 0.1 | 36.3 | 23.7 | 2.6 | 8.1 |
| 525 | Tinau Gaunpalika | 13.9 | 0.0 | 50.3 | 30.3 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 31.9 | 0.1 | 36.5 | 23.3 | 1.9 | 6.3 |
| 526 | Mathagadhi Gaunpalika | 12.8 | 0.1 | 46.2 | 35.2 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 29.3 | 0.2 | 34.9 | 26.8 | 2.5 | 6.3 |
| 527 | Nisdi Gaunpalika | 19.3 | 0.1 | 44.5 | 28.0 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 36.8 | 0.2 | 32.0 | 20.9 | 1.6 | 8.5 |
| 528 | Bardaghat Municipality | 14.0 | 0.1 | 36.3 | 41.6 | 5.9 | 2.2 | 29.4 | 0.1 | 26.7 | 35.2 | 4.7 | 3.9 |
| 529 | Sunawal Municipality | 11.9 | 0.1 | 33.3 | 46.5 | 6.2 | 2.0 | 27.3 | 0.1 | 26.5 | 37.8 | 5.1 | 3.1 |
| 530 | Ramgram Municipality | 15.8 | 0.1 | 37.5 | 39.1 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 41.7 | 0.0 | 24.5 | 26.6 | 3.2 | 4.0 |
| 531 | Palhinandan Gaunpalika | 22.3 | 0.0 | 36.8 | 35.6 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 51.8 | 0.0 | 23.4 | 20.8 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| 532 | Sarawal Gaunpalika | 21.7 | 0.1 | 37.4 | 35.5 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 44.0 | 0.1 | 24.6 | 26.2 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| 533 | Pratapapur Gaunpalika | 23.2 | 0.1 | 38.8 | 31.8 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 48.3 | 0.0 | 23.9 | 22.6 | 3.0 | 2.2 |
| 534 | Susta Gaunpalika | 25.4 | 0.1 | 39.5 | 29.4 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 46.4 | 0.1 | 22.9 | 24.0 | 2.8 | 3.9 |
| 535 | Devdaha Municipality | 13.6 | 0.0 | 36.0 | 42.4 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 28.7 | 0.1 | 28.0 | 35.3 | 5.1 | 2.9 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------------|-----|-------|----------------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illite- rate | ECD | Basic | Sec- ondary | Higher | Others |
| 536 | Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City | 5.8 | 0.1 | 25.5 | 52.5 | 14.3 | 1.9 | 15.2 | 0.1 | 23.0 | 47.2 | 11.2 | 3.4 |
| 537 | Sainamaina Municipality | 11.6 | 0.1 | 31.6 | 46.9 | 7.2 | 2.6 | 25.5 | 0.2 | 25.3 | 39.6 | 5.9 | 3.5 |
| 538 | Kanchan Gaunpalika | 14.4 | 0.1 | 38.7 | 39.4 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 28.9 | 0.1 | 30.3 | 32.5 | 3.3 | 5.0 |
| 539 | Gaidahawa Gaunpalika | 23.7 | 0.1 | 42.0 | 31.2 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 53.6 | 0.0 | 27.2 | 17.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| 540 | Suddhodhan Gaunpalika | 14.9 | 0.1 | 38.2 | 39.5 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 33.4 | 0.1 | 25.7 | 31.7 | 4.1 | 5.0 |
| 541 | Siyari Gaunpalika | 15.2 | 0.0 | 38.8 | 39.5 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 38.8 | 0.0 | 24.9 | 30.0 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| 542 | Tilottama Municipality | 8.4 | 0.0 | 26.1 | 50.0 | 13.3 | 2.1 | 20.6 | 0.1 | 22.1 | 43.1 | 10.5 | 3.6 |
| 543 | Om Satiya Gaunpalika | 16.7 | 0.1 | 35.5 | 40.6 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 38.8 | 0.0 | 25.7 | 29.0 | 3.9 | 2.4 |
| 544 | Rohini Gaunpalika | 21.0 | 0.0 | 37.8 | 35.9 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 51.3 | 0.0 | 24.0 | 20.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 545 | Siddharthanagar Municipality | 8.7 | 0.0 | 26.3 | 48.9 | 14.9 | 1.2 | 24.9 | 0.1 | 21.8 | 40.6 | 10.7 | 2.0 |
| 546 | Mayadevi Gaunpalika | 20.7 | 0.1 | 41.1 | 33.6 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 51.8 | 0.0 | 26.3 | 19.1 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| 547 | Lumbini Sanskritik Municipality | 25.3 | 0.1 | 40.5 | 28.2 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 53.1 | 0.0 | 29.4 | 13.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| 548 | Kotahimai Gaunpalika | 28.6 | 0.0 | 34.6 | 32.3 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 58.8 | 0.1 | 22.6 | 16.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| 549 | Sammarimai Gaunpalika | 29.0 | 0.1 | 36.8 | 30.1 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 55.4 | 0.1 | 26.8 | 15.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| 550 | Marchawari Gaunpalika | 28.1 | 0.1 | 37.7 | 30.6 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 59.7 | 0.1 | 21.5 | 16.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| 551 | Banganga Municipality | 15.4 | 0.2 | 32.3 | 43.9 | 6.3 | 2.0 | 30.7 | 0.3 | 23.3 | 38.1 | 4.5 | 3.1 |
