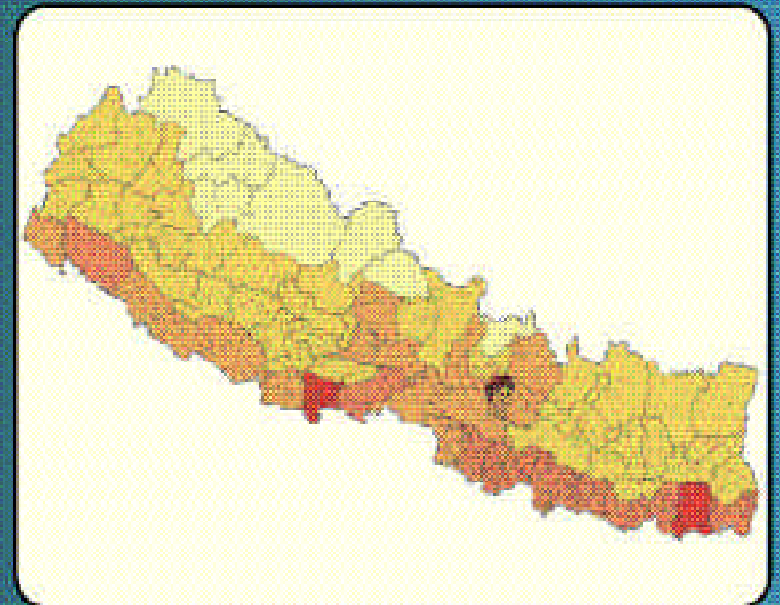


# A. POPULATION

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1. Population Distribution
2. Proportional Population Distribution
3. Population Density
4. Average Annual Population Growth Rate
5. Number of Households
6. Average Household Size
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8. Child-Woman Ratio
9. Total Dependency Ratio
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11. Female Child Dependency Ratio
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## POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, 2001

The total (estimated) population of Nepal in 2001 was 23,151,423: 11,563,921 males and 11,587,502 females. Absentees out of the country for more than six months were not included in the count. The district-wise population distribution was uneven as a result of the heterogeneous topographic characteristics of the districts and differing economic, social, and demographic factors; it ranged from 9,587 (Manang) to 1,081,845 (Kathmandu). Out of 75 districts, seven had populations below 100,000; 39 a population between 100,000 and 300,000; 15 a population between 300,000 and 500,000; and only three districts (Kathmandu, Morang and Rupandehi) populations above 700,000. The average population per district was 308,686.

The spatial distribution of population is depicted by a population dot map. In this map each dot represents 5,000 people; within the districts the dots are scattered at random. The total population is represented by 4,630 dots; the average number of dots per district is 61.7; and district-wise the number of dots varies from 2 (Manang) to 216 (Kathmandu). In representing a large section of population by a single dot, the map grossly generalises the spatial distribution of the population in the mountain regions. The distribution pattern shows an increasing density from north to south. The distribution was densest in the Terai, medium in the hills (except valley districts), and sparse in the mountains in all regions. The Kathmandu Valley in the central development region was the most densely populated area.

**Table A.1**

District	Population	District	Population	District	Population	District	Population	District	Population
Achham	231285	Darchula	121996	Kalikot*	105580	Myagdi	114447	Salyan*	213500
Arghakhanchi	208391	Dhading	338658	Kanchanpur	377899	Nawalparasi	562870	Sankhuwasabha	159203
Baglung	268937	Dhankuta	166479	Kapilbastu	481976	Nuwakot	288478	Saptari	570282
Baitadi	234418	Dhanusa	671364	Kaski	380527	Okhaldhunga	156702	Sarlahi	635701
Bajhang	167026	Dolakha*	204229	Kathmandu	1081845	Palpa	268558	Sindhuli*	279821
Bajura*	108781	Dolpa*	29545	Kabhrepalanchok	385672	Panchthar	202056	Sindhupalchok*	305857
Banke	385840	Doti	207066	Khotang	231385	Parbat	157826	Siraha*	572399
Bara	559135	Gorkha	288134	Lalitpur	337785	Parsa	497219	Solukhumbu	107686
Bardiya	382649	Gulmi	296654	Lamjung	177149	Pyuthan	212484	Sunsari	625633
Bhaktapur	225461	Humla	40595	Mahottari	553481	Ramechhap	212408	Surkhet*	288527
Bhojpur	203018	Ilam	282806	Makawanpur	392604	Rasuwa	44731	Syangja	317320
Chitwan	472048	Jajarkot	134868	Manang	9587	Rautahat	545132	Tanahu	315237
Dadeldhura	126162	Jhapa*	688109	Morang	843220	Rolpa	210004	Taplejung	134698
Dailekh	225201	Jumla*	89427	Mugu*	43937	Rukum	188438	Terhathum	113111
Dang	462380	Kailali	616697	Mustang	14981	Rupandehi	708419	Udayapur	287689

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

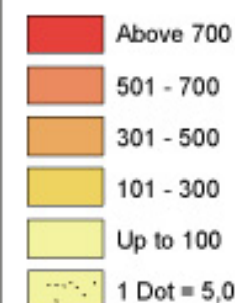
\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Population Distribution

Distribution of population by district, 2001

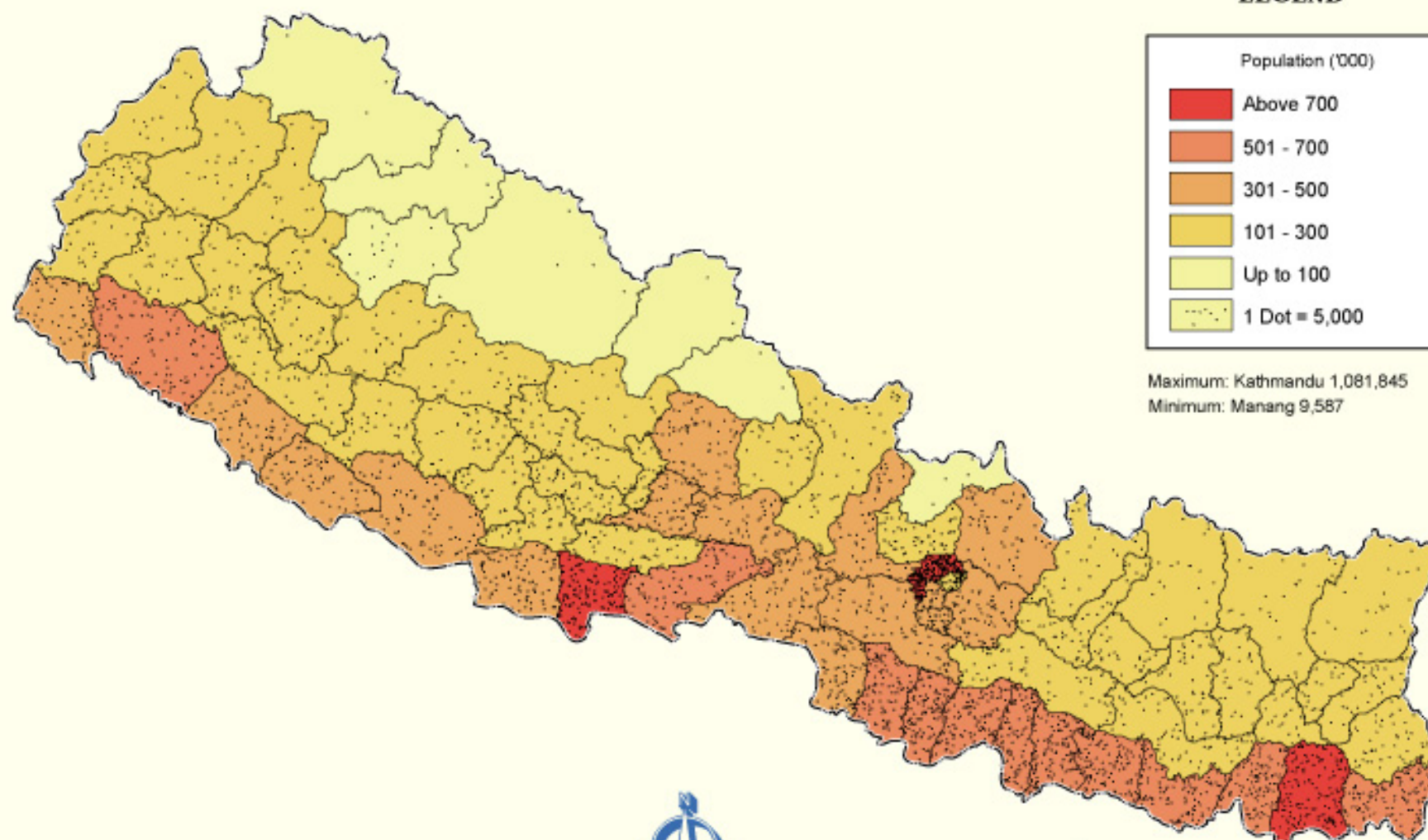
## LEGEND

Population ('000)

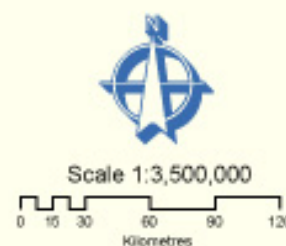


Maximum: Kathmandu 1,081,845

Minimum: Manang 9,587



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



## PROPORTIONAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, 2001

The proportional distribution of population is the ratio of the population of a district to the total population of the country and is generally expressed as a percentage. The proportional distribution of population ranged from 0.04 to 4.67%. The districts with the lowest proportional populations were Manang (0.04%), Mustang (0.06%), Dolpa (0.13%), and Humla (0.18%). Kathmandu at 4.67% had the highest proportion of population. Other districts with notably high proportions of population, were Morang (3.64%), Rupandehi (3.06%), and Jhapa (2.9%).

**Table A.2**

District	Proportion %	District	Proportion %	District	Proportion %	District	Proportion %	District	Proportion %
Achham	1.00	Darchula	0.53	Kalikot*	0.46	Myagdi	0.49	Salyan*	0.92
Arghakhanchi	0.90	Dhading	1.46	Kanchanpur	1.63	Nawalparasi	2.43	Sankhuwasabha	0.69
Baglung	1.16	Dhankuta	0.72	Kapilbastu	2.08	Nuwakot	1.25	Saptari	2.46
Baitadi	1.01	Dhanusa	2.90	Kaski	1.64	Okhaldhunga	0.68	Sarlahi	2.75
Bajhang	0.72	Dolakha*	0.88	Kathmandu	4.67	Palpa	1.16	Sindhuli*	1.21
Bajura*	0.47	Dolpa*	0.13	Kabhrepalanchok	1.67	Panchthar	0.87	Sindhupalchok*	1.32
Banke	1.67	Doti	0.89	Khotang	1.00	Parbat	0.68	Siraha*	2.47
Bara	2.42	Gorkha	1.24	Lalitpur	1.46	Parsa	2.15	Solukhumbu	0.47
Bardiya	1.65	Gulmi	1.28	Lamjung	0.77	Pyuthan	0.92	Sunsari	2.70
Bhaktapur	0.97	Humla	0.18	Mahottari	2.39	Ramechhap	0.92	Surkhet*	1.25
Bhojpur	0.88	Ilam	1.22	Makawanpur	1.70	Rasuwa	0.19	Syangja	1.37
Chitwan	2.04	Jajarkot	0.58	Manang	0.04	Rautahat	2.35	Tanahu	1.36
Dadeldhura	0.54	Jhapa*	2.97	Morang	3.64	Rolpa	0.91	Taplejung	0.58
Dailekh	0.97	Jumla*	0.39	Mugu*	0.19	Rukum	0.81	Terhathum	0.49
Dang	2.00	Kailali	2.66	Mustang	0.06	Rupandehi	3.06	Udayapur	1.24

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Proportional Population Distribution

Proportional district-wise population distribution in percent, 2001

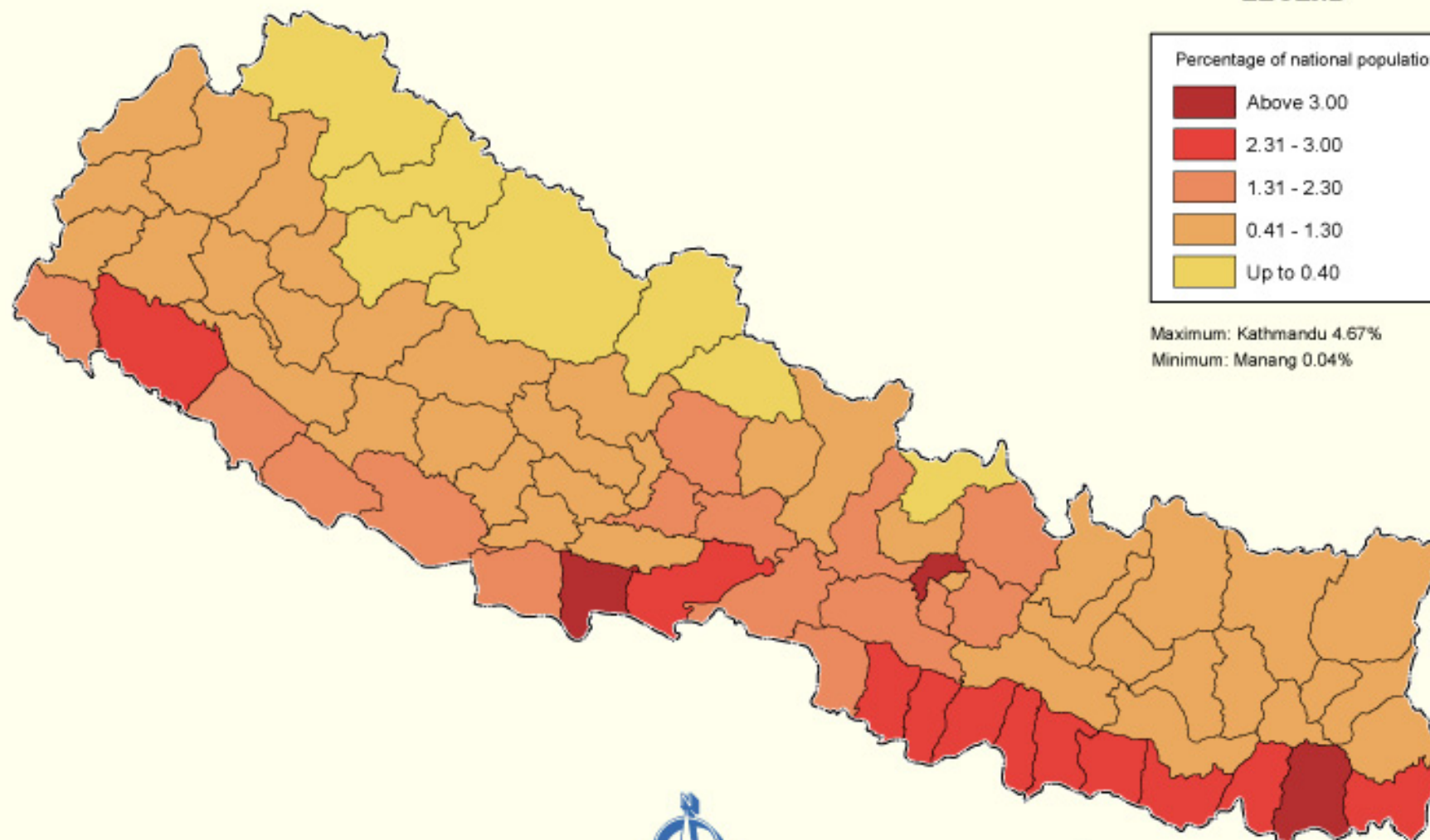
## LEGEND

Percentage of national population

- Above 3.00
- 2.31 - 3.00
- 1.31 - 2.30
- 0.41 - 1.30
- Up to 0.40

Maximum: Kathmandu 4.67%

Minimum: Manang 0.04%



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120  
Kilometres



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## POPULATION DENSITY, 2001

The density of population is an index showing the relationship between a population and the area in which it lives. It indicates the person:land ratio and is usually expressed as the number of persons per square kilometre. The average population density of Nepal was 157.30 persons per square kilometre; district-wise it ranged from 3.75 (Dolpa) to 2738.85 (Kathmandu) persons per square kilometre.

**Table A.3**

District	Population Density	District	Population Density	District	Population Density	District	Population Density	District	Population Density
Achham	137.67	Darchula	52.54	Kalikot*	60.64	Myagdi	49.82	Salyan*	146.03
Arghakhanchi	174.68	Dhading	175.83	Kanchanpur	234.72	Nawalparasi	260.35	Sankhuwasabha	45.75
Baglung	150.75	Dhankuta	186.85	Kapilbastu	277.32	Nuwakot	257.34	Saptari	418.40
Baitadi	154.32	Dhanusa	568.95	Kaski	188.66	Okhaldhunga	145.91	Sarlahi	504.93
Bajhang	48.81	Dolakha*	93.21	Kathmandu	2738.85	Palpa	195.60	Sindhuli*	112.33
Bajura*	49.72	Dolpa*	3.75	Kabhrepalanchok	276.27	Panchthar	162.82	Sindhupalchok*	120.32
Banke	165.10	Doti	102.25	Khotang	145.43	Parbat	319.49	Siraha*	481.82
Bara	469.86	Gorkha	79.82	Lalitpur	877.36	Parsa	367.49	Solukhumbu	32.51
Bardiya	188.96	Gulmi	258.18	Lamjung	104.70	Pyuthan	162.33	Sunsari	497.72
Bhaktapur	1894.63	Humla	7.18	Mahottari	552.38	Ramechhap	137.39	Surkhet*	117.72
Bhojpur	134.72	Ilam	166.06	Makawanpur	161.83	Rasuwa	28.97	Syangja	272.61
Chitwan	212.83	Jajarkot	60.48	Manang	4.27	Rautahat	484.13	Tanahu	203.90
Dadeldhura	82.03	Jhapa*	428.46	Morang	454.57	Rolpa	111.76	Taplejung	36.94
Dailekh	149.93	Jumla*	35.33	Mugu*	12.43	Rukum	65.50	Terhathum	166.58
Dang	156.47	Kailali	190.63	Mustang	4.19	Rupandehi	520.90	Udayapur	139.45

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal







\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Population Density

Number of persons per square kilometre

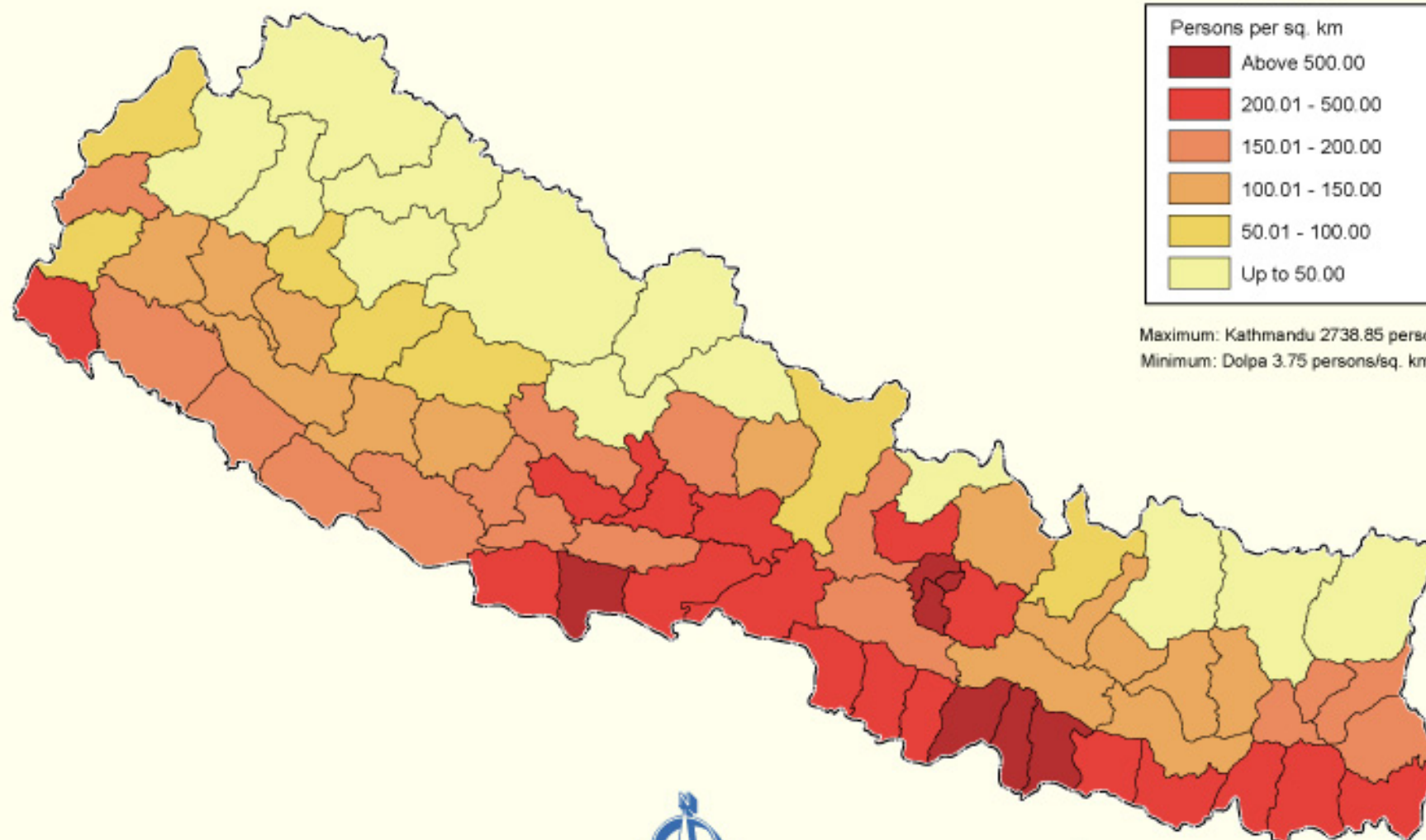
## LEGEND

Persons per sq. km

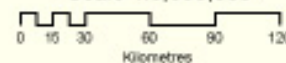
	Above 500.00
	200.01 - 500.00
	150.01 - 200.00
	100.01 - 150.00
	50.01 - 100.00
	Up to 50.00

Maximum: Kathmandu 2738.85 persons/sq. km

Minimum: Dolpa 3.75 persons/sq. km



Scale 1:3,500,000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



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## AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (1991-2001)

Population growth is a fundamental demographic descriptor on which all others are either directly or indirectly contingent. It refers to the growth of the human population in a particular area during a specified period of time. In practice the annual growth rate of a population is usually derived from the 10 year census data and is expressed as a percentage.

During the period 1991 to 2001 the population growth rate of Nepal was 2.25% per annum; the district-wise rates ranged from 0.21% (Bhojpur) to 5.81% (Manang). Fifty-three districts had annual growth rates below, and 22 districts rates above, the national figure. Other districts with notably low population growth rates were Mustang (0.47%), Khotang (0.69%), and Syangja (0.78%), and with notably high population growth rates Kathmandu (4.71%), Kailali (3.89%), and Kanchanpur (3.82%).

