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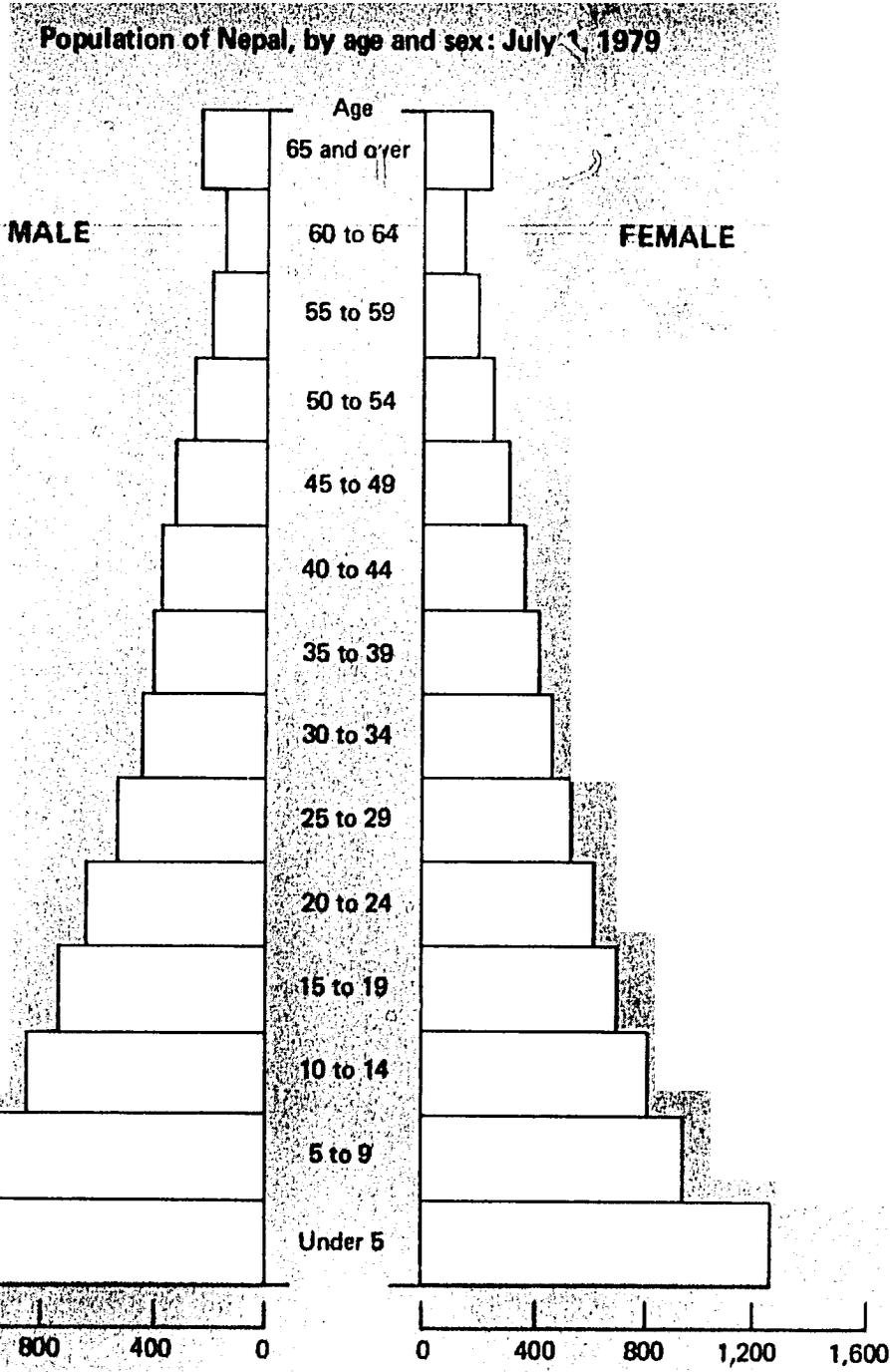
COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES



NEPAL

Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

ISP-DP-21
Issued November 1979



Projection based on Nepal's 1971 census of population, as adjusted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, table 2, this report.

COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES

ISP-DP-21
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NEPAL

by Roger G. Kramer

Agency for International Development
Library
Room 105 SA-18
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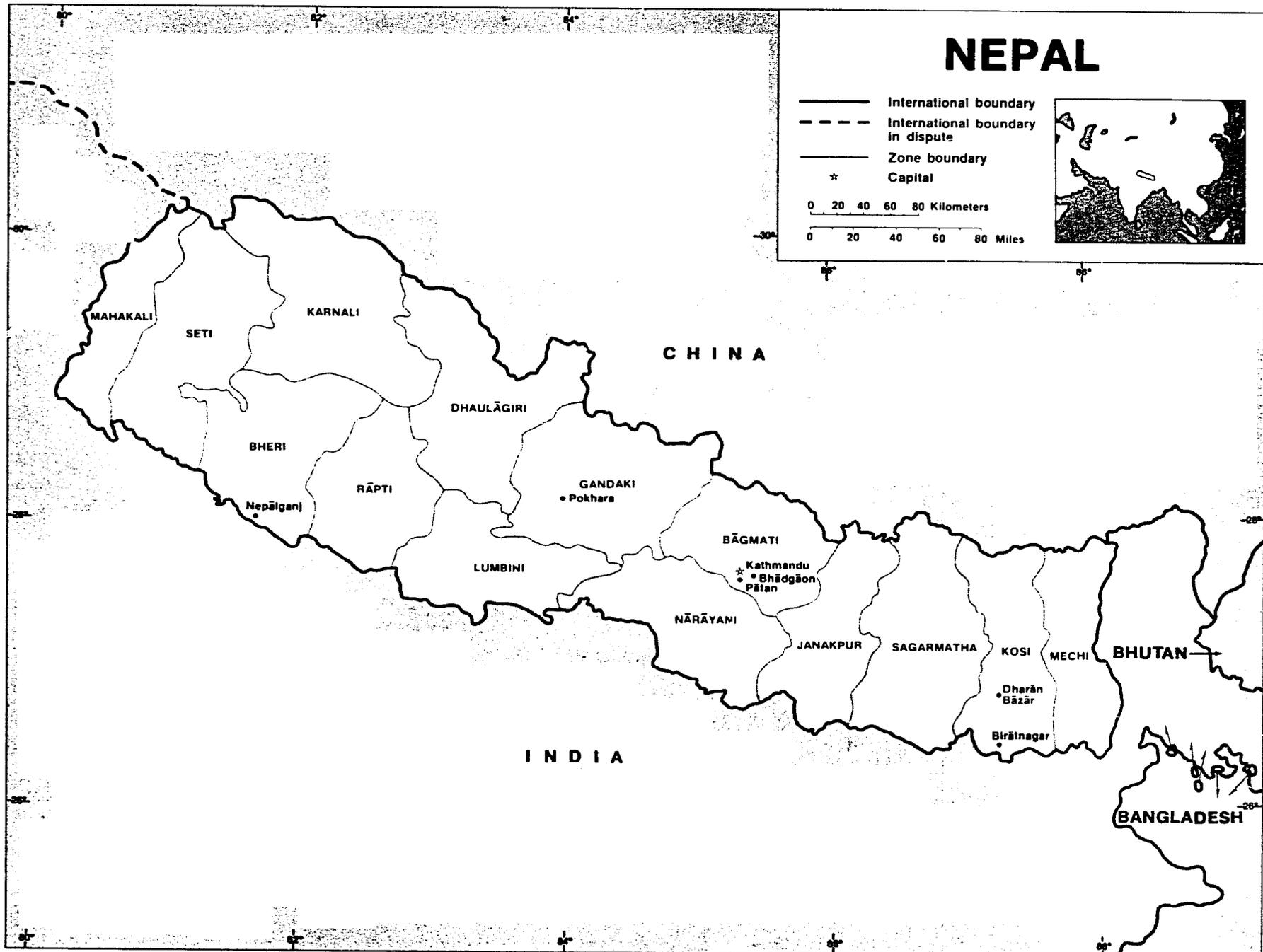
Symbols Used in Tables	
—	Represents zero
NA	Data not available
...	Not applicable
Z	Less than 500 or less than 0.05 percent

NEPAL

- International boundary
- - - International boundary in dispute
- Zone boundary
- * Capital

0 20 40 60 80 Kilometers

0 20 40 60 80 Miles



Nepal

HIGHLIGHTS

Surrounded by the two most populated countries in the world, Nepal—with its population of 15 million in 1979—seems relatively small in comparison. Nonetheless, on a global scale, its population size ranks in the top one-fourth of all countries. The growth rate of Nepal's population has been increasing rapidly—the current annual rate of growth of 2.4 percent is the highest in the country's history. Whereas in many developing countries growth rates are stabilizing or even declining, Nepal's growth rate has doubled in the past 20 years.

In the early 1950's, Nepal had both high fertility and high mortality, resulting in a growth rate slightly over 1 percent. In the ensuing decades, however, mortality declined substantially while fertility remained at a high level causing the rate of natural increase to rise. Although emigration of Nepalese to other countries, notably India, helped to slow population growth, it was not of sufficient magnitude to stop the growth rate from increasing.

Fertility in Nepal has remained at high levels, in part due to the fact that the country has not undergone major socioeconomic or cultural changes which might help to lower fertility. In addition, family planning programs in Nepal are not very extensive. The Nepal Fertility Survey found that the proportion of currently married, nonpregnant fecund women currently using contraception was less than 3 percent. Although this figure may be an understatement, nonetheless contraceptive usage in Nepal is probably still relatively low.

Like many developing countries, Nepal has a young age structure. Due to continuously high fertility and declining mortality in the past, over 40 percent of the population in 1971 was under age 15. This results in a high dependency ratio since the adults on whom most of the population under 15 and over 65 years of age are dependent comprised only 56 percent of the total population.

Illiteracy is common in Nepal, particularly among women. In 1971, only 22 percent of the men and 3 percent of the women ages 15 and over were literate. Nevertheless, there has been some improvement over the 1961-71 decade, particularly at the younger ages. For instance, literacy among the population ages 15 to 24 increased from 20 to 33 percent for men and from 3 to 6 percent for women.

Unlike many developing countries, Nepal has not experienced much rural to urban migration. Only 4 percent of the population lived in urban areas in both 1961 and 1971. Nonetheless, there has been substantial internal migration in recent years from the mountains to the hills and from the

hills to the farmland of the Terai (plains). The Terai region, with its fertile land and warm climate, has been subject to considerable immigration since the initiation of malaria eradication programs there.

Since 96 percent of Nepal's population lives in rural areas, it is not surprising that a large proportion of the labor force is involved in agriculture. In 1971, 93 percent of the men and 98 percent of the women in the labor force worked in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industries. These percentages were virtually unchanged since 1961.

