REPORT ON THE

NEPAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

1998/99

Central Bureau of Statistics
National Planning Commission Secretariat
His Majesty's Government
Nepal

NEPAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 1998/99

STATISTICAL REPORT

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FOREWORD

The publication of this report on the Nepal Labour Force Survey 1998/99 marks an important stage in the development of labour statistics in Nepal. Previous reports have highlighted the absence of a sound statistical base which is needed for monitoring employment and labour market developments in Nepal. This present report, based on the results from the first labour force survey to be carried out in the country, goes a long way in helping to fill that gap.

The Ninth Plan laid emphasis on various long-term objectives in the employment field, and particularly on the need to reduce the rates of unemployment and underemployment. It also stressed the need for employment promotion and extension, and for the implementation of a "one household, one job" policy. **Users should note that the concepts of employment, unemployment and underemployment have been measured elaborately and more precisely in this survey, particularly the employment of women. Users should therefore take care when comparing the results of this 1998-99 survey with the estimates used in the Ninth Plan. As explained in various parts of this report (especially Annex A), major adjustments would be needed to make the estimates comparable.**

This timely publication of the results of the NLFS 1998/99 will be of great assistance to government policy makers, and it is hoped that the results will also be valuable to a wider audience as well. Analysts in research institutes and in the academic community are encouraged to make full use of the data set to investigate further those issues in the employment field of special interest to them.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to the United Nations Development Programme for providing financial support for this survey, and to the International Labour Organization for supplying key technical inputs. The staff of the CBS are to be commended for their successful and timely implementation of this survey.

December 1999

Prithvi Raj Ligal
Vice Chairman
National Planning Commission

FOREWORD

It is indeed a matter of satisfaction that an important work like Nepal Labour Force Survey, the first ever to be launched in Nepal has successfully been completed. The detailed results available through this publication will undoubtedly fill in the much needed gap felt in the area of employment and labour market developments in the country. Also encouraging is the fact that the survey has strictly followed the prescribed international standards and practices; a step forward in the field of conducting household surveys and in providing improved measurement of the economic activity, especially by women in our country. This ultimately allows appropriate comparisons required in the future monitoring the results delivered by the labour policies and programmes launched by the government.

Presently however, this has brought some difficulties in a straightway comparison of the results with that of the past. It has occurred because of the change in the definition of economic activity as provided by the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA), resulting in the enlargement of the boundary of production. Care has therefore been taken not to confuse readers and users in that respect by supplementing a separate section in Annex A of the report on comparison to that of the figures used in the Ninth Plan Document.

I firmly believe that we now have an excellent opportunity to use a wealth of information in curbing the unemployment and underemployment problems plaguing the country. I earnestly urge all researchers and analysts to come forward in the maximum exploitation of this wealth for the benefit of the country.

In the meantime, I would like to thank UNDP and ILO for all the assistance provided to this project. I would also like to thank the international consultants and experts involved in bringing this project to a success. Last but not the least; I would also like to extend my thanks to all the staff of CBS that have contributed to this project.

December 1999

Nirmal Prasad Pandey
Member, National Planning commission

PREFACE

The Central Bureau of Statistics is very pleased to be able to present here the main results of the Nepal Labour Force Survey 1998/99. This survey was notable in being the first of its kind to be carried out in Nepal, and it followed strictly all the international definitions for use in labour force surveys, as laid down by the International Labour Organization. The survey was based on a large sample covering the whole country and was spread out over an entire year so as to capture seasonal variations in employment.

I am grateful to all the members of the public who participated in this survey by sparing the time to answer our questions, and to the field staff who have worked hard to collect good quality data. The NLFS core team members in the CBS have been responsible for overall supervision of the survey, and I appreciate the efforts they have put in to ensure its success. The main members of the core team have been Mr Ganesh Prasad Acharya, Mr Shib Nandan Shah, Mr Rajesh Dhital, Mr Hem Raj Regmi, Mr Kapil Prasad Timalsena, Mr Anil Sharma, Mr Guna Nidhi Sharma, and Mr Mohan Khajum Chongbang. The core team has been ably led by Mr Keshav Karmacharya, with Mrs Savitri Singh as Project Coordinator.

Technical support for the survey was organised through the local office of the ILO, with additional funding provided by the United Nations Development Programme (NEP/96/006).

I am especially grateful to the ILO for providing the services of Mr Bob Pember, Senior Specialist in Labour Statistics with the ILO/East Asia Multi-Disciplinary Advisory Team, to help in designing the survey and providing technical oversight throughout its implementation. I also acknowledge with thanks the valuable assistance provided by two ILO international consultants funded from the UNDP project. Mr Peter Wingfield Digby helped with the design and implementation of the survey and the subsequent analysis of the data, and Mr Val Abuan assisted in the design of the data processing system. I would also like to thank Mr Gagan Rajbhandari, Programme Officer in the ILO office, for all the help and encouragement he has given us during this project. All these inputs have helped to strengthen the capacity of the CBS to carry out household surveys efficiently.

This report provides many useful insights into the current employment situation in Nepal, but it cannot cover all topics in detail. Some topics (such as non-economic activities, children, the informal sector, and underemployment) would benefit from more detailed treatment. There is also scope for much more detailed sub-national and seasonal analysis of the data than has been possible in this report. Another important topic that requires further investigation is the analysis of the NLFS data from a household, rather than a person-level, perspective.

The NLFS data set contains a wealth of information, and those wishing to pursue specific topics in more detail are encouraged to make contact with CBS. Alternatively, researchers interested in carrying out their own analyses of the NLFS data may be given access to the data in electronic format.

December 1999

Keshav Raj Sharma
Director General
Central Bureau of Statistics

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Note: (a) The numbers and percentages given in the tables of this report may not always sum exactly to their corresponding totals, because of the effects of rounding

(b) Dashes and zeroes are used interchangeably to indicate that the estimate is less than half the smallest unit shown.

Abbreviations

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
ICSE	International Classification of Status in Employment
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NLFS	Nepal Labour Force Survey
NLSS	Nepal Living Standards Survey
PPS	Probability proportional to size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
VDC	Village Development Committee

1. METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This report presents the main results of the Nepal Labour Force Survey (NLFS) which was carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) during 1998/99. Additional technical inputs for the survey were supplied by the International Labour Organization (ILO) through funding made available by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Several recent studies have highlighted the fact that Nepal lacks the basic data needed for monitoring employment and labour market conditions[1]. In its Ninth Five Year Development Plan, covering the period 1997-2002, the Government of Nepal gave high priority to the alleviation of poverty through employment generation, skills enhancement and rural development.

Some of the censuses and surveys carried out during the last few years have provided information on employment, but the data collected have often been of limited value. This was because insufficient questions were asked, or because the sample size was too small, or because the use of non-standard definitions of economic activity rendered international comparisons impossible[2].

In contrast, the 1998/99 Labour Force Survey asked detailed questions about economic activity, on both a current and a usual basis. It covered a large national representative sample of more than 14,000 households, with data collection spread over a complete 12-month period so as to reflect any seasonal variations in activity. Finally, and most importantly, the survey adopted the current international standards for measuring economic activity, as recommended by the ILO.

To guide the survey team in planning and conducting the survey, a high level Steering Committee was established, with representatives from several key interest groups. This Steering Committee provided valuable inputs to the design of the questionnaire and sampling scheme, and to the planned outputs from the survey.

This NLFS report is structured as follows. Section 1 provides a detailed description of the methodology adopted for the survey, covering such issues as the scope and coverage of the survey, the questionnaire, sample design, organisation of fieldwork, and data processing. Section 2 presents brief definitions of the key terms used in this report. Giving these definitions is an essential first step in describing the employment situation in Nepal, since the terms are used here in their technical sense (in line with the ILO international definitions), which may sometimes be rather different from how the terms are used in casual everyday conversation. Section 3 gives a summary of the demographic characteristics of the population, based on the NLFS data, while Section 4 covers education and training. Sections 5 to 8 deal with different aspects of 'current' activity: the economically active and inactive (5), the employed (6), the unemployed (7), and the underemployed (8). Section 9 examines activity on a 'usual' as opposed to a 'current' basis. Section 10 presents a range of employment indicators at the sub-national level. Sections 11 to 13 deal with three issues of special interest in the context of employment: activity in the informal sector (11), the work activities of children (12), and the contribution of men, women and children to household maintenance activities (13). Finally, Section 14 discusses seasonal variations in employment.

Some additional tables are included in Annex E, and other tables are available on request. Amongst the other annexes, Annex A provides some background information on other sources of employment data, while Annex B provides a detailed description of the sample design and its implementation. Annex C contains the questionnaire and Annex D a flowchart of the questionnaire. Annex F shows the detailed codes used for the classifications of industry, occupation and educational attainment.

[1] See for instance the report: International Labour Organization *Nepal Labour Statistics: Review and Recommendations – A report prepared by an ILO mission, 1-10 July 1996*, Kathmandu

[2] See Annex A for a brief description of other sources of employment information.

Scope and coverage

The major aim of the project was to collect a set of comprehensive statistics on employment, unemployment and underemployment. The results from the survey provide information required for skill development and planning, for employment generation, for improving the status of women and children, for assessing the role and importance of the informal sector, and for identifying the number and characteristics of the unemployed and underemployed.

The survey covered the whole country, and no geographical areas were excluded. All permanent residents of Nepal (including foreign nationals) were considered eligible for inclusion in the survey, but households of diplomatic missions were excluded. As is normal in household surveys, the homeless and those people living for six months or more away from the household or in institutions such as school hostels, prisons, army camps and hospitals were also excluded.

Survey questionnaire

An initial NLFS survey questionnaire was developed by the CBS on the basis of an ILO manual [3] and subsequently modified, taking account of the advice received from the Steering Committee and ILO technical advisers as well as of the experience gained in several small pre-tests. The questionnaire is shown in Annex C, while Annex D contains a detailed flow chart which can be used to identify the paths followed through the questionnaire by people with different characteristics.

Some particular aspects of the questionnaire are worth noting. Great care was taken to ensure that the terminology complied with international recommendations (see section 2 for detailed definitions of these technical terms). The lower age cut-off point was set at 5 years, to enable the collection of data on the economic activities of children. In an attempt to make the questionnaire more gender sensitive, the section on current activities was expanded. Information was collected not just on those activities which count as 'work' under the international definitions but also on those activities (such as cooking, cleaning and childminding) which are performed without pay for the household, mainly by women.

The design of the part of the questionnaire dealing with usual activity proved particularly difficult. In an early pre-test, an attempt was made to collect details of the number of weeks in the past year that the person had spent in three different categories of economic activity (working, not working but available for work, and not working and not available). This did not work well. In Nepal the use of a 'week' in measuring economic activity is not easy to apply, since the public appears to have difficulty with this idea. Days and months are easier concepts to work with.

Consideration was therefore given to alternatives, based on the advice given in the ILO manual and the patterns used in various recent LFS questionnaires in other countries. One method (the Canadian method [4]) involves obtaining broad estimates of the amount of work done each month, but this was considered too complicated for use in Nepal. Instead, a method based on days was used, where respondents were asked to state, for each of the last 12 months, the approximate number of days spent in each of the three economic activity categories. To simplify the recording of this information, it was assumed that each month consisted of 30 days, making a nominal year of 360 days.

At the final stage of questionnaire preparation, the English questionnaire was translated into Nepali, and then back-translated independently into English. Differences in the two English versions were noted, and attempts made to clarify the Nepali version of the questionnaire so that there would be less chance of misunderstandings about the intended meaning of each question.

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[3] Ralf Hussmanns, Farhad Mehran and Vijay Verma, *Surveys of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment: An ILO manual on concepts and methods*, ILO, Geneva, 1990

[4] *ibid,* page 63.

Sample design

A total sample of 14,400 households was selected for this survey, half of it in urban and half in rural areas.[5] The sampling frame was based on the listing of enumeration areas from the 1991 census, but with certain modifications. In particular, the elements making up those new municipalities that had been created since the 1991 census were transferred from the rural frame to the urban frame. The sample design involved a two-stage probability proportional to size (PPS) selection process. First, wards were selected with PPS, where the number of households at the time of the census provided the measure of size. Then within the selected primary sampling unit (PSU), consisting of the ward or in some cases a sub-ward or an amalgamation of small wards, all households were to be listed in the field and 20 households selected by systematic sampling.

Box 1.1 Sample design for NLFS 1998/99

Area	PSUs	'Take'	Households	Samples per season
Urban	360	20	7200	120 x 20 = 2400
Rural	360	20	7200	120 x 20 = 2400
Nepal	720		14400	

The survey was spread over a complete 12 months. On the advice of the NLFS steering committee, it was decided to split the annual sample into three sub-groups, each one representing four months in the Nepalese calendar.[6] The three seasons are as follows:

Box 1.2 Allocation of months to seasons for the NLFS

Season	Characteristic	Nepalese calendar	Western calendar
1	Rainy	Jestha, Ashadh, Shrawan, Bhadra	mid-May to mid-Sep
2	Winter	Ashwin, Kartik, Mangsir, Poush	mid-Sep to mid-Jan
3	Dry	Magh, Falgun, Chaitra, Baishakh	mid-Jan to mid-May

Although extensive cartographic work had already been done in connection with the NLSS, the staff of NLFS carried out further cartographic work where it was considered necessary, so as to establish clear boundaries for the selected areas.

Organisation of fieldwork

The field staff were drawn from the district offices of CBS. They were mainly young men, but there were a few women. In many of the more rural areas, interviewing of young women by young men is culturally difficult, and in these situations the data often had to be collected through proxies, with possible consequent effects on data quality. There were 15 teams in all. Each team consisted of a supervisor and three interviewers. The Kathmandu team had four interviewers.

[5] A detailed description of the sample design for the NLFS is given in Annex B.

[6] Originally the plan had been to have four seasons, each of three months, but it was felt that these four quarters did not adequately reflect the agricultural seasons in Nepal.

Some 18 supervisors underwent a week's training in Kathmandu, covering such issues as locating the sample area and identifying the boundaries, the listing operation, the selection of households, gaining the co-operation of respondents, quality control, supervising field operations and checking completed questionnaires, and liaising with headquarters. At the specific request of UNDP, ILO arranged for a consultant to give two sessions on gender issues relevant to the survey.

This supervisor training was then followed by a three-week training course for supervisors and enumerators together. Because of the large numbers involved (20 supervisors plus 55 enumerators, allowing for some reserves), three separate training classes were run simultaneously. Two days were spent in discussion of the interviewer's duties and general issues relating to the fieldwork, and a further three days in clarifying the key concepts used in labour force surveys. Only after that did the classes move into detailed discussion of the questionnaire. As with the supervisor training, two sessions were again devoted to discussing gender issues. Towards the end of the training class all field staff spent a day in the field, with each person being required to interview one urban and one rural household. The final day was spent on a debriefing of this fieldwork exercise.

A short questionnaire was administered towards the end of the training, to evaluate the quality of the training courses and find out which aspects were still unclear, and the results were used on the final day to re-emphasize certain points.

Carrying out a survey in Nepal is a major challenge because of the terrain. To give some idea of the nature of the difficulties involved, it is worth noting that as many as 15 of the 75 district capitals cannot be reached at all by road. Visitors are forced to walk there or fly in. Many areas in Nepal, particularly in the mountains, are extremely remote, and interviewers must often walk long distances. The interviewers were therefore provided with military style backpacks. However, because of their appearance, local authorities and householders sometimes mistook them for Maoist terrorists. Indeed, in one instance which reached the national press, one team was briefly imprisoned (despite showing their identification) and were only released after the Director-General of CBS had intervened personally. In some cases fears that the team might be Maoists led to refusals to give them accommodation in the survey area.

In designing the survey, there was a concern to keep interviews to a manageable length. There was an obvious desire not to impose unnecessarily on household members, who were giving freely of their time in responding to the questions asked. There was also the consideration that the interviews within each household should not take too long, so that interviewers could complete their work load of 20 households and move on to the next PSU. In practice, interviews with each selected person normally took about 20 minutes, with the result that interviews with the whole household were usually completed within two hours. Only in exceptional circumstances where a household was very large would it take longer than two hours to complete one household.

Day to day control of each team was in the hands of the supervisor who was a member of the team, but additional supervisory visits were made by staff from the headquarters of CBS. These visits were particularly important in the early stages of the field period, when interviewers were still not very familiar with the questionnaire. In two instances, it was found that interviewing teams had misunderstood key instructions, and as a result they were required to repeat their workloads.

Fieldwork continued throughout the first 11 months of the survey year, but then had to be curtailed in mid-April 1999 because of an impending national election. The few remaining PSUs were covered at the end of May, once election activities were completed.

Non-response and weighting

There was very little non-response on the survey, with only 45 households lost out of 14,400. Twenty of these households are accounted for by one PSU in the Far-western mountains. This PSU could not be covered in the third season because it could not be reached in the time available. The weights for the two other PSUs selected in that area were therefore increased at the analysis stage to try to compensate for the 20 missing households.

Because of the way the sample has been designed, it is possible (as shown in Table 1.1) to use all the information arising from the survey to estimate the total number of households and total household population of Nepal. Indeed, because the sample for each season is fully representative, this exercise can be done separately for each season. As discussed in Annex B, the population estimates were remarkably consistent at around 19 million people, but this is appreciably lower than the current national population estimate (about 22 million). In this report we have preferred to report the results exactly as they arise, without making any adjustments to the figures.[7]

As indicated in Table 1.1, the overall raising factor for the survey is 267. This means that, on average, the NLFS conducted interviews with 1 in 267 of the population aged 5 and over. Because of the importance of the urban sector and its relatively small size and greater heterogeneity, an interviewing rate of 1 in 65 was used, compared with only 1 in 456 for the rural sector.

Table 1.1 Distribution of achieved sample, and corresponding population estimates

	Nepal	Urban	Rural
Sample			
Households interviewed	14,355	7,189	7,166
Household members	71,560	34,633	36,927
Estimates for Nepal			
Households	3.74 million	0.47 million	3.27 million
Persons in households	19.1 million	2.2 million	16.9 million
Raising factor	267	65	456

In analysing the data from the NLFS, we use the urban/rural classification[8] as the main geographical breakdown, since the degree of urbanisation has a major impact on patterns of employment. The sample size is not large enough to support detailed analysis at the district level, but analysis is possible by development region and by ecological belt, and by various combinations of these (see Annex B). Box 1.3 shows the development region and ecological belt for each of the 75 districts. The number shown alongside each district can then be used to locate its position on the map of Nepal (see Box 1.4). Box 1.5 shows the boundaries of the development regions and ecological belts.

Several points are worth noting. Over half of the districts (39 out of 75) are located in the Hills. There are relatively few districts located in the Far-western region. Districts in the Terai tend to be much larger (in terms of population) than districts in the Hills, which in turn are much larger than districts in the Mountains. At the time of the 1991 census a district in the Terai had on average about 75,000 households, a district in the Hills had about 40,000 and a district in the Mountains only 17,000 households. There is a similar variation, though not so marked, between the different development regions. Districts in the Eastern and Central regions have more than 50,000 households on average, whereas Mid-Western and Far-Western districts have only about 30,000 households on average.

Data processing

It was decided that centralised processing would be used for this survey. There could have been some advantages in using decentralised processing, as had been done on the NLSS, since it would have permitted the resolution of any edit problems soon after the fieldwork. But set against that, there was the need to maintain a careful control over all coding, especially of difficult topics such as occupation, industry, and subject of training.

[7] Those wishing to adjust the figures to bring them into line with the current population estimates would need to multiply all figures in this NLFS report by around 10 to 15 percent.

[8] The NLFS used the Nepal standard geographic concepts for urban and rural as outlined in more detail in Section 2.

The Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS) package was used for processing the NLFS. This package, developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is widely used in national statistical offices around the world. It is easy to use, and contains programs covering all phases of data processing, from data entry through to tabulation and the calculation of sampling errors. Some of the NLFS staff had previous experience of using another package (STATA) for preparing output from the NLSS. Where IMPS did not provide a convenient method for producing output (as for instance in the case of calculating averages), the required tables were produced using STATA.

Page 12 and 13 of the questionnaire contained monthly details of each person's economic activity in the past 12 months. However, since the main purpose of this section was to help the respondent and the interviewer arrive at annual figures, it was decided not to enter this data. As a result, the average time for keying in each questionnaire was reduced by about half. It was therefore possible to carry out the whole data entry exercise using at most three data entry operators. A particular characteristic of labour force surveys is the use of very technical definitions of key terms such as the 'currently active'. Special programs were therefore written to produce these derived variables, based on how each person responded to various different questions.

Box 1.3 Distribution of the 75 districts by development region and ecological belt

Development region Ecological belt	Far-western	Mid-western	Western	Central	Eastern	Total
Mountain	67. Bajura 68. Bajhang 75. Darchula	65. Mugu 62. Dolpa 66. Humla 63. Jumla 64. Kalikot	41. Manang 42. Mustang	22. Dolakha 23. Sindhupalchok 29. Rasuwa	1. Taplejung 11. Solukhumbu 9. Sankhuwasabha	16
Hill	69. Achham 70. Doti 74. Baitadi 73. Dadeldhura	54. Rukum 53. Rolpa 55. Salyan 52. Pyuthan 60. Dailekh 61. Jajarkot 59. Surkhet	43. Myagdi 45. Baglung 44. Parbat 37. Lamjung 38. Tanahu 40. Kaski 36. Gorkha 39. Syangja 47. Palpa 46. Gulmi 51. Arghakhanchi	21. Ramechhap 20. Sindhuli 24. Kabhrepalanchok 28. Nuwakot 26. Bhaktapur 25. Lalitpur 27. Kathmandu 31. Makawanpur 30. Dhading	2. Panchathar 3. Ilam 8. Terhathum 7. Dhankuta 10. Bhojpur 12. Okhaldhunga 13. Khotang 14. Udayapur	39
Terai	71. Kailali 72. Kanchanpur	56. Dang 57. Banke 58. Bardiya	48. Nawal Parasi 49. Rupandehi 50. Kapilbastu	17. Dhanusha 18. Mahottari 19. Sarlahi 32. Rautahat 33. Bara 34. Parsa 35. Chitwan	4. Jhapa 5. Morang 6. Sunsari 15. Saptari 16. Siraha	20
Total	9	15	16	19	16	75

It had been hoped that the survey would have been able to provide information on the employment of foreign nationals in Nepal. Question 5 had specifically asked each person for details of his or her nationality, with three codes being used: Nepali, Indian, and others. However, although the sample is very large, less than half of one percent of the sample admitted to being foreign nationals. The sample of 'acknowledged' foreign nationals is therefore too small to enable us to present meaningful tables cross-classified by the person's nationality.

Lessons learned

Over time the quality of national survey data will improve, as long as the lessons learned from each survey are incorporated into the planning of future surveys. We record here some of the major lessons learned from this survey, as a guide for the future.

Because of the traditional nature of much of Nepalese society, it is often difficult to collect information directly from women. Data can be collected directly from women in Chhetry and Brahmin households (the two largest groups), but for many of the other ethnic groups information has to be collected by proxy from the male head of household. Perhaps future surveys should draw on the experience of the NLSS, where every team contained two women. The major difference between the NLSS and the NLFS, in terms of recruitment of field staff, was that all the field teams for the NLFS were recruited directly from amongst the staff of the district offices of CBS, where there are relatively few women. For the NLSS, temporary staff were recruited from outside the CBS.

As things worked out, only six of the field staff trained for the NLFS were women, all of them from the headquarters of CBS in Kathmandu. One of them was made a supervisor, but then had to travel overseas and was forced to quit. Two others were employed on data entry at headquarters. This left only three women who actually worked as interviewers, all of them in the Kathmandu Valley.

In general the classroom training provided for the field staff was adequate, but it would have been better if resources had permitted much more practice of dummy interviews in the field before the main survey began. As it turned out, much of this learning had to take place during the first month or two in the field, with consequent effects for data quality.

The sampling aspects worked well (see Annex B). The cartographic work already done in municipal areas for the NLSS proved invaluable, even though the size estimates for Pokhara proved somewhat unreliable. Supervisors and their teams did not appear to have any serious difficulties in carrying out a listing operation in the field and then selecting 20 households for interview.

The final questionnaire proved a success. In particular, the ordering of the questionnaire worked well. Interviewers coped well with recording work and non-work activities in questions 16 and 17. The one area of the questionnaire which may require reconsideration in the future is the section dealing with usual activity. This section did collect the desired information, but it proved very time consuming.

The data processing arrangements worked out well, and IMPS proved a very simple package to use for the analysis. Since some errors were discovered in the data set immediately prior to analysis, careful checks were carried out to ensure that all persons and households had been correctly allocated to the right districts, zones and regions. It also proved helpful to make a clear distinction between ‘not stated’ and blank codes during the data processing, to ensure that only those people who should have answered particular questions were included in the analysis. In doing this, the flowchart of the questionnaire (Annex D) provided a very useful source of information.

Map of NEPAL

Map 1: Administrative/Political Boundaries

Map of NEPAL

Map 2: Administrative/Topographical Divisions

2. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

In order to be able to interpret the results from a labour force survey, it is essential to be familiar with the concepts used. In this section we define and explain each of the key concepts.

Reference period

In collecting data on work activities, two reference periods (short and long) have been used. A week (i.e. the seven days leading up to the interview) has been used as the short reference period, and a year as the long reference period. The short reference period is used to measure current activity, while the long period is used to measure usual activity. For many people (for instance in the case of those in government service) the main economic activity of the short period will probably be the same as the usual activity of the longer period, unless they have recently changed their jobs. In other situations (as for instance with seasonal agricultural workers) this will not be the case.

Work

A labour force survey collects data about work activities. NLFS 1998/99 was the first survey carried out by CBS where work activities have been defined in line with the current ILO standards which in turn are based on the United Nations 1993 System of National Accounts.[9] The 1993 SNA is particularly noteworthy in that it has greatly widened the production boundary for work. These changes have major implications for those engaged in the household sector. For instance, the SNA now includes within its production boundary all production of goods for own use. Therefore activities such as tailoring or making mats for the household, or collecting water or firewood, now count as 'work'.

Box 2.1 illustrates the kinds of activity which count as 'work'.

In contrast to the production of goods, the SNA still excludes all non-market services carried out within the household. The SNA manual makes the obvious point that

> *"any further extension of the production boundary would have unacceptable consequences for labour force and employment statistics. According to the ILO guidelines, economically active persons are persons engaged in production included within the boundary of production of the System. If the boundary were to be extended to include the production of own-account household services, virtually the whole adult population would be economically active and unemployment eliminated. In practice, it would be necessary to revert to the existing boundary of production in the System, if only to obtain meaningful employment statistics."* [10]

Although the production of own-account household services has been excluded from the concept of work, it was considered useful to collect information on various non-work activities (listed in Box 2.2) within the household. This was done by means of Question 17, addressed to everyone aged 5 and over. Information was also collected about 'other voluntary and community services', even though they might be performed outside the household.[11]

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[9] United Nations, *System of National Accounts 1993,* New York, 1993

[10] *ibid,* p.125, para 6.22. In fact, in the context of Nepal, there seems a risk that this type of scenario has already been reached, at least in rural areas. Since a very high proportion of the population living in rural areas have to collect their own firewood or carry water, the extension of the production boundary to include these two activities has resulted in the unemployment rates in rural areas falling to almost zero (see Section 8).

[11] In only one respect was the 1993 SNA not followed. Where paid domestic employees lived in with the households for which they worked, they were treated as members of the household, rather than as separate households.

Box 2.1 Examples of activities which count as 'work'

Outside the home

A. Wage job: Workers employed in factories, business enterprises, farms, shops, service undertakings, and other economic units engaged in production of goods and services intended for sale on the market. Also, employees of government and other social and cultural institutions, hotels, restaurants, transport and communication. Politicians who get remuneration, lawyers, doctors, shopkeepers, farmers.

B. Any business operated by the person: Managing one's own business or farm even though not involved in producing the output.

Home-based activities

C. Agriculture: Growing or gathering field crops, fruits and vegetables, producing eggs, milk and food. Hunting animals and birds, catching fish, crabs and shellfish. Gathering of berries or other uncultivated crops. Burning charcoal.