| 552 | Buddhabhumi Municipality | 26.4 | 0.1 | 35.2 | 33.5 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 47.4 | 0.1 | 22.9 | 25.5 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| 553 | Shivaraj Municipality | 26.3 | 0.1 | 36.9 | 30.9 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 46.2 | 0.1 | 25.7 | 23.6 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| 554 | Bijayanagar Gaunpalika | 37.6 | 0.1 | 36.9 | 21.8 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 60.3 | 0.0 | 23.7 | 13.5 | 0.7 | 1.7 |
| 555 | Krishnanagar Municipality | 32.8 | 0.1 | 31.9 | 27.6 | 6.9 | 0.7 | 52.8 | 0.1 | 24.9 | 17.0 | 4.6 | 0.6 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 556 | Maharajganj Municipality | 31.6 | 0.1 | 38.6 | 25.5 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 57.6 | 0.1 | 27.0 | 12.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| 557 | Kapilbastu Municipality | 22.9 | 0.1 | 35.2 | 34.1 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 46.7 | 0.1 | 26.0 | 21.2 | 3.3 | 2.6 |
| 558 | Yasodhara Gaunpalika | 30.9 | 0.1 | 37.9 | 27.0 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 55.7 | 0.1 | 28.4 | 12.9 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| 559 | Mayadevi Gaunpalika | 26.3 | 0.1 | 40.1 | 29.1 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 50.8 | 0.1 | 30.6 | 15.8 | 1.8 | 0.9 |
| 560 | Shuddhodhan Gaunpalika | 31.4 | 0.0 | 39.2 | 25.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 58.2 | 0.1 | 25.2 | 12.6 | 1.0 | 2.9 |
| 561 | Bangalachuli Gaunpalika | 20.6 | 0.1 | 54.2 | 17.7 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 42.5 | 0.1 | 35.4 | 13.5 | 1.3 | 7.1 |
| 562 | Ghorahi Sub-Metropolitian City | 13.9 | 0.1 | 33.8 | 40.7 | 9.0 | 2.5 | 29.6 | 0.1 | 27.2 | 33.3 | 6.0 | 3.8 |
| 563 | Tulsipur Sub-Metropolitian City | 14.3 | 0.1 | 33.2 | 42.1 | 8.0 | 2.3 | 29.4 | 0.1 | 26.3 | 35.3 | 4.9 | 3.9 |
| 564 | Shantinagar Gaunpalika | 18.5 | 0.1 | 37.3 | 37.2 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 34.6 | 0.3 | 28.0 | 31.0 | 2.5 | 3.5 |
| 565 | Babai Gaunpalika | 21.6 | 0.0 | 38.9 | 33.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 38.3 | 0.1 | 26.1 | 29.6 | 2.0 | 3.9 |
| 566 | Dangisharan Gaunpalika | 20.0 | 0.1 | 36.3 | 37.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 34.8 | 0.1 | 28.1 | 30.2 | 2.0 | 4.7 |
| 567 | Lamahi Municipality | 17.7 | 0.1 | 34.6 | 35.1 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 31.7 | 0.1 | 25.5 | 30.5 | 5.4 | 6.8 |
| 568 | Rapti Gaunpalika | 19.3 | 0.1 | 36.8 | 35.3 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 34.4 | 0.2 | 27.2 | 28.8 | 4.1 | 5.2 |
| 569 | Gadhawa Gaunpalika | 22.3 | 0.2 | 38.5 | 30.5 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 36.4 | 0.3 | 29.6 | 24.9 | 2.9 | 5.9 |
| 570 | Rajpur Gaunpalika | 22.8 | 0.1 | 46.9 | 25.2 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 40.9 | 0.2 | 32.8 | 20.7 | 1.3 | 4.1 |
| 571 | Rapti Sonari Gaunpalika | 23.8 | 0.2 | 35.8 | 33.1 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 40.7 | 0.2 | 22.5 | 28.3 | 1.5 | 6.7 |
| 572 | Kohalpur Municipality | 15.7 | 0.2 | 28.3 | 44.2 | 9.5 | 2.1 | 29.8 | 0.2 | 21.8 | 38.1 | 6.9 | 3.2 |
| 573 | Baijanath Gaunpalika | 20.6 | 0.1 | 33.7 | 40.5 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 37.0 | 0.1 | 22.6 | 34.6 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| 574 | Khajura Gaunpalika | 22.5 | 0.1 | 34.2 | 35.8 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 39.2 | 0.1 | 26.5 | 26.8 | 3.2 | 4.1 |
| 575 | Janaki Gaunpalika | 31.5 | 0.0 | 37.1 | 25.6 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 54.0 | 0.0 | 26.2 | 15.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 576 | Nepalganj Sub-Metropolitan City | 20.9 | 0.1 | 26.9 | 38.0 | 12.1 | 2.0 | 33.9 | 0.1 | 22.0 | 32.3 | 8.8 | 2.9 |
| 577 | Duduwa Gaunpalika | 44.2 | 0.1 | 33.3 | 20.1 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 65.4 | 0.1 | 20.5 | 12.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| 578 | Narainapur Gaunpalika | 51.3 | 0.1 | 28.8 | 15.9 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 71.2 | 0.0 | 18.4 | 7.6 | 0.8 | 1.9 |
| 579 | Bansgadhi Municipality | 20.4 | 0.1 | 37.3 | 34.4 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 33.4 | 0.0 | 25.4 | 29.7 | 2.8 | 8.6 |
| 580 | Barbaridiya Municipality | 21.1 | 0.1 | 36.1 | 32.0 | 3.5 | 7.1 | 33.1 | 0.2 | 23.8 | 27.4 | 2.4 | 13.0 |
| 581 | Thakurbaba Municipality | 20.1 | 0.1 | 31.9 | 37.9 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 35.7 | 0.0 | 20.3 | 31.8 | 3.2 | 8.9 |