INTRODUCTION

This profile of the population of Nepal contains tables of selected demographic information, including size of population, and estimates of fertility and mortality. Specifically, annual estimates of total population are shown beginning in 1950. An adjusted distribution of the population, by age and sex, is given for the last two census years, as well as for 1979. Projections of the number of women of childbearing age are shown for each year to 1985.

Fertility measures shown in the profile include crude birth rates, age-specific fertility rates, and gross and net reproduction rates. Mortality is shown in terms of crude death rates, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rates, and other life table functions by age and sex.

Also presented is summary information on family planning, urban population, marital status, and some data from which past migration can be inferred. Other related items are included such as number and size of households; educational attainment; school enrollment; and labor force by industry, occupation, and status.

SOURCES AND QUALITY OF DATA

Data for the Nepal profile were obtained primarily from the May 28, 1952/May 28, 1954, the June 22, 1961 and the June 22, 1971 censuses, the 1974-75, 1976, and 1977-78 Demographic Sample Surveys, and the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey.

The quality of the census distributions, by age and sex, would be described as "quite unreliable" based on a United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index of 52 for the 1952/54 census, 56 for the 1961 census and 59 for the 1971 census. The U.N. Age-Sex Accuracy Index is primarily a measure of net age misreporting and for the most part, does not measure net coverage error. However, by applying selected analytical techniques to the age-sex data, the 1961 and 1971 census distributions for Nepal were adjusted for possible age

misreporting and net coverage error (see census evaluation discussion in the Technical Notes in the appendix and table 2 and appendix table A-2 for the 1971 and 1961 adjusted census populations, respectively). The estimated net (percent) underenumeration for the total population and the population under age 10, by sex, in 1961 and 1971 are shown below:

Year and sex	All ages	Under age 10
1961		
Both sexes	7.5	7.8
Male	8.1	9.6
Female	6.9	6.0
1971		
Both sexes	4.9	5.5
Male	5.5	8.3
Female	4.3	2.5

Until recently, Nepal had no system for the registration of vital events. In 1977, however, a national vital registration project was initiated with the aim of establishing complete registration in all 75 districts within a 10-year period. Data are not yet available from the system.

The initiation of the Demographic Sample Survey in 1974 provided data on fertility and mortality for the mid-1970's. The survey began as a joint project of the Nepal Central Bureau of Statistics and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and continued for an additional year (1977-78) as a Central Bureau of Statistics project after UNFPA funding was phased out. A sample population of approximately 75,000 persons was selected to represent all three regions of Nepal—Mountains, Hills, and Terai (plains). However, the districts selected in the mountain region were purposively selected because they were the only districts in the region where airports were available.

The Demographic Sample Survey was a multiround follow-up survey with the base population being enumerated from June to December 1974. The first two rounds of the survey took place from December 1974 to December 1975 and the two rounds of the 1976 survey immediately followed. The two rounds of the final survey began in 1977 and ended in mid-1978 (exact dates were not given in the survey report). After each two rounds of the Demographic Sample Survey, a quality control check—a reinterview of approximately 8 percent of the total households—was carried

out. As a result of the quality control check, the number of births from the survey was adjusted upward by a correction factor of 1.17 for 1974-75 and 1.16 for 1976. In 1977-78, separate birth correction factors were calculated for urban and rural areas—1.16 and 1.30, respectively. Survey deaths were also adjusted upward using correction factors of 1.13 for 1974-75 and 1.10 for 1976. In 1977-78, these correction factors were calculated separately for urban and rural areas—1.47 and 1.26, respectively.

The Nepal Fertility Survey was carried out in April-June, 1976 by the Nepal Family Planning and Maternal Child Health Project as part of the World Fertility Survey (WFS) program. The sample size was 5,940 ever-married women ages 15 to 49. The questionnaire for this phase was adapted from the WFS core questionnaire, incorporating the Fertility Regulation, Abortion and Family Planning modules (International Statistical Institute, 1977, pp. 32-33).

In addition to carrying out the Nepal Fertility Survey, the Family Planning and Maternal Child Health (FP/MCH) Project is responsible for collecting and tabulating annual family planning data. Established in 1966, the FP/MCH Project is the major organization for family planning activities in Nepal. Three other organizations also provide family planning services, although to a lesser degree—the Integrated Health Service Division of the Department of Health Services, the Family Planning Association of Nepal, and the Women's Organization of Nepal.

Population data shown in tables 1, 2, and 6 and in selected sections of appendix table A-2 are adjusted figures based on adjusted 1961 and/or 1971 census populations. Other population figures shown in the profile are unadjusted numbers as reported in the given source (e.g., 1971 census).

Data presented on the labor force in tables 16 through 19 must be used with caution if any comparisons are to be made between the figures for 1961 and 1971 due to changes in the interpretation of the definition of the economically active population.

The user should recognize that in many instances, although the estimates are the best that can be prepared on the basis of the available information, they are only tentative and new observations may well lead to different conclusions. The user is urged to consider all data in the context of the source notes which describe how the figures were derived. Complete documentation, including worksheets and other notes on all sources considered, is maintained in the Population Division. The user who has special interest in the data is invited to correspond with the Population Division for further details as well as to offer comments.

Glossary

(Following are definitions of terms as used in the tables and the notes of this profile)

Active users. Persons using methods of contraception at a given point in time.

Age pattern of fertility. The percent distribution of a set of age-specific fertility rates. It expresses the relative contribution of each age group to total fertility.

Age-specific fertility rate. The number of births during 1 year to women in a given 5-year age group per 1,000 women in the same age group (based on midyear population).

Age-specific marital fertility rate. The number of births to married women in a given age group per 1,000 married women in the same age group.

Birth rate. The number of births during 1 year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population). Also called crude birth rate.

Children ever born. The number of live births a woman has had, regardless of the woman's present or past marital status and regardless of whether the children are now living or dead, or living with or away from the mother.

Cohort. A group of individuals who experience the same event in the same calendar period, such as birth or marriage in the same year.

Component method. A method of projecting the size of a population by age and sex, in which separate assumptions are made concerning the future fertility, mortality, and migration rates of the population.

Crude birth rate. See birth rate.

Crude death rate. See death rate.

Death rate. The number of deaths during 1 year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population). Also called crude death rate.

Ever-married women. All women who are now, or who have been, married. The category includes the currently married and the widowed, divorced, or separated.

Gross reproduction rate. The average number of daughters born per woman in a group of women passing through the childbearing years and experiencing a given set of age-specific fertility rates. This rate implicitly assumes that all the women live to the end of the childbearing years. (See also net reproduction rate.)

Growth rate. The annual increase (or decrease) to the population resulting from a surplus or deficit of births over deaths and a surplus or deficit of migrants into or out of the country, expressed as a percentage of the base population.

Hyphen versus "to" in dates. In this report, a period of years joined by a hyphen, e.g., 1960-64, is used to indicate that the data shown for this period refer to an average for the entire period, and generally is used when data for individual years are not available or data for individual years have been averaged to smooth out annual fluctuations. Where a period of years is joined by the word "to", e.g., 1960 to 1964, this indicates that data are available for each individual year included within the period.

Infant mortality rate. The number of deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births in a calendar year.

Life expectancy at birth. The average number of years to be lived by persons born in a certain year if mortality rates for each age group remain constant in the future.

Median age of childbearing. The midpoint age that separates the younger half of all women giving birth in a given year from the older half.

Net reproduction rate. A refinement of the gross reproduction rate that allows for mortality of women from birth to the end of their reproductive years.

New acceptors. Persons accepting methods of contraception from family planning systems, including clients accepting contraceptive services for the first time; clients changing to another service organization; clients changing to a different contraceptive method; and clients resuming acceptance of contraceptive services after a lapse of 1 year.

Rate of natural increase. The annual increase (or decrease) to the population resulting from a surplus (or deficit) of births

over deaths, expressed as a percentage of the midyear population. The natural increase of the population does not include the migration of persons into or out of the country.

Sex ratio at birth. The number of male births for each female birth.

Symbols. A dash (—) represents zero. The symbol "Z" indicates that the value is less than 500 or less than 0.05 percent. Three dots (. . .) mean not applicable, and "NA" means data not available.

Total fertility rate (TFR). The average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a

given set of age-specific fertility rates. It is five times the sum of the age-specific fertility rates, divided by 1,000.

United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index. An index developed by the United Nations to measure irregularities in age distributions in 5-year age groups. Index values of less than 20 usually describe "reasonably reliable" age distributions, values between 20 and 40 "fairly unreliable" age distributions, and values over 40 "quite unreliable" age distributions. The United Nations states that although high test scores may reflect actual irregularities in the age data caused by past demographic fluctuations or international migrations, usually, to a larger extent, they reflect errors in the age data.

Table 1. Estimates and Projections of Midyear Population and Period Growth Rates: 1950 to 1979

(Population in thousands. Growth rates, in percent, are from midyear to midyear)

Year or period	Number or percent	Year or period	Number or percent	Year or period	Number or percent
POPULATION		POPULATION--Con.		POPULATION--Con.	
Estimates		Estimates--Con.		Projections	
1950.....	8,990	1963.....	10,500	1976.....	13,580
1951.....	9,086	1964.....	10,677	1977.....	13,913
1952.....	9,183	1965.....	10,862	1978.....	14,256
1953.....	9,280	1966.....	11,057	1979.....	14,608
1954.....	9,379	1967.....	11,262	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE¹	
1955.....	9,479	1968.....	11,473	1950-55.....	1.1
1956.....	9,580	1969.....	11,692	1955-60.....	1.1
1957.....	9,682	1970.....	11,919	1960-65.....	1.6
1958.....	9,789	1971.....	12,155	1965-70.....	1.9
1959.....	9,906	1972.....	12,401	1970-75.....	2.1
1960.....	10,035	1973.....	12,667	1975-79.....	2.4
1961.....	10,176	1974.....	12,952		
1962.....	10,332	1975.....	13,257		

¹The average annual rate of growth is computed by the exponential formula,

$$r = \frac{1}{n} \ln \frac{P^{t+n}}{P^t}$$

where \ln indicates the natural logarithm, P^{t+n} = the population at the end of the period, P^t = the population at the beginning of the period, and n = time (number of years in the period).

Source: The 1950 to 1971 estimates are based on the 1961 and 1971 population censuses, adjusted at the U.S. Bureau of the Census for estimated net underenumeration of 7.5 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively, and estimated fertility, mortality and migration trends from 1950 to 1971. The 1961 and 1971 censuses were adjusted using demographic analysis techniques (see Technical Notes for details on the adjustment of the censuses). The estimated population figure for May 1953 implies a net underenumeration of 10.9 percent for the May 1952/May 1954 census.

The 1972 to 1975 population figures were estimated by the component method based on the 1971 census population, by age and sex, moved to midyear. The midyear 1971 population was annually moved forward to 1975 using estimated age-specific fertility rates and age-sex-specific survival ratios, both of which were linearly interpolated from 1971 and 1974-76 data (see table 5 and appendix tables A-3 and A-5). Net international migration was assumed to be nil from 1971 to 1975.