D. Milling and other food processing: Threshing and milling grain, making butter, ghee and cheese, slaughtering livestock, curing hides and skins, preserving meat and fish. Making beer and alcohol.

E. Handicrafts: Collecting thatching and weaving materials, making mats, weaving baskets and mats, making clay pots, weaving cloth, dressmaking and tailoring, making furniture.

F. Construction and major repairs: Construction of a dwelling, farm buildings, clearing land for construction, construction of a second floor, or the major renovation of a dwelling, private roads, wells and other private facilities.

G. Fetching water

H. Collecting firewood: Cutting or collecting firewood.

I. Other work activities: Bonded labourer (i.e. work for an employer, a landlord or money lender to meet an obligation – usually a debt – without pay or with less than normal pay until the obligation has been settled), activities of a member of a religious order such as a monk or a priest, cooking food for labourers working on one's farm when food is provided as part of labourers' wages.

Box 2.2 List of selected non-work activities

A. Cooking/serving food for the household.

B. Cleaning utensils/house.

C. Minor household repairs.

D. Shopping for the household.

E. Caring for the old, sick, infirm.

F. Childminding (including feeding, child care, taking to school, etc.)

G. Other volunteer/community services.

Occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work done during the reference period by the person employed (or the kind of work done previously if unemployed), irrespective of the industry or the status in employment of the person. Information on occupation provides a description of a person's *job*. In the present context a job is defined as a set of tasks and duties which are carried out by, or can be assigned to, one person. Persons are classified by occupations through their relationship to a job.

A single job may have several different work activities or duties connected with it. For instance, different agricultural activities (weeding, herding cattle, collecting water for cattle) are simply different aspects of the same job and do not count as separate jobs.

In Nepal, a special situation arises in the case of a farmer who does daily-paid work for different employers during the same week. Strictly speaking, these should be regarded as being separate jobs, but this is difficult to measure in practice. Nepalis regard this as one job, not several. Therefore it was agreed to accept this practice for farmers, and count all this activity as one job.

Initially during the first season of fieldwork there was incorrect treatment of farmers and other home-based workers who did not work in the reference week, but who had a job attachment. They had been treated as 'not employed', whereas in fact they should have been treated as 'employed'. Since the first season coincided with the period of major agricultural activity, the number who did not work during the reference week was not very great. The records of these people were adjusted during the processing stage. In contrast, contributing family members who did not work in the reference week were reclassified out of the 'employed' category and into the inactive category, in accordance with international standards.

All jobs were classified according to their occupation (see Annex F) using the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), with coding being done at the three-digit level.[12] The coding scheme proposed in ISCO-88 was followed exactly, but four special codes were added. The ISCO-88 classification was released before the production boundary had been extended under the 1993 SNA, and it therefore did not provide adequate codes for fetching water and collecting firewood. Where these activities were done as part of a number of tasks in subsistence agriculture, code 621 was used. But where they were a person's sole activity, 922 was used for water and 934 for firewood. Special codes were also used to distinguish separately two activities which are important in Nepal: 745 for carpet makers and weavers, and 746 for tailors, dressmakers and hatters.

Industry

The term industry is used to refer to the activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the survey reference period, or last worked if unemployed. This activity is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the unit in which the person works. An important feature of the classification system is that the branch of economic activity of a person does not depend on the specific duties or functions of the person's job, but on the characteristics of the economic unit in which he or she works. Thus, two persons working in the same economic unit have the same branch of economic activity, no matter what their jobs in that establishment consist of.

All jobs were classified according to their industry (see Annex F) using the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev. 3), with coding being done at the two-digit level.[13] Only one or two minor changes were made to the ISIC codes. Code 95 (private households with employed persons) was used not just for domestic servants, but also for those fetching water or collecting firewood for household use. Code 98 was used for extra-territorial organisations and bodies (such as local staff of embassies, and those working for international NGOs). Code 99 was used to classify non-responses.

[12] International Labour Office, *International Standard Classification of Occupations, ISCO-88,* Geneva 1990.

[13] United Nations, *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Third revision,* New York, 1990.

Status in employment

Information was also collected (in questions 24, 36, 64 and 75) on each person's status in employment. Status in employment refers to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment of the person with other persons or organisations. The interviewer had five possible codes to use:

1 paid employees
2 operating own business or farm *with* regular paid employees
3 operating own business or farm *without* regular paid employees
4 contributing family member without pay, and
5 other (specify).

These groups are very similar to the ones recommended in the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93), except that there is no special code for members of producers' co-operatives.[14] Such people would be coded into the 'other' category. The major distinction in this classification is between paid employees (code 1) and the self-employed (all other codes). Persons in paid employment are typically remunerated by wages and salaries, but may be paid by commission from sales, by piece-rates, bonuses or in-kind payments such as food, housing or training. Self-employed jobs, on the other hand, are those jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon profits (or the potential for profits) derived from the goods and services produced.

In the context of Nepal, certain employment situations prove difficult to code. For instance, in rural areas people often move from household to household providing agricultural or other labour inputs. Such people have been classified as 'paid employees' rather than 'self-employed'. In cases where two people exchange labour without pay, they are neither paid employees nor in their own business, and have been coded into the 'other' category.

Institutional sector of employment

For paid employees only, information was also collected (in questions 25, 67 and 76), on the institutional sector in which they worked. The interviewer was required to code all paid employees into one of six codes:

1. In government service
2. In public corporation
3. In NGOs/INGOs
4. In private registered company
5. In private unregistered organisation
6. Other (specify)

Currently employed

There are two situations in which a person can be defined as being currently employed. Either the person is actually working (as defined above) in the reference week, or he or she has an attachment to a job or business but did not work during the reference week.

This second group (those with a job attachment) was identified by asking three questions, as shown in the flowchart in Annex D. Those with a job attachment are defined as those who have a job to return to (code 1 in Question 18) provided they either were receiving pay or some return from business while not at work (code 1 in Q.19) or (if not receiving anything) had been absent from the job for less than two months (code 1 in Q.20).

Currently unemployed

The strict international standard definition of unemployment was based on three criteria which must be satisfied simultaneously. These criteria are: 'without work', 'currently available for work', and 'seeking work'. However, the 'seeking work' criterion is usually considered too restrictive and is often

[14] See ILO, *Resolution concerning the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE),* which is in Annex III of the Report of the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, 1993.

relaxed for countries in which the labour market is not well developed. Accordingly, in the NLFS the currently unemployed is made up of those people who did not have a job or business or were not employed (as defined above), and who did one of the following:

either they looked for work in the last 30 days before the interview;

or they did not look for work in the last 30 days, but were available to work and did not look for work because they thought no work was available, or they were awaiting the results of previous enquiries, or waiting to start work, or considered that it was the off-season for fishing or agriculture.

In operational terms, the unemployed were defined as the sum of two groups: all those who were coded 1 on question 46 (looked for work in the last 30 days), together with those who were coded 2 on that question as long as they did not give 'not available' in response to question 51 as their reason for not looking for work. In order to achieve international comparability, estimates are available for these two groups separately.

Current economic activity status

Current activity status is a key concept in labour force surveys. The currently economically active population (also known as the labour force) comprises all those who are currently employed or currently unemployed, as defined above.

In contrast, the currently inactive comprise all those who are not currently active (i.e. are not currently employed or currently unemployed). This group therefore includes those who are studying or doing housework. It also includes selected marginal groups such as those who thought they had a job or business but have been unpaid for two months or more, and who say that they are not available for work or who have not looked for work because they are unavailable for work. The NLFS collected details of the reasons for their inactivity.

In operational terms, the currently inactive were defined as those who answered no to question 45 (whether available for work during the last seven days) together with those who answered 'not available' in response to question 51 (why not looking for work).

Once the number of currently active and currently inactive persons has been established, it is helpful to calculate labour force participation rates, for instance by sex, age, and locality. The labour force participation rate is defined as the proportion of the relevant group (e.g. males aged 20-39 living in the Kathmandu Valley) who are currently economic active.

Underemployed [15]

The concept of underemployment has been introduced to complement the statistics of unemployment. While unemployment represents a situation of total lack of work during the reference period, many other people may have jobs but suffer from partial lack of work.

The currently employed group can therefore be sub-classified as either fully employed or visibly underemployed. In order to make this distinction, we must first decide what to take as the normal duration of work. This is to a large extent an arbitrary choice. In the case of Government staff, for instance, their official hours of work vary from summer to winter. In summer time the standard working week is 40 hours, while in winter it is 35 hours. For the NLFS 40 hours was chosen as the normal duration of work.[16] It should be noted that the hours of work refer to all hours worked during

[15] The survey questionnaire and concepts were developed before the 1998 International Conference of Labour Statisticians during which new international standards were adopted for time-related underemployment and inadequate employment situations.

[16] At the time of the survey the official hours for government staff were 10-5 (Sun-Thu) and 10-3 (Fri) during the summer and 10-4 (Sun-Thu) and 10-3 (Fri) during the winter. As from 17 August 1999 government staff started working a 5-day week (Mon-Fri). The new hours are 9-5 in summer and 9-4 in winter.

the week. If a person had more than one job, the hours of work in the different jobs must be summed to arrive at total hours.

Persons may be working less than normal duration for voluntary or involuntary reasons, but only persons *involuntarily* working less than normal duration are considered for inclusion among the visibly underemployed. Question 37 in the NLFS attempted to distinguish between these two groups, for those working less than 40 hours.

Involuntary reasons given for not working more hours in the last seven days included the following: cannot find more work or lack of business, lack of finance or raw materials, machinery or electrical or other breakdown, off season inactivity, and strike or lay-off as the result of an industrial dispute. All these involuntary reasons can be thought of as being economic in nature, and these people were classified as underemployed.

In operational terms, the underemployed were defined as those whose total hours in question 16T were less than 40 hours, and who gave involuntary reasons (codes 1 to 6) in response to question 37 about why they did not work more hours in the last week. It should be noted that, in defining the underemployed, no account is taken of whether these people had actually been looking for additional work, though information on this topic was collected as part of the survey (questions 39 to 44).

An indication of the quantum of underemployment (amongst those working less than 40 hours) can be determined by looking at the responses to question 38 (how many more hours the underemployed wanted to work).

In contrast, persons working at least 40 hours a week were counted as being fully employed and were not asked any questions about underemployment. Also included in the fully employed category were those people working less than 40 hours who gave voluntary reasons for not working more hours. Voluntary reasons given for not working more hours included responses such as: have sufficient work, household duties, students or unpaid training, illness or disability, vacation or family reason, and pregnancy or recent delivery.

Usual economic activity

The discussion so far has been in terms of current activity, covering a short reference period, and this is the most common measure of work activity. But sometimes it is helpful to consider work activities over a longer time period such as a year. This gives rise to the concept of usual activity.

A person is classified as usually active or usually inactive on the basis of his or her work experience over the whole year. A person is considered to be usually active if the periods of time spent either working or available for work taken together during the last 12 months are greater than (or equal to) the periods of time that the person has not been available for work. In other words, if the sum of the 'employed' days and the 'unemployed' days is greater than or equal to 183, then the person is classified as usually economically active.[17] The usually economically active group can be further subdivided into the usually employed and the usually unemployed, depending on whether or not the length of the employed periods exceeded the unemployed periods.

In operational terms, the information on total days worked in the last year, derived from the responses to questions 54, 55 and 56, is used to determine each person's usual activity status.

A person is usually inactive if the periods in which he or she worked or was available for work amounted to less than 183 days in the last 12 months. The usually inactive group may be further classified as to whether each person was a student, home worker, disabled, and so on.

[17] In practice, it was decided that it would be simpler on the NLFS to treat each month as though it had 30 days. A person therefore counted as usually active if he or she was working or was available for work on at least 180 days in the year.

Current versus usual

There are a few points worth noting about the distinction between current and usual measures of economic activity. First, the current approach involves a 'bottom-up' approach, whereas the usual approach involves a 'top-down' approach. In measuring economic activity on a current basis, we first find out whether the person did any work at all (one hour or more) during the short reference period. If so, the person counts as currently employed. We then identify those who were currently unemployed. Only then do we add the two together to get the currently active population. In measuring economic activity on a usual basis, we adopt the opposite approach. We look first at all activities over the whole year, and decide whether a person was usually active or usually inactive. Only after that has been done do we attempt to break down the usually active group into its two components, the usually employed and the usually unemployed.

Secondly, the currently unemployed may be a very different group of people from the usually unemployed. The currently unemployed have definitely done no work at all during the reference period and are available to work. Although the usually unemployed will also include people who have done no work during the year and are available for work, there will be many others who have done some work during the year, though they will have had more days unemployed than employed.

Thirdly, whereas the current activity concept is affected by seasonality (for instance due to changes in the amount of economic activity in the different agricultural seasons), the usual status concept has the merit that it avoids any possible effects of seasonality since it covers the whole year.

Informal sector

When presenting statistics on employment, it is helpful to provide a breakdown of employment as between the formal and informal sector. In many developing countries informal sector activities account for a significant proportion of total employment and income generation, and Nepal is no exception.

The NLFS closely follows the ILO international standard definition of the informal sector.[18] Because of the difficulty of defining informal sector activities in the agricultural sector, the informal sector has been defined only in respect of non-agriculture. For operational purposes we have defined the informal sector as follows. In terms of current economic status, those currently active have been classified into one of three codes: 'agriculture', 'non-agriculture informal', 'and non-agriculture other sectors', based on the responses to each of three questions: employment status (Q.24), institutional sector of employment (Q.25) and number of employees (Q.26). A person whose main job is not in agriculture has been counted as working in the informal sector if his or her present job satisfies each of the conditions shown in a single row in Box 2.3.

Box 2.3 Basis for classifying non-agricultural sector jobs as 'informal'

Employment status	Institutional sector	Number of employees
Paid employee	Private unregistered company or Other	Less than 10
Operating own business with no employees	-	-
Operating own business with regular paid employees or Contributing family member without pay or Other	-	Less than 10

Where a person is not currently employed, the informal sector status is calculated on the basis of the main job in the last year or (if he or she did not work during the last year) the most recent job.

[18] International Labour Organization (Bureau of Statistics), *Resolution concerning statistics of employment in the informal sector,* adopted at the Fifteenth Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 1993

Earnings

It is difficult to collect good earnings data in a survey. For the purposes of the NLFS, data on earnings were collected only in respect of paid employees. All other forms of income (remittances, rental income, bank interest, etc.) received by the paid employee were excluded.

Wage and salary earnings can be of two types, in cash or in kind, and information was collected separately on each of them. Earnings paid in cash, or by cheque or direct bank deposit are 'cash' earnings. Other regular income was also included, but converted to a weekly or monthly basis as appropriate.[19] Earnings in kind include the regular supply of food, clothing, housing, water, electricity, fuel, transport, etc. on a free or subsidised basis. Non-regular earnings such as gifts in cash or kind were excluded. Earnings were recorded gross, that is before the deduction of tax, social security, or pension payments. All additional benefits, such as bonuses, tips or incentives, were included.

Vocational and professional training

The ability of people to function effectively in their jobs depends not just on their level of educational attainment, but also on any further training that they have received in areas directly related to the work they have to perform. Much of this training will be received on-the-job, but more formal training is often given. Everyone aged 14 and over was therefore asked whether they had received any formal vocational or professional training (Q.13). If they said they had, they were then asked what was the main subject of the training and its length. Interviewers were instructed to record as much detail about the nature of the training as possible, so as to facilitate coding by headquarters staff at a later stage.

The subject of training was coded according to a set of codes (see Annex F) based on UNESCO's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-76).[20] ISCED-76 was used in preference to the recent ISCED-97 since the operational manual aimed at giving guidance on the interpretation and practical application of ISCED-97 was not yet available when the NLFS was being designed.

Household

A household is defined as a group of people who normally live together and eat their meals together. For the NLFS 'normally' is taken to mean that the person concerned has lived in the household for at least six of the past 12 months. Thus the members of the household are identified on the basis of their 'usual place of residence'. A person living alone and making his or her own meal arrangements also counts as a separate household.

There were some exceptions to the rules. For instance, the following categories of persons are treated as household members even though they have lived less than six months in the household during the past 12 months:

(a) infants who are less than six months old;
(b) a newly married couple who have been living together for less than six months; and
(c) persons living together for less than six months but who are expected to live in the household permanently (or for long duration).

Lodgers and other permanent residents who live and take their meals with the household are counted as household members, even though they may have no blood relationship with the household head. Servants and other paid domestic employees are also counted as part of the household if they live with the household.

In contrast, people who have lived in the household for more than six out of the past 12 months but have permanently left the household are not considered members of the household.

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[19] An example is 'Dasain expenses', a 13th month payment which is given to civil servants once a year.

[20] UNESCO, *International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-76),* Paris, 1976

Urban/rural

In this survey an important distinction is made between urban and rural areas. The sample has been allocated equally to urban and rural areas, so that reliable employment estimates can be obtained for urban areas. If the sample had been allocated randomly around the country, the urban sample would have been too small for analytical purposes. Further information on the selection of the urban and rural areas is given in Annex B.

The distinction between an urban and rural area is based on the official classifications made by the Ministry of Local Development. At the time of the 1991 Census there were 33 municipalities. One of them (Kathmandu) was designated as a metropolitan city, and three others (Lalitpur, Pokhara and Biratnagar) as sub-metropolitan cities. A further three municipalities were created in 1992, and 22 more in 1997, making a total of 58 municipalities in 1998. The location of these 58 municipalities is shown in Box 2.4. Within the Central Hills, the five municipalities that make up the urban area of the Kathmandu Valley have been shown separately.

These new municipalities have been created by linking together two or more rural VDCs. The basic criterion required in order to apply for municipal status is that the area involved should contain at least 10,000 inhabitants. When new municipalities are created, VDCs are transferred in their entirety. Each rural VDC in the country contains exactly nine wards, so it would not be practical to transfer only a part of a VDC, since it would leave insufficient wards in the remaining VDC.

Box 2.4 Classification of municipalities, by region, ecological belt, and date of creation

Development region / Ecological belt	Far-western	Mid-western	Western	Central	Eastern
Mountain				3 Bhimeshwor	3 Khandbari
Hill	1 Dipayal 3 Amargadhi 3 Dasharathchanda	1 Birendranagar 3 Narayan	1 Pokhara 1 Tansen 2 Byas 3 Baglung 3 Lekhnath 3 Prithivinarayan 3 Putalibazar 3 Waling	1 Bhaktapur 1 Kathmandu 1 Lalitpur 3 Kirtipur 3 Madhyapur Thimi 1 Banepa 1 Bidur 1 Dhulikhel 1 Hetauda 3 Kamalamai 3 Panauti	1 Dhankuta 1 Ilam 3 Trijuga
Terai	1 Dhangadhi 1 Mahendranagar 3 Tikapur	1 Nepalganj 1 Tribhuvannagar 2 Tulsipur 3 Gulariya	1 Butawal 1 Siddharthanagar 1 Taulihawa 3 Ramgram	1 Bharatpur 1 Birganj 1 Jaleshwor 1 Janakpur 1 Kalaiya 1 Malanga 2 Gaur 3 Ratnanagar	1 Bhadrapur 1 Biratnagar 1 Damak 1 Dharan 1 Inaruwa 1 Lahan 1 Rajbiraj 3 Itahari 3 Mechinagar 3 Siraha

Key: 1 – Municipality existing at the time of the 1991 census
2 – Municipality created in 1992
3 – Municipality created in 1997

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Since all tables showing an urban/rural breakdown have been based on this new classification of urban areas, statistics for urban and rural areas will not be directly comparable with those from earlier censuses and surveys. However, the NLFS data set does contain a code to indicate whether each urban area existed at the time of the census, so it would be possible to derive tables on a comparable basis if desired.

3. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

This section focuses on some of the key demographic characteristics of the population, including the distribution of households throughout Nepal, and the age and sex distribution of the population.

Household distribution

On the basis of the results of the NLFS, there are an estimated 3.7 million households in Nepal. The estimated population living in these households is 19.1 million. As noted in other parts of this report, this population estimate is rather lower than recent official population estimates. (Table 3.1)

To a large extent Nepal is a rural society. There are 3.3 million households in rural areas, containing about 16.9 million people, and less than half a million households in urban areas, containing 2.2 million people. This means that less than 12 percent of the population live in urban areas.

When presenting statistical data for Nepal on a geographical basis, it is usual to assign the population to one of three ecological belts (Mountain, Hill, and Terai). It can be seen that the population is heavily concentrated in the Hills and Terai. About 8.4 million people live in the Hills and 9.2 million in the Terai, whereas only 1.5 million live in the Mountain area.

There are five development regions in Nepal. The largest, in terms of population, is the Central Region, with about 6.5 million people. At the other extreme, the Far-western Region contains only about 1.9 million people.

Table 3.1 Distribution of households and persons by ecological belt, development region, and urban/rural areas

	Households	Persons	Mean household size		Households	Persons	Mean household size
	(in thousands)				(in thousands)		
Nepal	**3739**	**19104**	**5.1**	**Development region**	**3739**	**19104**	**5.1**
				Eastern	923	4616	5.0
Ecological belt	**3739**	**19104**	**5.1**	Central	1222	6465	5.3
Mountain	296	1515	5.1	Western	776	3585	4.6
Hill	1694	8399	5.0	Mid-western	466	2548	5.5
Terai	1749	9190	5.3	Far-western	352	1890	5.4
Urban	**465**	**2249**	**4.8**	**Rural**	**3273**	**16855**	**5.1**
Kathmandu Valley	113	518	4.6	Eastern Hill/Mt	340	1710	5.0
Eastern/Central Hill/Mt	56	280	5.0	Central Hill/Mt	469	2440	5.2
'West' Hill/Mt	76	337	4.4	Western Hill/Mt	441	2009	4.6
Eastern Terai	83	408	4.9	Mid/Far-western Hill/Mt	494	2621	5.3
Central Terai	60	310	5.2	Eastern Terai	481	2406	5.0
'West' Terai	77	396	5.2	Central Terai	542	3008	5.6
				'West' Terai	506	2661	5.3

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Table 3.1 also shows how the households and population in Nepal are distributed across various combinations of development region and ecological belt, separately for urban and rural areas. Given the sample size for this survey, the groups shown represent the lowest level of urban and rural geographic breakdown which it is advisable to use. In the urban classification, the Kathmandu Valley has been separated out because of its size and importance. On the other hand, it has been necessary to group Hill and Mountain, because the samples from the Mountain are too small to yield reliable data. Similarly the three western regions have been joined together because their urban areas are relatively small.[21] Similar, but slightly different, groupings have been used for rural areas, to take account of the population distribution. Further details are given in Annex B.

Household composition

As indicated in Table 3.1, the average household size in Nepal is 5.1. It is slightly higher in rural areas (5.1) than in urban areas (4.8), but it does not vary greatly between different parts of the country, with one notable exception which is very relevant in the context of a labour force survey. In the Western Region average household size is only 4.6, due principally to the fact that a large number of people have left the Western Hills, presumably to seek work elsewhere.

The definitions used in this survey required that a person needed to spend the greater part of the year living in the household in order to count as a household member. Almost a million people (three-quarters of them male) were excluded from household membership because they did not meet this six-month residence requirement. This problem was particularly great in the Western Region, where almost half a million persons were excluded from household membership because they had been living away from the household for the greater part of the year. If all these persons were counted as household members, average household size in the Western Region would rise from 4.6 to 5.3.

One would expect that this exodus from the Western Hills would lead to a higher proportion of female-headed households in that part of the country, and this is indeed the case. In the Western Hills 27 percent of all households are headed by females, compared with the national average of only 14 percent. There is also a high proportion of female-headed households in the Far-western Hills (29 percent), but the reasons for this are less clear.

The survey collected information on the relationship of each person to the head of household. Households often consist of extended families, and this can be seen in the responses to this question. In addition to almost a million sons over the age of 20 living with either or both of their parents, there are also a million daughters-in-law. There are also about one and a half million grandchildren living in the same household as a grandparent who had been designated as the head of household.

Age and sex distribution

In Nepal there are about 9.4 million males and 9.7 million females (Table 3.2). In urban areas the number of males and females are about equal, at 1.1 million, but in rural areas females (at 8.6 million) outnumber males (8.2 million). The difference of almost 400,000 is accounted for entirely by the greater number of females in the working ages from 15 to 45, resulting (as mentioned above) from the absence of many males who would otherwise be household members.

There are about 7.9 million children in Nepal under the age of 15. Although children were not the main focus of this survey, information was collected on the economic activities of everyone aged 5 and over. Section 12 of this report focuses particularly on the activities of children. The population aged 15 and over numbers 11.2 million, of whom 5.4 million are males and 5.9 million females.

In the country as a whole, the dependency ratio is 0.83. This means that 100 persons of working age (taken as being 15 to 64) support 83 persons who are outside that age group. In urban areas 100 persons of working age support 68, but in rural areas every 100 persons of working age support 86 persons outside the working age.

[21] This group has been shown as 'West' Hill/Mt for the sake of completeness, so that the whole country is covered in the table, but in fact all the urban areas are in the 'West' Hills. There are no urban areas in the 'West' Mountains.

Table 3.2 Distribution of the population of private households, by age, sex and locality

	Nepal			Urban			Rural		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Age									**Numbers in thousands**
Total	**19104**	**9385**	**9718**	**2249**	**1136**	**1113**	**16855**	**8250**	**8606**
0 - 4	**3011**	1544	1467	**280**	145	135	**2731**	1399	1332
5 - 9	**2437**	1233	1204	**261**	137	124	**2175**	1095	1080
10 - 14	**2423**	1247	1176	**278**	145	134	**2145**	1103	1042
15 - 19	**1916**	927	990	**242**	121	121	**1675**	806	869
20 - 24	**1540**	681	858	**220**	105	114	**1320**	576	744
25 - 29	**1376**	627	749	**190**	89	100	**1186**	538	649
30 - 34	**1103**	514	590	**161**	78	83	**943**	436	507
35 - 39	**1083**	509	574	**145**	73	72	**938**	436	502
40 - 44	**960**	463	497	**116**	61	55	**845**	403	442
45 - 49	**784**	383	401	**92**	47	44	**692**	335	357
50 - 54	**660**	327	334	**73**	35	38	**587**	292	295
55 - 59	**495**	270	225	**54**	32	22	**441**	238	203
60 - 64	**499**	246	252	**48**	24	24	**450**	222	228
65 & over	**816**	415	401	**90**	44	46	**726**	371	355
									Percentages
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
0 - 4	**15.8**	16.5	15.1	**12.5**	12.8	12.1	**16.2**	17.0	15.5
5 - 9	**12.8**	13.1	12.4	**11.6**	12.1	11.2	**12.9**	13.3	12.6
10 - 14	**12.7**	13.3	12.1	**12.4**	12.7	12.0	**12.7**	13.4	12.1
15 - 19	**10.0**	9.9	10.2	**10.8**	10.6	10.9	**9.9**	9.8	10.1
20 - 24	**8.1**	7.3	8.8	**9.8**	9.3	10.3	**7.8**	7.0	8.6
25 - 29	**7.2**	6.7	7.7	**8.4**	7.9	9.0	**7.0**	6.5	7.5
30 - 34	**5.8**	5.5	6.1	**7.1**	6.8	7.4	**5.6**	5.3	5.9
35 - 39	**5.7**	5.4	5.9	**6.4**	6.4	6.4	**5.6**	5.3	5.8
40 - 44	**5.0**	4.9	5.1	**5.1**	5.4	4.9	**5.0**	4.9	5.1
45 - 49	**4.1**	4.1	4.1	**4.1**	4.2	4.0	**4.1**	4.1	4.1
50 - 54	**3.5**	3.5	3.4	**3.2**	3.1	3.4	**3.5**	3.5	3.4
55 - 59	**2.6**	2.9	2.3	**2.4**	2.8	2.0	**2.6**	2.9	2.4
60 - 64	**2.6**	2.6	2.6	**2.1**	2.1	2.2	**2.7**	2.7	2.6
65 & over	**4.3**	4.4	4.1	**4.0**	3.8	4.2	**4.3**	4.5	4.1

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4. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Educational status

The country's development depends very much on having available a pool of skilled persons on which to draw for the jobs that need to be done. Skills are imparted through the education system, and also through further formal training which may be specifically related to the requirements of the job. On-the-job training may also take place, but this is rather difficult to measure in a survey.

