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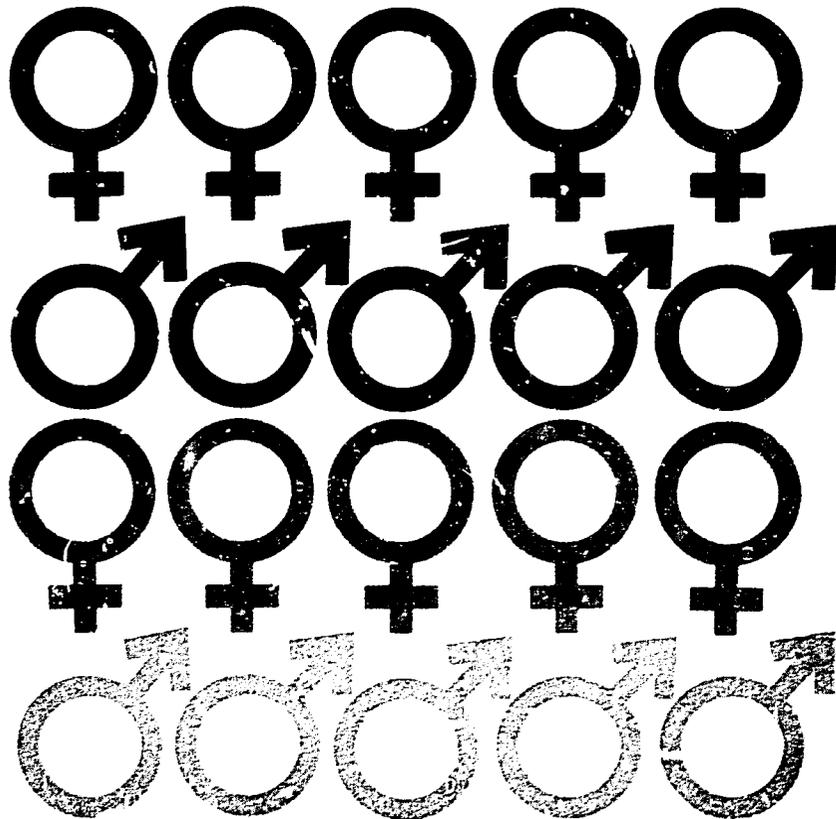
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# ASIA/OCEANIA

*Nepal*

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## Selected Statistical Data by Sex



Economic and Social Data Services Division  
Development Information Utilization Service  
Office of Evaluation  
Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination  
U.S. Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523

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## INTRODUCTION TO THE DATA BASE IN THIS BOOKLET

The United States Bureau of the Census (BuCen) recently updated a data base project, sponsored by the AID Women in Development Office (PPC/WID), which, drawing on existing data sources, provides AID with data disaggregated by sex, age and urban-rural residence for a variety of variables including demographic, education, health, household, income and employment. The purpose of the project was to capture and make accessible, in a convenient single location, statistical data from existing sources relevant to a better understanding of the status and roles of women in AID-participating countries. The scope of work included a data search of 120 countries with a population of 5 million or more. A listing of the countries for which searches were conducted is provided in Appendix A. A listing of the variables searched is provided in Appendix B. Appendix C presents a summary of the table characteristics for the country under review. The most commonly used sources were national censuses and surveys, statistical abstracts, and international compendia (e.g., publications from the United Nations, the Latin American Demographic Center, the International Labor Organization, and so forth). Each table is in a format which permits the footnoting of sources and important definitions. Further annotation is often included to indicate instances where data availability deviates significantly from the standard table outline, or where concepts and definitions used in collection or tabulation differ from internationally recommended standards.

BuCen researchers were concerned with recording "hard", reliable data. Census data were generally accepted as valid. Survey data were used if they had been judged reliable by the country analysts in the BuCen Center for International Research. Projections were not used and estimates or questionable measures were generally avoided. If, of necessity, the latter were employed, caveats appear in the footnotes.

A major product of this effort is a computerized data file suitable for analysis using standard statistical packages, e.g., Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Statistical Analysis System (SAS). Data for all 120 countries are available on a single tape. A standard tape file format was prepared for all 19 tables. Information concerning the record layouts (formats) for the various types of data as well as information regarding data-file specifications is available. Beyond the basic tabular data, the tapes indicate source references, concept definitions, and any qualifying information which should be considered by the user. The computerized data file is available for use by Agency personnel on the AID computer. Arrangements for Agency users should be made through the Economic and Social Data Services Division, Development Information Utilization Service, Office of Evaluation (PPC/E-DIU-ESDS). The data file is also available on magnetic tape from the BuCen. Requests should be addressed to Chief, Center For International Research, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233 (for order form see Appendix F).

The Economic and Social Data Services Division of PPC/E is making updated copies of the data available in hard copy booklet form, on a country-specific basis. Each country booklet contains a complete set of computer printout tables for the variables searched for that country. In those cases where the data search failed to uncover data for a variable, the table(s) appears blank in the country booklet. Copies of these country-specific booklets are available upon request from the AID Development Information Utilization Service, Office of Evaluation (PPC/E-DIU/ESDS).

Census data on women exhibit certain limitations and biases which must be taken into account if the statistics are to be interpreted appropriately. Some of these biases are noted in the FOREWORD which follows. Appendix E, "A Cautionary Note Regarding Use of Employment Statistics for Women," by Nadia Youssef, expands on the difficulties surrounding the use of women's statistics in the important area of employment.

Finally, several tear-out copies of Reader Comments forms have been bound into this volume for use in submitting user reactions and suggestions to the PPC/E-DIU/ESDS in AID/Washington. We would appreciate hearing from you. Every effort will be made to improve upon the present volume so that succeeding editions become progressively more useful.

FOREWORDBackground(a) The International Context

The decade of the seventies witnessed a growing international movement directed towards improvement in the status and roles of women worldwide. Increasingly, it became widely recognized and accepted that, while class or social ranking is a general or basic factor in all people's fate in life, women face a special problem in that there are two systems of stratification in operation. The second system concerns women's position vis-a-vis men in public and private life. It is in this sense that women are confronted with problems of discrimination peculiar to them, and it is this universal problem that lay behind the designation of the International Women's Year in 1975, followed by the current United Nations Decade for Women (1975-1985). A more recent milestone in this international women's movement was reached when, on 18 December 1979, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by a vote of 130 in favor, none against, with 11 abstentions and 11 Member States non-voting, The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Eighty-one nations are now signatories to the Convention and ratification proceedings are underway in these countries.

(b) The Situation in AID

During this same time, within the Agency for International Development, awareness of women as they impacted on, and were affected by, the development process also grew. Reports depicting women as victims of the development process appeared with increasing frequency, as did reports that the contributions of women to the development process were being consistently overlooked.\*

Special concern for the status and roles of women was initially provided explicit recognition in the Agency policy framework, in 1973, in Sec. 113 of the Foreign Assistance Act, otherwise known as the Percy Amendment.

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\*This perspective was also incorporated in the conceptual framework underlying the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women which states, in part: "It can be argued that the predominant economic analyses of labor and capital insufficiently trace the linkages between production systems in world economics and women's work as producers and reproducers; nor is the subjection, exploitation, oppression and domination of women by men, sufficiently explained in history."  
(UN: A/Conf. 94/34, 13 August 1980, p. 6)

That amendment mandated that Foreign Assistance "shall be administered so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort."

While the Percy Amendment dealt specifically with women, other broader changes occurring within the Agency (as well as within the development community generally) indirectly spotlighted the situation of women. First, the AID "new directions" mandate of 1973 focussed attention on issues of distribution and equity in the growth process. Secondly, the "new directions" approach was supplemented mid-decade with the "basic human needs" emphasis. Both orientations pushed toward greater concern for women in the process of societal change. This is the case because (1) women make up a disproportionately large portion of the poorest of the poor, and (2) women commonly bear the major responsibility for supplying themselves and their families with food, water, fuel, health care, sanitation, education, and so forth. Women are, in effect, simultaneously the group most in need and the "front line" providers of basic human needs. Development projects that overlook or misconstrue their capabilities and contributions run the serious risk of being ineffective or, even worse, counterproductive.\*

#### (c) Data Needs on Women

Planners and administrators who have recognized the need to take women into account, both as contributors to, and/or beneficiaries of, the development process, are often frustrated by the lack of solid, accessible statistical evidence of women's situations. In the absence of reliable data, decisions must be made on the basis of impressions, hunches, or even prejudices. At stake are substantial investments of both human and financial resources. Data bases which fail to address the unique situations of women provide little guidance for policy planning, and little basis for judging the results of initiatives taken to further women's integration in development. Hence the crucial need for a reliable, up-to-date, accessible data base on women in development.

Within the Agency, it is now generally recognized that beginning with the policy stage and continuing through the project programming, implementation and evaluation cycle, data must be obtained which reflect the differential conditions of men and women. The assumption that when benefits and costs accrue to production aggregates (ranging from nations to households), they will be felt in some comparable way by the various units (ranging from subgroup to individuals) of which they are comprised, has proven patently false. Many projects now require the gathering of baseline socioeconomic data pertinent to women's status, e.g., the sexual division of labor, decision-making in the household, the pattern of expenditure of household cash earnings and so forth. Project evaluations and impact assessments increasingly focus on

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\*See, for example, The Nemow Case, Case Studies of the Impact of Large Scale Development Projects on Women: A Series for Planners, Working Paper No. 7, September 1979, Agency for International Development, Washington,

changes in the differential access of men and women to both the means and fruits of production.\*

(d) Problems and Prospects

Problems with the statistical data base on women and women's situations in society emerge from two theoretically distinct sources. One set of problems arises from the concepts and indicators which have been used in the construction of the data base. For example, there are intrinsic limitations to operational definitions of concepts and measurements designed to capture employment trends in census practices. These combine with cultural biases against women's employment, and together result in the underreporting and undercounting of women's participation in the market place.\*\* Too often the economic value of what women do in the home and subsistence production is given short shrift in census and many survey data. Necessary changes in the concepts and the operations of data gatherers represent a challenge extending into the future, although some measure of improvement is possible in the short run in some areas.

