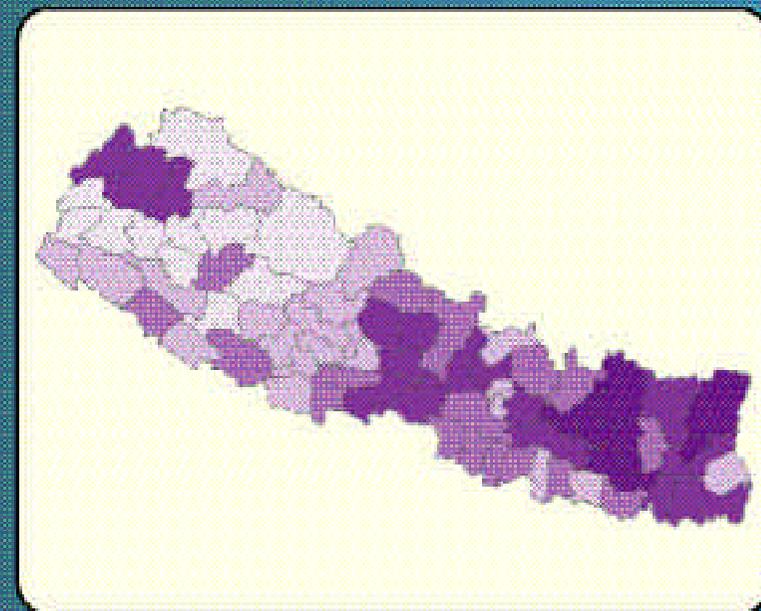


G. GENDER

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 | Kabhrpalanchok | 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