**Table A.4**

District	Annual Population Growth Rate	District	Annual Population Growth Rate	District	Annual Population Growth Rate	District	Annual Population Growth Rate	District	Annual Population Growth Rate
Achham	1.54	Darchula	1.82	Kalikot*	1.73	Myagdi	1.29	Salyan*	1.61
Arghakhanchi	1.42	Dhading	1.97	Kanchanpur	3.82	Nawalparasi	2.55	Sankhuwasabha	1.15
Baglung	1.46	Dhankuta	1.29	Kapilbastu	2.60	Nuwakot	1.62	Saptari	2.03
Baitadi	1.55	Dhanusa	2.11	Kaski	2.62	Okhaldhunga	1.17	Sarlahi	2.55
Bajhang	1.83	Dolakha*	1.65	Kathmandu	4.71	Palpa	1.28	Sindhuli*	2.23
Bajura*	1.67	Dolpa*	1.67	Kabhrepalanchok	1.73	Panchthar	1.43	Sindhupalchok*	1.59
Banke	3.01	Doti	2.14	Khotang	0.69	Parbat	0.95	Siraha*	2.17
Bara	2.96	Gorkha	1.32	Lalitpur	2.73	Parsa	2.89	Solukhumbu	1.02
Bardiya	2.76	Gulmi	1.08	Lamjung	1.42	Pyuthan	1.91	Sunsari	3.00
Bhaktapur	2.65	Humla	1.66	Mahottari	2.29	Ramechhap	1.22	Surkhet*	2.45
Bhojpur	0.21	Ilam	2.10	Makawanpur	2.22	Rasuwa	1.97	Syangja	0.78
Chitwan	2.86	Jajarkot	1.68	Manang	5.81	Rautahat	2.75	Tanahu	1.62
Dadeldhura	1.87	Jhapa*	1.48	Morang	2.23	Rolpa	1.56	Taplejung	1.15
Dailekh	1.84	Jumla*	1.63	Mugu*	1.89	Rukum	1.92	Terhathum	0.95
Dang	2.66	Kailali	3.89	Mustang	0.47	Rupandehi	3.05	Udayapur	2.63

Source: National Population Census 2001,

\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Average Annual Population Growth Rate

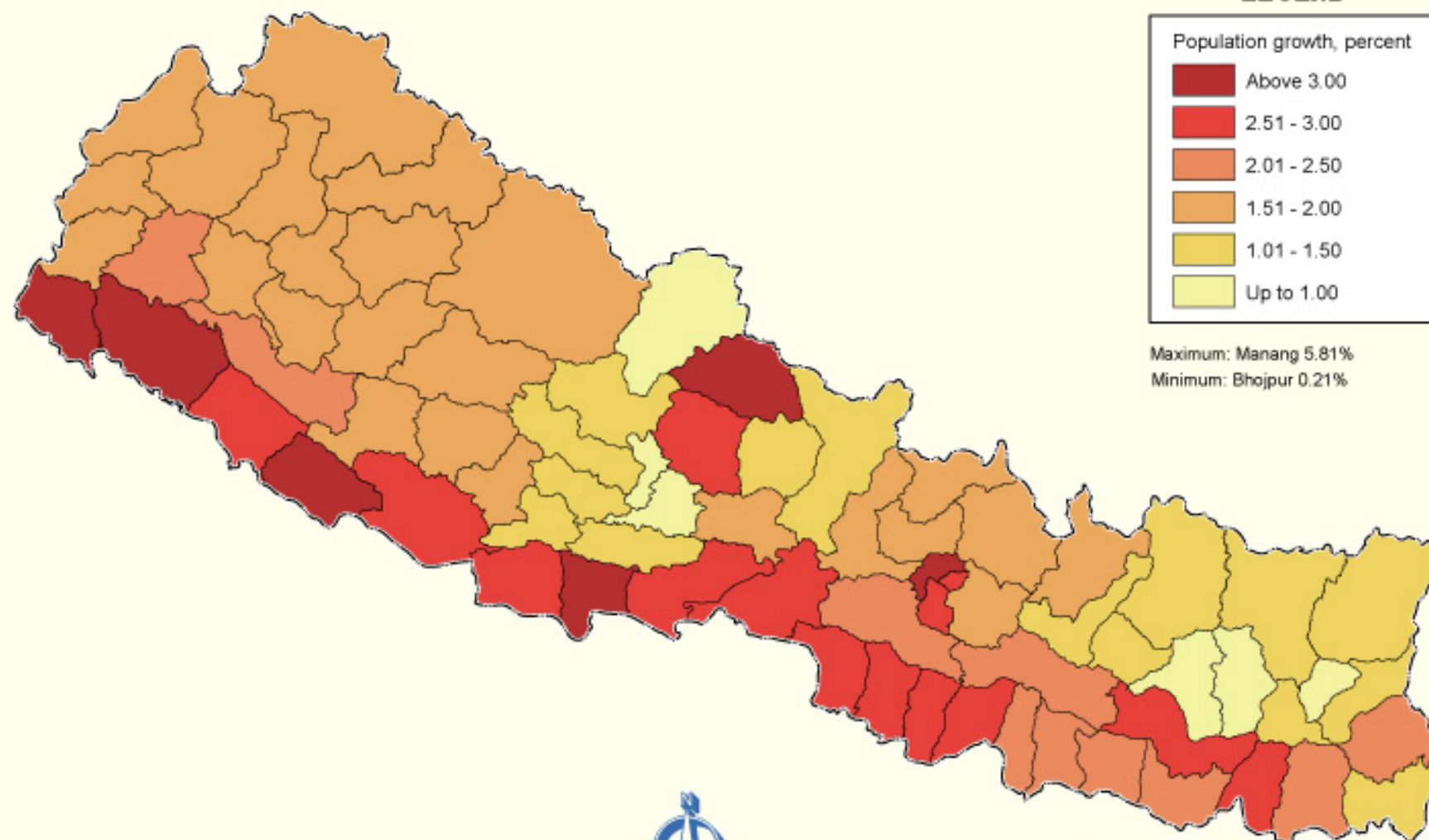
Growth of population per annum in percent, 1991-2001

## LEGEND

Population growth, percent

- Above 3.00
- 2.51 - 3.00
- 2.01 - 2.50
- 1.51 - 2.00
- 1.01 - 1.50
- Up to 1.00

Maximum: Manang 5.81%  
Minimum: Bhojpur 0.21%



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120  
Kilometres



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## NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, 2001

The composition of households and their distribution are important indicators for population planning, housing, construction, and others. A household is a socioeconomic unit consisting of individuals who live together. The present census defined a household as a group of persons, related or unrelated or both, usually sharing a common kitchen. A household can be a single person or a group of two or more people.

A total of 4,253,220 households were estimated; the number of households per district ranged from 1,776 to 235,387. Manang had the lowest number of households (0.04% of the country's total) and Kathmandu the highest (5.53%).

**Table A.5**

District	Number of Households	District	Number of Households	District	Number of Households	District	Number of Households	District	Number of Households
Achham	44005	Darchula	21029	Kalikot*	18487	Myagdi	24435	Salyan*	38084
Arghakhanchi	40869	Dhading	62759	Kanchanpur	60158	Nawalparasi	98340	Sankhuwasabha	30766
Baglung	53565	Dhankuta	32571	Kapilbastu	72932	Nuwakot	53169	Saptari	101141
Baitadi	40387	Dhanusa	117417	Kaski	85075	Okhaldhunga	30121	Sarlahi	111076
Bajhang	28588	Dolakha*	43165	Kathmandu	235387	Palpa	49942	Sindhuli*	48758
Bajura*	20378	Dolpa*	5812	Kabhrepalanchok	70509	Panchthar	37260	Sindhupalchok*	60452
Banke	67269	Doti	36465	Khotang	42866	Parbat	32731	Siraha*	100010
Bara	87706	Gorkha	58923	Lalitpur	68922	Parsa	79456	Solukhumbu	21667
Bardiya	59569	Gulmi	59189	Lamjung	36525	Pyuthan	40183	Sunsari	120295
Bhaktapur	41253	Humla	6953	Mahottari	94229	Ramechhap	40386	Surkhet*	54047
Bhojpur	39481	Ilam	54565	Makawanpur	71112	Rasuwa	8696	Syangja	64746
Chitwan	92863	Jajarkot	24147	Manang	1776	Rautahat	88162	Tanahu	62898
Dadeldhura	21980	Jhapa*	137301	Morang	167875	Rolpa	38512	Taplejung	24764
Dailekh	41140	Jumla*	15850	Mugu*	8261	Rukum	33501	Terhathum	20682
Dang	82495	Kailali	94430	Mustang	3243	Rupandehi	117856	Udayapur	51603

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Number of Households

Number of households (a group of persons, related or unrelated or both, usually sharing the same kitchen), 2001

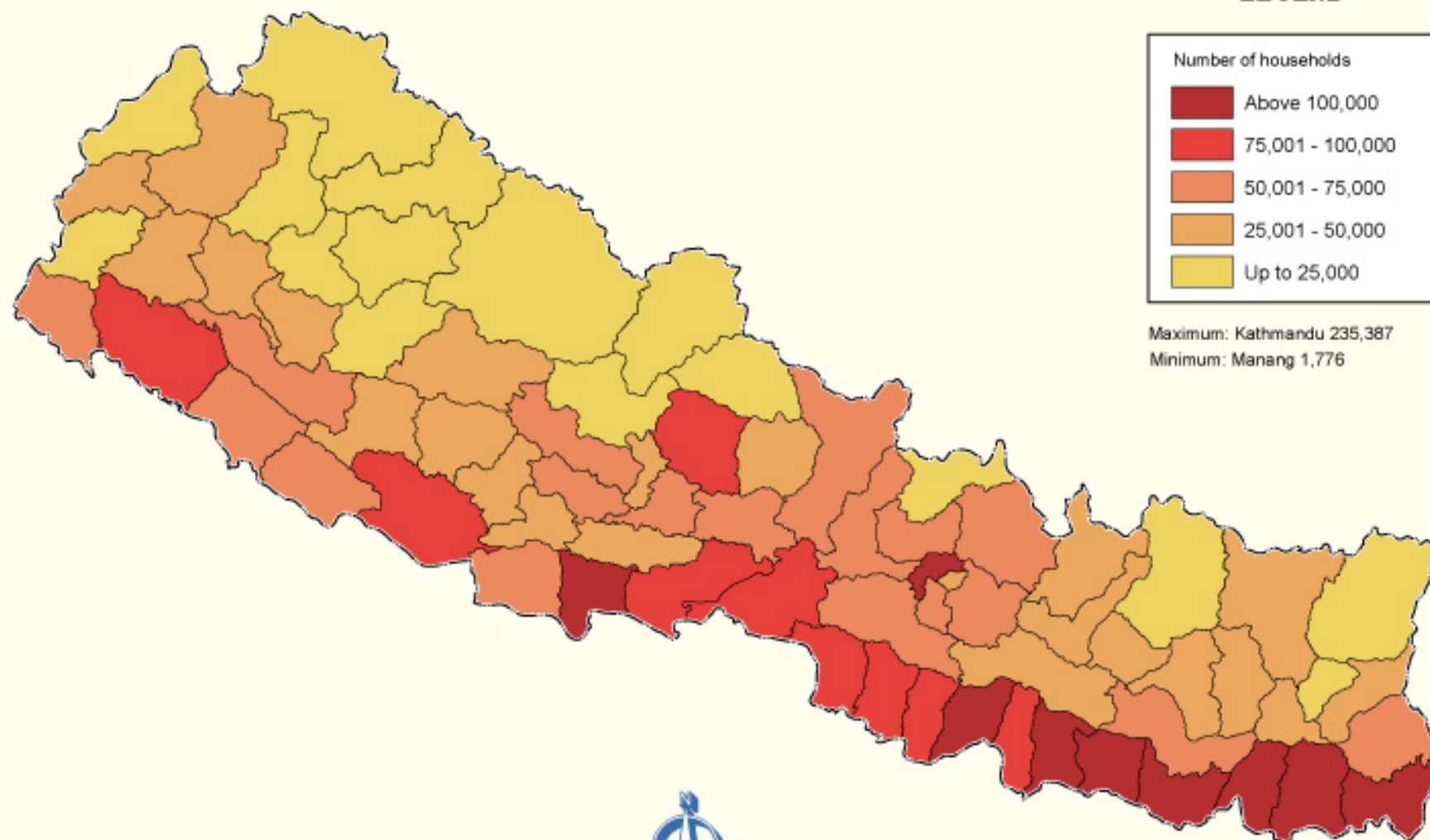
## LEGEND

Number of households

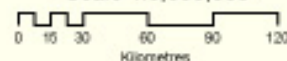
- Above 100,000
- 75,001 - 100,000
- 50,001 - 75,000
- 25,001 - 50,000
- Up to 25,000

Maximum: Kathmandu 235,387

Minimum: Manang 1,776



Scale 1:3,500,000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



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## AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, 2001

A household consists of a group of individuals who share living quarters and their principal meals. The household is the basic unit and provides a general framework for the identification and enumeration of individuals in many demographic inquiries. All levels of planning, local, district, and ultimately national level, require household size data. The size of the household also plays an important role in the social structure of a country. The average size of a household is the number of persons per unit household.

The 4,253,220 (estimated) households in Nepal had an average household size of 5.40 persons; district-wise the number ranged from 6.61 (Kapilbastu) to 4.47 (Kaski). Thirty-four districts had an average household size below, and 38 districts a household size above, the national figure.

**Table A.6**

District	Average Household Size	District	Average Household Size	District	Average Household Size	District	Average Household Size	District	Average Household Size
Achham	5.26	Darchula	5.80	Kalikot*	5.71	Myagdi	4.68	Salyan*	5.61
Arghakhanchi	5.10	Dhading	5.40	Kanchanpur	6.28	Nawalparasi	5.72	Sankhuwasabha	5.17
Baglung	5.02	Dhankuta	5.11	Kapilbastu	6.61	Nuwakot	5.43	Saptari	5.64
Baitadi	5.80	Dhanusa	5.72	Kaski	4.47	Okhaldhunga	5.20	Sarlahi	5.72
Bajhang	5.84	Dolakha*	4.73	Kathmandu	4.60	Palpa	5.38	Sindhuli*	5.74
Bajura*	5.34	Dolpa*	5.08	Kabhrepalanchok	5.47	Panchthar	5.42	Sindhupalchok*	5.06
Banke	5.74	Doti	5.68	Khotang	5.40	Parbat	4.82	Siraha*	5.72
Bara	6.38	Gorkha	4.89	Lalitpur	4.90	Parsa	6.26	Solukhumbu	4.97
Bardiya	6.42	Gulmi	5.01	Lamjung	4.85	Pyuthan	5.29	Sunsari	5.20
Bhaktapur	5.47	Humla	5.84	Mahottari	5.87	Ramechhap	5.26	Surkhet*	5.34
Bhojpur	5.14	Ilam	5.18	Makawanpur	5.52	Rasuwa	5.14	Syangja	4.90
Chitwan	5.08	Jajarkot	5.59	Manang	5.40	Rautahat	6.18	Tanahu	5.01
Dadeldhura	5.74	Jhapa*	5.01	Morang	5.02	Rolpa	5.45	Taplejung	5.44
Dailekh	5.47	Jumla*	5.64	Mugu*	5.32	Rukum	5.62	Terhathum	5.47
Dang	5.60	Kailali	6.53	Mustang	4.62	Rupandehi	6.01	Udayapur	5.58

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal



\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Average Household Size

Average number of individuals per unit household, 2001

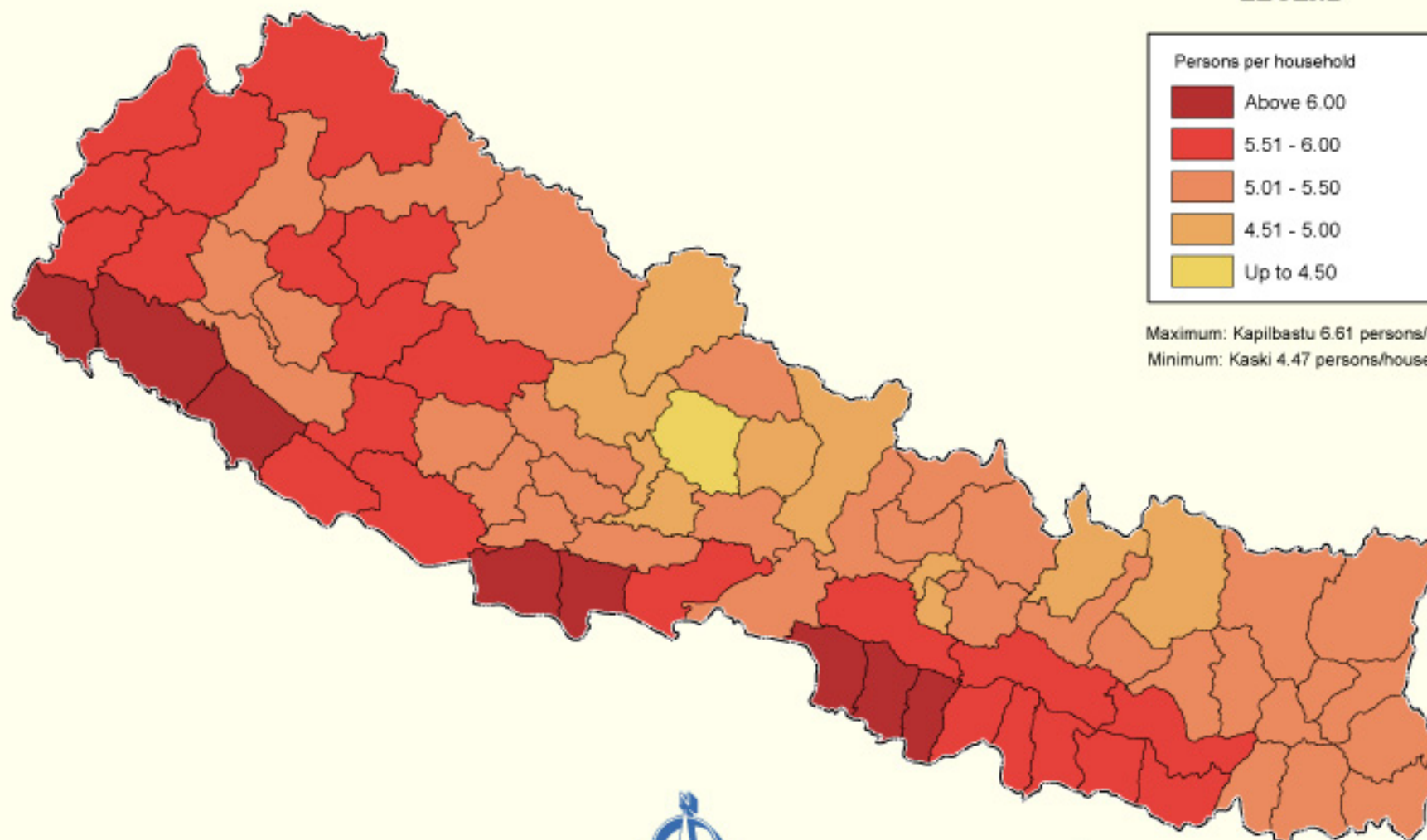
## LEGEND

Persons per household

-  Above 6.00
-  5.51 - 6.00
-  5.01 - 5.50
-  4.51 - 5.00
-  Up to 4.50

Maximum: Kapilbastu 6.61 persons/household

Minimum: Kaski 4.47 persons/household



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120  
Kilometres



CBS/HMGN



## SEX RATIO, 2001

The sex ratio is the ratio of the number of persons of one sex to that of the other and is one of the principal numerical measures of sex composition. The ratio may either be expressed as the number of males per 100 females or as the number of females per 100 males. Usually the former definition is employed and it is the one used here. A sex ratio value above 100 indicates a greater number of males and a value below 100 indicates a greater number of females.

The overall sex ratio of the total (estimated) population of Nepal was 99.80, that is, there were 99.80 males for every 100 females indicating that overall females slightly outnumbered males. District-wise the ratio ranged from 82.13 (Gulmi) to 120.28 (Mustang). Forty-two districts had ratios below, and 33 districts ratios above, the national figure.

**Table A.7**

District	Sex Ratio	District	Sex Ratio	District	Sex Ratio	District	Sex Ratio	District	Sex Ratio
Achham	89.13	Darchula	96.12	Kalikot*	101.52	Myagdi	86.79	Salyan*	100.16
Arghakhanchi	85.99	Dhading	95.99	Kanchanpur	103.18	Nawalparasi	97.77	Sankhuwasabha	95.70
Baglung	84.95	Dhankuta	96.70	Kapilbastu	105.88	Nuwakot	97.93	Saptari	104.50
Baitadi	93.93	Dhanusa	108.54	Kaski	94.61	Okhaldhunga	92.65	Sarlahi	107.39
Bajhang	93.43	Dolakha*	95.87	Kathmandu	113.87	Palpa	87.16	Sindhuli*	99.10
Bajura*	97.97	Dolpa*	99.49	Kabhrepalanchok	96.05	Panchthar	96.14	Sindhupalchok*	98.81
Banke	105.66	Doti	99.98	Khotang	95.16	Parbat	85.93	Siraha*	105.55
Bara	107.29	Gorkha	87.43	Lalitpur	104.31	Parsa	109.97	Solukhumbu	97.54
Bardiya	101.40	Gulmi	82.13	Lamjung	88.97	Pyuthan	86.24	Sunsari	101.75
Bhaktapur	103.74	Humla	106.77	Mahottari	108.41	Ramechhap	90.41	Surkhet*	98.01
Bhojpur	92.88	Ilam	101.47	Makawanpur	102.94	Rasuwa	109.26	Syangja	82.68
Chitwan	99.21	Jajarkot	103.24	Manang	110.56	Rautahat	107.36	Tanahu	87.14
Dadeldhura	93.51	Jhapa*	98.63	Morang	100.61	Rolpa	93.71	Taplejung	96.66
Dailekh	95.70	Jumla*	105.21	Mugu*	102.60	Rukum	102.61	Terhathum	94.42
Dang	98.09	Kailali	102.60	Mustang	120.28	Rupandehi	103.78	Udayapur	99.88

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal






\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Sex Ratio

Number of males per 100 females, 2001

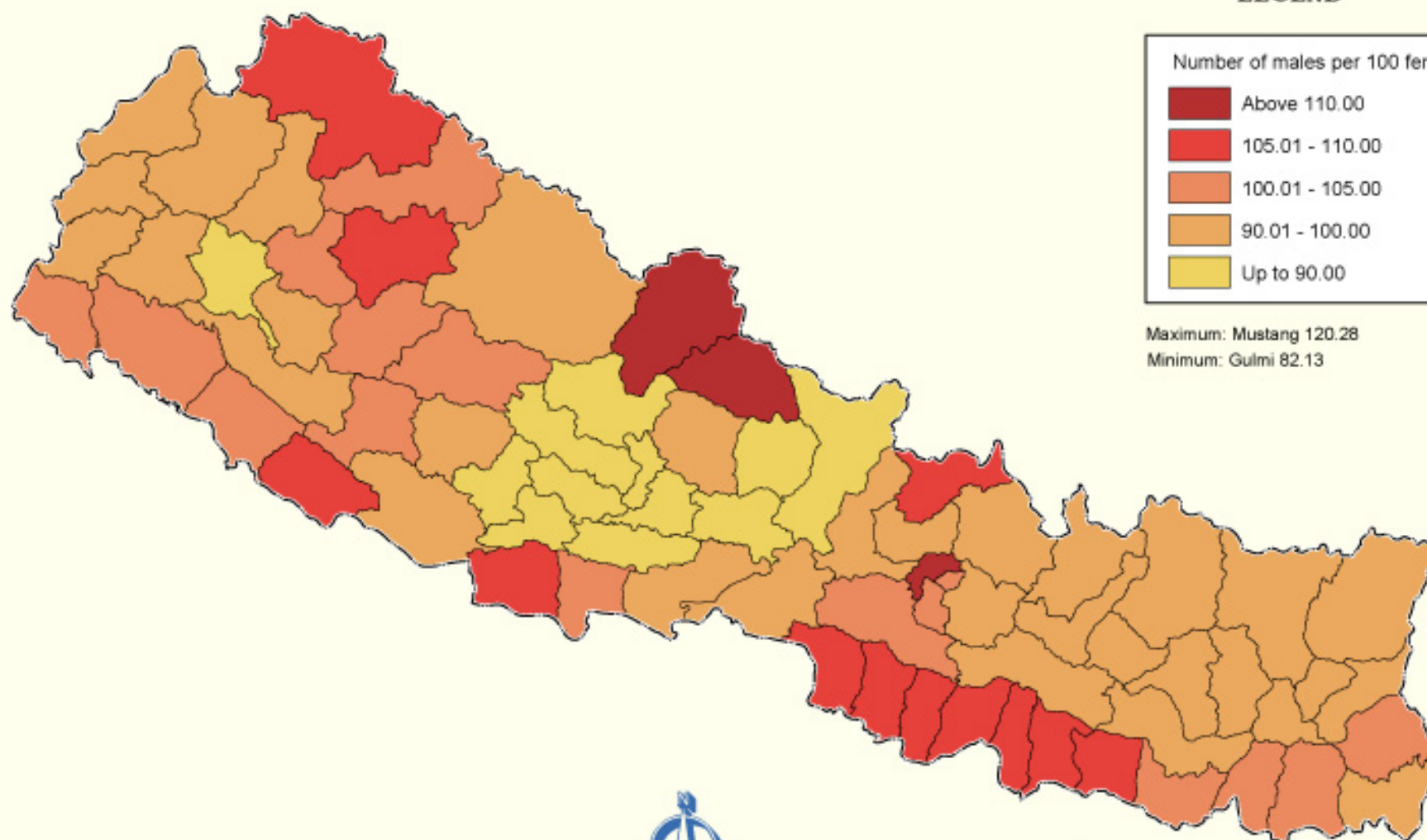
## LEGEND

Number of males per 100 females

-  Above 110.00
-  105.01 - 110.00
-  100.01 - 105.00
-  90.01 - 100.00
-  Up to 90.00

Maximum: Mustang 120.28

Minimum: Gulmi 82.13



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120  
Kilometres

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



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## CHILD-WOMAN RATIO, 2001

The child-woman ratio is the ratio of children aged 0 to 4 years to women of reproductive age (aged 15 to 49 years). It is a simple fertility level indicator and is commonly expressed in number of children per thousand women. It is used as an index of fertility when reliable birth statistics are not available.

