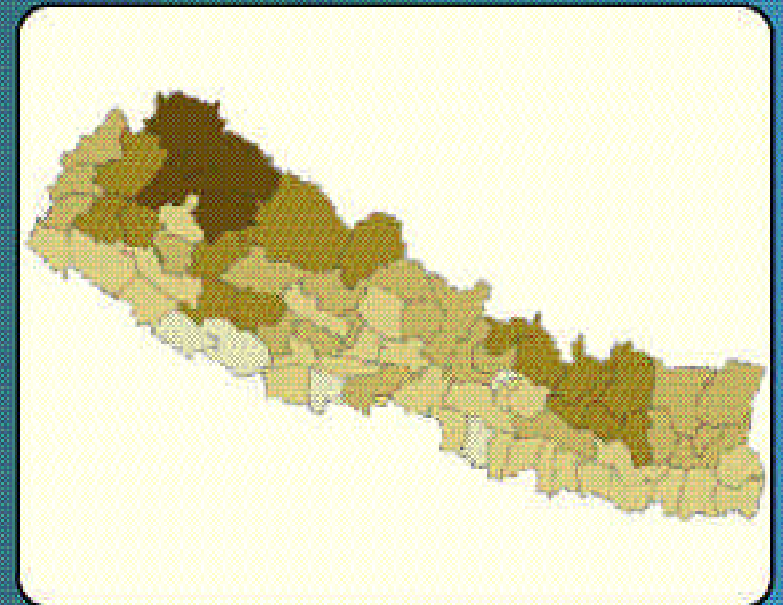


B. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

1. Total Economic Activity Rate
2. Male Economic Activity Rate
3. Female Economic Activity Rate
4. Ratio of Female to Male Economically Active Population
5. Ratio of Female to Male Economically Active Youth Population
6. Different Types of Small-Scale Non-Agricultural Activities Operated by Households
7. Ratio of Adult Economically Active Population Engaged in Non-agriculture to Agriculture



TOTAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE, 2001^A

The economic activity ratio is defined as the ratio of the usually economically active population to the total population and is usually computed with reference to a given sex/age group or some other criteria. In Nepal, the population census is the main source of information on the economically active population. In the 2001 census the economically active population was defined as those persons who had worked or who had sought employment for a total of at least six months (at a single stretch or at intervals) during the 12 months period immediately preceding the census enumeration. The definition includes subsistence farmers and the self-employed and also included those persons who had worked in extended economic activities (see Introduction). The economic activity rate is expressed in the census as the percentage of economically active persons aged 10 years and above to the total population of corresponding age. It is also called the refined economic activity rate since it describes an economically active population that is 10 years of age and over.

A (blown-up) total of 9,761,497 persons aged 10 years and older were reported to be economically active. The economic activity rate in the country as a whole was 58.21% district-wise it ranged from 47.42% (Bara) to 81.15% (Mugu). Twenty-six districts had an economic activity rate below, and 49 a rate above, the national figure.

Table B.1

District	Economic Activity Rate	District	Economic Activity Rate	District	Economic Activity Rate	District	Economic Activity Rate	District	Economic Activity Rate
Achham	77.61	Darchula	66.24	Kalikot*	58.49	Myagdi	64.54	Salyan*	75.55
Arghakhanchi	58.88	Dhading	69.11	Kanchanpur	59.82	Nawalparasi	62.92	Sankhuwasabha	60.73
Baglung	57.03	Dhankuta	61.93	Kapilbastu	58.88	Nuwakot	63.59	Saptari	53.65
Baitadi	66.43	Dhanusa	52.51	Kaski	51.38	Okhaldhunga	70.11	Sarlahi	57.20
Bajhang	74.64	Dolakha*	70.12	Kathmandu	49.18	Palpa	55.87	Sindhuli*	62.35
Bajura*	80.69	Dolpa*	77.31	Kabhyepalanchok	56.66	Panchthar	61.25	Sindhupalchok*	72.14
Banke	49.78	Doti	73.23	Khotang	70.54	Parbat	65.19	Siraha*	53.45
Bara	47.42	Gorkha	64.57	Lalitpur	52.39	Parsa	54.79	Solukhumbu	72.35
Bardiya	55.85	Gulmi	61.42	Lamjung	64.74	Pyuthan	63.75	Sunsari	51.39
Bhaktapur	55.39	Humla	80.80	Mahottari	53.80	Ramechhap	70.44	Surkhet*	54.38
Bhojpur	63.82	Ilam	57.14	Makawanpur	51.54	Rasuwa	76.64	Syangja	57.93
Chitwan	52.28	Jajarkot	70.08	Manang	64.50	Rautahat	59.74	Tanahu	59.97
Dadeldhura	64.43	Jhapa*	53.01	Morang	57.29	Rolpa	74.56	Taplejung	66.80
Dailekh	68.12	Jumla*	80.88	Mugu*	81.15	Rukum	63.43	Terhathum	61.42
Dang	49.86	Kailali	59.44	Mustang	75.87	Rupandehi	47.86	Udayapur	59.88

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

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

^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Total Economic Activity Rate

