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Government of Nepal
Office of the Prime Minister and Council Of Ministers
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE

Thapathali, Kathmandu

+977-1-5328406, 5345913, 5345946, 5345947, 5345948

Fax: +977-1-5327720, P.O. Box No.: 11031

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

Introduction

Nepal is an independent, indivisible, sovereign, secular, inclusive, democratic, socialism-oriented, federal democratic republican state. The main structure of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal is of three levels, namely the Federation, the Province and the Local level. There are 7 provinces and 753 local levels.

Situated in the southern lap of Hindu Kush Himalaya, Nepal is located in between the latitude 26° 22' to 30° 27' North and longitude 80° 42' to 88° 12' East. The country is bordering between the two most populous countries of the world, India in the east, south and west, and China in the north. The average length being 885 km. east to west and average breadth is about 193 km. north to south. Nepal is trapezoidal in its shape. The total area of Nepal is 147,181 Sq. Km. It covers 0.03 percent of the world's total land, 0.3 percent of the Asian continent and 2.82 percent of the South Asia. Nepal is 93rd largest by area and 48th largest by population in the World.

Nepal's standard time is 5 hours 45 minutes ahead of the Greenwich Mean Time determined by taking into account of 86° 15' East longitude that passes through Mt. Gaurishankar. The Nepali language in the Devnagari script is the official language of Nepal. The Rhododendron Arboreum is the national flower, Crimson Color is the national color, Cow is national animal and Lophophorus is national bird of Nepal.

Nepal is a multiethnic, multilingual, multi religious, multicultural nation. It is the home of 29.16 million people with 142 caste/ethnic groups, 124 languages, and 10 religions.

Since ancient times, Nepal has been known as the land of Veda, the land of meditation, the land of knowledge, the land of Buddha, and the land of peace. It is also the land of the living goddess Kumari, the land of Mt. Everest, the highest peak of the world, the land of Gorkhas, the brave soldiers, and the land of Sherpas, the great mountaineers. Nepal is a paradise for its ecstatic beauty, pilgrimage, ecological trekking, adventure sports, and mountaineering.

Government of Nepal is parliamentary form of government based on pluralism. President is the head of the state. Executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers. Prime Minister is the chairperson of the Council of Ministers.

There is two tier system of legislation at the federal level. The upper house, called the National Assembly, consists of 59 members. The lower house, called the House of Representatives has 275 members. To elect them, Nepal is divided into 165 electoral constituencies. One hundred and sixty-five members are elected through the first past the post (FPTP) system, with one being elected from each election constituency and 110 members by proportional electoral system. Women members constitute one third of the total number of members.

Geographically, Nepal is divided into three ecological regions: Mountain, Hill, and Tarai. Of the total 77 districts, 21 districts lie in the Mountain region, 28 in the Hill region, and 18 in the Tarai region. These regions accommodate 6.1 percent, 40.3 percent, and 53.6 percent of the total population, respectively. In addition, 7 districts fall within the Inner Tarai region, and 3 districts are located in the Valley region.

There are 6 Metropolitans, 11 Sub-metropolitans, 276 Municipalities and 460 Rural Municipalities. Each Local level is further divided into wards; ward may range from 5 to 33. There are altogether 6743 wards. Biratnagar, Birgunj, Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Bharatpur and Pokhara are metropolitan cities. Kathmandu, the capital city is also called the city of temples.

Nepal is a nation of Mountains and Rivers. Eight of the world's fourteen highest 8,000-meter mountains are located in Nepal. There are more than 1300

picks that are 6000 meters and higher located in Nepal. There are more than six thousand rivers and rivulets. Major rivers are Koshi, Gandaki, Karnali, Mechi, Mahakali, Bagmati, Rapti etc. Total hydropower generation capacity is estimated to be 83000 MW. By 2024/25 total production of hydropower is 3591 MW, which is only 4.33 percent of total capacity. In addition to the Himalayas and rivers, Nepal is home to more than five thousand lakes. Famous lakes are Rara, Shey Phoksundo, Fewa, Begnas, Tilicho, Gosaikunda, etc. Due to the diversity of topography and wide differences in climatic and weather condition, Tropical, Mesothermal, Micro thermal, Tigr and Tundra types of climates are found in Nepal.