The 1976 to 1979 population figures were projected by the component method based on the 1975 midyear population, by age and sex. Fertility, mortality and migration assumptions for 1975 to 1979 were as follows:

Fertility: Total and age-specific fertility rates used for 1975 were an average of those from the 1974-75 Demographic Sample Survey (United Nations, 1976, p.20), the 1976 Demographic Sample Survey (United Nations, 1977, p.10) and the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey (Nepal FP/MCH, tables 5.7 and II.4). Total and age-specific fertility rates used for 1976 were an average of those from the 1976 Demographic Sample Survey, the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey, and the 1977-78 Demographic Sample Survey (Nepal CBS, 1978, p. 17). The total fertility rate (TFR) for both 1975 and 1976 was 6.37 and it was assumed that the TFR would decrease by one-tenth of a child to 6.27 over the next 3 years.

Mortality: Life expectancy at birth was assumed to increase from 45 to 47 years for males and from 42 to 44 years for females from 1975 to 1979 based on past trends in mortality (see table 4 and appendix table A-5).

Migration: Net international migration was assumed to be nil.

Table 2. Estimated and Projected Population, by Age and Sex: June 1971 and Midyear 1979

(Numbers in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Adjusted census, June 1971 ¹			Projected population, midyear 1979		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
POPULATION						
All ages.....	12,149	6,153	5,996	14,608	7,469	7,139
0 to 4 years.....	1,987	1,016	971	2,573	1,318	1,255
5 to 9 years.....	1,587	812	775	1,955	1,006	949
10 to 14 years.....	1,371	701	670	1,656	850	806
15 to 19 years.....	1,213	621	592	1,436	737	699
20 to 24 years.....	1,010	499	511	1,252	645	607
25 to 29 years.....	893	437	457	1,076	549	527
30 to 34 years.....	819	404	415	901	447	454
35 to 39 years.....	726	366	360	807	402	406
40 to 44 years.....	607	310	297	727	368	359
45 to 49 years.....	506	260	246	616	317	298
50 to 54 years.....	397	204	193	494	256	238
55 to 59 years.....	324	165	159	378	196	182
60 to 64 years.....	264	133	130	274	141	132
65 years and over.....	445	223	222	464	236	228
PERCENT						
All ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 to 4 years.....	16.4	16.5	16.2	17.6	17.6	17.6
5 to 9 years.....	13.1	13.2	12.9	13.4	13.5	13.3
10 to 14 years.....	11.3	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.3
15 to 19 years.....	10.0	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8
20 to 24 years.....	8.3	8.1	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5
25 to 29 years.....	7.4	7.1	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.4
30 to 34 years.....	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.2	6.0	6.4
35 to 39 years.....	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.7
40 to 44 years.....	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0
45 to 49 years.....	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2
50 to 54 years.....	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3
55 to 59 years.....	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
60 to 64 years.....	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
65 years and over.....	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.2

¹For unadjusted census figures see appendix table A-1.

Source: See note to table 1. For further details, see the Technical Notes in the appendix.

Table 3. Estimated and Projected Vital Rates: 1971, 1975, 1976, and 1979

Year	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)	Growth rate (percent)
ESTIMATED				
1971 ¹	43	24	2.0	2.0
1975.....	45	21	2.4	2.4
PROJECTED				
1976.....	45	21	2.4	2.4
1979.....	43-45	19-20	2.4-2.5	2.4-2.5

¹For discussion of vital rates for the periods prior to 1971 see the Technical Notes in the appendix.

Source: Crude birth rates for 1971 and 1975 were estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census using age-specific fertility rates (see table 7 and appendix table A-3) and midyear populations, by age and sex, based on the adjusted 1971 census population. Similarly, crude death rates for 1971 and 1975 were based on the same populations and age-sex specific life table central death rates for 1971 and 1974-76, respectively (see table 5 and appendix table A-5).

Vital rates for 1976 and 1979 are implied by alternate component population projections which use a 1976 total fertility rate (TFR) of 6.37 estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (see appendix table A-3) and assume three different levels of the TFR in 1979. For fertility assumptions, see the Technical Notes in the appendix. Mortality assumptions were identical for all three series (see appendix table A-5 and Technical Notes in the appendix). Net international migration was assumed to be nil from 1971 to 1979. A crude birth rate of 44, a crude death rate of 20, and a growth rate of 2.4 for 1979 are consistent with the projection series in table 1.

Rates of natural increase were calculated from unrounded crude birth and death rates. They may not equal the difference between the crude birth and death rates shown due to rounding. Growth rates are the same as the rates of natural increase indicating that net international migration was not significant.

Table 4. Estimated Infant Mortality Rate and Life Expectancy at Birth, by Sex: 1974-76

Period	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births			Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1974-76.....	133	135	130	43	45	42

Note: Alternate estimates of infant mortality rates are given in appendix table A-6 and the Technical Notes in the appendix. Estimated life expectancies at birth prior to 1974 and projected life expectancies at birth for 1979 are given in appendix table A-5.

Source: Infant mortality rates were derived by averaging the results of the Demographic Sample Surveys of 1974-75 and 1976 (United Nations, 1976, tables 4 and 5; and United Nations, 1977, tables 20 and 21). Rates for both sexes were calculated assuming a sex ratio at birth of 1.05.

Life expectancies at birth were derived from life tables generated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The life tables were based on the average of age-sex-specific death rates from the Demographic Sample Surveys of 1974-75 and 1976. Life expectancy for both sexes assumes a sex ratio at birth of 1.05. For further details, see the Technical Notes in the appendix.

Table 5. Estimated Life Table Values, by Sex: 1974-76

Sex and age interval (x to x+n)	1,000 $q_{n x}$	l_x	$d_{n x}$	${}_n L_x$	1,000 $m_{n x}$	e_x
MALE						
Under 1 year.....	134.8	100,000	13,485	90,561	148.9	44.7
1 to 4 years.....	123.5	86,515	10,683	324,697	32.9	50.6
5 to 9 years.....	32.3	75,833	2,447	373,046	6.6	53.5
10 to 14 years.....	17.0	73,386	1,251	363,800	3.4	50.2
15 to 19 years.....	24.5	72,134	1,767	356,253	5.0	46.0
20 to 24 years.....	25.6	70,367	1,799	347,338	5.2	42.1
25 to 29 years.....	27.0	68,568	1,853	338,206	5.5	38.1
30 to 34 years.....	29.2	66,715	1,946	328,708	5.9	34.1
35 to 39 years.....	34.7	64,769	2,250	318,218	7.1	30.1
40 to 44 years.....	46.0	62,519	2,877	305,401	9.4	26.1
45 to 49 years.....	68.1	59,642	4,062	288,055	14.1	22.2
50 to 54 years.....	103.1	55,580	5,733	263,570	21.8	18.6
55 to 59 years.....	149.6	49,848	7,455	230,600	32.3	15.5
60 to 64 years.....	203.0	42,392	8,606	190,446	45.2	12.8
65 to 69 years.....	264.0	33,786	8,921	146,628	60.8	10.4
70 to 74 years.....	344.2	24,865	8,559	102,928	83.2	8.3
75 to 79 years.....	442.6	16,306	7,217	63,488	113.7	6.3
80 years and over.....	1000.0	9,089	9,089	39,021	232.9	4.3
FEMALE						
Under 1 year.....	130.5	100,000	13,048	90,866	143.6	41.8
1 to 4 years.....	136.4	86,952	11,861	324,083	36.6	47.0
5 to 9 years.....	36.6	75,090	2,750	368,576	7.5	50.1
10 to 14 years.....	20.5	72,340	1,482	357,997	4.1	46.9
15 to 19 years.....	31.2	70,858	2,211	348,764	6.3	42.8
20 to 24 years.....	35.1	68,647	2,408	337,216	7.1	39.1
25 to 29 years.....	40.5	66,239	2,684	324,488	8.3	35.5
30 to 34 years.....	48.0	63,556	3,052	310,150	9.8	31.8
35 to 39 years.....	56.8	60,504	3,436	293,930	11.7	28.3
40 to 44 years.....	65.6	57,068	3,742	275,984	13.6	24.9
45 to 49 years.....	81.7	53,326	4,355	255,740	17.0	21.4
50 to 54 years.....	112.9	48,970	5,529	231,030	23.9	18.1
55 to 59 years.....	159.8	43,442	6,941	199,856	34.7	15.1
60 to 64 years.....	214.5	36,501	7,830	162,928	48.1	12.5
65 to 69 years.....	274.0	28,670	7,857	123,710	63.5	10.2
70 to 74 years.....	350.1	20,814	7,288	85,849	84.9	8.2
75 to 79 years.....	442.0	13,526	5,978	52,685	113.5	6.2
80 years and over.....	1000.0	7,548	7,548	31,677	238.3	4.2

Note: $1,000 q_{n x}$ Number of deaths occurring between age x and age x+n per 1,000 persons alive at exact age x $\left(\frac{n d_x}{l_x} \times 1,000 \right)$.

l_x Number of persons living at exact age x.

$d_{n x}$ Number of deaths occurring between age x and age x+n.

${}_n L_x$ Number of persons living between age x and age x+n.

$1,000 m_{n x}$ Number of deaths occurring between age x and x+n per 1,000 persons living between age x and age x+n $\left(\frac{n d_x}{{}_n L_x} \times 1,000 \right)$.

e_x Average number of years of life remaining for those alive at exact age x.

Source: See table 4 and the Technical Notes in the appendix.

Table 6. Estimated and Projected Number of Women of Childbearing Age: 1971, and 1975 to 1985

(Midyear population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Year	All women, 15 to 49 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years
ESTIMATED								
1971.....	2,878	592	511	457	415	360	297	246
1975.....	3,095	639	559	482	431	387	329	268
PROJECTED								
1976.....	3,155	652	572	491	436	392	337	275
1977.....	3,217	666	584	501	441	397	345	282
1978.....	3,281	682	595	514	447	401	352	290
1979.....	3,349	699	607	527	454	406	359	298
1980.....	3,419	716	619	540	462	410	365	307
1981.....	3,491	734	633	552	471	415	370	315
1982.....	3,565	753	647	565	482	421	376	322
1983.....	3,642	771	663	576	494	427	380	329
1984.....	3,720	789	680	588	507	434	385	336
1985.....	3,801	807	698	601	521	443	390	342

Source: Projection based on the 1971 adjusted census population (see table 2). Assumptions were as follows:

- Fertility: Assumptions regarding fertility have no effect on the number of women in these ages.
Mortality: Life expectancy at birth for women increased from 39 years in 1971 to 48 years in 1985.
Migration: Net international migration was nil during the projection period.