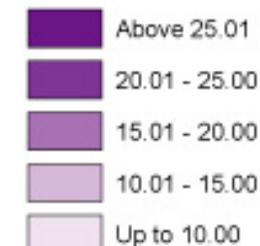
Women Who Own Selected Physical Assets

1

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

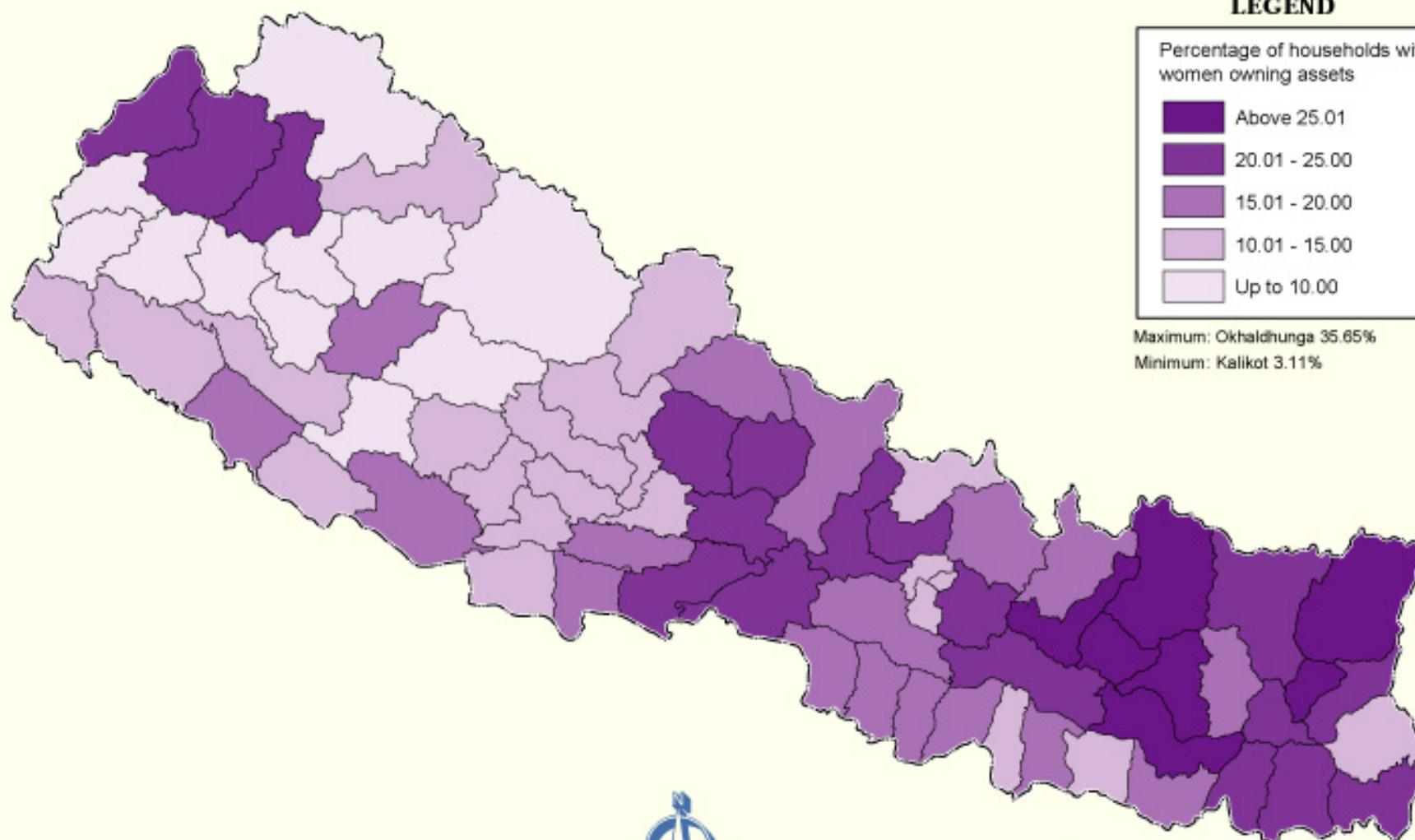
LEGEND

Percentage of households with women owning assets

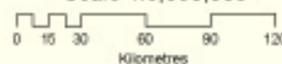


Maximum: Okhaldhunga 35.85%

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 |

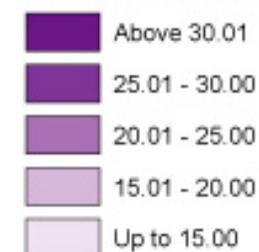
Source: *Vidyalayastariya Nepal ko Shaikshhik Tathyank 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Women Teachers at All Schools