Forests cover 44.74 percent of the total land of the country. There are 12 national parks, 6 conservation areas, 1 wildlife reserve, 1 hunting reserve. Protected areas cover 23.38 percent of the total land. There are 10 Ramsar sites, 11 Botanical Garden and 10 world heritage sites recognized by UNESCO.

Nepal has made notable strides in overall human development and poverty reduction during last two decades. With progress on all three basic dimensions of human development, it has reached the middle human development category with HDI value 0.622. Overall literacy rate was 39.6 percent in 1991, which is 76.2 percent in 2021. Life expectancy at birth was 54.3 years in 1991. Life expectancy has reached at 71.3 years in 2021.

In 1991, more than 75 percent labor force was engaged in agriculture, now this figure has dropped to 50.1 percent. In 1995/96, 42 percent people were living below national poverty line. Now, poverty head count rate is 20.27 percent.

Nepalese economy has been rising slowly but steadily since 1990/91. GDP was Rs. 120 billion in FY 1990/91 at current price. For the fiscal year 2025/26, the size of nominal GDP reached Rs.6,600 billion. GDP growth rate is estimated to be 3.85 Percent at purchaser price. The contribution of agriculture, industry, and service sectors to the GDP was 48 percent, 17 percent and 35 percent respectively in FY 1990/91. Now these are estimated to be 24.03 percent, 14.16 percent, and 61.81 percent, respectively. In FY 2025/26, nominal per capita GDP is estimated to decline slightly by 0.19 percent to USD 1,513. In FY 1990/91, per capita GDP was only USD 204.

Nepal became a member of the United Nations on 14 December 1955. It is a founding member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and has hosted the SAARC Secretariat since 1987. Nepal has established diplomatic relations with 183 countries.

Population, Growth Rate and Density

Census Year	Total Household	Total Population	Inter-census Population Change	Population Growth Rate	Doubling Time
	in million	in million	in million	In percent	In years
1952/54	1.5	8.25	1.97	2.27	31
1961	1.8	9.4	1.2	1.64	42
1971	2.1	11.6	2.1	2.05	34
1981	2.6	15.0	3.5	2.62	26
1991	3.3	18.5	3.5	2.08	34
2001	4.3	23.2	4.7	2.25	31
2011	5.4	26.5	3.3	1.35	51
2021	6.7	29.2	2.7	0.92	75

Source: National Population and Housing Census. National Statistics Office

Population Projection

Year	Projected Total Population	Projected Female Population	Projected Total Fertility Rate	Projected Life Expectancy at Birth	Projected Absentee Population
	in million	in million	child per women	in years	in million
2021	29.4	15	1.93	71.4	1.82
2026	30	15.6	1.9	72.6	2.55
2031	30.6	16.1	1.87	73.6	3.16
2036	31.3	16.5	1.83	74.6	3.41
2041	32.1	16.8	1.79	75.5	3.31
2046	32.8	17.1	1.75	76.4	2.94
2051	33.5	17.3	1.71	77	2.57

Source: National Statistics Office (2025). Population Projection for Nepal 2021-2051

Life Expectancy

Census Year	Male In Years	Female In Years	Total In Years
1952/54	27.1	28.5	27.8
1961	35.2	37.4	36.3
1971	42.1	40.0	41.1
1981	50.9	48.1	49.5
1991	55.0	53.5	54.3
2001	60.1	60.7	60.4
2011	65.4	68.0	66.6
2021	68.2	73.8	71.3