Percentage of population aged 10 years and above that is economically active

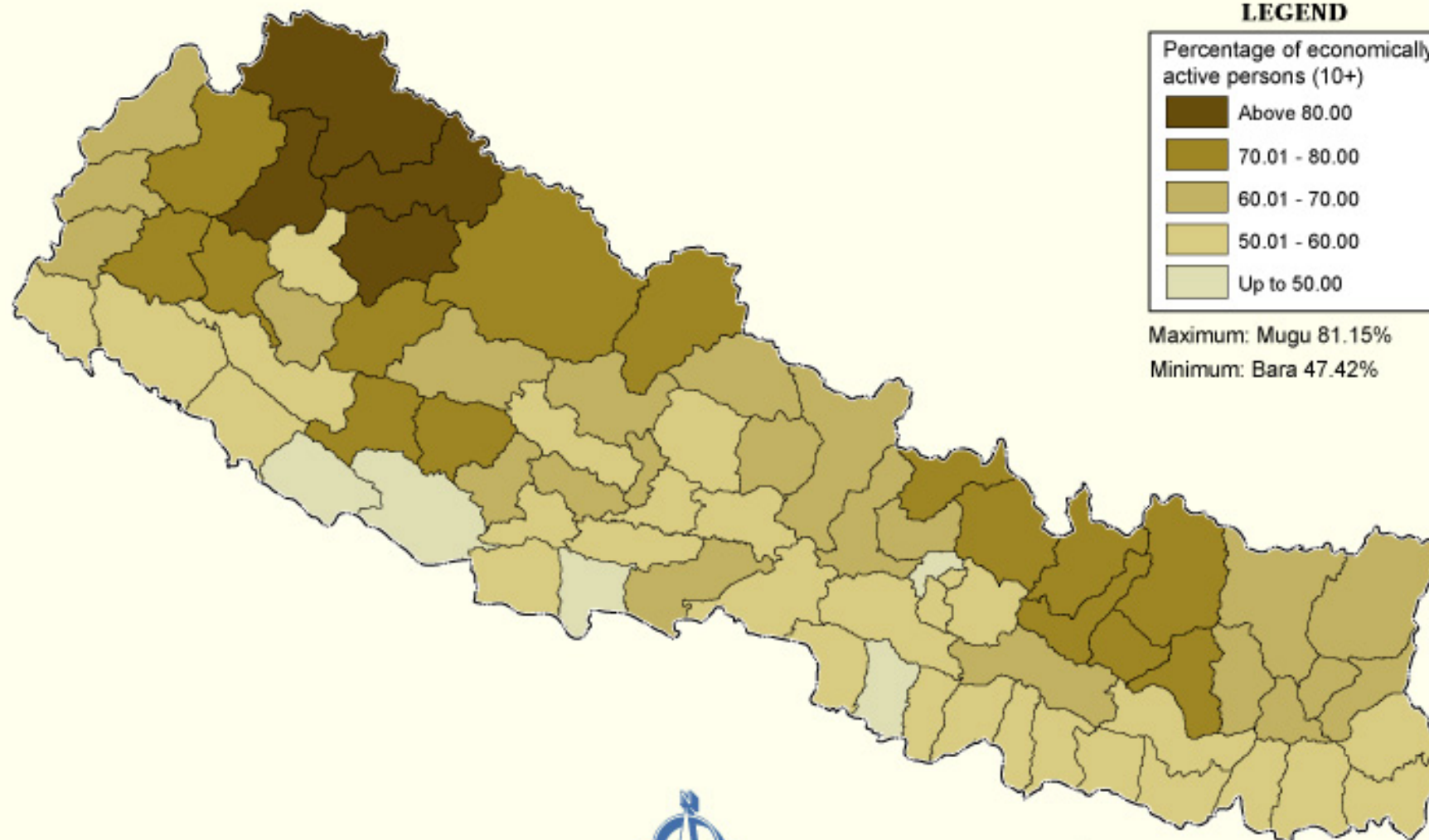
LEGEND

Percentage of economically active persons (10+)

- Above 80.00
- 70.01 - 80.00
- 60.01 - 70.00
- 50.01 - 60.00
- Up to 50.00

Maximum: Mugu 81.15%

Minimum: Bara 47.42%



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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MALE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE, 2001^A

The economically active population by sex is an important value for the study of factors determining the size, distribution, and composition of the nation's manpower resources. It is related to the size, distribution, and composition of the population and is used for planning and projecting the manpower requirements for various economic activities. The male economic activity rate is defined as the ratio of the usually economically active male population (aged 10 years and above) to the total male population in the same age group and is expressed as a percentage.

The (blown-up) economically active male population comprised 5,631,723 persons out of a total of 8,330,597 aged 10 years and above. The male economic activity rate for the country as a whole was 67.60%; district-wise it ranged from 57.47% (Syangja) to 80.18% (Mustang). Thirty-four districts had a male economic activity rate below, and 41 a rate above, the national figure.

Table B.2

District	Male Economic Activity Rate	District	Male Economic Activity Rate	District	Male Economic Activity Rate	District	Male Economic Activity Rate	District	Male Economic Activity Rate
Achham	72.80	Darchula	65.22	Kalikot*	63.35	Myagdi	65.77	Salyan*	78.98
Arghakhanchi	61.39	Dhading	71.37	Kanchanpur	65.57	Nawalparasi	69.99	Sankhuwasabha	65.21
Baglung	59.50	Dhankuta	65.53	Kapilbastu	73.06	Nuwakot	69.65	Saptari	69.22
Baitadi	63.41	Dhanusa	69.02	Kaski	57.93	Okhaldhunga	68.59	Sarlahi	75.07
Bajhang	72.37	Dolakha*	70.17	Kathmandu	62.41	Palpa	59.30	Sindhuli*	70.53
Bajura*	76.54	Dolpa*	77.69	Kabhrepalanchok	63.72	Panchthar	64.14	Sindhupalchok*	73.97
Banke	68.23	Doti	75.18	Khotang	69.60	Parbat	63.98	Siraha*	71.09
Bara	69.95	Gorkha	65.49	Lalitpur	65.36	Parsa	72.80	Solukhumbu	71.77
Bardiya	68.64	Gulmi	61.14	Lamjung	65.00	Pyuthan	64.69	Sunsari	66.37
Bhaktapur	67.76	Humla	77.63	Mahottari	73.83	Ramechhap	71.12	Surkhet*	63.92
Bhojpur	65.38	Ilam	64.41	Makawanpur	64.62	Rasuwa	78.38	Syangja	57.47
Chitwan	63.54	Jajarkot	73.73	Manang	68.75	Rautahat	76.11	Tanahu	62.23
Dadeldhura	62.24	Jhapa*	65.96	Morang	68.67	Rolpa	75.80	Taplejung	69.46
Dailekh	69.25	Jumla*	77.65	Mugu*	77.80	Rukum	69.27	Terhathum	65.23
Dang	63.09	Kailali	67.04	Mustang	80.18	Rupandehi	62.50	Udayapur	68.47

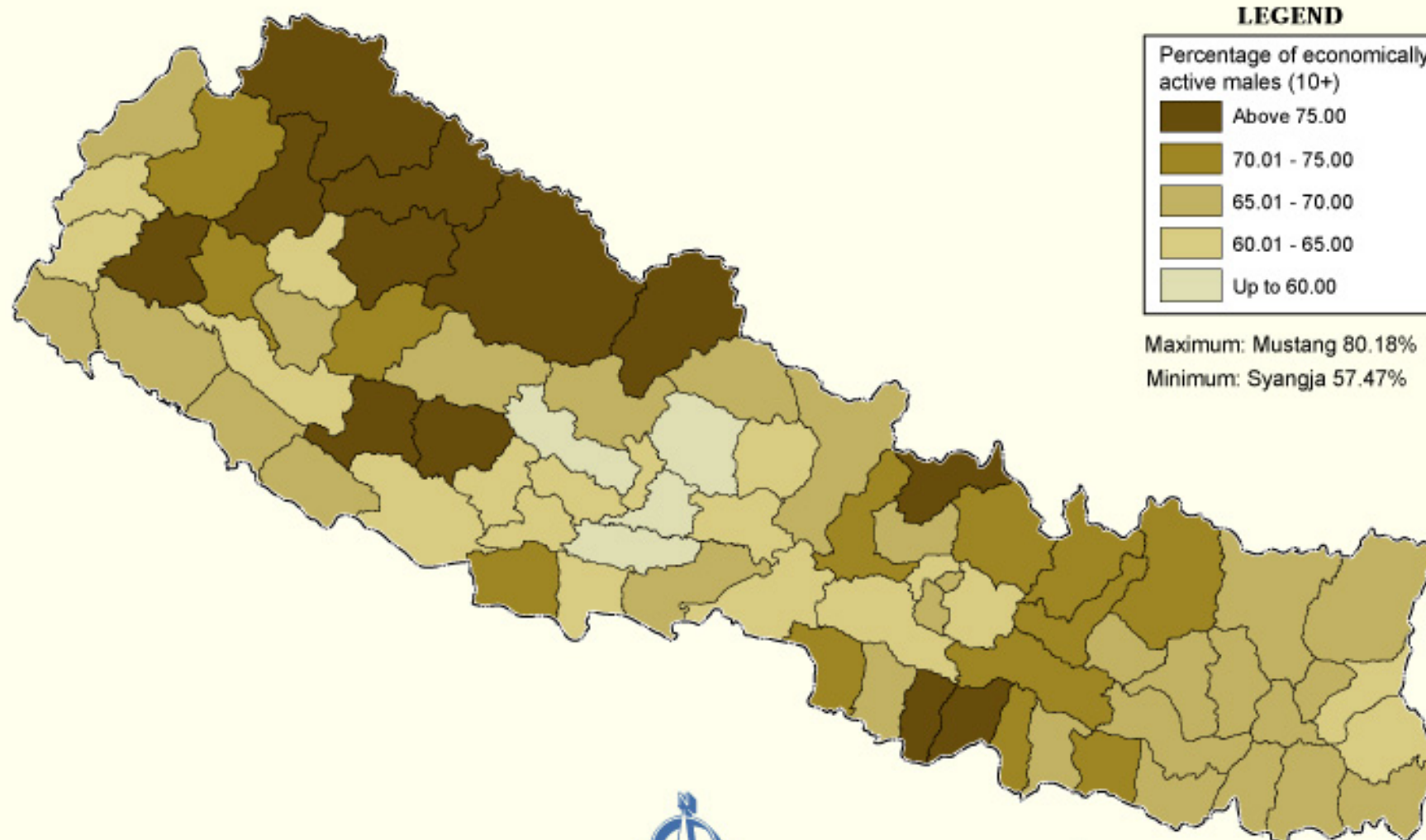
Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