A second set of problems with the statistical data base on women arises from the lack of availability of data at appropriate levels of aggregation; i.e., data are not disaggregated by sex. Although census and survey data have frequently been collected in such a way as to allow the tabulation of responses separately for men and women, because of the past insensitivity to questions concerning differing conditions and responses by sex, separate tabulations have either not been made or have not been reported. This is an area where improvements can be made within relatively short time periods.

One of the goals adopted by the Office of Women in Development (WID) in AID\*\*\* is improvements in the collection, reporting and analysis of data concerning the status of women in society and their role in national development. In order to further the goal of reliable information on women in development issues, the WID Office has been supporting a variety of efforts to develop a reliable and internationally comparable data base in these areas. One of these efforts has been to examine existing data sources, and, where possible, provide tabulations of the information separately by sex. The data presented in this series of country booklets represent the product of that effort.

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\*Assessing the Impact of Development Projects on Women, A.I.D. Program Evaluation Discussion Paper No. 8, Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Agency for International Development, May, 1980.

\*\*Limitations and biases regarding employment statistics for women are discussed in Appendix E, "A Cautionary Note Regarding Use of Employment Statistics for Women."

\*\*\*The Women in Development Office was established within the Agency to help meet the objectives of the Percy Amendment.

It is clearly recognized that the data captured in this project do not represent an ideal or complete set of information on the status and role of women necessary for project and/or program needs.\* Rather they reflect to a substantial degree what is currently accessible to the research team members. We do feel, however, that it may be useful to publicize basic data available to AID missions, generalists in the development community, and program planners who may be interested in comparisons within regions and comparisons between men and women. In addition we hope this kind of presentation will help create a demand for more detailed and sophisticated information on women in the future, especially if future publications point out current gaps in information.

An assumption underlying the project was that the availability of data on women in developing countries might remind planners of the importance of incorporating women in their programs, help suggest programs and speed up the orientation of more development programs toward women. In other words, the project was expected to have a "consciousness-raising" function.

A more specific concern however, was to build up a solid set of data on characteristics of women in developing countries which could be updated when new information became available. The 1980 round of censuses will provide more information as will the country specific studies now being done in many countries. The data base does provide a solid benchmark of what was available from the 1970s and can serve as a source for future comparisons.

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\*Because of their lack of detail, the data would not be very useful for project planning. It is possible some AID field missions, especially those with smaller staffs, will use the information in their annual Country Development Strategy Statement (CDSS) although many missions may be closer to the data for their own country than the compilers in Washington could be. Regional comparisons might re-emphasize the continued existence of certain problems, e.g., the relatively low life expectancy of females in South Asia.

**U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE**

**TABLE 1. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1961. NEPAL**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	9412996	4636033	4776963	336222	177930	158292	9076774	4458103	4618671
UNDER 1	258180	130161	128019	9284	4665	4619	248896	125496	123400
1-4	1079528	530181	549347	33719	16924	16795	1045809	513257	532552
5-9	1355231	687329	667902	39762	20433	19329	1315469	666896	648573
10-14	1060126	563605	496521	34960	18871	16089	1025166	544734	480432
15-19	807844	407809	400035	32267	17390	14877	775577	390419	385158
20-24	788582	365615	422967	34705	18886	15819	753877	346729	407148
25-29	813215	386196	427019	30106	16410	13696	783109	369786	413323
30-34	706637	335733	370904	25618	14093	11525	681019	321640	359379
35-39	584304	297755	286549	20551	11393	9158	563753	286362	277391
40-44	470708	221551	249157	18019	9651	8368	452689	211900	240789
45-49	384619	193673	190946	13953	7574	6379	370666	186099	184567
50-54	356005	170479	185526	13048	6874	6174	342957	163605	179352
55-59	226529	113151	113378	7995	4337	3658	218534	108814	109720
60-64	231265	102945	128320	8053	3800	4253	223212	99145	124067
65 AND OVER	258081	119477	138604	9283	4374	4909	248798	115103	133695
UNKNOWN	32142	10373	21769	4899	2255	2644	27243	8118	19125

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1967, REPORTS ON 1961  
CENSUS OF POPULATION, KATHMANDU, VOL. 3, PART 2, TABLE 2.

02 DE FACTO POPULATION.

03 'URBAN' REFERS TO TOWN PANCHAYATS; POPULATION CENTERS OF  
5000 OR MORE PERSONS HAVING SOME URBAN CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS A  
HIGH SCHOOL, COLLEGE, GOVERNMENT OFFICES, COURTS, LARGE MARKET  
AREAS, ETC.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NEPAL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	11555983	5817203	5738780	461938	248651	213287	11094045	5568552	5525493
UNDER 1	290901	144437	146464	11599	5870	5729	279302	138567	140735
1-4	1343209	646161	697048	47104	23368	23736	1296105	622793	673312
5-9	1743253	885801	857452	61791	31526	30205	1681462	854215	827247
10-14	1297215	703023	594192	51674	27587	24087	1245541	675436	570105
15-19	1047459	547493	499966	48729	27502	21227	998730	519991	478739
20-24	969675	466022	503653	47712	27506	20206	921963	438516	483447
25-29	930287	456297	473990	40542	22933	17609	889745	433364	456381
30-34	811401	385696	425705	33135	17822	15313	778266	367874	410392
35-39	744788	386381	358407	28899	15996	12903	715889	370385	345504
40-44	609461	301998	307463	24168	13240	10928	585293	238758	296535
45-49	461098	245521	215577	17269	9556	7713	443829	235965	207864
50-54	400834	204304	196530	15968	8789	7179	384866	195515	189351
55-59	257699	132983	124716	9694	5272	4422	248005	127711	120294
60-64	294230	138441	155789	10451	5177	5274	283779	133264	150515
65 AND OVER	354473	172645	181828	13203	6447	6756	341270	166198	175072
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCES: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. I, GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC TABLES, KATHMANDU, TABLE 6; AND 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. V, SELECTED LOCALITY TABLES, MAJOR URBAN, KATHMANDU, TABLE 39.

02 DE JURE POPULATION.

03 'URBAN' REFERS TO TOWN PANCHAYATS; POPULATION CENTERS OF 5000 OR MORE PERSONS HAVING SOME URBAN CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS A HIGH SCHOOL, COLLEGE, GOVERNMENT OFFICES, COURTS, LARGE MARKET AREAS, ETC.

04 A MID-TERM POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY (3.5 PERCENT SAMPLE) TAKEN IN 1976 GIVES A TOTAL POPULATION ESTIMATE OF 12,837,018; 6,426,280 MALES AND 6,410,738 FEMALES (CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1979, MID-TERM POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY, 1976 (NATIONAL LEVEL RESULTS), KATHMANDU, TABLE 1).

**U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE**

**TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1976. NEPAL**

<b>AGE</b>	<b>TOTAL TOTAL</b>	<b>TOTAL MALE</b>	<b>TOTAL FEMALE</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12837018</b>	<b>6426280</b>	<b>6410738</b>
<b>UNDER 1</b>	<b>243436</b>	<b>125144</b>	<b>118292</b>
<b>1-4</b>	<b>1389915</b>	<b>665717</b>	<b>724198</b>
<b>5-9</b>	<b>1890931</b>	<b>951812</b>	<b>939119</b>
<b>10-14</b>	<b>1648152</b>	<b>784827</b>	<b>663325</b>
<b>15-19</b>	<b>1215197</b>	<b>619887</b>	<b>595310</b>
<b>20-24</b>	<b>1125990</b>	<b>527130</b>	<b>598860</b>
<b>25-29</b>	<b>1035899</b>	<b>500459</b>	<b>535440</b>
<b>30-34</b>	<b>911888</b>	<b>431466</b>	<b>480422</b>
<b>35-39</b>	<b>829167</b>	<b>423019</b>	<b>406148</b>
<b>40-44</b>	<b>711404</b>	<b>348545</b>	<b>362859</b>
<b>45-49</b>	<b>560423</b>	<b>293081</b>	<b>267342</b>
<b>50-54</b>	<b>475486</b>	<b>249081</b>	<b>226405</b>
<b>55-59</b>	<b>304631</b>	<b>156057</b>	<b>148574</b>
<b>60-64</b>	<b>314707</b>	<b>154903</b>	<b>159804</b>
<b>65 AND OVER</b>	<b>379792</b>	<b>195152</b>	<b>184640</b>

**01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1979, MID-TERM  
POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY 1976, NEPAL, KATHMANDU, TABLE 1.**  
**02 THE MID-TERM POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY WAS A 3.501-PERCENT SAMPLE  
ENUMERATION CONDUCTED IN APRIL-JUNE 1976. FIGURES REFER TO  
THE POPULATION PRESENT AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY.**

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 2. UNADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1981. NEPAL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	15020451	7599046	7421405

01 SOURCE: PRELIMINARY CENSUS RESULTS AS REPORTED IN CENTRAL  
BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1982, STATISTICAL POCKETBOOK, NEPAL:  
1982, KATHMANDU, APPENDIX TABLE 5.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 3. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1961. NEPAL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	10 173 000	5 043 000	5 130 000
0-4	1 633 000	832 000	801 000
5-9	1 299 000	662 000	637 000
10-14	1 129 000	577 000	551 000
15-19	986 000	485 000	501 000
20-24	884 000	423 000	461 000
25-29	786 000	377 000	408 000
30-34	667 000	322 000	344 000
35-39	570 000	278 000	292 000
40-44	470 000	230 000	240 000
45-49	4 190 000	2 050 000	2 140 000
50-54	3 890 000	1 910 000	1 980 000
55 AND OVER	942 000	461 000	481 000