Source: National Population and Housing Census. National Statistics Office

Major caste and ethnic groups

SN	Caste/Ethnicity	Population			
		1991	2001	2011	2021
number in hundred thousand					
1	Kshetri	29.68	35.93	43.98	47.97
2	Hill Brahman	23.88	28.96	32.27	32.92
3	Magar	13.39	16.22	18.88	20.13
4	Tharu	11.94	15.34	17.37	18.07
5	Tamang	10.18	12.82	15.40	16.40
6	Bishwokarma (kami)	9.64	8.96	12.59	14.70
7	Musalman	6.53	9.71	11.64	14.19
8	Newa: (Newar)	10.41	12.45	13.22	13.41
9	Yadav	7.65	8.95	10.54	12.29
10	Rai	5.26	6.35	6.20	6.41
11	Pariyar (Damai)	3.68	3.90	4.73	5.66
12	Gurung	4.49	5.44	5.23	5.44
13	Thakuri	2.99	3.34	4.26	4.94
14	Mijar (Sarki)	2.76	3.19	3.75	4.52
15	Teli	2.51	3.05	3.70	4.31
Total of 15 castes		145.00	174.63	203.75	221.37
Percent of 15 castes over total population		78.4	75.4	76.9	75.9

Source: National Population and Housing Census. National Statistics Office

Major Languages

SN	Languages	Population			
		1991	2001	2011	2021
number in hundred thousand					
1	Nepali	93.03	110.53	118.27	130.84
2	Maithili	21.92	27.98	30.93	32.22
3	Bhojpuri	13.80	17.13	15.85	18.21
4	Tharu	9.93	13.32	15.30	17.14
5	Tamang	9.04	11.79	13.53	14.23
6	Bajjika	NA	2.38	7.93	11.34
7	Awadhi	3.75	5.61	5.02	8.64
8	Nepalbhasha (Newari)	6.90	8.25	8.47	8.63
9	Magar Dhut	4.30	7.70	7.89	8.10
10	Doteli	NA	NA	NA	4.95
Total of 10 languages		162.67	204.68	223.18	254.31
Percent of 10 languages		88.0	88.4	84.2	87.2

Source: National Population and Housing Census. National Statistics Office

Poverty and Inequality

Area	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11	2022/23
Poverty Head Count, Nepal Nepal	41.8	30.9	25.2	20.3
Urban Area	21.6	19.6	15.5	18.3
Rural Area	43.3	34.6	27.4	24.7
Poverty Gap, Nepal	11.8	7.6	5.4	4.5
Urban Area	6.5	2.2	3.2	4.0
Rural Area	12.1	8.5	6.0	5.6
Squared Poverty Gap Nepal	4.7	2.7	1.8	1.5
Urban Area	2.7	0.7	1.0	1.3
Rural Area	4.8	3.1	2.0	1.9
Gini Coefficient, Nepal	32.2	41.4	32.8	30.0
Urban Area	42.7	43.6	35.3	30.3
Rural Area	30.8	34.9	31.1	28.7

Source: Nepal Living Standard Survey, National Statistics Office

Agriculture Production

Year	Paddy	Maize	Oilseed	Pulses	Fruits	Vegetables
In '000 Metric tons						
1990/91	3498	1228	91	161	502	970
1995/96	3579	1331	116	215	367	1327
2000/01	4216	1484	132	267	535	2190
2005/06	4209	1734	139	318	832	3203
2010/11	4460	2067	176	318	832	3203
2015/16	4299	2232	211	352	993	3820
2020/21	4299	3000	287	397	1361	3993
2021/22	5622	3106	287	408	1417	4153
2022/23	5131	3193	270	340	1528	4376
2023/24	5486	3194	263	277	1509	4440
2024/25	5955	3199	283	285	1511	4737
2025/26	5705	3284	279	280	1566	4665

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Environment

Public Health Institutions

Year	Hospital	PHC	Health Post	Sub Health Post	Ayurvedic Center	Total	Number of Beds
							in number
1990/91	111*	18	816	NA	153	1100	4570
1995/96	82	96	775	2597	172	3722	3604
2000/01	83	190	700	3170	275	4418	5250
2005/06	87	186	699	3131	293	4396	6796
2010/11	95	209	676	3129	NA	4109	7049
2015/16	125	203	3805	2626	395	7154	8172
2020/21	125	205	3870	2971	395	7566	11640
2021/22	154	196	3853	2971	424	7598	15790
2022/23	215	201	3820	3196	426	7858	16015
2023/24	345	149	3742	4084	426	8746	18640
2024/25	420	181	3603	4346	426	8976	18640

* Includes private nursing home.