| 582 | Geruwa Gaunpalika | 20.1 | 0.1 | 33.9 | 33.4 | 4.3 | 8.3 | 32.5 | 0.1 | 21.2 | 26.9 | 3.3 | 16.0 |
| 583 | Rajapur Municipality | 22.1 | 0.1 | 34.0 | 32.4 | 4.6 | 6.8 | 34.7 | 0.1 | 22.7 | 27.4 | 3.0 | 12.2 |
| 584 | Madhuwan Municipality | 22.9 | 0.1 | 36.3 | 33.6 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 36.9 | 0.0 | 26.6 | 28.7 | 2.1 | 5.6 |
| 585 | Gulariya Municipality | 29.1 | 0.0 | 36.1 | 26.5 | 5.8 | 2.4 | 46.5 | 0.0 | 23.0 | 22.6 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| 586 | Badhaiyatal Gaunpalika | 22.1 | 0.1 | 35.9 | 33.8 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 38.3 | 0.1 | 24.8 | 28.5 | 2.5 | 5.7 |
| 587 | Dolpo Buddha Gaunpalika | 60.3 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 19.4 | 2.1 | 5.8 | 81.1 | 0.2 | 5.6 | 10.5 | 0.5 | 2.1 |
| 588 | Shey Phoksundo Gaunpalika | 59.7 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 21.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 72.9 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 16.0 | 2.1 | 1.5 |
| 589 | Jagadulla Gaunpalika | 26.0 | 0.0 | 27.2 | 42.0 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 50.8 | 0.0 | 17.0 | 28.1 | 1.7 | 2.3 |
| 590 | Mudkechula Gaunpalika | 23.9 | 0.0 | 29.1 | 41.4 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 45.3 | 0.0 | 22.8 | 24.1 | 2.0 | 5.8 |
| 591 | Tripurasundari Municipality | 29.3 | 0.0 | 24.5 | 41.0 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 52.8 | 0.1 | 19.0 | 25.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| 592 | Thulibheri Municipality | 19.7 | 0.1 | 23.0 | 47.1 | 8.5 | 1.5 | 48.2 | 0.1 | 16.6 | 29.2 | 4.2 | 1.5 |
| 593 | Kaika Gaunpalika | 36.4 | 0.0 | 41.2 | 16.5 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 67.9 | 0.4 | 22.9 | 6.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| 594 | Chharka Tangsong Gaunpalika | 56.3 | 0.0 | 19.3 | 20.6 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 67.4 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 16.2 | 0.7 | 1.6 |
| 595 | Mugumakarmarog Gaunpalika | 45.1 | 0.0 | 21.6 | 21.2 | 2.2 | 9.9 | 71.1 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 15.4 | 1.5 | 2.8 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 596 | Chhayanath Rara Municipality | 27.1 | 0.1 | 20.3 | 44.5 | 6.8 | 1.2 | 56.4 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 26.5 | 2.6 | 1.4 |
| 597 | Soru Gaunpalika | 37.6 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 44.1 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 65.8 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 25.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| 598 | Khatyad Gaunpalika | 31.8 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 37.4 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 58.8 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 24.8 | 0.8 | 2.4 |
| 599 | Chankheli Gaunpalika | 34.7 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 41.1 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 61.8 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 25.7 | 1.0 | 2.2 |
| 600 | Kharpunath Gaunpalika | 38.0 | 0.1 | 17.3 | 37.0 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 66.6 | 0.1 | 11.7 | 18.4 | 0.6 | 2.6 |
| 601 | Simkot Gaunpalika | 30.5 | 0.0 | 23.4 | 37.3 | 7.7 | 1.0 | 60.6 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 23.4 | 3.0 | 1.3 |
| 602 | Namkha Gaunpalika | 37.2 | 0.1 | 27.9 | 20.6 | 3.3 | 10.9 | 67.8 | 0.1 | 12.9 | 12.5 | 1.7 | 5.0 |
| 603 | Sarkegad Gaunpalika | 38.8 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 35.9 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 67.5 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 19.9 | 1.4 | 3.9 |
| 604 | Adanchuli Gaunpalika | 40.0 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 37.1 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 72.3 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 18.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| 605 | Tanjakot Gaunpalika | 44.6 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 33.8 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 68.5 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 22.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| 606 | Patarasi Gaunpalika | 38.3 | 0.1 | 27.0 | 30.0 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 63.8 | 0.1 | 15.2 | 17.8 | 1.2 | 1.6 |
| 607 | Kanaka Sundari Gaunpalika | 29.1 | 0.0 | 25.7 | 38.2 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 56.4 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 24.9 | 1.7 | 3.0 |