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

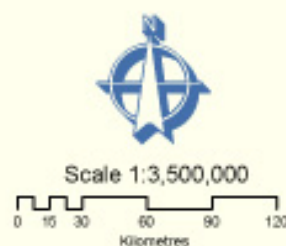
^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Male Economic Activity Rate

Percentage of males aged 10 years and above engaged in economic activities, 2001



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



FEMALE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE, 2001^Å

In the present census, an effort was made to better represent the economic activities of the female population by revising the relevant questions. A question on extended economic activities was included in the questionnaire and highlighted activities carried out by females (see Introduction). The role of women and girls in formal economic activities has also grown significantly. The female economic activity rate is defined as the ratio of the usually economically active female population aged 10 years and above to the total female population in the same age group and is expressed as a percentage.

The (blown-up) economically active female population comprised 4,129,774 persons out of a total of 8,439,698 aged 10 years and above. The female economic activity rate for the country as a whole was 48.93%; district-wise it ranged from 22.96% (Bara) to 84.78% (Mugu). Twenty-three districts had a female economic activity rate below, and 52 a rate above, the national figure.

Table B.3

District	Female Economic Activity Rate	District	Female Economic Activity Rate	District	Female Economic Activity Rate	District	Female Economic Activity Rate	District	Female Economic Activity Rate
Achham	81.68	Darchula	67.20	Kalikot*	52.23	Myagdi	63.52	Salyan*	71.93
Arghakhanchi	56.87	Dhading	67.00	Kanchanpur	53.93	Nawalparasi	56.14	Sankhuwasabha	56.53
Baglung	55.07	Dhankuta	58.48	Kapilbastu	43.78	Nuwakot	57.68	Saptari	37.43
Baitadi	69.17	Dhanusa	34.39	Kaski	45.33	Okhaldhunga	71.47	Sarlahi	37.81
Bajhang	76.66	Dolakha*	70.07	Kathmandu	33.92	Palpa	53.07	Sindhuli*	54.29
Bajura*	84.71	Dolpa*	76.90	Kabhyepalanchok	50.00	Panchthar	58.54	Sindhupalchok*	70.34
Banke	30.14	Doti	71.30	Khotang	71.42	Parbat	66.16	Siraha*	34.73
Bara	22.96	Gorkha	63.81	Lalitpur	38.84	Parsa	34.65	Solukhumbu	72.90
Bardiya	42.92	Gulmi	61.64	Lamjung	64.52	Pyuthan	62.99	Sunsari	36.23
Bhaktapur	42.67	Humla	84.19	Mahottari	31.73	Ramechhap	69.86	Surkhet*	45.15
Bhojpur	62.41	Ilam	49.77	Makawanpur	38.04	Rasuwa	74.67	Syangja	58.29
Chitwan	41.28	Jajarkot	66.18	Manang	59.74	Rautahat	41.93	Tanahu	58.09
Dadeldhura	66.40	Jhapa*	40.34	Morang	45.94	Rolpa	73.44	Taplejung	64.27
Dailekh	67.07	Jumla*	84.41	Mugu*	84.78	Rukum	57.34	Terhathum	57.92
Dang	37.09	Kailali	51.70	Mustang	70.51	Rupandehi	32.76	Udayapur	51.39

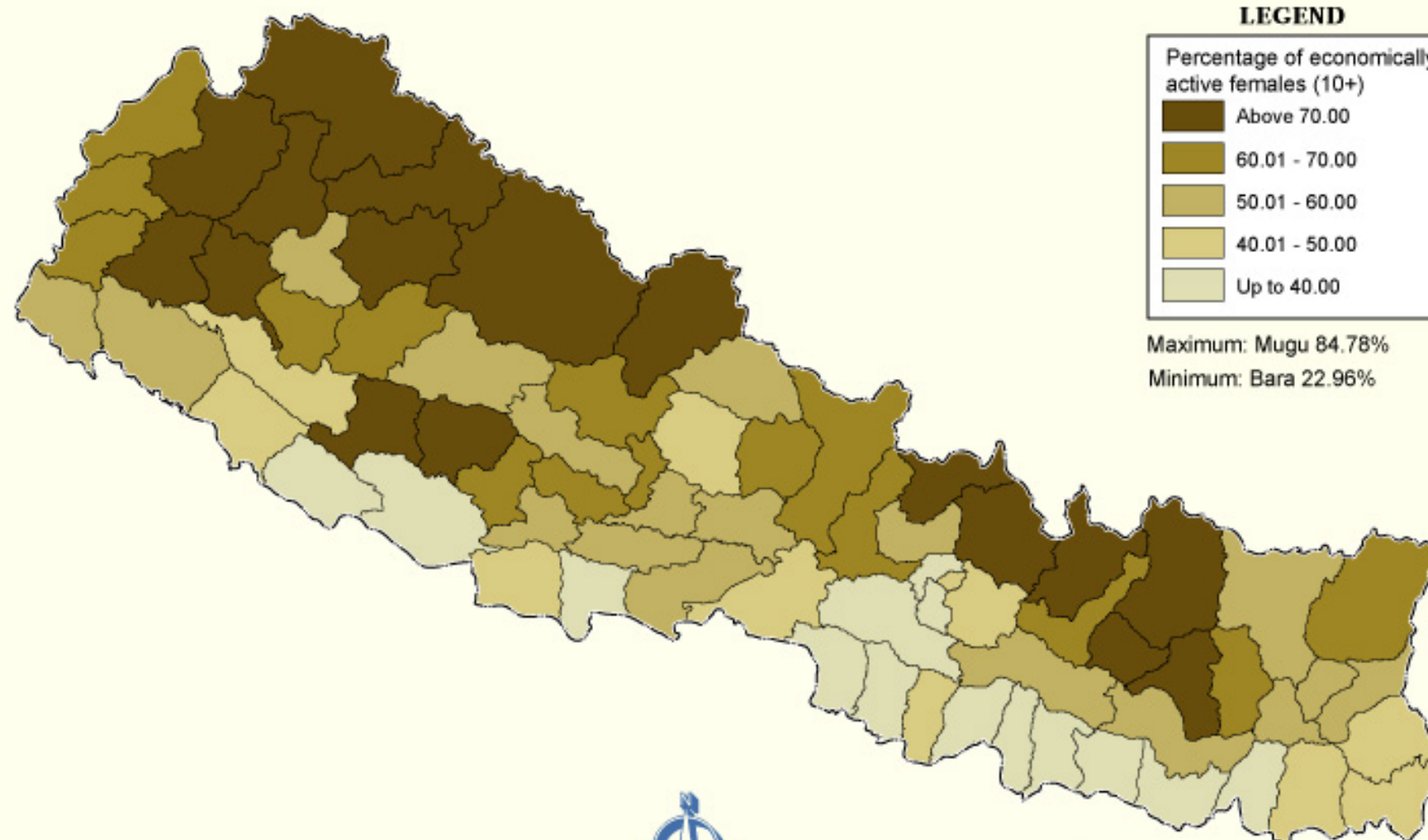
Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