Sub Health Post / Primary Health Service Centre Source: Annual Report, Source: Department of Health Services/Economic survey 2082/83

Literacy Rate

Census Year	Male	Female	Total
			in percent
1952/54 ^a	8.3	0.7	4.4
1961 ^b	16.3	1.8	8.9
1971 ^b	23.6	3.9	13.9
1981	34.0	12.0	23.3
1991	54.5	25.0	39.6
2001	65.5	42.8	54.1
2011	76.0	57.8	66.6
2021	83.6	69.4	76.2

Source: National Statistics Office. (Based on Population Census Data)

a. population aged 5 years and over. b. population aged 10 years and over.

Number of Schools

Academic Year	Basic Level (1-5)	Basic Level (6-8)	Secondary (9-10)	Secondary (11-12)	Total Private Schools
				In number	In number
1990	17842	3964	1953	-	-
1995	21473	5041	2654	-	-
2000	25927	7289	4350	775	11433
2005	27525	8471	5039	NA	3479
2010	32684	11939	7266	2564	10464
2015	34362	15091	8968	3669	7301
2020	35209	16847	10863	4187	6732
2021	34138	17228	10902	4310	6926
2022	35108	17799	11146	4706	7373
2023	17617	6767	6672	4820	7886
2024	17257	6648	6493	5049	8149
2025	17573	6790	7170	4418	8941

Source: Flash Reports, Education and Human Resource Development Center. /Economic survey 2082/83

Note: Large fall can be observed in 2023 because during 1990 to 2022, number of primary schools includes number of lower secondary and secondary schools which provide primary level education services. Given number of secondary school (9-10) contains those secondary schools (11-12) which provide 9-10 classes also.

Private Schools here refers to institutional schools

Transport, Irrigation, Electricity and Communication

Year	Blacked Topped Road	Irrigated Land	Electricity Generation	Telephone Users	Internet Users
	in '000 KM	in hundred thousand hectare	Mega Watt million	in 10 million	in 10
1990/91	3.1	8.49	285	0.0057	-
1995/96	3.6	10.56	297	0.0083	-
2000/01	4.6	11.21	426	0.0288	-
2005/06	5.0	11.95	631	0.0433	0.0225
2010/11	9.9	12.79	727	1.5	0.38
2015/16	12.2	13.92	888	3.14	1.38
2020/21	16.6	15.09	1578	3.97	3.11
2021/22	17.2	15.31	2305	4.19	3.84
2022/23	18.1	15.55	2695	3.48	3.98
2023/24	18.8	15.69	3157	3.54	4.20
2024/25	19.2	15.73	3602	2.97	3.99
2026 March	20.4	15.86	4105	3.09	4.24

Source: Compilation from various publication of Department of Roads, Department of Water Resources and Irrigation, Nepal Electricity Authority, and Ministry of Communication and Information Technology. Economic survey 2082/83

Registered Newspapers, in number

Type	1990 ^a	2000 ^a	2010 ^a	2020	2024	2025
Daily	82	189	426	739	766	774
Half-Weekly	3	8	19	38	40	38
Weekly	454	972	2133	2951	2987	3001
Fortnightly	48	206	399	476	483	490
Monthly	-	734	1678	2344	2387	2392
Two Monthly	-	200	313	381	395	399
Quarterly	-	324	499	645	663	673
Four Monthly	-	15	28	39	40	41
Half-Yearly	-	48	70	87	93	94
Yearly	-	47	80	90	95	95
Others	-	-	-	-	61	61
Total	587	2743	5645	7790	8010	8058