Table 4.1 shows the educational background of the population aged 15 and over. Out of the total population of 11.2 million, 6.8 million (60 percent) have never attended school, and a further 1.1 million (10 percent) have not completed primary school. Women are at a particular disadvantage in the employment market, since 75 percent of them have never attended school, compared with a figure of 44 percent for men. Even in urban areas, where jobs might be expected to require people with higher levels of education, a half of all women have never attended school. Table 4.1 also provides estimates of the number of people with higher levels of education. For instance, it is estimated that there are about 129,000 people in the country with degree-level qualifications. About 106,000 of these are men, and only 23,000 are women.

Annex Table E4.1 provides a more detailed breakdown of education levels, showing the exact educational level attained by the population aged 15 and over, separately for males and females in urban and rural areas. One characteristic of the education system that is highlighted in the table is the large number of people who begin studying within one phase of the education system, say primary or lower secondary, but who fail to complete that level. However, it should be noted that the figures in Table 4.1 and in Annex Table E4.1 also include those people aged 15 and over who are still attending an educational institution. These people number about 970 thousand, and information on their level of completed education so far is given in Annex Table E4.2. Annex Table E4.3 shows the balance, representing those who have already left the education system.

Table 4.1 Population aged 15 and over by sex, locality and level of completed education

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Completed education level							**(in thousands)**		
Total	**11232**	**5361**	**5871**	**1429**	**709**	**720**	**9803**	**4652**	**5151**
Never attended	**6771**	2344	4427	**517**	156	362	**6253**	2188	4065
Less than primary	**1088**	721	367	**128**	72	56	**960**	649	311
Primary	**1328**	863	465	**192**	112	80	**1136**	751	385
Lower secondary	**1045**	702	343	**214**	122	92	**831**	579	251
Secondary	**633**	447	186	**196**	119	77	**436**	328	108
Higher secondary	**213**	164	49	**99**	66	33	**115**	98	16
Degree level	**129**	106	23	**80**	61	19	**49**	45	4
Others	**22**	12	10	**2**	1	1	**20**	11	9
Not stated	**3**	3	1	**0**	0	0	**3**	3	1
									Percentages
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Never attended	**60.3**	43.7	75.4	**36.2**	22.0	50.2	**63.8**	47.0	78.9
Less than primary	**9.7**	13.5	6.3	**9.0**	10.2	7.8	**9.8**	14.0	6.0
Primary	**11.8**	16.1	7.9	**13.4**	15.8	11.1	**11.6**	16.1	7.5
Lower secondary	**9.3**	13.1	5.8	**15.0**	17.3	12.7	**8.5**	12.5	4.9
Secondary	**5.6**	8.3	3.2	**13.7**	16.8	10.7	**4.5**	7.1	2.1
Higher secondary	**1.9**	3.1	0.8	**6.9**	9.3	4.6	**1.2**	2.1	0.3
Degree level	**1.1**	2.0	0.4	**5.6**	8.6	2.7	**0.5**	1.0	0.1
Others	**0.2**	0.2	0.2	**0.1**	0.1	0.2	**0.2**	0.2	0.2
Not stated	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.1	0.0

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Literacy

In the NLFS two questions were asked about literacy. All members of the household aged 5 and over were first asked whether they could read. Being able to read was taken to mean the ability to read a simple story written in some language. Where people said they could read, they were then asked whether they could write. Being able to write was taken to mean being able to write a simple letter in some language. The interviewer relied on the informant's statement, and no reading or writing tests were administered. Literacy is taken here to be the ability to both read and write. Although the answers are inevitably subjective, they should provide a reasonable indication of the levels of literacy across the country.

Table 4.2 indicates that 45 percent of the population aged 15 and over are literate. The literacy rate is 62 percent for males and 28 percent for females. There are encouraging signs of improvements in literacy, with the younger age groups having very much higher rates of literacy than older people. Female literacy rates still lag behind those of males, but there are clear indications of an improving situation among younger women.

Table 4.2 Literacy rates of population aged 15 and over, by sex, age group and locality

Percentages

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
All ages	**44.5**	**62.3**	**28.2**	**67.8**	**82.4**	**53.4**	**41.1**	**59.3**	**24.7**
15 - 19	**74.5**	87.0	62.7	**88.5**	93.4	83.6	**72.5**	86.1	59.8
20 - 24	**60.9**	80.0	45.7	**82.9**	92.6	74.0	**57.2**	77.7	41.4
25 - 29	**49.5**	71.3	31.3	**76.3**	89.0	65.0	**45.2**	68.4	26.0
30 - 34	**43.7**	66.6	23.8	**68.2**	84.3	53.0	**39.5**	63.4	19.0
35 - 39	**36.7**	56.9	18.8	**64.5**	82.9	45.7	**32.4**	52.5	14.9
40 - 44	**34.5**	56.8	13.6	**60.4**	80.1	38.6	**30.9**	53.3	10.5
45 - 49	**29.8**	50.3	10.2	**56.3**	78.7	32.2	**26.3**	46.2	7.5
50 - 54	**25.6**	44.2	7.3	**47.8**	71.5	26.3	**22.8**	41.0	4.9
55 - 59	**24.9**	41.9	4.5	**48.5**	68.2	20.6	**22.0**	38.4	2.8
60 - 64	**18.5**	33.7	3.6	**34.7**	56.3	13.6	**16.7**	31.3	2.5
65 & over	**15.3**	28.0	2.2	**29.0**	50.6	8.6	**13.6**	25.4	1.3

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Vocational training

Vocational training outside the formal school system can play a useful role in developing the skills of the workforce. As part of the survey everyone aged 14 and over was therefore asked to state whether they had received any formal vocational or professional training, and if so, give information about the subject and length of training. The subject of training was coded using a frame which is based on ISCED-76, as described in Section 2. Where a person had received more than one spell of training, only the training at the highest level was recorded.

It is estimated that about 400,000 people in Nepal (220,000 males and 180,000 females) have received formal training outside the school system. As indicated in Box 4.1, the major subjects of vocational and professional training are dressmaking/tailoring (mainly for women), agriculture and animal husbandry, health-related training, computers, teacher training, typing/secretarial, driving skills and electrical, the latter two being almost exclusively for males.

Much of this training is of relatively short duration. In 80 percent of cases the training lasts less than six months. In fact, in a quarter of all cases the training lasts less than a month. Many of the courses in agriculture and in health-related topics last for less than a month. Annex Table E4.4 provides more detail on the number of people attending each type of training, and the duration of the training.

Box 4.1 Vocational and professional training

403,000 people have received vocational or professional training.

Main subjects studied are:

	Total	Women's share
Dressmaking/tailoring	93,000	88,000
Health-related	53,000	29,000
Agriculture, animal husbandry	40,000	5,000
Computers	29,000	9,000
Teacher training	26,000	6,000
Driving skills	17,000	-
Typing/secretarial	15,000	8,000
Electrical	14,000	-

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5. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

In this section we look at various aspects of economic activity. In particular, we focus on the number of people currently active, and the reasons why some people are inactive. We also provide estimates of the numbers usually active over a longer time period. In subsequent sections we shall look in more detail at the type of work that people do, the hours they work, and other aspects of working life.

Current activity status

One of the key indicators to come out of a labour force survey is the rate of current activity. As discussed in Section 2, a person is defined as currently active if he or she is either employed for at least one hour during the previous seven days, or has a job attachment if temporarily absent from work, or is available to work if work could be found. The population of Nepal aged 15 and over is estimated to be 11.2 million, of whom about 9.6 million are on average currently active (Table 5.1) at any one time. In addition, out of the 7.9 million children aged 5 to 14, 2.0 million are economically active. The economic activities of children are discussed in Section 12.

Table 5.1 Current activity status, by age, sex and locality

	Nepal			Urban			Rural		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
									(in thousands)
All ages	**19104**	**9385**	**9718**	**2249**	**1136**	**1113**	**16855**	**8250**	**8606**
Currently active	11628	5748	5880	1151	644	507	10477	5104	5373
Employed	*11445*	*5647*	*5799*	*1072*	*608*	*464*	*10373*	*5038*	*5335*
Unemployed	*183*	*101*	*81*	*79*	*35*	*43*	*104*	*66*	*38*
Currently inactive	4465	2093	2371	818	347	471	3647	1746	1900
Aged under 5	3011	1544	1467	280	145	135	2731	1399	1332
Aged 15+	**11232**	**5361**	**5871**	**1429**	**709**	**720**	**9803**	**4652**	**5151**
Currently active	9641	4834	4807	1048	595	453	8593	4239	4354
Employed	*9463*	*4736*	*4727*	*971*	*560*	*411*	*8492*	*4176*	*4316*
Unemployed	*178*	*98*	*80*	*77*	*35*	*42*	*101*	*63*	*37*
Currently inactive	1591	527	1064	381	114	267	1210	413	797
Aged 5-14	**4860**	**2480**	**2380**	**540**	**282**	**258**	**4320**	**2198**	**2123**
Currently active	1987	914	1073	103	49	54	1884	865	1019
Employed	*1982*	*911*	*1072*	*101*	*48*	*53*	*1881*	*862*	*1019*
Unemployed	*4*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*0*	*1*	*3*	*2*	*1*
Currently inactive	2873	1566	1307	437	233	204	2437	1333	1103
Proportion currently active:									
Aged 15+	85.8	90.2	81.9	73.3	83.9	62.9	87.7	91.1	84.5
Aged 5-14	40.9	36.8	45.1	19.0	17.3	21.0	43.6	39.3	48.0

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In the population aged 15 and over, there are about half a million more women than men, but the number of men and women who are economically active is about the same, at 4.8 million. On the other hand, there are many more women (1.1 million) than men (0.5 million) classified as inactive.

With 87 percent of the population aged 15 and over living in rural areas, it is not surprising to find that rural areas account for most of the economically active. About 4.2 million men and 4.4 million women in the rural areas are currently economically active, compared with about 600,000 men and only 450,000 women in urban areas.

One useful indicator is the labour force participation rate, which measures the proportion of the working age population which is economically active. As indicated in Table 5.1, 86 percent of persons aged 15 and over are currently active. Males have a higher rate of activity (90 percent) than females (82 percent). The overall rate of activity is much higher in rural areas (88 percent) than in urban areas (73 percent). The difference between male and female activity rates is more marked in urban areas (84 percent for men against only 63 percent for women) than it is in rural areas (91 for men against 85 percent for women).

To get a better idea of how labour force participation rates vary by age, Table 5.2 and Figure 5.1 show the labour force participation rates for males and females in various age groups, for the country as a whole and separately for urban and rural areas. The detailed tables on which this table and figure are based are given in Annex E (Tables E 5.1 and 5.2).

Table 5.2: Labour force participation rates of population aged 5 and over, by sex, age and locality

(in percent)

	Nepal			Urban			Rural		
Age group	**Both**	**Male**	**Female**	**Both**	**Male**	**Female**	**Both**	**Male**	**Female**
All	**72.3**	**73.3**	**71.3**	**58.5**	**65.0**	**51.9**	**74.2**	**74.5**	**73.9**
5 - 9	**20.9**	18.3	23.6	7.3	6.4	8.4	22.6	19.8	25.4
10 - 14	**60.9**	55.2	67.1	30.0	27.5	32.7	64.9	58.8	71.5
15 - 19	**77.5**	77.1	77.9	53.8	55.7	52.0	81.0	80.3	81.5
20 - 24	**86.5**	91.4	82.7	73.4	83.8	63.9	88.7	92.8	85.6
25 - 29	**91.2**	96.7	86.5	81.1	94.7	68.9	92.8	97.0	89.2
30 - 44	**94.1**	97.8	90.8	85.8	97.4	74.2	95.3	97.8	93.1
45 - 59	**91.7**	96.2	87.2	80.0	93.0	65.8	93.2	96.6	89.8
60 +	**63.2**	75.1	51.2	48.2	62.9	34.1	64.9	76.4	53.2

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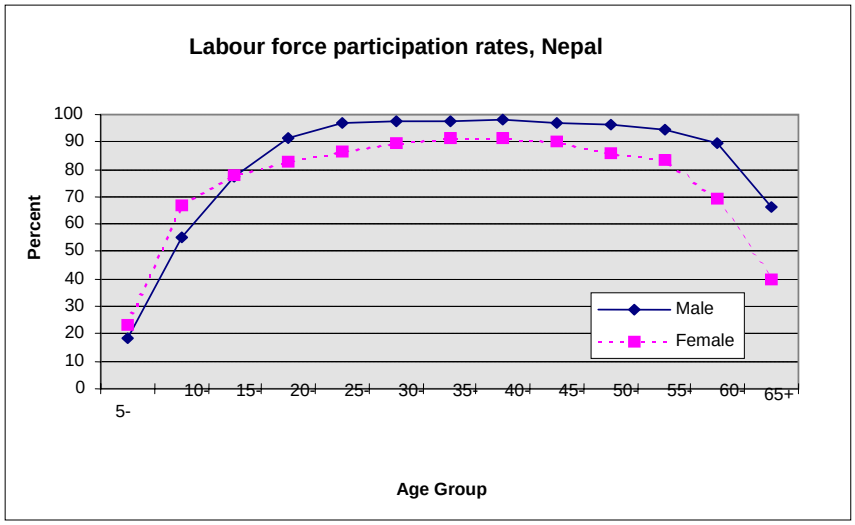
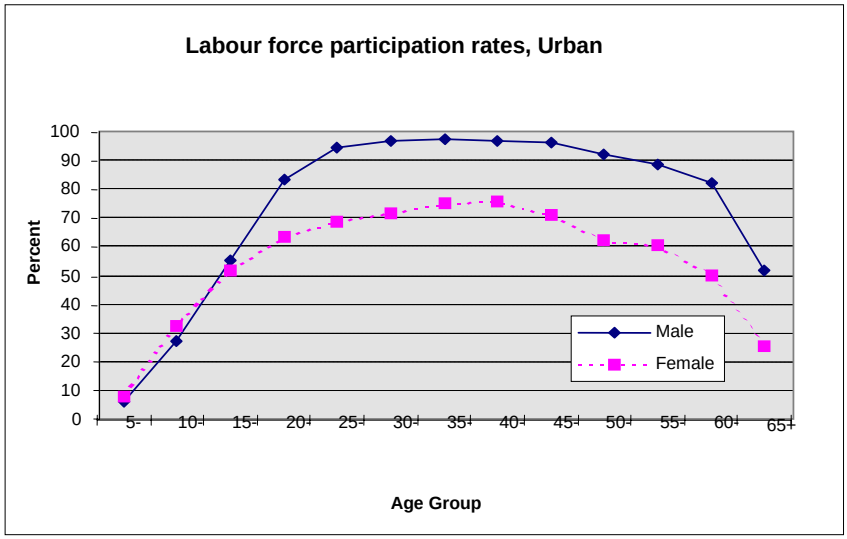
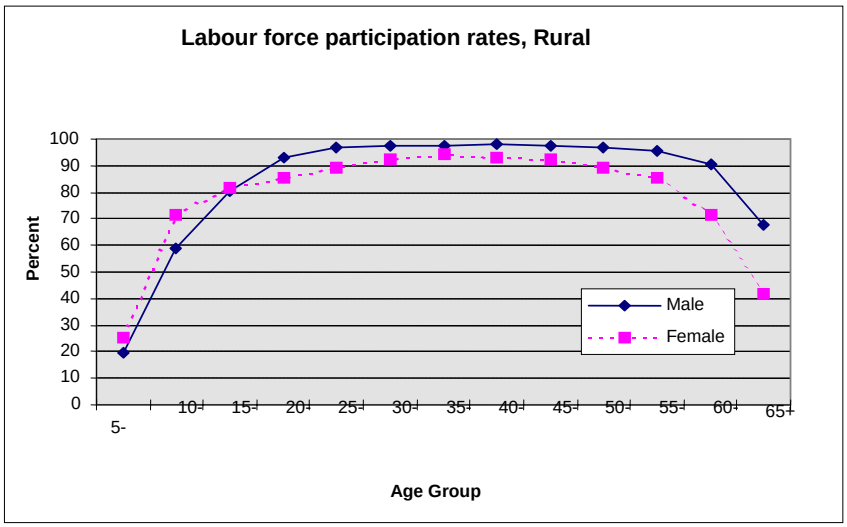
For most of their working lives, from the age of 20 up until 60, the participation rate for males is approaching 100 percent. Women in rural areas also have high participation rates during these years, with their rates always exceeding 85 percent. But the rates for women in urban areas are very much lower, never reaching as high as 80 percent.

The special situation of children will be discussed later, but in passing it is worth noting that the participation rates for children are by no means insignificant. This is especially so in rural areas, where even among children aged 5 to 9, a fifth of the boys and a quarter of the girls are economically active. Roughly two-thirds of the 10 to 14 age group are economically active, with the rates for girls exceeding the rates for boys.

Figure 5.1 Labour force participation rates: (a) Nepal, (b) Urban, (c) Rural







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Reasons for inactivity

Inevitably some of the population are neither employed nor available for work. Table 5.1 indicated that there were about 1.6 million people aged 15 and over who are currently inactive. Women constitute two-thirds of this inactive population. Table 5.3 shows the reasons for inactivity. About half a million people say they are too old or too sick to work, 400,000 are involved in household duties, and a slightly smaller number are still attending school or college. Almost 80,000 people report that they do not work because they are disabled. Some 200,000 give other reasons for not seeking work.

Table 5.3 Currently inactive population aged 15 and over, by sex, locality and reason given for inactivity

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Reason given for inactivity									**(in thousands)**
Total	**1591**	**527**	**1064**	**381**	**114**	**267**	**1210**	**413**	**797**
Attending school	**355**	222	133	**119**	66	53	**236**	156	80
Household duties	**437**	18	418	**146**	7	140	**290**	12	279
Old, sick	**526**	177	349	**78**	26	52	**449**	151	297
Disabled	**78**	34	45	**9**	4	5	**69**	29	40
Other reason	**194**	76	119	**28**	10	18	**166**	66	101
									Percentages
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Attending school	**22.3**	42.1	12.5	**31.3**	58.2	19.8	**19.5**	37.7	10.1
Household duties	**27.5**	3.5	39.3	**38.5**	5.9	52.3	**24.0**	2.8	35.0
Old, sick	**33.1**	33.7	32.8	**20.4**	23.1	19.3	**37.1**	36.6	37.3
Disabled	**4.9**	6.4	4.2	**2.4**	3.9	1.7	**5.7**	7.1	5.0
Other reason	**12.2**	14.3	11.2	**7.4**	8.8	6.8	**13.7**	15.9	12.6

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The reason given for inactivity is very dependent on the age of the person, as illustrated in Table 5.4. For instance, three-quarters of men under the age of 30 give the fact that they are attending school or college as the reason why they are not currently active. Amongst females under 30 household duties are the most important reason for inactivity (48 percent), with attendance at school or college much less likely to be mentioned (28 percent). Amongst the elderly, old age or sickness is the main reason for inactivity. About 80 percent of men and women aged 60 and over give this as the reason. But old age or sickness are also mentioned by younger people as a reason for inactivity; 44 percent of inactive people aged 45 to 59 give this as the reason for their inactivity. Amongst women aged 30 to 44, some 71 percent give household duties as their reason for not seeking work.

Table 5.4 Currently inactive population aged 15 and over, by sex, age group and reason given for inactivity

	Both sexes					Male					Female				
		Age group					Age group					Age group			
	All	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+
Total (thousands)	1591	760	187	161	484	527	292	33	38	165	1064	468	153	123	319
														Percentages	
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Attending school	22.3	46.2	1.0	0.3	0.4	42.1	75.7	3.7	0.3	0.0	12.5	27.8	0.4	0.4	0.5
Household duties	27.5	30.8	61.5	35.9	6.2	3.5	2.4	15.3	6.9	2.2	39.3	48.5	71.4	44.8	8.3
Old, sick	33.1	4.5	15.6	43.5	81.3	33.7	4.3	23.3	49.5	84.0	32.8	4.6	13.9	41.7	79.9
Disabled	4.9	2.0	5.6	9.1	7.9	6.4	2.5	16.3	18.8	8.4	4.2	1.6	3.4	6.1	7.7
Others	12.2	16.5	16.3	11.1	4.3	14.3	15.0	41.4	24.6	5.3	11.2	17.4	10.9	7.0	3.7

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Usual activity status

Besides collecting information on activity during the last seven days, the survey also collected detailed information on each person's activity over the previous 12 months. The results are described in Section 9. From this data it is possible to estimate the total number of people who are usually economically active. This is believed to be the first time that estimates of usual activity have been obtained in Nepal, using the correct international definitions. The estimated numbers for the usually active which are shown in Table 5.5 can usefully be compared with the similar numbers for current activity status shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.5 Usual activity status, by age, sex and locality

	Nepal			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
								(in thousands)	
All ages	**19104**	**9385**	**9718**	**2249**	**1136**	**1113**	**16855**	**8250**	**8606**
Usually active	10149	4973	5176	1030	591	439	9120	4383	4737
Employed	*9852*	*4796*	*5057*	*946*	*554*	*392*	*8906*	*4241*	*4664*
Unemployed	*297*	*178*	*120*	*83*	*36*	*47*	*214*	*141*	*73*
Usually inactive	5943	2868	3075	939	400	539	5004	2468	2536
Aged under 5	3011	1544	1467	280	145	135	2731	1399	1332
Aged 15+	**11232**	**5361**	**5871**	**1429**	**709**	**720**	**9803**	**4652**	**5151**
Usually active	9175	4577	4598	981	568	414	8194	4009	4185
Employed	*8889*	*4406*	*4483*	*900*	*532*	*367*	*7989*	*3873*	*4116*
Unemployed	*286*	*171*	*115*	*82*	*36*	*46*	*204*	*136*	*69*
Usually inactive	2057	784	1273	448	141	307	1610	643	966
Aged 5-14	**4860**	**2480**	**2380**	**540**	**282**	**258**	**4320**	**2198**	**2123**
Usually active	974	396	578	48	23	26	926	374	552
Employed	*963*	*390*	*573*	*47*	*22*	*25*	*917*	*368*	*549*
Unemployed	*11*	*6*	*5*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*9*	*6*	*4*
Usually inactive	3886	2084	1802	491	259	232	3394	1824	1570
Percentage usually active:									
Aged 15+	81.7	85.4	78.3	68.7	80.1	57.4	83.6	86.2	81.2
Aged 5-14	20.0	16.0	24.3	9.0	8.1	9.9	21.4	17.0	26.0

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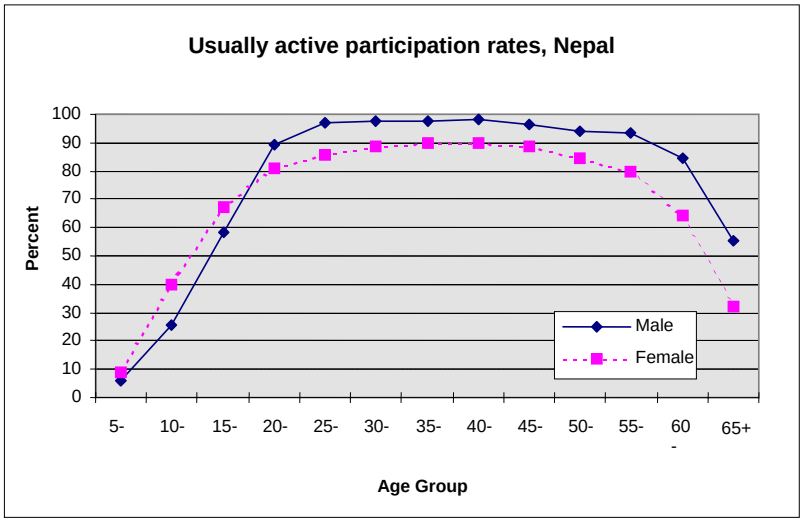
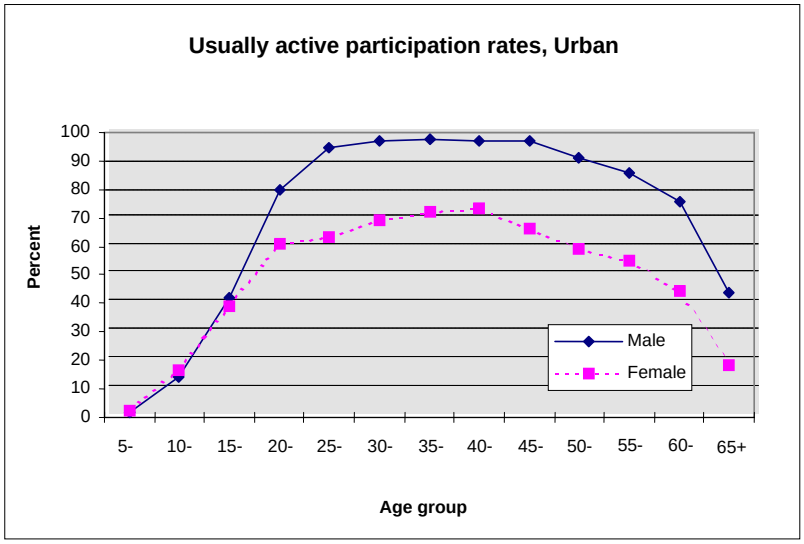
There are about 9.2 million persons aged 15 and over who are usually active. This contrasts with a slightly larger currently active population of 9.6 million (see Table 5.1). Again there are almost equal numbers of men and women who are usually active.

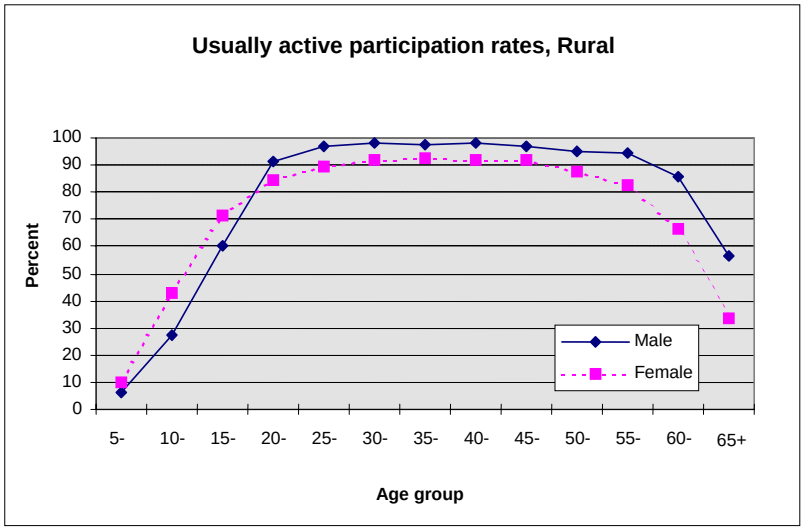
In the case of children, the contrast in the numbers currently and usually active is more marked. Although there are two million children who are currently active, the number usually active is less than a million. It will be recalled that to count as *currently* active, a person has to have worked for at least one hour in the past seven days, or have a job attachment, or have been available to work. To count as *usually* active, on the other hand, a person has to have been employed or available for work on at least half the days in the last 12 months. Thus, it can be seen that while many children do at least one hour of work activity in a week, so as to count as currently active, they do not work a sufficient number of days in the year to be counted as usually active.

Figure 5.2 shows participation rates on a usual activity basis for five-year age groups, separately for urban and rural areas. The patterns are very similar to those for current activity, except that the rates for adults are slightly lower and the rates for children very much lower. The detailed figures for these graphs are shown in Annex Tables E 5.3 and 5.4.

Figure 5.2 Usually active participation rates: (a) Nepal, (b) Urban, (c) Rural







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6. EMPLOYMENT

A person is counted as currently employed if they did at least one hour's work in the previous seven days, or if they had a job attachment (for further details see the definition of current employment given in Section 2). In this section we look at the characteristics of those who are employed, in terms of the work they do. In particular we shall look at their occupation and industry, their status in employment, the institutional sector in which they work, their hours of work, and whether they have a second job.