| 608 | Sinja Gaunpalika | 37.9 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 34.6 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 59.0 | 0.1 | 11.9 | 22.4 | 1.6 | 2.8 |
| 609 | Chandannath Municipality | 14.9 | 0.1 | 20.3 | 48.4 | 14.5 | 1.7 | 43.3 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 32.9 | 7.6 | 2.6 |
| 610 | Guthichaur Gaunpalika | 28.4 | 0.1 | 29.7 | 34.8 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 55.8 | 0.1 | 17.0 | 20.5 | 1.4 | 4.4 |
| 611 | Tatopani Gaunpalika | 32.0 | 0.2 | 23.2 | 36.7 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 55.3 | 0.1 | 15.1 | 24.9 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| 612 | Tila Gaunpalika | 30.4 | 0.0 | 25.7 | 37.0 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 52.5 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 25.3 | 0.8 | 4.0 |
| 613 | Hima Gaunpalika | 29.3 | 0.0 | 25.4 | 38.9 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 51.6 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 30.0 | 1.6 | 3.1 |
| 614 | Palata Gaunpalika | 34.0 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 43.0 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 54.9 | 0.1 | 11.5 | 31.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| 615 | Pachal Jharana Gaunpalika | 32.5 | 0.1 | 18.1 | 44.3 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 51.7 | 0.2 | 11.5 | 34.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| 616 | Raskot Municipality | 30.9 | 0.1 | 20.2 | 41.0 | 5.6 | 2.2 | 52.8 | 0.1 | 11.3 | 30.8 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| 617 | Sanni Tribeni Gaunpalika | 33.0 | 0.0 | 19.3 | 40.6 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 56.1 | 0.1 | 10.9 | 30.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|-----------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illite- rate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 618 | Naraharinath Gaunpalika | 29.3 | 0.1 | 19.2 | 42.5 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 47.9 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 32.1 | 1.2 | 7.0 |
| 619 | Khandachakra Municipality | 25.8 | 0.0 | 20.2 | 46.0 | 7.0 | 0.9 | 48.1 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 35.0 | 3.4 | 0.8 |
| 620 | Tilagupha Municipality | 31.7 | 0.0 | 18.4 | 42.6 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 52.5 | 0.1 | 10.3 | 31.9 | 2.2 | 3.1 |
| 621 | Mahawai Gaunpalika | 27.9 | 0.0 | 17.3 | 47.8 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 52.8 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 35.4 | 2.3 | 1.6 |
| 622 | Shuva Kalika Gaunpalika | 27.4 | 0.0 | 23.4 | 38.7 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 49.0 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 28.7 | 1.6 | 8.3 |
| 623 | Naumule Gaunpalika | 26.1 | 0.1 | 38.4 | 30.3 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 41.9 | 0.1 | 28.1 | 24.8 | 1.8 | 3.3 |
| 624 | Mahabu Gaunpalika | 22.9 | 0.0 | 34.0 | 36.3 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 42.4 | 0.1 | 23.3 | 29.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| 625 | Bhairabi Gaunpalika | 26.9 | 0.0 | 29.9 | 33.6 | 6.5 | 3.1 | 47.8 | 0.0 | 19.7 | 26.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| 626 | Thantikandh Gaunpalika | 35.5 | 0.0 | 22.7 | 32.4 | 5.9 | 3.4 | 56.7 | 0.1 | 13.1 | 25.5 | 2.5 | 1.9 |
| 627 | Aathbis Municipality | 28.5 | 0.0 | 26.9 | 34.7 | 7.2 | 2.7 | 51.6 | 0.2 | 16.5 | 25.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| 628 | Chamunda Bindrasaini Municipality | 27.6 | 0.1 | 26.2 | 38.3 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 46.5 | 0.2 | 18.9 | 28.5 | 3.4 | 2.4 |
| 629 | Dullu Municipality | 25.5 | 0.0 | 30.8 | 35.6 | 5.7 | 2.5 | 46.5 | 0.1 | 19.1 | 28.4 | 2.2 | 3.8 |
| 630 | Narayan Municipality | 17.3 | 0.0 | 28.8 | 44.2 | 8.5 | 1.2 | 38.1 | 0.1 | 20.2 | 33.7 | 5.3 | 2.7 |
| 631 | Bhagawatimai Gaunpalika | 25.3 | 0.1 | 29.7 | 38.0 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 44.8 | 0.2 | 18.9 | 31.4 | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| 632 | Dungeshwor Gaunpalika | 18.1 | 0.1 | 34.9 | 39.9 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 39.2 | 0.0 | 23.6 | 30.3 | 2.8 | 4.0 |
| 633 | Gurans Gaunpalika | 18.5 | 0.0 | 35.1 | 40.4 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 39.4 | 0.1 | 23.8 | 29.5 | 1.9 | 5.2 |
| 634 | Barekot Gaunpalika | 24.2 | 0.0 | 29.4 | 38.9 | 6.3 | 1.2 | 43.6 | 0.0 | 19.7 | 31.3 | 2.9 | 2.4 |