The child-woman ratio in Nepal as a whole (enumerated) was 492 children (0-4 years) per 1000 women of child-bearing age (15 to 49 years); district-wise it varied from 240 (Manang) to 700 (Mugu). Twenty-eight districts had child-woman ratios below, and 47 districts ratios above, the national figure. Other districts with notably high child-woman ratios were Dailekh (663), Bajura (649), and Achham (648), and with notably low child-woman ratios Lalitpur (276), Kathmandu (283), and Bhaktapur (294).

**Table A.8**

District	Child-woman Ratio	District	Child-woman Ratio	District	Child-woman Ratio	District	Child-woman Ratio	District	Child-woman Ratio
Achham	648	Darchula	546	Kalikot*	636	Myagdi	500	Salyan*	529
Arghakhanchi	501	Dhading	511	Kanchanpur	549	Nawalparasi	486	Sankhuwasabha	478
Baglung	480	Dhankuta	432	Kapilbastu	570	Nuwakot	470	Saptari	510
Baitadi	561	Dhanusa	571	Kaski	368	Okhaldhunga	524	Sarlahi	589
Bajhang	641	Dolakha*	448	Kathmandu	283	Palpa	489	Sindhuli*	578
Bajura*	649	Dolpa*	555	Kabhrepalanchok	447	Panchthar	514	Sindhupalchok*	481
Banke	529	Doti	594	Khotang	545	Parbat	452	Siraha*	545
Bara	600	Gorkha	443	Lalitpur	276	Parsa	577	Solukhumbu	484
Bardiya	514	Gulmi	501	Lamjung	416	Pyuthan	609	Sunsari	455
Bhaktapur	294	Humla	618	Mahottari	582	Ramechhap	530	Surkhet*	553
Bhojpur	451	Ilam	412	Makawanpur	520	Rasuwa	520	Syangja	461
Chitwan	396	Jajarkot	533	Manang	240	Rautahat	615	Tanahu	444
Dadeldhura	598	Jhapa*	365	Morang	407	Rolpa	626	Taplejung	519
Dailekh	663	Jumla*	600	Mugu*	700	Rukum	519	Terhathum	443
Dang	520	Kailali	540	Mustang	357	Rupandehi	502	Udayapur	532

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Child-Woman Ratio

Number of children aged 0 to 4 years per 1000 women of child bearing age (15 to 49 years), 2001

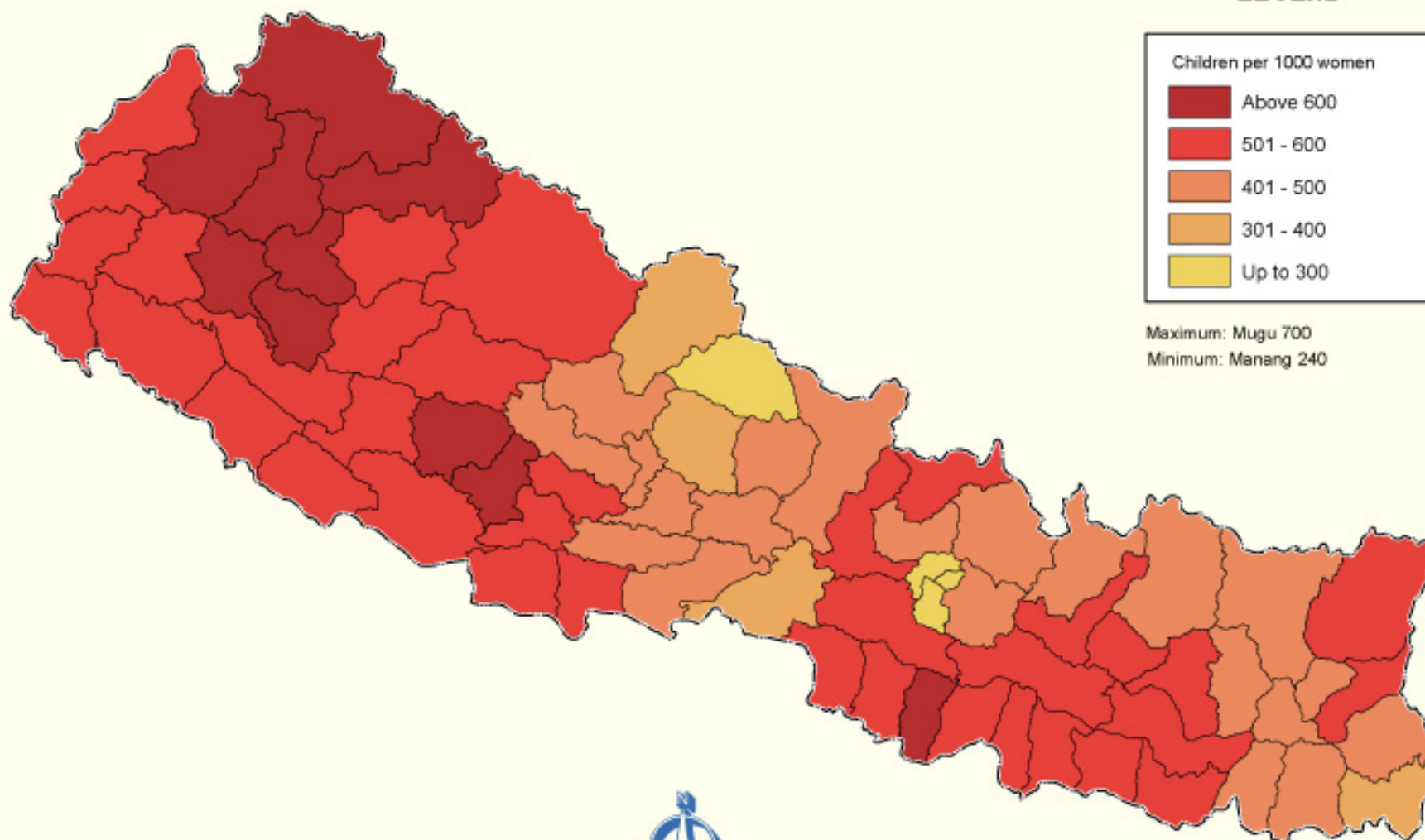
## LEGEND

Children per 1000 women

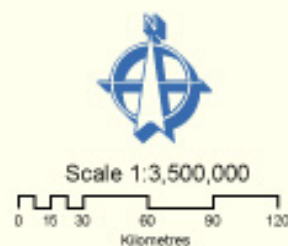
- Above 600
- 501 - 600
- 401 - 500
- 301 - 400
- Up to 300

Maximum: Mugu 700

Minimum: Manang 240



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



## TOTAL DEPENDENCY RATIO, 2001

The total dependency ratio is used to study population structure, it is the ratio of the number of dependent persons (persons of non-working age) per 100 persons of working age. It is defined as the ratio of the total number of people in the two age groups 0-14 years and 60 and above years per 100 persons in the age group 15 to 59 years. The dependency ratio is not a completely accurate measure of the dependency burden since not all persons of working age are employed, nor are all persons in the dependent age groups economically dependent. However, this measure gives a broad idea of economic dependency in any population and is, therefore, widely used.

The total dependency ratio in Nepal (enumerated population) was 84.69; it ranged from 50.19 (Kathmandu) to 108.30 (Pyuthan). Eighteen districts had total dependency ratios below, and 57 districts ratios above, the national figure.

Table A.9

District	Total Dependency Ratio	District	Total Dependency Ratio	District	Total Dependency Ratio	District	Total Dependency Ratio	District	Total Dependency Ratio
Achham	102.58	Darchula	93.08	Kalikot*	81.00	Myagdi	92.87	Salyan*	82.38
Arghakhanchi	103.20	Dhading	94.03	Kanchanpur	88.23	Nawalparasi	87.48	Sankhuwasabha	88.34
Baglung	96.48	Dhankuta	79.98	Kapilbastu	91.37	Nuwakot	90.60	Saptari	83.25
Baitadi	97.89	Dhanusa	87.01	Kaski	73.63	Okhaldhunga	98.28	Sarlahi	89.29
Bajhang	99.49	Dolakha*	86.23	Kathmandu	50.19	Palpa	98.21	Sindhuli*	95.84
Bajura*	96.05	Dolpa*	77.62	Kabhrepalanchok	87.77	Panchthar	93.32	Sindhupalchok*	90.22
Banke	85.47	Doti	88.48	Khotang	97.95	Parbat	95.97	Siraha*	86.80
Bara	89.08	Gorkha	93.94	Lalitpur	55.49	Parsa	84.75	Solukhumbu	88.22
Bardiya	87.71	Gulmi	106.59	Lamjung	88.92	Pyuthan	108.30	Sunsari	78.51
Bhaktapur	60.59	Humla	86.96	Mahottari	88.38	Ramechhap	102.34	Surkhet*	86.82
Bhojpur	90.60	Ilam	77.49	Makawanpur	88.56	Rasuwa	85.63	Syangja	98.54
Chitwan	76.02	Jajarkot	81.77	Manang	53.86	Rautahat	89.26	Tanahu	92.18
Dadeldhura	100.48	Jhapa*	68.76	Morang	73.25	Rolpa	96.93	Taplejung	92.59
Dailekh	99.47	Jumla*	86.13	Mugu*	89.83	Rukum	81.42	Terhathum	86.49
Dang	87.30	Kailali	89.56	Mustang	58.14	Rupandehi	84.94	Udayapur	91.87

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Total Dependency Ratio

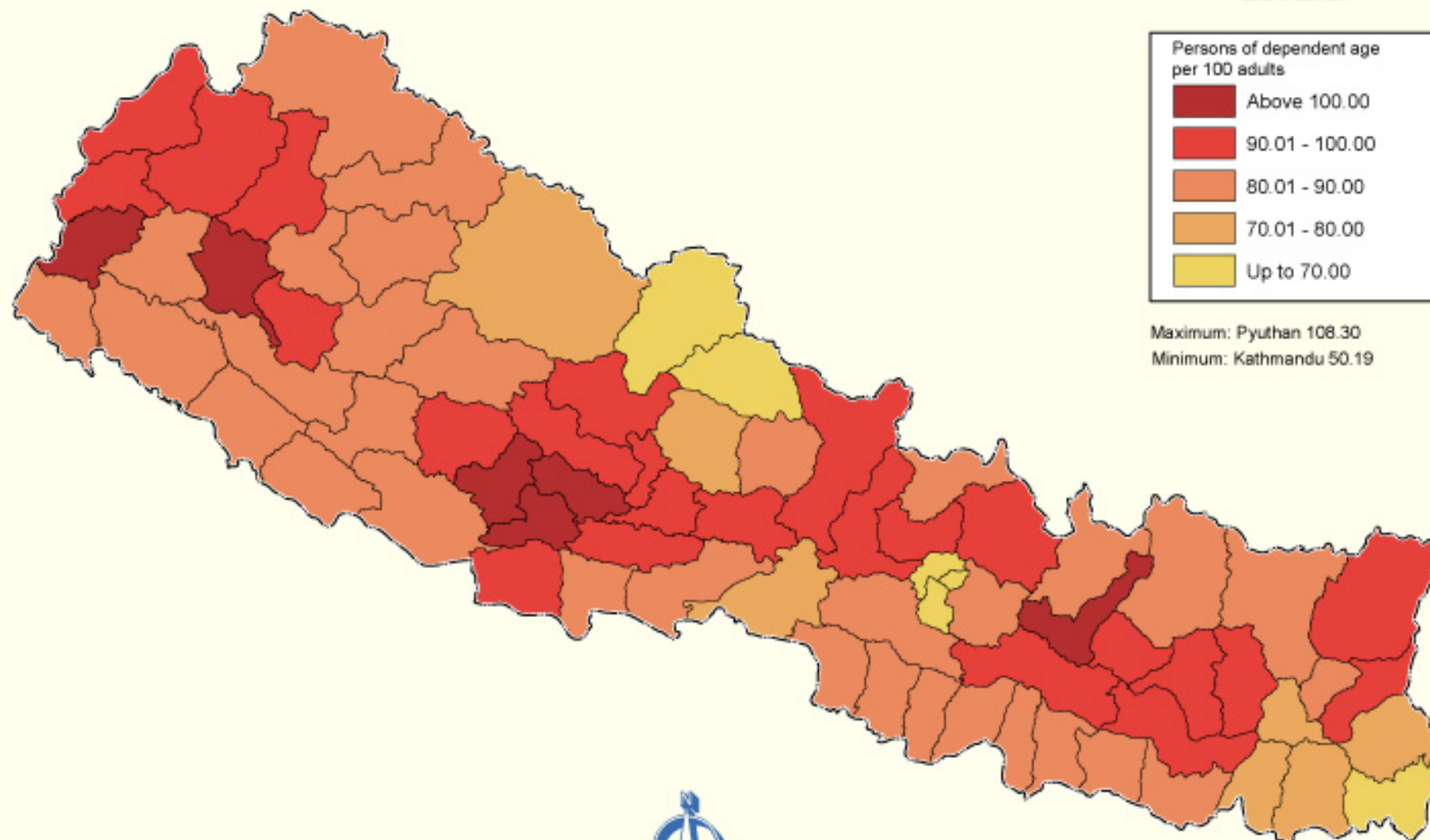
Total population in age groups 0 to 14 years and 60 years and above per 100 individuals in age group 15 to 59 years, 2001

## LEGEND

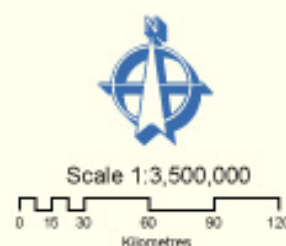
Persons of dependent age  
per 100 adults

- Above 100.00
- 90.01 - 100.00
- 80.01 - 90.00
- 70.01 - 80.00
- Up to 70.00

Maximum: Pyuthan 108.30  
Minimum: Kathmandu 50.19



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



## CHILD DEPENDENCY RATIO, 2001

The child dependency ratio is also used to study the population structure. It is defined as the number of children in the age group 0-14 years per 100 individuals in the age group 15-59 years. It is also called the young dependency ratio.

The child dependency ratio in Nepal as a whole (enumerated population) was 72.69; it ranged district-wise from 39.99 (Manang) to 94.67 (Pyuthan). Eighteen districts had child dependency ratios below, and 57 districts ratios above, the national figure.

**Table A.10**

District	Child Dependency Ratio	District	Child Dependency Ratio	District	Child Dependency Ratio	District	Child Dependency Ratio	District	Child Dependency Ratio
Achham	89.46	Darchula	80.02	Kalikot*	73.82	Myagdi	75.77	Salyan*	74.43
Arghakhanchi	87.27	Dhading	78.57	Kanchanpur	78.71	Nawalparasi	75.13	Sankhuwasabha	74.00
Baglung	80.67	Dhankuta	66.47	Kapilbastu	78.79	Nuwakot	75.00	Saptari	72.27
Baitadi	83.42	Dhanusa	75.67	Kaski	60.30	Okhaldhunga	81.59	Sarlahi	77.42
Bajhang	86.96	Dolakha*	71.40	Kathmandu	42.15	Palpa	82.69	Sindhuli*	83.73
Bajura*	84.49	Dolpa*	68.66	Kabhrepalanchok	73.74	Panchthar	79.89	Sindhupalchok*	74.30
Banke	75.11	Doti	77.39	Khotang	82.88	Parbat	78.64	Siraha*	75.35
Bara	78.04	Gorkha	75.73	Lalitpur	45.07	Parsa	75.33	Solukhumbu	74.53
Bardiya	78.24	Gulmi	89.15	Lamjung	70.49	Pyuthan	94.67	Sunsari	68.50
Bhaktapur	49.46	Humla	75.05	Mahottari	76.14	Ramechhap	85.16	Surkhet*	78.18
Bhojpur	74.73	Ilam	66.55	Makawanpur	76.95	Rasuwa	70.54	Syangja	80.34
Chitwan	64.16	Jajarkot	75.68	Manang	39.99	Rautahat	76.87	Tanahu	76.37
Dadeldhura	87.78	Jhapa*	58.01	Morang	62.84	Rolpa	85.38	Taplejung	78.26
Dailekh	89.74	Jumla*	79.23	Mugu*	79.62	Rukum	73.75	Terhathum	71.44
Dang	78.38	Kailali	80.41	Mustang	43.48	Rupandehi	73.07	Udayapur	80.49

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Child Dependency Ratio

Number of children in age group 0 to 14 years per 100 individuals in age group 15 to 59 years, 2001

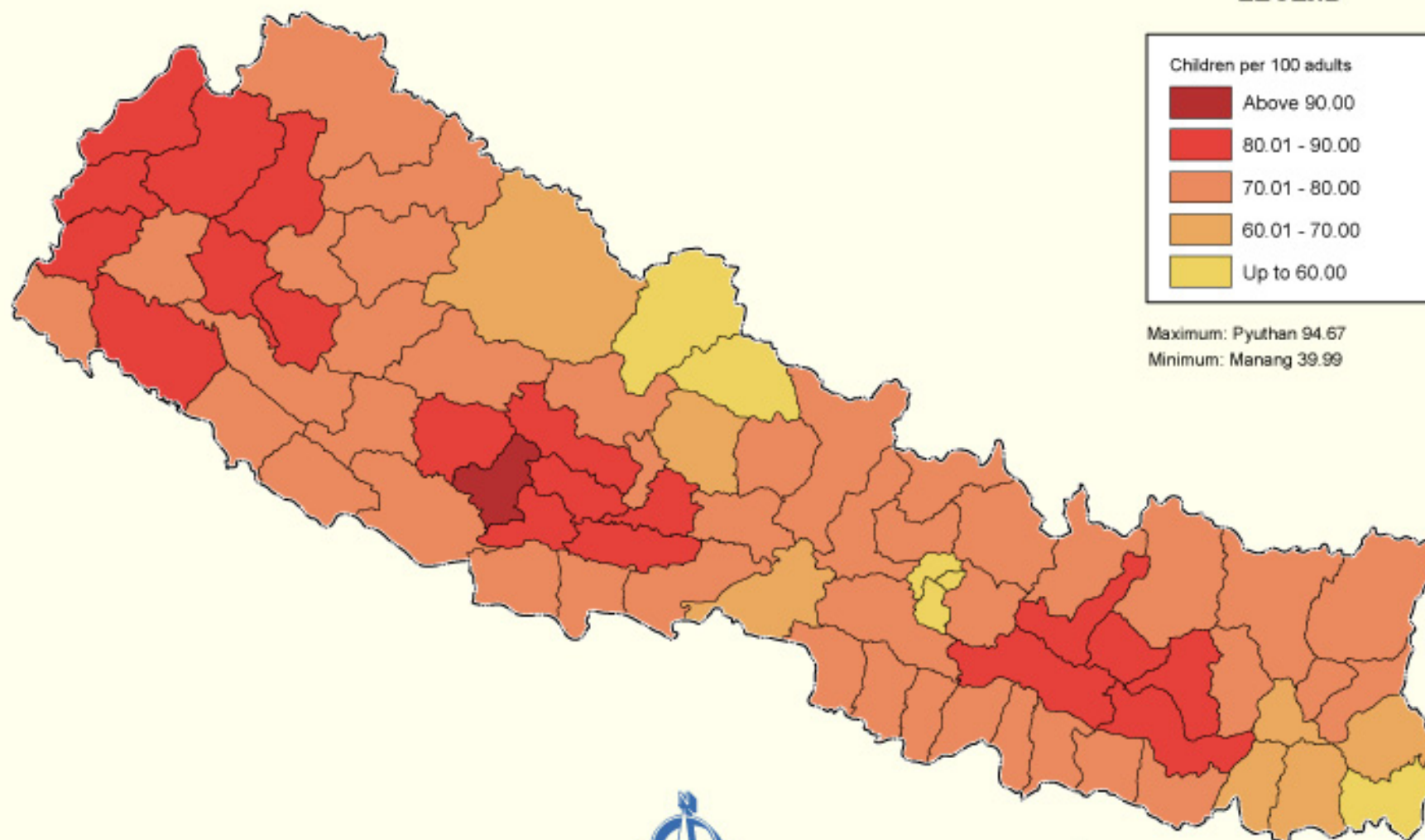
## LEGEND

Children per 100 adults

- Above 90.00
- 80.01 - 90.00
- 70.01 - 80.00
- 60.01 - 70.00
- Up to 60.00

Maximum: Pyuthan 94.67

Minimum: Manang 39.99



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120  
Kilometres

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



CBS/HMGN



## FEMALE CHILD DEPENDENCY RATIO, 2001

The female child dependency ratio is used to study the female population structure and is defined as the number of females in the age group 0 to 14 years per 100 individuals in the age group 15-59 years. This indicator helps in the understanding of the situation of girls.

The female child dependency ratio in Nepal as a whole (enumerated population) was 35.63; it ranged from 20.06 (Manang) to 47.04 (Pyuthan). Eighteen districts had female child dependency ratios below, and 57 districts ratios above, the national figure.