Table 7. Estimated Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Selected Derived Measures: 1975 and 1976

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Age	Births per 1,000 women		Derived measures	1975	1976
	1975	1976			
15 to 19 years.....	114	119	Total fertility rate		
20 to 24 years.....	287	296	per woman.....	6.37	6.37
25 to 29 years.....	296	295	Gross reproduction rate		
30 to 34 years.....	257	254	per woman.....	3.11	3.11
35 to 39 years.....	188	192	Net reproduction rate		
40 to 44 years.....	92	87	per woman.....	1.97	(NA)
45 to 49 years.....	39	30	Sex ratio at birth.....	1.05	1.05

Source: Total and age-specific fertility rates for 1975 were an average of those from the 1974-75 Demographic Sample Survey (United Nations, 1976, p. 20), the 1976 Demographic Sample Survey (United Nations, 1977, p. 10) and the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey (Nepal FP/MCH, tables 5.7 and 11.4). Total and age-specific fertility rates for 1976 were an average of those from the 1976 Demographic Sample Survey, the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey and the 1977-78 Demographic Sample Survey (Nepal CBS, 1978, p. 17). For further details, see appendix table A-4.

The sex ratio at birth was assumed to be 1.05 (United Nations, 1967, p. 23). A slightly lower sex ratio at birth of 1.04 was reported in the 1971 census (Nepal CBS, 1975d, table 32).

Gross reproduction rates were based on total fertility rates and the sex ratios at birth.

The net reproduction rate was calculated using the 1975 age-specific fertility rates, the sex ratio at birth and L_x values for females from the 1974-76 life table based on the Demographic Sample Survey (see table 5).

Table 8. Average Number of Children Ever Born and Children Surviving Per Woman, by Age of Woman: 1976

Age	Average number of children ever born per woman	Average number of children surviving per woman
All women, 15 to 49 years.....	3.0	2.2
15 to 19 years.....	0.2	0.2
20 to 24 years.....	1.3	1.0
25 to 29 years.....	2.8	2.3
30 to 34 years.....	4.1	3.1
35 to 39 years.....	5.1	3.7
40 to 44 years.....	5.5	3.8
45 to 49 years.....	5.7	4.0

Note: See appendix tables A-7 and A-8 for data on children ever born and children surviving for 1961 and 1971.

Source: Estimated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by applying the percent of females ever married from the household schedule of the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey to the average number of children ever born and children surviving from the ever-married women schedule of the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey (see Nepal FP/MCH, 1977, tables 2.2.1A, 2.3.1A and II.4).

Table 9. Population Ages 10 Years and Over, by Marital Status, Age, and Sex: 1971

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Sex and age	Population					Percent				
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated
MALE										
Total, 10 years and and over.....	4,141	1,322	2,655	152	12	100.0	31.9	64.1	3.7	0.3
10 to 14 years.....	703	659	44	(2)	(2)	100.0	93.7	6.2	(2)	(2)
15 to 19 years.....	547	400	146	1	1	100.0	73.0	26.6	0.2	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	466	154	306	4	2	100.0	33.1	65.6	0.9	0.4
25 to 29 years.....	456	56	391	7	2	100.0	12.3	85.7	1.6	0.5
30 to 34 years.....	386	22	353	9	2	100.0	5.7	91.5	2.3	0.5
35 to 39 years.....	386	13	361	12	1	100.0	3.3	93.3	3.0	0.4
40 to 44 years.....	302	7	281	13	1	100.0	2.3	92.9	4.4	0.3
45 to 49 years.....	246	4	227	14	1	100.0	1.6	92.4	5.7	0.3
50 to 54 years.....	204	3	185	16	1	100.0	1.4	90.5	7.8	0.3
55 to 59 years.....	133	2	118	13	(2)	100.0	1.2	88.5	10.0	0.2
60 years and over.....	311	3	246	61	1	100.0	1.1	78.9	19.7	0.3
FEMALE										
Total, 10 years and over.....	4,038	782	2,837	408	11	100.0	19.4	70.3	10.1	0.3
10 to 14 years.....	594	514	79	(2)	(2)	100.0	86.6	13.4	0.1	(2)
15 to 19 years.....	500	197	301	1	1	100.0	39.3	60.2	0.3	0.2
20 to 24 years.....	504	40	459	4	2	100.0	7.9	91.1	0.7	0.3
25 to 29 years.....	474	12	452	8	2	100.0	2.6	95.4	1.6	0.3
30 to 34 years.....	426	6	404	14	1	100.0	1.4	95.0	3.3	0.3
35 to 39 years.....	358	4	330	24	1	100.0	1.1	92.0	6.6	0.4
40 to 44 years.....	307	3	266	37	1	100.0	0.9	86.6	12.1	0.3
45 to 49 years.....	216	2	174	39	1	100.0	0.8	80.6	18.3	0.4
50 to 54 years.....	197	1	139	55	1	100.0	0.7	70.8	28.1	0.3
55 to 59 years.....	125	1	83	40	(2)	100.0	0.7	66.6	32.4	0.3
60 years and over.....	338	2	150	185	1	100.0	0.6	44.4	54.6	0.4

Note: See appendix table A-9 for data on marital status from the 1961 census.

Source: Data are from the 1971 census (Nepal CBS, 1975b, table 15).

Table 10. Percent Distribution of the Population Ages 15 Years and Over, by Marital Status, Age, and Sex: 1976

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Sex and age	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated
MALE					
Total, 15 years and over.....	100.0	19.0	74.8	5.3	0.9
15 to 19 years.....	100.0	73.2	26.1	0.1	0.5
20 to 24 years.....	100.0	32.8	65.1	1.2	0.9
25 to 29 years.....	100.0	8.8	87.1	2.0	2.0
30 to 34 years.....	100.0	3.2	93.3	2.6	0.9
35 to 39 years.....	100.0	2.0	93.3	3.5	1.2
40 to 44 years.....	100.0	1.3	93.9	4.0	0.8
45 to 49 years.....	100.0	1.1	91.6	6.8	0.6
50 to 54 years.....	100.0	1.2	90.9	7.1	0.9
55 to 59 years.....	100.0	(2)	83.9	14.6	1.5
60 years and over.....	100.0	1.2	75.3	23.0	0.5
FEMALE					
Total, 15 years and over.....	100.0	7.7	77.6	13.4	1.3
15 to 19 years.....	100.0	37.3	61.5	0.6	0.5
20 to 24 years.....	100.0	6.0	92.6	0.3	1.0
25 to 29 years.....	100.0	1.8	95.7	1.7	0.9
30 to 34 years.....	100.0	1.2	93.4	3.8	1.7
35 to 39 years.....	100.0	0.6	90.0	8.0	1.4
40 to 44 years.....	100.0	0.5	83.9	13.2	2.4
45 to 49 years.....	100.0	0.7	76.4	21.4	1.4
50 to 54 years.....	100.0	0.8	66.1	31.0	2.1
55 to 59 years.....	100.0	0.2	59.1	39.0	1.7
60 years and over.....	100.0	0.6	35.8	62.1	1.4

Source: Data are from the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey (Nepal FP/MCH Project, 1977, table II.4).

Table 11. Measures of Age at Marriage, by Sex: 1961 and 1971

Measure	1961		1971	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Minimum legal age at marriage ¹	(²)	(²)	18	³ 14
Age at which 25 percent of the population is ever married.....	16	13	17	14
Age at which 50 percent of the population is ever married.....	19	15	21	16
Age at which 75 percent of the population is ever married.....	23	17	23	19

¹With parental consent.

²Legal age at marriage was not established until 1962.

³In 1975, legal age at marriage for females was raised to 16 years of age.

Source: Legal age at marriage is from Nepal CBS, 1977, p. 102.

The age at which specified percent of the population is ever married was derived at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by fitting a Makeham model to data from the 1961 and 1971 censuses (Nepal CBS, 1967-69, table 7; and 1975b, table 15).

Table 12. Number of Acceptors of Contraception, and Active Users as a Percent of Married Women, Age 15 to 49 Years, by Method, for Selected Years: 1966 to 1978

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Method	New acceptors (in thousands)												Active users as a percent of "exposed" women ¹ , 1976
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	
All methods..	2	5	8	30	37	44	65	86	98	139	126	146	2.9
Oral contraceptives	(Z)	(Z)	1	10	13	16	24	27	27	38	33	36	0.5
IUD's.....	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0.1
Condoms.....	(Z)	1	2	14	19	23	36	52	66	88	75	92	0.3
Sterilization:													
Male.....	(NA)	1	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	9	11	8	1.9
Female.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	5	7	0.1
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	1	2	0.1

¹"Exposed" women as defined in the Nepal Fertility Survey are currently married nonpregnant women who consider themselves to be fecund. Also included are those currently married women who either themselves or whose husbands have been sterilized for contraceptive purposes.

²Represents those women using abstinence.

Note: New acceptor data for 1966-67 to 1975-76 are by Nepalese fiscal years (July 16 to July 15). New acceptor data for 1976-77 and 1977-78 are for fiscal years, July 1 to June 30.

Source:

New acceptor data

1966-67 to 1975-76-Nepal FP/MCH 1976, appendix table 1.

1976-77 to 1977-78-U.S. Agency for International Development, no date, p. 34; Tuladhar, 1979; and unpublished data from the Family Planning Services Division, Office of Population, Development Support Bureau, U.S. Agency for International Development.

Active user data

1976 - Data are from the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey (Nepal FP/MCH, 1977, appendix table 4.4.1).

Table 13. Population Ages 15 Years and Over, by Literacy, Broad Age Groups, and Sex: 1961 and 1971

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Year and age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total population	Literate population		Total population	Literate population		Total population	Literate population	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
1961¹									
Total, 15 years and over.....	5,628	501	8.9	2,714	456	16.8	2,913	45	1.5
15 to 24 years.....	1,596	176	11.0	773	154	19.9	823	22	2.7
25 to 34 years.....	1,520	134	8.8	722	123	17.0	798	11	1.4
35 to 44 years.....	1,055	89	8.5	519	84	16.1	536	6	1.1
45 to 54 years.....	741	55	7.5	364	52	14.3	376	3	0.8
55 years and over.....	716	46	6.4	336	44	13.0	380	2	0.6
1971									
Total, 15 years and over.....	6,881	862	12.5	3,438	772	22.4	3,444	91	2.6
15 to 24 years.....	2,017	394	19.5	1,014	338	33.3	1,004	56	5.6
25 to 34 years.....	1,742	209	12.0	842	189	22.5	900	19	2.1
35 to 44 years.....	1,354	126	9.3	688	118	17.1	666	8	1.3
45 to 54 years.....	862	75	8.7	450	71	15.7	412	4	1.0
55 years and over.....	906	59	6.5	444	56	12.6	462	3	0.7

¹Excludes 10,373 males and 21,769 females of unknown age.

Note: Literacy is defined as "the ability to read and write, in any language, a short statement on everyday life" (Nepal CBS, 1977, p. 122).

Source: Nepal CBS, 1967-69, part 6, table 7; and 1975b, table 16.