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

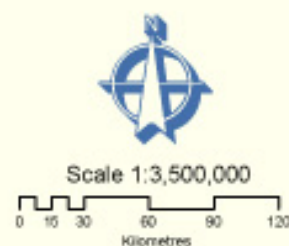
^Å Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Female Economic Activity Rate

Percentage of female population aged 10 years and above that is economically active, 2001



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



RATIO OF FEMALE TO MALE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION, 2001^A

Statistics on economic development provide vital economic indicators. The framing of sound labour policies, the planning of production, and the implementation of social welfare policies, are all examples of activities that would not be possible without a knowledge of these statistics. The ratio of the usually economically active females to males (aged 10 years and above) highlights the gender disparity in economic participation and emphasises the female activity since the participation by males is relatively uniform throughout.

A (blown-up) total of 9,761,497 persons aged 10 and above were reported to be economically active, 5,631,723 (57.69%) male and 4,129,774 (42.31%) female. The female to male economically active ratio was 0.73; in other words there were 73 economically active females in the population for every 100 economically active males. District-wise the ratio ranged from 0.30 (Bara) to 1.33 (Gulmi). Twenty-four districts had a female to male ratio of economically active population below, and 51 districts a ratio above, the national figure.

Table B.4

District	Female to Male Ratio**	District	Female to Male Ratio**	District	Female to Male Ratio**	District	Female to Male Ratio**	District	Female to Male Ratio**
Achham	1.32	Darchula	1.10	Kalikot*	0.64	Myagdi	1.17	Salyan*	0.87
Arghakhanchi	1.16	Dhading	1.00	Kanchanpur	0.80	Nawalparasi	0.84	Sankhuwasabha	0.93
Baglung	1.16	Dhankuta	0.93	Kapilbastu	0.56	Nuwakot	0.85	Saptari	0.52
Baitadi	1.20	Dhanusa	0.45	Kaski	0.85	Okhaldhunga	1.17	Sarlahi	0.46
Bajhang	1.19	Dolakha*	1.05	Kathmandu	0.47	Palpa	1.10	Sindhuli*	0.78
Bajura*	1.14	Dolpa*	0.94	Kabhyepalanchok	0.83	Panchthar	0.97	Sindhupalchok*	0.96
Banke	0.42	Doti	0.96	Khotang	1.11	Parbat	1.28	Siraha*	0.46
Bara	0.30	Gorkha	1.17	Lalitpur	0.57	Parsa	0.43	Solukhumbu	1.06
Bardiya	0.62	Gulmi	1.33	Lamjung	1.17	Pyuthan	1.22	Sunsari	0.54
Bhaktapur	0.61	Humla	1.02	Mahottari	0.39	Ramechhap	1.13	Surkhet*	0.73
Bhojpur	1.06	Ilam	0.76	Makawanpur	0.57	Rasuwa	0.85	Syangja	1.32
Chitwan	0.66	Jajarkot	0.84	Manang	0.77	Rautahat	0.51	Tanahu	1.13
Dadeldhura	1.19	Jhapa*	0.63	Morang	0.67	Rolpa	1.06	Taplejung	0.98
Dailekh	1.04	Jumla*	0.99	Mugu*	1.01	Rukum	0.79	Terhathum	0.96
Dang	0.61	Kailali	0.76	Mustang	0.71	Rupandehi	0.51	Udayapur	0.76

