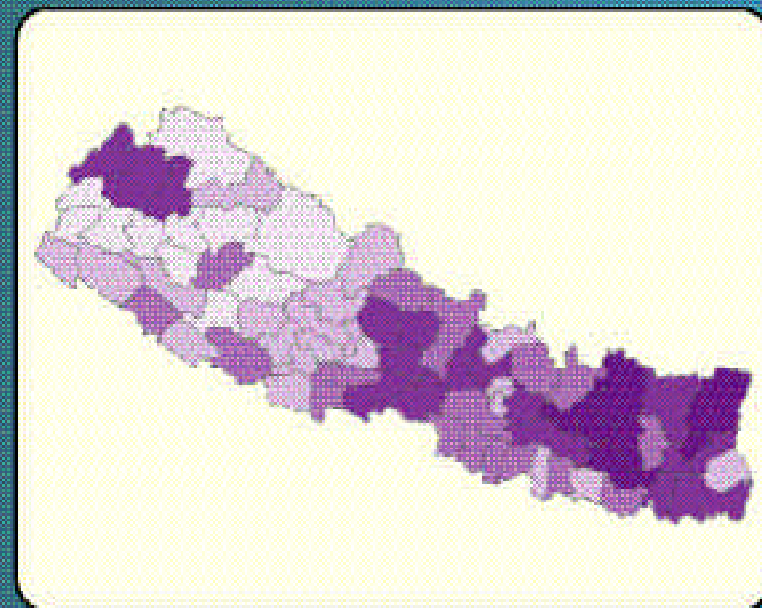


G. GENDER

1. Households Reporting Female Members Who Own Selected Assets
2. Women Teachers at All Schools
3. Women Teachers at Primary Schools
4. Gender Imbalance in Adult Literacy
5. Proportion of Widows
6. Proportion of Widowers
7. Proportion of Divorced/Separated Persons



HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING FEMALE MEMBERS WHO OWN SELECTED ASSETS (HOUSE, LAND, LIVESTOCK)

There has been considerable interest recently in the extent to which women own land and/or have rights over assets. The 2001 Census collected information for the first time on female ownership of real estate (i.e. houses and/or land) and livestock. It asked whether females of the household owned real estate or livestock in any place in the country. The indicator on female ownership of assets is the ratio of the total number of households reporting at least one female owning assets (house or land or livestock or any combination of these) to the total number of households and is expressed as a percentage.

A total of 714,970 (enumerated) households (17.13%) reported at least one female member owning assets; district-wise the proportion varied from 3.11% (Kalikot) to 35.65% (Okhaldhunga). Forty-six districts had a ratio lower and 29 districts a ratio higher than the national ratio.

Table G.1

District	HHs# with Females Owning Assets (%)	District	HHs# with Females Owning Assets (%)	District	HHs# with Females Owning Assets (%)	District	HHs# with Females Owning Assets (%)	District	HHs# with Females Owning Assets (%)
Achham	5.01	Darchula	23.36	Kalikot*	3.11	Myagdi	12.76	Salyan*	8.38
Arghakhanchi	13.37	Dhading	20.46	Kanchanpur	12.14	Nawalparasi	20.09	Sankhuwasabha	23.06
Baglung	12.94	Dhankuta	20.17	Kapilbastu	14.62	Nuwakot	20.05	Saptari	16.04
Baitadi	7.06	Dhanusa	16.76	Kaski	20.65	Okhaldhunga	35.65	Sarlahi	15.54
Bajhang	20.93	Dolakha*	15.82	Kathmandu	12.63	Palpa	16.24	Sindhuli*	23.03
Bajura*	20.22	Dolpa*	9.58	Kabhyepalanchok	20.65	Panchthar	23.66	Sindhupalchok*	16.67
Banke	14.09	Doti	9.42	Khotang	25.65	Parbat	14.56	Siraha*	13.65
Bara	16.44	Gorkha	18.91	Lalitpur	13.96	Parsa	17.87	Solukhumbu	28.50
Bardiya	15.69	Gulmi	11.61	Lamjung	20.22	Pyuthan	13.96	Sunsari	22.94
Bhaktapur	10.84	Humla	7.78	Mahottari	13.67	Ramechhap	25.96	Surkhet*	14.29
Bhojpur	19.29	Ilam	14.90	Makawanpur	18.20	Rasuwa	13.45	Syangja	14.47
Chitwan	23.52	Jajarkot	16.37	Manang	15.32	Rautahat	15.79	Tanahu	21.77
Dadeldhura	7.75	Jhapa*	24.15	Morang	23.98	Rolpa	10.27	Taplejung	28.77
Dailekh	6.81	Jumla*	5.51	Mugu*	10.18	Rukum	7.46	Terhathum	29.93
Dang	15.23	Kailali	10.93	Mustang	10.05	Rupandehi	16.02	Udayapur	25.11

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

HHs = households

Women Who Own Selected Physical Assets

Ratio of households with at least one female owning a house or land or livestock or any combination of these to total households in percent, 2001