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

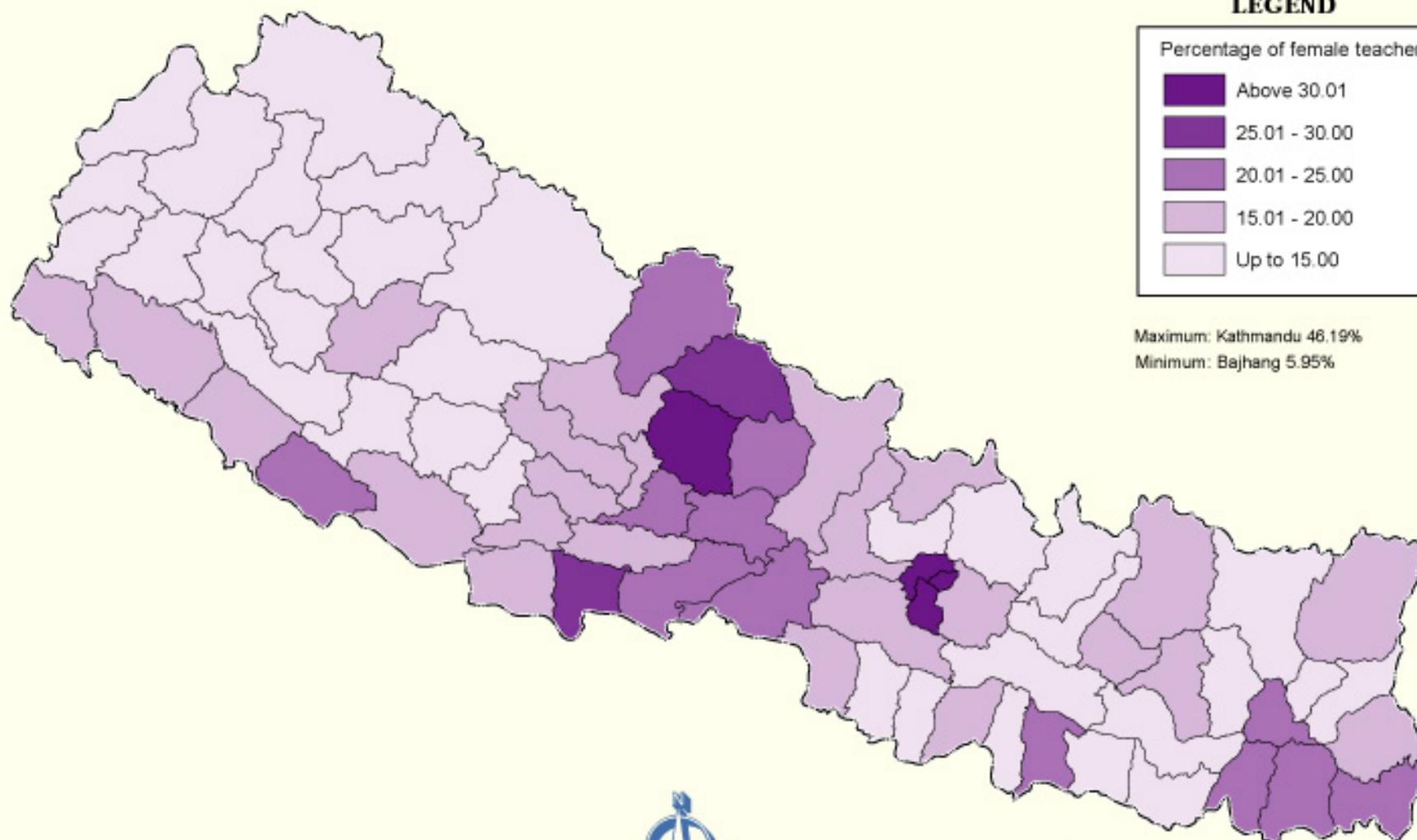
LEGEND

Percentage of female teachers

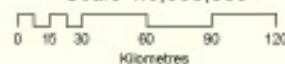


Maximum: Kathmandu 46.19%

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



CBS/HMGN



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 |

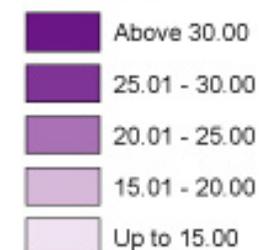
Source: *Vidyalyastariya Nepal ko Shaikshhik Tathyank 2057 (2000)* (Department of Education, Bhaktapur)