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

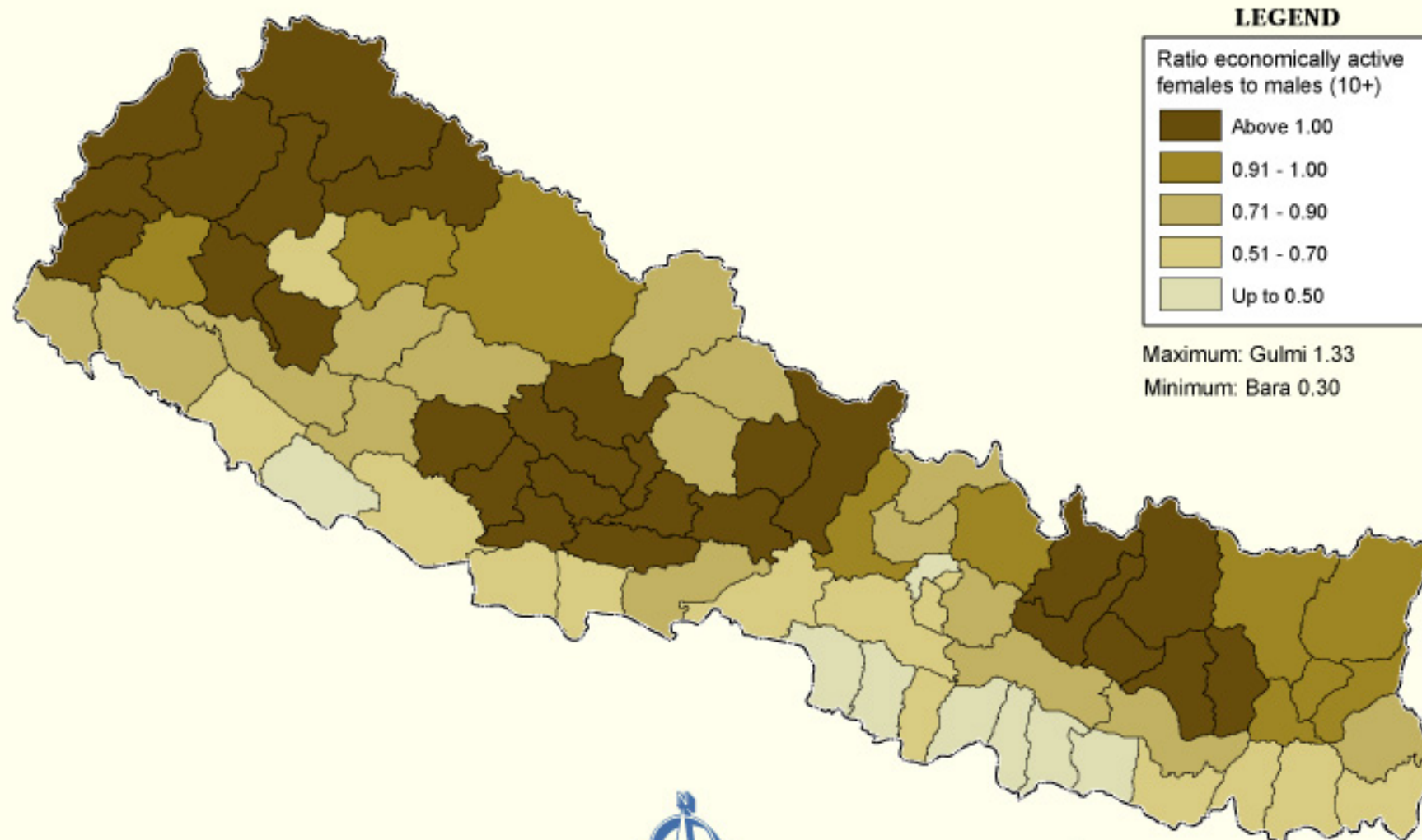
* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

** Female to male ratio of usually economically active population aged 10 years and above

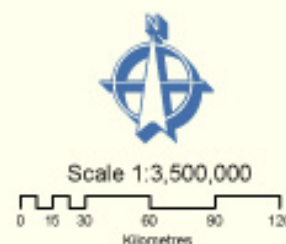
^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Ratio of Female to Male Economically Active Population

Ratio of economically active females to economically active males in the population aged 10 years and above, 2001



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



RATIO OF FEMALE TO MALE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE YOUTH POPULATION, 2001^Å

The contribution of young people (the 'youth population', age group 15 to 24 years) plays a significant role in the economic development of the nation. The female to male ratio of the economically active population in this age group indicates the gender disproportion in economic participation at this age.

A (blown-up) total of 2,270,885 persons in the age group 15 to 24 years were reported to be economically active: 1,192,359 (52.51%) males and 1,078,526 (47.49%) females. The gender difference in the economically active youth population was much smaller than that in the total economically active population aged 10 years and above. The ratio of female to male economically active youth population in the country as a whole was 0.90. District-wise the value ranged from 0.31 (Bara) to 2.04 (Gulmi). Twenty-three districts had a female to male ratio of the economically active youth population below, and 52 districts a ratio above, the national figure.

Table B.5

District	Female to Male Youth Ratio**	District	Female to Male Youth Ratio**	District	Female to Male Youth Ratio**	District	Female to Male Youth Ratio**	District	Female to Male Youth Ratio**
Achham	1.59	Darchula	1.65	Kalikot*	0.76	Myagdi	1.44	Salyan*	1.03
Arghakhanchi	1.70	Dhading	1.29	Kanchanpur	1.01	Nawalparasi	0.97	Sankhuwasabha	1.15
Baglung	1.69	Dhankuta	1.17	Kapilbastu	0.60	Nuwakot	1.05	Saptari	0.70
Baitadi	1.67	Dhanusa	0.53	Kaski	0.98	Okhaldhunga	1.48	Sarlahi	0.49
Bajhang	1.42	Dolakha*	1.20	Kathmandu	0.61	Palpa	1.66	Sindhuli*	0.93
Bajura*	1.38	Dolpa*	1.19	Kabhrepalanchok	1.02	Panchthar	1.22	Sindhupalchok*	1.12
Banke	0.50	Doti	1.09	Khotang	1.30	Parbat	1.60	Siraha*	0.52
Bara	0.31	Gorkha	1.61	Lalitpur	0.74	Parsa	0.43	Solukhumbu	1.28
Bardiya	0.76	Gulmi	2.04	Lamjung	1.56	Pyuthan	1.81	Sunsari	0.62
Bhaktapur	0.73	Humla	1.19	Mahottari	0.40	Ramechhap	1.37	Surkhet*	0.92
Bhojpur	1.35	Ilam	0.96	Makawanpur	0.68	Rasuwa	1.00	Syangja	1.77
Chitwan	0.84	Jajarkot	1.08	Manang	0.91	Rautahat	0.57	Tanahu	1.47
Dadeldhura	1.77	Jhapa*	0.75	Morang	0.79	Rolpa	1.25	Taplejung	1.21
Dailekh	1.40	Jumla*	1.18	Mugu*	1.22	Rukum	0.99	Terhathum	1.15
Dang	0.83	Kailali	0.96	Mustang	0.86	Rupandehi	0.59	Udayapur	0.92