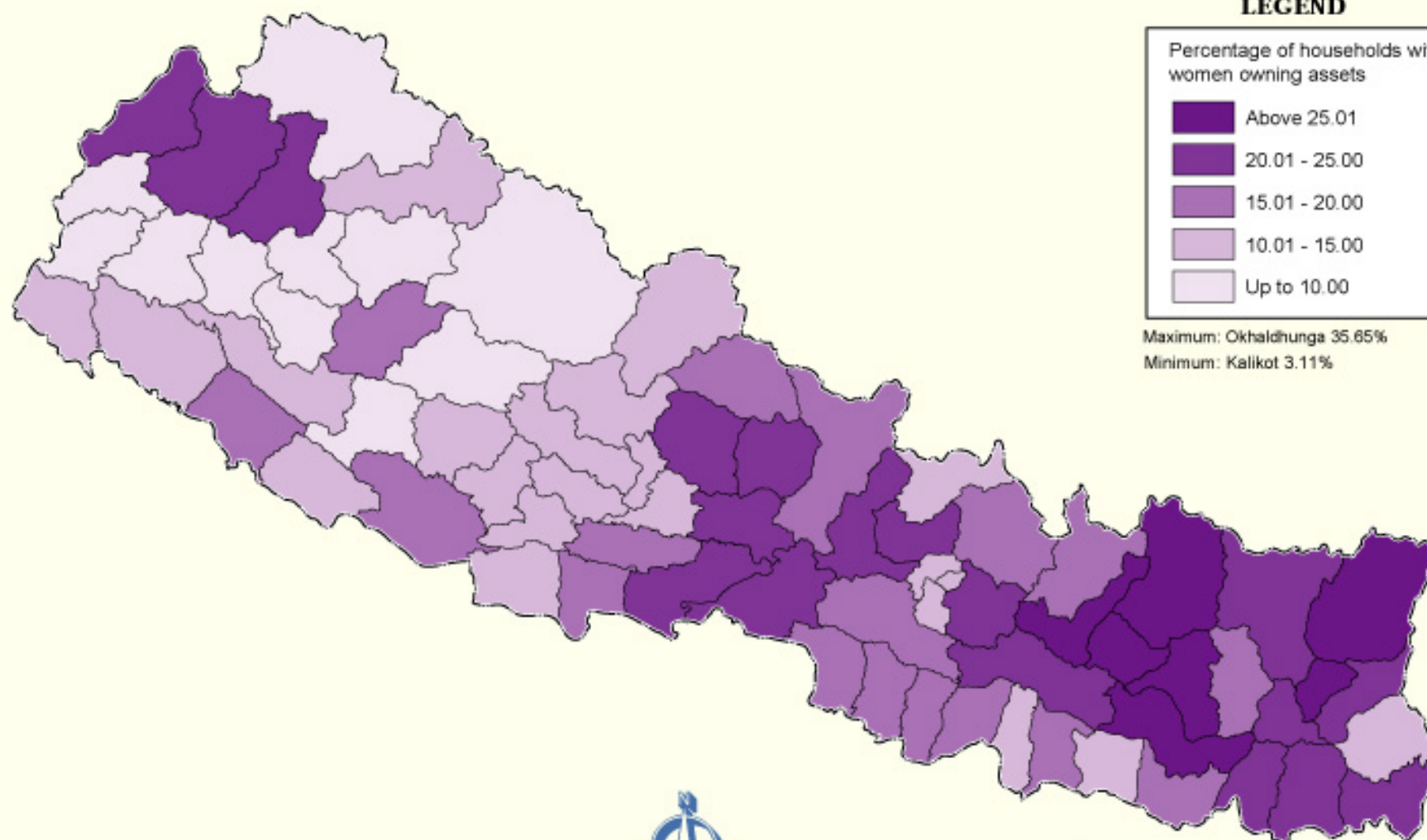
LEGEND

Percentage of households with women owning assets

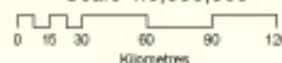
- Above 25.01
- 20.01 - 25.00
- 15.01 - 20.00
- 10.01 - 15.00
- Up to 10.00

Maximum: Okhaldhunga 35.85%

Minimum: Kalikot 3.11%



Scale 1:3,500,000



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



WOMEN TEACHERS AT ALL SCHOOLS, 2000

The proportion of teachers in schools overall is indicated by the ratio of the number of women teachers to the total number of teachers expressed as a percentage. The Department of Education estimated that in 2000 there were 29,311 women teachers, or 20.53% of the total number of teachers (142,752), at all schools. District-wise the number varied from 5.95% (Bajhang) to 46.19% (Kathmandu). Fifty-nine districts had a lower proportion of women teachers, and 16 districts a higher proportion, than the national figure,

Table G.2

District	Proportion of Women Teachers (%)	District	Proportion of Women Teachers (%)	District	Proportion of Women Teachers (%)	District	Proportion of Women Teachers (%)	District	Proportion of Women Teachers (%)
Achham	7.97	Darchula	14.11	Kalikot	12.55	Myagdi	18.45	Salyan	12.38
Arghakhanchi	17.65	Dhading	15.82	Kanchanpur	19.78	Nawalparasi	20.17	Sankhuwasabha	13.19
Baglung	19.01	Dhankuta	21.46	Kapilbastu	19.97	Nuwakot	13.02	Saptari	12.32
Baitadi	9.51	Dhanusa	20.20	Kaski	30.31	Okhaldhunga	17.83	Sarlahi	17.66
Bajhang	5.95	Dolakha	14.74	Kathmandu	46.19	Palpa	18.98	Sindhuli	12.19
Bajura	10.08	Dolpa	14.88	Kabhrepalanchok	18.74	Panchthar	12.99	Sindhupalchok	11.86
Banke	22.13	Doti	12.02	Khotang	16.27	Parbat	17.20	Siraha	11.96
Bara	13.17	Gorkha	18.04	Lalitpur	40.65	Parsa	19.85	Solukhumbu	18.99
Bardiya	17.59	Gulmi	18.54	Lamjung	21.68	Pyuthan	14.76	Sunsari	24.59
Bhaktapur	34.42	Humla	13.95	Mahottari	13.73	Ramechhap	11.97	Surkhet	14.83
Bhojpur	12.76	Ilam	17.21	Makawanpur	17.91	Rasuwa	18.28	Syangja	22.13
Chitwan	23.98	Jajarkot	15.05	Manang	26.20	Rautahat	10.62	Tanahu	22.97
Dadeldhura	10.79	Jhapa	23.69	Morang	22.81	Rolpa	11.97	Taplejung	15.64
Dailekh	11.1	Jumla	13.89	Mugu	12.93	Rukum	12.38	Terhathum	12.46
Dang	18.05	Kailali	19.46	Mustang	22.16	Rupandehi	27.83	Udayapur	13.33

Source: *Vidyayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshik Tathyanak 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Women Teachers at All Schools