**Table A.11**

District	Female Child Dependency Ratio	District	Female Child Dependency Ratio	District	Female Child Dependency Ratio	District	Female Child Dependency Ratio	District	Female Child Dependency Ratio
Achham	44.43	Darchula	39.81	Kalikot*	35.76	Myagdi	37.83	Salyan*	36.60
Arghakhanchi	43.33	Dhading	39.09	Kanchanpur	38.44	Nawalparasi	36.80	Sankhuwasabha	36.70
Baglung	39.99	Dhankuta	33.12	Kapilbastu	38.18	Nuwakot	37.55	Saptari	34.97
Baitadi	41.23	Dhanusa	36.18	Kaski	29.70	Okhaldhunga	40.33	Sarlahi	37.24
Bajhang	42.51	Dolakha*	35.76	Kathmandu	20.34	Palpa	40.77	Sindhuli*	41.48
Bajura*	41.75	Dolpa*	35.03	Kabhyepalanchok	36.47	Panchthar	39.63	Sindhupalchok*	36.85
Banke	36.53	Doti	38.08	Khotang	40.79	Parbat	38.72	Siraha*	36.31
Bara	37.61	Gorkha	37.85	Lalitpur	22.14	Parsa	36.10	Solukhumbu	36.92
Bardiya	38.44	Gulmi	44.51	Lamjung	34.85	Pyuthan	47.04	Sunsari	33.50
Bhaktapur	24.05	Humla	36.17	Mahottari	36.54	Ramechhap	42.62	Surkhet*	38.53
Bhojpur	37.24	Ilam	32.95	Makawanpur	37.89	Rasuwa	34.89	Syangja	39.85
Chitwan	31.44	Jajarkot	38.09	Manang	20.06	Rautahat	37.01	Tanahu	38.08
Dadeldhura	43.25	Jhapa*	28.59	Morang	30.75	Rolpa	42.74	Taplejung	38.96
Dailekh	44.41	Jumla*	38.87	Mugu*	39.63	Rukum	36.71	Terhathum	35.49
Dang	38.70	Kailali	39.18	Mustang	21.66	Rupandehi	35.44	Udayapur	39.64

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Female Child Dependency Ratio

Number of females in age group 0 to 14 years per 100 individuals in age group 15 to 59 years, 2001

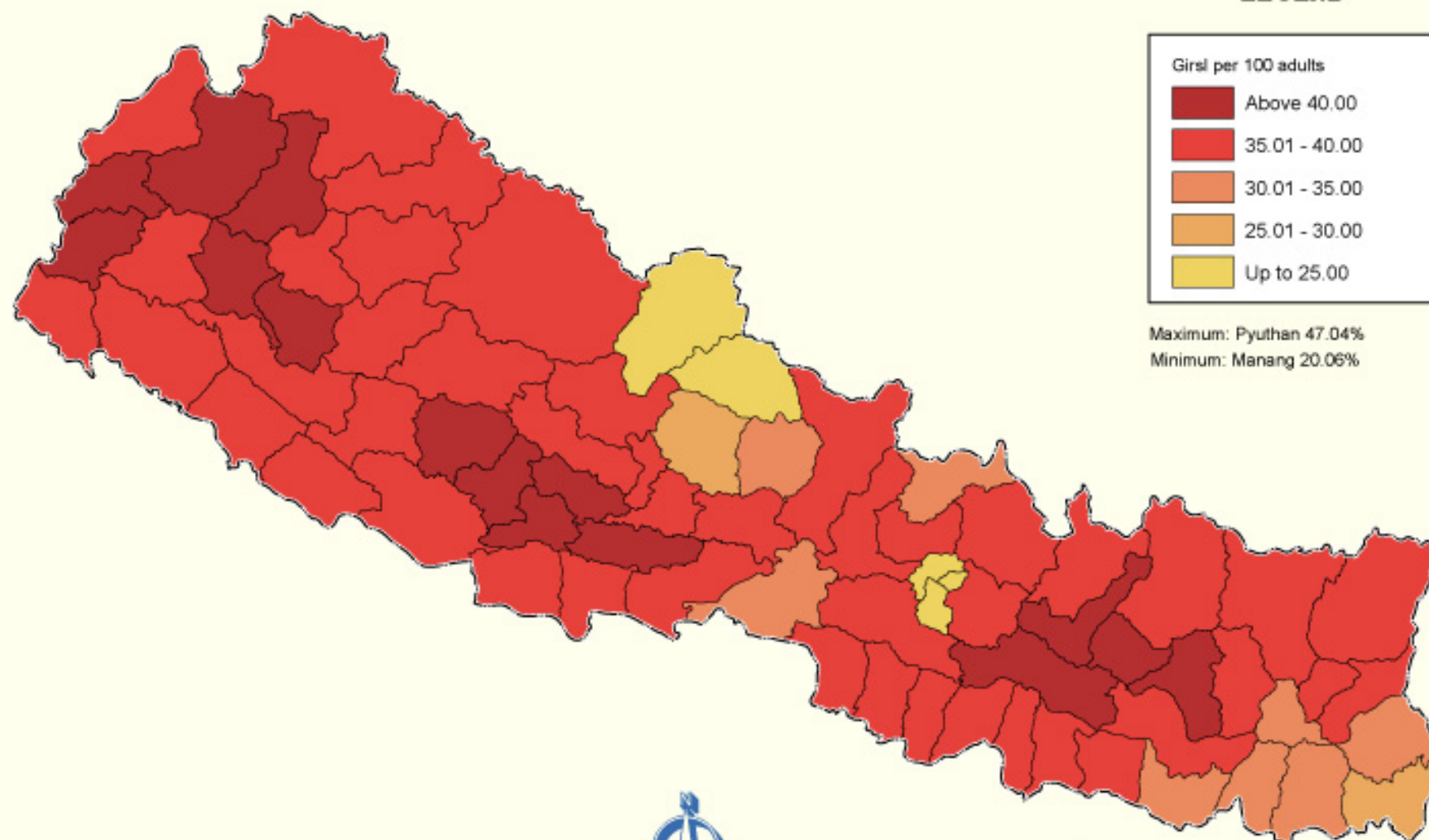
## LEGEND

Girls per 100 adults

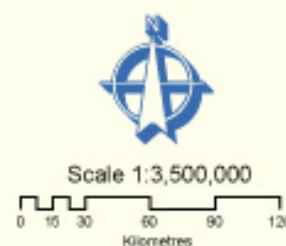
- Above 40.00
- 35.01 - 40.00
- 30.01 - 35.00
- 25.01 - 30.00
- Up to 25.00

Maximum: Pyuthan 47.04%

Minimum: Manang 20.06%



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



## MALE CHILD DEPENDENCY RATIO, 2001

The male child dependency ratio is used to study male population structure and is defined as the number of male children in the age group 0-14 years per 100 individuals in the age group 15-59 years. This indicator assists in the understanding of the situation of boys.

The male child dependency ratio in Nepal as a whole (enumerated population) was 37.06; it ranged from 19.93 (Manang) to 47.62 (Pyuthan). Eighteen districts had male child dependency ratios below, and 57 districts ratios above, the national figure.

**Table A.12**

District	Male Child Dependency Ratio	District	Male Child Dependency Ratio	District	Male Child Dependency Ratio	District	Male Child Dependency Ratio	District	Male Child Dependency Ratio
Achham	45.03	Darchula	40.20	Kalikot*	38.06	Myagdi	37.94	Salyan*	37.84
Arghakhanchi	43.94	Dhading	39.48	Kanchanpur	40.27	Nawalparasi	38.33	Sankhuwasabha	37.30
Baglung	40.68	Dhankuta	33.35	Kapilbastu	40.61	Nuwakot	37.45	Saptari	37.30
Baitadi	42.18	Dhanusa	39.50	Kaski	30.60	Okhaldhunga	41.25	Sarlahi	40.18
Bajhang	44.45	Dolakha*	35.65	Kathmandu	21.81	Palpa	41.92	Sindhuli*	42.26
Bajura*	42.74	Dolpa*	33.63	Kabhyepalanchok	37.26	Panchthar	40.27	Sindhupalchok*	37.45
Banke	38.58	Doti	39.31	Khotang	42.09	Parbat	39.92	Siraha*	39.04
Bara	40.43	Gorkha	37.88	Lalitpur	22.93	Parsa	39.23	Solukhumbu	37.61
Bardiya	39.80	Gulmi	44.64	Lamjung	35.64	Pyuthan	47.62	Sunsari	35.00
Bhaktapur	25.40	Humla	38.88	Mahottari	39.60	Ramechhap	42.54	Surkhet*	39.65
Bhojpur	37.49	Ilam	33.60	Makawanpur	39.07	Rasuwa	35.65	Syangja	40.50
Chitwan	32.72	Jajarkot	37.58	Manang	19.93	Rautahat	39.86	Tanahu	38.29
Dadeldhura	44.53	Jhapa*	29.43	Morang	32.09	Rolpa	42.64	Taplejung	39.29
Dailekh	45.34	Jumla*	40.37	Mugu*	39.99	Rukum	37.04	Terhathum	35.94
Dang	39.69	Kailali	41.23	Mustang	21.82	Rupandehi	37.64	Udayapur	40.85

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

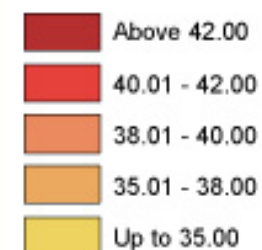
\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Male Child Dependency Ratio

Number of males in age group 0-14 years per 100 individuals in age group 15-59 years, 2001

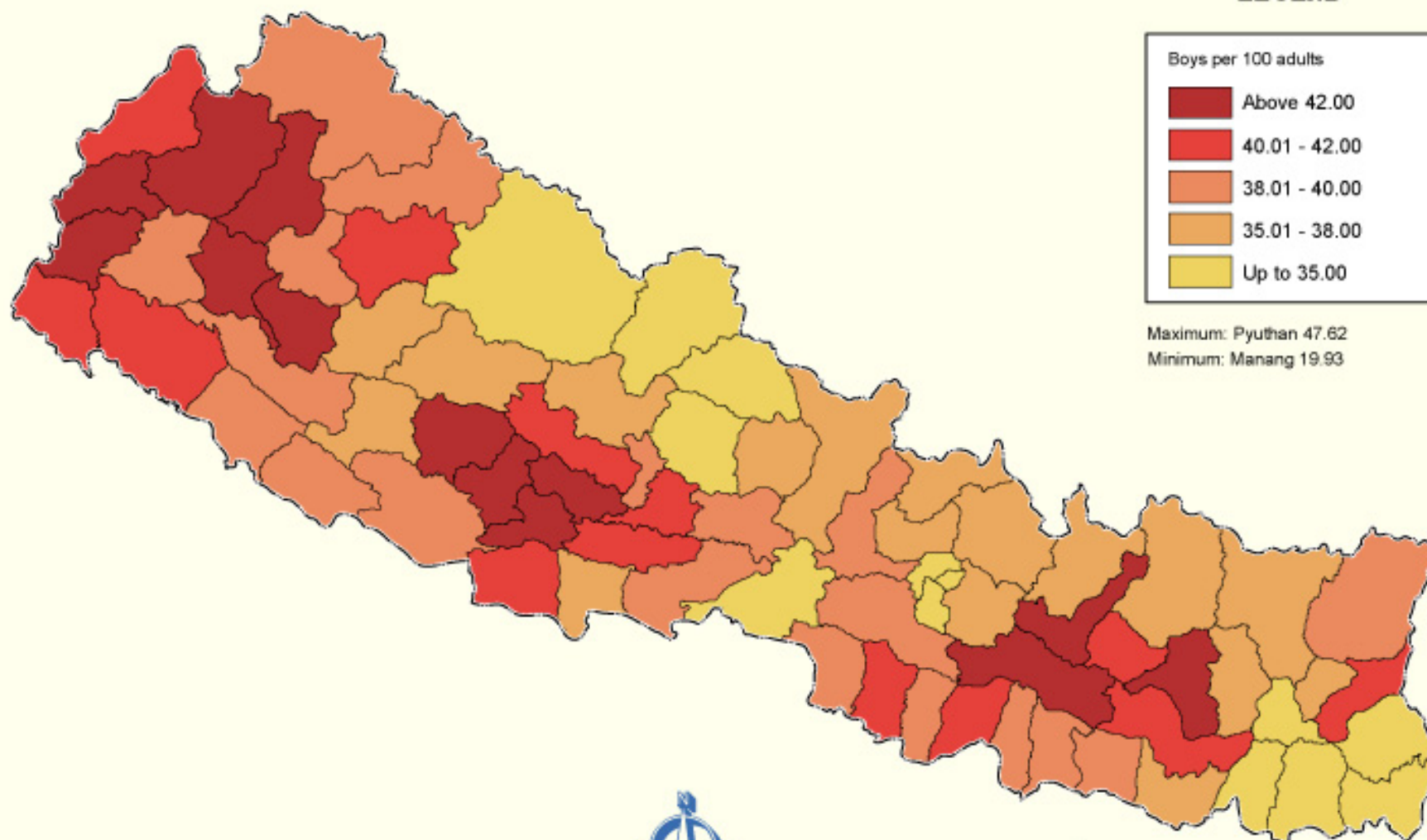
## LEGEND

Boys per 100 adults

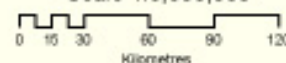


Maximum: Pyuthan 47.62

Minimum: Manang 19.93



Scale 1:3,500,000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



CBS/HMGN



## AGED DEPENDENCY RATIO, 2001

The aged dependency ratio is an important indicator of population structure and is defined as the number of aged persons (60 years and over) per 100 persons of age 15 to 59 years. This indicator assists in understanding the situation of the aged population in the country.

The aged dependency ratio for Nepal as a whole (enumerated population) was 12.00; it ranged from 6.09 (Jajarkot) to 18.44 (Lamjung). Thirty-five districts had an aged dependency ratio below, and 40 districts ratios above, the national figure.

**Table A.13**

District	Aged Dependency Ratio	District	Aged Dependency Ratio	District	Aged Dependency Ratio	District	Aged Dependency Ratio	District	Aged Dependency Ratio
Achham	13.12	Darchula	13.06	Kalikot*	7.19	Myagdi	17.10	Salyan*	7.95
Arghakhanchi	15.93	Dhading	15.46	Kanchanpur	9.52	Nawalparasi	12.35	Sankhuwasabha	14.34
Baglung	15.81	Dhankuta	13.51	Kapilbastu	12.58	Nuwakot	15.60	Saptari	10.99
Baitadi	14.47	Dhanusa	11.34	Kaski	13.33	Okhaldhunga	16.69	Sarlahi	11.88
Bajhang	12.52	Dolakha*	14.82	Kathmandu	8.04	Palpa	15.52	Sindhuli*	12.11
Bajura*	11.56	Dolpa*	8.96	Kabhyepalanchok	14.03	Panchthar	13.43	Sindhupalchok*	15.92
Banke	10.36	Doti	11.09	Khotang	15.07	Parbat	17.33	Siraha*	11.45
Bara	11.05	Gorkha	18.21	Lalitpur	10.42	Parsa	9.42	Solukhumbu	13.69
Bardiya	9.48	Gulmi	17.44	Lamjung	18.44	Pyuthan	13.64	Sunsari	10.01
Bhaktapur	11.13	Humla	11.91	Mahottari	12.24	Ramechhap	17.18	Surkhet*	8.64
Bhojpur	15.87	Ilam	10.95	Makawanpur	11.60	Rasuwa	15.09	Syangja	18.19
Chitwan	11.86	Jajarkot	6.09	Manang	13.87	Rautahat	12.39	Tanahu	15.81
Dadeldhura	12.70	Jhapa*	10.75	Morang	10.41	Rolpa	11.55	Taplejung	14.34
Dailekh	9.72	Jumla*	6.89	Mugu*	10.21	Rukum	7.67	Terhathum	15.05
Dang	8.92	Kailali	9.15	Mustang	14.66	Rupandehi	11.87	Udayapur	11.38

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Aged Dependency Ratio

Number of people aged 60 years and above per 100 individuals in age group 15 to 59 years, 2001

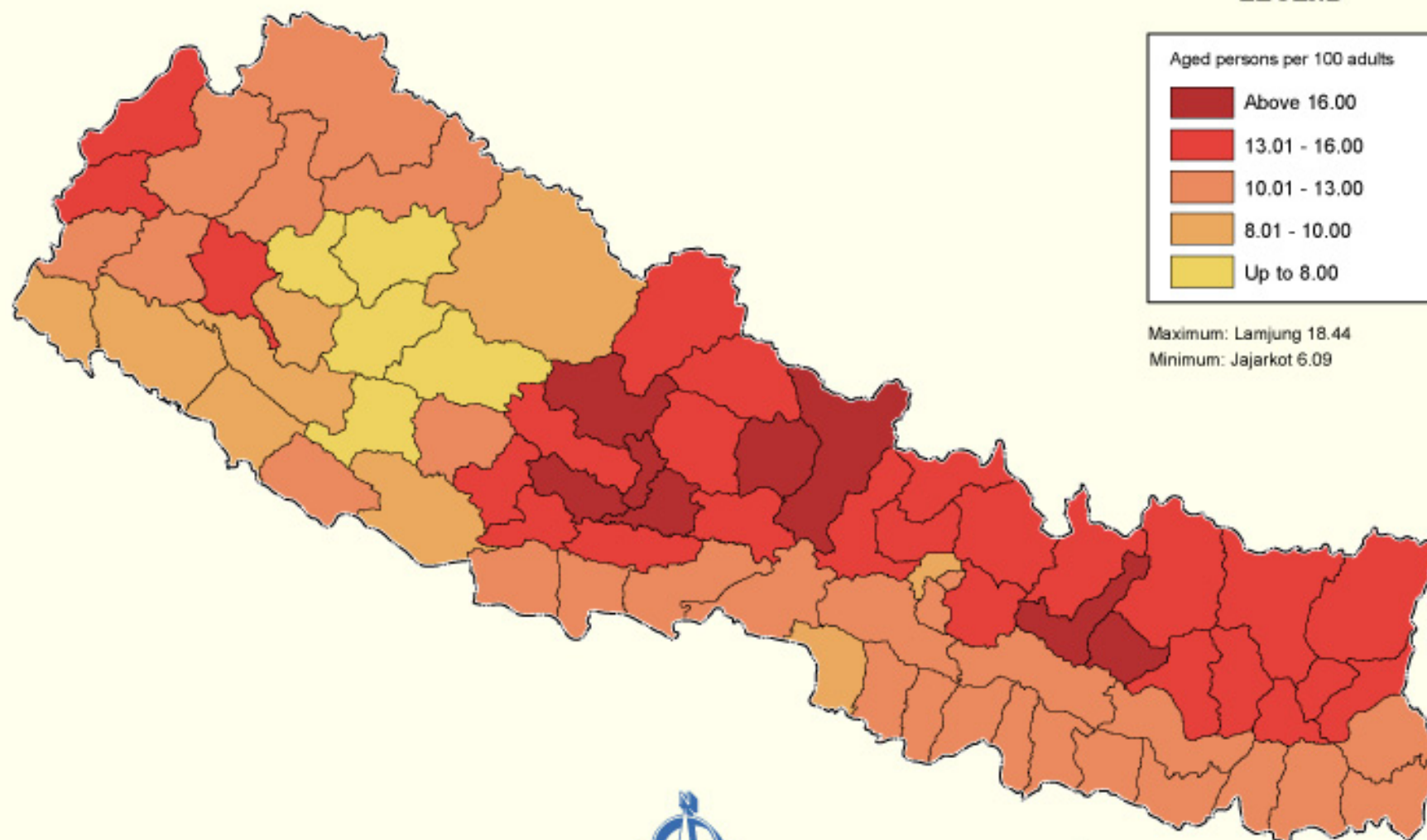
## LEGEND

Aged persons per 100 adults

- Above 16.00
- 13.01 - 16.00
- 10.01 - 13.00
- 8.01 - 10.00
- Up to 8.00

Maximum: Lamjung 18.44

Minimum: Jajarkot 6.09



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120  
Kilometres



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## PROPORTION OF POPULATION AGED 75 YEARS AND ABOVE, 2001

A change in mortality rates brings noticeable changes in the age structure of a population. The most important indicators of the state of the elderly population are total number and growth trend. The proportion of elderly persons (aged 75 and over) as a percentage of the total population was used here to analyse the elderly population of Nepal.

A total of 295,459 persons aged 75 and over were enumerated, 1.30% of the total population (22,736,934) of the enumerated population of the country. District-wise the proportion of elderly varied from 0.31% (Jajarkot) to 2.34% (Gorkha). Thirty-nine districts had a proportion of elderly population below, and 35 districts a proportion above, the national figure.