Work activities

In order to give respondents a clear picture of what was meant by 'work' in the context of this survey, we began by asking each person aged 5 and over whether he or she had carried out any of a range of work activities over the past seven days. The particular activities that were specified were: having a wage job or carrying on one's own business, being engaged in agriculture, doing milling or other food processing, making handicrafts, doing construction work or major repairs, fetching water, collecting firewood, and other home-based work activities. Table 6.1 shows the number of people, as well as the proportion of all people, engaged in these different activities. For completeness the table shows the work information for everyone aged 5 and over, even though our main interest is in the work activity of those aged 15 years or more. Annex Tables E 6.1 and E 6.2 give information separately for urban and rural areas.

A total of 11.2 million people have carried out one or more of these activities in a seven-day period. This total includes 2.0 million children under the age of 15, leaving 9.2 million persons aged 15 and over who have carried out at least one of these activities. Given that the total population aged 15 and over is 11.2 million, this means that 83 percent of the population aged 15 and over were engaged in one of these work activities in the last seven days.

In terms of numbers, the major activity is agriculture, in which 7.1 million persons aged 15 and over have been engaged during the last seven days. Other important activities, in terms of involving people, are having a wage job (1.6 million), milling (1.7 million), fetching water (1.5 million), and collecting firewood (1.5 million). In terms of proportions, the bottom part of Table 6.1 shows the varying experiences of men and women. Men are much more likely than women to have a wage job or be running their own business, while women are more likely than men to have done some milling or other food processing, or to have fetched water or collected firewood.

Table 6.2 and Box 6.1 show the total and average hours spent on each of these activities in a seven-day period. Annex Tables E 6.3 and 6.4 provide similar information for urban and rural areas. In all, the 11.2 million people aged 5 and over who are engaged in any of these activities spent a total of 461 million hours on all these activities in the last seven days. Persons aged 15 and over spent 413 million hours, and children aged 5 to 14 spent 48 million hours on these activities.

Box 6.1 Summary of work activities over the last seven days

	Number of people involved		Total time spent on activity in last seven days (million hours)	
	Persons aged 15+	Children 5-14	Persons aged 15+	Children 5-14
Wage job	1,606,000	64,000	70 m	3 m
Own business	1,095,000	66,000	47 m	1 m
Agriculture	7,088,000	1,709,000	253 m	39 m
Milling	1,660,000	136,000	9 m	1 m
Handicrafts	245,000	20,000	4 m	-
Construction	145,000	5,000	5 m	-
Fetching water	1,520,000	359,000	8 m	2 m
Collecting firewood	1,490,000	249,000	14 m	2 m
Other 'work' activity	231,000	20,000	4 m	-

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Table 6.1 Number of persons carrying out various economic activities in the last 7 days, by sex, age and activity : Nepal

	Wage job	Own busi-ness	Agric-ulture	Milling	Handi-crafts	Constr-uction	Fetching water	Collecting firewood	Other 'work' activity	Any of these activities
Age group										**(in thousands)**
Total	**1670**	**1161**	**8797**	**1796**	**265**	**150**	**1879**	**1739**	**251**	**11249**
5 - 9	3	8	446	13	2	-	89	45	2	510
10 - 14	61	58	1263	123	18	5	270	204	18	1466
15 - 19	191	105	1123	237	32	17	272	268	25	1431
20 - 24	245	140	919	238	30	21	226	234	29	1263
25 - 29	279	159	840	234	33	22	206	213	27	1193
30 - 44	589	399	2129	570	73	49	464	473	87	2858
45 - 59	251	209	1402	298	45	24	246	226	46	1728
60 +	50	83	676	84	33	13	107	77	16	800
Male	**1238**	**773**	**3956**	**329**	**101**	**113**	**451**	**543**	**71**	**5541**
5 - 9	2	5	201	2	1	-	34	14	0	226
10 - 14	34	29	595	24	1	3	88	57	5	681
15 - 19	124	68	500	39	5	8	71	91	7	681
20 - 24	175	96	358	33	7	14	41	73	8	585
25 - 29	215	106	332	42	8	15	37	64	5	576
30 - 44	452	264	901	108	27	40	99	135	19	1404
45 - 59	197	144	677	62	27	21	48	76	19	910
60 +	39	62	394	20	26	12	32	32	8	478
Female	**432**	**388**	**4841**	**1467**	**164**	**37**	**1429**	**1196**	**180**	**5708**
5 - 9	1	4	246	11	1	-	55	31	2	284
10 - 14	27	30	668	99	17	3	182	146	13	784
15 - 19	67	37	622	197	27	8	201	177	18	750
20 - 24	70	43	561	205	23	7	185	161	21	678
25 - 29	64	53	508	192	25	7	169	149	22	617
30 - 44	137	135	1228	463	46	10	365	337	68	1454
45 - 59	54	65	726	236	18	2	198	150	28	819
60 +	11	22	282	64	7	1	75	45	9	321
Age group										**Percentage of all persons**
Total	**10.4**	**7.2**	**54.7**	**11.2**	**1.6**	**0.9**	**11.7**	**10.8**	**1.6**	**69.9**
5 - 9	0.1	0.3	18.3	0.5	0.1	-	3.6	1.9	0.1	20.9
10 - 14	2.5	2.4	52.1	5.1	0.7	0.2	11.1	8.4	0.7	60.5
15 - 19	10.0	5.5	58.6	12.4	1.7	0.9	14.2	14.0	1.3	74.7
20 - 24	15.9	9.1	59.7	15.4	1.9	1.3	14.6	15.2	1.9	82.0
25 - 29	20.3	11.5	61.0	17.0	2.4	1.6	15.0	15.5	2.0	86.7
30 - 44	18.7	12.7	67.6	18.1	2.3	1.6	14.7	15.0	2.8	90.8
45 - 59	13.0	10.8	72.3	15.4	2.3	1.2	12.7	11.6	2.4	89.1
60 +	3.8	6.3	51.4	6.4	2.5	1.0	8.1	5.9	1.2	60.8
Male	**15.8**	**9.9**	**50.5**	**4.2**	**1.3**	**1.4**	**5.7**	**6.9**	**0.9**	**70.7**
5 - 9	0.1	0.4	16.3	0.1	0.1	-	2.8	1.1	0.0	18.3
10 - 14	2.7	2.3	47.7	1.9	0.1	0.2	7.1	4.6	0.4	54.6
15 - 19	13.4	7.3	54.0	4.2	0.6	0.9	7.7	9.8	0.7	73.5
20 - 24	25.7	14.1	52.5	4.9	1.0	2.1	6.0	10.7	1.1	85.9
25 - 29	34.2	16.9	52.9	6.6	1.3	2.3	5.9	10.2	0.8	91.9
30 - 44	30.4	17.8	60.6	7.2	1.8	2.7	6.7	9.1	1.3	94.4
45 - 59	20.1	14.7	69.1	6.3	2.8	2.2	4.9	7.8	1.9	92.9
60 +	5.9	9.3	59.6	3.0	3.9	1.8	4.8	4.9	1.2	72.3
Female	**5.2**	**4.7**	**58.7**	**17.8**	**2.0**	**0.5**	**17.3**	**14.5**	**2.2**	**69.2**
5 - 9	0.1	0.3	20.4	0.9	0.0	-	4.5	2.6	0.2	23.6
10 - 14	2.3	2.5	56.8	8.4	1.5	0.2	15.5	12.5	1.1	66.7
15 - 19	6.8	3.8	62.9	20.0	2.7	0.8	20.3	17.9	1.9	75.8
20 - 24	8.1	5.1	65.4	23.8	2.7	0.8	21.5	18.7	2.4	79.0
25 - 29	8.6	7.0	67.8	25.7	3.4	0.9	22.6	19.9	2.9	82.3
30 - 44	8.3	8.1	74.0	27.9	2.8	0.6	22.0	20.3	4.1	87.6
45 - 59	5.7	6.8	75.6	24.6	1.9	0.2	20.6	15.6	2.9	85.3
60 +	1.7	3.3	43.1	9.8	1.1	0.2	11.5	6.9	1.3	49.2

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Table 6.2 **Total hours and average hours spent carrying out various economic activities in the last 7 days, by sex, age and activity : Nepal**

	Wage job	Own business	Agric-ulture	Milling	Handi-crafts	Constr-uction	Fetching water	Collecting firewood	Other 'work	All activities
Age group										**Total hours in thousands**
Total	**72533**	**48486**	**291425**	**9396**	**4253**	**4730**	**9936**	**15939**	**3884**	**460581**
5 - 9	129	91	8815	49	9	-	345	349	25	9812
10 - 14	2511	1346	30092	551	237	117	1254	1646	346	38099
15 - 19	8438	3754	34947	1253	522	498	1442	2666	420	53939
20 - 24	10848	6086	33462	1358	534	671	1308	2192	502	56960
25 - 29	12400	7130	30366	1233	554	667	1136	2032	405	55923
30 - 44	25360	17938	79123	2945	1249	1569	2581	4380	1083	136227
45 - 59	10758	8826	51971	1599	586	748	1317	2013	792	78612
60 +	2089	3315	22649	406	563	460	553	661	312	31009
Male	**56067**	**34378**	**131029**	**1352**	**1581**	**3661**	**1979**	**4847**	**1714**	**236610**
5 - 9	69	60	3876	4	8	-	111	102	6	4236
10 - 14	1530	675	13520	85	35	61	371	446	122	16846
15 - 19	5894	2557	14665	162	99	245	297	821	169	24911
20 - 24	8169	4475	13166	129	98	489	203	684	211	27626
25 - 29	9952	5171	12125	192	142	465	146	594	133	28920
30 - 44	20068	12518	33880	439	456	1320	481	1195	451	70809
45 - 59	8707	6373	25967	273	302	659	223	712	455	43672
60 +	1678	2550	13828	68	440	422	146	292	166	19591
Female	**16465**	**14107**	**160395**	**8044**	**2672**	**1069**	**7957**	**11093**	**2169**	**223971**
5 - 9	60	32	4939	45	1	-	234	247	18	5576
10 - 14	981	671	16571	467	202	56	882	1200	224	21253
15 - 19	2544	1196	20281	1091	422	254	1144	1846	251	29029
20 - 24	2679	1611	20296	1229	435	182	1105	1507	290	29335
25 - 29	2448	1960	18241	1041	412	201	990	1438	272	27003
30 - 44	5292	5420	45243	2506	793	249	2100	3184	631	65418
45 - 59	2050	2454	26004	1326	283	90	1095	1301	337	34940
60 +	411	765	8821	338	123	37	407	369	146	11418
Age group										**Average hours across whole population**
Total	**4.5**	**3.0**	**18.1**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**1.0**	**0.2**	**28.6**
5 - 9	0.1	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.0
10 - 14	1.0	0.6	12.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.1	15.7
15 - 19	4.4	2.0	18.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.2	28.1
20 - 24	7.0	4.0	21.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.3	37.0
25 - 29	9.0	5.2	22.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.3	40.6
30 - 44	8.1	5.7	25.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.3	43.3
45 - 59	5.5	4.6	26.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	40.5
60 +	1.6	2.5	17.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	23.6
Male	**7.2**	**4.4**	**16.7**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**30.2**
5 - 9	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.4
10 - 14	1.2	0.5	10.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	13.5
15 - 19	6.4	2.8	15.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	26.9
20 - 24	12.0	6.6	19.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	40.6
25 - 29	15.9	8.2	19.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.2	46.1
30 - 44	13.5	8.4	22.8	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.3	47.6
45 - 59	8.9	6.5	26.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.5	44.6
60 +	2.5	3.9	20.9	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	29.6
Female	**2.0**	**1.7**	**19.4**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**1.0**	**1.3**	**0.3**	**27.1**
5 - 9	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.6
10 - 14	0.8	0.6	14.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.2	18.1
15 - 19	2.6	1.2	20.5	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.9	0.3	29.3
20 - 24	3.1	1.9	23.6	1.4	0.5	0.2	1.3	1.8	0.3	34.2
25 - 29	3.3	2.6	24.4	1.4	0.6	0.3	1.3	1.9	0.4	36.1
30 - 44	3.2	3.3	27.2	1.5	0.5	0.1	1.3	1.9	0.4	39.4
45 - 59	2.1	2.6	27.1	1.4	0.3	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.4	36.4
60 +	0.6	1.2	13.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	17.5

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The average hours spent on each activity have been given in relation to the whole population. For instance, every person aged 5 and over spends an average of 28.6 hours a week on various household activities (Table 6.2). However, given that only 69.9 percent of the same population actually engage in any of these activities, we can estimate that those who do carry out at least one of these activities spends an average of (28.6 x 100 / 69.9), or 40.9 hours a week on these activities. Similar calculations can be made in respect of each particular activity, using the corresponding figures of the appropriate age-sex group in the two tables.

Occupation of main job

In Section 5 we estimated that 9.5 million aged 15 and over are currently employed. Table 6.3 shows the currently employed population by major occupation group, separately for males and females and for urban and rural areas. More information on the content of each of these occupation groups is given in Annex F. These are the one-digit ISCO groups, except that within agriculture subsistence agriculture has been separated from market agriculture. Annex Table E 6.5 gives a more detailed breakdown of the currently employed population by ISCO sub-major occupational group (i.e. the two-digit level of ISCO).[22]

Table 6.3 Numbers of currently employed persons aged 15 years and over, by sex, locality, and occupation

(in thousands)

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Occupation									
Total	**9463**	**4736**	**4727**	**971**	**560**	**411**	**8492**	**4176**	**4316**
Legislators, senior officials	**12**	11	1	**10**	9	1	**3**	3	0
Professionals	**37**	33	4	**21**	17	4	**16**	16	0
Technicians, associate	**206**	164	41	**62**	46	16	**144**	119	25
Clerks	**107**	96	11	**45**	36	9	**63**	60	3
Service workers	**492**	327	165	**177**	118	60	**314**	209	105
Market agriculture	**276**	146	130	**31**	15	16	**245**	131	114
Subsistence agriculture	**6373**	2699	3674	**339**	131	208	**6033**	2568	3465
Craft & related trade workers	**562**	398	164	**130**	87	43	**432**	311	121
Plant & machine operators	**108**	94	14	**31**	29	2	**77**	65	12
Elementary occupations	**1286**	763	522	**122**	70	51	**1164**	693	471
Armed forces	**5**	5	0	**3**	3	0	**2**	2	0
									Percentages
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Legislators, senior officials	**0.1**	0.2	0.0	**1.0**	1.6	0.2	**0.0**	0.1	0.0
Professionals	**0.4**	0.7	0.1	**2.1**	3.0	0.9	**0.2**	0.4	0.0
Technicians, associate	**2.2**	3.5	0.9	**6.4**	8.1	3.9	**1.7**	2.8	0.6
Clerks	**1.1**	2.0	0.2	**4.6**	6.4	2.1	**0.7**	1.4	0.1
Service workers	**5.2**	6.9	3.5	**18.3**	21.0	14.5	**3.7**	5.0	2.4
Market agriculture	**2.9**	3.1	2.8	**3.2**	2.6	4.0	**2.9**	3.1	2.6
Subsistence agriculture	**67.3**	57.0	77.7	**34.9**	23.4	50.7	**71.0**	61.5	80.3
Craft & related trade workers	**5.9**	8.4	3.5	**13.4**	15.6	10.5	**5.1**	7.4	2.8
Plant & machine operators	**1.1**	2.0	0.3	**3.2**	5.2	0.6	**0.9**	1.5	0.3
Elementary occupations	**13.6**	16.1	11.0	**12.5**	12.6	12.5	**13.7**	16.6	10.9
Armed forces	**0.1**	0.1	0.0	**0.3**	0.5	0.1	**0.0**	0.0	0.0

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[22] Occupations were in fact coded at the three-digit level, and tables at this more detailed level are available from the CBS. They should, however, be treated with caution because of the effects of sampling error.

Out of the 9.5 million currently employed people, 6.4 million have their main work activity in subsistence agriculture. There are also more than a quarter of a million who work in 'market' agriculture; this number includes those working in forestry and fisheries. In addition, within the 'elementary occupations', there are over half a million people whose main activity is as an agricultural labourer. In all, then, at least 75 percent of those who are currently employed have their main activity in agriculture or in related areas. It may come as a surprise to note that there are some 340,000 people in urban areas who are engaged in subsistence agriculture. In fact this high figure is largely due to the creation of the new urban areas. More than half the people living in these new urban areas (54 percent) continue to work in subsistence agriculture, whereas the corresponding proportion of people in the old urban areas working in subsistence agriculture is only 26 percent.

The second major occupational group after subsistence agriculture is 'elementary occupations', in which 1.3 million people are engaged. In addition to the 533,000 agricultural labourers mentioned already, others in this group include 207,000 mining and construction labourers, 107,000 labourers in manufacturing, 82,000 transport labourers, 49,000 messengers and porters, 37,000 domestic and related workers, and 29,000 street vendors.

Two other categories of occupation in this group 'elementary occupations' are worth special mention. As described in Section 2, the definition of what counted as work was expanded (in line with international recommendations) to include activities such as collecting firewood and fetching water. On the basis of the results of NLFS, it is estimated that 173,000 people had the collection of firewood, and a further 58,000 had water carrying, as their main activity. Both these occupations were classified as 'elementary occupations'.

Of the other groups, it is should be noted that hardly any people were counted in the armed forces, because the NLFS was a household-based survey, and institutions such as army barracks were not covered.

Table 6.4. Currently employed persons aged 15 years and over, by sex , locality, and industry

(in thousands)

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Industry									
Total	**9463**	**4736**	**4727**	**971**	**560**	**411**	**8492**	**4176**	**4316**
Agriculture, hunting & forestry	**7190**	3164	4026	**391**	157	234	**6799**	3006	3792
Fishing	**13**	12	1	**2**	1	0	**11**	10	1
Mining & quarrying	**8**	6	2	**2**	1	1	**5**	5	0
Manufacturing	**553**	366	186	**128**	81	46	**425**	285	140
Electricity, gas & water supply	**26**	24	2	**9**	9	1	**17**	16	1
Construction	**344**	292	52	**43**	37	6	**301**	255	46
Wholesale, retail & trade	**408**	283	125	**146**	103	43	**262**	180	82
Hotels & restaurants	**114**	63	52	**44**	25	19	**71**	38	32
Transport, storage & communication	**135**	130	6	**42**	40	3	**93**	90	3
Financial intermediation	**19**	17	2	**11**	9	2	**8**	8	0
Real estate, renting & business	**32**	25	6	**17**	15	2	**15**	11	4
Public administration & defence	**70**	64	6	**31**	27	4	**39**	37	2
Education	**164**	126	37	**39**	24	15	**125**	102	22
Health & social work	**34**	26	7	**11**	8	3	**22**	18	4
Other community, social activities	**57**	51	6	**16**	13	3	**41**	38	3
Private household workers	**289**	80	209	**36**	8	28	**253**	72	181
Extra territorial organizations	**8**	6	1	**3**	2	0	**5**	4	1

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Industry

Every job has been classified not just in terms of the occupation involved, but in terms of its industry. 'Industry' refers to the main good or service produced at the work place where the person carries out his or her economic activity. Table 6.4 indicates that about 7.2 million people work in the agricultural sector. The other major sectors in terms of employment are manufacturing, involving about 550,000 people, wholesale and retail trade with just over 400,000, and the construction sector with about 340,000 people. The hotel and restaurant sector employs around 110,000 people. Of the other groups, about 160,000 people work in the education sector and 70,000 in public administration.

Another very large group, of almost 300,000, consists of those people (mainly women) who have been classified as 'private households with employed persons'. This category includes domestic workers, but it also includes those people whose main activity involves fetching water or collecting firewood. [23]

Education levels

Table 6.5 shows the completed educational level of those who are currently employed. Two-thirds of those whose occupation is classified as being subsistence agriculture or an elementary occupation have never been to school. Amongst women, the proportion in these occupations who have never been to school is as high as 80 percent. At the other extreme, the great majority of people in professional occupations have degree-level qualifications, and about 40 percent of those classified as technicians have completed studies at least at the higher secondary or intermediate level.

Paid and self-employment

An important distinction is between those in paid employed and those who are self-employed. Table 6.6 indicates that out of the 9.5 million who are currently employed, only 1.5 million (16 percent) are in paid employment. The remaining 8.0 million (84 percent) are self-employed. Included in this latter category are about 50,000 employers who have regular employees working for them, 3.8 million (40 percent of the total) who are self-employed without any regular employees, and 4.1 million (43 percent) who work as contributing family members without pay. Another 30,000 or so have some other status, but are assumed to be self-employed.

The number of males who are paid employees is almost 1.2 million, whereas female paid employees number less than 400,000. Half of the jobs of these male employees, and two-thirds of the female employee jobs, are in elementary occupations. At the higher skill level, there are about 30,000 males in professional occupations, but very few women. Similarly in the case of technicians, there are about 130,000 male technicians in paid employment, but only about 40,000 female technicians.

Institutional sector of employment

In the case of paid employees, information was sought on the institutional sector in which they worked. Table 6.7 shows the results, separately for males and females in different occupations. [24]

Based on those who were able to answer this question, it is estimated that there are about 240,000 in government service. Of these, about 210,000 are males and only 30,000 females. There are an additional 70,000 people working in public corporations, with 60,000 of them being males. Table 6.7 provides information on the types of jobs which these people hold. In addition, based on the survey, it is estimated that there are nearly 30,000 people working for non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and international non-governmental organisations (INGOs). About 380,000 people are employed in private companies, 270,000 of them being in registered companies and a further 110,000 in unregistered organisations.

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[23] This choice of industry code was made after consultation with the ILO, but subsequent comments by the UN Statistics Division suggest that 'private households with employed persons' should relate *only* to paid domestic employees. This matter is still under discussion.

[24] Unfortunately at least half of the paid employees were coded as 'other', because they could not be allocated to a specific code. Many of these people probably work in private unregistered businesses. The term unregistered 'organisation' was used on the questionnaire. 'Business' would have been a better term.

Table 6.5 Currently employed persons aged 15 and over, by sex, occupation and completed education level

(in thousands)

Sex/ occupation	Total	Completed education level							
		Never attended	Less than primary	Primary	Lower sec.	Sec.	Higher sec.	Degree level	Others/ not stated
Total	**9463**	**5783**	**977**	**1127**	**810**	**486**	**155**	**104**	**22**
Legislators, senior officers	**12**	1	0	1	1	2	1	5	0
Professionals	**37**	0	0	0	1	2	3	31	0
Technicians	**206**	12	4	6	13	87	53	29	1
Clerks	**107**	8	8	14	18	32	17	10	0
Service workers	**492**	169	53	86	80	68	22	12	1
Market agriculture	**276**	170	23	37	27	14	2	2	2
Subsistence agriculture	**6373**	4197	623	741	528	216	42	10	15
Craft & related trade	**562**	285	84	91	58	33	7	3	1
Plant & machine operators	**108**	37	21	19	21	8	2	0	0
Elementary occupations	**1286**	903	160	130	63	22	5	1	1
Armed Forces	**5**	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Male	**4736**	**2121**	**666**	**769**	**576**	**369**	**131**	**90**	**12**
Legislators, senior officers	**11**	1	0	1	1	2	1	5	0
Professionals	**33**	0	0	0	0	2	2	27	0
Technicians	**164**	10	3	6	10	66	45	23	1
Clerks	**96**	7	7	13	17	29	14	8	0
Service workers	**327**	72	37	66	63	55	20	12	1
Market agriculture	**146**	69	16	26	19	10	2	2	1
Subsistence agriculture	**2699**	1277	389	474	354	155	35	9	7
Craft & related trade	**398**	179	71	71	44	26	5	2	0
Plant & machine operators	**94**	27	19	19	20	6	2	0	0
Elementary occupations	**763**	479	122	92	48	16	4	1	1
Armed Forces	**5**	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Female	**4727**	**3661**	**311**	**358**	**233**	**116**	**24**	**14**	**9**
Legislators, senior officers	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professionals	**4**	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Technicians	**41**	2	1	0	3	21	9	6	0
Clerks	**11**	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	0
Service workers	**165**	98	16	19	17	13	2	1	0
Market agriculture	**130**	101	6	10	8	3	0	0	1
Subsistence agriculture	**3674**	2920	234	268	174	61	7	1	7
Craft & related trade	**164**	106	13	20	14	7	2	0	0
Plant & machine operators	**14**	9	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Elementary occupations	**522**	424	38	38	15	5	1	0	0
Armed Forces	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Table 6.6 Currently employed population aged 15 and over, by sex, occupation and employment status

(in thousands)

Sex/ occupation	Total	Paid employee	Self-employed			Others
			With regular employees	Without regular employees	Family member without pay	
Total	**9463**	**1517**	**51**	**3768**	**4100**	**27**
Legislators, senior officers	**12**	6	4	3	0	0
Professionals	**37**	33	1	3	0	0
Technicians	**206**	171	4	24	3	3
Clerks	**107**	105	0	1	1	0
Service workers	**492**	55	14	283	138	1
Market agriculture	**276**	11	4	145	116	0
Subsistence agriculture	**6373**	33	5	2848	3484	2
Craft & related trade	**562**	193	11	247	106	4
Plant & machine operator	**108**	67	5	19	17	0
Elementary occupations	**1286**	838	3	195	234	16
Armed Forces	**5**	5	0	0	0	0
Male	**4736**	**1153**	**45**	**2418**	**1103**	**16**
Legislators, senior officers	**11**	5	3	3	0	0
Professionals	**33**	29	1	3	0	0
Technicians	**164**	133	4	23	2	3
Clerks	**96**	94	0	1	1	0
Service workers	**327**	49	13	216	48	1
Market agriculture	**146**	10	2	102	31	0
Subsistence agriculture	**2699**	19	4	1760	915	1
Craft & related trade	**398**	169	11	179	36	3
Plant & machine operator	**94**	66	5	15	7	0
Elementary occupations	**763**	574	3	115	64	9
Armed Forces	**5**	5	0	0	0	0
Female	**4727**	**365**	**5**	**1350**	**2997**	**10**
Legislators, senior officers	**1**	0	0	0	0	0
Professionals	**4**	4	0	0	0	0
Technicians	**41**	39	0	1	1	0
Clerks	**11**	11	0	0	1	0
Service workers	**165**	6	1	67	91	0
Market agriculture	**130**	1	1	43	85	0
Subsistence agriculture	**3674**	14	1	1087	2570	1
Craft & related trade	**164**	24	1	68	70	1
Plant & machine operator	**14**	1	0	4	10	0
Elementary occupations	**522**	264	0	81	170	7
Armed Forces	**0**	0	0	0	0	0

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Table 6.7 Currently employed population aged 15 and over in paid employment, by sex, occupation and institutional sector of employment

(in thousands)

Sex/ Occupation	Total	Govt.	Public corp.	NGO/INGO	Private Company		Other*
					Registered	Unregistered	
Total	**1517**	**245**	**70**	**26**	**273**	**112**	**791**
Legislators, senior officers	**6**	2	1	0	2	0	0
Professionals	**33**	21	3	1	6	0	0
Technicians	**171**	117	13	8	25	3	5
Clerks	**105**	59	19	4	21	1	2
Service workers	**55**	11	3	1	16	9	17
Market agriculture	**11**	3	1	0	1	1	5
Subsistence agriculture	**33**	0	0	0	1	2	30
Craft & related trade	**193**	5	4	3	42	37	101
Plant & machine operators	**67**	4	4	1	32	7	19
Elementary occupations	**838**	18	21	7	126	52	613
Armed Forces	**5**	5	0	0	0	0	0
Male	**1153**	**212**	**60**	**21**	**221**	**90**	**549**
Legislators, senior officers	**5**	1	1	0	2	0	0
Professionals	**29**	19	3	1	5	0	0
Technicians	**133**	95	10	6	15	3	4
Clerks	**94**	56	16	3	17	1	2
Service workers	**49**	9	2	0	14	8	15
Market agriculture	**10**	3	1	0	1	1	4
Subsistence agriculture	**19**	0	0	0	1	0	18
Craft & related trade	**169**	5	4	3	33	30	93
Plant & machine operators	**66**	4	4	1	32	7	19
Elementary occupations	**574**	15	19	6	101	39	394
Armed Forces	**5**	5	0	0	0	0	0
Female	**365**	**33**	**10**	**5**	**52**	**23**	**243**
Legislators, senior officers	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professionals	**4**	2	0	0	2	0	0
Technicians	**39**	23	3	2	10	0	2
Clerks	**11**	3	3	1	3	0	0
Service workers	**6**	1	1	0	2	0	1
Market agriculture	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	1
Subsistence agriculture	**14**	0	0	0	0	2	13
Craft & related trade	**24**	0	0	0	9	7	8
Plant & machine operators	**1**	0	0	0	1	0	0
Elementary occupations	**264**	2	3	1	25	13	219
Armed Forces	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0

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* Note: See the comments in Footnote 24.