01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1979, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC  
PROFILES: NEPAL, WASHINGTON, D.C., APPENDIX TABLE A-2.  
02 DE FACTO POPULATION.  
03 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

**U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE**

**TABLE 4. ADJUSTED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1971. NEPAL**

<b>AGE</b>	<b>TOTAL TOTAL</b>	<b>TOTAL MALE</b>	<b>TOTAL FEMALE</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12149000</b>	<b>6153000</b>	<b>5996000</b>
<b>0-4</b>	<b>1987000</b>	<b>1016000</b>	<b>971000</b>
<b>5-9</b>	<b>1587000</b>	<b>812000</b>	<b>775000</b>
<b>10-14</b>	<b>1371000</b>	<b>701000</b>	<b>670000</b>
<b>15-19</b>	<b>1213000</b>	<b>621000</b>	<b>592000</b>
<b>20-24</b>	<b>1010000</b>	<b>499000</b>	<b>511000</b>
<b>25-29</b>	<b>893000</b>	<b>437000</b>	<b>457000</b>
<b>30-34</b>	<b>819000</b>	<b>404000</b>	<b>415000</b>
<b>35-39</b>	<b>726000</b>	<b>366000</b>	<b>360000</b>
<b>40-44</b>	<b>607000</b>	<b>310000</b>	<b>297000</b>
<b>45-49</b>	<b>506000</b>	<b>260000</b>	<b>246000</b>
<b>50-54</b>	<b>397000</b>	<b>204000</b>	<b>193000</b>
<b>55-59</b>	<b>324000</b>	<b>165000</b>	<b>159000</b>
<b>60-64</b>	<b>264000</b>	<b>133000</b>	<b>130000</b>
<b>65 AND OVER</b>	<b>445000</b>	<b>223000</b>	<b>222000</b>

**01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1979, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC  
PROFILES: NEPAL, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE 2.**

**02 DE JURE POPULATION.**

**03 FIGURES MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.**

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY ZONE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971.  
NEPAL

ZONE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	11555983	5817203	5738780	461938	248651	213287	11094045	5568552	5525493
MECHI	617760	317873	299887	14798	8182	6616	602962	309691	293271
KOSI	866260	441372	424888	79897	44834	35063	786363	396538	389825
SAGARMATHA	1313480	655218	658262	7832	4502	3330	1305648	650716	654932
JANAKPUR	1265755	635478	630277	0	0	0	1265755	635478	630277
BAGMATI	1496971	762324	734647	249563	132693	116870	1247408	629631	617777
NARAYANI	1103027	566824	536203	29193	15988	13205	1073834	550836	522998
GANDAKI	1023110	498118	524992	20611	9993	10618	1002499	438125	514374
LUMBINI	1165701	586134	579567	36521	19607	16914	1129180	566527	562653
DHAULAGIRI	276729	135631	141098	0	0	0	276729	135631	141698
RAPTI	705813	347353	358460	0	0	0	705813	347353	358460
KARNALI	188012	96361	91651	0	0	0	188012	96361	91651
BHERI	575071	293680	281391	23523	12852	10671	551548	280828	270720
SETI	597124	297702	299422	0	0	0	597124	297702	299422
MAHAKALI	361170	183135	178035	0	0	0	361170	183135	178035

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. I, GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC TABLES, KATHMANDU, TABLE 1; AND 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. V, SELECTED LOCALITY TABLES, MAJOR URBAN, KATHMANDU, TABLE 39.

02 DATA ARE ALSO AVAILABLE IN VOL. I, TABLE 1, FOR TOTAL BOTH SEXES, MALE AND FEMALE, BY DISTRICTS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY ZONE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976.  
NEPAL

ZONE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12837018	6426280	6410738
MECHI	674671	346550	328121
KOSI	1167238	592134	575104
SAGARMATHA	1225177	614726	610451
JANAKPUR	1410103	710979	699124
BAGMATI	1662214	834344	827870
NARAYANI	1247284	642240	605044
GANDAKI	995064	472534	522530
LUMBINI	1303907	645107	658800
DHAULAGIRI	413810	200237	213573
RAPTI	794930	387426	407510
KARNALI	221231	114119	107112
BHERI	659658	339571	320087
SETI	658378	323656	334722
MAHAKALI	403347	202657	200690

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1979, MID-TERM POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY 1976, NEPAL, KATHMANDU, TABLE 2.  
02 THE MID-TERM POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY WAS A 3.561-PERCENT SAMPLE ENUMERATION CONDUCTED IN APRIL-JUNE 1976.

**U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE**

**TABLE 5. POPULATION BY ZONE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1981.  
NEPAL**

<b>ZONE</b>	<b>TOTAL TOTAL</b>	<b>TOTAL MALE</b>	<b>TOTAL FEMALE</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15020451</b>	<b>7599046</b>	<b>7421405</b>
<b>MECHI</b>	<b>927724</b>	<b>469927</b>	<b>457797</b>
<b>KOSI</b>	<b>1421672</b>	<b>725507</b>	<b>696165</b>
<b>SAGARMATHA</b>	<b>1354452</b>	<b>681275</b>	<b>673177</b>
<b>JANAKPUR</b>	<b>1697079</b>	<b>864847</b>	<b>832232</b>
<b>BAGMATI</b>	<b>1783169</b>	<b>910546</b>	<b>872623</b>
<b>NARAYANI</b>	<b>1435659</b>	<b>735581</b>	<b>700078</b>
<b>GANDAKI</b>	<b>1111614</b>	<b>544097</b>	<b>567517</b>
<b>LUMBINI</b>	<b>1571599</b>	<b>798698</b>	<b>772901</b>
<b>DHAULAGIRI</b>	<b>452341</b>	<b>220641</b>	<b>231700</b>
<b>RAPTI</b>	<b>877325</b>	<b>437926</b>	<b>439399</b>
<b>KARNALI</b>	<b>238873</b>	<b>121295</b>	<b>117578</b>
<b>BHERI</b>	<b>837111</b>	<b>426772</b>	<b>410339</b>
<b>SETI</b>	<b>790064</b>	<b>394860</b>	<b>395204</b>
<b>MAHAKALI</b>	<b>521769</b>	<b>267074</b>	<b>254695</b>

**01 SOURCE: PRELIMINARY CENSUS FIGURES AS REPORTED IN CENTRAL BUREAU  
OF STATISTICS, 1982, STATISTICAL POCKETBOOK, NEPAL; 1982, KATHMANDU,  
APPENDIX TABLE 5.**

**02 THE SOURCE ALSO GIVES SIMILAR PRELIMINARY DATA BY DISTRICT.**

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6A. POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1971. NEPAL.

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1971. NEPAL**

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	11555983	5817203	5738780
NEPALESE	11419506	5741942	5677564
INDIAN	128829	71169	57660
OTHER ASIAN	7184	3865	3319
NON-ASIAN	464	227	237

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, POPULATION CENSUS -  
1971, VOL. II, PART I, SOCIAL CHARACTERISTIC TABLES, PART I,  
KATHMANDU, TABLE 12.  
02 NATIONALITY REFERS TO CITIZENSHIP.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6B. POPULATION BY RELIGION, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1971. NEPAL

RELIGION	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	11555983	5817203	5738780	461938	248651	213287	11094045	5568552	5525493
HINDUISM	10330009	5199234	5130775	378601	204580	174021	9951408	4994654	4956754
BUDDHISM	866411	431991	434420	64391	33114	31277	802020	398877	403143
ISLAM	351186	181598	169588	17543	10206	7337	333643	171392	162251
JAINISM	2541	1473	1068	547	302	245	1994	1171	823
OTHER	5836	2907	2929	856	449	407	4980	2458	2522

01 SOURCES: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. II, PART I, SOCIAL CHARACTERISTIC TABLES, PART I, KATHMANDU, TABLE 13; AND 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. V, SELECTED LOCALITY TABLES, MAJOR URBAN, KATHMANDU, TABLE 41.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6C. POPULATION BY NATIONALITY, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL  
RESIDENCE, 1976. NEPAL

NATIONALITY	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12837018	6426280	6410738
NEPALESE	12704632	6380123	6324509
INDIAN	131059	45494	85565
BURMESE	901	417	484
OTHER	426	246	180

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1979, MID-TERM  
POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY 1976, NEPAL, KATHMANDU, TABLE 9.  
02 THE MID-TERM POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY WAS A 3.501-PERCENT SAMPLE  
ENUMERATION CONDUCTED IN APRIL-JUNE 1976.  
03 NATIONALITY REFERS TO CITIZENSHIP.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 6D. POPULATION BY LANGUAGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1971. NEPAL

LANGUAGE	TOTAL TOTAL
TOTAL	1155983
NEPALI	6060758
MAITHALI	1327242
BHOJPURI	806480
TAMANG	555056
ABADHI	316950
THARU	495881
NEWARI	454979
MAGAR	288383
RAI KIRATI	232264
GURUNG	171609
LIMBU	170787
BHOTE SHERPA	79218
RAJBANSI	55124
SATAR	20660
SUNUWAR	20380
DANUWAR	9959
SANTHALI	3193
LOCAL DISTRICT	394374
OTHER	92686

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, POPULATION CENSUS -  
1971, VOL. II, PART II, SOCIAL CHARACTERISTIC TABLES, PART II,  
KATHMANDU, TABLE 14.  
02 LANGUAGE REFERS TO MOTHER TONGUE.