**Table A.14**

District	Elderly Population (%)	District	Elderly Population (%)	District	Elderly Population (%)	District	Elderly Population (%)	District	Elderly Population (%)
Achham	1.01	Darchula	1.29	Kalikot*	0.36	Myagdi	1.73	Salyan*	0.57
Arghakhanchi	1.65	Dhading	1.85	Kanchanpur	1.00	Nawalparasi	1.35	Sankhuwasabha	1.61
Baglung	1.68	Dhankuta	1.64	Kapilbastu	1.20	Nuwakot	1.82	Saptari	1.13
Baitadi	1.57	Dhanusa	1.06	Kaski	1.78	Okhaldhunga	1.80	Sarlahi	1.13
Bajhang	1.00	Dolakha*	1.51	Kathmandu	1.22	Palpa	1.69	Sindhuli*	1.28
Bajura*	1.10	Dolpa*	0.71	Kabhrepalanchok	1.59	Panchthar	1.39	Sindhupalchok*	1.67
Banke	1.06	Doti	0.96	Khotang	1.57	Parbat	1.85	Siraha*	1.13
Bara	0.99	Gorkha	2.34	Lalitpur	1.55	Parsa	0.75	Solukhumbu	1.30
Bardiya	0.87	Gulmi	1.83	Lamjung	2.19	Pyuthan	1.16	Sunsari	1.20
Bhaktapur	1.59	Humla	1.27	Mahottari	1.19	Ramechhap	1.90	Surkhet*	0.74
Bhojpur	1.85	Ilam	1.23	Makawanpur	1.33	Rasuwa	1.74	Syangja	2.04
Chitwan	1.54	Jajarkot	0.31	Manang	1.95	Rautahat	1.17	Tanahu	1.93
Dadeldhura	1.15	Jhapa*	1.36	Morang	1.25	Rolpa	0.85	Taplejung	1.60
Dailekh	0.63	Jumla*	0.40	Mugu*	0.95	Rukum	0.53	Terhathum	1.92
Dang	0.79	Kailali	0.86	Mustang	1.74	Rupandehi	1.27	Udayapur	1.22

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Proportion of Population Aged 75 Years & Above

Percentage of total population aged 75 years and above, 2001

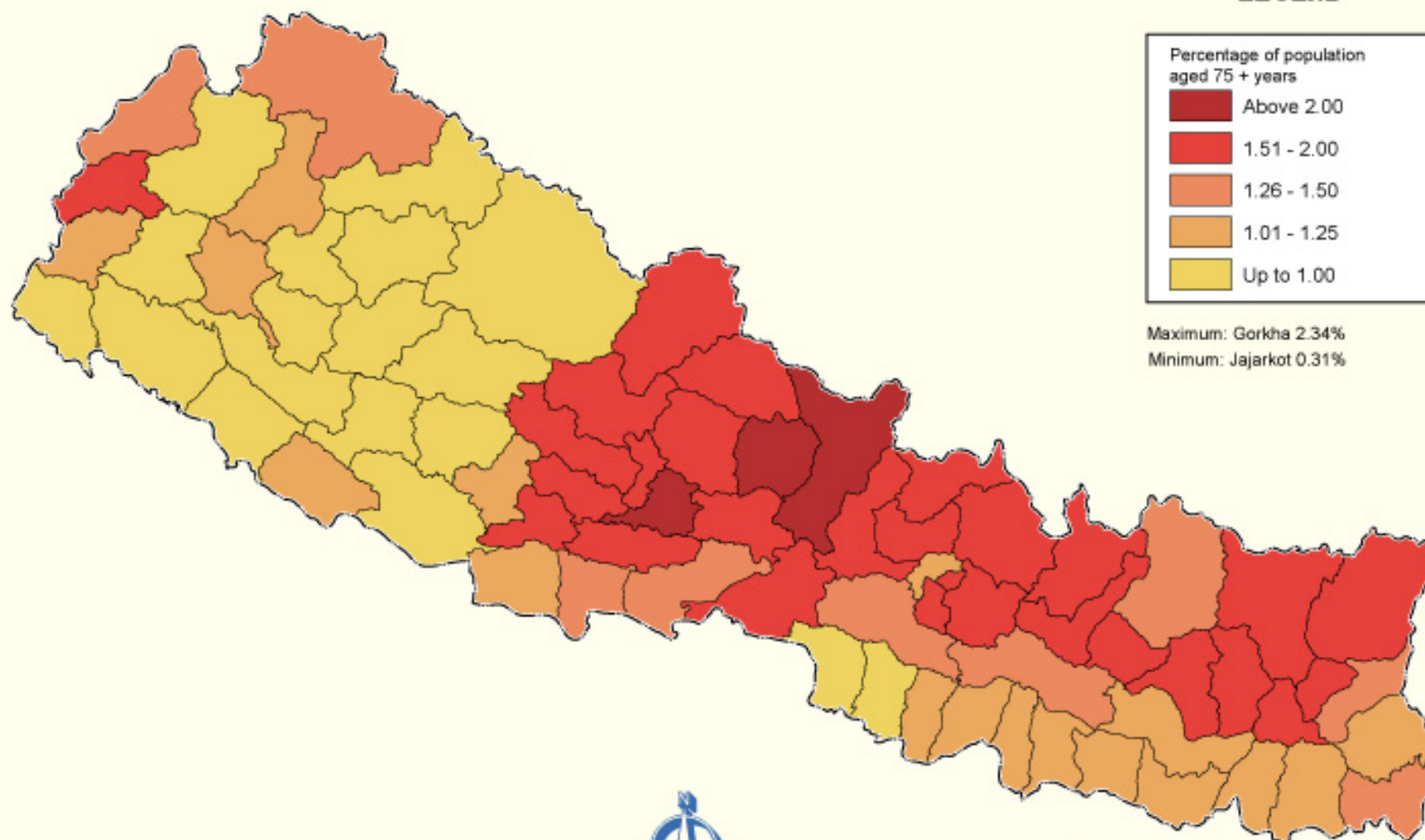
## LEGEND

Percentage of population  
aged 75 + years

- Above 2.00
- 1.51 - 2.00
- 1.26 - 1.50
- 1.01 - 1.25
- Up to 1.00

Maximum: Gorkha 2.34%

Minimum: Jajarkot 0.31%



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120  
Kilometres



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## PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION AGED 75 YEARS AND ABOVE, 2001

The proportion of elderly men, defined as those aged 75 years and above, is defined as the ratio of the total elderly male population to the total male population and is expressed as a percentage.

A total of 144,854 males aged 75 years and over were enumerated: 1.28% of the total (enumerated) male population. District-wise the proportion varied from 0.39% (Jajarkot) to 2.50% (Gorkha). Thirty-eight districts had a proportion of elderly males below, and the remaining 37 districts a proportion above, the national figure.

**Table A.15**

District	Elderly Male Population (%)	District	Elderly Male Population (%)	District	Elderly Male Population (%)	District	Elderly Male Population (%)	District	Elderly Male Population (%)
Achham	0.94	Darchula	1.47	Kalikot*	0.45	Myagdi	1.84	Salyan*	0.55
Arghakhanchi	1.82	Dhading	1.93	Kanchanpur	0.97	Nawalparasi	1.36	Sankhuwasabha	1.58
Baglung	1.76	Dhankuta	1.64	Kapilbastu	1.24	Nuwakot	1.83	Saptari	1.11
Baitadi	1.61	Dhanusa	1.04	Kaski	1.61	Okhaldhunga	1.84	Sarlahi	1.05
Bajhang	1.05	Dolakha*	1.33	Kathmandu	1.03	Palpa	1.82	Sindhuli*	1.17
Bajura*	1.20	Dolpa*	0.65	Kabhrepalanchok	1.56	Panchthar	1.42	Sindhupalchok*	1.65
Banke	1.09	Doti	0.78	Khotang	1.63	Parbat	2.01	Siraha*	1.09
Bara	1.01	Gorkha	2.50	Lalitpur	1.38	Parsa	0.76	Solukhumbu	1.32
Bardiya	0.91	Gulmi	2.09	Lamjung	2.33	Pyuthan	1.23	Sunsari	1.11
Bhaktapur	1.49	Humla	1.19	Mahottari	1.16	Ramechhap	1.77	Surkhet*	0.68
Bhojpur	1.93	Ilam	1.26	Makawanpur	1.31	Rasuwa	1.80	Syangja	2.09
Chitwan	1.54	Jajarkot	0.39	Manang	1.73	Rautahat	1.12	Tanahu	2.02
Dadeldhura	1.08	Jhapa*	1.29	Morang	1.17	Rolpa	0.93	Taplejung	1.67
Dailekh	0.69	Jumla*	0.46	Mugu*	1.03	Rukum	0.60	Terhathum	1.83
Dang	0.83	Kailali	0.83	Mustang	1.45	Rupandehi	1.25	Udayapur	1.14

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Proportion of Male Population Aged 75 Years and Above

15

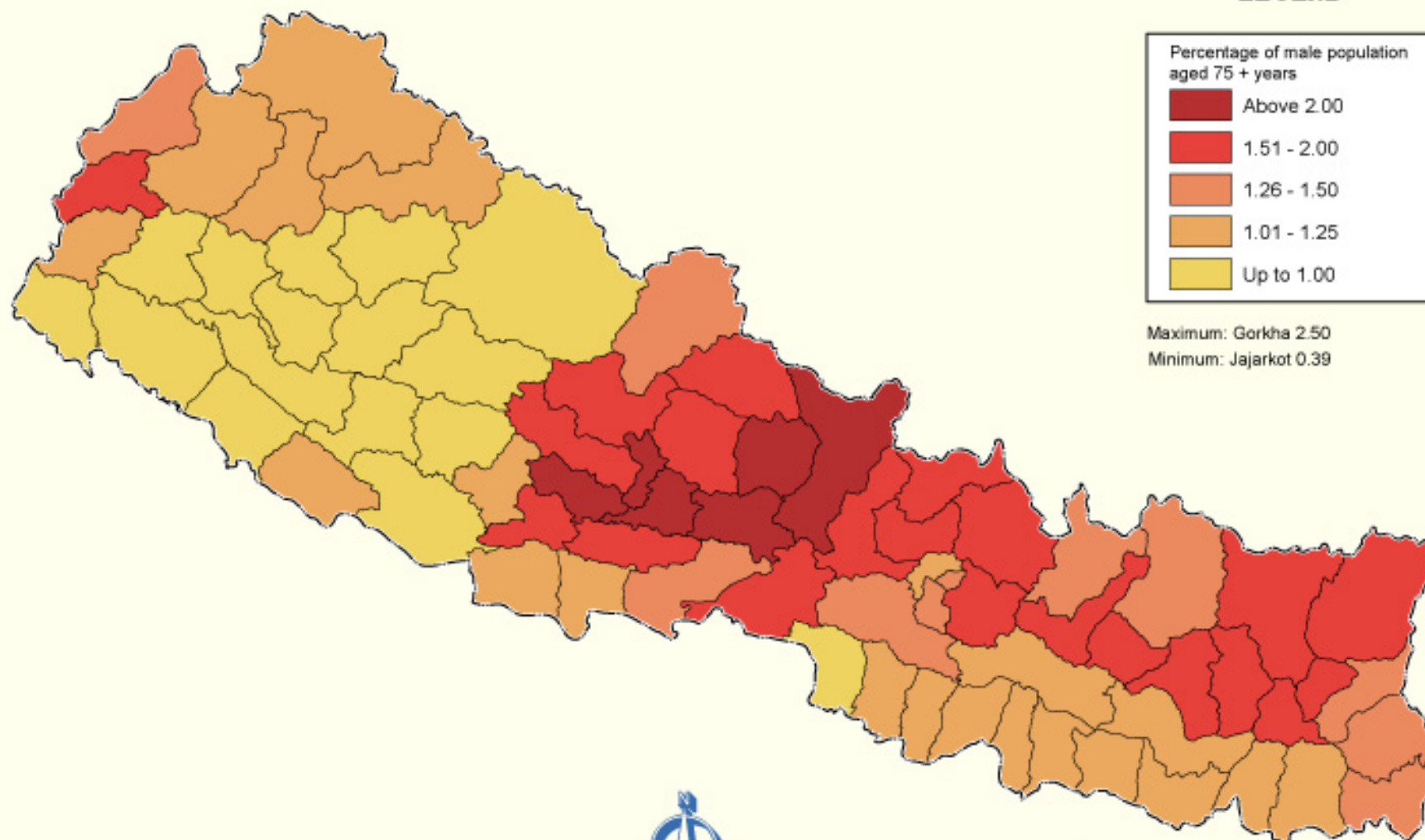
Percentage of total male population aged 75 years and above, 2001

**LEGEND**Percentage of male population  
aged 75 + years

- Above 2.00
- 1.51 - 2.00
- 1.26 - 1.50
- 1.01 - 1.25
- Up to 1.00

Maximum: Gorkha 2.50

Minimum: Jajarkot 0.39



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120  
Kilometres

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



CBS/HMGN



## PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION AGED 75 YEARS AND ABOVE, 2001

The proportion of elderly women, defined as those aged 75 years and above, is defined as the ratio of the total elderly female population to the total female population and is expressed as a percentage.

A total of 150,605 females aged 75 years and over were enumerated: 1.32% of the total (enumerated) female population, and 5751 more than the number of elderly men. District-wise the proportion varied from 0.24% (Jajarkot) to 2.20% (Gorkha). Thirty-six districts had a proportion of elderly females below, and 39 districts a proportion above, the national figure.

**Table A.16**

District	Elderly Female Population (%)	District	Elderly Female Population (%)	District	Elderly Female Population (%)	District	Elderly Female Population (%)	District	Elderly Female Population (%)
Achham	1.07	Darchula	1.13	Kalikot*	0.27	Myagdi	1.64	Salyan*	0.59
Arghakhanchi	1.51	Dhading	1.77	Kanchanpur	1.02	Nawalparasi	1.33	Sankhuwasabha	1.64
Baglung	1.60	Dhankuta	1.63	Kapilbastu	1.16	Nuwakot	1.81	Saptari	1.15
Baitadi	1.54	Dhanusa	1.08	Kaski	1.93	Okhaldhunga	1.77	Sarlahi	1.22
Bajhang	0.95	Dolakha*	1.69	Kathmandu	1.44	Palpa	1.57	Sindhuli*	1.39
Bajura*	1.01	Dolpa*	0.78	Kabhrepalanchok	1.61	Panchthar	1.36	Sindhupalchok*	1.69
Banke	1.02	Doti	1.14	Khotang	1.52	Parbat	1.71	Siraha*	1.17
Bara	0.98	Gorkha	2.20	Lalitpur	1.73	Parsa	0.75	Solukhumbu	1.28
Bardiya	0.83	Gulmi	1.61	Lamjung	2.07	Pyuthan	1.09	Sunsari	1.28
Bhaktapur	1.69	Humla	1.35	Mahottari	1.23	Ramechhap	2.02	Surkhet*	0.80
Bhojpur	1.78	Ilam	1.20	Makawanpur	1.35	Rasuwa	1.67	Syangja	2.01
Chitwan	1.55	Jajarkot	0.24	Manang	2.20	Rautahat	1.22	Tanahu	1.85
Dadeldhura	1.21	Jhapa*	1.43	Morang	1.33	Rolpa	0.78	Taplejung	1.53
Dailekh	0.58	Jumla*	0.32	Mugu*	0.87	Rukum	0.46	Terhathum	2.00
Dang	0.76	Kailali	0.89	Mustang	2.09	Rupandehi	1.28	Udayapur	1.30

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal \* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Proportion of Female Population Aged 75 Years and Above

Percentage of total female population aged 75 years and above to total female population in percent, 2001

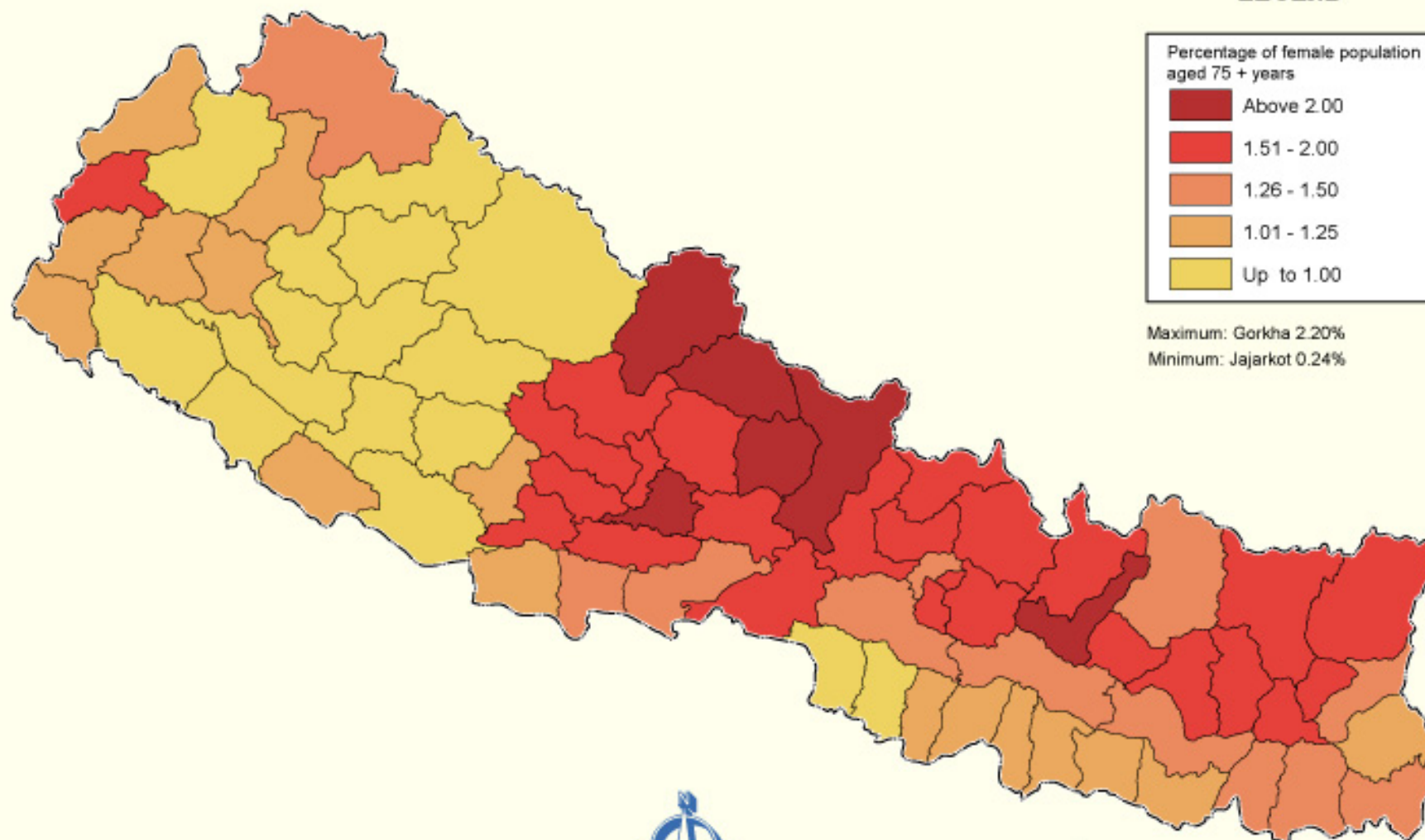
## LEGEND

Percentage of female population aged 75 + years

- Above 2.00
- 1.51 - 2.00
- 1.26 - 1.50
- 1.01 - 1.25
- Up to 1.00

Maximum: Gorkha 2.20%

Minimum: Jajarkot 0.24%



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120  
Kilometres

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



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## SINGULATE MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE OF MALES, 2001<sup>A</sup>

The singulate mean age at marriage is defined as the mean age at first marriage (of those who eventually get married). Information on marital status was collected for persons aged 10 years and over, and information on age at first marriage was collected for persons who were or had ever been married.

The singulate mean age at marriage of males in the country as a whole was 22.9 years; district-wise the age varied from 19.84 years (Bajhang) to 28.27 years (Manang). Forty-eight districts had a singulate mean age at marriage of males below, and 27 districts a mean age above, the national figure.

**Table A.17**

District	Male Singulate Mean Age at Marriage	District	Male Singulate Mean Age at Marriage	District	Male Singulate Mean Age at Marriage	District	Male Singulate Mean Age at Marriage	District	Male Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
Achham	20.64	Darchula	21.42	Kalikot*	21.00	Myagdi	22.96	Salyan*	21.54
Arghakhanchi	22.69	Dhading	21.96	Kanchanpur	22.62	Nawalparasi	21.17	Sankhuwasabha	23.50
Baglung	22.71	Dhankuta	24.56	Kapilbastu	20.59	Nuwakot	21.97	Saptari	22.87
Baitadi	22.44	Dhanusa	22.85	Kaski	23.82	Okhaldhunga	22.37	Sarlahi	21.76
Bajhang	19.84	Dolakha*	22.53	Kathmandu	25.74	Palpa	23.82	Sindhuli*	22.52
Bajura*	21.00	Dolpa*	21.96	Kabhrepalanchok	22.74	Panchthar	23.83	Sindhupalchok*	21.41
Banke	23.31	Doti	21.43	Khotang	23.06	Parbat	23.19	Siraha*	22.00
Bara	21.20	Gorkha	22.74	Lalitpur	24.84	Parsa	21.12	Solukhumbu	23.93
Bardiya	21.53	Gulmi	23.20	Lamjung	22.66	Pyuthan	21.61	Sunsari	23.98
Bhaktapur	24.00	Humla	22.63	Mahottari	22.20	Ramechhap	22.09	Surkhet*	21.83
Bhojpur	23.84	Ilam	24.82	Makawanpur	23.59	Rasuwa	22.24	Syangja	24.01
Chitwan	23.92	Jajarkot	21.73	Manang	28.27	Rautahat	21.41	Tanahu	22.63
Dadeldhura	22.29	Jhapa*	24.97	Morang	23.89	Rolpa	20.41	Taplejung	23.80
Dailekh	20.78	Jumla*	20.55	Mugu*	20.91	Rukum	21.39	Terhathum	23.89
Dang	21.94	Kailali	22.13	Mustang	25.22	Rupandehi	23.07	Udayapur	22.87

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

<sup>A</sup> Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

# Singulate Mean Age at Marriage of Males

Mean age of men at first marriage, 2001

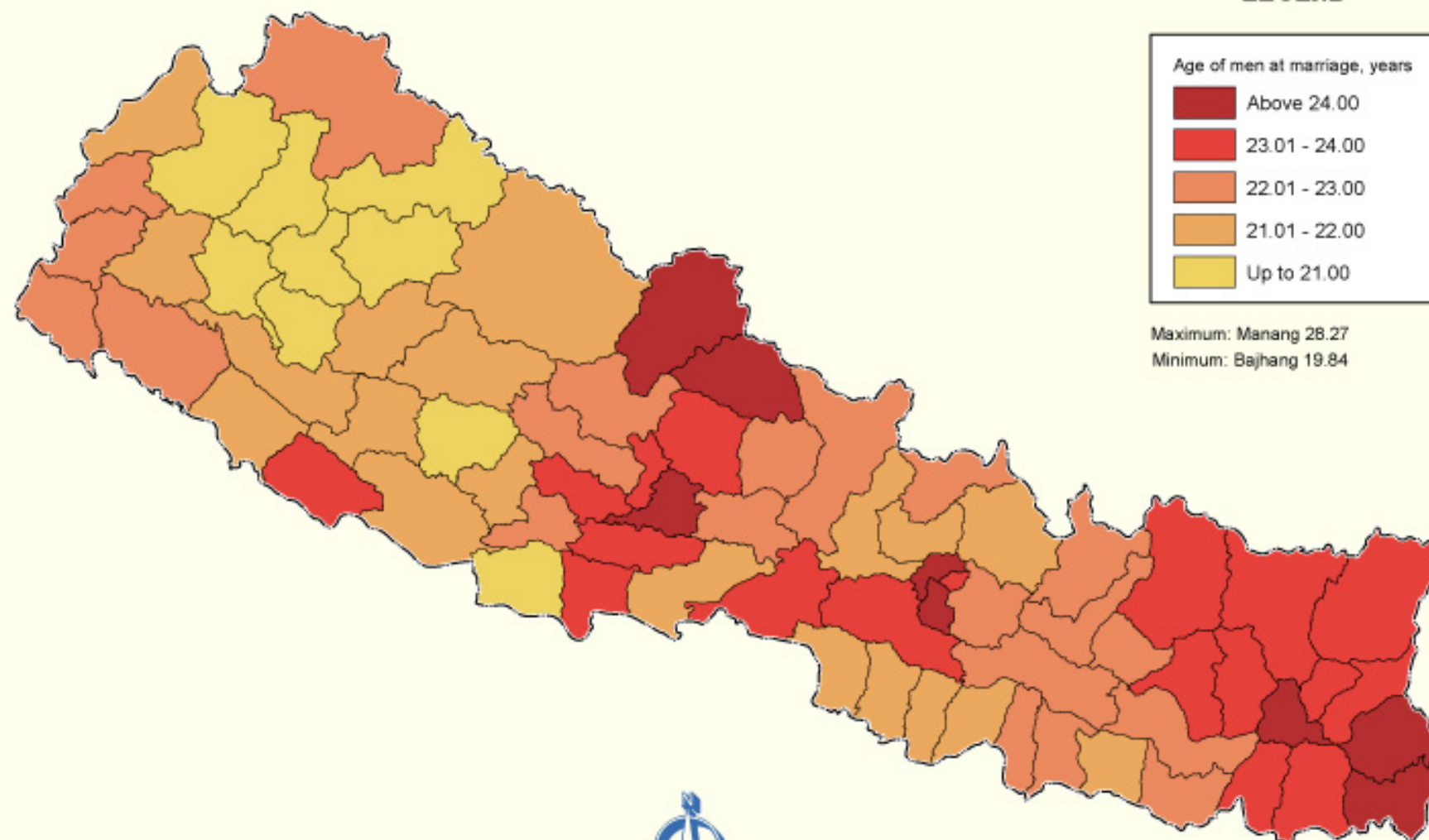
## LEGEND

Age of men at marriage, years

- Above 24.00
- 23.01 - 24.00
- 22.01 - 23.00
- 21.01 - 22.00
- Up to 21.00

Maximum: Manang 28.27

Minimum: Bajhang 19.84



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120  
Kilometres

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



CBS/HMGN



## SINGULATE MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE OF FEMALES, 2001<sup>Å</sup>

The singulate mean age at marriage of females is defined as the mean age at first marriage (of those who eventually get married). Information on marital status was collected for persons aged 10 years and over, and information on age at first marriage was collected for persons who were or had ever been married.