Hours of work

In addition to collecting details of hours spent on all activities, the survey found out how much time was spent during the last seven days working in the main job. Tables 6.8 and 6.9 show, for males and females in urban and rural areas, the average hours worked last week in their main jobs by the currently employed population actually at work, according to the occupation and industry in which they worked.

On average, the currently employed population worked 39 hours in their main job last week. Men tended to work longer hours on average (43 hours) than women (36 hours). Men in urban areas tended to work longer hours than men in rural areas (except when they were engaged in agricultural activity), while women worked roughly the same hours in their main jobs whatever the locality.

The occupations where people reported working the longest hours on average were service workers (51 hours) and legislators and senior officials (also 51 hours on average). Plant and machine operators (48 hours) and the small sample of armed forces personnel (48 hours) also reported hours of work well above average.

Table 6.8 Average hours per week in the main job of the currently employed population aged 15 and over who were actually at work, by sex, locality and occupation

Average hours per week

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Occupation									
Total	**39.4**	**42.6**	**36.3**	**42.2**	**46.9**	**35.6**	**39.1**	**42.0**	**36.3**
Legislators, senior officials	**51.0**	51.8	41.4	**52.7**	53.9	41.4	**44.6**	44.6	-
Professionals	**39.7**	40.1	36.3	**41.3**	42.4	36.3	**37.7**	37.7	36.0
Technicians, associates	**39.5**	39.6	39.0	**42.6**	43.3	40.7	**38.2**	38.2	37.9
Clerks	**44.1**	44.4	41.6	**44.9**	45.7	41.7	**43.5**	43.6	41.0
Service workers	**51.1**	53.3	46.6	**52.0**	55.1	46.1	**50.5**	52.3	47.0
Agriculture/fishery workers	**37.9**	39.6	36.6	**34.5**	36.0	33.4	**38.1**	39.8	36.8
Craft & related trades	**42.7**	46.5	33.8	**45.2**	51.0	33.4	**42.0**	45.2	34.0
Plant & machine operators	**48.0**	52.2	21.0	**54.6**	56.8	26.7	**45.3**	50.1	20.0
Elementary occupations	**40.2**	46.1	31.5	**42.0**	49.1	32.2	**40.0**	45.8	31.5
Armed forces	**48.5**	48.5	49.0	**49.4**	49.5	49.0	**47.2**	47.2	-

Table 6.9 Average hours per week in the main job of the currently employed population aged 15 and over who were actually at work, by sex, locality and industry

Average hours per week

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Industry									
Total	**39.4**	**42.6**	**36.3**	**42.2**	**46.9**	**35.6**	**39.1**	**42.0**	**36.3**
Agriculture, hunting, forestry	**38.3**	40.3	36.8	**35.0**	37.0	33.7	**38.5**	40.4	37.0
Fishing	**39.1**	38.5	44.4	**46.0**	44.8	51.7	**38.1**	37.7	42.0
Mining & quarrying	**42.6**	43.9	38.1	**47.9**	51.4	45.3	**40.4**	42.4	14.0
Manufacturing	**43.3**	48.1	34.0	**46.1**	51.6	36.4	**42.5**	47.1	33.2
Electricity, gas & water	**43.9**	44.7	31.4	**46.0**	46.6	38.9	**42.6**	43.6	26.2
Construction	**45.6**	46.6	39.8	**47.7**	48.2	44.0	**45.3**	46.4	39.3
Wholesale & retail trade	**49.7**	52.8	42.8	**51.2**	54.7	42.9	**48.9**	51.7	42.8
Hotels & restaurants	**55.5**	57.5	53.1	**54.9**	57.1	52.1	**55.9**	57.8	53.8
Transport, storage & communications	**54.7**	55.3	40.6	**55.4**	56.5	38.9	**54.3**	54.8	42.1
Financial intermediation	**42.2**	42.4	40.7	**42.5**	42.8	40.8	**41.7**	41.8	40.0
Real estate, renting & business services	**44.3**	46.7	34.6	**47.6**	48.6	39.9	**40.5**	44.0	32.2
Public administration & defence	**42.9**	43.1	40.6	**44.1**	44.6	40.9	**41.9**	42.0	40.0
Education	**38.1**	38.2	37.7	**39.7**	40.2	39.1	**37.6**	37.8	36.8
Health & social work	**42.7**	44.2	37.4	**44.2**	45.3	41.9	**41.9**	43.8	33.6
Other community, social activities	**41.8**	42.5	36.5	**45.0**	46.7	36.7	**40.6**	41.0	36.3
Private households with employed persons	**22.0**	29.4	19.2	**24.0**	37.0	20.5	**21.7**	28.6	19.0
Extra territorial organizations	**43.6**	43.5	44.1	**43.9**	44.2	42.4	**43.4**	43.0	44.9

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The sectors where average hours were highest were the hotel and restaurant sector (56 hours) and transport, storage and communications (55 hours). At the other extreme, for those engaged in agriculture and in the education sector the average was only 38 hours a week. Employed persons in private households (22 hours) were a special case, because that category includes many people whose sole activity would have been fetching water or collecting firewood. Annex Table 6.6 indicates, for instance, that paid employees in this industry group worked on average 46 hours in the reference week. In contrast, the self-employed in this industry group averaged only 19 hours a week. The great majority of people (74 percent) work at least 40 hours a week in their main job. Some people work extremely long hours. For instance, about 7 percent of people put in at least 70 hours of work a week in their main job. More information on hours worked is given in Section 8.

Earnings

Paid employees were asked to state the basis on which they were paid, and the frequency of payments received. Table 6.10 suggests that, out of the 1.5 million paid employees, almost 10 percent receive their payments on a piece-rate basis. Craft and related trade workers are most likely to receive such payments; 20 percent of them do so. Amongst those who are paid on a time basis, those in elementary occupations, craft and related trade workers, and those in subsistence agriculture, are most likely to be paid daily. In contrast, professionals, technicians, clerks, and plant and machine operators, are usually paid on a monthly basis.

Table 6.10 Number of paid employees (main job) aged 15 and over currently employed, by sex, occupation and basis and frequency of payment

(in thousands)

Occupation	Total	Piece- rate basis	Time rate			
			Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Others
Both sexes	**1517**	**141**	**683**	**84**	**584**	**23**
Legislators, senior officials	**5**	0	-	-	5	-
Professionals	**33**	0	0	-	33	0
Technicians, associate professionals	**171**	3	1	0	166	1
Clerks	**105**	0	2	1	102	0
Service workers	**55**	2	3	1	49	0
Market agriculture	**11**	2	2	1	6	0
Subsistence agriculture	**33**	2	25	1	4	1
Craft & related trade workers	**193**	38	89	20	42	4
Plant & machine operators	**67**	6	3	3	54	0
Elementary occupations	**838**	88	558	55	119	16
Armed forces	**5**	-	-	-	5	-
Male	**1153**	**98**	**460**	**72**	**503**	**18**
Legislators, senior officials	**5**	0	-	-	5	-
Professionals	**29**	0	-	-	29	-
Technicians, associate professionals	**133**	3	0	-	129	1
Clerks	**94**	0	1	1	91	0
Service workers	**49**	1	2	1	44	0
Market agriculture	**10**	2	1	1	6	0
Subsistence agriculture	**19**	1	12	1	3	1
Craft & related trade workers	**169**	23	86	19	37	3
Plant & machine operators	**66**	6	3	3	53	0
Elementary occupations	**574**	62	353	45	101	12
Armed forces	**5**	-	-	-	5	-
Female	**365**	**43**	**223**	**12**	**81**	**5**
Legislators, senior officials	**0**	-	-	-	0	-
Professionals	**4**	-	0	-	4	0
Technicians, associate professionals	**39**	0	1	0	37	0
Clerks	**11**	-	0	0	10	-
Service workers	**6**	1	1	0	4	-
Market agriculture	**1**	-	1	-	0	-
Subsistence agriculture	**14**	1	13	0	1	-
Craft & related trade workers	**24**	15	2	1	5	1
Plant & machine operators	**1**	-	-	-	1	-
Elementary occupations	**264**	26	205	11	17	3
Armed forces	**0**	-	-	-	0	-

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Information on earnings in the main job was collected from all paid employees. Where the employee was not paid on a monthly basis, the information was collected for the previous week and then converted during the analysis to a monthly basis. The total number of paid employees shown in the table is slightly lower than the total number of employees shown in earlier tables because a few people did not provide information on earnings. The top half of Table 6.11 shows the proportion of males and females in different occupations receiving cash and in-kind payments. It can be seen that some cells in the table (such as for female plant and machine operators) are based on a small number of observations, and the figures should accordingly be treated with caution.

While those in most occupations receive payments in cash, a quarter of those in elementary occupations did not receive any payments in cash last month. Instead, half of the paid employees in elementary occupations reported receiving payments in kind. Similarly a half of the paid employees in agricultural jobs received payments in kind. One can get a good idea of the overlap between cash and in-kind payments simply by adding together the two relevant percentages and subtracting 100. For instance, 96 percent of craft and related trades workers reported receiving cash payments and 24 percent said they received payments in-kind. This means that 20 percent (96+24-100) received payments in both cash and kind.

Table 6.11 Paid employees receiving cash or in-kind earnings, and average monthly amounts received, by occupation

	Paid employees			Proportion receiving cash			Proportion receiving payments in-kind		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Thousands			Percentages			Percentages		
Occupation									
Total	**1473**	**1118**	**356**	**84.3**	**87.2**	**75.4**	**38.1**	**34.8**	**48.7**
Legislators, senior officials	5	5	0	91.8	91.3	100.0	26.8	28.5	-
Professionals	33	29	4	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.0	3.9	*5.3*
Technicians	166	129	38	99.5	99.3	100.0	5.0	5.8	2.2
Clerks	104	93	11	99.1	99.0	100.0	11.4	11.3	12.6
Service workers	53	48	5	96.9	96.7	97.9	41.4	43.1	25.5
Agriculture workers	43	28	16	85.9	86.1	85.7	51.2	39.6	71.8
Craft & related trades	185	162	23	95.6	96.0	93.1	23.9	25.3	13.9
Plant & machine operators	64	64	1	98.7	98.7	100.0	36.6	36.6	33.6
Elementary occupations	815	557	258	74.0	76.9	67.5	52.0	48.4	60.0
Armed forces	5	5	0	100.0	100.0	100.0	61.9	60.0	100.0

	Average monthly earnings (cash and in-kind) by all paid employees			Average monthly cash earnings by those receiving cash			Average monthly in-kind earnings by those receiving payments in-kind		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
	Rupees			Rupees			Rupees		
Occupation									
All	**2143**	**2389**	**1368**	**2155**	**2363**	**1397**	**855**	**947**	**648**
Legislators, senior officials	8037	8068	7525	8463	8525	7525	1004	1004	-
Professionals	5079	5141	4631	4999	5057	4585	1978	2189	875
Technicians	2971	3057	2678	2938	3023	2651	962	933	1229
Clerks	2832	2836	2805	2782	2786	2747	662	688	456
Service workers	2507	2506	2525	2180	2158	2382	956	969	751
Agriculture workers	2109	2756	957	1171	1402	757	2154	3910	429
Craft & related trades	2773	2973	1393	2699	2879	1414	807	827	554
Plant & machine operators	2981	2995	2037	2580	2590	1938	1186	1197	295
Elementary occupations	1491	1692	1054	1477	1681	972	765	824	663
Armed forces	3306	3258	4250	2613	2578	3300	1119	1133	950

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The average total monthly earnings of paid employees in 1998/99 were slightly more than 2100 rupees. Males in paid employment had very much higher monthly earnings (at around 2400 rupees) than females (around 1400 rupees). Within particular occupation groups the contrast between male and female earnings is sometimes quite marked. While average monthly earnings for males and females appear roughly comparable for jobs such as technicians and clerks, women in paid employment appear to be at a disadvantage to men in agriculture, crafts and related trades, and in elementary occupations.

However, these differences between the sexes are partly accounted for by differences in hours of work, as can be seen from Table 6.6, which shows the average hours worked per week by paid employees in different occupations. A table similar to Table 6.11, but giving earnings data by industry, is included in the Annex as Table E 6.6, along with Table E 6.7 which shows the average hours worked by paid employees according to industry.

Table 6.12 Average hours per week of paid employees aged 15 and over in their main job, by occupation

Average hours

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Occupation			
All	**45.6**	**47.1**	**41.1**
Legislators, senior officials	47.4	47.8	39.9
Professionals	38.7	38.9	37.0
Technicians	39.3	39.6	38.3
Clerks	44.0	44.2	42.4
Service workers	55.0	55.9	47.1
Agriculture workers	43.6	45.7	39.7
Craft & related trades	47.8	48.6	42.7
Plant & machine operators	54.1	54.2	49.5
Elementary occupations	45.7	47.7	41.3
Armed forces	48.5	48.5	49.0

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Note: The hours of work have been calculated only for those who also reported earnings, so as to be comparable with Table 6.11

Second job

In addition to the 9.5 million main jobs held by persons aged 15 and over, 4.0 million persons reported that they did other work in addition to their main job. However, although the number of people with second 'jobs' looks large, the hours involved are relatively small. For instance, whereas first jobs account in all for 366 million hours a week, second and subsequent jobs account for only 45 million hours.

Table 6.13 shows the type of occupation of the second job. Three-quarters of a million people are engaged in some kind of agricultural activity as a second job. More than 200,000 do work as craft or related trades workers. Slightly less than 200,000 do work (nearly always milling) which classifies them as plant or machine operators. However, by far the largest group of second jobs (two-thirds of the total number) consists of the 2.8 million people whose second jobs are classified as being elementary occupations. Of these elementary occupations, two-thirds involve the fetching of water or the collection of firewood, these being activities which have now been brought within the international definition of 'work'.

Table 6.13 Comparison of the occupations of first and second jobs

(in thousands)

		Occupation of second job									No second job
	Total	Legis-lators, etc.	Profes-sionals	Tech-nicians	Clerks	Service workers	Agric-ulture	Craft & related trades	Plant & machine operator	Elem-entary occup-ation	
Occupation of main job											
Total	**9463**	**3**	**2**	**24**	**4**	**68**	**746**	**225**	**187**	**2771**	**5434**
Legislators, senior officials	**12**	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
Professionals	**37**	0	1	1	1	1	8	1	0	0	24
Technicians, associates	**206**	0	0	6	0	6	62	0	0	10	121
Clerks	**107**	0	0	0	0	2	31	1	0	4	69
Service workers	**492**	0	0	0	0	1	84	4	1	35	365
Agriculture/fishery workers	**6649**	2	0	15	3	50	103	192	177	2511	3596
Craft & related workers	**562**	0	0	0	0	2	130	7	1	49	374
Plant & machine operators	**108**	0	0	0	0	1	16	1	0	4	86
Elementary occupations	**1286**	0	0	1	0	6	312	18	6	159	784
Armed Forces	**5**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

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7. UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployed

Based on the figures for current activity status shown in Table 5.1, the number and percentage of persons aged 15 and over who are unemployed are as shown in Box 7.1.

Box 7.1 The unemployed: numbers and rates for those aged 15 and over

	Number of unemployed			Unemployment rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Nepal	178,000	98,000	80,000	1.8 %	2.0 %	1.7 %
Urban	77,000	35,000	42,000	7.4 %	5.9 %	9.4 %
Rural	101,000	63,000	37,000	1.2 %	1.5 %	0.9 %

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The NLFS gave an estimate of 178,000 unemployed, with slightly more males than females who are currently unemployed. In urban areas the unemployment rate was over 7 percent, while in rural areas it was just over 1 percent.

These numbers of unemployed, and the resulting unemployment rates, cannot be compared directly with figures from earlier studies such as the population census and the NLSS. As discussed elsewhere in this report (see for instance section 2 and Annex A), there are major differences in methodology which make direct comparisons of the figures impossible. First and most importantly, the definition of what constitutes 'work' were not the same in the different censuses and surveys. The NLFS has used the definition based on the 1993 SNA, which has widened the production boundary. A second difference affecting the urban and rural estimates is that the NLFS has taken as urban all 58 municipalities, as described at the end of Section 2. Even if the production boundary had been the same, the differences in geographical allocation would have made urban and rural estimates not directly comparable as they stand. A third difference is that the figures presented here are for the population aged 15 and over whereas estimates previously have usually been for those aged 10 and over. It is of course possible to rework the figures to take account of the differences in urban/rural definition and in the age group covered, but it is less easy to make adjustments for changes in the definition of 'work'.

To get some idea of the possible effects of the change in definition of work, one might look at two fairly well defined occupations, fetching water and collecting firewood, which now fall within the production boundary, even if carried out on an unpaid basis. People who earn their living by fetching water or collecting firewood were always counted as 'working', but those doing these activities on an unpaid basis were previously not counted. As mentioned in Section 6, there were 173,000 people whose occupation was described as collecting firewood, and 58,000 who were carrying water. Out of these two groups of people, 121,000 and 43,000 respectively were recorded with a status of 'family member without pay'. But some of these people had second jobs which would have counted as 'work' under the old definitions. Only 69,000 and 31,000 respectively did not have a second job.

We thus have a total of 100,000 people who might have been classified as unemployed if they had not been collecting firewood or carrying water. But many of these 100,000 might equally have been classified as not part of the active population. We cannot be more specific than this, since questions about unemployment and inactivity were not asked for this group of people. There are other groups, such as those engaged in making items (for instance clothing) for use by the household who would also not have been counted as working under the previous definition of work, but it is not possible to estimate their numbers.

Looking for work

In the case of those who are not currently working, questions are asked to establish whether the person should be classified as unemployed or inactive. The first question is whether the person was available for work during the last seven days. If the person was not, then he or she is classified as inactive. In the case of those who were available, they are asked whether they had looked for work in the last 30 days. About 180,000 reported that they were available for work.

Of those available for work, 104,000 people (58 percent) said they had been looking for work in the last 30 days. These are the people that would count as unemployed under the strict definition of unemployment (i.e. actively looking for work). These people were asked whether they had used each of the various methods shown in Table 7.1 for finding work. A high proportion (86 percent) had asked friends or relatives about finding work. A quarter of those looking said they had applied to an employer within the last 30 days. Some people (9 percent) said they had taken action to start their own business, and almost a quarter said they had used other methods for looking.

Table 7.1 **Number of persons aged 15 and over available for work in the last 7 days, by sex and whether looked for work: if looked, methods used for looking in the last 30 days, and if not looking, reasons for not looking**

	Number of persons (in thousands)			Percentages		
	Total	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Whether looking for work	**180**	**99**	**81**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Yes	104	72	32	57.5	72.5	39.4
No	76	27	49	42.5	27.5	60.6
If yes, methods used:				Yes: **100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Applied to employer	27	21	5	25.6	29.4	17.1
Asked friends/relatives	90	62	28	86.5	86.1	87.4
Took action to start own business	10	6	4	9.4	8.4	11.6
Looked in other ways	25	20	4	23.7	28.4	13.2
If no, reason for not looking:				No: **100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Thought no work available	52	16	36	68.0	58.3	73.4
Awaiting reply to earlier enquiries	2	1	1	2.9	5.5	1.5
Waiting to start arranged job/business	3	2	1	3.4	6.5	1.7
Off season	12	6	7	16.0	20.6	13.4
Not available *	2	0	1	2.2	0.9	2.9
Other reason	6	2	4	7.5	8.3	7.1

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* This group of people counts as inactive rather than unemployed.
Hence the unemployment count is 178,000, not 180,000.

Similarly, those who were not looking were asked why they were not looking. Two-thirds (68 percent) of those not looking thought that no work was available. The other significant group was those (16 percent) who said they were not looking for work because it was the off season. Only a very small number said that they were awaiting a reply to an earlier enquiry, and a few others said they were waiting to start a job or business. A very small number said they were not available for work, and these have been reassigned to the inactive group.

As stated in Section 2, the NLFS uses the 'relaxed' definition of unemployment, but it is also possible to identify those who satisfy the 'strict' definition of unemployment (i.e. actively looking for work).

Although the overall unemployment rate shown in Box 7.1 may seem low, certain age groups in certain localities face much higher levels of unemployment. Table 7.2 shows the rates of unemployment for different age groups, separately for males and females in urban and rural areas. Rural rates of unemployment are universally low across all age groups, but the same is not true of urban rates. Young people in urban areas, and particularly females, experience unemployment rates of 10 to 15 percent. Those aged under 30 account for almost two-thirds of total unemployment.

Table 7.2 Numbers currently unemployed, and unemployment rates, by sex, age group and locality: relaxed definition

	Nepal			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Numbers unemployed									
Age group									(in thousands)
Total	178	98	80	77	35	42	101	63	37
15 - 19	35	24	12	13	6	7	23	17	5
20 - 24	49	29	20	22	12	11	26	17	9
25 - 29	32	16	16	15	5	10	17	11	6
30 - 44	46	21	25	21	8	13	25	13	13
45 - 59	12	7	5	6	3	2	6	4	2
60 or More	4	2	3	1	1	0	3	1	2
Unemployment rates									
Age group									Percentages
All	1.8	2.0	1.7	7.4	5.9	9.4	1.2	1.5	0.9
15 - 19	2.4	3.3	1.5	9.8	9.2	10.4	1.7	2.7	0.7
20 - 24	3.6	4.7	2.8	13.9	13.2	14.8	2.2	3.3	1.4
25 - 29	2.6	2.6	2.5	9.6	5.7	14.5	1.6	2.1	1.1
30 - 44	1.6	1.5	1.7	5.8	4.0	8.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
45 - 59	0.7	0.8	0.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
60 +	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.8

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Table 7.2 showed the rates obtained by using the 'relaxed' definition of unemployment, in which a person needs to be not working but at least available for work, even if not actively looking for it. If we use the stricter definition and count as unemployed only those people actively looking for work, the unemployment rates obviously fall, but for males aged 20 to 24 in urban areas the unemployment rate is still as high as 10 percent (see Annex Table E 7.1).

Duration of unemployment

Information was obtained on the length of unemployment. As illustrated in Table 7.3, at least half the unemployed had been out of work for over a year. Indeed, a third had been out of work for at least two years. A similar table based on the strict definition of unemployment is shown in Annex E (E 7.2).

Table 7.3 Number of persons aged 15 and over who were currently unemployed by sex, locality and duration of unemployment: relaxed definition

(in thousands)

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Duration of unemployment									
Total	**178**	**98**	**80**	**77**	**35**	**42**	**101**	**63**	**37**
Less than 1 month	21	12	9	4	2	2	17	9	7
1 month < 3 months	32	20	12	10	6	4	22	14	8
3 months < 6 months	13	7	6	6	4	2	7	3	4
6 months < 1 year	16	8	8	10	4	5	7	4	3
1 year < 2 years	35	20	15	18	7	11	17	13	5
2 years or more	61	32	29	30	11	18	31	21	11

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Previous work experience of the unemployed

In the case of the unemployed, there are three possibilities which need to be checked. The person may not be currently employed, but may have had a job during the previous 12 months. If so, information about that job was picked up when asking questions about usual activity over the 12-month period. For persons who had not worked at all during the previous 12 months, they were asked whether they had ever worked. If they said they had, they were asked about the last job. Table 7.4 shows the responses. A similar table, but using the strict definition of unemployment, is given in Annex E (E 7.3).

Amongst those who are currently unemployed (178,000), a half (91,000) had done some work in the last 12 months, most of them in agricultural jobs and in elementary occupations. A further 33,000 had not worked in the 12-month period, but had worked previously. That left some 54,000 who said they had never worked. Amongst those who had worked previously, just over half had previously been self-employed.

Table 7.4 When the unemployed were last working, and occupation and status of previous job: relaxed definition

(in thousands)

	Job during last 12 months			Job previously			Never had a job		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Occupation of most recent job									
Total	91	57	34	33	13	21	54	29	25
Legislators, senior officials	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Professionals	1	1	0	1	1	0			
Technicians, associates	1	1	0	4	3	2			
Clerks	1	1	0	2	1	1			
Service workers	4	3	1	3	1	2			
Agriculture	45	27	18	15	4	11			
Craft & related trade workers	10	7	3	4	1	3			
Plant & machine operators	1	1	0	0	0	0			
Elementary occupations	27	16	11	2	1	1			
Armed forces	0	0	0	1	1	0			
Whether most recent job was in paid employment or as self-employed									
In paid employment	41	26	15	15	8	7			
Self-employed	50	31	19	19	5	14			

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Table 7.5 shows similar information to that in Table 7.4, but with the unemployed classified according to the industry of their previous job (i.e. the main good or service produced at the place where they worked). For more than two-thirds of the unemployed who had done some work in the last 12 months, and for half of the others who had had a job previously, the industry of their previous job was agriculture, fishing or forestry. A similar table, but based on the strict definition of unemployment, is given in Annex E (Table E 7.4).

Table 7.5 When the unemployed were last working, and industry of previous job: relaxed definition

(in thousands)

	Job during last 12 months			Job previously			Never had a job		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Industry of most recent job									
Total	91	57	34	33	13	21	54	29	25
Agriculture, hunting, forestry	66	38	28	17	4	12			
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Mining & quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Manufacturing	9	6	3	5	1	3			
Electricity, gas & water	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Construction	4	3	1	0	0	0			
Wholesale & retail trade	3	3	1	3	1	1			
Hotels & restaurants	1	1	0	1	0	0			
Transport, storage & communications	2	2	0	1	1	0			
Financial intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Real estate, renting & business services	1	1	0	0	0	0			
Public administration & defence	1	1	0	1	1	0			
Education	1	0	1	3	2	1			
Health & social work	1	0	1	1	0	0			
Other community, social activities	1	1	0	1	0	0			
Private households with employed persons	1	0	0	0	0	0			
Extra-territorial organisations	0	0	0	1	1	0			

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8. UNDEREMPLOYMENT

Underemployment versus unemployment

In the previous section the focus was on unemployment. However, it is not really surprising to find that overall unemployment rates are low. In the absence of unemployment insurance schemes, very few people can afford to be unemployed for any period of time, and the bulk of the population must engage at all times in some economic activity, however little or inadequate that may be. Although at the same time they may be seeking other or additional work, they will not be considered as unemployed. In this situation, unemployment data alone cannot fully describe the employment situation, and we should supplement this information with data on underemployment.

In Section 6 we showed average hours of work of people in different occupations and industries. In this present section we look at the distribution of hours of work in some detail (see Table 8.1), in an attempt to identify and describe the underemployed.