Proportion of women teachers at all levels of school in percent, 2000

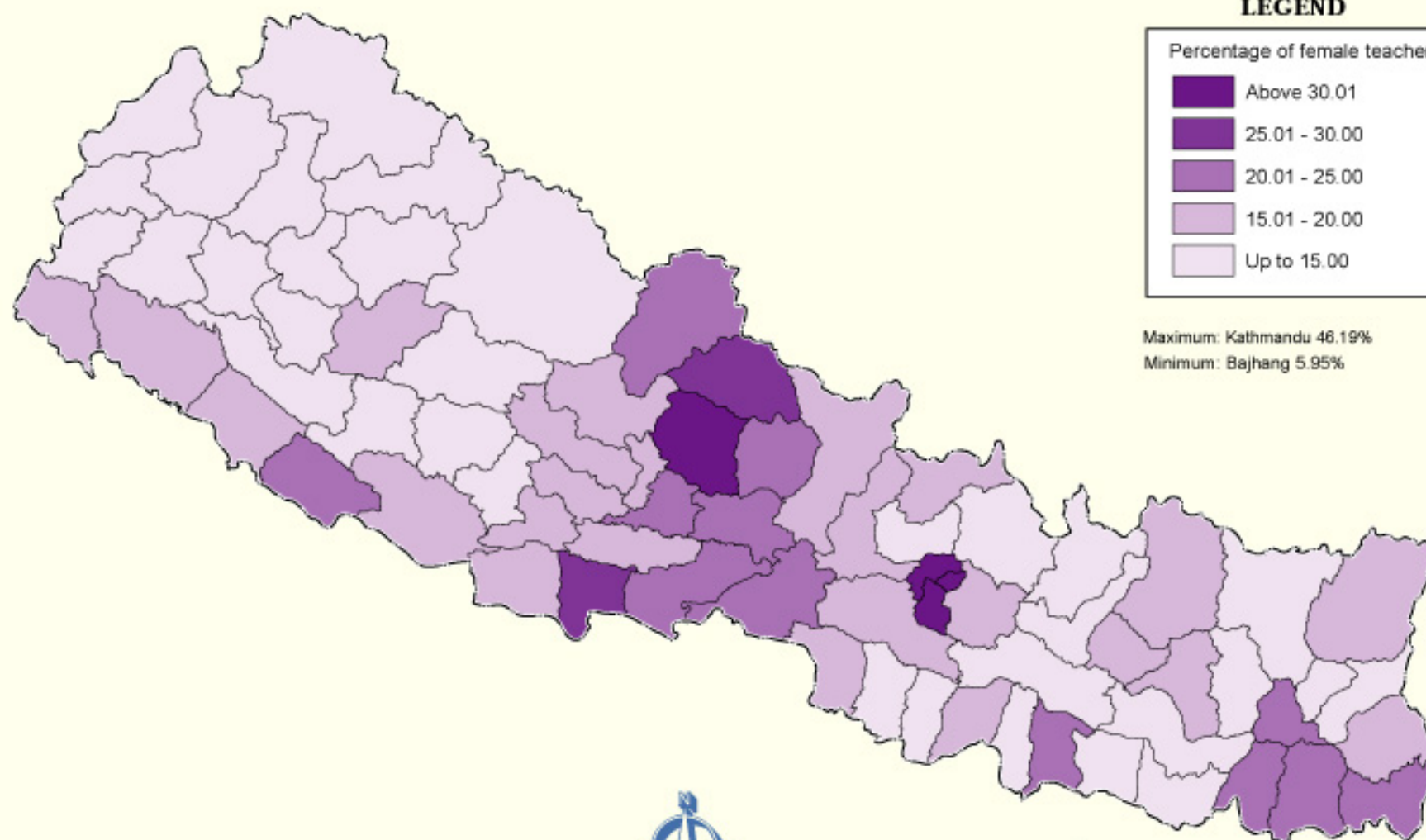
LEGEND

Percentage of female teachers

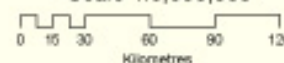
- Above 30.01
- 25.01 - 30.00
- 20.01 - 25.00
- 15.01 - 20.00
- Up to 15.00

Maximum: Kathmandu 46.19%

Minimum: Bajhang 5.95%



Scale 1:3,500,000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Department of Education, 2000



WOMEN TEACHERS AT PRIMARY SCHOOLS, 2000

The proportion of women teachers at the primary school level is the ratio of the number of women teachers at primary level to the total number of teachers at that level expressed as a percentage. The Department of Education estimated that in 2000 there were 24,770 women teachers at primary school level, 25.31% of the total (97,879). District-wise the proportion varied from 7.79% (Bajhang) to 63.66% (Kathmandu). Fifty-six districts had a proportion below, and 19 districts a proportion above, the national figure.

Table G.3

District	Women Teachers in Primary Schools (%)	District	Women Teachers in Primary Schools (%)	District	Women Teachers in Primary Schools (%)	District	Women Teachers in Primary Schools (%)	District	Women Teachers in Primary Schools (%)
Achham	10.42	Darchula	17.48	Kalikot	16.53	Myagdi	25.44	Salyan	14.68
Arghakhanchi	22.50	Dhading	19.30	Kanchanpur	25.02	Nawalparasi	25.54	Sankhuwasabha	16.50
Baglung	24.21	Dhankuta	27.20	Kapilbastu	24.15	Nuwakot	15.36	Saptari	15.64
Baitadi	13.09	Dhanusa	26.12	Kaski	41.20	Okhaldhunga	22.60	Sarlahi	23.66
Bajhang	7.79	Dolakha	17.65	Kathmandu	63.66	Palpa	23.09	Sindhuli	15.68
Bajura	13.29	Dolpa	17.05	Kabhrepalanchok	22.06	Panchthar	16.25	Sindhupalchok	14.55
Banke	26.31	Doti	15.68	Khotang	20.23	Parbat	23.19	Siraha	15.50
Bara	17.41	Gorkha	21.39	Lalitpur	53.35	Parsa	22.67	Solukhumbu	23.28
Bardiya	22.53	Gulmi	24.34	Lamjung	28.19	Pyuthan	18.28	Sunsari	31.70
Bhaktapur	46.96	Humla	17.34	Mahottari	17.84	Ramechhap	15.01	Surkhet	19.18
Bhojpur	15.45	Ilam	21.55	Makawanpur	20.81	Rasuwa	21.69	Syangja	29.61
Chitwan	32.87	Jajarkot	19.16	Manang	33.58	Rautahat	13.90	Tanahu	29.04
Dadeldhura	14.77	Jhapa	30.43	Morang	29.56	Rolpa	14.26	Taplejung	19.76
Dailekh	14.09	Jumla	17.63	Mugu	15.91	Rukum	15.51	Terhathum	16.22
Dang	23.83	Kailali	24.70	Mustang	28.27	Rupandehi	35.01	Udayapur	18.35

Source: *Vidyayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshhik Tathyanak 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Women Teachers at Primary Schools