| 635 | Kuse Gaunpalika | 32.3 | 0.0 | 15.5 | 43.2 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 45.7 | 0.1 | 12.3 | 36.4 | 2.4 | 3.0 |
| 636 | Junichande Gaunpalika | 35.7 | 0.0 | 23.7 | 35.4 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 51.6 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 30.7 | 1.3 | 2.4 |
| 637 | Chhedagad Municipality | 29.0 | 0.0 | 19.4 | 42.8 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 46.1 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 35.0 | 2.3 | 3.5 |
| 638 | Shivalaya Gaunpalika | 22.0 | 0.0 | 27.5 | 43.3 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 42.7 | 0.1 | 17.5 | 30.9 | 1.9 | 6.6 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 639 | Bheri Malika Municipality | 24.3 | 0.1 | 28.6 | 38.9 | 5.9 | 2.3 | 43.2 | 0.1 | 19.8 | 31.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| 640 | Nalgad Municipality | 28.6 | 0.1 | 31.7 | 32.9 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 48.8 | 0.2 | 19.8 | 26.2 | 1.6 | 3.4 |
| 641 | Aathabisakot Municipality | 33.9 | 0.0 | 29.3 | 30.8 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 53.0 | 0.1 | 20.1 | 22.8 | 2.2 | 1.8 |
| 642 | Sanibheri Gaunpalika | 26.6 | 0.0 | 26.1 | 39.9 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 44.0 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 33.9 | 2.5 | 3.3 |
| 643 | Banphikot Gaunpalika | 26.2 | 0.0 | 25.8 | 40.5 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 46.7 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 31.4 | 3.6 | 2.0 |
| 644 | Musikot Municipality | 15.9 | 0.1 | 29.3 | 43.4 | 8.5 | 2.7 | 34.8 | 0.3 | 18.2 | 36.3 | 5.9 | 4.4 |
| 645 | Tribeni Gaunpalika | 22.8 | 0.0 | 27.7 | 40.1 | 7.6 | 1.8 | 37.9 | 0.2 | 17.8 | 35.8 | 4.6 | 3.6 |
| 646 | Chaurjahari Municipality | 26.1 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 38.2 | 8.9 | 1.8 | 44.4 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 31.4 | 4.0 | 2.3 |
| 647 | Darma Gaunpalika | 24.0 | 0.0 | 33.4 | 36.1 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 41.3 | 0.1 | 21.1 | 30.7 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| 648 | Kumakh Gaunpalika | 24.3 | 0.0 | 31.4 | 38.3 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 45.6 | 0.0 | 19.5 | 30.4 | 1.8 | 2.8 |
| 649 | Banagad Kupinde Municipality | 31.0 | 0.0 | 34.9 | 29.7 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 51.9 | 0.1 | 20.8 | 23.4 | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| 650 | Siddha Kumakh Gaunpalika | 20.7 | 0.1 | 40.9 | 32.8 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 42.5 | 0.0 | 22.8 | 27.4 | 2.2 | 5.1 |
| 651 | Bagachour Municipality | 20.2 | 0.1 | 31.2 | 40.6 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 36.5 | 0.0 | 20.7 | 34.9 | 3.1 | 4.7 |
| 652 | Chhatreshwori Gaunpalika | 19.4 | 0.0 | 35.6 | 38.6 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 39.3 | 0.0 | 23.5 | 31.6 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| 653 | Sharada Municipality | 14.5 | 0.1 | 35.7 | 41.8 | 6.3 | 1.5 | 36.7 | 0.2 | 23.6 | 33.3 | 3.7 | 2.5 |
| 654 | Kalimati Gaunpalika | 19.9 | 0.0 | 46.3 | 29.9 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 41.5 | 0.0 | 30.0 | 24.0 | 1.0 | 3.6 |
| 655 | Tribeni Gaunpalika | 18.2 | 0.0 | 43.5 | 33.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 37.8 | 0.1 | 26.9 | 28.5 | 1.7 | 5.0 |
| 656 | Kapurkot Gaunpalika | 19.0 | 0.0 | 45.9 | 28.5 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 35.8 | 0.0 | 30.2 | 24.5 | 2.0 | 7.5 |
| 657 | Simta Gaunpalika | 23.1 | 0.1 | 32.5 | 37.0 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 40.5 | 0.2 | 23.6 | 29.2 | 1.9 | 4.6 |
| 658 | Chingad Gaunpalika | 24.7 | 0.0 | 36.9 | 32.4 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 48.1 | 0.0 | 21.7 | 26.2 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| 659 | Lekabeshi Municipality | 15.1 | 0.1 | 45.4 | 33.0 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 32.0 | 0.0 | 34.5 | 26.1 | 2.3 | 5.0 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 660 | Gurbhakot Municipality | 15.6 | 0.3 | 42.9 | 35.0 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 30.6 | 0.4 | 33.5 | 29.7 | 2.5 | 3.2 |
| 661 | Bheriganga Municipality | 19.2 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 34.2 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 32.8 | 0.1 | 30.1 | 30.0 | 2.1 | 4.9 |
| 662 | Birendranagar Municipality | 9.6 | 0.1 | 27.4 | 48.8 | 12.0 | 2.2 | 23.8 | 0.1 | 22.5 | 40.4 | 9.0 | 4.1 |