Source: Department of Information and Broadcasting, /Economic survey 2082/83

Tourists Arrivals

Year	Total Tourists	Annual Growth Rate	Average Length of Stay	Total Forex Earning
	in hundred thousand	percent	days	USD in million
1990	2.55	6.2	12.00	63.7
1995	3.63	11.3	11.27	117.0
2000	4.64	-5.7	11.88	158.7
2005	3.75	-2.6	9.09	148.4
2010	6.03	18.2	12.67	340.5
2015	5.39	-32	13.16	392.7
2020	2.30	-80.7	15.1	61.6
2021	1.51	-34.3	15.5	268.5
2022	6.15	307.3	13.1	359.7
2023	10.15	65.05	13.2	548.2
2024	11.48	13.07	13.3	623.4
2025	11.62	13.1	16.34	653.3

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation-2082

Tourist Standard Hotel

Year	Star Hotel		Tourist Standard		Total	
	Hotel	Bed	Hotel	Bed	Hotel	Bed
	In number					
1990	57	5502	111	4742	168	10244
1995	72	6502	448	15302	520	21807
2000	94	9320	754	25638	848	34958
2005	110	10715	896	28669	1006	39384
2010	103	9125	686	20517	789	29342
2015	116	9710	957	27240	1073	36950
2020	142	13900	1171	31950	1313	45850
2021	162	15775	1183	32637	1345	48412
2022	173	16335	1228	37030	1401	53365
2023	182	17073	1234	37297	1416	54370
2024	214	20343	1364	42299	1578	62642
2025	222	21219	1383	42915	1605	64134

Source: Nepal Tourism Statistics, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation

Foreign Investment

Fiscal Year	Annually Approved FDI*	Actual Net FDI Inflow**	Net FDI Inflow as a Percentage of Approved FDI
	Rs. In billion	Rs. In billion	in percent
1995/96	2.22	0.39	17.5
2000/01	3.00	-0.03	-1.1
2005/06	2.61	-0.47	-18.0
2010/11	10.05	6.44	64.0
2015/16	15.25	5.92	38.8
2016/17	15.21	13.50	88.8
2017/18	55.76	17.50	31.4
2018/19	25.48	13.07	51.3
2019/20	37.81	19.48	51.5
2020/21	32.17	19.51	60.6
2021/22	54.16	18.56	34.3
2022/23	30.70	5.96	19.4
2023/24	69.83	8.40	12.1
Total	512.04	163.56	31.9

Source: Nepal Rasta Bank / FDI Survey

Manufacturing Industry

SN	Indicators	1991/92	2001/02	2011/12	2019/20
1	Total number of establishments #	4,271	3,213	4,076	5,017
2	Total number of persons engaged (in'000)	223	192	204	288
3	Total number of employees (in'000)	214	182	195	274
4	Total wages, salaries paid to employee (in Rs. billion)	3.35	6.39	16.44	79.47
5	Value of gross fixed assets at the end of the year (in Rs. billion)	20.07	40.37	119.73	286.30
6	Value of output (in Rs. billion)	33.09	95.10	322.55	861.05
7	Value of input (in Rs. billion)	20.94	69.48	241.77	625.72
8	Total value added(in Rs. billion)	12.15	25.61	80.78	235.33

Source: National Industrial Survey, 2019-20. National Statistics Office.

Establishments with 10 or more persons engaged.

Economic Activities

Persons Engaged	Trade and Rest.	Hotel	Mfg.	BFI.	Edu.	Health	Others	Total
number of establishments								
1 – 9# in'000	495	128	99	14	24	18	103	881
10 - 19	2,588	2,002	2,714	2,937	9,743	1,345	5,706	27,035
20-49	687	634	1,170	694	5,671	724	2,154	11,734
50-99	108	97	459	93	845	160	496	2,258
100-499	61	38	686	123	262	156	290	1,616
500-999	1	1	39	20	4	25	28	118
1,000 +	1	-	7	23	-	10	12	53
Total# in '000	498	131	104	18	41	20	112	923

Source: Economic Census, 2018, National Statistics Office # figures in the row are given in thousand.