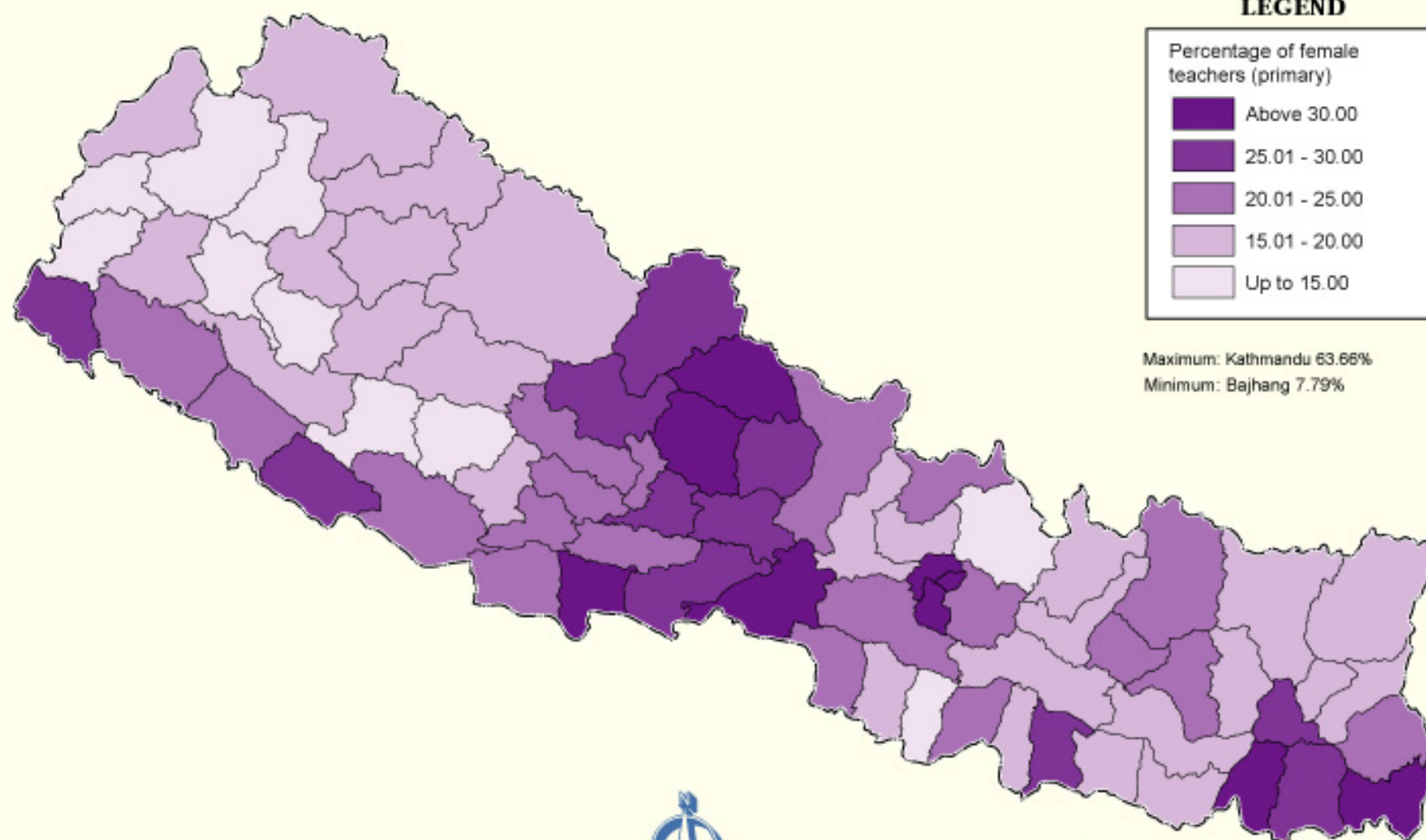
Proportion of women teachers in primary level schools in percent, 2000

LEGEND

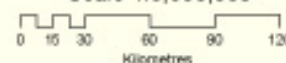
Percentage of female teachers (primary)

- Above 30.00
- 25.01 - 30.00
- 20.01 - 25.00
- 15.01 - 20.00
- Up to 15.00

Maximum: Kathmandu 63.66%
Minimum: Bajhang 7.79%



Scale 1:3,500,000



Base Map: Topographical Zonal Map (1:250,000),
Department of Survey, 1988
Data Source: Department of Education, 2000



CBS/HMGN



GENDER IMBALANCE IN ADULT LITERACY, 2001^A

The gender imbalance in adult literacy is taken as the ratio of literate females to literate males aged 15 years and above multiplied by the sex ratio for the same age group. This indicator helps to measure gender discrimination in literacy; the lower the number, the greater the imbalance. The adult literacy gender-imbalance ratio in the country as a whole was 0.56%; district-wise it varied from 0.12% (Mugu) to 0.72% (Chitwan). It was below the national figure in 43 districts and above in 31 districts.

Table G.4

District	Adult Literacy Gender Ratio	District	Adult Literacy Gender Ratio	District	Adult Literacy Gender Ratio	District	Adult Literacy Gender Ratio	District	Adult Literacy Gender Ratio
Achham	0.16	Darchula	0.49	Kalikot*	0.22	Myagdi	0.58	Salyan*	0.44
Arghakhanchi	0.58	Dhading	0.64	Kanchanpur	0.53	Nawalparasi	0.52	Sankhuwasabha	0.61
Baglung	0.62	Dhankuta	0.52	Kapilbastu	0.45	Nuwakot	0.51	Saptari	0.46
Baitadi	0.34	Dhanusa	0.36	Kaski	0.66	Okhaldhunga	0.44	Sarlahi	0.42
Bajhang	0.14	Dolakha*	0.47	Kathmandu	0.71	Palpa	0.68	Sindhuli*	0.48
Bajura*	0.20	Dolpa*	0.26	Kabhrepalanchok	0.58	Panchthar	0.57	Sindhupalchok*	0.43
Banke	0.67	Doti	0.28	Khotang	0.50	Parbat	0.60	Siraha*	0.39
Bara	0.42	Gorkha	0.61	Lalitpur	0.68	Parsa	0.41	Solukhumbu	0.49
Bardiya	0.55	Gulmi	0.59	Lamjung	0.56	Pyuthan	0.40	Sunsari	0.63
Bhaktapur	0.65	Humla	0.14	Mahottari	0.39	Ramechhap	0.35	Surkhet*	0.59
Bhojpur	0.55	Ilam	0.71	Makawanpur	0.65	Rasuwa	0.41	Syangja	0.65
Chitwan	0.72	Jajarkot	0.38	Manang	0.68	Rautahat	0.40	Tanahu	0.63
Dadeldhura	0.30	Jhapa*	0.71	Morang	0.61	Rolpa	0.30	Taplejung	0.57
Dailekh	0.57	Jumla*	0.22	Mugu*	0.12	Rukum	0.38	Terhathum	0.57
Dang	0.32	Kailali	0.53	Mustang	0.57	Rupandehi	0.66	Udayapur	0.54