| 663 | Barahatal Gaunpalika | 19.5 | 0.0 | 45.3 | 28.6 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 40.9 | 0.0 | 29.0 | 21.8 | 1.7 | 6.6 |
| 664 | Panchapuri Municipality | 20.5 | 0.1 | 41.3 | 31.4 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 40.6 | 0.2 | 28.3 | 24.5 | 1.8 | 4.5 |
| 665 | Chaukune Gaunpalika | 20.8 | 0.0 | 41.4 | 32.7 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 41.6 | 0.0 | 31.7 | 22.5 | 1.2 | 2.9 |
| 666 | Himali Gaunpalika | 40.8 | 0.1 | 20.6 | 33.6 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 61.7 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 24.3 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| 667 | Gaumul Gaunpalika | 26.1 | 0.1 | 31.7 | 34.7 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 47.3 | 0.1 | 20.8 | 25.5 | 1.7 | 4.6 |
| 668 | Budhinanda Municipality | 33.9 | 0.0 | 28.7 | 30.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 55.9 | 0.1 | 16.3 | 23.2 | 1.6 | 2.9 |
| 669 | Swamikartik Khapar Gaunpalika | 35.6 | 0.0 | 19.6 | 39.6 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 60.7 | 0.1 | 9.9 | 25.8 | 1.0 | 2.5 |
| 670 | Jagannath Gaunpalika | 36.4 | 0.1 | 24.0 | 33.8 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 55.5 | 0.2 | 14.5 | 26.1 | 0.9 | 2.9 |
| 671 | Badimalika Municipality | 19.5 | 0.0 | 26.8 | 41.3 | 9.8 | 2.5 | 44.0 | 0.1 | 15.8 | 30.5 | 5.2 | 4.3 |
| 672 | Khaptad Chhededaha Gaunpalika | 28.7 | 0.1 | 25.1 | 38.1 | 5.9 | 2.1 | 56.2 | 0.2 | 16.3 | 21.1 | 2.2 | 4.1 |
| 673 | Budhiganga Municipality | 25.9 | 0.1 | 25.5 | 36.3 | 8.8 | 3.3 | 54.2 | 0.1 | 15.4 | 22.8 | 4.1 | 3.3 |
| 674 | Tribeni Municipality | 29.0 | 0.2 | 22.7 | 36.5 | 8.1 | 3.5 | 52.5 | 0.1 | 13.4 | 25.7 | 3.9 | 4.4 |
| 675 | Saipal Gaunpalika | 29.6 | 0.0 | 37.3 | 28.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 62.4 | 0.1 | 20.5 | 14.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| 676 | Bungal Municipality | 26.1 | 0.1 | 30.5 | 35.4 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 57.8 | 0.2 | 16.3 | 21.0 | 1.7 | 3.0 |
| 677 | Surma Gaunpalika | 29.1 | 0.2 | 33.6 | 33.2 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 69.9 | 0.1 | 11.8 | 16.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| 678 | Talkot Gaunpalika | 23.9 | 0.0 | 32.7 | 35.5 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 55.4 | 0.0 | 18.8 | 22.0 | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| 679 | Masta Gaunpalika | 31.6 | 0.0 | 29.1 | 33.2 | 4.7 | 1.4 | 63.4 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 19.4 | 0.9 | 2.0 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 680 | Jayaprithbi Municipality | 16.2 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 45.8 | 13.3 | 1.5 | 51.3 | 0.1 | 11.3 | 29.6 | 5.2 | 2.6 |
| 681 | Chhabis Pathibhara Gaunpalika | 23.9 | 0.3 | 25.3 | 40.0 | 9.0 | 1.5 | 60.3 | 0.1 | 9.6 | 23.8 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| 682 | Durgathali Gaunpalika | 30.8 | 0.1 | 24.0 | 35.2 | 8.3 | 1.6 | 61.9 | 0.1 | 9.7 | 23.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| 683 | Kedarsyun Gaunpalika | 25.9 | 0.0 | 28.3 | 37.2 | 7.0 | 1.6 | 58.1 | 0.1 | 13.0 | 24.7 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| 684 | Bitthadchir Gaunpalika | 27.3 | 0.1 | 31.2 | 33.5 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 56.0 | 0.1 | 14.6 | 22.3 | 2.3 | 4.8 |
| 685 | Thalara Gaunpalika | 28.2 | 0.1 | 21.6 | 36.0 | 10.0 | 4.0 | 56.8 | 0.1 | 13.0 | 22.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| 686 | Khaptad Chhanna Gaunpalika | 21.9 | 0.0 | 27.1 | 38.9 | 10.2 | 1.9 | 62.5 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 21.6 | 3.5 | 1.8 |
| 687 | Byas Gaunpalika | 19.0 | 0.1 | 33.6 | 39.9 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 46.8 | 0.1 | 20.6 | 25.5 | 2.0 | 4.9 |
| 688 | Duhun Gaunpalika | 15.6 | 0.1 | 36.6 | 40.8 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 42.3 | 0.1 | 26.2 | 24.5 | 2.3 | 4.6 |
| 689 | Mahakali Municipality | 11.9 | 0.1 | 27.7 | 48.0 | 10.5 | 1.8 | 33.3 | 0.2 | 23.4 | 33.3 | 6.9 | 3.0 |
| 690 | Naugad Gaunpalika | 22.6 | 0.0 | 43.0 | 29.4 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 52.1 | 0.1 | 23.9 | 19.6 | 1.3 | 3.1 |
| 691 | Apihimal Gaunpalika | 14.5 | 0.0 | 35.0 | 42.9 | 5.4 | 2.2 | 38.2 | 0.0 | 27.2 | 26.8 | 2.3 | 5.5 |
| 692 | Marma Gaunpalika | 20.6 | 0.0 | 31.5 | 38.8 | 5.9 | 3.2 | 45.5 | 0.1 | 22.0 | 24.2 | 2.6 | 5.6 |
| 693 | Shailyashikhar Municipality | 21.7 | 0.1 | 27.8 | 40.5 | 7.8 | 2.2 | 47.6 | 0.2 | 19.5 | 25.9 | 3.9 | 2.9 |