The singulate mean age at marriage of females in the country as a whole was 19.5 years; district-wise the age varied from 17.22 years (Rautahat) to 25.36 years (Manang). Thirty-nine districts had a singulate mean age at marriage of females below, and 36 districts a mean age above, the national figure.

**Table A.18**

District	Female Singulate Mean Age at Marriage	District	Female Singulate Mean Age at Marriage	District	Female Singulate Mean Age at Marriage	District	Female Singulate Mean Age at Marriage	District	Female Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
Achham	18.33	Darchula	18.24	Kalikot*	17.63	Myagdi	19.98	Salyan*	18.86
Arghakhanchi	19.16	Dhading	19.41	Kanchanpur	18.90	Nawalparasi	18.50	Sankhuwasabha	20.78
Baglung	19.60	Dhankuta	21.48	Kapilbastu	17.66	Nuwakot	19.87	Saptari	18.73
Baitadi	18.81	Dhanusa	18.08	Kaski	19.99	Okhaldhunga	20.25	Sarlahi	17.53
Bajhang	17.43	Dolakha*	19.96	Kathmandu	21.73	Palpa	20.46	Sindhuli*	19.48
Bajura*	18.30	Dolpa*	20.65	Kabhyepalanchok	20.57	Panchthar	21.29	Sindhupalchok*	19.30
Banke	19.56	Doti	17.72	Khotang	20.61	Parbat	19.66	Siraha*	17.64
Bara	17.31	Gorkha	20.14	Lalitpur	21.87	Parsa	17.24	Solukhumbu	22.42
Bardiya	18.52	Gulmi	19.43	Lamjung	19.91	Pyuthan	18.83	Sunsari	20.22
Bhaktapur	21.61	Humla	19.23	Mahottari	17.48	Ramechhap	19.75	Surkhet*	18.77
Bhojpur	21.15	Ilam	21.72	Makawanpur	20.55	Rasuwa	19.40	Syangja	20.09
Chitwan	20.24	Jajarkot	18.91	Manang	25.36	Rautahat	17.22	Tanahu	19.41
Dadeldhura	18.58	Jhapa*	21.38	Morang	20.25	Rolpa	18.70	Taplejung	21.86
Dailekh	18.13	Jumla*	17.76	Mugu*	18.01	Rukum	19.33	Terhathum	21.71
Dang	19.03	Kailali	18.87	Mustang	23.94	Rupandehi	19.68	Udayapur	19.73

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal \* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

<sup>Å</sup> Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

# Singulate Mean Age at Marriage of Females

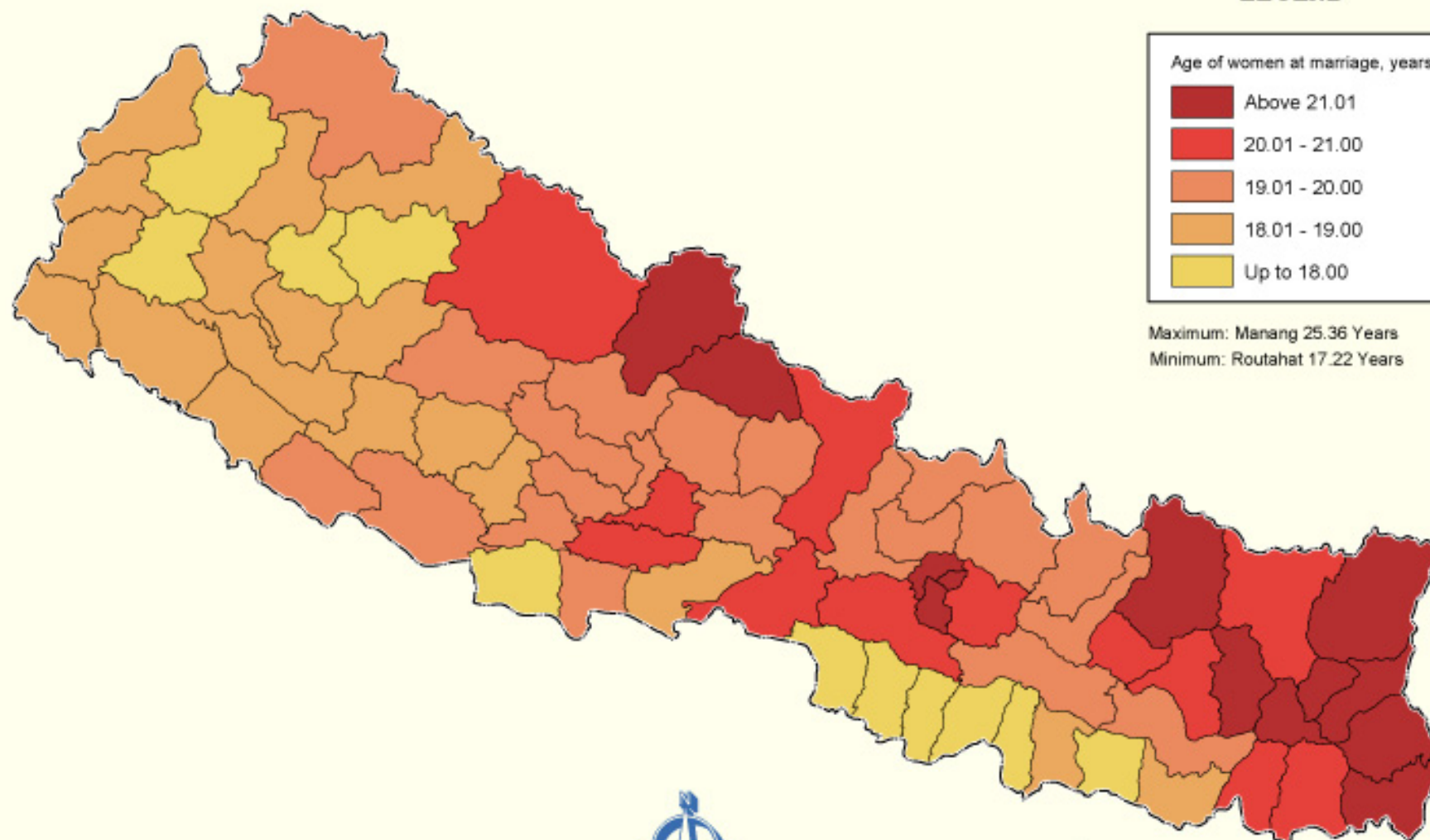
Mean age of women at first marriage, 2001

## LEGEND

Age of women at marriage, years

- Above 21.01
- 20.01 - 21.00
- 19.01 - 20.00
- 18.01 - 19.00
- Up to 18.00

Maximum: Manang 25.36 Years  
Minimum: Routahat 17.22 Years



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120  
Kilometres



CBS/HMGN



## URBAN POPULATION DENSITY, 2001

In Nepal, 'urban areas' are taken as those areas included within the administrative units 'municipalities' and 'metropolitan areas'. This means that in practice some parts of 'urban areas' have very little housing. The population censuses of Nepal present the results for urban areas based on municipalities and metropolitan area. The urban population density is defined as the population per unit of urban area and is usually expressed as persons per square kilometre. The urban population density gives an indication of the degree of concentration of people within urban areas. The growth of the urban population is generally linked to the economic growth of a country.

The total (enumerated) urban population was 3,227,879, residing in 3,276.28 square kilometres of urban area. The overall population density in the urban areas was 985.23 persons per square kilometre; district-wise the urban population density varied from 132.35 (Dadeldhura) to 11,099.22 (Kathmandu) persons per square kilometre. Forty-three districts had urban areas, and of these 25 had urban population densities below, and 18 densities above, the national figure.

**Table A.19**

Districts with no urban areas		Districts with urban areas					
District	District	District	Urban Population Density	District	Urban Population Density	District	Urban Population Density
Achham	Mugu*	Baglung	1136.35	Jhapa*	746.58	Rupandehi	1215.01
Arghakhanchi	Mustang	Baitadi	333.48	Kailali	621.45	Sankhuwasabha	239.36
Bajhang	Myagdi	Banke	4599.12	Kanchanpur	472.08	Saptari	2537.88
Bajura*	Okhaldhunga	Bara	1699.68	Kapilbastu	730.38	Sarlahi	1968.48
Bhojpur	Panchthar	Bardiya	483.61	Kaski	1490.02	Sindhuli*	157.91
Darchula	Parbat	Bhaktapur	6807.81	Kathmandu	11099.22	Siraha*	1173.42
Dhading	Pyuthan	Chitwan	642.70	Kabhrepalanchok	1071.62	Sunsari	950.22
Dolpa*	Ramechhap	Dadeldhura	132.35	Lalitpur	10758.48	Surkhet*	897.88
Gulmi	Rasuwa	Dailekh	290.20	Mahottari	1423.24	Syangja	477.42
Humla	Rolpa	Dang	462.00	Makawanpur	1433.58	Tanahu	470.59
Jajarkot	Rukum	Dhankuta	428.71	Morang	2850.10	Udayapur	172.85
Jumla*	Salyan*	Dhanusa	3014.71	Nawalparasi	651.79		
Kalikot*	Sindhupalchok*	Dolakha*	336.96	Nuwakot	633.00		
Khotang	Solukhumbu	Doti	298.20	Palpa	940.65		
Lamjung	Taplejung	Gorkha	427.72	Parsa	5313.37		
Manang	Terhathum	Ilam	609.73	Rautahat	1178.96		

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal





\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Urban Population Density

Population per square kilometre of urban area, 2001

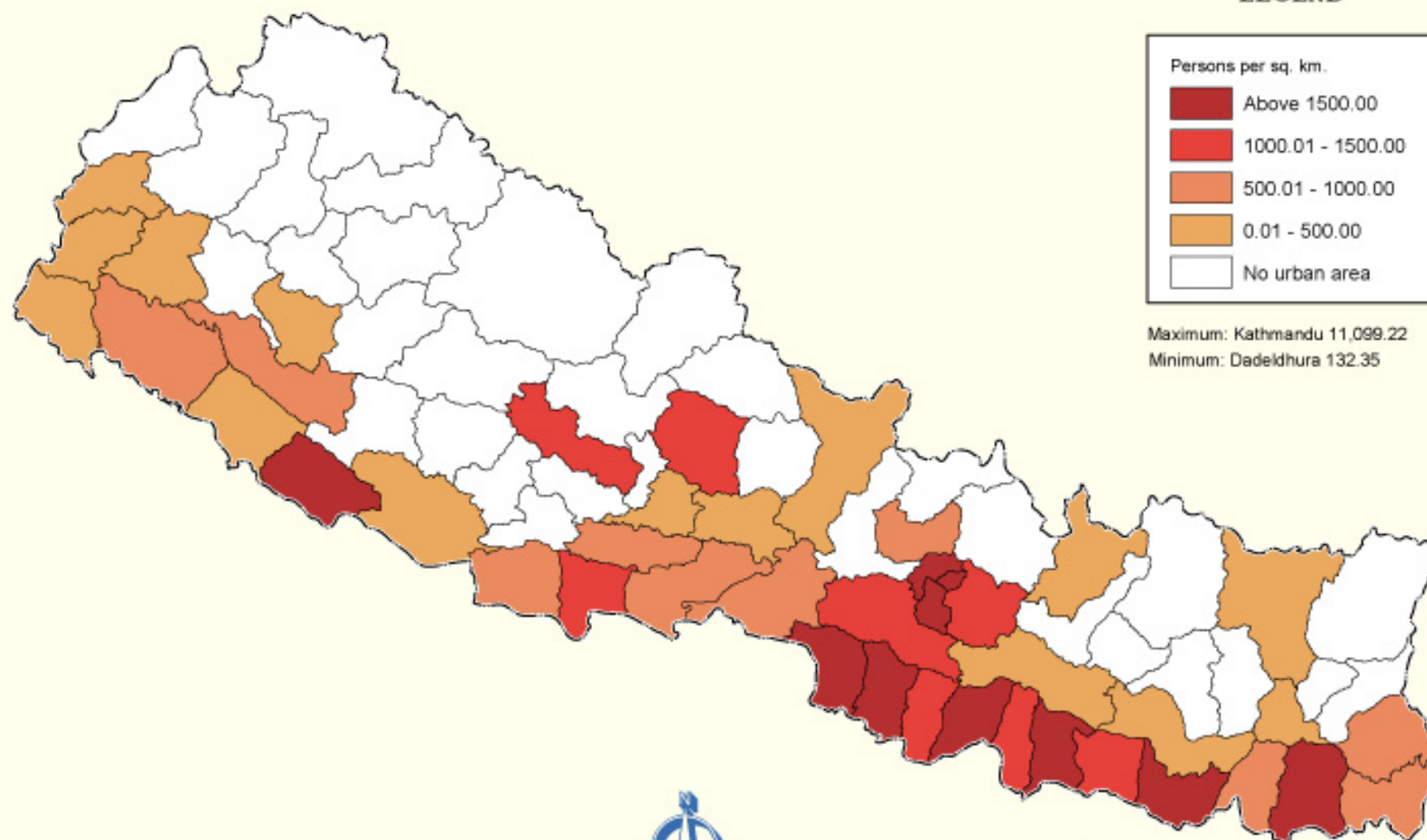
## LEGEND

Persons per sq. km.

-  Above 1500.00
-  1000.01 - 1500.00
-  500.01 - 1000.00
-  0.01 - 500.00
-  No urban area

Maximum: Kathmandu 11,099.22

Minimum: Dadeidhura 132.35



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120  
Kilometres

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1968  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



CBS/HMG



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## PROPORTION OF URBAN AREA, 2001

In Nepal, 'urban areas' are taken as those areas included within the administrative units 'municipalities' and 'metropolitan areas'. Nepal has a total of 58 designated urban areas contained within 43 of the 75 districts; the remaining 32 districts have no designated urban areas. Most of the urban centres are located in the Terai and hill districts; only two mountain districts (Sankhuwasabha and Dolakha) have urban areas. The proportion of urban area is the ratio of the urban area to the total area of a district expressed as a percentage. This value is used to indicate the extent of urbanisation.

The total urban area in Nepal was 3276.28 square kilometres, or 2.23% of the total area. District-wise the proportion of urban area varied from 0.54% (Banke) to 16.26% (Kathmandu).

**Table A.20**

Districts with no urban areas		Districts with urban areas					
District	District	District	Proportion of Urban Area	District	Proportion of Urban Area	District	Proportion of Urban Area
Achham	Mugu	Baglung	1.03	Jhapa	8.52	Rupandehi	7.74
Arghakhanchi	Mustang	Baitadi	3.62	Kailali	5.28	Sankhuwasabha	2.62
Bajhang	Myagdi	Banke	0.54	Kanchanpur	10.64	Saptari	0.88
Bajura	Okhaldhunga	Bara	1.59	Kapilbastu	2.14	Sarlahi	0.75
Bhojpur	Panchthar	Bardiya	4.70	Kaski	6.58	Sindhuli	8.35
Darchula	Parbat	Bhaktapur	14.85	Kathmandu	16.26	Siraha	3.70
Dhading	Pyuthan	Chitwan	8.92	Kabhrepalanchok	3.54	Sunsari	13.37
Dolpa	Ramechhap	Dadeldhura	9.03	Lalitpur	3.94	Surkhet	1.43
Gulmi	Rasuwa	Dailekh	4.46	Mahottari	1.55	Syangja	9.01
Humla	Rolpa	Dang	5.64	Makawanpur	1.97	Tanahu	3.88
Jajarkot	Rukum	Dhankuta	5.41	Morang	3.15	Udayapur	15.51
Jumla	Salyan	Dhanusa	2.09	Nawalparasi	1.61		
Kalikot	Sindhupalchok	Dolakha	2.97	Nuwakot	2.99		
Khotang	Solukhumbu	Doti	3.65	Palpa	1.58		
Lamjung	Taplejung	Gorkha	1.67	Parsa	1.56		
Manang	Terhathum	Ilam	1.56	Rautahat	1.91		

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

# Proportion of Urban Area

Ratio of urban area to total area of a district in percent, 2001

## LEGEND

Proportion of urban area, percent

Above 6.00

4.01 - 6.00

2.01 - 4.00

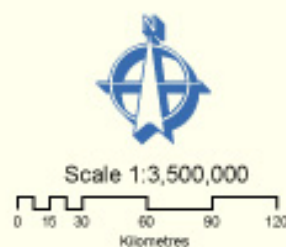
0.01 - 2.00

No urban area

Maximum: Kathmandu 16.26%

Minimum: Banke 0.54%

Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



## PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION TO DISTRICT POPULATION, 2001

In Nepal, 'urban areas' are taken as those areas included within the administrative units 'municipalities' and 'metropolitan areas'. The proportion of the urban population of a district is the ratio of the population residing within its urban areas to its total population and is expressed as a percentage.

The (enumerated) urban population of Nepal was 3,227,879, or 14.20% of the total population. District-wise the urban population ranged from 2.91% to 65.88% of the total district population. Of the districts with urban areas, Kathmandu had the highest percentage of urban population (65.88%) and Sarlahi the lowest (2.91%). Of the 43 districts with urban populations, 25 districts had a proportion of urban population below, and 18 districts a proportion above, the national figure.

**Table A.21**

Districts with no urban areas		Districts with urban areas					
District	District	District	Urban Population (%)	District	Urban Population (%)	District	Urban Population (%)
Achham	Mugu*	Baglung	7.75	Jhapa*	16.15	Rupandehi	18.06
Arghakhanchi	Mustang	Baitadi	7.83	Kailali	17.22	Sankhuwasabha	13.69
Bajhang	Myagdi	Banke	14.91	Kanchanpur	21.39	Saptari	5.32
Bajura*	Okhaldhunga	Bara	5.77	Kapilbastu	5.64	Sarlahi	2.91
Bhojpur	Panchthar	Bardiya	12.02	Kaski	51.95	Sindhuli*	11.84
Darchula	Parbat	Bhaktapur	53.35	Kathmandu	65.88	Siraha*	9.06
Dhading	Pyuthan	Chitwan	26.93	Kabhrepalanchok	13.72	Sunsari	25.53
Dolpa*	Ramechhap	Dadeldhura	14.58	Lalitpur	48.25	Surkhet*	11.63
Gulmi	Rasuwa	Dailekh	8.63	Mahottari	3.98	Syangja	15.78
Humla	Rolpa	Dang	16.65	Makawanpur	17.44	Tanahu	8.96
Jajarkot	Rukum	Dhankuta	12.41	Morang	19.77	Udayapur	19.22
Jumla*	Salyan*	Dhanusa	11.05	Nawalparasi	4.02		
Kalikot*	Sindhupalchok*	Dolakha*	12.46	Nuwakot	7.35		
Khotang	Solukhumbu	Doti	10.65	Palpa	7.61		
Lamjung	Taplejung	Gorkha	8.95	Parsa	22.62		
Manang	Terhathum	Ilam	5.74	Rautahat	4.66		

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal \* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Proportion of Urban Population to District Population

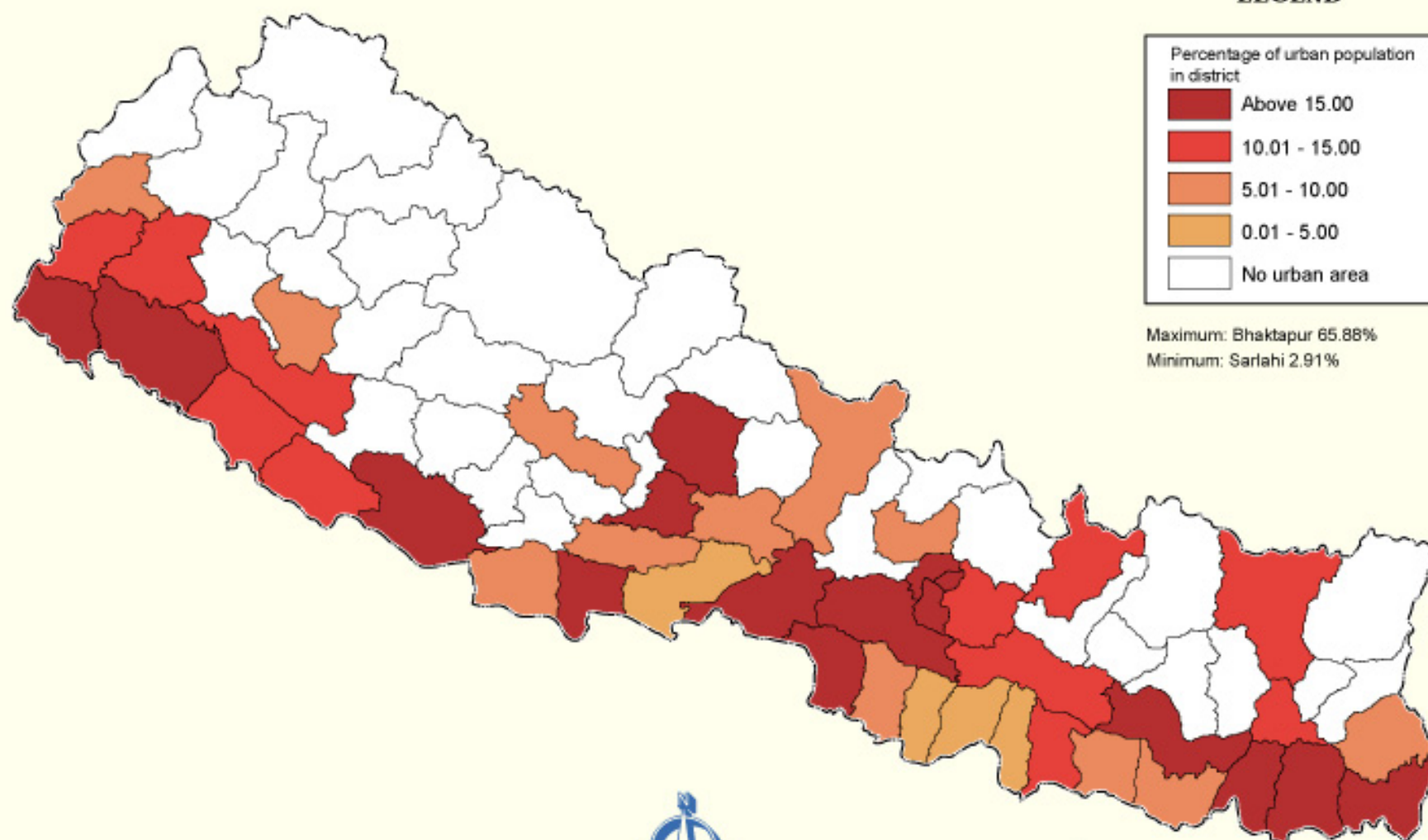
Ratio of urban population of the district to the total population of the district in percent, 2001

## LEGEND

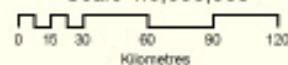
Percentage of urban population  
in district

- Above 15.00
- 10.01 - 15.00
- 5.01 - 10.00
- 0.01 - 5.00
- No urban area

Maximum: Bhaktapur 65.88%  
Minimum: Sarlahi 2.91%



Scale 1:3,500,000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



CBS/HMGN



## PROPORTION OF NATIONAL URBAN POPULATION IN EACH DISTRICT, 2001

Urbanisation is defined as the growth in urban population. The process of urbanisation can take place either by an increase in the number of urban areas, the expansion of existing urban areas, an increase in the population of urban areas, or all of these. The proportion of the total population that is urban is an indicator of the level of urbanisation. Moreover, the proportional distribution of the total urban population, which is defined as the ratio of the urban population of a district to the total urban population of the country (expressed in percent), is an indicator of the district urbanisation.