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

Gender Imbalance in Adult Literacy

Ratio of literate female to literate male population aged 15 years and above multiplied by the sex ratio of the same age group, 2001

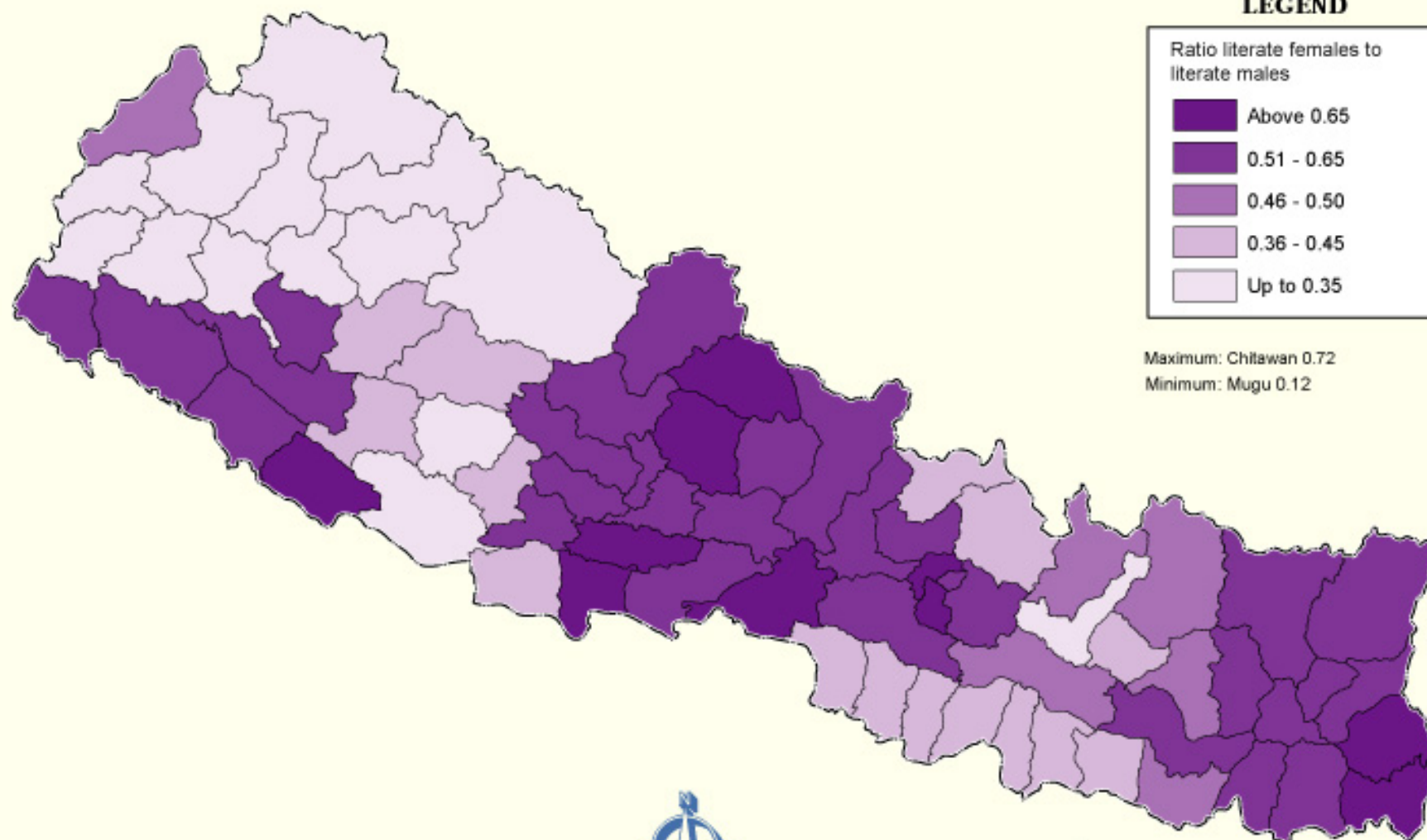
LEGEND

Ratio literate females to
literate males

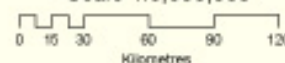
-  Above 0.65
-  0.51 - 0.65
-  0.46 - 0.50
-  0.36 - 0.45
-  Up to 0.35

Maximum: Chitawan 0.72

Minimum: Mugu 0.12



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



MENRIS 2003

PROPORTION OF WIDOWS, 2001^A

When a marriage is dissolved by the death of a husband, the surviving (not remarried) female is called a widow. The proportion of the widowed to the married population is defined as the ratio of the total number of widows to the total number of ever-married women aged 10 years and above expressed as a percentage. In the country as a whole, widows represented 5.24% of all ever-married women; district-wise the proportion varied from 2.65% (Terhathum) to 11.41% (Dolpa). Thirty-six districts had a proportion below, and 39 districts a proportion above, the national figure.