Table 14. Population Ages 6 to 19 Years, Enrolled in School, by Age and Sex: 1971

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total population	Enrolled in school		Total population	Enrolled in school		Total population	Enrolled in school	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
Total, 6 to 19 years.....	3,620	543	15.0	1,901	444	23.4	1,719	99	5.8
6 to 9 years.....	1,275	123	9.7	651	94	14.4	625	29	4.7
10 to 14 years.....	1,297	280	21.6	703	230	32.7	594	51	8.5
15 to 19 years.....	1,047	140	13.4	547	120	22.0	500	20	3.9

Note: Enrollment figures are for the population attending primary and secondary school, colleges and universities, and technical and vocational institutes.

Source: Nepal CBS, 1975b, table 17.

Table 15. Educational Attainment of the Population Ages 15 Years and Over, by Broad Age Groups, Sex, and School Level: 1961 and 1971

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year, sex, and age	Total population	Highest level attained					
		Primary school		Secondary school		Higher level	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
1961¹							
Both sexes							
Total, 15 years and over.....	5,622	29	0.5	58	1.0	10	0.2
15 to 24 years.....	1,594	17	1.1	34	2.1	4	0.3
25 to 34 years.....	1,518	5	0.4	13	0.9	3	0.2
35 to 44 years.....	1,054	3	0.3	6	0.6	1	0.1
45 years and over.....	1,455	3	0.2	5	0.3	1	0.1
Male							
Total, 15 years and over.....	2,708	26	1.0	52	1.9	9	0.3
15 to 24 years.....	771	15	1.9	29	3.7	4	0.5
25 to 34 years.....	720	5	0.7	12	1.7	3	0.5
35 to 44 years.....	518	3	0.6	6	1.2	1	0.2
45 years and over.....	699	3	0.5	5	0.7	1	0.1
Female							
Total, 15 years and over.....	2,913	4	0.1	6	0.2	1	(2)
15 to 24 years.....	823	3	0.3	5	0.6	1	0.1
25 to 34 years.....	798	1	0.1	1	0.1	(2)	(2)
35 to 44 years.....	536	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
45 years and over.....	757	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1971							
Both sexes							
Total, 15 years and over.....	6,881	206	3.0	231	3.4	55	0.8
15 to 24 years.....	2,017	113	5.6	156	7.8	28	1.4
25 to 34 years.....	1,742	42	2.4	46	2.7	18	1.0
35 to 44 years.....	1,354	25	1.8	16	1.2	5	0.4
45 years and over.....	1,768	26	1.5	12	0.7	3	0.2
Male							
Total, 15 years and over.....	3,438	186	5.4	202	5.9	47	1.4
15 to 24 years.....	1,014	99	9.8	134	13.2	23	2.2
25 to 34 years.....	842	38	4.5	42	5.0	16	1.9
35 to 44 years.....	688	23	3.4	15	2.2	5	0.8
45 years and over.....	894	25	2.8	11	1.3	3	0.4
Female							
Total, 15 years and over.....	3,444	20	0.6	29	0.8	8	0.2
15 to 24 years.....	1,004	13	1.3	23	2.2	5	0.5
25 to 34 years.....	900	4	0.4	4	0.5	2	0.2
35 to 44 years.....	666	2	0.2	1	0.2	(2)	(2)
45 years and over.....	874	1	0.1	1	0.1	(2)	(2)

¹Excludes 6,028 males and 239 females of unknown educational attainment. Also excludes 10,373 males and 21,769 females of unknown age.

Note: Educational attainment refers to the highest grade reached by a person within the levels of the formal education system. A person would not necessarily have completed the last grade within the specified level.

The primary level represents the first 5 years of schooling. Secondary education is also five-year course, at the end of which a School Leaving Certificate (S.L.C.) is granted on the basis of national examination. Higher level includes study at a university or other institute of higher learning.

Source: Nepal CBS, 1967-69, tables 1 and 5; and 1975b, tables 17 and 18.

Table 16. Economically Active Population, by Age and Sex: 1961 and 1971

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Year and age	Male			Female		
	Total population	Economically active		Total population	Economically active	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
1961 ¹						
Total, 15 years and over ²	2,714	2,561	94.3	2,913	1,737	59.6
15 to 24 years.....	773	728	94.1	823	603	73.3
25 to 34 years.....	722	711	98.5	798	504	63.1
35 to 44 years.....	519	512	98.6	536	311	58.1
45 to 59 years.....	477	465	97.4	490	250	51.1
60 years and over.....	222	145	65.2	267	69	25.7
1971						
Total, 10 years and over.....	4,141	3,434	82.9	4,038	1,418	35.1
10 to 14 years.....	703	417	59.2	594	238	40.1
15 to 19 years.....	547	414	75.7	500	231	46.2
20 to 24 years.....	466	418	89.8	504	197	39.2
25 to 29 years.....	456	434	95.1	474	173	36.6
30 to 34 years.....	386	373	96.6	426	144	33.9
35 to 39 years.....	386	376	97.4	358	122	34.0
40 to 44 years.....	302	293	97.2	307	101	32.9
45 to 49 years.....	246	238	96.8	216	70	32.5
50 to 54 years.....	204	192	94.0	197	60	30.5
55 to 59 years.....	133	120	90.3	125	35	27.7
60 to 64 years.....	138	89	64.1	156	28	17.9
65 years and over.....	173	70	40.5	182	19	10.4

¹Data are available only for ages 15 and over, and only for the age distribution shown.²Figures exclude 10,373 males and 21,769 females of unknown age.

Note: The data for 1961 and 1971 are not comparable due to a change in the interpretation of the definition of economically active population.

Both the 1961 and 1971 censuses defined economically active as those people involved in "gainful work" at the time of the census. Also included were those persons who were seeking work at the time of enumeration but had worked for a total of at least 8 months in the past. Differences in the interpretation of gainful work and the 8 month reference period appear to be the main reason for the decline in the percent of the population which is economically active. Of particular note is the decline in female participation rates brought about, in large part, by the fact that the "1971 census was more strict in verifying female activities and distinguishing the active females from the inactive ones" (Nepal CBS, 1977, p. 154).

Source: Nepal CBS, 1969, table 1; and 1975c, table 19.

Table 17. Distribution of Labor Force, by Sex and Industry: 1961 and 1971

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year and industry	Population			Percent		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1961						
Total classified workers ¹	4,274	2,542	1,732	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing.....	4,041	2,352	1,688	94.5	92.5	97.5
Mining and quarrying.....	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Manufacturing.....	81	59	22	1.9	2.3	1.2
Construction.....	6	5	(Z)	0.1	0.2	(Z)
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services.....	1	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Commerce.....	47	39	9	1.1	1.5	0.5
Transport, storage, and communication Services.....	16	13	3	0.4	0.5	0.2
	82	72	10	1.9	2.8	0.6
1971						
Total classified workers.....	4,853	3,434	1,418	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing.....	4,580	3,187	1,392	94.4	92.8	98.2
Mining and quarrying.....	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Manufacturing.....	52	45	7	1.1	1.3	0.5
Construction.....	5	5	(Z)	0.1	0.1	(Z)
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services.....	2	2	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Commerce.....	64	56	8	1.3	1.6	0.6
Transport, storage, and communication Services.....	10	9	(Z)	0.2	0.3	(Z)
	141	130	11	2.9	3.8	0.8

¹Figures exclude 22,008 males and 10,961 females engaged in activities not adequately described.

Note: The definition of the economically active population was not interpreted in the same manner for both the 1961 and 1971 censuses (see note to table 16).

Source: Nepal CBS, 1969, table 7; and 1975c, table 21.

Table 18. Distribution of Labor Force, by Sex and Occupation: 1961 and 1971

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year and occupation	Population			Percent		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
1961						
Total classified workers ¹	4,275	2,543	1,732	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical and related workers.....	17	16	1	0.4	0.6	0.1
Administrative, executive, managerial and clerical workers.....	18	18	(Z)	0.4	0.7	(Z)
Sales workers.....	47	38	9	1.1	1.5	0.5
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers, miners, quarrymen and related workers..	4,039	2,351	1,688	94.5	92.4	97.5
Workers in transport and communication..	3	3	(Z)	0.1	0.1	(Z)
Craftsmen, production-process workers and laborers not classified elsewhere..	97	72	25	2.3	2.8	1.4
Service, sport and recreation workers...	54	46	9	1.3	1.8	0.5
1971						
Total classified workers.....	4,853	3,434	1,418	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical and related workers.....	25	23	2	0.5	0.7	0.1
Administrative, executive and managerial workers.....	1	1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Clerical workers.....	47	45	2	1.0	1.3	0.1
Sales workers.....	60	53	7	1.2	1.5	0.5
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers, miners, quarrymen and related workers..	4,579	3,187	1,392	94.4	92.8	98.2
Workers in transport and communication..						
Craftsmen, production-process workers and laborers not classified elsewhere..	106	96	9	2.2	2.8	0.7
Service, sport and recreation workers...	34	29	5	0.7	0.8	0.4

¹Figures exclude 21,112 males and 10,889 females of unknown occupation.

Note: The definition of the economically active population was not interpreted in the same manner for both the 1961 and 1971 censuses (see note to table 16).

Source: Nepal CBS, 1969, table 5; and 1975c, table 20.

Table 19. Distribution of Agricultural and Nonagricultural Workers, by Status and Sex: 1961 and 1971

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Sex and status	1961 ¹				1971			
	Agricultural		Nonagricultural		Agricultural		Nonagricultural	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
BOTH SEXES								
Total classified workers.....	4,038	100.0	233	100.0	4,580	100.0	273	100.0
Employers and workers on own account.....	3,224	79.8	90	38.6	4,100	89.5	91	33.3
Salaried employees and wage earners.....	550	13.6	138	59.1	276	6.0	177	64.9
Unpaid family workers.....	264	6.5	5	2.3	203	4.4	5	1.8
MALE								
Total classified workers.....	2,351	100.0	189	100.0	3,187	100.0	247	100.0
Employers and workers on own account.....	1,892	80.5	68	35.9	2,847	89.3	79	32.1
Salaried employees and wage earners.....	389	16.6	119	62.6	238	7.5	164	66.4
Unpaid family workers.....	69	2.9	3	1.5	103	3.2	4	1.5
FEMALE								
Total classified workers.....	1,687	100.0	44	100.0	1,392	100.0	26	100.0
Employers and workers on own account.....	1,331	78.9	22	50.2	1,253	90.0	12	44.8
Salaried employees and wage earners.....	161	9.5	19	43.8	39	2.8	13	50.3
Unpaid family workers.....	195	11.6	3	6.0	100	7.2	1	4.9

¹Figures exclude 23,769 males and 12,334 females of unknown status and/or sector.

Note: The definition of the economically active population was not interpreted in the same manner for both the 1961 and 1971 censuses (see note to table 16).

Source: Nepal CBS, 1969, table 15; and 1975c, table 27.