The total (enumerated) urban population of Nepal was 3,227,879. The urban areas were distributed in 43 districts mostly in the hills and the Terai. The proportional distribution of the urban population ranged from 0.50% in Ilam to 22.08% in Kathmandu; other districts with a notable percentage of the total urban population included Kaski (6.12%), Morang (5.16%), and Lalitpur (5.05%).

**Table A.22**

District	Proportion of Total Urban Population	District	Proportion of Total Urban Population	District	Proportion of Total Urban Population
Baglung	0.65	Ilam	0.50	Parsa	3.48
Baitadi	0.57	Jhapa*	3.17	Rautahat	0.79
Banke	1.78	Kailali	3.29	Rupandehi	3.96
Bara	1.00	Kanchanpur	2.50	Sankhuwasabha	0.68
Bardiya	1.43	Kapilbastu	0.84	Saptari	0.94
Bhaktapur	3.73	Kaski	6.12	Sarlahi	0.57
Chitwan	3.94	Kathmandu	22.08	Sindhuli*	1.02
Dadeldhura	0.57	Kabhrepalanchok	1.64	Siraha*	1.60
Dailekh	0.60	Lalitpur	5.05	Sunsari	4.95
Dang	2.39	Mahottari	0.68	Surkhet*	0.97
Dhankuta	0.64	Makawanpur	2.12	Syangja	1.55
Dhanusa	2.30	Morang	5.16	Tanahu	0.88
Dolakha*	0.68	Nawalparasi	0.70	Udayapur	1.71
Doti	0.68	Nuwakot	0.66		
Gorkha	0.80	Palpa	0.63		

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Proportion of National Urban Population in Each District

Percentage of total urban population of the country located in each district, 2001

## LEGEND

Percentage of national urban population

Above 3.00

2.01 - 3.00

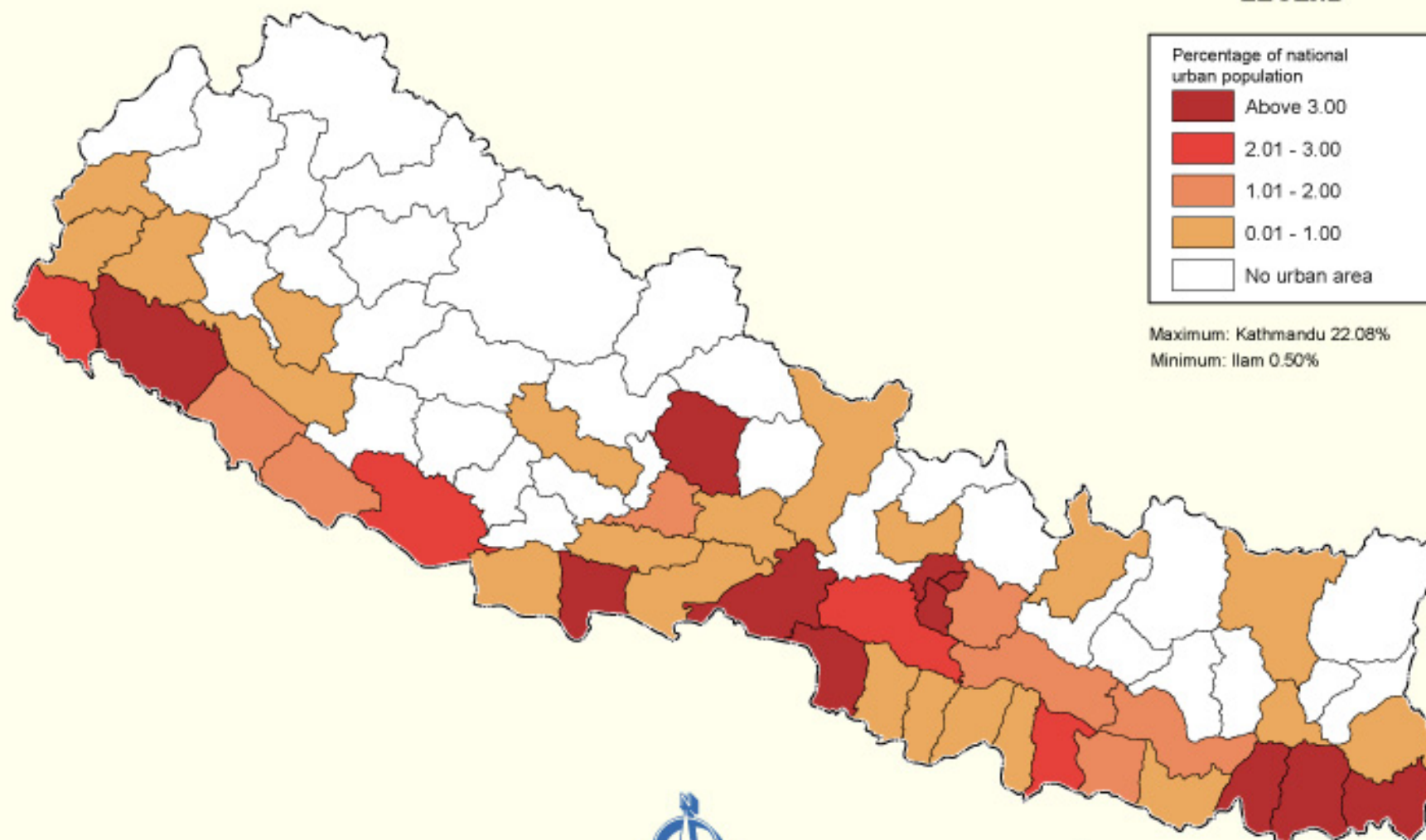
1.01 - 2.00

0.01 - 1.00

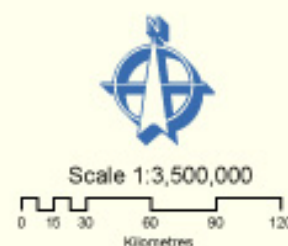
No urban area

Maximum: Kathmandu 22.08%

Minimum: Ilam 0.50%



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



## URBAN SEX RATIO, 2001

The urban sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in an urban area, expressed here as the number of males per 100 females. In general, the ratio was higher in urban areas than in rural areas, i.e. males outnumbered females. (This could be due, for example, to preferential male migration to urban areas.)

The (enumerated) urban population of Nepal comprised 1,664,362 males and 1,563,517 females: an overall national urban sex ratio of 106.45. This was considerably higher than the overall national sex ratio of 99.80. District-wise the urban sex ratio varied from 84.93 (Syangja) to 118.30 (Parsa).

**Table A.23**

District	Urban Sex Ratio	District	Urban Sex Ratio	District	Urban Sex Ratio
Baglung	92.84	Ilam	105.38	Parsa	118.30
Baitadi	90.14	Jhapa*	101.56	Rautahat	111.26
Banke	110.80	Kailali	106.18	Rupandehi	105.36
Bara	111.75	Kanchanpur	104.10	Sankhuwasabha	95.43
Bardiya	106.80	Kapilbastu	108.09	Saptari	114.45
Bhaktapur	104.35	Kaski	100.40	Sarlahi	108.91
Chitwan	103.95	Kathmandu	115.38	Sindhuli*	99.62
Dadeldhura	94.66	Kabhrepalanchok	96.57	Siraha*	107.26
Dailekh	93.05	Lalitpur	107.66	Sunsari	99.23
Dang	99.65	Mahottari	110.70	Surkhet*	102.58
Dhankuta	99.85	Makawanpur	106.51	Syangja	84.93
Dhanusa	117.67	Morang	110.95	Tanahu	90.90
Dolakha*	95.77	Nawalparasi	104.61	Udayapur	100.20
Doti	102.93	Nuwakot	95.26		
Gorkha	91.24	Palpa	99.79		

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal \* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Urban Sex Ratio

Number of males per 100 females in urban areas, 2001

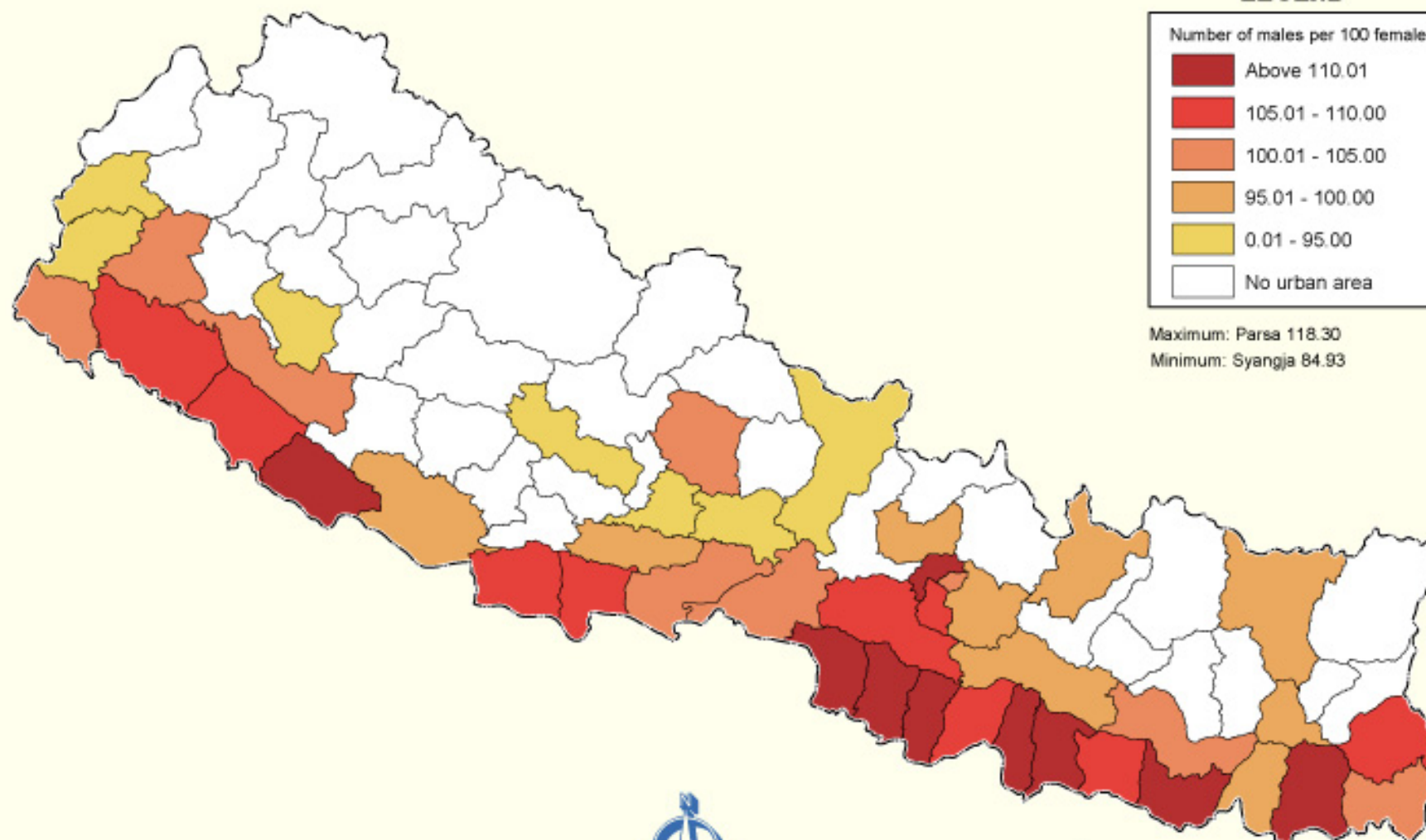
## LEGEND

Number of males per 100 females

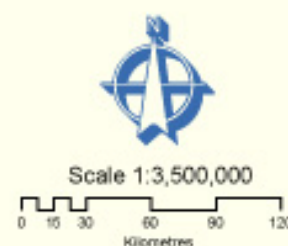
- Above 110.01
- 105.01 - 110.00
- 100.01 - 105.00
- 95.01 - 100.00
- 0.01 - 95.00
- No urban area

Maximum: Parsa 118.30

Minimum: Syangja 84.93



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



## RURAL POPULATION DENSITY, 2001

The rural population is defined as all persons not living in urban areas, i.e. outside the boundaries of municipalities and metropolitan areas. The rural population density is defined as the population per unit of rural area and is usually expressed in persons per square kilometre. The rural population density gives a measure of the concentration of population in rural areas and is used as an indicator of development.

The total (enumerated) rural population in Nepal was 19,923,544, residing in a total rural area of 143,904.72 sq. km: a rural population density of 138.45 persons per square kilometre. District-wise the rural population density varied from 3.75 (Dolpa) to 1,116.01 (Kathmandu) persons per square kilometre. Thirty-three districts had rural population densities below, and 42 districts densities above, the national figure.

**Table A.24**

District	Rural Population Density	District	Rural Population Density	District	Rural Population Density	District	Rural Population Density	District	Rural Population Density
Achham	137.67	Darchula	52.54	Kalikot*	60.64	Myagdi	49.82	Salyan*	146.03
Arghakhanchi	174.68	Dhading	175.83	Kanchanpur	206.47	Nawalparasi	253.96	Sankhuwasabha	40.55
Baglung	140.51	Dhankuta	173.01	Kapilbastu	267.41	Nuwakot	245.77	Saptari	399.64
Baitadi	147.59	Dhanusa	516.86	Kaski	97.04	Okhaldhunga	145.91	Sarlahi	493.93
Bajhang	48.81	Dolakha*	85.76	Kathmandu	1116.01	Palpa	183.62	Sindhuli*	108.18
Bajura*	49.72	Dolpa*	3.75	Kabhrepalanchok	247.11	Panchthar	162.82	Sindhupalchok*	120.32
Banke	141.24	Doti	94.82	Khotang	145.43	Parbat	319.49	Siraha*	455.21
Bara	449.93	Gorkha	73.91	Lalitpur	472.61	Parsa	288.88	Solukhumbu	32.51
Bardiya	174.44	Gulmi	258.18	Lamjung	104.7	Pyuthan	162.33	Sunsari	427.86
Bhaktapur	1037.85	Humla	7.18	Mahottari	538.7	Ramechhap	137.39	Surkhet*	106.43
Bhojpur	134.72	Ilam	159.02	Makawanpur	136.29	Rasuwa	28.97	Syangja	252.33
Chitwan	170.74	Jajarkot	60.48	Manang	4.27	Rautahat	470.59	Tanahu	193.13
Dadeldhura	77.03	Jhapa*	398.81	Morang	376.59	Rolpa	111.76	Taplejung	36.94
Dailekh	143.38	Jumla*	35.33	Mugu*	12.43	Rukum	65.5	Terhathum	166.58
Dang	138.21	Kailali	166.61	Mustang	4.19	Rupandehi	462.64	Udayapur	133.32

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Rural Population Density

Number of persons per square kilometre living in rural areas, 2001

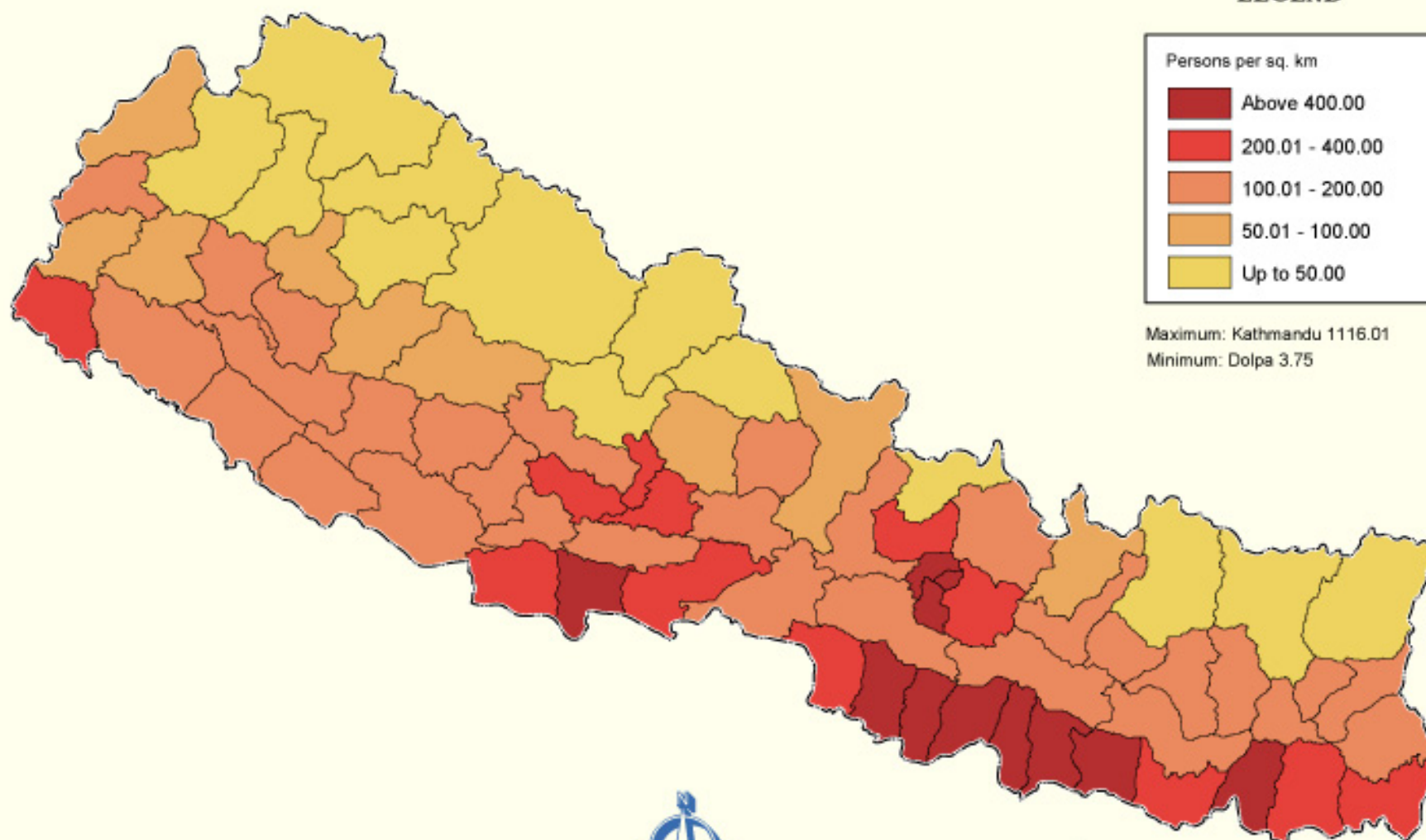
## LEGEND

Persons per sq. km

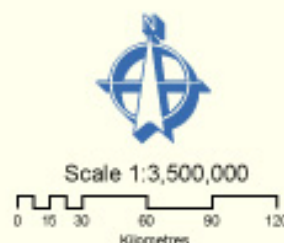
- Above 400.00
- 200.01 - 400.00
- 100.01 - 200.00
- 50.01 - 100.00
- Up to 50.00

Maximum: Kathmandu 1116.01

Minimum: Dolpa 3.75



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



## ABSENTEE POPULATION (ABROAD), 2001

The proportion of the total population of a district which had been absent abroad (out of the country) for more than six months at the time of enumeration was defined as the absentee population (abroad). The absentee population was not included in the total population figure. The proportion of persons absent to destinations abroad is an index that provides an indication of out-migration and the mobility of the population. Migration is a major factor in population change and affects the socioeconomic structure at both the place of origin and the place of destination. Over the past decade, the phenomenon of out-migration from Nepal has become a factor in the socioeconomic condition of the country. Information was collected on absentees from households to destinations abroad expressed as a percentage of the total population.

A total of 762,181 (enumerated) persons or 3.35% of the total (enumerated) population (22,736,934) was absent from the country in 2001; district-wise this proportion varied from 0.36% (Bara) to 15.12% (Gulmi). Forty-seven districts had foreign absentee populations below, and 28 districts populations above, the national figure.

**Table A.25**

District	Absentees Abroad %	District	Absentees Abroad %	District	Absentees Abroad %	District	Absentees Abroad %	District	Absentees Abroad %
Achham	9.39	Darchula	3.32	Kalikot*	1.18	Myagdi	7.99	Salyan*	1.92
Arghakhanchi	13.15	Dhading	2.96	Kanchanpur	2.30	Nawalparasi	4.71	Sankhuwasabha	3.46
Baglung	11.26	Dhankuta	2.38	Kapilbastu	1.91	Nuwakot	1.47	Saptari	0.51
Baitadi	5.26	Dhanusa	1.94	Kaski	7.06	Okhaldhunga	3.03	Sarlahi	0.71
Bajhang	8.13	Dolakha*	1.33	Kathmandu	1.70	Palpa	9.38	Sindhuli*	1.07
Bajura*	5.13	Dolpa*	0.69	Kabhyepalanchok	0.64	Panchthar	3.22	Sindhupalchok*	1.93
Banke	1.64	Doti	7.70	Khotang	3.47	Parbat	10.22	Siraha*	1.58
Bara	0.36	Gorkha	5.62	Lalitpur	1.48	Parsa	0.50	Solukhumbu	2.17
Bardiya	2.13	Gulmi	15.12	Lamjung	7.20	Pyuthan	11.06	Sunsari	2.05
Bhaktapur	0.46	Humla	0.40	Mahottari	1.35	Ramechhap	2.60	Surkhet*	3.87
Bhojpur	3.37	Ilam	1.82	Makawanpur	0.63	Rasuwa	0.79	Syangja	12.67
Chitwan	3.03	Jajarkot	0.41	Manang	1.97	Rautahat	0.61	Tanahu	7.99
Dadeldhura	5.39	Jhapa*	3.29	Morang	2.48	Rolpa	6.47	Taplejung	3.50
Dailekh	4.36	Jumla*	0.88	Mugu*	1.41	Rukum	1.81	Terhathum	3.09
Dang	3.51	Kailali	2.88	Mustang	6.04	Rupandehi	2.95	Udayapur	1.44

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

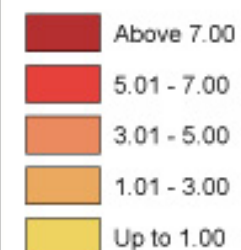
\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

# Absentee Population (Abroad)

Ratio of absent population with destination abroad to total population in percent, 2001

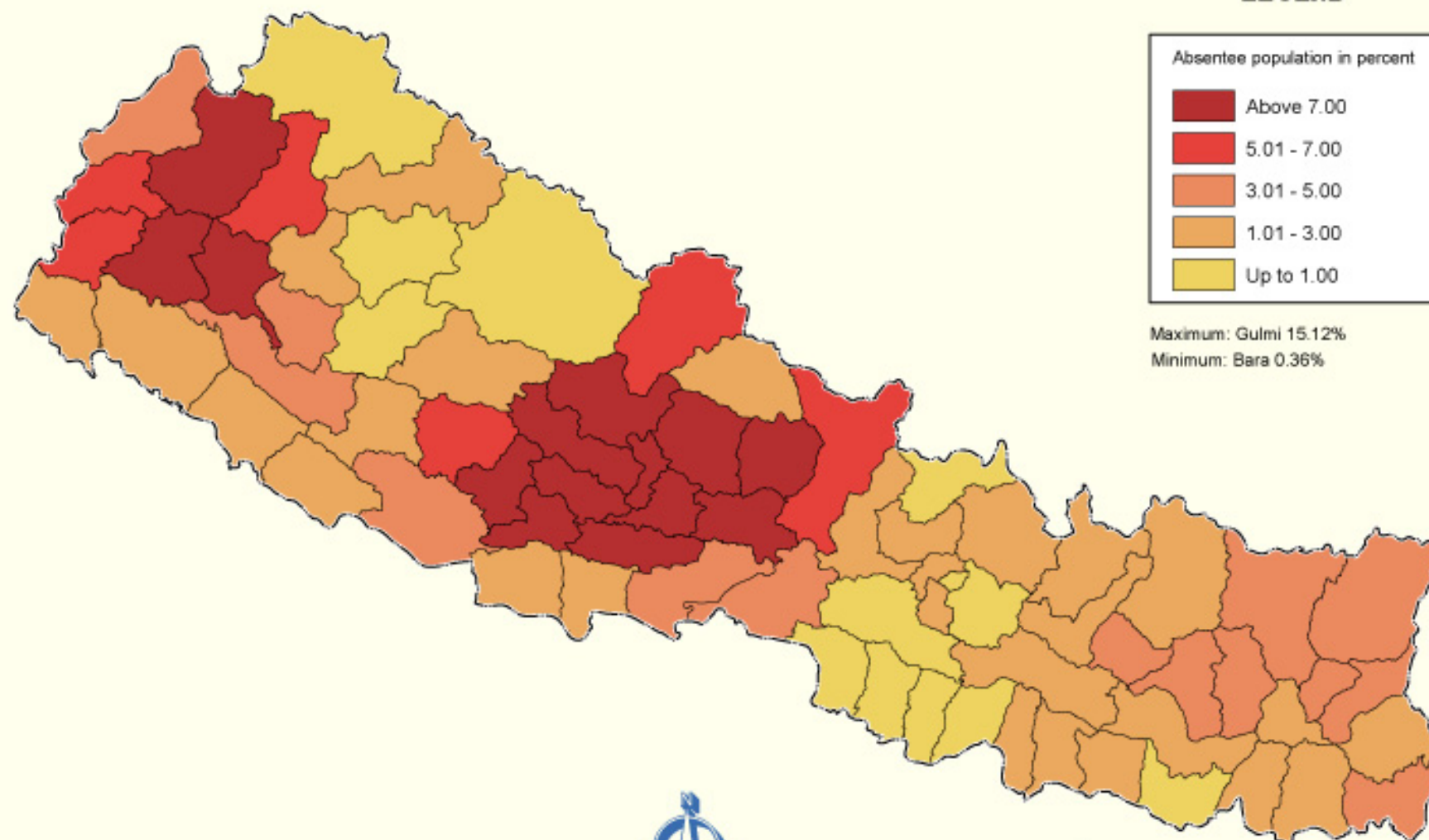
## LEGEND

Absentee population in percent

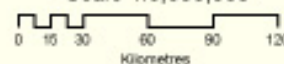


Maximum: Gulmi 15.12%

Minimum: Bara 0.36%



Scale 1:3,500,000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



## PROPORTION OF ABSENTEE POPULATION IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 2001

In order to better understand the out-migration patterns, it is important to know the different destination countries. The destination countries were divided into four groups: India, Asia A (Malaysia, South Korea, Japan, Hongkong, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, UAE, Bahrain), Asia B (countries other than India and those mentioned in A), and countries other than in Asia. The proportion for each destination was expressed as a percentage of the total absentee population.