Table G.5

District	Proportion of Widows (%)	District	Proportion of Widows (%)	District	Proportion of Widows (%)	District	Proportion of Widows (%)	District	Proportion of Widows (%)
Achham	5.37	Darchula	6.24	Kalikot*	3.22	Myagdi	3.56	Salyan*	3.64
Arghakhanchi	3.63	Dhading	5.70	Kanchanpur	4.47	Nawalparasi	5.28	Sankhuwasabha	3.95
Baglung	4.89	Dhankuta	5.58	Kapilbastu	6.09	Nuwakot	6.00	Saptari	5.50
Baitadi	8.78	Dhanusa	6.48	Kaski	3.96	Okhaldhunga	7.07	Sarlahi	4.78
Bajhang	5.49	Dolakha*	5.29	Kathmandu	4.57	Palpa	5.06	Sindhuli*	3.80
Bajura*	4.86	Dolpa*	11.41	Kabhrepalanchok	6.33	Panchthar	4.87	Sindhupalchok*	3.75
Banke	6.33	Doti	8.02	Khotang	5.84	Parbat	6.82	Siraha*	5.48
Bara	6.11	Gorkha	5.25	Lalitpur	4.27	Parsa	4.88	Solukhumbu	6.90
Bardiya	2.83	Gulmi	4.36	Lamjung	5.92	Pyuthan	4.89	Sunsari	4.55
Bhaktapur	5.42	Humla	10.01	Mahottari	6.48	Ramechhap	3.43	Surkhet*	4.20
Bhojpur	4.75	Ilam	4.36	Makawanpur	6.39	Rasuwa	6.03	Syangja	9.86
Chitwan	5.34	Jajarkot	4.97	Manang	11.23	Rautahat	5.96	Tanahu	4.05
Dadeldhura	8.40	Jhapa*	5.81	Morang	4.26	Rolpa	4.50	Taplejung	5.44
Dailekh	5.13	Jumla*	5.09	Mugu*	7.80	Rukum	3.61	Terhathum	2.65
Dang	8.40	Kailali	2.79	Mustang	9.29	Rupandehi	5.19	Udayapur	4.57

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

Proportion of Widows

Ratio of widows to the total ever-married female population aged 10 years and above in percent, 2001

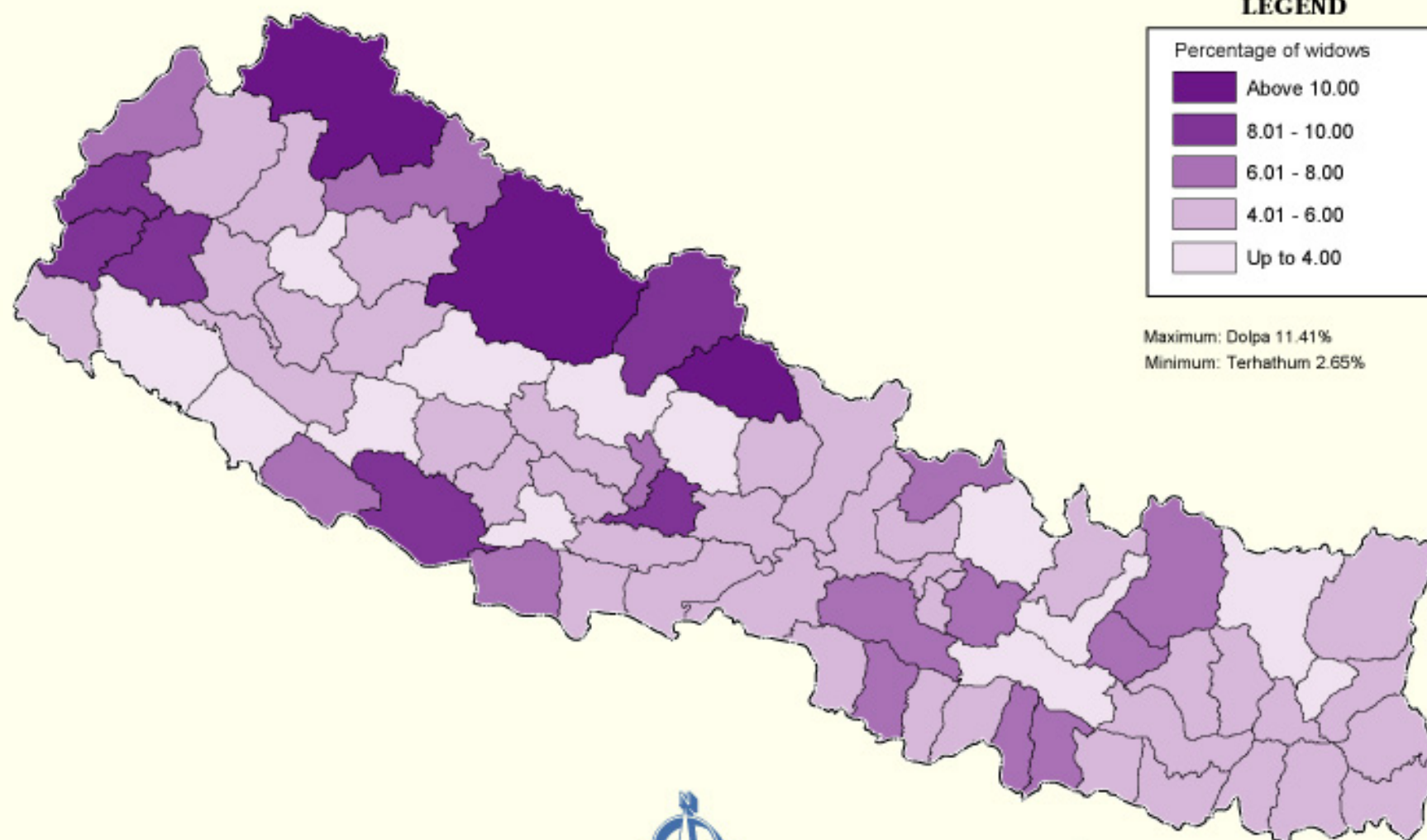
LEGEND

Percentage of widows

- Above 10.00
- 8.01 - 10.00
- 6.01 - 8.00
- 4.01 - 6.00
- Up to 4.00

Maximum: Dolpa 11.41%

Minimum: Terhathum 2.65%



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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PROPORTION OF WIDOWERS, 2001^Å

When a marriage is dissolved by the death of a wife, the surviving (unmarried) male is called a widower. The proportion of widowers is the ratio of the total number of widowers to the total ever-married male population aged 10 years and above expressed as a percentage. In the country as a whole widowers represented 2.21% of ever-married males; district-wise the proportion varied from 1.20% (Kaski) to 6.44% (Dolpa). Thirty-three districts had a proportion below, and 41 districts a proportion above, the national figure.