**U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE**

**TABLE 7. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT SELECTED AGES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1974-76. NEPAL**

<b>AGE</b>	<b>TOTAL TOTAL</b>	<b>TOTAL MALE</b>	<b>TOTAL FEMALE</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>41.8</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>47.0</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>50.1</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>42.8</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>31.8</b>
<b>45</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>21.4</b>
<b>60</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>

**01 SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1979, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES - NEPAL, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE 5.**

**02 LIFE EXPECTANCIES WERE DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FROM LIFE TABLES BASED ON THE AVERAGE OF AGE-SEX-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FROM THE DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEYS OF 1974-75 AND 1976.**

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 8. SELECTED MORTALITY MEASURES, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975 AND 1974-76. NEPAL**

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
CDR (PER 1000 POP) 1975	21	20	22	A	A	A		A
IMR (PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS) 1974-76	133	135	130	55	55	55		133

- 01 SOURCE: ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON RESULTS FROM THE 1974-75 AND 1976 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEYS.
- 02 THE CRUDE DEATH RATES ARE BASED ON 1974-76 ESTIMATED LIFE TABLE CENTRAL DEATH RATES (DERIVED FROM THE 1974-75 AND 1976 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEYS) AND 1975 MIDYEAR POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, BASED ON THE ADJUSTED 1971 CENSUS POPULATION.
- 03 THE INFANT MORTALITY RATES ARE BASED ON AN AVERAGE OF RESULTS FROM THE 1974-75 AND 1976 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEYS AS REPORTED IN CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1978, THE DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEY OF NEPAL, THIRD YEAR SURVEY: 1977-78, KATHMANDU, TABLE 5.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 9. PERCENT OF NATIVE-BORN POPULATION BORN OUTSIDE OF PROVINCE  
OF CURRENT RESIDENCE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1971. NEPAL

CURRENT RESIDENCE	TOTAL	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	UNK.
TOTAL COUNTRY	3.7	1.9	3.2	4.2	5.1	4.9	6.7	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.2	0.0
MALE	3.7	1.9	3.3	4.3	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.7	2.2	0.0
FEMALE	3.7	1.9	3.2	3.6	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.4	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.6	0.0
MECHI	7.9	3.6	6.1	8.0	11.3	12.5	11.9	12.1	11.5	10.3	8.9	9.8	8.4	10.0	0.0
MALE	8.4	3.8	6.4	8.6	12.1	13.2	12.9	13.3	12.6	10.7	10.3	9.8	7.9	9.0	0.0
FEMALE	7.4	3.5	5.7	7.3	10.4	11.7	10.8	10.8	10.2	9.7	9.4	9.9	9.3	11.0	0.0
KOSI	7.1	3.1	5.2	7.4	9.2	9.8	10.6	11.3	11.1	10.4	10.2	9.7	9.4	9.8	0.0
MALE	7.4	3.2	5.4	8.0	9.7	10.0	11.1	11.7	11.8	11.1	10.9	10.0	9.4	9.9	0.0
FEMALE	6.8	3.0	5.0	6.7	8.8	9.7	10.1	10.9	10.4	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.6	0.0
SAGARMATHA	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.0
MALE	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.0
FEMALE	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	0.0
JANAKPUR	3.1	1.2	2.0	2.9	3.8	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.7	5.5	0.0
MALE	2.8	1.2	2.0	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.4	0.0
FEMALE	3.5	1.2	2.0	3.2	4.4	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.6	0.0
BAGMATI	1.3	0.4	0.6	2.1	3.3	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
MALE	1.5	0.4	0.7	2.9	4.8	2.8	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.0
FEMALE	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.0
HARAYANI	12.7	6.6	15.4	19.4	16.6	15.0	14.3	14.5	14.8	13.4	14.9	14.8	13.9	14.8	0.0
MALE	12.5	6.8	15.1	18.4	16.5	13.6	13.9	13.3	14.2	12.6	14.7	16.3	13.9	14.7	0.0
FEMALE	12.9	6.5	15.9	20.6	16.6	16.6	14.8	16.0	15.4	14.4	15.1	13.0	14.0	14.8	0.0
GANDAKI	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.0
MALE	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0
FEMALE	1.3	0.5	0.6	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	0.0
LUMBINI	3.4	1.9	3.0	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.5	3.4	0.0
MALE	3.2	1.9	3.0	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.3	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.4	2.9	0.0
FEMALE	3.5	1.9	3.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.2	4.4	3.6	3.8	0.0
DHAULAGIRI	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	0.0
MALE	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.0
FEMALE	2.0	0.6	0.6	2.0	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	0.0
RAPTI	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.0
MALE	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0
FEMALE	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.0
KARNALI	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.0
MALE	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
FEMALE	0.9	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.0
BHERI	3.9	2.9	3.8	3.9	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	5.3	4.8	5.2	3.8	4.5	0.0
MALE	4.1	2.9	3.7	4.0	5.6	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.3	5.4	5.0	5.9	4.3	4.3	0.0
FEMALE	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1	4.5	4.5	3.4	4.7	0.0
SETI	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.0	0.0
MALE	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.0	0.0
FEMALE	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.0	0.0
MAHAKALI	6.1	4.5	6.1	6.3	7.4	7.7	7.9	7.7	6.9	6.6	5.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	0.0
MALE	6.3	4.7	6.1	6.5	7.6	7.7	8.4	8.0	7.8	7.2	6.3	4.9	5.7	4.3	0.0

TABLE 09 (CONTINUED)

FEMALE	5.9	4.4	6.0	6.2	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.3	5.9	6.2	5.4	4.7	3.9	5.3	0.0
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01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, POPULATION CENSUS -  
1971, VOL. II, PART I, SOCIAL CHARACTERISTIC TABLES, PART I,  
KATHMANDU, TABLE 9.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1971. NEPAL

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	CONSENSUAL	WIDOWED	SEP/DIV.	NOT STATED
TOTAL COUNTRY	8178620	2103655	5492727	0	559350	22888	0
TOTAL MALES	4140804	1322153	2655329	0	151564	11758	0
10-14	703023	658789	43817	0	302	115	0
15-19	547493	399763	145722	0	1291	717	0
20-24	466022	154300	305653	0	4206	1863	0
25-29	456297	55957	390821	0	7245	2274	0
30-34	385696	21966	352909	0	9062	1759	0
35-39	386381	12564	360538	0	11781	1498	0
40-44	301998	6985	280662	0	13303	1048	0
45-49	245521	3929	226955	0	13932	705	0
50-54	204304	2931	184920	0	15925	528	0
55-59	132983	1628	117738	0	13288	329	0
60-64	138441	1568	115995	0	20468	410	0
65 AND OVER	172645	1773	129599	0	40761	512	0
TOTAL FEMALES	4037816	781502	2837398	0	407786	11130	0
10-14	594192	514341	79367	0	356	128	0
15-19	499966	196627	300947	0	1481	911	0
20-24	503653	39615	458700	0	3656	1682	0
25-29	473990	12284	452277	0	7784	1645	0
30-34	425705	5969	404374	0	13951	1411	0
35-39	358407	3859	329572	0	23715	1261	0
40-44	307463	2821	266377	0	37197	1068	0
45-49	215577	1663	173695	0	39455	764	0
50-54	196530	1390	139183	0	55293	664	0
55-59	124716	849	83085	0	40391	391	0
60-64	155789	973	78339	0	75880	597	0
65 AND OVER	181828	1111	71482	0	108627	608	0

01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. II, PART II, SOCIAL CHARACTERISTIC TABLES, PART II, KATHMANDU, TABLE 15.

02 THE CONCEPT OF CONSENSUAL UNION IS NOT APPLICABLE IN NEPAL.

**U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE**

**TABLE 10A. TOTAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1976. NEPAL**

<b>SEX AND AGE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>SINGLE</b>	<b>MARRIED</b>	<b>CONSENSUAL</b>	<b>WIDOWED</b>	<b>SEP/DIV.</b>	<b>NOT STATED</b>
<b>TOTAL COUNTRY</b>	<b>9312736</b>	<b>2461315</b>	<b>6123996</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>698089</b>	<b>29336</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL MALES</b>	<b>4683607</b>	<b>1506902</b>	<b>2954648</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>208123</b>	<b>13934</b>	<b>0</b>
10-14	784827	746945	37468	0	276	138	0
15-19	619887	470037	148150	0	1023	677	0
20-24	527130	176928	342530	0	4990	2682	0
25-29	500459	58640	430428	0	8911	2480	0
30-34	431466	21375	397226	0	10851	2014	0
35-39	423019	11447	394058	0	15664	1850	0
40-44	348545	7516	321640	0	17855	1534	0
45-49	293081	5010	268333	0	18873	865	9
50-54	249081	3765	219851	0	24766	699	0
55-59	156057	1733	135329	0	18572	423	0
60-64	154903	2566	123762	0	28212	363	0
<b>65 AND OVER</b>	<b>195152</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>135873</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58130</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL FEMALES</b>	<b>4629129</b>	<b>954413</b>	<b>3169348</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>489966</b>	<b>15402</b>	<b>0</b>
10-14	663325	600492	62561	0	171	101	0
15-19	595310	257002	336448	0	1123	737	0
20-24	598860	54555	538521	0	3898	2086	0
25-29	535440	16768	508964	0	7688	2020	0
30-34	480422	8217	454994	0	15107	2104	0
35-39	406148	4787	372713	0	27128	1520	0
40-44	362859	4570	311044	0	45431	1814	0
45-49	267342	2418	213731	0	50265	928	0
50-54	226405	2760	154964	0	67281	1400	0
55-59	148574	822	93760	0	53252	740	0
60-64	159804	958	69755	0	87623	1468	0
<b>65 AND OVER</b>	<b>184640</b>	<b>1064</b>	<b>52093</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>130999</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>0</b>

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1979, MID-TERM POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY 1976, NEPAL, KATHMANDU, TABLE 12.  
 02 THE MID-TERM POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY WAS A 3.501-PERCENT SAMPLE ENUMERATION CONDUCTED IN APRIL-JUNE 1976.  
 03 THE CONCEPT OF CONSENSUAL UNION IS NOT APPLICABLE IN NEPAL.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10B. URBAN POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL  
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1976. NEPAL

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 10C. RURAL POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY MARITAL  
STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, 1976. NEPAL

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NEPAL**

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	14
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	17	14
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	21	16
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	23	19

01 SOURCES: LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE IS FROM CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1977, THE ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION STATISTICS OF NEPAL, KATHMANDU, P. 102. THE AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IS EVER MARRIED WAS DERIVED FROM 1971 CENSUS DATA (CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, VOL. II, PART II, SOCIAL CHARACTERISTIC TABLES, PART II, KATHMANDU, TABLE 15.