Women Teachers at Primary Schools

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

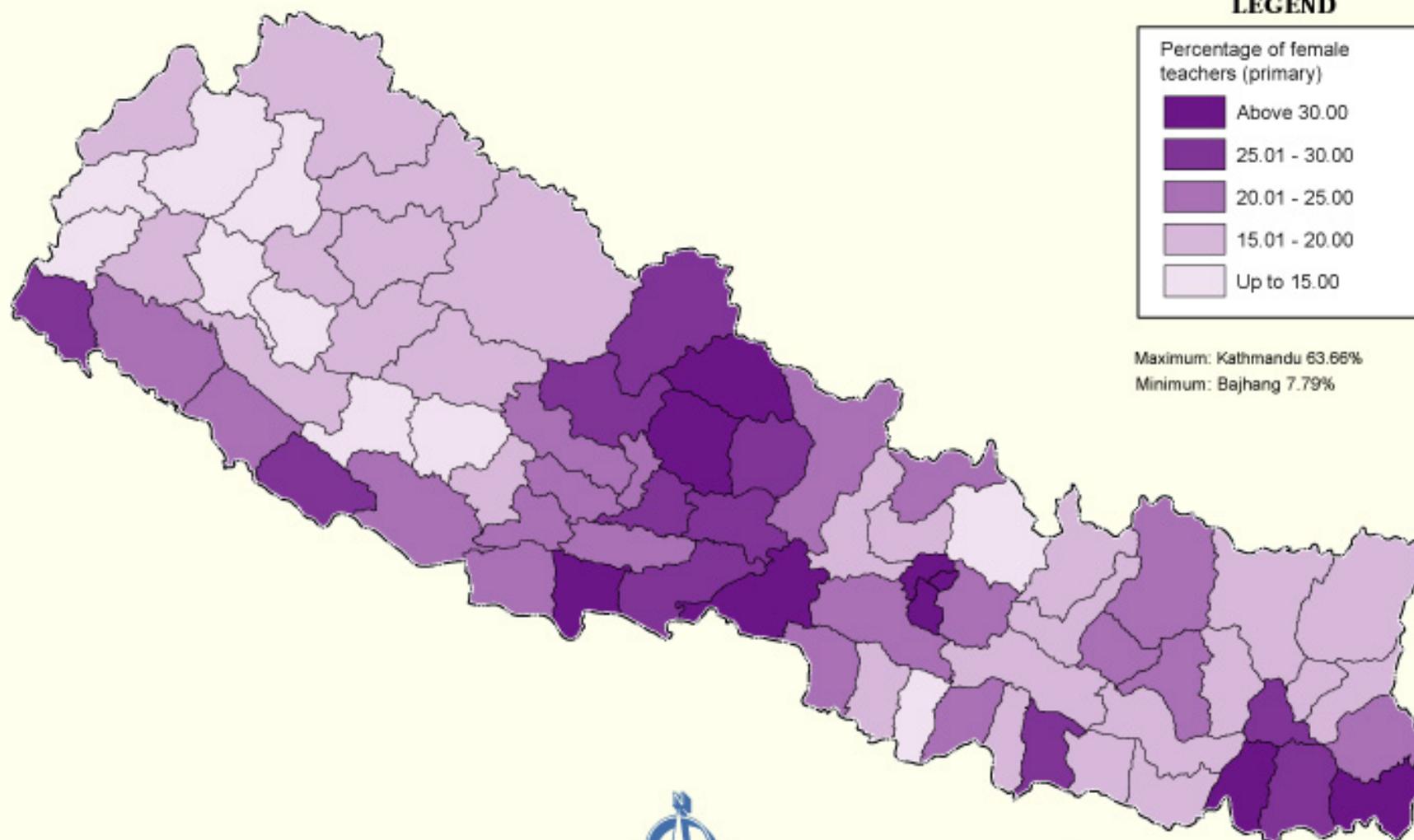
LEGEND

Percentage of female teachers (primary)

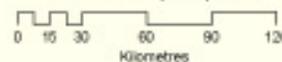


Maximum: Kathmandu 63.66%

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).

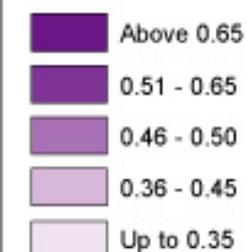
^A Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