Table 20. Distribution of Households, by Number of Persons: 1961 and 1971

(Numbers in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Persons per household	1961 households ¹		1971			
			Households		Population in households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All households.....	1,784	100.0	2,084	100.0	11,524	100.0
1 person.....	83	4.7	82	3.9	82	0.7
2 persons.....	177	9.9	176	8.5	353	3.1
3 persons.....	251	14.1	257	12.4	772	6.7
4 persons.....	295	16.5	326	15.6	1,303	11.3
5 persons.....	282	15.8	334	16.0	1,669	14.5
6 persons.....	229	12.8	286	13.7	1,716	14.9
7 persons.....	160	9.0	212	10.2	1,487	12.9
8 persons.....	105	5.9	142	6.8	1,139	9.9
9 persons.....	67	3.8	91	4.4	822	7.1
10 persons or more.....	133	7.5	176	8.5	2,181	18.9
OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEASURES						
Mean number of persons per household.....	(NA)	...	5.5
Median number of persons per household.....	4.8	...	5.1

¹Data on the total population in households are unavailable from the 1961 census.

Note: A household is defined as a group of persons, related or unrelated, who live together in a whole or part of a house and who pool their incomes and share the same kitchen.

Source: Nepal CBS, 1966, table 7; and 1975a, table 7.

Table 21. Population, by Urban and Rural Residence and Size of Urban Locality: 1961 and 1971

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Subject	1961			1971		
	Number	Population	Percent of total country	Number	Population	Percent of total country
Total country.....	...	9,412,996	100.0	...	11,555,983	100.0
Urban areas ¹	16	336,222	3.6	16	461,938	4.0
Localities with 100,000 or more inhabitants.....	1	121,019	1.3	1	150,402	1.3
Localities with 20,000 - 100,000 inhabitants.....	3	116,945	1.2	6	208,898	1.8
Localities with 5,000 - 20,000 inhabitants.....	12	98,258	1.0	9	102,638	0.9
Rural areas.....	...	9,076,774	96.4	...	11,094,045	96.0

¹Urban areas are town panchayats--population centers of 5,000 persons or more having some urban characteristic such as a high school, college, government offices, courts, large market areas, communication facilities, mills, factories, etc. (Nepal CBS, 1967, p. 38).

Source: Nepal CBS, 1967, table 5; and 1975e, table 39.

Table 22. Population of Zones and Percent of Population Born Outside of Zone: 1971

Zone	1971 population (in thousands)	1971 population born outside zone (percent)
Bagmati.....	1,497	1.7
Bheri.....	575	6.0
Dhaulagiri.....	277	2.2
Gandaki.....	1,023	1.5
Janakpur.....	1,266	8.1
Karnali.....	188	0.6
Kosi.....	866	11.7
Lumbini.....	1,166	9.5
Mahakali.....	361	7.1
Mechi.....	618	13.2
Narayani.....	1,103	17.1
Rapti.....	706	0.7
Sagarmatha.....	1,313	3.1
Seti.....	597	1.8

Note: Nepal is divided into 14 zones which are permanent administrative units.

Source: Nepal CBS, 1975a, table 1; and 1975b, table 9.

Table 23. Population by Development Region and Subregion: 1961 and 1971

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Region	1961 population	1971 population	Average annual growth rate, 1961-71 (percent)
Eastern Region.....	2,273	2,798	2.1
Hills and Mountains.....	1,318	1,410	0.7
Terai.....	956	1,388	3.7
Central Region.....	3,073	3,866	2.3
Hills and Mountains.....	1,747	2,096	1.8
Terai.....	1,325	1,770	2.9
Western Region.....	1,999	2,466	2.1
Hills and Mountains.....	1,580	1,870	1.7
Terai.....	418	595	3.5
Far Western Region.....	2,068	2,427	1.6
Hills and Mountains.....	1,698	1,834	0.8
Terai.....	370	593	4.7

Note: The Terai are the plains of Nepal.

Source: Based on 1961 and 1971 census populations as reported in Nepal CBS, 1977, table 2.1.

Table 24. Foreign-Born Population, by Country of Birth: 1961 and 1971

Country of birth	1961	Country of birth	1971
All countries.....	337,620	All countries.....	337,448
India.....	324,159	India.....	322,718
China.....	8,061	Burma.....	6,364
Pakistan.....	2,302	China.....	1,534
Malaysia.....	1,531	Other Asian countries.....	6,131
Burma.....	1,052	European countries.....	207
Other countries.....	285	Other countries.....	494
Unstated.....	230		
Foreign-born population as percent of total population...	3.6	Foreign-born population as percent of total population	2.9

Source: Nepal CBS, 1967, table 12; and 1975b, table 11.

Appendix

Technical Notes

SUMMARY

The demographic data presented in this profile primarily cover the period 1950 to 1979. National vital registration data for this period are not available. Fertility and mortality estimates are based on information from the 1952/54, 1961 and 1971 population censuses, the 1974-75, 1976, and 1977-78 Demographic Sample Surveys (DSS) and the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey (NFS). After an analysis of the available census and survey information, fertility and mortality estimates were derived, and the 1961 and 1971 censuses were evaluated.

MORTALITY

Prior to 1974, the information on which mortality estimates for Nepal had been based was inadequate. In 1974, the Demographic Sample Survey project began collecting data on deaths using multiround follow-ups and the results were later adjusted on the basis of a "quality control sample"—a reinterview of approximately 8 percent of total households. Life tables for the years 1974-75 and 1976 were subsequently derived based on age- and sex-specific mortality rates. For each sex, the age-specific mortality rates showed some minor variations, and hence an average of the rates for the two survey years was made. Patterns and levels from the survey life tables were accepted for 1974-76—males and females having life expectancies at birth of 44.7 and 41.8 years, respectively. While the survey life tables gave rates only for 10-year age groups for ages 5 and above, several techniques were used to derive rates for 5-year age groups from the 10-year rates. A set of age-specific mortality rates by 5-year age groups, obtained by applying a moving average to the 10-year rates, was accepted for the profile.

Infant mortality rates of 134.8 and 130.5 per 1,000 live births for males and females, respectively, were accepted for 1974-76 by averaging the 1974-75 and 1976 Demographic Sample Survey rates. Infant mortality rates were also derived using fertility histories from the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey (Nepal FP/MCH, 1977, table 2.3.5) with the following results:

Nepali calendar year	Corresponding Western time period	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
2027	April 1970 to April 1971	158.4
2028	April 1971 to April 1972	155.0
2029	April 1972 to April 1973	152.1
2030	April 1973 to April 1974	152.3
2031	April 1974 to April 1975	125.6

Further analysis of infant mortality data from the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey indicated that infant mortality has made substantial declines in recent years and that the level accepted from the Demographic Sample Survey is not unreasonable considering mortality trends in the past 15 years.

Estimating mortality prior to 1974-76 presented difficulties because of the lack of data. The 1961 census included a tabulation of deaths, by age and sex, occurring in the preceding Nepali calendar year. However, the crude death rate derived from these data was only 13.0 per 1,000 population—several points lower than the death rates for 1974-76 from the Demographic Sample Surveys. The Brass (1975) technique for estimating underreporting of deaths was applied to the 1961 data and the results indicated that reported deaths would have to be increased by more than 100 percent. Increasing the death rates of each sex by their corresponding adjustment factors resulted in males having lower mortality than females which is consistent with the empirical results of the DSS. The resulting crude death rates were 26.1 and 28.0 per 1,000 population for males and females, respectively. However, the method assumes the level of underreporting was the same for each age group and thus gives an estimate of only the overall level of underreporting. Because of this and the fact that such a small proportion of deaths was reported, the method was not used to determine the pattern of mortality.

During 1965-66, the Thomas A. Dooley Foundation funded and conducted a national health survey in Nepal (Worth and Shah, 1969). The survey estimated five different infant mortality rates ranging from 130 to 208 infant deaths per 1,000 live births as well as a crude death rate of 27 deaths per 1,000 population. Because of weaknesses in sample design and methodology, the survey is generally considered "inaccurate in its reporting on population matters" (Blumberg, 1970). Consequently, these rates were not accepted.

Data on children ever born and children surviving were collected in the 1971 census (see appendix table A-8), permitting use of the Brass mortality technique as well as the modifications developed by Sullivan (1972) and Trussell (1975). Feeney's (1976) method was also applied. Infant and childhood mortality rates were derived. Corresponding life expectancies at birth which ranged from 48 to 60 years were selected by comparing these mortality rates with those from the regional Coale-Demeny life tables (Coale and Demeny, 1966). Following the United Nations' recommendation to exclude child survival data reported by women ages 15 to 19 (United Nations, 1967, p. 75), the selected life expectancies

at birth from Coale-Demeny's life tables would vary from 51 to 60 years. Results from the three survey years of the Demographic Sample Survey indicated that mortality was higher, and hence these mortality levels were not accepted. Also the results of applying indirect mortality techniques to the 1971 census data indicate that there is underreporting of the children ever born in the census, particularly of those who did not survive.

Other techniques for estimating mortality prior to 1974-76 were based on the age-sex distributions from the 1952/54, 1961 and 1971 censuses and estimated growth rates derived from the census totals. These techniques are based on stable population theory which requires that certain demographic conditions be met. One of the conditions—that the population cannot be subject to external migration—was not met for Nepal which has had substantial international emigration to India in the past. However, closed populations necessary for applying such methods were estimated for Nepal using data on nationals living outside the country from the Nepal census and place-of-birth data from the India and Nepal censuses (India Office of the Registrar General, 1966-67, table D-VI; and 1974, Appendix B; India Registrar General and Census Commissioner, 1955, table D-IV; Nepal CBS, 1966, table 13; 1967, table 10; and 1975b, table 11; and Nepal Department of Statistics, 1958, table 15).

Three different techniques were used, the first of which derived intercensal estimates of life expectancy at birth by comparing 1961-71 cohort survival ratios with stable populations. The second technique estimated mortality by selecting model stable populations based on the ogive of the age distribution of each census and the estimated rate of growth at the time. The life expectancies at birth, selected using both methods, were not consistent with the mortality levels found in any of the Demographic Sample Surveys and thus were not accepted. The third technique (Arriaga, 1968) uses the same data (age distributions and estimated growth rates), yet avoids the problem of coverage in the ages under 10 and 60 and over by using the proportional 5-year age distribution for ages 10 to 59. The resulting life expectancies were as follows:

Year	Life expectancy at birth (years)	
	Male	Female
1952/54	31.6	29.4
1961	34.7	32.5
1971	46.1	36.8

The levels and trend of the life expectancies at birth derived from the 1952/54 and 1961 censuses using the Arriaga technique seemed reasonable when compared with the Demographic Sample Survey results. The sex differential in mortality of more than 2 years in favor of the males is in line with the DSS finding that males had a life expectancy at birth 3 years greater than females in 1974-76. Although a sex differential in mortality in favor of males is uncommon, this has also been found to be the case in neighboring Bangladesh, Pakistan, and rural India.