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

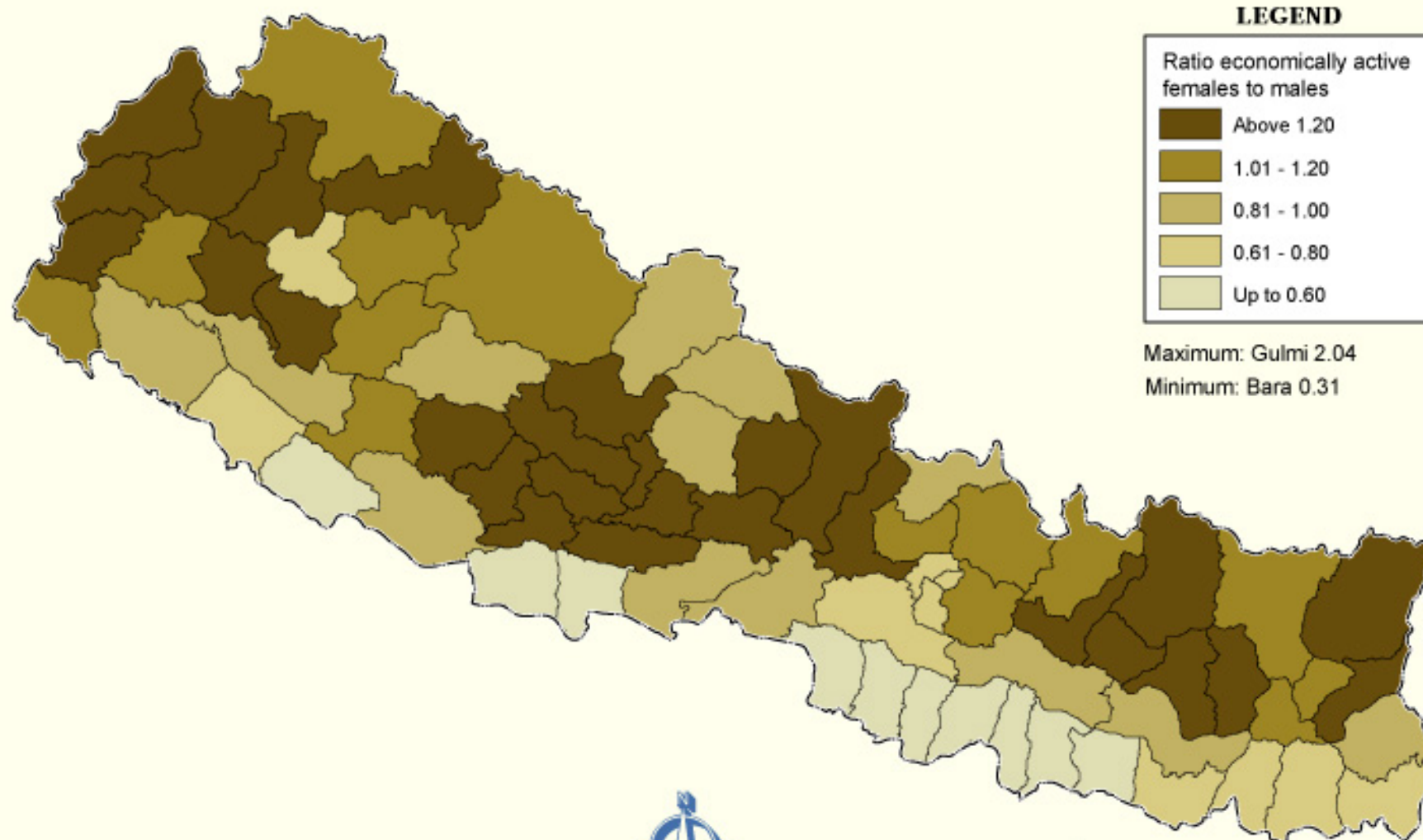
* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

** Ratio of female to male usually economically active population (15 to 24 years)

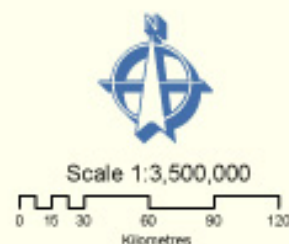
^Å Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Ratio of Female to Male Economically Active Youth Population

Ratio of economically active females to economically active males in the age group 15-24 years, 2001



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



DIFFERENT TYPES OF SMALL-SCALE NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES OPERATED BY HOUSEHOLDS

Small-scale non-agricultural economic activity was defined as those activities operated by a household which are conducive to the household's economic benefit but are not registered with any government or non-government institution (investing cash or materials, and or employing household members but not regular hired labour). The product produced by this small-scale economic activity may be either for sale or home use; however, if the product is service oriented, it should be sold and not retained for home use. This present census collected information on different sub-categories of small-scale activity other than agriculture such as manufacturing, trade/business, transport, service, and other economic activities. The proportion of households in each category indicates the range and status of household economic activities. This indicator is the ratio of the number of households engaged in a specific small-scale economic activity (e.g. manufacturing) to the total number of households engaged in all small-scale economic activities and is expressed as a percentage.

A total of 840,128 (enumerated) households reported operating small-scale economic activities (not including agriculture), of these 7.80% were engaged in manufacturing activities, 30.44% in trade/business, 2.67% in transport, 34.98% in service activities, and 24.12% in other activities. Table B.6 (a) presents the districts with the highest and lowest proportions (within the district) of different small-scale economic activities expressed in percent. Table B.6 (b) shows the district-wise percentage of households operating different kinds of small-scale non-agricultural economic activities.

Table B.6 (a)

Categories of Small-scale Activity	District with Lowest Percentage	District with Highest Percentage
Manufacturing	Kalikot (1.41)	Rolpa (30.92)
Trade/ Business	Rolpa (15.82)	Mugu (47.79)
Transport	Khotang (0.08)	Mustang (5.86)
Service	Mugu (20.59)	Mustang (55.18)
Others	Manang (5.99)	Kailali (42.11)

Table B.6 (b)

District	Manufacturing	Trade	Transport	Service	Others	District	Manufacturing	Trade	Transport	Service	Others
Achham	5.75	44.45	0.40	29.20	20.19	Dolakha*	10.49	24.51	1.25	41.13	22.63
Arghakhanchi	6.58	34.11	0.59	37.08	21.63	Dolpa*	29.48	20.97	2.28	38.60	8.66
Baglung	13.67	32.92	0.95	33.20	19.26	Doti	12.45	21.78	0.86	33.83	31.08
Baitadi	9.46	26.14	1.03	39.13	24.24	Gorkha	6.01	31.79	0.48	39.62	22.10
Bajhang	15.20	19.25	0.76	39.35	25.44	Gulmi	6.35	31.64	0.88	44.98	16.15
Bajura*	23.16	22.38	2.05	35.64	16.77	Humla	27.40	24.39	4.86	21.27	22.08
Banke	3.94	24.67	3.17	32.93	35.30	Ilam	7.97	28.32	2.58	33.66	27.46
Bara	4.42	28.31	3.76	34.97	28.54	Jajarkot	24.42	28.02	0.23	26.28	21.05
Bardiya	4.31	29.18	1.34	33.13	32.03	Jhapa*	3.73	29.97	3.51	29.28	33.51
Bhaktapur	10.31	33.07	3.20	30.16	23.27	Jumla*	17.05	44.46	3.51	24.19	10.78
Bhojpur	15.65	22.23	0.15	46.33	15.65	Kailali	4.01	30.67	2.18	21.04	42.11
Chitawan	5.93	36.00	4.40	32.29	21.38	Kalikot*	1.41	30.23	0.00	28.25	40.11
Dadeldhura	11.72	28.27	0.97	36.84	22.20	Kanchanpur	4.78	34.05	2.83	29.60	28.74
Dailekh	10.73	35.86	0.31	35.95	17.15	Kapilbastu	4.90	26.29	2.10	30.99	35.72
Dang	9.87	30.75	2.87	36.97	19.54	Kaski	6.83	31.90	3.42	43.71	14.15
Darchula	27.30	22.90	3.34	37.92	8.54	Kathmandu	8.41	41.85	3.54	33.07	13.13
Dhading	10.55	35.12	2.79	30.36	21.17	Kabhrepalanchok	9.96	27.13	3.39	41.47	18.05
Dhankuta	7.14	32.11	0.47	34.36	25.91	Khotang	9.75	24.23	0.08	46.48	19.48
Dhanusa	7.50	28.58	2.78	35.43	25.70	Lalitpur	14.19	30.13	4.10	43.56	8.02