Table 8.1 Persons aged 15 and over currently employed, by sex, number of hours worked last week in all jobs, and employment status in the main job

		Number of hours worked last week in all jobs									
	Total	**0**	**1-9**	**10-19**	**20-29**	**30-39**	**40-49**	**50-59**	**60-69**	**70-79**	**80+**
Employment status											
											(in thousands)
Both sexes	**9463**	**189**	**224**	**544**	**931**	**709**	**3659**	**1767**	**739**	**516**	**185**
Paid employee	1517	14	9	31	49	58	593	425	153	139	46
Family member w/o pay	4100	46	158	345	566	396	1605	591	236	119	38
Other self-employed	3846	130	56	168	316	255	1461	750	351	257	101
Male	**4736**	**102**	**96**	**236**	**378**	**262**	**1845**	**957**	**397**	**336**	**127**
Paid employee	1153	12	6	20	28	38	443	323	119	122	41
Family member w/o pay	1103	9	60	127	163	86	429	133	58	29	11
Other self-employed	2480	81	30	89	188	137	972	501	220	186	76
Female	**4727**	**88**	**128**	**309**	**552**	**447**	**1814**	**810**	**342**	**179**	**58**
Paid employee	365	2	3	11	21	20	150	102	33	17	5
Family member w/o pay	2997	37	98	219	403	309	1176	458	178	91	27
Other self-employed	1366	49	26	78	128	118	489	250	131	72	25
											Percentages
Both sexes	**100.0**	**2.0**	**2.4**	**5.8**	**9.8**	**7.5**	**38.7**	**18.7**	**7.8**	**5.4**	**2.0**
Paid employee	100.0	0.9	0.6	2.1	3.2	3.8	39.1	28.0	10.1	9.2	3.0
Family member w/o pay	100.0	1.1	3.9	8.4	13.8	9.7	39.1	14.4	5.7	2.9	0.9
Other self-employed	100.0	3.4	1.5	4.4	8.2	6.6	38.0	19.5	9.1	6.7	2.6
Male	**100.0**	**2.2**	**2.0**	**5.0**	**8.0**	**5.5**	**39.0**	**20.2**	**8.4**	**7.1**	**2.7**
Paid employee	100.0	1.0	0.5	1.7	2.4	3.3	38.5	28.0	10.3	10.6	3.5
Family member w/o pay	100.0	0.8	5.4	11.5	14.7	7.8	38.9	12.1	5.2	2.6	1.0
Other self-employed	100.0	3.3	1.2	3.6	7.6	5.5	39.2	20.2	8.9	7.5	3.1
Female	**100.0**	**1.9**	**2.7**	**6.5**	**11.7**	**9.5**	**38.4**	**17.1**	**7.2**	**3.8**	**1.2**
Paid employee	100.0	0.5	0.9	3.1	5.8	5.4	41.0	28.1	9.2	4.7	1.4
Family member w/o pay	100.0	1.2	3.3	7.3	13.5	10.3	39.2	15.3	5.9	3.0	0.9
Other self-employed	100.0	3.6	1.9	5.7	9.4	8.6	35.8	18.3	9.6	5.2	1.9

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First, it will be noticed that Table 8.1 includes 189,000 people who, although classified as currently employed, actually did no hours of work last week. This is the group of people who had a job attachment but did not work last week. The group includes those not at work who have a job to return to, and who are either receiving pay or other income while they are not working or (if not receiving anything) have been away from work for less than two months.

In considering whether a person counts as fully employed or underemployed, it is necessary first to decide on a standard or norm for a full working week. For this survey we have used 40 hours as the cut-off point. We assume that everyone who works at least 40 hours is fully employed, even though they might like to have worked more hours last week. [25] A vertical line has been placed in the table to separate those working less than 40 hours a week from those working 40 hours or more.

The figures given in Table 8.1 suggest that a large proportion of the currently employed do work a substantial number of hours each week. However, there are about 2.6 million people (27 percent of the currently employed population) who work less than 40 hours a week. Within this group, there are contrasts depending on the person's status in employment. Only 11 percent of paid employees work less than 40 hours a week, whereas 37 percent of family members working without pay and 24 percent of other self-employed people work less than 40 hours. It needs to be remembered that, by definition, contributing family members (without pay) who did not work in the reference week were not classified as employed. Therefore all contributing family members must have worked at least one hour in the reference week to count as employed.

Visible underemployment

Only some of those who work less than 40 hours will be considered as underemployed. Amongst those working less than 40 hours last week, we need to distinguish two groups, based on their reasons for not working more hours. Some people may have perfectly legitimate reasons for not wanting to work more hours. For instance, they may consider they have enough work to do already, or they may have household duties to perform which prevent them taking on more work. Others giving special reasons for not wanting additional work may include some who are studying or who have an illness or disability. Other reasons might include going on vacation or some other family reason, as well as women who are pregnant or who have recently delivered. All these are examples of cases where people would not be counted as underemployed, since they did not want to work more hours. Rather, they count as fully employed, since they have worked the hours they want to work.

Underemployment refers to visible underemployment, which is where the person would like to work longer hours, but is prevented from doing so for economic reasons. Examples are people who look for additional work but cannot find any, or who do not work because they say there is a lack of business. Lack of finance or lack of raw materials is another reason why people might not be able to work more hours. Other involuntary reasons may result from an industrial dispute or from a breakdown of equipment, or because it is currently the off season. In all these cases the person would be considered as being underemployed.

Table 8.2 shows how the 2.6 million people who work less than 40 hours would be classified, based on the survey results. In addition to giving the results based on the whole sample, the table also includes data based on each of the three seasons, since this helps to illustrate how the classification changes over time.

First, looking at the summary figures, we note that almost 2.2 million of those working less than 40 hours should not be classified as underemployed, since they gave voluntary reasons for their underemployment. The major reasons given for not working longer hours were household duties (in the case of women), studies, illness or disability, or the fact that they had enough work already. However, the numbers giving voluntary (social) reasons for not working more hours show an increase, as we move from the rainy season (1.8 million) through the winter season (2.2 million) to the dry season (2.5 million). This increase is due mainly to more women reporting that they did not work more hours because they had household duties to perform.

[25] Occupationally specific norms, such as 30 hours a week for subsistence farmers and 40 hours a week for others, have been suggested, but these complicate data derivation and have not been used in this survey.

Only 400,000 people (260,000 men and 140,000 women) give involuntary reasons for not working longer hours, and these are the people that should be counted as underemployed. Although respondents were offered a variety of reasons, only two were used in any number, and the rest have been grouped in the category 'other involuntary'. The figures remain very consistent across the three seasons, but there is a slight variation in the component groups. As we would expect, the numbers reporting that they do not work longer hours because of off-season inactivity is higher in the dry season (240,000) than in the rainy season (120,000). However, this increase is counterbalanced (perhaps surprisingly) by a reduced number in the dry season saying that they cannot find more work.

Table 8.2 Persons aged 15 and over working less than 40 hours in the last week, by sex, season and reason for not working more hours

	National estimates based on:											
	All the data			Rainy season data			Winter season data			Dry season data		
Reason for not working more hours in last 7 days												(in thousands)
Total	**2597**	**1073**	**1524**	**2276**	**993**	**1283**	**2576**	**1047**	**1529**	**2940**	**1181**	**1759**
Involuntary reasons:	**399**	**261**	**138**	**413**	**256**	**156**	**369**	**251**	**118**	**419**	**275**	**144**
Can't find work	214	144	70	266	173	93	206	142	64	170	117	53
Off season inactivity	172	109	63	123	72	51	155	103	52	238	151	87
Other involuntary	13	8	5	24	11	12	7	6	2	11	8	3
Voluntary reasons:	**2162**	**793**	**1369**	**1753**	**675**	**1078**	**2207**	**796**	**1411**	**2521**	**905**	**1615**
Have sufficient work	291	171	121	236	155	81	248	143	105	389	215	174
Household duties	943	85	857	752	58	694	953	90	862	1122	108	1014
Student, unpaid training	448	283	166	322	232	90	464	279	185	559	337	222
Illness, disability	269	144	125	283	158	126	283	150	133	240	123	117
Vacation	29	14	15	33	14	19	27	11	16	27	17	10
Pregnant/delivery	27	3	24	32	5	27	29	4	25	21	1	19
Other voluntary	154	92	62	96	54	41	204	119	85	162	104	59
Not stated	36	20	16	110	62	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
												Percentages
Involuntary reasons:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Can't find work	53.7	55.2	50.7	64.4	67.5	59.2	55.9	56.5	54.7	40.6	42.3	37.2
Off season inactivity	43.2	41.8	45.9	29.9	28.0	32.9	42.1	41.2	44.0	56.9	54.9	60.6
Other involuntary	3.1	3.0	3.4	5.8	4.4	7.9	2.0	2.4	1.3	2.6	2.8	2.2
Voluntary reasons:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Have sufficient work	13.5	21.6	8.8	13.4	22.9	7.5	11.2	18.0	7.4	15.4	23.7	10.8
Household duties	43.6	10.8	62.6	42.9	8.6	64.4	43.2	11.3	61.1	44.5	12.0	62.8
Student, unpaid training	20.7	35.7	12.1	18.4	34.4	8.3	21.0	35.0	13.1	22.2	37.2	13.8
Illness, disability	12.5	18.2	9.1	16.1	23.3	11.6	12.8	18.9	9.4	9.5	13.6	7.3
Vacation	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.9	0.6
Pregnant/delivery	1.3	0.4	1.8	1.8	0.7	2.5	1.3	0.5	1.8	0.8	0.1	1.2
Other voluntary	7.1	11.7	4.5	5.4	8.1	3.8	9.2	14.9	6.0	6.4	11.5	3.6

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In the same way as we showed unemployment rates for different age groups, it is helpful to look at the numbers of underemployed in relation to the size of the labour force. Table 8.3 shows the underemployed as a percentage of the total labour force, separately for males and females in urban and rural areas, and for different age groups.

Table 8.3 Underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force, by sex, age group and locality

Percentages

	Nepal			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Age group									
All	4.1	5.4	2.9	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.1	5.5	2.7
15 - 19	3.8	4.3	3.3	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.8	4.4	3.2
20 - 24	5.1	7.2	3.2	6.6	7.1	5.9	4.9	7.3	2.9
25 - 29	4.7	6.8	2.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.7	7.1	2.4
30 - 44	4.3	5.3	3.3	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	5.5	3.1
45 - 59	4.1	5.4	2.5	4.7	5.1	4.2	4.0	5.5	2.4
60 +	2.0	3.0	0.6	3.3	3.5	2.9	1.9	2.9	0.4

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Overall, some 4 percent of the labour force are visibly underemployed, in that they worked less than 40 hours in the reference week and wanted and were available to work more hours. The comparable percentages were 5.4 percent for men and 2.9 percent for women. The difference in the rates for men and women was almost entirely due to the lower rate for women in rural areas. In urban areas the rate of visible underemployment was about the same for men and women. In general (unlike the case with unemployment) the rates of visible underemployment did not vary greatly across the age groups.

Characteristics of the underemployed

The great majority of the underemployed live in rural areas. Only 50,000 of the underemployed live in urban areas. In terms of employment status, we can see from Table 8.4 that 86 percent of those who report themselves as underemployed are in fact self-employed. Included in the self-employed are about 150,000 people who are family workers working without pay. Two-thirds of the underemployed do work which can be described as subsistence agriculture, and a further 20 percent have elementary occupations. As to the classification by industrial sector, three-quarters of the underemployed work in the agricultural sector.

Table 8.4 Characteristics of the underemployed

	Total	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	(in thousands)			Percentages		
By employment status	**399**	**261**	**138**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Paid employee	56	40	16	13.9	15.2	11.6
Family worker w/o pay	152	76	76	38.1	29.3	54.8
Other self-employed	191	145	46	48.0	55.5	33.6
By occupation	**399**	**261**	**138**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Subsistence agriculture	258	176	82	64.6	67.4	59.2
Elementary occupations	78	40	38	19.5	15.5	27.1
Other occupations	63	45	18	15.9	17.1	13.7
By industry	**399**	**261**	**138**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture, hunting, forestry	300	202	98	75.3	77.6	71.1
Private household workers	34	13	21	8.6	5.1	15.1
Other industries	65	46	19	16.1	17.3	13.8

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In the case of those giving involuntary reasons, we tried to find out how many more hours they would like to work, and what steps they had taken to find employment. Some 63 percent of the underemployed already work at least 20 hours a week. The underemployed worked a total of 8.8 million hours a week already, giving an average of 22 hours a week per person. They reported that they would like to work an additional 13.5 million hours, or an average of 34 additional hours a week per person. Not surprisingly, those who currently work the least hours want to work on average more hours than do those who already work nearly 40 hours. Table 8.5 shows how long the underemployed had been available for more work, and what steps they had taken to find it.

Table 8.5 Underemployed persons aged 15 and over by sex, length of time available for more work, and whether looked for more work in the last 30 days: if looked, methods used for looking

	Total	Male	Female		Both sexes	Male	Female
	(in thousands)				Percentages		
How long been available for more work							
Total	**399**	**261**	**138**		**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Less than 1 month	80	53	27		19.9	20.2	19.4
1 month, less than 3 months	131	86	45		32.8	33.1	32.2
3 months, less than 6 months	35	24	11		8.9	9.2	8.1
6 months, less than 12 months	21	16	5		5.3	6.1	3.8
1 year, less than 2 years	22	13	9		5.6	5.1	6.3
2 years or more	110	68	42		27.6	26.2	30.2
Whether looked for more work	**399**	**261**	**138**		**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Yes	140	100	40		35.2	38.5	28.9
No	258	160	98		64.8	61.5	71.1
If yes, methods used:				Yes:	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Applied to employer	12	9	2		8.4	9.4	6.1
Asked friends/relatives	119	85	34		84.5	84.2	85.3
Took action to start own business	15	13	2		10.6	13.0	4.4
Looked in other ways	33	27	7		23.9	26.7	16.6

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Half of the underemployed had only become available for additional work within the last three months, but just over a quarter (28 percent) said they had been available for more work for at least two years. A third of the underemployed had actually looked for extra work in the last 30 days. Of these, most had asked friends or relatives for help in finding work, a few (8 percent) had applied to an employer, and some (11 percent) had taken action to start their own business.

We noted earlier that, of the 400,000 visibly underemployed, three-quarters are engaged in the agriculture sector. Of the 100,000 visibly underemployed outside agriculture, as many as 90,000 are engaged in informal sector activity. There are thus hardly any visibly underemployed working in the formal non-agricultural sector. Informal sector activity is discussed in more detail in Section 11.

9. USUAL ACTIVITY

There has already been some discussion of usual activity at the end of Section 5. It was noted that the number of people usually active is slightly lower than the number currently active, and usual activity rates at all ages are slightly lower than the corresponding labour force participation rates. In this section we look in more detail at usual activity.

Comparison of current and usual activity status

Table 9.1 compares the population aged 15 and over in respect of their current and usual activity status. (Annex Tables E 9.1 and E 9.2 provide similar information, but separately for urban and rural areas.) Most people retain the same status on both a current and usual basis, but there are some differences. The differences can be illustrated in respect of the currently employed. About 84 percent of the population were currently employed at the time of the survey. This percentage includes 77 percent of the population who were usually employed, 1 percent who were usually unemployed, and 6 percent who were classified as usually inactive. Similarly, while 79 percent of the population is classified as usually employed, this figure includes a very small number who were currently unemployed and 2 percent who were currently inactive.

Table 9.1 Comparison of current and usual activity status for the population aged 15 and over, by sex

	Usual activity status					Usual activity status				
	Total	Active	*Emp*	*Unemp*	Inactive	Total	Active	*Emp*	*Unemp*	Inactive
Sex/ Current activity status	(in thousands)					Percentages of the total				
Total	**11232**	**9175**	***8889***	***286***	**2057**	**100.0**	**81.7**	***79.1***	***2.5***	**18.3**
Currently active	9641	8925	*8656*	*268*	717	85.8	79.5	*77.1*	*2.4*	6.4
Currently employed	*9463*	*8767*	*8606*	*161*	*696*	*84.2*	*78.1*	*76.6*	*1.4*	*6.2*
Currently unemployed	*178*	*157*	*50*	*107*	*21*	*1.6*	*1.4*	*0.4*	*1.0*	*0.2*
Currently inactive	1591	250	*233*	*18*	1341	14.2	2.2	*2.1*	*0.2*	11.9
Male	**5361**	**4577**	***4406***	***171***	**784**	**100.0**	**85.4**	***82.2***	***3.2***	**14.6**
Currently active	4834	4490	*4325*	*165*	344	90.2	83.8	*80.7*	*3.1*	6.4
Currently employed	*4736*	*4401*	*4292*	*109*	*335*	*88.3*	*82.1*	*80.1*	*2.0*	*6.2*
Currently unemployed	*98*	*89*	*33*	*56*	*9*	*1.8*	*1.7*	*0.6*	*1.0*	*0.2*
Currently inactive	527	87	*81*	*6*	440	9.8	1.6	*1.5*	*0.1*	8.2
Female	**5871**	**4598**	***4483***	***115***	**1273**	**100.0**	**78.3**	***76.4***	***2.0***	**21.7**
Currently active	4807	4434	*4331*	*103*	373	81.9	75.5	*73.8*	*1.8*	6.3
Currently employed	*4727*	*4366*	*4314*	*52*	*361*	*80.5*	*74.4*	*73.5*	*0.9*	*6.1*
Currently unemployed	*80*	*68*	*18*	*51*	*12*	*1.4*	*1.2*	*0.3*	*0.9*	*0.2*
Currently inactive	1064	164	*152*	*12*	900	18.1	2.8	*2.6*	*0.2*	15.3

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It is helpful to look in particular at the number of unemployed under the current and usual classifications. Using the current classification, we saw previously that 178,000 people aged 15 and over are classified as currently unemployed. With the usual classification, on the other hand, the number of usually unemployed is 268,000. This includes an overlap of 107,000 who are classified as both currently unemployed and usually unemployed. We can see, however, from Table 9.1 that the majority (161,000) of the usually unemployed are in fact classified as currently employed rather than currently unemployed. These people did at least one hour of work during the survey week, and they spend more days active during the year than inactive, but they spend more days unemployed than employed.

Daily activity over the year

In order to establish each person's usual activity status, as shown above, it was first necessary to collect detailed information on activities throughout the year. Table 9.2 shows the average number of days during the past year that people spent in three different states (employed, unemployed, and inactive). For convenience the year has been taken as consisting of 360 days. In collecting this information, there was a small but important difference in the way that the self-employed and those in paid employment were treated. In the case of the self-employed, only those days on which they actually worked were counted, whereas a person who was in paid employment during a month would be counted as working a full 30 days.

On average, the usually active spend 295 days a year employed, 22 days unemployed, and the remaining 43 days inactive. Within the usually active, those who are classified as usually unemployed spent on average 244 days a year unemployed, but were employed for 82 days on average. Even those who are classified as usually inactive are sometimes employed. The table also shows the equivalent figures for males and females. Their experiences are similar, and what differences there are can be accounted for mainly by the higher proportion of women classified as usually inactive.

Annex Table E 9.3 shows the corresponding figures separately for urban and rural areas. That table helps to illustrate the fact that the average number of days in employment is higher in rural than in urban areas, especially for women. This higher rate for women is mainly due to the fact that in rural areas relatively few women are inactive, whereas in urban areas the proportion usually inactive is much higher.

Table 9.2 Average number of days in the last 12 months spent employed, unemployed and inactive, by sex and usual activity status, for persons aged 15 and over

	Persons	Average number of days		
	(thousands)	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Sex/Usual activity status				
Total	**11232**	**249.4**	**18.1**	**92.5**
Usually active	9175	295.4	21.7	42.9
Usually employed	*8889*	*302.2*	*14.6*	*43.2*
Usually unemployed	*286*	*82.2*	*243.7*	*34.0*
Usually inactive	2057	44.2	1.8	314.0
Male	**5361**	**260.2**	**23.2**	**76.5**
Usually active	4577	295.9	26.9	37.3
Usually employed	*4406*	*303.8*	*18.6*	*37.5*
Usually unemployed	*171*	*91.5*	*238.9*	*29.6*
Usually inactive	784	52.4	2.0	305.6
Female	**5871**	**239.4**	**13.4**	**107.2**
Usually active	4598	294.9	16.6	48.5
Usually employed	*4483*	*300.7*	*10.6*	*48.7*
Usually unemployed	*115*	*68.4*	*251.0*	*40.6*
Usually inactive	1273	39.1	1.7	319.2

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In contrast to Table 9.2, which was on a usual activity basis, Table 9.3 shows a detailed breakdown of the population aged 15 and over according to their current activity status and the number of days that persons in each status were employed, unemployed and inactive. The experience of males and females is broadly similar, and there are no notable contrasts between the sexes.

The table is interesting, not so much for the major categories, which have been highlighted already (at least in respect of usual activity status), but for some of the minor categories. We can see, for instance, that the 400,000 people who were earlier described as being visibly underemployed spend on average about 75 days a year unemployed, whereas those who are fully employed spend only 14 days on average unemployed.

Table 9.3 Average number of days in the last 12 months spent employed, unemployed and inactive, by sex and detailed current activity status, for persons aged 15 and over

	Persons (thousands)	Average number of days: Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Sex/Current activity status				
Total	**11232**	**249.4**	**18.1**	**92.5**
Currently active	9641	282.7	20.1	57.2
Currently employed	9463	286.3	16.6	57.1
Fully employed	9028	288.9	14.0	57.1
Visibly underemployed	399	234.9	74.8	50.4
Employed, unknown status	36	207.9	25.8	126.3
Currently unemployed	178	89.3	206.1	64.6
Unemployed, seeking work	104	81.7	215.5	62.8
Unemployed, not seeking work	75	99.8	193.0	67.2
Currently inactive	1591	47.6	5.9	306.5
Inactive, student	355	23.8	1.2	335.0
Inactive, household duties	437	43.8	8.5	307.7
Inactive, old/sick	526	35.2	2.6	322.2
Inactive, disabled	78	22.5	3.7	333.8
Inactive, other (a)	194	143.1	18.8	198.1
Male	**5361**	**260.2**	**23.2**	**76.5**
Currently active	4834	283.3	25.0	51.8
Currently employed	4736	287.0	21.4	51.6
Fully employed	4455	290.5	18.0	51.5
Visibly underemployed	261	232.8	80.3	46.9
Employed, unknown status	20	207.2	24.9	128.0
Currently unemployed	98	105.0	195.3	59.8
Unemployed, seeking work	72	94.8	205.8	59.4
Unemployed, not seeking work	27	132.1	167.1	60.8
Currently inactive	527	49.0	7.4	303.6
Inactive, student	222	26.1	1.4	332.5
Inactive, household duties	18	126.7	35.1	198.2
Inactive, old/sick	177	38.3	3.7	317.9
Inactive, disabled	34	15.8	3.0	341.3
Inactive, other (a)	76	137.1	29.1	193.8
Female	**5871**	**239.4**	**13.4**	**107.2**
Currently active	4807	282.0	15.2	62.7
Currently employed	4727	285.6	11.8	62.6
Fully employed	4573	287.3	10.1	62.6
Visibly underemployed	138	238.7	64.4	56.9
Employed, unknown status	16	208.8	27.0	124.3
Currently unemployed	80	70.1	219.3	70.6
Unemployed, seeking work	32	52.6	237.0	70.4
Unemployed, not seeking work	48	81.7	207.5	70.8
Currently inactive	1064	46.9	5.2	307.9
Inactive, student	133	19.9	1.0	339.1
Inactive, household duties	418	40.2	7.4	312.5
Inactive, old/sick	349	33.7	2.0	324.3
Inactive, disabled	45	27.6	4.3	328.2
Inactive, other (a)	119	146.9	12.2	200.8

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(a) 'Inactive, other' includes those who reported that they were contributing family members who did not work during the reference week and were not available for more work. These are classified as inactive under international standards.

Characteristics of the usually active population

Some additional tables on the usually active population are included in Annex E. Table E 9.4 provides an occupational breakdown of the population aged 15 and over who are usually active, with information given separately for the usually employed and the usually unemployed. Where people did not work at all in the last year, they are classified according to the last job they held, if they have ever worked. It can be seen that the usually unemployed are to be found mainly in subsistence agriculture and in elementary occupations, but in relative terms it is those with occupations in craft or related trades who are most likely to be classified as usually unemployed. Tables E.9.5 and E 9.6 extend the coverage of usual activity, by giving information on all those aged 5 and over. Table E 9.5 shows the usual economic activity for males and females in various age groups. The age group 15 to 29 accounts for well over half of those who are usually unemployed, with almost twice as many males as females unemployed in this age group. Table E 9.6 provides a comparison of people's usual and current activity status, for various sex/age groups.

10. SUBNATIONAL INDICATORS OF EMPLOYMENT

So far throughout this report we have focused on national indicators, though often giving results separately for urban and rural areas. Here we present a few indicators at the subnational level. The sample is large enough for subnational indicators to be reasonably reliable, provided that not too much disaggregation is used.

Table 10.1 provides some key subnational employment indicators for the different areas described in Annex B. Similar tables for males and females are included in the Annex (Tables E 10.1 and 10.2). These tables show, for each area, the estimated population aged 15 and over in each area, the labour force participation rate, the number of people aged 15 and over that are currently employed, the current unemployment rate, and the percentage of the labour force that is visibly underemployed.

Table 10.1 Some subnational indicators of employment: population aged 15 and over, labour force participation rate, number of currently employed, current unemployment rate, and rate of visible underemployment

	Population aged 15+	Labour force participation rate	Currently employed	Current unemployment rate	Visibly under-employed as percentage of labour force
	(thousands)	Percentage	(thousands)	Percentage	Percentage
Nepal	**11232**	**85.8**	**9463**	**1.8**	**4.1**
Ecological Belt					
Mountain	891	91.7	816	0.1	4.3
Hill	5012	87.9	4336	1.6	3.3
Terai	5330	82.9	4311	2.4	5.0
Development region					
Eastern	2746	84.8	2278	2.2	3.6
Central	3859	83.4	3129	2.7	5.0
Western	2159	87.0	1851	1.4	4.1
Mid-western	1426	89.9	1273	0.7	3.0
Far-western	1043	89.7	932	0.4	4.3
Urban	1429	73.3	971	7.4	4.8
Kathmandu Valley	371	67.1	225	9.6	3.5
Eastern/Central Hill/Mt.	174	81.9	135	5.0	5.4
"West" Hills/Mt.	206	81.5	160	4.5	6.0
Eastern Terai	255	70.1	156	12.6	4.9
Central Terai	187	70.9	123	7.2	3.7
"West" Terai	236	75.3	170	3.8	5.5
Rural	9803	87.7	8492	1.2	4.1
Eastern Hills/Mt.	1024	90.0	919	0.3	0.8
Central Hills/Mt.	1477	89.3	1297	1.6	5.1
Western Hills/Mt.	1203	91.5	1095	0.5	4.3
Mid/Far-western Hills/Mt.	1448	91.5	1320	0.4	2.4
Eastern Terai	1411	83.8	1157	2.2	5.6
Central Terai	1705	83.3	1394	1.9	5.1
"West" Terai	1536	86.3	1310	1.1	4.2

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Note: “West” refers to the grouping of Western, Mid-western and Far-western regions

As we saw earlier in Section 5, 86 percent of the population aged 15 and over are currently active. The mountains have a high rate of labour force participation at 92 percent, compared with 88 percent in the Hills and 83 percent in the Terai. However, this variation in rates is almost entirely due to the varying rates for women. While the participation rate for males remains fairly constant at around 90 percent, the rate for females drops from 92 percent in the mountains to 86 percent in the Hills and to only 76 percent in the Terai.

Western areas of the country have higher rates of participation than areas in the east. Again, this is largely due to higher rates for females in these areas. Another major influence on the regional figures, affecting the Central Region, is the Kathmandu Valley. The urban areas of the Kathmandu Valley stand out as having a particularly low participation rate of only 67 percent. For females there the participation rate is only 54 percent, compared with 80 percent for males. Amongst the rural areas, female participation rates are lower in the Terai than elsewhere, while male rates remain very much the same in all parts of the country.

There is hardly any unemployment in the mountain areas. Generally, unemployment rates are much lower in the west of the country than elsewhere. As expected, the highest unemployment rates are to be found in urban areas. The Eastern Terai has the highest unemployment rate at almost 13 percent, while the urban areas of the Kathmandu Valley also have a high rate of unemployment (10 percent). In urban areas unemployment rates are higher for females than for males, with female rates being particularly high in the urban areas of the Eastern Terai (18 percent) and Central Terai (11 percent), and in the Kathmandu Valley (12 percent). Amongst the rural areas, all areas have low rates, with the highest rate (just 2 percent) being in the Eastern Terai.

Whilst the unemployment rate provides one useful indicator of the employment situation in Nepal, it reflects only the position of those people facing a total lack of work. Measuring the rates of underemployment provides a useful complement to the unemployment rate, since these rates of underemployment reflect the less extreme situation of people with a partial lack of work. Overall, some 4 percent of those in the labour force are visibly underemployed. Rates of underemployment range from nearly 4 percent to 6 percent in the urban areas shown in Table 10.1, and from 1 to 6 percent in rural areas. In urban areas rates for males and females are very similar, but in rural areas female rates of underemployment are much lower than male rates.