Estimates of mortality based on the same method for the 1971 census were inconsistent with the results of the 1974-76 DSS, and hence, rejected. For this reason, only the results derived by applying the Arriaga technique to the 1952/54 and 1961 census data were accepted and life expectancies at birth for 1971 were linearly interpolated from the 1961 census and 1974-76 DSS results.

The trend in life expectancy from 1952-54 to 1974-76 seems consistent with the health situation in Nepal—slight advances in life expectancies in the 1950's followed by substantial advances in the 1960's when many health programs got underway. Principal among these is the Nepal Malaria Eradication Project which was started in 1958 with the assistance of the United States Agency for International Development and the World Health Organization (Nepal Ministry of Health, 1974).

Projected levels of life expectancies for 1979—47 years for males and 44 years for females—were extrapolated from past trends in mortality. Expected improvements in health care in Nepal, as well as mortality trends in those neighboring countries having lower levels of mortality, were taken into consideration.

FERTILITY

As with mortality, the data available on fertility prior to 1974 were inadequate for estimating levels and trends. However, the 1974-78 Demographic Sample Surveys and the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey have provided fertility estimates for the mid 1970's.

1975 and 1976 Estimates

Data on births were collected from the Demographic Sample Surveys and the results were later adjusted on the basis of the "quality control sample." This resulted in total fertility rates (TFR's) of 6.26 for 1974-75, 6.41 for 1976, and 6.24 for 1977-78. Corresponding crude birth rates were 44.7, 46.8 and 46.0 births per 1,000 population, respectively.

The 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey derived marital age-specific fertility rates for the year preceding the survey (1975-76) from fertility histories of ever-married women. These rates correspond to a crude birth rate of 43.6 births per 1,000 population (Nepal FP/MCH, 1977, p.41).

The level and pattern of fertility which was accepted for the profile for 1975 was an average of the estimated age-specific fertility rates from the 1974-75 DSS, the 1976 DSS and the 1976 NFS. The average total fertility rate from these three surveys was 6.37. The fertility pattern from each survey was similar—all showed a broad peak pattern although fertility peaked at ages 20 to 24 in the 1976 DSS and at ages 25 to 29 in the other two surveys. An average of the age-specific fertility rates from the three surveys was taken to minimize random errors. The crude birth rate of 45.3, which was finally accepted in the profile for 1975, differed from the average of the survey CBR's since it was based on the adjusted 1971 census population projected to 1975 rather than the survey populations. Similarly, the level and pattern of fertility which was accepted for 1976 was an average of

the estimated age-specific fertility rates from the 1976 DSS, the 1976 NFS and the 1977-78 DSS. This resulted in a TFR of 6.37 and a corresponding CBR of 45.3 for 1976.

1961-66 and 1966-71 Estimates

An attempt was made to evaluate fertility in the past. The available data on fertility were from the 1965-66 Nepal Health Survey and the 1961 and 1971 censuses. The Nepal Health Survey provided six different estimates of the crude birth rate ranging from 39 to 65 births per 1,000 population. As with the mortality rates from this survey, these rates were not accepted because of the methodological problems with the survey.

Both the 1961 and 1971 censuses collected data on children born in the year prior to the census. Resulting crude birth rates based on the 1961 and 1971 data were in the low 30's and low 20's, respectively. These rates were not accepted since they indicated a high degree of underreporting of births when compared with the 1975 crude birth rate of 45 per 1,000 population which was based on the results of the 1974-75 and 1976 Demographic Sample Surveys and the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey.

The 1961 and 1971 censuses also tabulated children ever born, by age of mother (see appendix table A-8), but the data seemed largely underreported when compared to the total fertility rate of 6.37 accepted for 1975 and 1976. The average number of children ever born at the end of the reproductive ages was under 5 in 1961 and under 4 in 1971. As a consequence of these reporting errors, fertility estimates derived using indirect techniques could not be accepted.

Arriaga's fertility estimation method (Arriaga and Anderson, 1976) was applied to children-ever-born data from the 1961 and 1971 censuses and the results showed that the data were not comparable.

Data on children born in the year prior to the 1961 census were not available by age of mother so the Brass fertility technique (Brass, 1968) was applied only to the 1971 census results. As expected, the poor quality of the data resulted in unrealistically low total fertility rates of 5.7 and 5.1 based on P/F ratios for the 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 age groups, respectively.

Finally, reverse survival was used to estimate the past trend of fertility. First, it was necessary to have a preliminary estimate of the underenumeration in the age group 0 to 4. This was obtained by comparing birth rates for 1956-61 estimated from the 1961 and 1971 censuses. The difference in the birth rates was assumed to be due to the underenumeration of the 0 to 4 age group in 1961 in relation to the total enumerated population in the same year. The same degree of underenumeration was assumed to apply to 1971. Based on the rejuvenation and the adjustment to the 0 to 4 age groups, preliminary crude birth rates of 48.0 and 46.1 were estimated for the periods 1951-61 and 1961-71, respectively. These crude birth rates, the pattern of fertility from the 1974-76 surveys, and smoothed age-sex distributions of the census populations were used to derive age-specific fertility rates which were then used in evaluating the 1961 and 1971 censuses.

The 1961 and 1971 censuses were evaluated using an iterative process which produced adjusted age-sex distributions (see "Census Evaluation"); thus the levels of the crude birth rates changed from those previously estimated in the rejuvenation process. The final crude birth rates accepted were 44.6 per 1,000 population for the period 1961-66 and 43.8 per 1,000 population for the period 1966-71. These two crude birth rates would imply a total fertility rate of 6.00 for 1961-66 and 5.99 for 1966-71. Using a TFR of 5.99 for 1971, a crude birth rate of 43.4 was calculated for that year. Since it appears that fertility in Nepal did not change over the period 1961-71, the decline in the birth rate over the same period was a consequence of the changing age structure brought about by the substantial decline in mortality during the decade.

1979 Projection Assumptions

Three trends in fertility were assumed for the period 1976 to 1979. The fertility rates estimated for 1979 were as follows:

1. The high series assumed fertility remained unchanged since 1976—TFR of 6.37.
2. The medium series assumed a decline of one-tenth of a child—TFR of 6.27.
3. The low series assumed a decline of one-fifth of a child—TFR of 6.17.

Age-specific fertility rates were obtained by interpolation of the 1976 estimated age-specific fertility rates and a set of age-specific fertility rates having a TFR of 3.50 and a low fertility, broad peak age pattern (United Nations, 1963, p. 110). The weights used for interpolating the 1979 age-specific fertility rates for each series were calculated considering the 1976 estimated TFR of 6.37, the TFR of 3.50 and the 1979 projected TFR's for the respective series. Fertility rates for intervening years were linearly interpolated from the 1976 and 1979 rates for each respective series.

CENSUS EVALUATION

Although Nepal has taken several population censuses during the past, the 1952/54 census was "the first modern and complete census of Nepal, using internationally accepted concepts" (Nepal Department of Statistics, 1958, p. i). The carrying out of the census, however, was interrupted because of civil disturbances. The eastern half of the country was enumerated May 28, 1952, but it was not until 2 years later, May 28, 1954, that the western half was enumerated. Subsequent censuses were taken June 22, 1961 and June 22, 1971.

Unfortunately, none of Nepal's censuses were followed by post-enumeration surveys so there was no independent way of evaluating the censuses. The evaluations are based on demographic analysis using estimates of fertility and mortality previously derived.

The first step in evaluating the censuses was to analyze each sex through cohort analysis. The female cohorts appeared to conform more closely to an expected pattern

than did the male cohorts, most likely reflecting the fact that they have had less exposure to international migration than the males. For this reason, it was decided to begin the evaluation with the female population.

The first step in adjusting the 1971 female population was to smooth the population to help correct for age misreporting. This entailed combining the enumerated census population into 10-year age groups, applying a moving average to ages 10 to 59, and then proportionately adjusting the resulting smoothed population within these ages to the enumerated population ages 10 to 59. The smoothed population and the enumerated population ages 0 to 9 and 60 to 69 were split into 5-year age groups using splitting formulas (Arriaga, 1968, p. 295).

The 1971 smoothed female population was reverse survived to 1951. The resulting 1951 female population was projected forward to 1971 using the same mortality as in the rejuvenation process and estimated age-specific fertility rates for each 5-year period (see "Fertility"). The births obtained during the projection process were separated into males and females using a sex ratio of 1.05 and then were survived to 1971 using appropriate life tables for each sex. The projected populations for each sex, ages 0 to 19, were accepted as final.

For ages 20 and over in 1971, a different procedure was used for each sex. For the female population, the following steps were followed:

1. The adjusted female population, ages 5 to 19, was compared with the previously smoothed population of the same ages and the difference was accepted as an estimate of the underenumeration in these ages—4.3 percent.

2. It was assumed that the smoothed population 20 years and over was also underenumerated to the same degree, and consequently was adjusted by the same proportion.

The 1971 male population ages 20 and over was estimated from the female population by using sex ratios. The sex ratios by 5-year age groups were graphically smoothed since those based on the unadjusted censuses were erratic. The smoothed sex ratios were above 1.00 for all age groups with the exception of ages 20 to 34. All three censuses showed sex ratios under 1.00 for ages 20 to 34, indicating that this low sex ratio is not a reflection of a particular cohort but more likely reflects differential underenumeration for this age group and/or the temporary migration of men in these age groups out of Nepal to find work in other countries, notably India.

The final adjusted 1971 census population implied an overall underenumeration of 5.5 percent for males and 4.3 percent for females.

The adjustment of the 1961 census was based on the rejuvenation of the adjusted 1971 female population to 1961. The male population ages 10 to 19 in 1971 was also rejuvenated to estimate the male population ages 0 to 9 in 1961. Smoothed sex ratios were used to estimate the male population 10 years of age and over in 1961. These smoothed sex ratios from the 1961 census were consistently lower in magnitude than those for 1971 after age 15. This is consistent with the general consensus that male emigration—whether temporary or permanent—was greater in the past.

The final adjusted populations implied that the 1961 census was underenumerated by 8.1 percent for males and 6.9 percent for females.

Table A-1: Enumerated Census Population, by Age and Sex: June 1971

(In thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Age	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages.....	11,556	5,817	5,739
0 to 4 years.....	1,634	791	844
5 to 9 years.....	1,743	886	857
10 to 14 years.....	1,297	703	594
15 to 19 years.....	1,047	547	500
20 to 24 years.....	970	466	504
25 to 29 years.....	930	456	474
30 to 34 years.....	811	386	426
35 to 39 years.....	745	386	358
40 to 44 years.....	609	302	307
45 to 49 years.....	461	246	216
50 to 54 years.....	401	204	197
55 to 59 years.....	258	133	125
60 to 64 years.....	294	138	156
65 years and over.....	354	173	182

Source: Nepal CBS, 1975a, table 6.