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

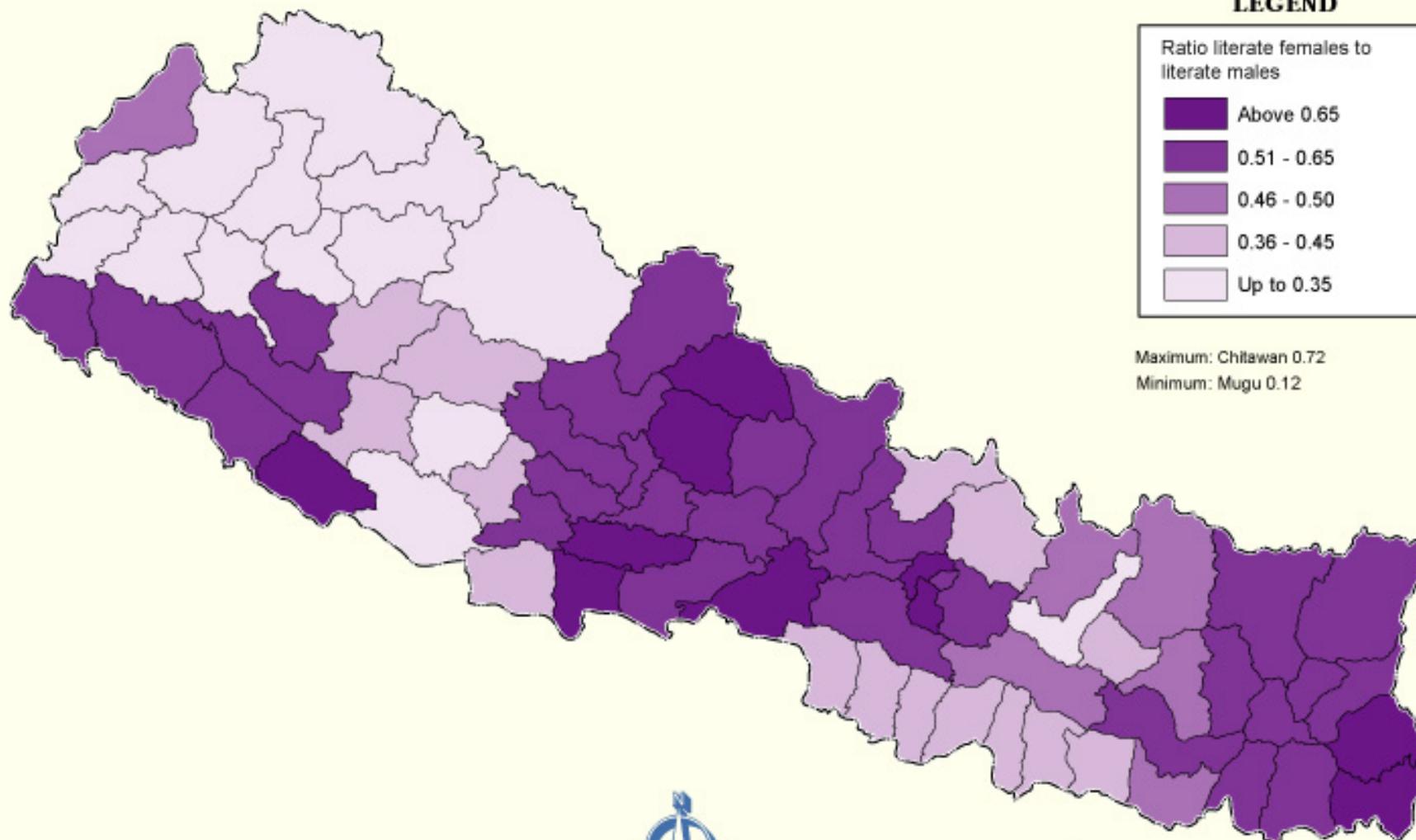
LEGEND

Ratio literate females to literate males

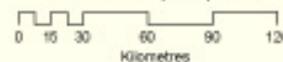


Maximum: Chitawan 0.72

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



PROPORTION OF WIDOWS, 2001^Å

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).