11. INFORMAL SECTOR ACTIVITY

Defining the informal sector

It is often stated that informal sector activities account for a significant proportion of total employment and income generation. However, in trying to produce statistics on the informal sector, it is not easy to put into operation the international standard definition that was adopted in 1993. For operational purposes we have adopted the definition described in Section 2, which follows the international standard fairly closely.

Certain limitations and restrictions in our definition should be noted. Although we have included activities in both the urban and rural sector, the informal sector has been defined only in respect of the non-agricultural sectors, because of the difficulty of defining informal sector activities in the agricultural sector. Paragraph 16 of the ILO guidelines (see footnote 18 in Section 2) makes provision for this exclusion of agricultural activities. The guidelines also recommend that the population employed in the informal sector should be defined to include everyone who works in the informal sector, whether it is their main or second job. For this present analysis, however, the informal sector has been defined only on the basis of each person's main job (in respect of those currently in the informal sector) and usual job (in respect of those usually in the informal sector). This was because there was insufficient information available about the characteristics of the second job to establish whether it counted as being in the informal sector.

The ILO guidelines recommend that enterprises of informal employers may be defined in terms of the size of the unit and/or the non-registration of the enterprise or its employees. The NLFS did not collect any information about registration, but information was collected on the number of regular paid employees, and this information has been used in defining the informal sector. Where possible, information has been given separately on the number of informal sector workers working in establishments with no regular paid employees.

Characteristics of the informal sector

As indicated in Table 11.1, we estimate that about 1.7 million people aged 15 and over are currently employed in the informal sector. This compares with total employment of only 600,000 persons in other jobs outside the agricultural sector. Thus the informal sector accounts for 73 percent of all employment in main jobs outside the agricultural sector.

Of those working in the informal sector, just over a million are males and about 600,000 are females. If they find employment, the young and the elderly are the age groups most likely to find work in the informal sector. Amongst those currently employed outside the agricultural sector, some 82 percent of those aged 15 to 19 and as many as 94 percent of those aged 60 and over are employed in the informal sector.

Table 11.2 shows the distribution of informal sector jobs by occupation, as well as the proportion of total jobs outside the agricultural sector that are in the informal sector, separately for males and females. Of those in employment, a much higher proportion of women than men are to be found working in the informal sector. Thus, while two-thirds of main jobs outside the agricultural sector held by males are in the informal sector, as many as 86 percent of the equivalent female jobs are in the informal sector. In absolute numbers, women have about 700,000 jobs outside agriculture, but 600,000 of these are in the informal sector.

The ISCO classification system assigns broad skill levels to the different occupations. Elementary occupations (major group 9) are at the first skill level, since they require no more than primary education. Jobs in major groups 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are at the second skill level, usually requiring some amount of secondary education. Technicians and associate professionals (major group 3) are at the third skill level, since their jobs usually require some further education after secondary school, but not to degree level. Finally, professionals (major group 2) are at the fourth skill level, since these jobs usually require training to degree-level. No attempt was made by the ILO to assign skill levels to major groups 1 or 0.

It can be seen from Table 11.2 that (with the exception of major group 4 – Clerks) the great majority of main jobs at the first and second skill levels are in the informal sector. Women have a disproportionate share of informal sector jobs at the lower skill level.

Table 11.1 Currently employed population aged 15 and over, by sex, age and formal/informal sector of employment of main job

(in thousands)

		Age group					
	Total	**15 - 19**	**20 - 24**	**25 – 29**	**30 - 44**	**45 - 59**	**60 +**
Sex/ Sector							
Total	**9463**	**1451**	**1284**	**1222**	**2914**	**1767**	**826**
Agriculture	**7203**	1158	935	853	2138	1424	696
Non-agriculture, formal sector	**603**	54	105	122	236	78	8
Non-agriculture, informal sector:	**1657**	238	244	247	539	265	123
Without regular paid employees	*1510*	*214*	*218*	*218*	*495*	*249*	*117*
With 1-9 regular paid employees	*147*	*24*	*27*	*30*	*44*	*16*	*6*
Male	**4736**	**691**	**593**	**590**	**1432**	**934**	**495**
Agriculture	**3176**	520	366	328	875	685	401
Non-agriculture, formal sector	**509**	41	80	103	207	70	7
Non-agriculture, informal sector:	**1052**	130	148	160	349	179	86
Without regular paid employees	*923*	*112*	*123*	*133*	*310*	*164*	*80*
With 1-9 regular paid employees	*129*	*18*	*24*	*26*	*40*	*15*	*5*
Female	**4727**	**759**	**690**	**632**	**1482**	**832**	**332**
Agriculture	**4027**	638	568	525	1263	739	294
Non-agriculture, formal sector	**94**	13	25	19	29	8	0
Non-agriculture, informal sector:	**605**	108	96	88	190	86	38
Without regular paid employees	587	102	94	84	185	84	37
With 1-9 regular paid employees	*18*	*6*	*2*	*3*	*5*	*1*	*1*

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Table 11.2 Persons aged 15 years and over currently employed in non-agricultural sectors, and whether working in the informal sector, by sex, and occupation of main job

(in thousands)

	Both sexes			**Male**			**Female**		
	Non-agric sector	**Informal sector jobs**	**Percent informal**	**Non-agric sector**	**Informal sector jobs**	**Percent informal**	**Non-agric sector**	**Informal sector jobs**	**Percent informal**
Occupation									
Total	**2260**	**1657**	**73.3**	**1560**	**1052**	**67.4**	**700**	**605**	**86.5**
1. Legislators, senior officials	**12**	5	44.7	**11**	5	43.3	**1**	1	62.5
2. Professionals	**37**	4	10.8	**33**	4	11.6	**4**	0	4.5
3. Technicians	**203**	40	19.9	**162**	37	22.6	**41**	4	9.4
4. Clerks	**106**	4	3.9	**95**	4	3.7	**11**	1	4.9
5. Service workers	**487**	457	93.7	**324**	298	91.9	**163**	159	97.3
6. Agricultural workers	**13**	11	86.3	**8**	7	78.0	**5**	5	99.1
7. Craft & related trade workers	**556**	497	89.3	**395**	346	87.7	**162**	151	93.3
8. Plant & machine operators	**102**	60	59.5	**89**	48	54.6	**13**	12	92.7
9. Elementary occupations	**739**	578	78.2	**441**	305	69.1	**299**	273	91.5
0. Armed forces	**5**	0	0.0	**5**	0	0.0	**0**	0	0.0

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Table 11.3 gives a more detailed breakdown of informal sector jobs, showing the numbers in urban and rural areas, and highlighting those specific jobs (identified by the ISCO 3-digit code) that occur most often. Of the 1.7 million informal sector jobs, 1.3 million are in rural areas and almost 400,000 in urban areas. The largest group of informal sector workers was the 330,000 shop salespersons and demonstrators (code 522). Other important groups were the 160,000 mining and construction labourers (code 931), 120,000 bricklayers, carpenters, etc. (code 712) and 100,000 housekeeping and restaurant services workers (code 512). This latter group includes cooks, waiters and bartenders, as well as people providing housekeeping services in private households.

Table 11.3 Numbers of persons aged 15 years and over currently employed in the informal sector, by sex, locality and occupation of main job

(in thousands)

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Occupation									
Total	**1657**	**1052**	**605**	**375**	**241**	**134**	**1282**	**811**	**471**
Legislators, senior officials	**5**	5	1	**4**	3	1	**1**	1	0
Professionals	**4**	4	0	**3**	3	0	**1**	1	0
Technicians, associates	**40**	37	4	**16**	14	2	**24**	22	2
Clerks	**4**	4	1	**3**	2	1	**2**	2	0
Service workers	**457**	298	159	**160**	103	57	**297**	195	102
Market agriculture	**4**	3	2	**0**	0	0	**4**	2	2
Subsistence agriculture	**7**	4	3	**1**	0	0	**6**	3	3
Craft & related trade workers	**497**	346	151	**103**	67	36	**394**	279	114
Plant & machine operators	**60**	48	12	**14**	12	2	**46**	36	10
Elementary occupations	**578**	305	273	**72**	37	35	**506**	268	238
Armed forces	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0
Most important minor ISCO groups (those with at least 25,000 workers in the informal sector)									
512 Housekeeping and restaurant service workers	**99**	51	49	**35**	18	17	**64**	33	31
522 Shop salespersons and demonstrators	**332**	226	107	**117**	79	38	**215**	147	68
712 Building frame and related trades workers	**116**	113	2	**18**	17	0	**98**	96	2
722 Blacksmiths, toolmakers and related trades workers	**33**	31	2	**3**	3	0	**30**	28	2
733 Handicraft workers in wood, textiles, leather, etc.	**86**	37	48	**10**	3	7	**76**	35	41
742 Wood treaters, cabinet makers and related trades	**30**	29	0	**5**	4	0	**25**	25	0
743 Textile, garment and related trades workers	**32**	5	26	**8**	1	7	**23**	4	19
746 Tailors, dressmakers and hatters (special code)	**80**	46	34	**20**	8	12	**61**	38	23
911 Street vendors and related	**29**	17	13	**6**	4	2	**23**	13	10
913 Domestic and related helpers, cleaners, launderers	**28**	15	12	**12**	3	8	**16**	12	4
915 Messengers, porters, door-keepers and related workers	**26**	24	2	**2**	2	0	**23**	21	2
922 Fetching water (special code)	**57**	6	51	**11**	1	9	**47**	5	42
931 Mining and construction labourers	**162**	123	39	**15**	11	4	**147**	112	35
932 Manufacturing labourers	**36**	13	23	**4**	2	2	**32**	11	21
933 Transport labourers and freight handlers	**62**	53	10	**10**	9	1	**52**	43	9
934 Collecting firewood (special code)	**165**	44	120	**10**	2	8	**155**	43	112

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As mentioned in Section 2, four special ISCO codes were created for this survey. Figures for three of these four codes have also been shown in the table (the fourth special code (745) was used for carpet makers and weavers but it included only 11,000 informal sector workers). There were 80,000 people in the informal sector working as tailors, dressmakers or hatters (746). There were also about 60,000 people (nearly all of them women) who fetched water and 160,000 people (mainly women) who collected firewood.

As described in Section 2, less than 10 regular employees in the establishment has been used as one of the criteria for defining those in the informal sector. From Table 11.4 it is possible to see how many people would have been affected if a lower criterion of five regular employees had been used as the cut-off point in defining the informal sector.

Table 11.4 Informal sector workers, by sex, locality, employment status and number of regular paid employees working in establishment where person works

(in thousands)

Sex/ Employment status and number of regular paid employees	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	**1657**	**375**	**1282**
Own business with no employees	759	172	587
Other informal sector workers: no regular paid employees	751	144	607
" " " " : 1-4 regular paid employees	121	50	71
" " " " : 5-9 regular paid employees	26	10	17
Male	**1052**	**241**	**811**
Own business with no employees	544	127	418
Other informal sector workers: no regular paid employees	378	66	312
" " " " : 1-4 regular paid employees	106	40	65
" " " " : 5-9 regular paid employees	23	8	15
Female	**605**	**134**	**471**
Own business with no employees	215	45	169
Other informal sector workers: no regular paid employees	372	78	295
" " " " : 1-4 regular paid employees	15	9	6
" " " " : 5-9 regular paid employees	3	2	1

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Of the nearly 1.7 million people working in the informal sector, three-quarters of a million are people running their own business with no employees. A similar number again have some other sort of employment status but work in businesses where there are no regular paid employees. This leaves only 150,000 other informal sector workers working in establishments where there are employees. Of this number, less than 30,000 work in businesses with between 5 and 9 employees.

12. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF CHILDREN

Background

A labour force survey provides an excellent opportunity to collect information on the economic activities of children. Accordingly, the lower age for inclusion in this survey was set at five years, so that virtually all child activity in the economic sector could be captured. The same age limit was used when collecting information on household non-economic activities. The resulting data on non-economic activities are reported in Section 13, where it is noted that many young children do make an important contribution to the maintenance of the household.

As is normal in the presentation of statistics on economic activities, most of the data in the earlier sections of this report have related to persons aged 15 and over. In this present section we report on the economic activities of children aged 5 to 14.[26] . It is inevitable in household surveys that some economic activities of children will go unreported, and this under-reporting is probably more likely to occur in urban areas rather in rural areas. Nevertheless, even if some of the estimated levels of activity may be lower than the true figures, the data presented here will give some indication of the patterns of activity of children. This is particularly so when we look at the contrasts between different groups of children (boys versus girls, younger children versus older children, etc.).

There are some provisions regarding children in the Nepal Labour Act 2048 (1991). In the Act a 'child' is defined as a person who has not attained the age of 14 years (Chapter 1, para. 2). The Act also establishes that "no child shall be engaged in work of any Enterprise" (Chapter 2, para. 5).

Nepal has also ratified the ILO Minimum Age Convention.[27] In doing so, it undertook under Article 1 "to pursue a national policy designed to ensure the effective abolition of child labour and to raise progressively the minimum age for admission to employment or work to a minimum level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young persons". The minimum age for employment specified in the convention is 15 years, though there are provisions for reducing this minimum age to 14 years in certain circumstances.

Economic activity rates of children

If all children were attending school and did no economic activities outside school hours, they would be classified as economically inactive. But we saw in Section 2 that a sizeable proportion of children are in fact classified as economically active, because they do at least one hour of work activity a week. Table 12.1 shows the numbers of children who are currently economically active. About 500,000 children aged 5 to 9, and 1.5 million children aged 10 to 14, are classified as economically active. This means that the labour force participation rate is 21 percent for children aged 5 to 9, and 61 percent for children aged 10 to 14. Participation rates are higher for girls than boys, and much higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Table 12.2 also demonstrates how the participation rates rise as children get older. At the age of 14, for instance, 68 percent of boys and 80 of girls are currently economically active.

Table 12.2 shows the numbers of children attending school, and demonstrates how the rates of economic activity for children are affected by whether or not children are at school.

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[26] Many earlier statistical publications in Nepal have presented statistics on all persons aged 10 and over. In this present publication we have preferred to distinguish clearly between the activities of those aged 15 and over and children (those aged 5 to 14). Nevertheless, a few tables based on the 10 and over age grouping have been included in Annex E, to enable comparisons to be made with the earlier sources of data.

[27] International Labour Organization, *Convention concerning minimum age for admission to employment (Convention No. 138),* Geneva 1976. See also Ministry of Labour, *Main provisions of constitution of ILO and collection of some of ILO conventions ratified by His Majesty's Government of Nepal both in English and Nepali version,* HMG, Nepal, 1997

Table 12.1 **Rates of current economic activity among children aged 5 to 14, by sex, locality, and single year of age**

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Age									Thousands
				Total number of children aged 5 to 14					
Total	**4860**	**2480**	**2380**	**540**	**282**	**258**	**4320**	**2198**	**2123**
5 - 9	2437	1233	1204	261	137	124	2175	1095	1080
10-14	2423	1247	1176	278	145	134	2145	1103	1042
				Children economically active					
Total	**1987**	**914**	**1073**	**103**	**49**	**54**	**1884**	**865**	**1019**
5 - 9	510	226	285	19	9	10	491	217	274
10-14	1476	688	788	84	40	44	1393	648	745
				Percentage currently active					Percentages
All	**40.9**	**36.8**	**45.1**	**19.0**	**17.3**	**21.0**	**43.6**	**39.3**	**48.0**
5 - 9	20.9	18.3	23.6	7.3	6.4	8.4	22.6	19.8	25.4
10-14	60.9	55.2	67.1	30.0	27.5	32.7	64.9	58.8	71.5
5	4.9	4.5	5.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	5.4	4.9	5.8
6	7.6	7.0	8.4	2.1	1.8	2.6	8.3	7.6	9.1
7	20.3	17.3	23.2	6.4	7.0	5.8	21.8	18.4	25.1
8	30.6	26.6	34.8	11.9	8.9	15.4	32.7	28.8	37.0
9	39.8	35.7	43.6	14.6	13.3	15.9	43.1	38.8	47.0
10	49.4	42.4	56.9	21.9	20.2	23.6	52.6	45.0	60.8
11	56.3	53.0	59.4	23.1	20.5	26.1	60.9	58.0	63.5
12	62.0	55.3	69.8	29.7	26.4	33.1	66.3	59.0	74.9
13	67.5	62.9	72.3	34.0	30.7	37.5	71.8	67.1	76.8
14	73.5	67.5	79.9	42.3	40.4	44.6	78.0	71.5	84.6

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Table 12.2 **Rates of school attendance by children aged 5 to 9, and 10 to 14, and labour force participation rates for those who attend school and those who do not, by sex and locality**

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Age group									**Thousands**
				Number of children attending school					
Total	3454	1975	1479	472	255	217	2982	1720	1262
5-9	1653	919	735	225	122	103	1428	796	632
10-14	1800	1056	744	247	133	114	1554	923	630
				Percentage of children currently at school					
Total	71.1	79.6	62.1	87.4	90.5	84.0	69.0	78.2	59.5
5-9	67.8	74.5	61.0	86.1	89.2	82.7	65.6	72.7	58.5
10-14	74.3	84.7	63.3	88.6	91.7	85.2	72.4	83.7	60.5
				Percent of those at school who are currently active					
Total	36.6	35.2	38.5	15.8	15.1	16.7	39.9	38.1	42.2
5-9	19.1	17.9	20.7	6.5	6.1	6.9	21.1	19.7	22.9
10-14	52.6	50.2	56.1	24.3	23.3	25.5	57.1	54.0	61.6
				Percent of those not at school who are currently active					
Total	51.4	43.4	55.9	41.4	38.2	43.5	51.9	43.7	56.5
5-9	24.7	19.5	28.3	12.7	9.0	15.2	25.3	20.0	28.9
10-14	85.0	82.7	86.0	74.3	74.3	74.3	85.6	83.3	86.6

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About 68 percent of children aged 5 to 9, and 74 percent of children aged 10 to 14, are currently attending school. The rate of school attendance for those aged 5 to 14 is much higher In urban areas (87 percent) than in rural areas (69 percent). The contrast in the attendance rates for boys and girls is particularly marked in rural areas, with 78 percent of boys, but only 60 percent of girls, in this age group attending school.

As we would expect, activity rates are higher amongst those not attending school than amongst those attending. But even among children currently attending school, as many as 40 percent are recorded as currently active, because they did at least one hour of 'work' activities in the past seven days.

Virtually all of those children who are currently economically active have been classified as currently employed. Not surprisingly, it is very rare for a child to be classified as currently unemployed.

We have already referred (in Sections 5 and 9) to the fact that the proportion of children economically active is very much lower if we measure activity on a 'usual' basis rather than a 'current' basis. This is because many children do sufficient work (one hour) in a week to count as currently active, but are not economically active on enough days in the year to count as usually economically active. Table 12.3, which is based on some of the information in Table E 9.6, highlights this difference.

Table 12.3 Comparison of the economic activity status of children aged 5 to 14 on a 'current' and a 'usual' basis

Thousands

	Usual activity status		
	Total	Active	Inactive
Current activity status			
Total	4860	974	3886
Active	1987	955	1032
Inactive	2873	19	2854

While 2.0 million children are recorded as being active on a current basis, only 1.0 million children are active when activity is measured on a 'usual' basis. As indicated in Annex Table E 9.6, when we move from a current to a usual basis for measuring activity, the number of boys active falls from 900,000 to 400,000 while the number of girls recorded as active falls from 1.1 million to 600,000.

Section 12 contained some subnational indicators of employment for persons aged 15 and over. Table 12.4 provides corresponding information for children aged 5 to 14, showing the population aged 5 to 14 in various areas of the country and their corresponding labour force participation rates, number currently employed, and rates of unemployment and visible underemployment (though the latter two concepts are of somewhat doubtful value when applied to young children). In the country as a whole the current activity rate for children aged 5 to 14 is 41 percent, but the rate rises to 57 percent in the Mid-West region. More detailed information for boys and girls, separately for those aged 5 to 9 and those aged 10 to 14, is contained in Annex Table E 12.1 (all children aged 5 to 14), E 12.2 (children aged 5 to 9) and E 12.3 (children aged 10 to 14).

Work done by children

Table 12.5 highlights the kind of work that children do. The 2.0 million children aged 5 to 14 who are classified as currently employed do a total of 44 million hours of work per week, representing 22 hours a week on average for every child who is currently employed. Boys and girls do about the same amount of work (22.1 and 22.7 hours respectively). Most (76 percent) of the boys who work are still attending school, implying that they are continuing with their schooling. Girls who work are less likely to continue with their schooling, with only 53 percent of employed girls still attending school.

Table 12.4 Some subnational indicators of employment for children aged 5 to 14: labour force participation rate, number of currently employed, current unemployment rate, and rate of visible underemployment

	Population aged 15+	Labour force participation rate	Currently employed	Current unemployment rate	Visibly under-employed as percentage of labour force
	(thousands)	Percentage	(thousands)	Percentage	Percentage
Nepal	4860	40.9	1982	0.2	1.1
Ecological Belt					
Mountain	385	43.4	167	0.0	2.1
Hill	2105	43.5	915	0.1	0.9
Terai	2371	38.1	900	0.4	1.0
Development region					
Eastern	1151	40.5	465	0.3	0.6
Central	1624	33.4	540	0.5	1.6
Western	868	40.9	355	0.1	1.1
Mid-western	692	57.4	397	0.0	0.8
Far-western	525	43.0	226	0.0	1.1
Urban	540	19.0	101	1.3	1.3
Kathmandu Valley	97	7.6	7	3.2	1.0
Eastern/Central Hill/Mt.	70	23.7	16	0.8	0.8
"West" Hills/Mt.	86	28.2	24	1.0	1.4
Eastern Terai	101	13.0	13	3.6	1.0
Central Terai	79	17.1	13	1.6	1.0
"West" Terai	105	26.2	28	0.2	1.9
Rural	4320	43.6	1881	0.2	1.0
Eastern Hills/Mt.	430	48.3	208	0.0	0.0
Central Hills/Mt.	608	34.8	212	0.0	2.9
Western Hills/Mt.	483	50.2	242	0.0	1.0
Mid/Far-western Hills/Mt.	715	52.1	372	0.0	0.8
Eastern Terai	596	40.1	238	0.3	1.1
Central Terai	793	37.8	297	0.7	0.8
"West" Terai	696	44.7	311	0.0	1.1

Note: “West” refers to the grouping of Western, Mid-western and Far-western regions NLFS 1998/99

In terms of occupational codes, the great majority of children (1.7 million) are engaged in agricultural activities, nearly all of it subsistence agriculture. More than 200,000 do activities which count as elementary occupations. About 80,000 fetch water, and a similar number collect firewood. About 40,000 work as agricultural labourers. Table 12.5 also shows children engaging in some other activities. For instance, some children work as salespersons in shops, or provide housekeeping or restaurant services. Some others work in crafts or related trades, and a few are plant or machine operators. The classification by industry shows a similar picture. One point to note is that the category ‘private households with employed persons’ was used for coding the industry of those who fetched water or collected firewood.

ILO recommendation 190 concerning the “Prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour” (June 1999) lists hazardous work, but the NLFS did not collect data to especially identify children engaged in work of this type. It is possible that some of the 36,000 children aged 5 to 14 working in the manufacturing and construction industries may be working in

such “at risk” situations. This is an area for more detailed investigation, although care will need to be taken when interpreting estimates based on few observations.

Table 12.5 Number of children aged 5 to 14 currently employed, hours worked, and occupation and industry of work, by sex and whether currently attending school

	Total			Whether currently attending school					
				Yes			No		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total number aged 5-14 (thousands)	4860	2480	2380	3454	1975	1479	1406	505	901
Number employed (thousands)	1982	911	1072	1263	694	569	719	216	503
Total hours worked per week (million hours)	44	20	24	23	13	10	22	7	14
Average hours per week per person (for those working)	22.4	22.1	22.7	18.1	18.5	17.5	30.1	33.8	28.5
Occupations: (thousands)	**1982**	**911**	**1072**	**1263**	**694**	**569**	**719**	**216**	**503**
5. Service workers	39	23	17	33	19	14	6	4	2
512 Housekeeping & restaurants	*13*	*7*	*6*	*9*	*4*	*5*	*3*	*3*	*1*
522 Shop salespersons	*26*	*15*	*11*	*23*	*14*	*9*	*3*	*1*	*2*
6. Agriculture	1686	788	899	1084	617	467	602	170	432
612 Animal producers (market)	*53*	*23*	*30*	*39*	*18*	*21*	*14*	*5*	*9*
621 Subsistence agriculture	*1617*	*761*	*856*	*1037*	*597*	*440*	*581*	*164*	*417*
7. Craft and related trades	22	9	13	8	3	5	14	6	8
8. Plant and machine operators	4	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	0
9. Elementary occupations	231	90	142	135	54	82	96	36	60
921 Agricultural labourers	*39*	*17*	*23*	*8*	*3*	*5*	*31*	*14*	*17*
922 Fetching water	*78*	*28*	*50*	*70*	*27*	*43*	*8*	*1*	*7*
934 Collecting firewood	*78*	*25*	*53*	*44*	*19*	*25*	*34*	*6*	*27*
Industries: (thousands)	**1982**	**911**	**1072**	**1263**	**694**	**569**	**719**	**216**	**503**
A. Agriculture, hunting & forestry	1725	804	921	1094	620	474	631	184	448
D. Manufacturing	26	11	16	12	4	8	14	6	8
F. Construction	10	7	3	3	1	2	7	6	1
G. Wholesale & retail trade	29	17	12	24	15	9	5	2	3
H. Hotels & restaurants	16	9	7	11	4	7	5	4	1
P. Private hhlds with employed persons	165	58	107	114	47	68	51	11	40
All other categories	10	5	5	4	2	2	6	3	2

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As to the status of children in employment, about 60,000 children aged 10 to 14 (but hardly any children aged 5 to 9) were reported as paid employees. About 50,000 of these children were doing activities which were classified as elementary occupations, most of these being agricultural labourers.

Virtually all the work done by children outside the agricultural sector is done in the informal sector. About 250,000 children (100,000 boys and 150,000 girls) work in the informal sector, whereas less than 10,000 work in the formal sector. The work done by children in the informal sector, in terms of occupation, is reflected in the figures shown in Table 12.3, if we ignore code 6 (agricultural activity) and code 921 (agricultural labourers). If we exclude the 75,000 children (25,000 boys and 50,000 girls) involved in collecting firewood, and almost identical numbers of children involved in fetching water, we are left with about 100,000 children (50,000 boys and 50,000 girls) doing other activities in the informal sector.

When we measure activity on a ‘usual’ basis, the number of children working in the informal sector is much lower than under the ‘current’ basis. It is estimated that only about 80,000 children (35,000 boys and 45,000 girls) are ‘usually’ employed in the informal sector. If we exclude those fetching water or collecting firewood, the total number usually employed in the informal sector falls to about 50,000, with an equal numbers of boys and girls.

13. NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

As mentioned at the beginning of this report, a particular feature of the NLFS was that it collected information not only on people's economic activities (based on the survey definition of what counted as 'work') but also on their involvement in certain non-economic activities.

Participation in non-economic activities

Table 13.1 shows, for each sex and age group, the estimated number of people carrying out various non-economic activities in the last seven days, and the percentage of people engaged in each activity. Females were twice as likely as males to report a non-economic activity. In all, it is estimated that some 9.3 million people (2.9 million males and 6.3 million females) carry out one or more of the listed activities during a seven-day period. This means that, in percentage terms, 37 percent of all males aged 5 and over carried out at least one of the activities in the last seven days. For females the corresponding percentage was 77 percent.

For females, the three activities most often reported are cleaning, cooking and childminding. Some 67 percent of females aged 5 and over have done some cleaning in the last seven days, 63 percent have done cooking, and 32 percent have done childminding. Amongst males, the activities reported most often are shopping (20 percent), childminding (13 percent) and cleaning (10 percent). The higher proportion of males than females engaged in shopping (20 percent as against 9 percent) reflects the culture of Nepal, where shopping has traditionally been a male activity.