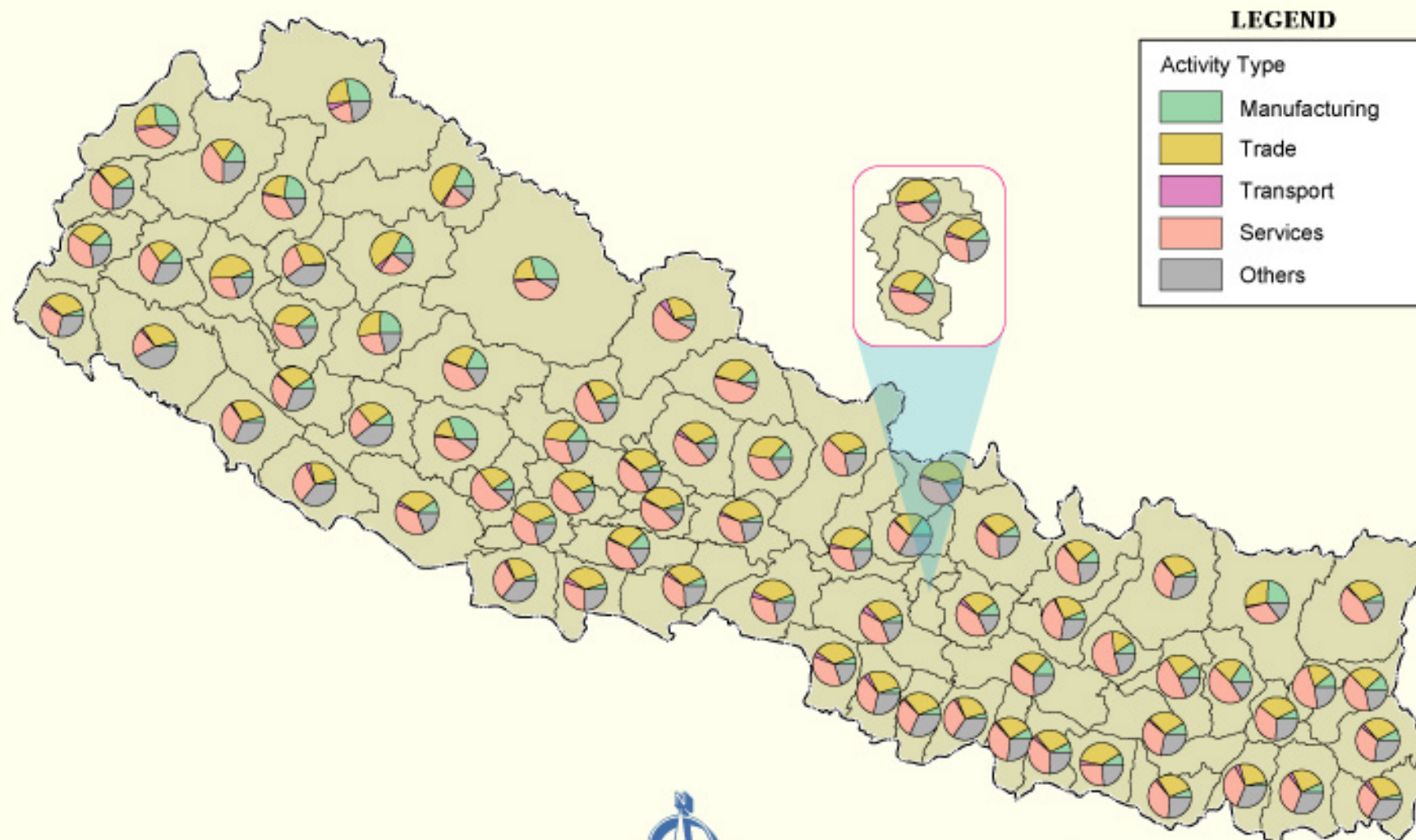
Table B.6 (b) cont

District	Manufacturing	Trade	Transport	Service	Others	District	Manufacturing	Trade	Transport	Service	Others
Lamjung	12.77	34.66	0.92	35.29	16.35	Rolpa	30.92	15.82	1.48	41.23	10.56
Mahottari	8.68	26.39	1.78	36.08	27.07	Rukum	17.82	25.26	1.33	39.85	15.74
Makawanpur	5.91	30.80	4.68	39.65	18.97	Rupandehi	4.59	35.69	4.46	29.81	25.44
Manang	10.78	34.43	1.50	47.31	5.99	Salyan*	9.70	26.42	0.50	24.53	38.85
Morang	7.02	25.12	3.06	34.07	30.73	Sankhuwasabha	24.31	28.50	1.21	31.20	14.78
Mugu*	18.01	47.79	2.02	20.59	11.58	Saptari	6.14	28.48	1.65	37.51	26.22
Mustang	4.50	26.39	5.86	55.18	8.06	Sarlahi	4.40	26.68	2.02	32.31	34.60
Myagdi	6.43	25.66	1.11	48.76	18.04	Sindhuli*	13.07	26.30	1.55	35.72	23.36
Nawalparasi	7.32	30.94	2.93	34.46	24.35	Sindhupalchok*	8.48	28.91	2.39	35.62	24.60
Nuwakot	14.65	22.62	1.22	28.26	33.24	Siraha*	8.78	38.40	2.41	26.74	23.67
Okhaldhunga	9.48	16.73	0.25	52.93	20.61	Solukhumbu	5.14	30.11	1.27	34.83	28.64
Palpa	12.36	29.47	1.49	39.97	16.71	Sunsari	3.09	26.18	3.58	36.16	31.00
Panchthar	11.52	25.60	0.77	40.23	21.89	Surkhet*	9.09	28.44	1.11	30.53	30.83
Parbat	6.13	32.22	1.68	42.33	17.64	Syangja	4.51	36.52	1.68	44.72	12.57
Parsa	5.73	34.36	4.08	36.04	19.79	Tanahu	4.89	37.51	1.87	34.75	20.98
Pyuthan	9.27	25.66	0.57	53.64	10.86	Taplejung	6.77	29.74	1.25	45.00	17.24
Ramechhap	6.06	25.49	1.23	39.55	27.67	Terhathum	10.49	19.57	0.46	46.78	22.69
Rasuwa	3.71	39.96	1.85	38.00	16.48	Udayapur	8.80	28.53	1.75	32.86	28.06
Rautahat	6.22	29.85	1.49	30.73	31.71						

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

Different Types of Small-scale Non-agricultural Activities of Households

Ratio of households operating a particular small-scale non-agricultural activity to the total households operating any small-scale non-agricultural activity, 2001



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



RATIO OF ADULT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION ENGAGED IN NON-AGRICULTURE TO AGRICULTURE, 2001^A

Adult economic activity was classified as either agricultural or non-agricultural/industrial and the ratio of the number of adults (aged 15 and above) employed in non-agricultural sectors to the number (in the same age group) employed in the agricultural sector calculated. The agricultural sector includes agriculture, forestry, and fishing; the non-agricultural sector includes such things as mining, manufacturing and recycling, power generation, power and water supply, construction, trade, tourism, transport, communication, banking, real estate, public administration, education, health, employment in private households, and foreign employment.