Table A-2. Enumerated and Adjusted Census Population, by Age and Sex: June 1961

(In thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Age	Enumerated			Adjusted		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages.....	9,413	4,636	4,777	10,173	5,043	5,130
0 to 4 years.....	1,338	660	677	1,633	832	801
5 to 9 years.....	1,355	687	668	1,299	662	637
10 to 14 years.....	1,060	564	497	1,129	577	551
15 to 19 years.....	808	408	400	986	485	501
20 to 24 years.....	789	366	423	884	423	461
25 to 29 years.....	813	386	427	786	377	408
30 to 34 years.....	707	336	371	667	322	344
35 to 39 years.....	584	298	287	570	278	292
40 to 44 years.....	471	222	249	470	230	240
45 to 49 years.....	385	194	191	419	205	214
50 to 54 years.....	356	170	186	389	191	198
55 to 59 years.....	227	113	113	942	461	481
60 to 64 years.....	231	103	128			
65 to 69 years.....	107	51	56			
70 years and over.....	151	68	83	-	-	-
Unknown.....	32	10	22	-	-	-

Source: Enumerated census population is given in Nepal CBS, 1967-69, table 1. For a description of the adjustment of the census, see the Technical Notes in the appendix.

Table A-3. Estimated and Projected Total and Age-Specific Fertility Rates: 1971, 1975, 1976, and 1979

Age	Estimated			Projected 1979		
	1971	1975	1976	High Series	Intermediate Series	Low Series
Age-specific fertility rates (per 1,000 women)						
15 to 19 years.....	108	114	119	119	116	114
20 to 24 years.....	270	287	296	296	294	291
25 to 29 years.....	279	296	295	295	292	289
30 to 34 years.....	241	257	254	254	250	246
35 to 39 years.....	177	188	192	192	188	184
40 to 44 years.....	87	92	87	87	85	83
45 to 49 years.....	37	39	30	30	29	28
Total fertility rate (per woman).....	5.99	6.37	6.37	6.37	6.27	6.17

Source:

1971--Total and age-specific fertility rates for 1971 are based on estimated trends in fertility during the period 1961 to 1975. For further details, see the Technical Notes in the appendix.

1975 and 1976--See table 7.

1979--See the Technical Notes in the appendix.

Table A-4. Alternate Estimates of Total and Age-Specific Fertility Rates for All Women and Ever-Married Women, From Selected Sources: Selected Periods, 1974 to 1978

Age	1974-75 Demographic Sample Survey, 1974-75	1976 Nepal Fertility Survey, 1975-76		1976 Demographic Sample Survey, 1975-76	1977-78 Demographic Sample Survey, 1976-78
	All women	All women	Ever- married women	All women	All women
Age-specific fertility rates (per 1,000 women)					
15 to 19 years.....	¹ 116	87	138	¹ 141	² 130
20 to 24 years.....	270	288	306	305	297
25 to 29 years.....	297	308	314	284	294
30 to 34 years.....	260	258	261	252	252
35 to 39 years.....	169	225	226	170	180
40 to 44 years.....	89	93	93	95	72
45 to 49 years.....	50	33	33	34	24
Total fertility rate (per woman).....	¹6.26	6.45	6.86	¹6.41	²6.24

¹Takes into account a fertility rate of 2 per 1,000 women in the 10 to 14 age group.

²Takes into account a fertility rate of 3 per 1,000 women in the 10 to 14 age group.

Source: 1974-75, 1976, 1977-78 Demographic Sample Survey--United Nations, 1976, p. 20; 1977, p. 10; and Nepal CBS, 1978, p. 17; respectively. Rates reflect an upward adjustment by correction factors which are based on the results of quality control checks (see "Sources and Quality of Data").

1976 Nepal Fertility Survey - Rates for all women were calculated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by applying the proportion of women ever-married, by age, from the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey to age-specific marital fertility rates from the same source (Nepal FP/MCH, 1977, tables 5.7 and II.4). Rates for ever-married women are from Nepal FP/MCH, 1977, table 5.7.

For further details, see the Technical Notes in the appendix.

Table A-5. Estimated and Projected Life Expectancies at Birth, for Selected Years: 1961 to 1979

Year or period	Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
ESTIMATED			
1961.....	33.6	34.7	32.5
1971.....	40.5	41.9	39.1
1974-76.....	43.3	44.7	41.8
PROJECTED			
1979.....	45.6	46.8	44.4

Source: Life expectancies at birth for 1961, 1971 and 1974-76 were derived from life tables generated at the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 1979 life expectancies were extrapolated from past trends in mortality. For further details, see MORTALITY in the Technical Notes in the appendix.

Table A-6. Estimates of Infant Mortality Rates Derived by the Brass Mortality Technique Using 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey Data

Age of woman	Age of child (X)	Proportion dead by age x (${}_xq_0$)	Corresponding infant mortality rate ¹ (per 1,000 live births)				
			Approximate reference date	West	North	East	South
15 to 19 years.....	1	0.053	1975-76	55	55	55	55
20 to 24 years.....	2	0.214	1973-74	178	174	188	162
25 to 29 years.....	3	0.207	1971-72	153	143	166	140
30 to 34 years.....	5	0.244	1968-69	166	147	183	149
35 to 39 years.....	10	0.274	1966-67	174	145	193	155
40 to 44 years.....	15	0.309	1963-64	182	150	205	162
45 to 49 years.....	20	0.298	1960-61	163	134	188	152

¹The infant mortality rates are the ${}_1q_0$ values from Coale-Demeny (1966) model life tables, for the region indicated, having the ${}_xq_0$ value shown in the table.

Note: Application of the Brass mortality technique to data from the 1971 census (Nepal CBS, 1975d, tables 33 and 34) yielded an infant mortality rate of around 100 (per 1,000 live births) in the early 1970's.

Source: Based on children-ever-born and children-surviving data for reporting women from the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey (Nepal FP/MCH, 1977, tables 2.2.1A, 2.3.1A, and II.4). See table 8 for average number of children ever born and children surviving.

Table A-7. Women, Ages 15 to 49 Years, by Number of Children Ever Born: 1961 and 1971

(Numbers are in thousands and may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year and age	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more
1961¹									
All women, 15 to 49 years....	1,972	413	326	303	257	218	158	111	186
15 to 19 years.....	290	237	40	10	2	1	(z)	-	-
20 to 24 years.....	333	97	112	72	33	13	4	1	1
25 to 29 years.....	367	34	79	90	74	49	24	10	6
30 to 34 years.....	331	18	40	56	62	59	43	26	26
35 to 39 years.....	258	11	23	32	38	41	36	29	46
40 to 44 years.....	223	9	18	24	27	32	29	25	58
45 to 49 years.....	171	7	14	18	20	23	21	19	49
1971									
All women, 15 to 49 years....	2,785	926	398	379	333	266	191	123	168
15 to 19 years.....	500	441	44	12	3	1	(z)	(z)	-
20 to 24 years.....	504	228	131	83	38	15	5	2	1
25 to 29 years.....	474	99	90	104	85	53	26	11	7
30 to 34 years.....	426	56	51	71	79	69	48	27	24
35 to 39 years.....	358	40	33	47	56	57	48	34	44
40 to 44 years.....	307	36	28	36	43	44	39	30	52
45 to 49 years.....	216	26	22	25	29	28	26	20	40

¹ Excludes 272,512 women who did not state number of children ever born and 8,566 women of unknown age.

Note: A comparison with the results of the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey indicates that data on children ever born from the 1961 and 1971 censuses are subject to a considerable degree of underreporting.

Source: Nepal CBS, 1967-69, part 7, table 9; and 1975d, table 33.

Table A-8. Average Number of Children Ever Born and Children Surviving Per Woman, by Age of Woman: 1961 and 1971

Age	1961	1971	
	Average number of children ever born per woman	Average number of children ever born per woman	Average number of children surviving per woman
All women, 15 to 49 years.....	2.8	2.3	1.9
15 to 19 years.....	0.2	0.2	0.1
20 to 24 years.....	1.3	1.0	0.9
25 to 29 years.....	2.5	2.1	1.8
30 to 34 years.....	3.5	3.0	2.6
35 to 39 years.....	4.2	3.7	3.1
40 to 44 years.....	4.8	3.9	3.2
45 to 49 years.....	4.9	4.0	3.2

Note: A comparison with the results of the 1976 Nepal Fertility Survey indicates that data on children ever born from the 1961 and 1971 censuses and data on children surviving from the 1971 census are subject to a considerable degree of underreporting.

Source: Nepal CBS, 1967-69, part 7, table 9; and 1975d, tables 33 and 34.

Table A-9. Population Ages 10 Years and Over, by Marital Status, Age, and Sex: 1961

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Sex and age	Total population	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
MALE¹									
Total, 10 years and over...	3,252	935	28.7	2,148	66.0	156	4.8	13	0.4
10 to 14 years.....	564	503	89.3	60	10.6	1	0.1	(2)	(2)
15 to 19 years.....	408	258	63.3	146	35.9	2	0.6	1	0.2
20 to 24 years.....	359	96	26.8	255	70.9	6	1.6	2	0.6
25 to 29 years.....	381	39	10.3	329	86.5	9	2.5	3	0.7
30 to 34 years.....	332	16	4.8	304	91.3	11	3.3	2	0.6
35 to 39 years.....	295	8	2.7	273	92.6	12	4.2	1	0.5
40 to 44 years.....	220	5	2.1	202	91.8	13	5.7	1	0.4
45 to 49 years.....	192	3	1.6	173	90.2	15	7.8	1	0.4
50 to 54 years.....	169	3	1.5	148	87.6	18	10.5	1	0.4
55 to 59 years.....	112	1	1.3	95	84.8	15	13.6	(2)	0.4
60 years and over.....	220	2	1.0	163	73.9	54	24.7	1	0.4
FEMALE²									
Total, 10 years and over...	3,382	518	15.3	2,364	69.9	488	14.4	12	0.3
10 to 14 years.....	497	373	75.1	122	24.6	1	0.2	(2)	(2)
15 to 19 years.....	393	103	26.2	286	72.7	3	0.8	1	0.3
20 to 24 years.....	419	23	5.4	387	92.5	7	1.6	2	0.5
25 to 29 years.....	424	8	1.9	400	94.4	14	3.3	2	0.5
30 to 34 years.....	369	4	1.0	341	92.3	23	6.2	2	0.4
35 to 39 years.....	285	2	0.8	248	87.1	33	11.6	1	0.5
40 to 44 years.....	248	2	0.7	195	78.8	50	20.0	1	0.5
45 to 49 years.....	189	1	0.6	131	69.2	56	29.8	1	0.4
50 to 54 years.....	184	1	0.6	110	59.7	72	39.4	1	0.4
55 to 59 years.....	112	1	0.5	58	51.3	54	47.7	(2)	0.4
60 years and over.....	263	1	0.5	86	32.6	175	66.7	1	0.2

¹Excludes 32,964 males of unknown marital status and 2,902 males of unknown age.²Excludes 38,382 females of unknown marital status and 11,652 females of unknown age.

Source: Nepal CBS, 1967-69, part 6, table 7.

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