Table G.6

District	Proportion of Widowers (%)	District	Proportion of Widowers (%)	District	Proportion of Widowers (%)	District	Proportion of Widowers (%)	District	Proportion of Widowers (%)
Achham	2.68	Darchula	3.28	Kalikot*	1.30	Myagdi	1.74	Salyan*	1.92
Arghakhanchi	1.55	Dhading	2.21	Kanchanpur	1.46	Nawalparasi	2.59	Sankhuwasabha	1.69
Baglung	2.28	Dhankuta	1.98	Kapilbastu	3.94	Nuwakot	2.62	Saptari	1.86
Baitadi	2.86	Dhanusa	2.91	Kaski	1.20	Okhaldhunga	2.95	Sarlahi	2.03
Bajhang	2.99	Dolakha*	2.06	Kathmandu	1.25	Palpa	2.34	Sindhuli*	1.37
Bajura*	3.60	Dolpa*	6.44	Kabhrepalanchok	2.43	Panchthar	3.59	Sindhupalchok*	2.15
Banke	2.71	Doti	2.08	Khotang	3.50	Parbat	3.20	Siraha*	2.13
Bara	3.00	Gorkha	2.41	Lalitpur	1.37	Parsa	2.41	Solukhumbu	3.98
Bardiya	1.59	Gulmi	2.15	Lamjung	2.73	Pyuthan	2.48	Sunsari	1.29
Bhaktapur	2.03	Humla	5.31	Mahottari	2.60	Ramechhap	1.61	Surkhet*	1.44
Bhojpur	2.56	Ilam	2.58	Makawanpur	2.37	Rasuwa	3.69	Syangja	3.49
Chitwan	1.52	Jajarkot	3.09	Manang	4.41	Rautahat	2.85	Tanahu	1.72
Dadeldhura	1.79	Jhapa*	1.72	Morang	1.45	Rolpa	3.12	Taplejung	3.16
Dailekh	2.13	Jumla*	3.52	Mugu*	4.73	Rukum	2.57	Terhathum	1.31
Dang	4.43	Kailali	1.27	Mustang	4.44	Rupandehi	2.12	Udayapur	1.66

Source: National Population Census 2001, Nepal

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

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

Proportion of Widowers

Ratio of widowers to the total ever-married male population aged 10 years and above in percent, 2001

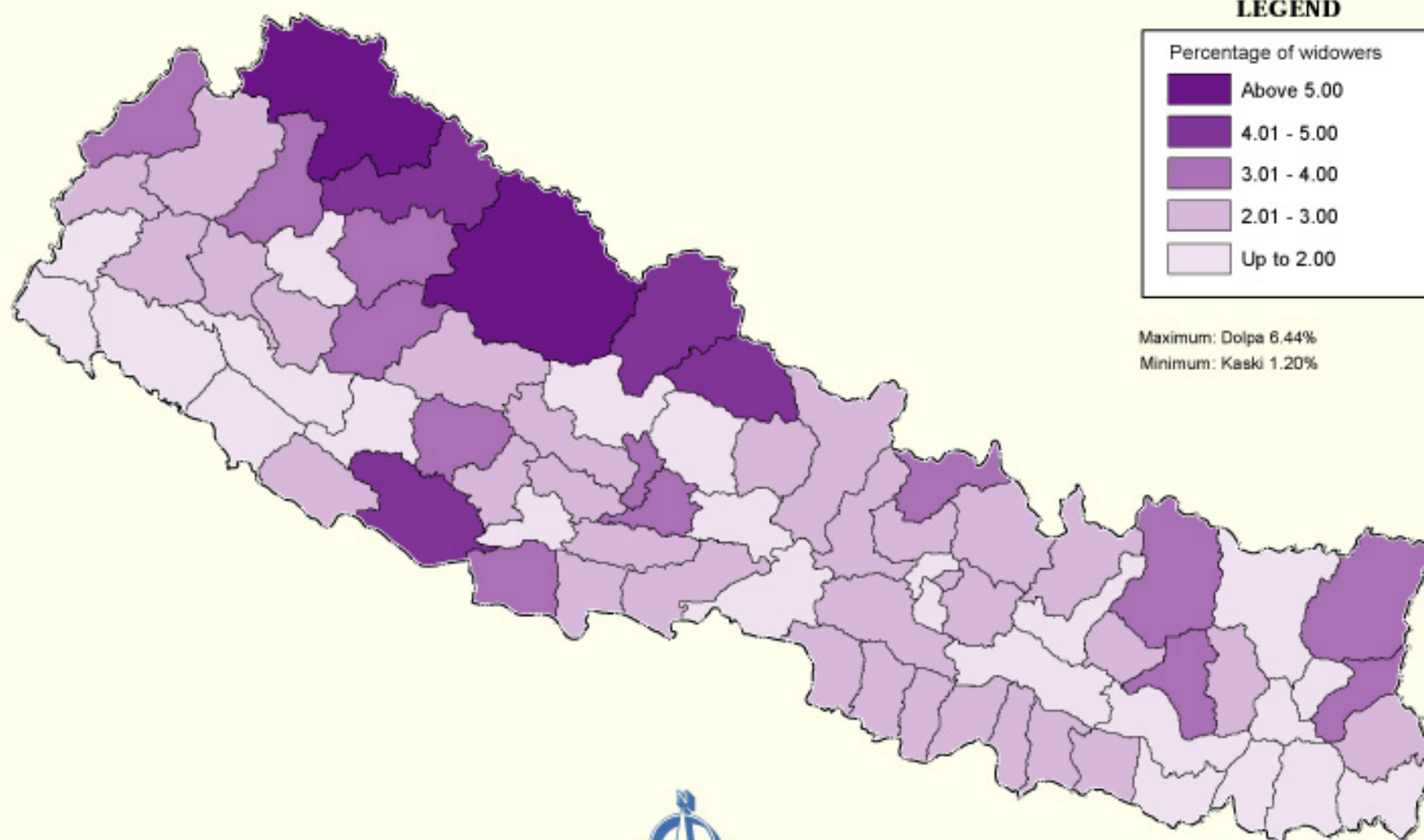
LEGEND

Percentage of widowers

- Above 5.00
- 4.01 - 5.00
- 3.01 - 4.00
- 2.01 - 3.00
- Up to 2.00

Maximum: Dolpa 6.44%

Minimum: Kaski 1.20%



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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PROPORTION OF DIVORCED/SEPARATED PERSONS, 2001^Å

The proportion of divorced/separated persons is the ratio of the total number of divorced or separated persons to the total ever-married population aged 10 years and above expressed as a percentage. Over the country as a whole, the divorced/separated population was 0.43% of the total married population; district-wise it varied from 0.15% (Saptari) to 2.75% (Mustang). Thirty-three districts had a proportion of divorced/separated persons below, and 42 districts a proportion above, the national figure.