02 THE MINIMUM MARITAL AGE FOR FEMALES WAS CHANGED TO 16 YEARS IN 1975.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 11. MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT ARE EVER MARRIED, BY SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. NEPAL**

ITEM	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
MINIMUM LEGAL AGE	18	16
AGE 25% EVER MARR.	18	15
AGE 50% EVER MARR.	20	17
AGE 75% EVER MARR.	24	19

- 01 SOURCES: LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE IS FROM CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1977, THE ANALYSIS OF THE POPULATION STATISTICS OF NEPAL, KATHMANDU, P. 102. THE AGE AT WHICH SPECIFIED PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IS EVER MARRIED WAS DERIVED FROM 1976 SURVEY DATA (CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1979, MID-TERM POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY, 1976, NEPAL, KATHMANDU, TABLE 12).
- 02 THE MID-TERM POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY WAS A 3.501-PERCENT SAMPLE ENUMERATION CONDUCTED IN APRIL-JUNE 1976.
- 03 THE MINIMUM LEGAL AGE FOR FEMALES WAS CHANGED FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS IN 1975.

**U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE**

**TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,  
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NEPAL**

<b>NO. OF PERSONS/HH.</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
1	82198
2	176306
3	257411
4	325775
5	333798
6	286072
7	212442
8	142336
9	91285
10 AND OVER	176439
UNKNOWN	0
<b>TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS</b>	<b>2084062</b>
<b>MEAN SIZE</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>MEDIAN SIZE</b>	<b>5.1</b>

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. I, GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC TABLES, KATHMANDU, TABLE 7.
- 02 A HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS A GROUP OF PERSONS, RELATED OR UNRELATED, WHO LIVE TOGETHER IN A WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE, POOL THEIR INCOMES, AND SHARE THE SAME KITCHEN.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 12. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, MEAN SIZE AND MEDIAN SIZE,  
BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. NEPAL**

<b>NO. OF PERSONS/HH.</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS</b>	<b>2465368</b>
<b>MEAN SIZE</b>	<b>5.2</b>

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1979, MID-TERM POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY 1976, NEPAL, KATHMANDU, TABLE 2.
- 02 THE MID-TERM POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY WAS A 3.501-PERCENT SAMPLE ENUMERATION CONDUCTED IN APRIL-JUNE 1976.
- 03 A HOUSEHOLD IS DEFINED AS A GROUP OF PERSONS, RELATED OR UNRELATED, WHO LIVE TOGETHER IN A WHOLE OR A PART OF A HOUSE, POOL THEIR INCOMES, AND SHARE THE SAME KITCHEN.

(27)

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 13. HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND  
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NEPAL

01 SEARCH CONDUCTED BUT NO DATA FOUND.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 14A. AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (PER 1000 WOMEN), BY URBAN/  
RURAL RESIDENCE, 1975 AND 1976. NEPAL

RESIDENCE AND YEAR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
<b>TOTAL</b>							
1975	114	287	296	257	188	92	39
1976	119	296	295	254	192	87	30
<b>URBAN</b>							
1975	61	230	203	150	111	51	15
1976	59	243	209	142	110	34	12
<b>RURAL</b>							
1975	116	289	299	260	190	94	40
1976	121	298	298	257	194	88	31

01 SOURCES: THE 1975 RATES WERE ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON AN AVERAGE OF REPORTED RATES FROM THE 1974-75 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEY, THE 1976 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEY, AND THE 1976 NEPAL FERTILITY SURVEY. THE 1976 RATES WERE BASED ON AN AVERAGE OF THE 1976 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEY, THE 1976 NEPAL FERTILITY SURVEY, AND THE 1977-78 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEY.

02 SINCE THE 1976 NEPAL FERTILITY SURVEY DID NOT REPORT AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, ESTIMATES WERE DERIVED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON THE PROPORTIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE 1974-75 AND 1976 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEY RATES FOR THE TOTAL COUNTRY AND THE RATES FOR EACH AREA. THE APPROPRIATE URBAN AND RURAL PROPORTIONS WERE APPLIED TO THE 1976 NEPAL FERTILITY SURVEY RATES TO OBTAIN ESTIMATED RATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 14B. SELECTED FERTILITY MEASURES, BY URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE,  
1975 AND 1976. NEPAL

MEASURE AND YEAR	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
<b>CBR (PER 1000 POP)</b>			
1975	45	A	A
1976	45	A	A
<b>TFR (PER WOMAN)</b>			
1975	6.37	4.81	6.44
1976	6.37	4.04	6.44
<b>GRR (PER WOMAN)</b>			
1975	3.11	1.96	3.14
1976	3.11	1.97	3.14
<b>MRR (PER WOMAN)</b>			
1975	1.97	A	A
1976	A	A	A

- 01 SOURCES: CRUDE BIRTH RATES FOR 1975 AND 1976 WERE ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES DERIVED FROM THE 1974-75, 1976 AND 1977-78 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEYS AND THE 1976 NEPAL FERTILITY SURVEY, AND MIDEAR POPULATIONS, BY AGE AND SEX, BASED ON THE ADJUSTED 1971 CENSUS POPULATION (U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1979, COUNTRY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES - NEPAL, BY ROGER G. KRAMER, WASHINGTON, D.C., TABLE 2).
- 02 TOTAL FERTILITY RATES FOR 1975 WERE ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON AN AVERAGE OF REPORTED RATES FROM THE 1974-75 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEY, THE 1976 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEY, AND THE 1976 NEPAL FERTILITY SURVEY. TOTAL FERTILITY RATES FOR 1976 WERE ESTIMATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS BASED ON AN AVERAGE OF REPORTED RATES FROM THE 1976 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEY, THE 1976 NEPAL FERTILITY SURVEY, AND THE 1977-78 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEY.
- 03 1975 AND 1976 GROSS REPRODUCTION RATES WERE BASED ON THE TOTAL FERTILITY RATES AND AN ASSUMED SEX RATIO AT BIRTH OF 1.05. THE 1975 NET REPRODUCTION RATE WAS CALCULATED AT THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS USING THE 1975 AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES; THE SEX RATIO AT BIRTH, AND LX VALUES FOR FEMALES FROM THE 1974-76 LIFE TABLE ESTIMATED FROM DATA FROM THE 1974-75 AND 1976 DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEYS.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NEPAL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1171321	1023453	147868	160495	117480	43015	1010826	905973	104853
10-14	309042	251708	57334	35241	20989	14252	273801	230719	43082
15-19	229295	193795	35500	31545	20651	10894	197750	173144	24606
20-24	164732	144201	20531	26768	19905	6863	137964	124296	13668
25-29	123293	111243	12050	18852	14766	4084	104441	96477	7964
30-34	85255	78248	7007	12953	10612	2341	72302	67636	4666
35-39	72839	67954	4885	10095	8533	1562	62744	59421	3323
40-44	53125	49634	3491	7728	6684	1044	45397	42950	2447
45-54	74564	70554	4010	9861	8599	1162	64703	61855	2848
55-64	37796	35846	1950	4848	4327	521	32948	31519	1429
65 AND OVER	21380	20270	1110	2604	2314	290	18776	17956	820
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

01 SOURCES: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. II, PART II, SOCIAL CHARACTERISTIC TABLES, PART II, KATHMANDU, TABLE 16; AND 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. V, SELECTED LOCALITY TABLES, MAJOR URBAN, KATHMANDU, TABLE 42.

02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 15A. NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. NEPAL**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	1791306	1549398	241908
10-14	431118	345416	85702
15-19	323090	267643	55447
20-24	252502	214848	37654
25-29	195902	173135	22767
30-34	142134	128872	13262
35-39	121412	112673	8739
40-44	92403	87072	5331
45-49	71616	67594	4022
50-54	55262	53059	2203
55-59	36401	34876	1525
60 AND OVER	69466	64210	5256
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1979, MID-TERM POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY 1976, NEPAL, KATHMANDU, TABLE 10.  
02 THE MID-TERM POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY WAS A 3.501-PERCENT SAMPLE ENUMERATION CONDUCTED IN APRIL-JUNE 1976.  
03 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1971.  
NEPAL

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2 FOR 1971.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 15C, 1976.  
NEPAL

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2 FOR 1976.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,  
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NEPAL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	14.3	24.7	3.7	47.0	62.5	28.0	12.9	22.9	2.7
10-14	23.8	35.8	9.6	68.2	76.1	59.2	22.0	34.2	7.6
15-19	21.9	35.4	7.1	64.7	75.1	51.3	19.8	33.3	5.1
20-24	17.0	30.9	4.1	56.1	72.4	34.0	15.0	28.3	2.8
25-29	13.3	24.4	2.5	46.5	64.4	23.2	11.7	22.3	1.7
30-34	10.5	20.3	1.6	39.1	59.5	15.3	9.3	18.4	1.1
35-39	9.8	17.6	1.4	34.9	53.3	12.1	8.8	16.0	1.0
40-44	8.7	16.4	1.1	32.0	50.5	9.6	7.8	14.9	0.8
45-54	8.7	15.7	1.0	29.7	47.4	7.8	7.8	14.3	0.7
55-64	6.8	13.2	0.7	24.1	41.4	5.4	6.2	12.1	0.5
65 AND OVER	6.0	11.7	0.6	19.7	35.9	4.3	5.5	10.8	0.5
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

01 SOURCES: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. I, GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC TABLES, KATHMANDU, TABLE 6; 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. II, PART II, SOCIAL CHARACTERISTIC TABLES, PART II, KATHMANDU, TABLE 16; AND 1975, CENSUS POPULATION - 1971, VOL. V, SELECTED LOCALITY TABLES, MAJOR URBAN, KATHMANDU, TABLES 39 AND 42.