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

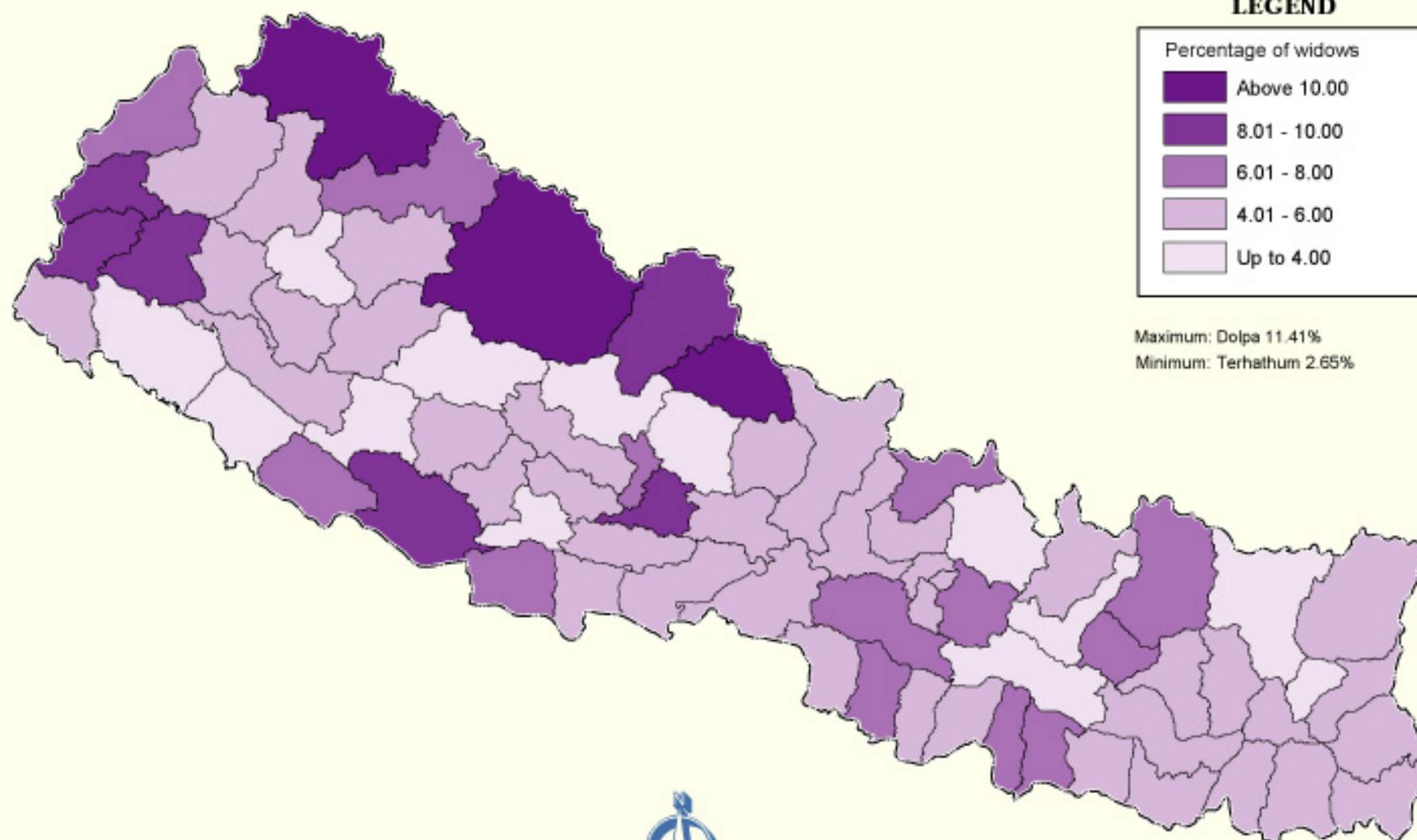
Proportion of Widows

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

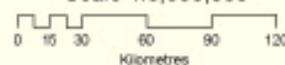
LEGEND

| 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



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



CBS/HMGN



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