Of the total, 762,181 (enumerated) persons reported as absent and residing at destinations abroad, 77.28% were in India, 17.85% in the A group of Asian countries, 1.59% in the B group of Asian countries, and 3.29% in non-Asian countries. Table A.26 (a) shows the districts with the highest and the lowest proportion of absentees to the different groups of countries. Table A.26 (b) shows the district-wise percentage of destinations.

**Table A.26 (a)**

Destination Countries	District with Lowest Percentage of Absentees to Country Group	District with Highest Percentage of Absentees to Country Group
India	Manang (10.58)	Kalikot (100.00)
Asia A (Malaysia, South Korea, Japan, Hongkong, Saudi Arab(a), Qatar, Kuwait, UAE, Bahrain)	Kalikot (0.00)	Dhankuta (63.47)
Asia B (other than mentioned in second group)	Kalikot (0.00)	Lalitpur (12.79)
Countries other than Asia	Kalikot (0.00)	Kathmandu (46.11)

Table A.26 (b)

District	Destination Countries				District	Destination Countries			
	India	Asia A	Asia B	Countries other than Asia		India	Asia A	Asia B	Countries other than Asia
Achham	99.58	0.09	0.29	0.05	Dolakha*	86.94	9.34	2.14	1.58
Arghakhanchi	96.24	3.02	0.31	0.43	Dolpa*	90.20	1.96	5.88	1.96
Baglung	82.18	15.38	0.96	1.48	Doti	99.61	0.14	0.16	0.09
Baitadi	98.83	0.60	0.32	0.25	Gorkha	83.81	12.92	1.19	2.08
Bajhang	99.60	0.07	0.18	0.15	Gulmi	93.63	5.05	0.57	0.75
Bajura*	99.63	0.06	0.29	0.02	Humla	89.44	0.62	6.21	3.73
Banke	89.27	8.41	1.25	1.07	Ilam	67.77	26.96	2.79	2.48
Bara	75.48	19.38	1.98	3.16	Jajarkot	97.3	1.62	0.54	0.54
Bardiya	95.84	3.38	0.43	0.36	Jhapa*	67.79	27.37	2.08	2.76
Bhaktapur	25.61	41.19	6.82	26.39	Jumla*	96.56	0.82	0.98	1.64
Bhojpur	70.50	24.80	2.38	2.32	Kailali	98.49	0.55	0.49	0.47
Chitwan	63.89	25.84	2.72	7.54	Kalikot*	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dadeldhura	99.23	0.40	0.24	0.13	Kanchanpur	97.11	1.78	0.44	0.68
Dailekh	99.15	0.37	0.31	0.17	Kapilbastu	85.52	12.87	0.73	0.89
Dang	93.52	4.75	0.80	0.94	Kaski	41.05	46.71	3.77	8.46
Darchula	98.17	0.76	0.25	0.81	Kathmandu	14.67	29.79	9.43	46.11
Dhading	77.97	19.10	1.40	1.54	Kabhrepalanchok	63.65	22.47	4.46	9.41
Dhankuta	31.43	63.47	2.45	2.65	Khotang	46.72	48.22	2.60	2.45
Dhanusa	48.00	49.95	1.03	1.02	Lalitpur	12.75	35.75	12.79	38.71

Table A.26 (b) cont.....

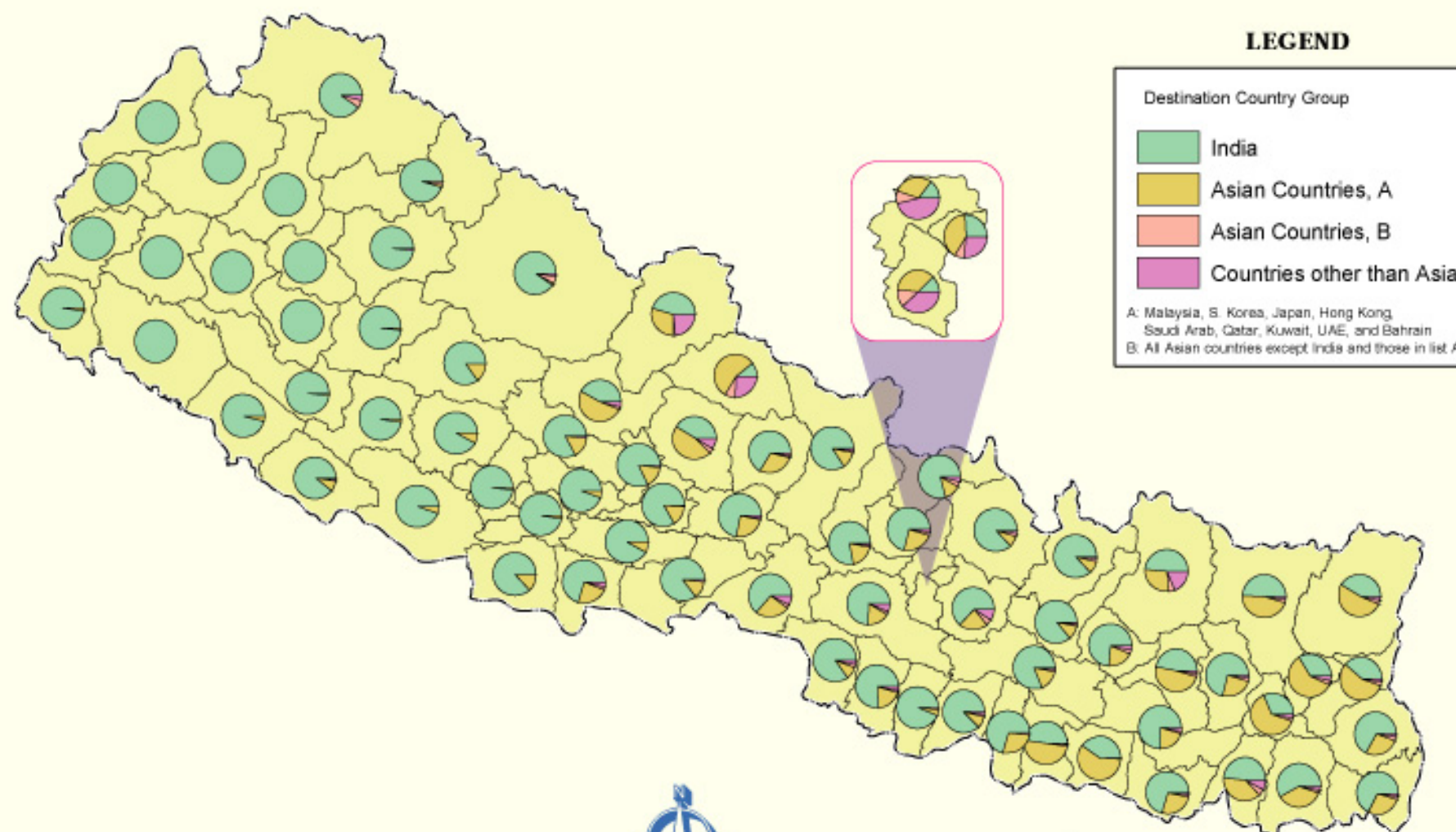
District	Destination Countries				District	Destination Countries			
	India	Asia A	Asia B	Countries other than Asia		India	Asia A	Asia B	Countries other than Asia
Lamjung	66.94	29.33	1.51	2.23	Rolpa	91.44	7.73	0.55	0.27
Mahottari	70.11	27.98	1.42	0.49	Rukum	84.01	14.88	0.56	0.56
Makawanpur	74.63	16.82	2.27	6.28	Rupandehi	70.49	23.76	2.12	3.63
Manang	10.58	55.56	7.94	25.93	Salyan*	96.65	2.49	0.26	0.60
Morang	57.53	37.22	2.25	2.99	Sankhuwasabha	49.60	45.34	2.52	2.54
Mugu*	95.72	1.80	2.25	0.23	Saptari	70.56	26.59	1.54	1.30
Mustang	45.30	29.39	2.10	23.20	Sarlahi	86.90	9.24	1.77	2.10
Myagdi	42.69	50.95	1.88	4.48	Sindhuli*	80.54	16.63	1.68	1.14
Nawalparasi	84.16	13.92	0.68	1.24	Sindhupalchok*	86.68	8.41	2.53	2.38
Nuwakot	71.23	24.23	2.33	2.21	Siraha*	39.92	58.26	1.05	0.78
Okhaldhunga	73.69	20.04	3.12	3.16	Solukhumbu	48.59	27.93	4.88	18.59
Palpa	90.69	8.13	0.48	0.70	Sunsari	48.06	38.92	4.90	8.12
Panchthar	38.26	55.99	3.51	2.24	Surkhet*	97.27	1.18	0.92	0.63
Parbat	81.62	16.2	0.91	1.27	Syangja	82.96	15.08	0.79	1.16
Parsa	84.73	9.59	2.56	3.12	Tanahu	72.23	24.61	1.01	2.15
Pyuthan	98.11	1.31	0.35	0.23	Taplejung	41.24	51.87	3.78	3.12
Ramechhap	85.85	11.05	1.72	1.38	Terhathum	33.30	59.29	3.38	4.04
Rasuwa	79.26	12.5	3.98	4.26	Udayapur	74.81	20.54	1.83	2.82
Rautahat	92.93	5.00	1.20	0.87					

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

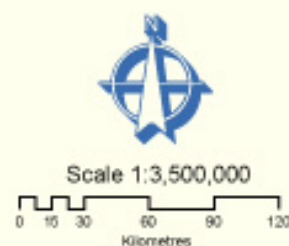
\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).).

# Proportion of Absentee Population in Different Countries

Ratio of population absent to different destinations to total absentee population of district, 2001



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
 Department of Survey, 1988  
 Data Source: National Population Census 2001



## PROPORTION OF POPULATION BY RELIGION, 2001

Nepal is decreed to be a Hindu Kingdom by its constitution and also by the fact that the majority of its people are Hindu; however, people of other religions also live in the country. The proportion of the different religious populations is the ratio of the population adhering to each religion to the total population of the country and is expressed as a percentage.

The proportional share of the different (enumerated) religious populations is shown on the map with pie diagrams. The total population was classified into six categories: Hindu, Buddhist, Muslim, Christian, Kirat, and other. Hindu accounts for 80.62% of the total population followed by Buddhist (10.74%), Muslim (4.20%), Kirat (3.60%), Christian (0.45%), and others (0.40%). Table A.27 (a) shows the districts with the highest and lowest proportions of the different religions. Table A.27 (b) gives the district-wise population distribution of different religions in percent.

**Table A.27 (a)**

Religion	District with Lowest Proportion (%)	District with Highest Proportion (%)
Hindu	Mustang (25.28)	Jajarkot (99.85 )
Buddhist	Jajarkot (0.02)	Mustang (74.25)
Muslim	Mugu* (0.01)	Rautahat (19.47)
Kirat	Rupandehi# (0.01)	Panchthar (53.50)
Christian	Mugu+ (0.01)	Dhading (3.38)
Other	Humla (0.01)	Morang (2.85)

\* Baitadi had no Muslim population

# 30 districts had no Kirat population

+ Bajhang, Darchula, Humla and Kalikot had no Christian population

Table A.27 (b)

District	Hindu	Budhhist	Muslim	Kirat	Christian	Other	District	Hindu	Budhhist	Muslim	Kirat	Christian	Other
Achham	99.83	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.04	Dolakha*	72.43	23.92	0.00	1.32	0.30	2.02
Arghakhanchi	96.95	2.11	0.92	0.00	0.02	0.01	Dolpa*	60.35	39.59	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.04
Baglung	83.29	15.53	0.18	0.01	0.10	0.88	Doti	98.78	1.10	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.03
Baitadi	99.78	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.18	Gorkha	72.79	25.20	0.91	0.02	0.79	0.28
Bajhang	99.77	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	Gulmi	96.10	3.69	0.14	0.00	0.04	0.03
Bajura*	98.72	1.05	0.13	0.00	0.06	0.04	Humla	84.40	15.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Banke	78.49	2.02	18.99	0.01	0.36	0.13	Ilam	47.28	15.68	0.04	36.17	0.57	0.25
Bara	81.94	4.48	13.42	0.02	0.09	0.05	Jajarkot	99.85	0.02	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.01
Bardiya	95.17	1.57	2.79	0.00	0.40	0.07	Jhapa*	79.37	5.00	3.06	9.15	0.76	2.66
Bhaktapur	89.87	9.40	0.15	0.18	0.35	0.06	Jumla*	97.90	1.88	0.04	0.00	0.16	0.02
Bhojpur	53.77	14.15	0.03	31.68	0.22	0.16	Kailali	97.49	1.45	0.55	0.02	0.34	0.15
Chitwan	82.75	15.48	0.77	0.04	0.77	0.19	Kalikot*	99.78	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.17
Dadeldhura	99.15	0.68	0.02	0.00	0.14	0.02	Kanchanpur	97.56	1.30	0.10	0.00	0.95	0.09
Dailekh	98.32	1.46	0.17	0.00	0.03	0.01	Kapilbastu	81.06	0.68	18.17	0.00	0.02	0.06
Dang	96.48	2.32	1.00	0.01	0.14	0.05	Kaski	81.71	15.88	0.69	0.04	0.79	0.88
Darchula	99.85	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	Kathmandu	75.49	21.66	1.11	0.70	0.79	0.24
Dhading	73.89	22.48	0.18	0.01	3.38	0.06	Kabhphepalanchok	64.77	34.69	0.05	0.01	0.29	0.18
Dhankuta	49.52	13.74	0.05	35.73	0.74	0.22	Khotang	60.54	5.70	0.03	32.61	0.90	0.21
Dhanusa	90.08	1.44	8.36	0.00	0.03	0.08	Lalitpur	70.43	26.25	0.31	1.07	1.67	0.28

Table A.27 (b) cont.....

District	Hindu	Buddhist	Muslim	Kirat	Christian	Other	District	Hindu	Buddhist	Muslim	Kirat	Christian	Other
Lamjung	58.47	40.36	0.40	0.00	0.36	0.40	Rolpa	75.49	24.25	0.06	0.00	0.14	0.06
Mahottari	84.39	1.94	13.51	0.02	0.04	0.10	Rukum	98.29	0.93	0.07	0.00	0.22	0.49
Makawanpur	49.36	47.63	0.32	0.02	2.07	0.59	Rupandehi	85.34	5.64	8.69	0.01	0.21	0.12
Manang	25.35	74.18	0.02	0.01	0.29	0.15	Salyan*	94.43	4.84	0.37	0.00	0.33	0.04
Morang	80.12	4.39	4.40	7.37	0.86	2.85	Sankhuwasabha	46.95	24.78	0.01	27.55	0.63	0.08
Mugu*	86.44	13.53	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	Saptari	88.44	2.97	8.35	0.10	0.02	0.12
Mustang	25.28	74.25	0.05	0.02	0.33	0.08	Sarlahi	86.74	5.43	7.45	0.03	0.08	0.27
Myagdi	74.87	24.57	0.14	0.01	0.31	0.08	Sindhuli*	68.56	28.09	0.05	2.14	0.20	0.96
Nawalparasi	87.23	8.18	3.86	0.00	0.64	0.09	Sindhupalchok*	62.53	37.03	0.02	0.01	0.31	0.10
Nuwakot	61.31	37.93	0.13	0.04	0.51	0.07	Siraha*	90.88	1.74	7.18	0.14	0.01	0.05
Okhaldhunga	73.86	14.97	0.02	10.42	0.38	0.36	Solukhumbu	42.91	29.00	0.05	26.81	0.82	0.40
Palpa	88.01	11.42	0.33	0.00	0.15	0.08	Sunsari	77.09	4.06	11.06	6.73	0.76	0.30
Panchthar	34.20	11.33	0.03	53.50	0.43	0.50	Surkhet*	91.20	7.53	0.43	0.00	0.75	0.10
Parbat	87.77	11.82	0.25	0.01	0.07	0.09	Syangja	86.07	12.47	0.58	0.00	0.07	0.82
Parsa	82.37	1.98	15.40	0.01	0.06	0.19	Tanahu	83.16	15.01	1.02	0.01	0.30	0.49
Pyuthan	96.71	2.96	0.30	0.00	0.01	0.01	Taplejung	36.52	18.68	0.02	43.47	0.54	0.77
Ramechhap	68.06	28.29	0.02	1.95	0.43	1.24	Terhathum	51.27	11.35	0.06	36.57	0.46	0.29
Rasuwa	33.10	65.56	0.01	0.00	1.21	0.12	Udayapur	75.43	12.23	0.60	10.50	0.80	0.44
Rautahat	78.96	1.43	19.47	0.00	0.04	0.10							

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

\* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

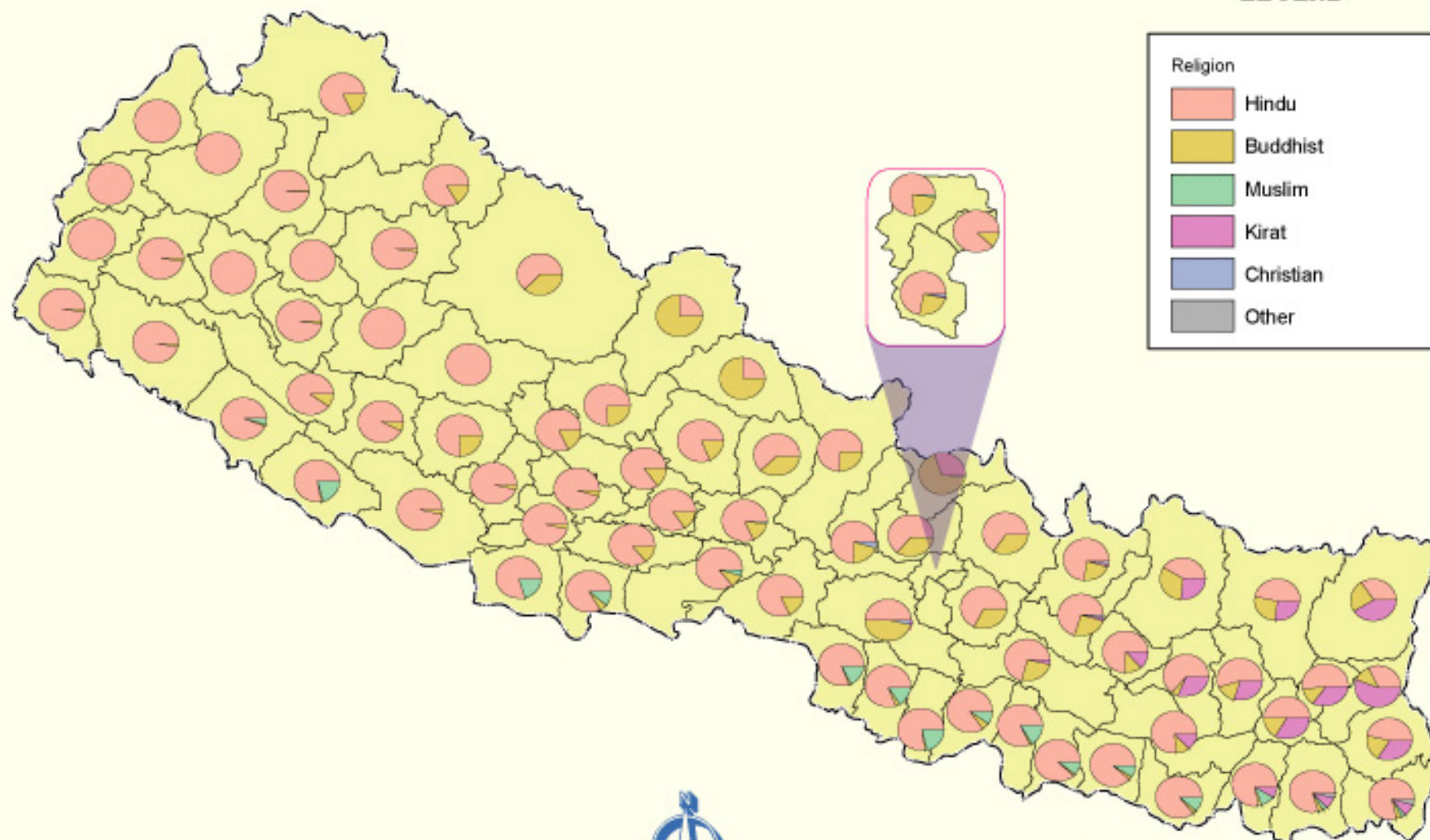
# Proportion of Population by Religion

Proportion of district population of different religions, 2001

## LEGEND

Religion

- Hindu
- Buddhist
- Muslim
- Kirat
- Christian
- Other



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),  
Department of Survey, 1988  
Data Source: National Population Census 2001



Scale 1:3,500,000

0 15 30 60 90 120  
Kilometres