02 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 15C. PERCENTAGE LITERATE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX,  
AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. NEPAL**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	19.2	33.1	5.2
10-14	29.8	44.0	12.9
15-19	26.6	43.2	9.3
20-24	22.4	40.8	6.3
25-29	18.9	34.6	4.3
30-34	15.6	29.9	2.8
35-39	14.6	26.6	2.2
40-44	13.0	25.0	1.5
45-49	12.8	23.1	1.5
50-54	11.6	21.3	1.0
55-59	11.9	22.3	1.0
60 AND OVER	10.0	18.3	1.5
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1979, MID-TERM  
POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY 1976, NEPAL, KATHMANDU, TABLES 1 AND 10.  
02 THE MID-TERM POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY WAS A 3.501-PERCENT SAMPLE  
ENUMERATION CONDUCTED IN APRIL-JUNE 1976.  
03 THE DEFINITION OF LITERACY CONFORMS TO THE UNESCO STANDARD.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16A. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD  
BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NEPAL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	582972	479036	103936	86247	53789	32458	496725	425247	71478
6-9	123136	93790	29346	19611	11351	8260	103525	82439	21086
10-14	280336	229805	50531	33511	20017	13494	246825	209788	37037
15-19	140013	120413	19600	23120	14953	8167	116893	105460	11433
20-24	39487	35028	4459	10005	7468	2537	29482	27560	1922

01 SOURCES: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. II, PART II, SOCIAL CHARACTERISTIC TABLES, PART II, KATHMANDU, TABLE 17; AND 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. V, SELECTED LOCALITY TABLES, MAJOR URBAN, KATHMANDU, TABLE 43.

02 ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ALL LEVELS OF EDUCATION, PRESUMABLY AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 16B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 16C, 1971.  
NEPAL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4589575	2367092	2222483	194511	106311	88200	4395064	2260781	2134283
6-9	1275226	650554	624672	46396	23716	22680	1228830	626838	601992
10-14	1297215	703023	594192	51674	27587	24087	1245541	675436	570105
15-19	1047459	547493	499966	48729	27502	21227	998730	519991	478739
20-24	969675	466022	503653	47712	27506	20206	921963	438516	483447

01 SOURCES: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. I, GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC TABLES, KATHMANDU, TABLE 6; AND 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. V, SELECTED LOCALITY TABLES, MAJOR URBAN, KATHMANDU, TABLE 39.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 16C. PERCENTAGE ENROLLED IN SCHOOL 6 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NEPAL**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMAL	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	12.7	20.2	4.7	44.3	58.6	36.8	11.3	18.8	3.3
6-9	9.7	14.4	4.7	42.3	47.9	36.4	8.4	13.2	3.5
10-14	21.6	32.7	8.5	64.9	72.6	56.0	19.8	31.1	6.5
15-19	13.4	22.0	3.9	47.4	54.4	38.5	11.7	20.3	2.4
20-24	4.1	7.5	0.9	21.0	27.2	12.6	3.2	6.2	0.4

01 SOURCES: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. I, GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC TABLES, KATHMANDU, TABLE 6; 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. II, PART II, SOCIAL CHARACTERISTIC TABLES, PART II, KATHMANDU, TABLE 17; AND 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. V, SELECTED LOCALITY TABLES, MAJOR URBAN, KATHMANDU, TABLES 39 AND 43.

02 ENROLLMENT REFERS TO ALL LEVELS OF EDUCATION, PRESUMABLY AT THE TIME OF THE CENSUS.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971.  
NEPAL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	4852524	3434288	1418236	144600	125782	18898	4707924	3308586	1399338
10-14	654562	416521	238041	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	645265	414369	230896	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	615729	418290	197439	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	607426	434000	173426	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	517119	372763	144356	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	498117	376392	121725	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	394538	293442	101996	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	307730	237772	69958	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	251940	191990	59950	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	154569	120018	34551	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	116723	88784	27939	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	88806	69947	18859	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCES: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. III, PART II, ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC TABLES, KATHMANDU, TABLE 25; AND 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. V, SELECTED LOCALITY TABLES, MAJOR URBAN, KATHMANDU, TABLE 44.

02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES THOSE WHO WERE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED DURING THE EIGHT MONTHS PRECEDING THE ENUMERATION, AND THOSE EMPLOYED OR SEEKING WORK AT THE TIME OF THE ENUMERATION.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

**TABLE 17A. NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. NEPAL**

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	6197843	3869829	2328014
10-14	735709	403424	332285
15-19	824583	463727	360856
20-24	820292	483754	336538
25-29	771234	482421	288813
30-34	660665	416594	244071
35-39	623807	413894	209913
40-44	528271	341926	186345
45-49	412059	282451	129608
50-54	334585	232886	101699
55-59	200623	140827	59796
60-64	156482	111826	44656
65 AND OVER	129333	96099	33234
UNKNOWN	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1979, MID-TERM POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY 1976, NEPAL, KATHMANDU, TABLE 11.
- 02 THE MID-TERM POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY WAS A 3.501-PERCENT SAMPLE ENUMERATION CONDUCTED IN APRIL-JUNE 1976.
- 03 A DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IS NOT AVAILABLE; SEE FOOTNOTE TO TABLE 17A, 1971, FOR THE CENSUS CRITERIA.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1971.  
NEPAL

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2 FOR 1971.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17B. POPULATION BASES FOR PERCENTAGES IN TABLE 17C, 1976.  
NEPAL

01 FOR POPULATION BASES SEE TABLE 2 FOR 1976.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NEPAL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL	59.3	82.9	35.1	42.3	66.9	12.3	60.1	83.7	36.0
10-14	50.5	59.2	40.1	A	A	A	A	A	A
15-19	61.6	75.7	46.2	A	A	A	A	A	A
20-24	63.5	89.8	39.2	A	A	A	A	A	A
25-29	65.3	95.1	36.6	A	A	A	A	A	A
30-34	63.7	96.6	33.9	A	A	A	A	A	A
35-39	66.9	97.4	34.0	A	A	A	A	A	A
40-44	64.7	97.2	32.9	A	A	A	A	A	A
45-49	66.7	96.8	32.5	A	A	A	A	A	A
50-54	62.9	94.0	30.5	A	A	A	A	A	A
55-59	60.0	90.3	27.7	A	A	A	A	A	A
60-64	39.7	64.1	17.9	A	A	A	A	A	A
65 AND OVER	25.1	40.5	10.4	A	A	A	A	A	A
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	A	A	A	A	A	A

01 SOURCES: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. I, GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC TABLES, KATHMANDU, TABLE 6; 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. II, PART II, ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC TABLES, KATHMANDU, TABLE 25; AND 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. V, SELECTED LOCALITY TABLES, MAJOR URBAN, KATHMANDU, TABLES 39 AND 44.

02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES THOSE WHO WERE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED DURING THE EIGHT MONTHS PRECEDING THE ENUMERATION, AND THOSE WHO WERE EMPLOYED OR SEEKING WORK AT THE TIME OF THE ENUMERATION.

A DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 17C. PERCENTAGE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. NEPAL

AGE	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL	66.6	82.6	50.3
10-14	50.8	51.4	50.1
15-19	67.9	74.8	60.6
20-24	72.9	91.8	56.2
25-29	74.5	96.4	53.9
30-34	72.5	96.6	50.8
35-39	75.2	97.8	51.7
40-44	74.3	98.1	51.4
45-49	73.5	96.4	48.5
50-54	70.4	93.5	44.9
55-59	65.9	90.2	40.2
60-64	49.8	72.2	28.1
65 AND OVER	34.1	49.2	18.0
UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1979, MID-TERM POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY 1976, NEPAL, KATHMANDU, TABLES 1 AND 11.  
 02 THE MID-TERM POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY WAS A 3.501-PERCENT SAMPLE ENUMERATION CONDUCTED IN APRIL-JUNE 1976.  
 03 A DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IS NOT AVAILABLE; SEE FOOTNOTE TO TABLE 17A, 1971, FOR THE CENSUS CRITERIA.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,  
SEX AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1971. NEPAL

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	URBAN TOTAL	URBAN MALE	URBAN FEMALE	RURAL TOTAL	RURAL MALE	RURAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	4852524	3434288	1418236	1446007	125702	18898	4707924	3308586	1399338
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	4191100	2926221	1264879	64749	53994	10755	4126351	2872227	1254124
EMPLOYERS	21809	18833	2976	1217	1077	140	20592	17756	2836
SELF-EMPLOYED	4169291	2907388	1261903	63532	52917	10615	4105759	2854471	1251288
EMPLOYEES	453279	401513	51766	75737	68867	6870	377542	332646	44896
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	208145	106554	101591	4114	2841	1273	204031	103713	100318
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCES: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. III, PART II, ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC TABLES, KATHMANDU, TABLE 25; AND 1975, POPULATION CENSUS - 1971, VOL. V, SELECTED LOCALITY TABLES, MAJOR URBAN, KATHMANDU, TABLE 44.
- 02 THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION INCLUDES THOSE WHO WERE GAINFULLY EMPLOYED DURING THE EIGHT MONTHS PRECEDING THE ENUMERATION, AND THOSE WHO WERE EMPLOYED OR SEEKING WORK AT THE TIME OF THE ENUMERATION.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 18. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,  
SEX, AND URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1976. NEPAL

STATUS	TOTAL TOTAL	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	6 197 843	3 869 829	2 328 014
EMPLR. & SELF-EMP.	4 351 496	2 826 584	1 524 912
EMPLOYERS	65 128	53 538	11 590
SELF-EMPLOYED	4 286 368	2 773 046	1 513 322
EMPLOYEES	762 855	593 446	169 409
UNPD. FAM. WORKERS	1 083 492	449 799	633 693
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN	0	0	0

- 01 SOURCE: CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1979, MID-TERM  
POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY 1976, NEPAL, KATHMANDU, TABLE 17.
- 02 THE MID-TERM POPULATION SAMPLE SURVEY WAS A 3.501-PERCENT SAMPLE  
ENUMERATION CONDUCTED IN APRIL-JUNE 1976.
- 03 A DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE IS NOT AVAILABLE; SEE  
FOOTNOTE TO TABLE 17A, 1971, FOR THE CENSUS CRITERIA.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

TABLE 19. INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN INCOME BY SEX AND  
URBAN/RURAL RESIDENCE, 1977. NEPAL

01 A 1977 SURVEY OF EMPLOYMENT, INCOME DISTRIBUTION, AND CONSUMPTION  
PATTERNS WAS CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION SECRETARIAT;  
HOWEVER, DATA ARE NOT YET AVAILABLE.