| 694 | Malikarjun Gaunpalika | 13.7 | 0.0 | 31.3 | 47.0 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 39.2 | 0.0 | 24.5 | 30.3 | 3.5 | 2.4 |
| 695 | Lekam Gaunpalika | 18.3 | 0.0 | 30.6 | 41.2 | 8.2 | 1.7 | 47.3 | 0.0 | 18.8 | 28.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| 696 | Dilasaini Gaunpalika | 20.9 | 0.0 | 28.8 | 40.9 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 44.6 | 0.1 | 17.7 | 27.2 | 2.7 | 7.5 |
| 697 | Dogada Kedar Gaunpalika | 15.2 | 0.2 | 34.9 | 40.2 | 6.8 | 2.6 | 43.4 | 0.6 | 21.7 | 26.2 | 3.1 | 4.9 |
| 698 | Puchaundi Municipality | 27.4 | 0.0 | 27.8 | 37.8 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 53.3 | 0.1 | 15.8 | 26.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| 699 | Surnaya Gaunpalika | 20.0 | 0.1 | 31.9 | 41.0 | 5.9 | 1.1 | 48.8 | 0.4 | 19.2 | 27.5 | 2.4 | 1.5 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 700 | Dasharathchand Municipality | 8.4 | 0.0 | 33.2 | 48.7 | 8.5 | 1.2 | 38.6 | 0.2 | 23.8 | 31.5 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| 701 | Pancheshwor Gaunpalika | 16.7 | 0.0 | 37.5 | 34.3 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 47.0 | 0.0 | 21.8 | 23.3 | 1.3 | 6.5 |
| 702 | Shivanath Gaunpalika | 19.2 | 0.0 | 44.2 | 30.7 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 50.4 | 0.0 | 23.3 | 22.2 | 0.9 | 3.2 |
| 703 | Melauli Municipality | 11.7 | 0.0 | 41.1 | 39.9 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 43.8 | 0.1 | 25.6 | 25.5 | 1.7 | 3.2 |
| 704 | Patan Municipality | 11.1 | 0.1 | 34.7 | 45.3 | 7.8 | 1.0 | 39.4 | 0.2 | 24.2 | 29.8 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| 705 | Sigas Gaunpalika | 21.8 | 0.3 | 31.9 | 39.9 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 49.8 | 0.1 | 20.2 | 25.7 | 1.1 | 3.0 |
| 706 | Nawadurga Gaunpalika | 20.3 | 0.1 | 35.4 | 37.0 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 50.1 | 0.0 | 21.0 | 23.6 | 1.8 | 3.5 |
| 707 | Amargadhi Municipality | 9.7 | 0.0 | 27.9 | 48.8 | 12.1 | 1.4 | 36.8 | 0.0 | 19.5 | 34.0 | 6.2 | 3.4 |
| 708 | Ajayameru Gaunpalika | 15.8 | 0.0 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 6.1 | 1.1 | 47.5 | 0.1 | 22.8 | 25.0 | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| 709 | Bhageshwor Gaunpalika | 12.3 | 0.2 | 47.8 | 33.6 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 42.1 | 0.1 | 27.2 | 23.3 | 1.8 | 5.5 |
| 710 | Parashuram Municipality | 17.4 | 0.1 | 39.5 | 35.2 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 42.0 | 0.1 | 25.7 | 25.6 | 2.4 | 4.2 |
| 711 | Aalital Gaunpalika | 14.9 | 0.0 | 46.9 | 31.9 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 38.1 | 0.1 | 30.2 | 23.1 | 1.6 | 6.8 |
| 712 | Ganyapdhura Gaunpalika | 17.7 | 0.1 | 37.9 | 36.4 | 6.2 | 1.7 | 48.3 | 0.1 | 22.1 | 22.9 | 2.0 | 4.5 |
| 713 | Purbichouki Gaunpalika | 30.7 | 0.0 | 32.2 | 30.3 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 59.9 | 0.0 | 20.2 | 17.2 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| 714 | Sayal Gaunpalika | 40.3 | 0.0 | 29.2 | 24.4 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 65.4 | 0.0 | 18.1 | 13.1 | 1.0 | 2.5 |
| 715 | Aadarsha Gaunpalika | 33.0 | 0.1 | 31.7 | 27.3 | 5.8 | 2.1 | 63.3 | 0.1 | 17.2 | 15.7 | 1.2 | 2.5 |
| 716 | Shikhar Municipality | 26.4 | 0.1 | 30.4 | 35.5 | 5.8 | 1.8 | 56.4 | 0.1 | 19.3 | 20.8 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| 717 | Dipayal Silgadhi Municipality | 15.3 | 0.1 | 29.0 | 45.4 | 9.0 | 1.3 | 50.6 | 0.1 | 19.2 | 25.4 | 3.1 | 1.7 |
| 718 | K.I. Singh Gaunpalika | 29.5 | 0.0 | 29.9 | 33.3 | 5.9 | 1.4 | 56.5 | 0.0 | 20.9 | 19.9 | 1.0 | 1.7 |
| 719 | Bogatan Phudsil Gaunpalika | 28.4 | 0.0 | 35.8 | 29.3 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 57.6 | 0.1 | 20.7 | 18.2 | 1.0 | 2.4 |
| 720 | Badi Kedar Gaunpalika | 20.3 | 0.1 | 43.8 | 28.9 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 46.1 | 0.4 | 27.3 | 20.6 | 1.6 | 3.9 |
| 721 | Joroyal Gaunpalika | 17.1 | 0.0 | 42.1 | 33.4 | 5.8 | 1.6 | 42.2 | 0.0 | 26.7 | 24.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 722 | Panchdebal Binayak Municipality | 30.3 | 0.1 | 26.0 | 32.5 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 56.9 | 0.1 | 14.6 | 22.0 | 2.1 | 4.1 |
| 723 | Ramaroshan Gaunpalika | 31.2 | 0.1 | 28.4 | 33.3 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 53.2 | 0.1 | 17.9 | 22.4 | 1.3 | 5.0 |
| 724 | Mellekh Gaunpalika | 26.1 | 0.2 | 29.1 | 32.5 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 45.9 | 0.1 | 17.8 | 24.1 | 2.5 | 9.6 |