A (blown-up) total of 8,576,382 persons (aged 15 years and above) were reported to be economically active; of these, 5,656,723 were engaged in agricultural economic activities, 2,901,367 in non-agricultural economic activities, and 18,292 persons did not report their type of economic activity. The ratio of those engaged in non-agricultural activities to those engaged in agricultural activities in the country as a whole was 0.51; district-wise it varied from 0.08 (Humla) to 3.69 (Kathmandu). In other words for every 100 adults employed in the agricultural sector nationally, there were 51 adults employed in other sectors. Forty districts had an adult economic activity ratio below, and 35 districts a ratio above, the national figure.

Table B. 7

District	Ratio Non-Ag to Ag**	District	Ratio Non-Ag to Ag**	District	Ratio Non-Ag to Ag**	District	Ratio Non-Ag to Ag**	District	Ratio Non-Ag to Ag**
Achham	1.10	Darchula	0.15	Kalikot*	2.47	Myagdi	0.19	Salyan*	1.24
Arghakhanchi	1.17	Dhading	0.18	Kanchanpur	0.38	Nawalparasi	0.39	Sankhuwasabha	0.29
Baglung	0.35	Dhankuta	0.39	Kapilbastu	0.40	Nuwakot	0.40	Saptari	0.62
Baitadi	0.21	Dhanusa	1.05	Kaski	0.89	Okhaldhunga	0.13	Sarlahi	0.57
Bajhang	0.26	Dolakha*	0.44	Kathmandu	3.69	Palpa	0.59	Sindhuli*	0.35
Bajura*	1.11	Dolpa*	1.19	Kabhrepalanchok	0.56	Panchthar	0.14	Sindhupalchok*	1.19
Banke	1.59	Doti	0.43	Khotang	1.08	Parbat	0.26	Siraha*	0.64
Bara	0.67	Gorkha	0.27	Lalitpur	1.85	Parsa	0.62	Solukhumbu	1.13
Bardiya	0.47	Gulmi	0.22	Lamjung	0.20	Pyuthan	0.29	Sunsari	1.05
Bhaktapur	1.48	Humla	0.08	Mahottari	0.47	Ramechhap	1.15	Surkhet*	0.84
Bhojpur	0.12	Ilam	0.30	Makawanpur	0.92	Rasuwa	0.18	Syangja	0.35
Chitwan	1.10	Jajarkot	1.06	Manang	1.44	Rautahat	0.38	Tanahu	0.41
Dadeldhura	0.26	Jhapa*	0.86	Morang	0.68	Rolpa	0.19	Taplejung	1.14
Dailekh	0.24	Jumla*	0.15	Mugu*	0.12	Rukum	0.23	Terhathum	0.20
Dang	0.69	Kailali	0.47	Mustang	1.64	Rupandehi	1.35	Udayapur	0.46

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

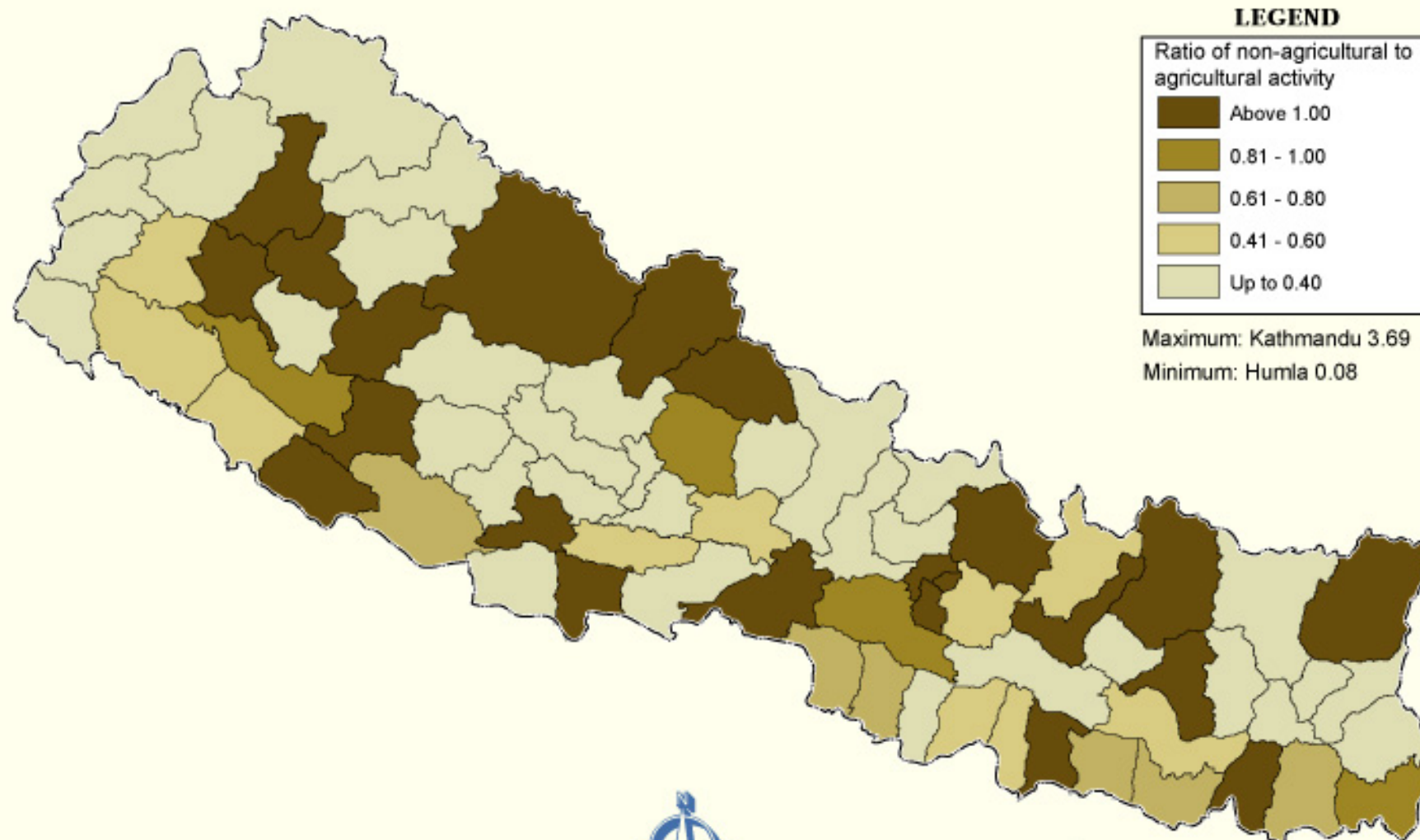
* These figures are based on the enumerated population only; census work was disturbed in these districts (see Introduction).

**Ratio of adults (15 + years) engaged in non-agricultural economic activity to those engaged in agricultural economic activity

^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Ratio of Non-Agricultural to Agricultural Activity

Ratio of adults (15 + years) engaged mainly in non-agricultural activities to those engaged in agricultural activities, 2001



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