## APPENDIX A

## "Women in Development" Countries

AFRICA

Angola  
Benin  
Botswana  
Burundi  
Cameroon  
Cape Verde  
Chad  
Djibouti  
Ethiopia  
The Gambia  
Ghana  
Guinea  
Guinea Bissau  
Ivory Coast  
Kenya  
Lesotho  
Liberia  
Madagascar  
Malawi  
Mali

Mauritania  
Mauritius  
Mozambique  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Rwanda  
Sao Tome and Principe  
Senegal  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone  
Somalia  
South Africa  
Sudan  
Swaziland  
Tanzania  
Togo  
Uganda  
Upper Volta  
Zaire  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

ASIA/OCEANIA

Australia  
Bangladesh  
Burma  
People's Republic of China  
Republic of China - Taiwan  
Hong Kong  
India  
Indonesia  
Japan  
Kampuchea  
North Korea  
South Korea  
Malaysia  
Nepal  
Pakistan  
Philippines  
Sri Lanka  
Thailand  
Vietnam

EUROPE

Austria  
Belgium  
Bulgaria  
Czechoslovakia  
Denmark  
Finland  
France  
German Democratic Republic  
Federal Republic of Germany  
Greece  
Hungary  
Italy  
Netherlands  
Poland  
Portugal  
Romania  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
United Kingdom  
Yugoslavia

## APPENDIX A (continued)

Latin America/Caribbean

Argentina  
 Bolivia  
 Brazil  
 Chile  
 Colombia  
 Costa Rica  
 Cuba  
 Dominican Republic  
 Ecuador  
 El Salvador  
 Guatemala  
 Guyana  
 Haiti  
 Honduras  
 Jamaica  
 Mexico  
 Nicaragua  
 Panama  
 Paraguay  
 Peru  
 Venezuela

Near East/North Africa

Afghanistan  
 Algeria  
 Cyprus  
 Egypt  
 Iran  
 Iraq  
 Israel  
 Jordan  
 Lebanon  
 Morocco  
 Saudi Arabia  
 Syria  
 Tunisia  
 Turkey  
 Yemen Arab Republic

North America

Canada  
 United States

Soviet Union

Soviet Union

## APPENDIX B

## A List of Variables Used in the "Women in Development" Tables

1. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (earlier census), 19\_\_
2. Unadjusted Population by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence (latest census), 19\_\_
3. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (earlier census), 19\_\_
4. Adjusted Population by Age and Sex (latest census), 19\_\_
5. Population by Province, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 6a. Population by Ethnic Group, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 6b. Population by Religion, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 6c. Population by Nationality, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 6d. Population by Language, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
7. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
8. Selected Mortality Measures, by Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_ to 19\_\_
9. Percent of Native-born Population Born Outside of Province of Current Residence, by Age and Sex, 19\_\_
- 10a. Total Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19\_\_
- 10b. Urban Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19\_\_
- 10c. Rural Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Marital Status, Age and Sex, 19\_\_
11. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage and Age at which Specified Percent are Ever Married, by sex and, 19\_\_  
Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
12. Number of Households by Size, Mean Size and Median Size, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
13. Heads of Household 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 14a. Age-Specific Fertility Rates (per 1,000 women), by Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_ to 19\_\_
- 14b. Selected Fertility Measures, by Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 15a. Number of Literate Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 15b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 15c, 19\_\_
- 15c. Percentage Literate 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 16a. Number of Persons Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 16b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 16c, 19\_\_
- 16c. Percentage Enrolled in School 5 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 17a. Number of Economically Active Persons 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
- 17b. Population Bases for Percentages in Table 17c, 19\_\_
- 17c. Percentage Economically Active 10 Years Old and Over, by Age, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
18. Economically Active Population by Status in employment, Sex and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_
19. Income Distribution and Median Income (in \_\_\_\_\_), by Sex, and Urban/Rural Residence, 19\_\_

A-4  
APPENDIX C

TABLE CHARACTERISTICS

INTERNATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC DATA CENTER, U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT DATA BASE

COUNTRY 367--NEPAL

MAY 4, 1983

-----TABLE CHARACTERISTICS-----

	YEAR	ROWS	COLUMNS	STANDARD	NONSTANDARD	BLANK
TABLE 01	1961	17	9	X		
TABLE 02	1971	17	9	X		
TABLE 02	1976	16	3		X	
TABLE 02	1981	1	3		X	
TABLE 03	1961	13	3		X	
TABLE 04	1971	15	3		X	
TABLE 05	1971	15	3		X	
TABLE 05	1976	15	3		X	
TABLE 05	1981	15	3		X	
TABLE 06A	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 06B	1971	6	9		X	
TABLE 06C	1971	5	3		X	
TABLE 06C	1976	5	3		X	
TABLE 06D	1971	20	1		X	
TABLE 07	1976	7	3		X	
TABLE 08	1976	6	9	X		
TABLE 09	1971	45	15	X		
TABLE 10A	1971	27	7	X		
TABLE 10A	1976	27	7	X		
TABLE 10B	1976	0	0			X
TABLE 10C	1976	0	0			X
TABLE 11	1971	4	2		X	
TABLE 11	1976	4	2		X	
TABLE 12	1971	14	1		X	
TABLE 12	1976	2	1		X	
TABLE 13	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 14A	1976	11	1		X	
TABLE 14B	1976	15	1		X	
TABLE 15A	1971	12	9		X	
TABLE 15A	1976	13	3		X	
TABLE 15B	1971	6	0			X
TABLE 15B	1976	0	0			X
TABLE 15C	1971	12	9		X	
TABLE 15C	1976	13	3		X	
TABLE 16A	1971	5	9		X	
TABLE 16B	1971	5	9		X	
TABLE 16C	1971	5	9		X	
TABLE 17A	1971	14	9	X		
TABLE 17A	1976	14	3		X	
TABLE 17B	1971	0	0			X
TABLE 17B	1976	0	0			X
TABLE 17C	1971	14	9	X		
TABLE 17C	1976	14	3		X	
TABLE 18	1971	7	9	X		
TABLE 18	1976	7	3		X	
TABLE 19	1977	0	0			X

COUNTRY FILE CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING TABLE TYPES:  
9 STANDARD TABLES  
28 NONSTANDARD TABLES

## APPENDIX D

**"A. OBJECTIVE**

"The objective of this contract is two-fold: (1) to develop and make accessible a body of reliable and internationally comparable data which will facilitate better understanding of the statuses and roles of women worldwide, and their participation in national development, and (2) to promote institutionalization of WID issues and concerns in national and international census and survey activities. Our purpose is to update, expand and make more relevant and accessible, both now and in the future, the census and survey data available to the Agency and AID participating countries pertinent to Women in Development (WID) issues and concerns.

**"B. SCOPE OF WORK**

"The contractor will pursue this goal through the accomplishment of a number of basic tasks: (1) expansion of the data base of social, economic and demographic information related to the status and roles of women worldwide; (2) preparation of a hard copy publication(s) providing a worldwide statistical portrait of women, accompanied by interpretative text and an analytical critique of the indicators and the data base as they relate to an understanding of the conditions of women; (3) encouraging through consultation and coordination ongoing and contemplated BuCen programs for statistical training and technical assistance to take into consideration the needs for the conceptualization, design, collection, tabulation and analysis of data pertinent to women in development issues; (4) function as a repository for international WID data and provide dissemination of assembled international WID data base in response to user requests (U. S. and international) utilizing specific transportable medium (tape, card, diskette, etc.) as appropriate, and to include documentation; (5) preparation of special tabulations from census samples and surveys to provide data concerning WID issues which have not previously been available, e.g., micro data from censuses and surveys may be exploited to prepare data on women migrants, women-headed households, male/female income differentials; and (6) compilation of data on subject areas less frequently included in population censuses and general purpose household surveys, e.g., access to credit, political participation.

"Under this new contract agreement BuCen will (1) assess the variables included in the previous stage of work to determine whether new variables should be added to the data base, (2) extend the data capture activities to include, in addition to the 69 AID-participating countries, all countries of 5 million or more population, (3) update the data presented under the previous contract to reflect most recent information available, and (4) drawing on the information presented in this expanded data base, prepare for hard copy publication a worldwide statistical portrait of women using the most recent data available, to include interpretive text and an analytical critique of the data base.

Dissemination and utilization of these data is a primary objective. As indicated above, the data will be made available in two forms: (1) in machine-readable form according to agreed-upon file specifications; and (2) a world handbook, or regional handbooks, which select and display data from the automated file in a maximally useful analytic mode and provide(s) a critique of the data base and indicators. The BuCen will function as repository for these data, and will create a reproductive capacity and disseminate the data in response to user requests, both U. S. and international, in a form consistent with user capabilities.