| 725 | Sanphebagar Municipality | 18.7 | 0.1 | 24.5 | 44.6 | 9.5 | 2.7 | 51.8 | 0.1 | 14.1 | 26.9 | 2.5 | 4.6 |
| 726 | Chaurpati Gaunpalika | 30.5 | 0.0 | 31.7 | 29.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 56.3 | 0.0 | 18.7 | 18.9 | 1.0 | 5.1 |
| 727 | Mangalsen Municipality | 21.5 | 0.1 | 26.7 | 41.4 | 8.1 | 2.2 | 52.5 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 24.6 | 2.9 | 4.2 |
| 728 | Bannigadhi Jayagadh Gaunpalika | 22.4 | 0.0 | 27.4 | 39.9 | 6.9 | 3.4 | 50.3 | 0.5 | 14.9 | 26.1 | 2.4 | 5.8 |
| 729 | Kamal bazar Municipality | 28.7 | 0.1 | 26.2 | 32.9 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 59.7 | 0.1 | 12.0 | 21.7 | 1.9 | 4.6 |
| 730 | Dhakari Gaunpalika | 28.2 | 0.1 | 35.0 | 26.1 | 3.1 | 7.5 | 52.6 | 0.1 | 21.8 | 15.4 | 1.0 | 9.1 |
| 731 | Turmakhand Gaunpalika | 26.7 | 0.0 | 29.4 | 35.6 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 49.9 | 0.1 | 18.7 | 24.0 | 1.2 | 6.2 |
| 732 | Mohanyal Gaunpalika | 22.9 | 0.4 | 45.1 | 26.3 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 43.5 | 0.3 | 31.3 | 18.7 | 1.1 | 5.1 |
| 733 | Chure Gaunpalika | 18.3 | 0.1 | 47.5 | 28.7 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 45.8 | 0.1 | 29.3 | 18.9 | 2.1 | 3.7 |
| 734 | Godawari Municipality | 16.8 | 0.1 | 30.2 | 42.1 | 8.7 | 2.1 | 37.8 | 0.1 | 21.3 | 31.4 | 5.5 | 3.8 |
| 735 | Gauriganga Municipality | 21.8 | 0.2 | 33.5 | 36.5 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 43.1 | 0.3 | 21.0 | 27.7 | 3.3 | 4.6 |
| 736 | Ghodaghodi Municipality | 23.1 | 0.1 | 31.9 | 36.5 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 41.4 | 0.1 | 20.3 | 29.6 | 2.9 | 5.6 |
| 737 | Bardagoriya Gaunpalika | 23.6 | 0.1 | 32.7 | 32.6 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 41.6 | 0.0 | 19.9 | 26.5 | 3.2 | 8.8 |
| 738 | Lamki Chuha Municipality | 23.6 | 0.1 | 28.9 | 38.1 | 6.4 | 3.0 | 42.2 | 0.1 | 19.7 | 29.7 | 3.6 | 4.7 |
| 739 | Janaki Gaunpalika | 25.4 | 0.1 | 30.8 | 35.3 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 43.4 | 0.1 | 18.5 | 29.0 | 3.2 | 5.8 |
| 740 | Joshiapur Gaunpalika | 25.8 | 0.0 | 31.6 | 33.7 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 43.2 | 0.1 | 18.9 | 27.1 | 3.0 | 7.7 |
| 741 | Tikapur Municipality | 19.6 | 0.0 | 28.7 | 37.9 | 10.0 | 3.7 | 37.4 | 0.1 | 19.5 | 30.3 | 6.9 | 5.9 |

| SN | Local Level | Male | | | | | | Female | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|-----|-------|-----------|--------|--------|
| | | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others | Illiterate | ECD | Basic | Secondary | Higher | Others |
| 742 | Bhajani Municipality | 25.6 | 0.1 | 32.7 | 33.8 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 42.0 | 0.1 | 21.1 | 26.9 | 1.8 | 8.2 |
| 743 | Kailari Gaunpalika | 25.5 | 0.1 | 34.6 | 32.9 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 42.1 | 0.1 | 20.5 | 28.0 | 2.3 | 7.0 |
| 744 | Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City | 13.4 | 0.1 | 25.6 | 43.3 | 15.3 | 2.4 | 29.9 | 0.1 | 19.4 | 35.2 | 11.2 | 4.2 |
| 745 | Krishnapur Municipality | 20.2 | 0.1 | 33.2 | 38.6 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 39.6 | 0.2 | 21.3 | 29.8 | 3.1 | 6.0 |
| 746 | Shuklaphanta Municipality | 19.2 | 0.1 | 32.6 | 39.6 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 40.5 | 0.1 | 20.7 | 30.9 | 3.1 | 4.7 |
| 747 | Bedkot Municipality | 17.0 | 0.1 | 31.2 | 42.3 | 7.8 | 1.7 | 38.6 | 0.1 | 21.6 | 32.6 | 4.7 | 2.5 |
| 748 | Bhimdatta Municipality | 10.2 | 0.0 | 26.0 | 47.1 | 14.7 | 1.8 | 29.0 | 0.1 | 21.9 | 36.2 | 9.7 | 3.1 |
| 749 | Dodhara Chandani Municipality | 17.5 | 0.1 | 41.6 | 34.5 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 37.0 | 0.1 | 29.8 | 28.2 | 2.7 | 2.2 |
| 750 | Laljhadi Gaunpalika | 22.3 | 0.1 | 45.3 | 26.5 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 40.9 | 0.1 | 26.1 | 24.6 | 1.3 | 7.1 |
| 751 | Punarbans Municipality | 18.8 | 0.1 | 38.5 | 35.1 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 37.1 | 0.1 | 26.2 | 28.9 | 2.5 | 5.2 |
| 752 | Belouri Municipality | 16.2 | 0.0 | 38.4 | 36.6 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 35.5 | 0.0 | 21.6 | 31.9 | 3.5 | 7.4 |
| 753 | Beldandi Gaunpalika | 18.6 | 0.1 | 39.0 | 34.4 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 38.2 | 0.1 | 24.8 | 28.2 | 2.2 | 6.5 |

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E-mail: info@nsonepal.gov.np, Website: www.nsonepal.gov.np

E-mail: popcen@nsonepal.gov.np, Website: www.censusnepal.cbs.gov.np

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