Table G.7

District	Proportion Divorced/ Separated (%)	District	Proportion Divorced/ Separated (%)	District	Proportion Divorced/ Separated (%)	District	Proportion Divorced/ Separated (%)	District	Proportion Divorced/ Separated (%)
Achham	0.49	Darchula	0.50	Kalikot*	0.24	Myagdi	1.21	Salyan*	0.42
Arghakhanchi	0.25	Dhading	0.81	Kanchanpur	0.23	Nawalparasi	0.45	Sankhuwasabha	0.54
Baglung	0.49	Dhankuta	0.22	Kapilbastu	0.36	Nuwakot	0.45	Saptari	0.15
Baitadi	0.17	Dhanusa	0.57	Kaski	0.55	Okhaldhunga	0.50	Sarlahi	0.26
Bajhang	0.27	Dolakha*	0.45	Kathmandu	0.45	Palpa	0.36	Sindhuli*	0.35
Bajura*	0.35	Dolpa*	2.13	Kabhrepalanchok	0.65	Panchthar	0.85	Sindhupalchok*	0.63
Banke	0.52	Doti	0.21	Khotang	0.76	Parbat	0.57	Siraha*	0.23
Bara	0.21	Gorkha	0.41	Lalitpur	0.34	Parsa	0.18	Solukhumbu	0.80
Bardiya	0.39	Gulmi	0.23	Lamjung	0.63	Pyuthan	0.56	Sunsari	0.37
Bhaktapur	0.32	Humla	1.03	Mahottari	0.20	Ramechhap	0.40	Surkhet*	0.57
Bhojpur	0.68	Ilam	0.71	Makawanpur	0.62	Rasuwa	0.80	Syangja	0.49
Chitwan	0.52	Jajarkot	0.67	Manang	2.20	Rautahat	0.19	Tanahu	0.35
Dadeldhura	0.38	Jhapa*	0.69	Morang	0.36	Rolpa	0.97	Taplejung	0.52
Dailekh	0.52	Jumla*	0.61	Mugu*	0.84	Rukum	0.75	Terhathum	0.38
Dang	0.45	Kailali	0.22	Mustang	2.75	Rupandehi	0.39	Udayapur	0.40

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

Proportion of Divorced and Separated Persons

Ratio of number of divorced and separated people to the total ever married population aged 10 years and above in percent, 2001

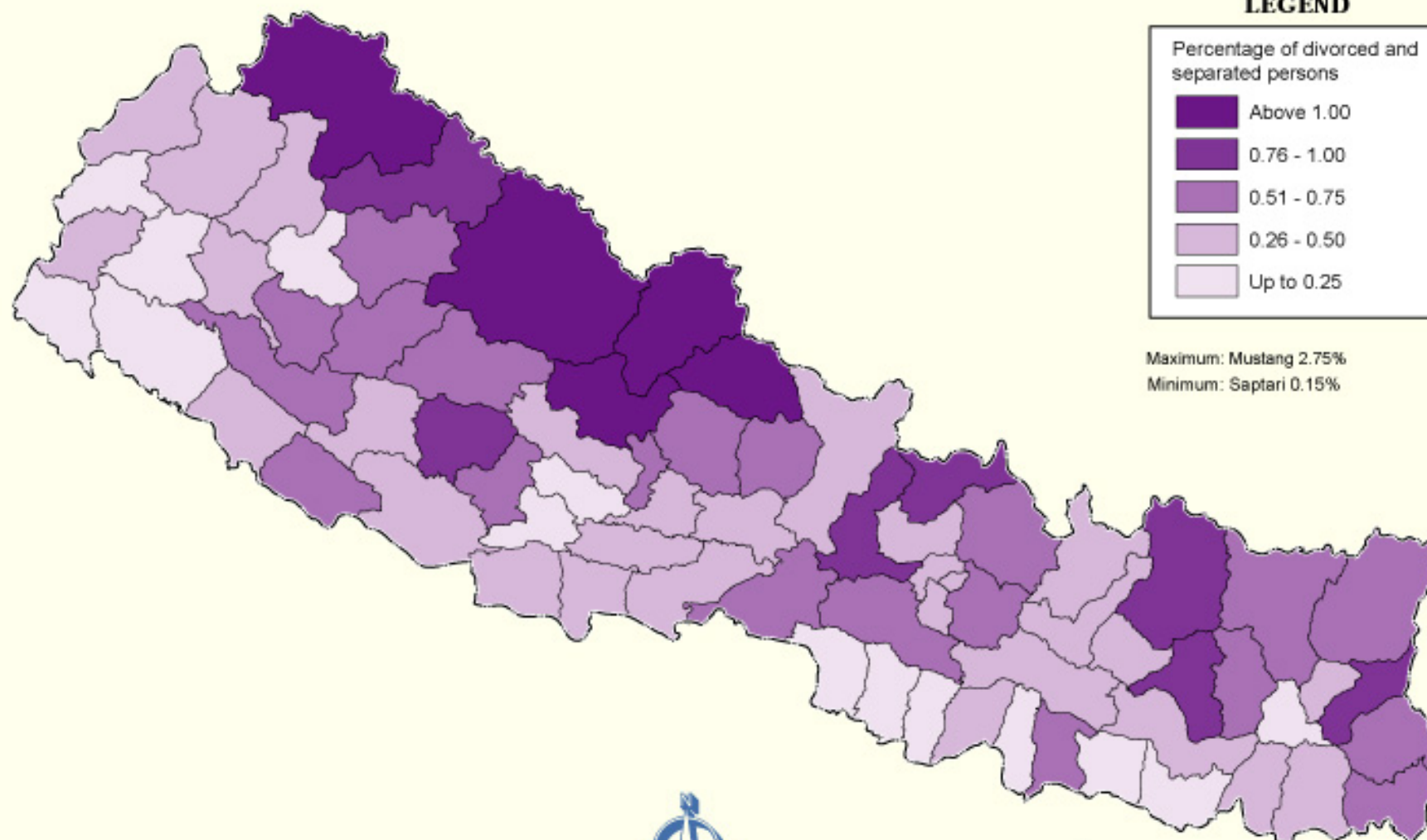
LEGEND

Percentage of divorced and separated persons

- Above 1.00
- 0.76 - 1.00
- 0.51 - 0.75
- 0.26 - 0.50
- Up to 0.25

Maximum: Mustang 2.75%

Minimum: Saptari 0.15%



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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