"An additional priority focus in the contract effort is the institutionalization of an integrated concern and capability for assessing the roles and status of women, in a manner which accurately reflects women's real social and economic contributions and conditions in society, in national and international census and survey data collection, reporting and analysis activities. To this end, BuCen will consult and coordinate with ongoing Census Bureau programs. Examples of these programs are the Census Bureau's regular training programs for population analysis, POPSTAN workshops, assistance to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) program of national surveys on internal migration and the Survey and Evaluation Unit (SEU) Resource Support Services Agreement (RSSA) agreement with AID to assist AID-participating countries in data collection, processing and compilation efforts and to provide on-the-job training for host country nationals in data collection and information management."

## APPENDIX E

A Cautionary Note Regarding the Use of Employment Statistics for Women<sup>1/</sup>

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The Agency's commitment to promoting productive employment as an integral component of its programmatic emphasis has important bearing on development efforts on behalf of women. The relationship between increasing the use of women's economic resources and improving the economic picture of underdevelopment is only now beginning to surface. AID projects have recently begun to address women in their productive role. However, fuller planning efforts are thwarted by the absence in the Third World of a system of statistics showing the reality of women's economic contribution. National censuses, which are the primary source of data for development planning, have up to now consistently undervalued the productive contribution of women to the national economy. Unless corrective action is introduced women will continue to be excluded from social and economic development planning.<sup>2/</sup>

The perennial problem is that internationally adopted standards, the operational definitions of concepts, and measures of employment are grounded in a system of identification and evaluation of economic activity based on developed and industrialized economies. Methodologically, such an approach is inadequate for developing economies, because it focuses on stable wage-earners and thereby fails to capture the totality of men's and women's productive contributions. The census statistics for women, more than for men, are fraught with ambiguities and sex related biases. This tendency is due to the interaction between two factors: (a) the inappropriate conceptualization of female labor force activity and its underenumeration by means of censuses, and (b) the cultural bias against acknowledging the types and level of work that women perform that leads to distorted reporting and recording of women's contribution to total employment.

The following pages single out some of the limitations intrinsic to current operational definitions and measurement of work in standard census practices.

---

<sup>1/</sup> This is a condensed version of a larger paper entitled "Sex-Related Biases in Census Counts" in the report Priorities in the Design of Development Programs: Women's Issues, Bureau of Development Support, AID, Washington, D. C.

<sup>2/</sup> A basic critique of the situation can be found in the U.N. Secretariat "Sex Biases and National Data Systems," (ST/ESA/STAT/99), (June 1980).

### MEASUREMENTS OF WORK: WOMEN'S PRODUCTIVITY

Standard census practices use the labor force approach in collecting data on economic characteristics and in classifying populations as economically "active" or "inactive". According to this approach, the economically active population is identified as 1) at work for pay or profit during a specified brief period, either one week or one day; 2) with a job but not at work, or 3) actively seeking employment. This measure, originally developed in the United States during the Depression to assess the extent of unemployment, fails to capture the reality of working conditions in developing economies for the following reasons: a) much of production is family-based and for home consumption; b) the agricultural cycle generates sharp seasonal variation in activity; c) the length of working days is not uniform; d) most wage work is for daily wages; and e) individuals engage in not one, but a variety of economic activities in the course of a single year.

The flaws intrinsic to this conventional measure are more acute for women than for men because of a deeply entrenched bias against female employment. This bias takes the form of failure to report on the productive contribution of women to economic life, not only through the self-reporting process (because women do not consider their work to be economically important), but also in instructing the interviewer to accept a married woman's designation of herself as a "housewife" (hence to be counted "economically inactive") without further probing into a possible distinction between the economic and non-economic value of the activities she performs.

### THE LABOR FORCE APPROACH AND WOMEN WORKERS

A rigorous interpretation of the concept "economic activity", as utilized in the labor force approach, is disadvantageous to women because of the following:

Domestic Production: The concept excludes activities connected with family production which do not result in the actual production of market goods, such as personal services and home consumption goods.

Reference Periods: Women are more likely to be misclassified as economically inactive because the reference period or time frame in which women perform work is often not according to "standard" reference periods used in the census. To facilitate accurate recall, censuses and labor surveys inquire about work performed in the last week or month. Since most men work almost every week or month of the year, the short reference period will accurately reflect men's long-term labor force status. Many women however, work irregularly, since they either constitute a seasonal labor force used to meet agricultural peak labor demands, or in urban areas, they may engage intermittently in informal sector activities.

**Subsistence Activities:** Women who work in traditional subsistence activities tend to be excluded from the labor force count. Many agricultural societies are characterized by heavy reliance upon traditional subsistence activities, which remain outside the sphere of formal markets although supporting a high proportion of the rural population. Work activities in those traditional societies are family labor, in-kind exchange labor, and labor provided to meet social obligations at the village level. Such work is typically regarded by enumerators as having no economic significance, often because no form of cash is exchanged. Given that the subsistence economy is mostly in female hands, excluding such forms of labor operates to decrease further the number of women reported in the statistics as part of the labor force.

**Unpaid Family Workers:** The category of "unpaid family labor" is meant to exclude household work such as food preparation, childcare, and care of livestock used for family consumption, but may include any farm activities which result in the cash sale of products and services.

Follow ILO specifications, most surveys and censuses require that a person work at least one-third time during the short reference period (typically the past week or month) to qualify as an "unpaid family worker". This specification has proved to be disadvantageous to women, in that the uncertainty surrounding what constitutes "one-third" of cash producing work by "unpaid" female workers in particular, are misclassified by census enumerators as "economically inactive".

**Informal Sector:** Women's work in informal sectors of the economy is unrecognized in census statistics. A widespread phenomenon in Third World countries, particularly in the urban areas, is the build-up of an extensive shadow economy, developing as a necessary complement to the expanding formal sector wage labor. Most activities in the informal sector are on the periphery of the job market, and these jobs are not integrated into any industry coding, or detailed occupational breakdown, as exists for the formal sector.

Since informal sector jobs often fall outside taxation structures, lack a set location to transact business, or may even be quasi-legal, the tendency is to exclude informal sector activities from the labor force count. This has led to a considerable underestimation of the number of urban women who are actually economically active.

**Multiple Roles:** Multiple economic roles of women are not captured in census counts. According to the standard definitions, individuals are classified as economically active or inactive on the basis of a series of questions clustered around the concept of principal economic activity. In developing economies, however, the formulation of such a question does not reflect the totality of work involvement, for both sexes are engaged in a multiplicity of economic activities at different levels of productivity.

The rigidity of standard definitions leads to a distortion once more, and it is the women who go unreported, because their day--more so than that of men--is characterized by a constant and subtle alternation between numerous activities with both economic and non-economic significance. No statistical acknowledgement is made of women who intermittently engage in small-scale trade and in short duration income-earning activities, which are interspersed between housework.

The Underestimation of Unemployment: The standard labor force approach works to the disadvantage of including women in unemployment rates.

Many women who are unemployed are, in fact, not counted. First of all, there is a tendency among census takers to automatically attribute the status of "unemployed" housewife to a married woman who is not working at the time of the census, without probing whether or not she is currently in search of work. Further, the conventional practice of defining the actively unemployed as those who sought work in the previous week leaves out of the count the passively unemployed group of women: those wanting or needing work but who are discouraged, and the groups of women who wanted a job and would have accepted one had it been offered. Inclusion of the passively unemployed group (which may have more members among women than men) in the unemployment rate would reflect a more accurate measure of the proportion of women available for employment.

#### POLICY RELEVANCE OF SOUND STATISTICS ON WOMEN'S WORK

Women will continue to be dropped from the labor force count unless more categories of activity status (full-time, part-time, seasonal worker, and the like) are introduced, unless occupational classifications are set up to fit the specific types of work women pursue, and unless interviewers themselves are trained and sensitized to probe into the economic value and functions of the activities women perform.

Assigning a social and economic value to women's labor force participation has implications beyond the improvement of statistics. The development of sensitive measures which address the critical questions "What types of work do women perform?" and "What are the occupational characteristics and skill levels of women who are active in the labor force?" directly bears upon formulation of employment policies for women.

APPENDIX F

ORDER FORM FOR TAPE  
(Includes 120 Countries)

**SEND TO:** Center for International Research  
U. S. Bureau of the Census  
Washington, D. C. 20233

Customer Services (Microfiche and Tapes)	Name _____		RETURN TO: Data User Services Division Customer Services Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233 Phone: 201/783-4100		Date _____		T		
	Organization _____				CHECK ONE <input type="checkbox"/> Enclosed is check or money order, payable to "Commerce-Census" <input type="checkbox"/> Charge to Census Bureau Deposit Account No. _____				
	Address _____		Name of Data File, Documentation* or Microfiche				Order No.	No. of Reels	No. of Microfiche
	City, State, ZIP _____								
	Telephone _____								
*One copy of the Technical Documentation is sent at no extra charge With tape orders; additional copies are \$5.00 each.							TOTAL \$		
<b>Characteristics of Tape (Check One):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, EBCDIC <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 1600 bpi, ASCII <input type="checkbox"/> 9 track, 6250 bpi, ASCII					<b>Labeling (Check One):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input type="checkbox"/> Unlabeled				
Other characteristics are available by special arrangement.									

USER COMMENTS

If subsequent efforts in this data capture/dissemination activity are to be improved in a manner maximally responsive to user needs, the major ideas for such improvement must come from the persons who actually use the data to meet policy program and project needs. This tear-out form is placed here in multiple copies to make it easy for successive users to submit constructive comments.

It would be helpful if the reader would clearly identify on this form the features of the Data by Sex booklet considered particularly effective in contributing to its usefulness. Such supportive "feedback" is necessary to ensure that the strong points of this report will be retained in the future.

It is suggested that the Introduction and Foreword be read once more before this form is completed, in order that the reader may have a clear idea of just what the data base is meant to be, as well as what it is not meant to be.

AID field officers should air pouch the completed form to the address on the left, and others mail it to the address on the right:

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PPC/E-DIU/ESDS  
Agency for International Development  
Washington, D. C. 20523  
U. S. A.

Please record your comments below, on the reverse side, and if necessary, on additional sheet(s).

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