Note: Trade = Wholesale and Retail Trade, Rest. =Restaurant, Mfg=Manufacturing. BFI=Bank and Financial Institutions, Edu. =Education

Government Expenditure

Fiscal Year	Actual Expenditure			
	Recurrent	Capital	Financial	Total
in Rs. Billion				
1990/91	6.8	16.0	0.7	23.5
1995/96	18.7	25.0	2.8	46.5
2000/01	45.8	28.3	5.7	79.8
2005/06	67.0	29.6	14.3	110.9
2010/11	210.2	47.3	37.9	295.4
2015/16	371.0	122.4	107.7	601.0
2020/21	846.2	228.8	121.6	1196.7
2021/22	954.3	216.2	139.5	1310.0
2022/23	991.5	234.6	195.2	1421.3
2023/24	929.12	192.03	272	1393.4
2024/25	980.38	222.68	320.04	1523.11

Source: Financial Comptroller General Office. /NRB Annual Report

Foreign Trade

Year	Total Import	Total Export	Total Trade	Trade Balance
In Rs Billion				
1990/91	23	7	31	-16
1995/96	74	20	94	-55
2000/01	116	56	171	-60
2005/06	174	60	234	-114
2010/11	396	64	461	-332
2015/16	774	70	844	-703
2020/21	1540	141	1681	-1399
2021/22	1920	200	2120	-1720
2022/23	1612	157	1769	-1455
2023/24	1,593	152	1745	-1441
2024/25	1804	277	2081	-1527

Source: Department of Customs/HimalPress

Bank, Finance, Insurance

Year	Bank and Financial Institutions					Insurance
	A class	B class	C class	D class	Total	Companies
	In number					
1990	5	2	-	-	7	5
1995	10	3	30	4	47	9
2000	13	7	47	7	74	12
2005	17	26	60	11	114	19
2010	27	79	79	18	203	25
2015	30	76	48	38	192	26
2020	27	20	22	85	154	40
2021	27	18	17	70	132	41
2022	26	17	17	65	125	40
2023	20	17	17	57	111	34
2024	20	17	17	52	106	37

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank.

Gross Domestic Product

Fiscal Year	Nominal GDP (Rs. in Billion)	Per Capita GDP (in NRs. '000)	Per Capita GDP (in USD)	Composition of Broad Industry group As Percent of GDP*		
				Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
1990/91	120.37	8.7	204	47.7	17.5	34.8
1995/96	248.91	12	218	40.5	22.3	37.2
2000/01	441.52	19	259	36.6	17.3	46.1
2005/06	654.08	26	350	33.6	16.7	49.7
2010/11	1559.22	59	814	34.0	13.9	52.0
2015/16	2608.18	94	888	29.0	13.5	57.5
2020/21	4352.55	150	1277	26.4	13.3	60.4
2021/22	4976.56	171	1411	25.0	13.7	61.3
2022/23	5367.00	182	1393	24.5	13.0	62.5
2023/24	5709.10	192	1443	25.2	12.4	62.4
2024/25R	6199.86	207	1516	25.0	13.2	61.8
2025/26P	6600.09	218	1513	24.5	13.7	61.8

Source: National Statistics Office R=Revised, P=Preliminary

Human Development Index

Year	Per Capita GNI (2021 PPP in thousand USD)		Human Development Index			Gender Development Index	Gender Inequality Index
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total		
1990	1.1	2.4	0.318	0.472	0.404	0.674	0.743
1995	1.5	2.4	0.374	0.497	0.438	0.753	0.714
2000	1.9	2.7	0.417	0.518	0.471	0.804	0.657
2005	2.2	2.9	0.461	0.538	0.500	0.857	0.636
2010	2.7	3.6	0.521	0.581	0.551	0.897	0.529
2015	3.4	4.3	0.551	0.603	0.575	0.913	0.511
2020	2.9	6.1	0.561	0.635	0.599	0.884	0.494
2021	3.0	6.1	0.547	0.643	0.596	0.851	0.490
2022	3.1	6.3	0.557	0.651	0.605	0.855	0.487
2023	3.2	6.4	0.567	0.661	0.622	0.858	0.487

Source: United Nations Development Programmed and Economic Survey, 2024/25.