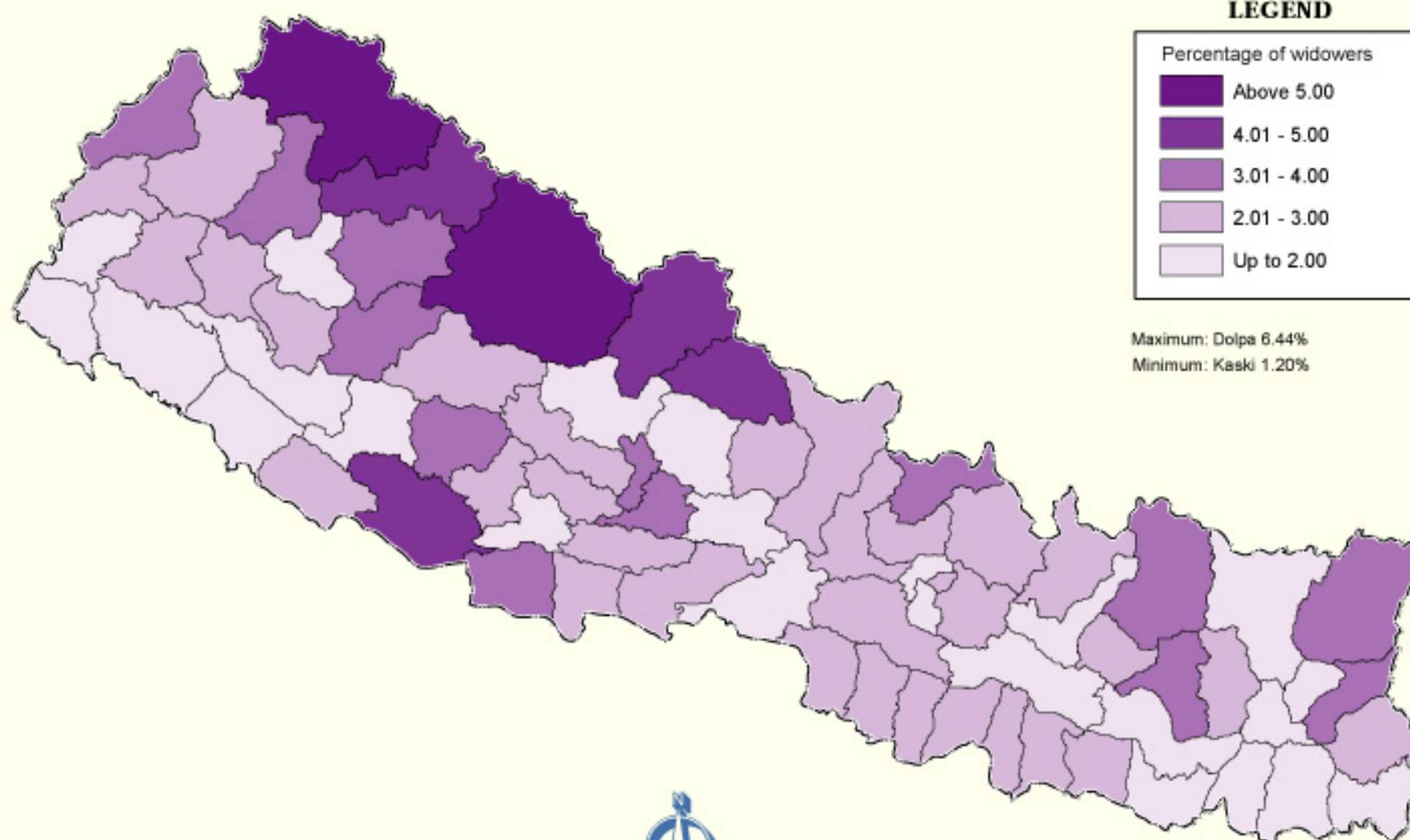
| District | Proportion of Widowers (%) | District | Proportion of Widowers (%) | District | Proportion of Widowers (%) | District | Proportion of Widowers (%) | District | Proportion of Widowers (%) |
|--------------|----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 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).

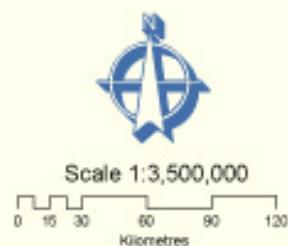
^Å Data collected from sample households; see Introduction for sampling procedure

Proportion of Widowers

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



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



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

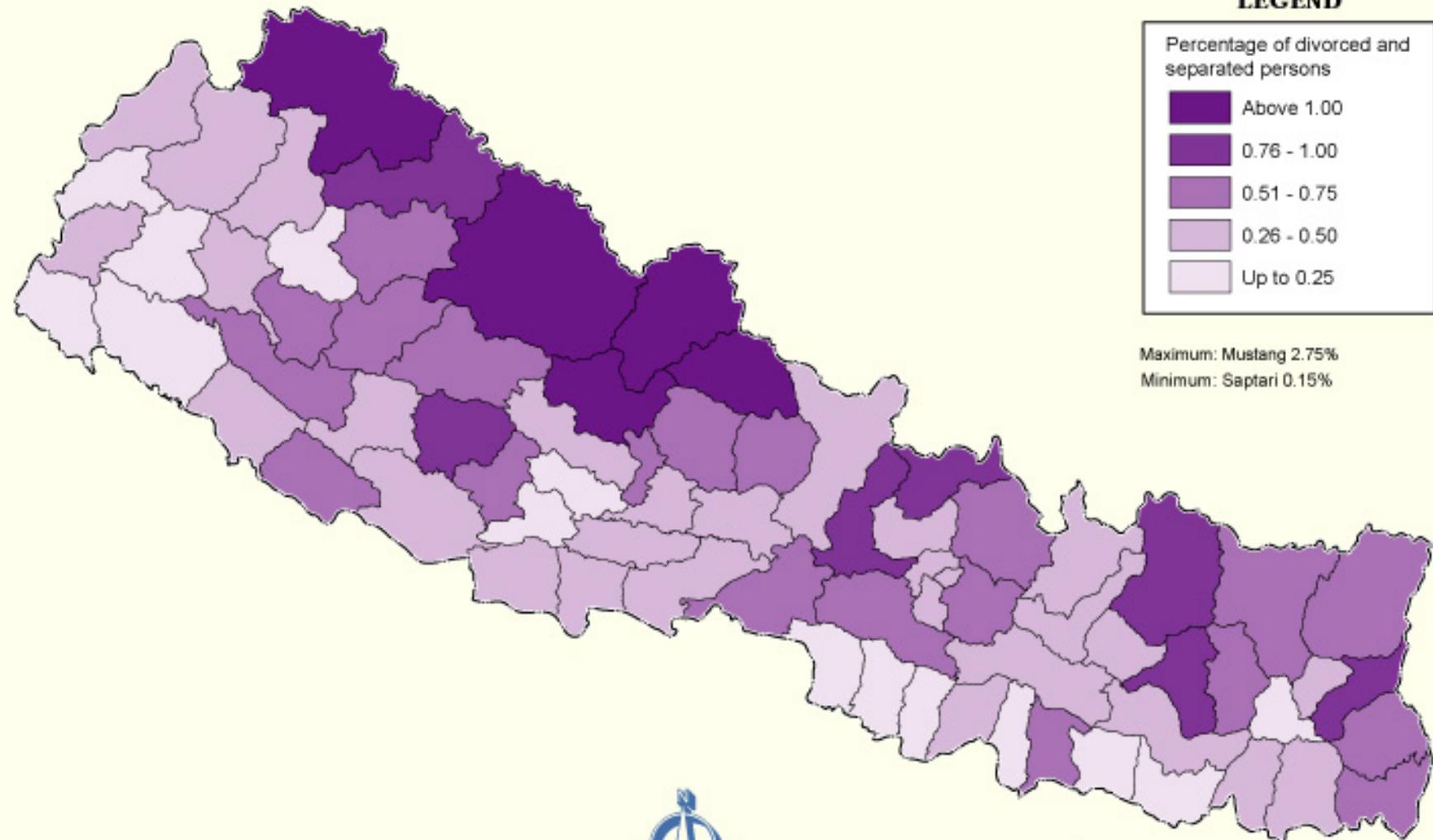
| District | Proportion Divorced/ Separated (%) | District | Proportion Divorced/ Separated (%) | District | Proportion Divorced/ Separated (%) | District | Proportion Divorced/ Separated (%) | District | Proportion Divorced/ Separated (%) |
|--------------|------------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 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



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