Estimates of the proportion carrying out each activity are shown for each age and sex group. Of particular interest is the contribution made by young females aged 10 to 14, two-thirds of whom carry out one or more of these non-economic activities in a seven-day period. The activities in which these young girls are most likely to be involved are cleaning (57 percent) and cooking (40 percent), and to a lesser extent childminding (17 percent). Even amongst young girls aged 5 to 9, 16 percent do some childminding and 15 percent do some cleaning during a seven-day period. Most young boys, on the other hand, are noticeable by their absence from participation in these activities.

Similar detailed tables for urban and rural areas are included in Annex E (Tables E13.1 and 13.2). These show fairly similar levels of non-economic activity in urban and rural areas. The only special contrast is in the proportion of males and females engaged in shopping. In rural areas males are much more likely than females to do shopping (19 percent as against 8 percent), whereas in urban areas the proportions of the two sexes doing shopping is much more even (24 percent for males against 20 percent for females).

Time spent on non-economic activities

In addition to collecting information on whether each person did each of the various non-economic activities, the NLFS also collected information on how much time they spent on each of these activities. In total, as shown in Table 13.2, household members in Nepal spend about 171 million hours each week on a variety of household activities. Males spend only about 28 million hours a week on these activities, compared with women who spend as much as 144 million hours a week. The main activity is cooking (67 million hours a week), followed by childminding (45 million hours) and cleaning (41 million hours). At the other extreme, household members (nearly always men) spend about two million hours each week on voluntary and community activities.

These total figures can be converted to average hours, as illustrated in the lower part of Table 13.2 (see also Annex tables E13.3 and 13.4 for the corresponding urban and rural figures). On average, across Nepal, every person aged 5 and over spends nearly 11 hours a week on a variety of household activities. Four hours are spent on cooking, three hours on childminding, and two hours on cleaning. Females spend an average of 17 hours a week on household activities, whereas males spend less than four hours. Even young girls aged 10 to 14 spend longer on average on these activities (seven hours a week) than do males of any age group. The most active age group appears to be women aged 25 to 29 who spend over 30 hours a week on average on non-economic activities.

These averages are based on the whole population, but as indicated in Table 13.1, many people do not participate in these household activities. The figures can therefore be easily converted to give averages just for those who do participate. For instance, we see from Table 13.1 that 57.5 percent of the population aged 5 and over do at least one of these household activities every week. From Table 13.2 we see that the average time spent on activities (across the population as a whole) is 10.6 hours per week. This means that those who do participate in these activities spend on average (10.6 x 100 / 57.5) which is 18.4 hours a week on these activities. Similar figures can be calculated for any cells in the table.

It is also of interest to see whether the time spent on non-economic activities varies for people, according to their activity status. Table 13.3 shows the average hours spent per week on non-economic activities by men and women in different age groups and according to their current activity status. This table has been limited to urban areas only, since relatively few people in rural areas are unemployed.

Table 13.3 Average hours spent carrying out non-economic activities in the last seven days by those aged 15 and over, by sex, age group and current activity status: urban areas only

Average hours across whole activity group

	Both sexes				Male				Female			
		Current activity status:				Current activity status:				Current activity status:		
	All	Emp.	Unemp.	Inactive	All	Emp.	Unemp.	Inactive	All	Emp.	Unemp.	Inactive
Age												
All	14.1	12.5	18.4	17.5	4.4	4.7	4.1	3.4	23.7	23.1	30.2	23.5
15 - 19	8.7	8.5	11.7	8.6	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.1	14.9	14.7	20.3	14.5
20 - 24	17.0	14.1	16.3	24.2	4.3	4.6	3.4	3.7	28.7	25.9	30.1	32.7
25 - 29	19.8	15.9	24.9	33.0	5.6	5.5	4.0	7.9	32.6	30.0	35.0	36.8
30 - 44	16.3	13.7	21.6	29.7	5.3	5.2	5.1	9.9	27.5	25.4	32.4	31.7
45 - 59	12.0	10.3	14.0	18.4	4.4	4.3	5.5	4.9	20.3	19.5	27.3	21.4
60 +	8.0	8.5	11.7	7.4	4.1	4.5	9.6	3.3	11.7	15.7	17.5	9.6

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Those people who are unemployed in urban areas spend considerably greater time each week doing non-economic activities (18 hours) than those who are employed (12 hours), but there is a notable contrast between the sexes. Females in urban areas who are unemployed spend considerably longer on non-economic activities (30 hours) than females who are employed (23 hours), whereas unemployed males tend if anything to spend less time on non-economic activities (4 hours) than males who are employed (5 hours).

Table 13.1 Number of persons carrying out various non-economic activities in the last 7 days, by sex, age and activity : Nepal

	Cooking	Cleaning	Minor repairs	Shopping	Caring	Child minding	Volunteer	Any of these activities
Age group								**(in thousands)**
Total	**5876**	**6383**	**1342**	**2293**	**337**	**3690**	**145**	**9252**
5 - 9	66	214	35	8	1	280	-	447
10 - 14	547	808	102	60	16	271	2	1009
15 - 19	785	921	162	148	35	227	6	1083
20 - 24	796	870	174	233	36	600	17	1085
25 - 29	742	781	185	314	44	653	18	1058
30 - 44	1671	1649	389	860	125	983	53	2454
45 - 59	842	777	215	496	56	425	36	1406
60 +	427	365	81	174	25	251	13	709
Male	**676**	**822**	**294**	**1540**	**127**	**1048**	**121**	**2913**
5 - 9	8	32	2	4	-	89	-	119
10 - 14	77	137	13	34	5	69	1	238
15 - 19	84	127	28	92	9	31	3	250
20 - 24	68	95	31	145	12	101	15	281
25 - 29	78	89	40	202	17	173	13	339
30 - 44	194	192	83	574	51	339	45	874
45 - 59	93	88	70	360	22	151	32	539
60 +	74	62	27	129	11	95	12	272
Female	**5200**	**5561**	**1048**	**753**	**210**	**2641**	**25**	**6339**
5 - 9	58	182	33	5	1	191	-	327
10 - 14	471	671	89	26	11	201	1	771
15 - 19	701	794	133	56	26	196	3	833
20 - 24	728	775	143	88	23	500	2	804
25 - 29	664	691	145	112	27	480	6	719
30 - 44	1477	1456	305	286	74	643	8	1580
45 - 59	749	689	145	136	33	274	4	867
60 +	353	303	54	45	14	156	1	438
Age group								**Percentages of whole population**
Total	**36.5**	**39.7**	**8.3**	**14.3**	**2.1**	**22.9**	**0.9**	**57.5**
5 - 9	2.7	8.8	1.4	0.3	0.1	11.5	-	18.3
10 - 14	22.6	33.3	4.2	2.5	0.7	11.2	0.1	41.7
15 - 19	40.9	48.0	8.4	7.7	1.8	11.9	0.3	56.5
20 - 24	51.7	56.5	11.3	15.2	2.3	39.0	1.1	70.5
25 - 29	53.9	56.7	13.5	22.8	3.2	47.5	1.3	76.9
30 - 44	53.1	52.4	12.3	27.3	4.0	31.2	1.7	78.0
45 - 59	43.4	40.1	11.1	25.6	2.9	21.9	1.8	72.5
60 +	32.5	27.8	6.1	13.3	1.9	19.1	1.0	54.0
Male	**8.6**	**10.5**	**3.8**	**19.6**	**1.6**	**13.4**	**1.5**	**37.2**
5 - 9	0.6	2.6	0.1	0.3	-	7.2	-	9.7
10 - 14	6.1	11.0	1.1	2.7	0.4	5.6	0.1	19.1
15 - 19	9.0	13.7	3.1	9.9	1.0	3.4	0.3	27.0
20 - 24	10.0	14.0	4.6	21.3	1.8	14.8	2.3	41.2
25 - 29	12.4	14.2	6.4	32.2	2.7	27.6	2.0	54.1
30 - 44	13.1	12.9	5.6	38.6	3.4	22.8	3.0	58.8
45 - 59	9.5	9.0	7.1	36.8	2.3	15.4	3.3	55.1
60 +	11.2	9.4	4.0	19.6	1.6	14.3	1.8	41.1
Female	**63.0**	**67.4**	**12.7**	**9.1**	**2.5**	**32.0**	**0.3**	**76.8**
5 - 9	4.8	15.1	2.8	0.4	0.1	15.9	-	27.2
10 - 14	40.0	57.1	7.6	2.2	1.0	17.1	0.1	65.6
15 - 19	70.8	80.2	13.5	5.7	2.6	19.8	0.3	84.2
20 - 24	84.8	90.2	16.6	10.3	2.7	58.2	0.2	93.7
25 - 29	88.7	92.3	19.4	14.9	3.6	64.1	0.8	96.0
30 - 44	88.9	87.7	18.4	17.2	4.5	38.8	0.5	95.2
45 - 59	78.0	71.7	15.1	14.1	3.5	28.5	0.4	90.3
60 +	54.0	46.3	8.3	6.9	2.1	23.9	0.2	66.9

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Table 13.2 Number of hours and average hours spent carrying out various non-economic activities in the last 7 days, by sex, age and activity : Nepal

(in thousands)

	Cooking	Cleaning	Minor repairs	Shopping	Caring	Child minding	Volunteer	All activities
Age group								**Total hours**
Total	**66770**	**40995**	**4509**	**8677**	**2724**	**45433**	**2105**	**171214**
5 - 9	309	814	74	21	11	3473	-	4704
10 - 14	3590	3732	236	213	114	2347	28	10259
15 - 19	7330	5641	527	562	234	2825	36	17155
20 - 24	9289	6159	589	851	258	8829	292	26267
25 - 29	9476	5759	651	1166	331	8861	203	26447
30 - 44	21981	11933	1363	3281	1057	11362	861	51838
45 - 59	10134	4957	794	1974	468	4302	506	23136
60 +	4661	2000	275	609	250	3434	179	11408
Male	**4550**	**3150**	**1325**	**6104**	**1186**	**9372**	**1854**	**27540**
5 - 9	46	98	4	10	-	1072	-	1230
10 - 14	358	461	31	121	42	556	7	1576
15 - 19	537	519	128	371	91	225	18	1890
20 - 24	415	363	129	558	120	773	264	2621
25 - 29	498	350	178	785	181	1477	140	3607
30 - 44	1306	737	414	2295	452	3004	803	9010
45 - 59	702	343	321	1508	195	1168	453	4690
60 +	689	278	121	457	105	1096	170	2916
Female	**62220**	**37846**	**3185**	**2573**	**1538**	**36061**	**251**	**143674**
5 - 9	263	716	71	11	11	2401	-	3474
10 - 14	3232	3270	205	91	73	1791	21	8684
15 - 19	6792	5122	400	192	143	2600	18	15265
20 - 24	8874	5796	460	293	138	8055	29	23646
25 - 29	8978	5409	474	381	151	7384	63	22840
30 - 44	20676	11196	949	986	605	8358	58	42828
45 - 59	9433	4614	473	467	272	3134	53	18446
60 +	3973	1722	154	152	145	2338	9	8492
Age group								**Average hours across whole population**
Total	**4.1**	**2.5**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**2.8**	**0.1**	**10.6**
5 - 9	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	-	1.9
10 - 14	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.2
15 - 19	3.8	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.0	9.0
20 - 24	6.0	4.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	5.7	0.2	17.1
25 - 29	6.9	4.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	6.4	0.1	19.2
30 - 44	7.0	3.8	0.4	1.0	0.3	3.6	0.3	16.5
45 - 59	5.2	2.6	0.4	1.0	0.2	2.2	0.3	11.9
60 +	3.5	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	2.6	0.1	8.7
Male	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**1.2**	**0.2**	**3.5**
5 - 9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.9	-	1.0
10 - 14	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3
15 - 19	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.0
20 - 24	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.4	3.8
25 - 29	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.3	2.4	0.2	5.8
30 - 44	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.3	2.0	0.5	6.1
45 - 59	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.2	1.2	0.5	4.8
60 +	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.7	0.3	4.4
Female	**7.5**	**4.6**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**4.4**	**0.0**	**17.4**
5 - 9	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	-	2.9
10 - 14	2.7	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.0	7.4
15 - 19	6.9	5.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.6	0.0	15.4
20 - 24	10.3	6.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	9.4	0.0	27.5
25 - 29	12.0	7.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	9.9	0.1	30.5
30 - 44	12.5	6.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	5.0	0.0	25.8
45 - 59	9.8	4.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	3.3	0.1	19.2
60 +	6.1	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.6	0.0	13.0

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14. SEASONAL VARIATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT

We noted at the beginning of this report that the survey was spread over the whole year, so as to take account of any seasonal variations in employment. As mentioned in Section 1, the annual sample was spread into three sub-groups, each one covering four months of the Nepalese calendar. These three seasons can be described in broad terms as the rainy season, the winter season and the dry season. Most of the tables in this NLFS report have been based on the annual data, but occasionally reference has been made to seasonal data (see for instance Table 8.2 which deals with under-employment).

In this section we present a few key seasonal aggregates derived from the survey data (Table 14.1). Because of the way the sample has been designed, it is possible to derive independent national aggregates based on each season's data. For instance, Table 14.1 gives estimates of the population aged 5 and over, ranging from 15.9 million in the first (rainy) season to 16.2 million in the third (dry) season. Some variation in the aggregates is to be expected, because of the effects of sampling error.

In all three seasons the number of people currently active remains at about 11.6 million. There is no evidence of people who are inactive during the winter or dry season becoming active when the rainy season arrives. For the population aged 15 and over, the labour force participation rate remains fairly constant at around 86 percent throughout the year, and the unemployment rate stays at about 2 percent.

Some contrast between the seasons can be seen, however, when we look at the number of people with agricultural jobs, and the hours of work they do. Amongst those aged 15 and over, the number of people with agricultural main jobs (defined as ISCO code 6) is at a peak during the winter season (6.9 million people). The number of people with main jobs in agriculture then falls away to 6.4 million in the dry season, before rising again to 6.7 million in the rainy season. Among children, agricultural employment increases from 1.6 million in the winter and dry season to 1.8 million in the rainy season.

There are differences in the hours worked at various times of the year, particularly in relation to agriculture. The total hours worked in all jobs by those aged 15 and over increases only slightly in the rainy season (up from 403 million hours in the dry season to 424 million hours in the rainy season). In contrast, however, if we consider just main jobs in agriculture, there is a substantial increase in total hours worked, up from 240 million hours in the dry season to 322 hours in the rainy season. This substantial increase in hours spent on agriculture is counterbalanced in part by a reduction of time spent in other main jobs (down from 136 million hours in the dry season to 114 million hours in the rainy season). There is also a reduction of time spent in second jobs (down from 59 million hours in the dry season to 40 million hours in the rainy season).

In addition to the 82 million extra hours spent in agriculture each week during the rainy season by those aged 15 and over, the contribution of children also increases during the rainy season. They spend a total of 51 million hours a week on agriculture during the rainy season, compared with only 31 million hours per week during the dry season.

This brief introduction to analysis of the NLFS data on a seasonal basis helps to illustrate that there is considerable scope for further research into how the agricultural seasons affect labour and employment issues.

Table 14.1 Estimates of some key aggregates for three seasons of the year, by sex and age

	Rainy season			Winter season			Dry season		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Age									Thousands
Population aged 5+	**15932**	**7832**	**8100**	**16141**	**7885**	**8255**	**16205**	**7807**	**8399**
5-14	4835	2467	2368	4810	2509	2301	4936	2464	2472
15 and over	11096	5365	5732	11331	5376	5955	11269	5343	5927
Currently active	**11636**	**5830**	**5806**	**11551**	**5697**	**5854**	**11697**	**5716**	**5981**
5-14	2094	993	1101	1900	867	1033	1966	881	1085
15 and over	9543	4837	4705	9651	4830	4821	9731	4835	4895
Labour force participation rates (%)	**73.0**	**74.4**	**71.7**	**71.6**	**72.2**	**70.9**	**72.2**	**73.2**	**71.2**
5-14	43.3	40.2	46.5	39.5	34.6	44.9	39.8	35.8	43.9
15 and over	86.0	90.2	82.1	85.2	89.8	81.0	86.3	90.5	82.6
Currently unemployed	**217**	**115**	**101**	**168**	**86**	**83**	**163**	**103**	**60**
5-14	9	5	3	1	0	1	4	3	1
15 and over	208	110	98	167	85	82	159	100	60
Unemployment rates (%)	**1.9**	**2.0**	**1.7**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**1.4**	**1.4**	**1.8**	**1.0**
5-14	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
15 and over	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.2
Currently employed	**11420**	**5715**	**5705**	**11383**	**5612**	**5771**	**11534**	**5614**	**5921**
5-14	2085	987	1098	1899	867	1032	1963	878	1085
15 and over	9334	4727	4607	9483	4745	4739	9571	4736	4836
With agricultural job (ISCO code 6)	**8499**	**3816**	**4684**	**8516**	**3756**	**4760**	**7990**	**3325**	**4664**
5-14	1829	864	966	1618	754	865	1611	745	866
15 and over	6670	2952	3718	6897	3002	3895	6379	2580	3799
									Million hours per week
Total hours (all jobs)	**484.2**	**248.9**	**235.3**	**453.4**	**233.5**	**219.9**	**444.1**	**227.4**	**216.8**
5-14	59.8	27.7	32.2	42.6	18.3	24.3	41.3	17.3	24.0
15 and over	424.3	221.3	203.1	410.8	215.3	195.5	402.9	210.1	192.8
Total hours (main jobs)	**440.9**	**231.6**	**209.3**	**407.4**	**215.8**	**191.6**	**381.9**	**205.1**	**176.8**
5-14	56.4	26.6	29.8	39.3	17.4	21.9	37.6	16.5	21.2
15 and over	384.5	204.9	179.6	368.0	198.4	169.6	344.3	188.7	155.6
Total hours (agricultural main jobs)	**321.5**	**146.9**	**174.7**	**292.6**	**132.9**	**159.7**	**239.5**	**101.2**	**138.3**
5-14	51.1	23.8	27.3	33.8	14.9	18.9	31.4	13.3	18.1
15 and over	270.4	123.0	147.4	258.8	118.0	140.8	208.1	87.9	120.2
Total hours (all other main jobs)	**119.4**	**84.7**	**34.6**	**114.8**	**82.9**	**31.9**	**142.4**	**103.9**	**38.5**
5-14	5.3	2.8	2.5	5.5	2.5	3.0	6.2	3.2	3.1
15 and over	114.1	81.9	32.2	109.2	80.4	28.8	136.2	100.8	35.4

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Annex A

PREVIOUS DATA ON EMPLOYMENT

As mentioned at the beginning of this report, several previous studies have provided some limited information on economic activity. Comments on three of the main sources are shown below.

Population censuses

The population census is a major source of data on economic activity, but some of the limitations of the data are highlighted in a recent *Population Monograph*.[1]

> "The collection of information on the economically active population was started for the first time in the 1952/54 census, and has continued in every census since then, but the concepts and definitions adopted have not remained the same from one census to another.
>
> "According to the 1952/54 census, an economically active person was one who was either working or had a job from which he/she was temporarily absent.
>
> "The censuses of 1961, 1971 and 1981 defined economically active persons as those who had worked at least for eight months either at a single stretch or at intervals, either for pay, profit or remuneration in cash or kind during the year preceding the day of census enumeration.
>
> "In the 1991 census, if a person worked for any length of time during the 12 months preceding the census date, he/she was treated as economically active. His/her duration of work was recorded into one of the following four duration groups: (1) eight months and over, (2) six to seven months, (3) three to five months, and (4) less than three months.
>
> "The minimum age of a person to be considered for economic activity classification also differed from census to census. Data for the economically active population were collected in the 1952/54 census for all persons, including those under 15 years of age. The lower age limit in 1952/54 was not clear. But in the 1961 census, economic activity data were collected for persons aged 15 and above. However in the subsequent censuses – 1971, 1981 and 1991 – data were collected for the population aged 10 and over."

Although the census should provide the major source of information on economic activity, it can be seen from the above commentary that the data suffer from several drawbacks. The major problem with the census data is that the term 'economically active' should include not just the employed but also the unemployed. Also, there is no specific indication of a minimum time period such as one hour having been used in the 1952/54 census for an activity to count as work, and the treatment of contributing family members (working without pay) is not clear.

The next three censuses moved even further away from standard definitions of current employment and more towards usual employment. However, the requirement of eight months of work meant that the number counted as 'economically active' was lower than would have been the number of the usually employed if international standards had been applied.

[1] Central Bureau of Statistics, *Population Monograph of Nepal*, National Planning Commission Secretariat, Kathmandu, 1995. Economic activity is covered in Chapter VIII (pp. 205-238).

The 1991 census widened the definition considerably and allowed anyone to count as 'economically active' if they did any work at all during the last 12 months. The estimates will therefore be very much larger than in the previous censuses, and much larger than the number of usually employed under international definitions.

Another problem concerns the age cut-off point. In the three recent censuses (1971, 1981 and 1991) information on the economically active population has been collected for all persons aged 10 and over. Using this cut-off point has the result of mixing together the experience of children and older people. It would be more helpful for the purposes of policy analysis to concentrate the main reporting of economic activity data solely on those aged 15 and over.

However, with the current international interest in measuring the activities of children, it would be appropriate also to collect economic activity information for all children aged, say, 5-14, and within this group to distinguish between young children (those aged 5-9) and older children (those aged 10-14). These results should be presented separately from those for the population aged 15 and over.

National Employment Survey

A considerable amount of data on employment is available from a Survey on Migration, Employment, and Birth, Death, and Contraception, which was conducted in 1995/96 by the Central Department of Population Studies at Tribhuvan University, with support from UNFPA. The migration and employment component of the survey covered about 15,000 households, of which 5,000 were in urban areas and 10,000 in rural areas. The results are presented in a voluminous report.[2]

The sample appears to have been fully representative across the country. All household members aged 5 and over were asked detailed questions about their current activities. The definitions used for the measurement of current employment appear to be broadly in line with those recommended by the ILO. For those currently employed, questions were asked about occupation, industry, status in employment, and sector of employment. Questions were also asked about underemployment in respect of people working less than 36 hours a week. For those who were not working or who had been laid off for less than a month, questions were asked about their availability for work and about their search for a job.

The main problems with the survey appear to be in relation to the measurement of unemployment and inactivity. Reasons for inactivity were only asked in relation to those who were temporarily absent from work. Only those who were 'disabled' were counted as inactive. As a result, it would seem difficult to separate out the currently unemployed from the currently inactive.[3] This probably explains why the report contains little information on unemployment, and no discussion of labour force participation rates, which would require data on both employment and unemployment.

Only one question was asked on the individual schedule about each person's usual employment, and this related only to the last three months. On the basis of this question, it would not have been possible to obtain an estimate of the people usually active (i.e. employed or unemployed for at least six months in the year). There was also a question on the household schedule, asking each person in the household aged 5 and over what was his or her principal occupation. This was defined to be the activity in which he or she spent most of the time in a year. The following codes were offered: agriculture, cottage industries, service, business, daily wages (agriculture), daily wages (non-agriculture), physically unable to work, student, currently not working, and others. Again, it would not

[2] Bal Kumar K.C. et. al., *Employment situation in Nepal*, Central Department of Population Studies, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, 1997.

[3] The report states (p.87): "The disabled and those who did not report their activities (of last week and usual) were excluded from the analysis. In this way, deducting the employed population, disabled and not stated from the total population is considered as unemployed."

have been possible to use the responses to get a correct measure of usual economic activity.

Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS)

This survey was conducted in 1995/96 by CBS with support from the World Bank. It was based on a well-designed sample covering the whole country, with fieldwork taking place during four periods spread over a 12-month period. However, the total sample size was only 3,388 households, and consequently the survey cannot be expected to supply detailed sub-national estimates of economic activity.

The NLSS was very wide-ranging in the topics it covered, and only a small portion of the questionnaire related to employment. In part C of Section 1 of the household questionnaire, information was collected on the work activities of each household member aged 10 or over. A person was counted as 'employed' if he or she worked at least one hour during the seven days prior to the interview. A person was counted as 'unemployed' if he or she did not work during the previous seven days, and was available and looked for work, or did not look for the following reasons: awaiting reply from an agency, waiting to start a new job, "there is no work", or "don't know how to look". These classifications are in line with the international recommendations on the measurement of current activity status, using the relaxed criterion for 'seeking work'.[4]

One major difference between the NLFS and the NLSS, which has a significant bearing on the resulting statistics produced from the two surveys, was in the definition of what counted as work. In the NLSS, activities such as gathering firewood, fetching water, and making mats and baskets for home use were not counted as work.[5] In the NLFS, on the other hand, these activities were counted as work, in line with the 1993 System of National Accounts.

While the NLSS used a correct definition for economic activity over a short reference period (in this case seven days), its definition of employment over a long period was unsatisfactory. A person was defined as 'employed' if he or she worked at least one day during the previous year, regardless of the number of hours worked. Individuals were defined as 'unemployed' if they did not work at all, were available and looked for work *over the past seven days* (italics added), or were available but did not look (for the same reasons as mentioned above). These are very different from the standard definitions of usual economic activity laid down in the international recommendations (see the definitions in Section 2 of the main report). The NLSS definition of usual employment seems illogical, but it does at least have the merit of providing comparable data to that on 'economic activity' collected in the 1991 census.

From the above discussion it is clear that the values of all labour force participation rates and employment and unemployment rates will not be comparable between the NLSS and the NLFS, because of the differences in the definition of what counts as work. In addition, it will not be possible to compare the rates for usual activities, because of the unconventional definitions of economic activity used in the NLSS.

An attempt at comparison with 1996 Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS)

Because of the important use of the 1996 NLSS estimates in the Ninth Development Plan, an attempt has been made below to make comparisons between the estimates from that survey and those shown in this publication. At the same time, the readers are also cautioned that the

[4] See for instance pp. 105-109 of Ralf Hussmanns, Farhad Mehran and Vijay Verma, *Surveys of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment: An ILO manual on concepts and methods*, ILO, Geneva, 1990

[5] See page 13 of Central Bureau of Statistics, *National Living Standards Survey Report 1996: Main findings, volume 2*, National Planning Commission Secretariat, Kathmandu, 1997.

figures available in the following may not be directly comparable with estimates for the 1998-99 Survey shown elsewhere in this report because of a different age cut-off for people aged 15 and over and children separately.

International definitions, concepts and standards as recommended by the United Nations are foundations on which statistical surveys depend that allow comparison of data over time. A large number of countries adopt these international standards to make comparisons possible not only at the national level but also at the international level. On the contrary, surveys conducted under different definitions and standards become incomparable. However, concepts and definitions evolve and change to meet changing conditions and needs. Such revisions also occur in the international standards, concepts and definitions recommended for undertaking statistical activities.

One such revision is to be witnessed in defining the economic activity and thereby the boundary of production in the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA). The SNA has summarized activities that fall within the production boundary to include among others:

"The own account production of all goods that are retained by their producers for their final consumption or gross capital formation"

According to the above statement all activities undertaken by households in producing goods for own consumption now fall within the boundary of production. Examples of goods that will now fall within the boundary of production are collection of firewood and carrying water, making of mats, carpets etc. Before the publication of the 1993 SNA such activities in the past were not accounted in the estimation of National Accounts and were not included within the production boundary. By nature, such household activities overwhelmingly are found performed by females in most of the developing countries. And the exclusion of these activities from being taken into account indeed has been looked upon by many as being gender biased.

The concerns for the need to include such activities have widened the production boundary by taking in more work performed by women. Obviously, this appears to be a positive step in being more gender sensitive. However, the wider definition of economic activities has acted to increase the number of those classified as employed, and conversely to decrease the number of those classified as unemployed or inactive.

Furthermore, revisions in the new concepts and definition regarding the boundary of production vis a vis economic activities have acutely hindered direct comparisons of estimates from the current survey with estimates from previous surveys. The definition of economic activities incorporated in the former Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS) was based on 1968 SNA while the current NLFS has fully incorporated the definitions as provided in the 1993 SNA. It is the adoption of different standards prescribed at different times that has hindered the direct comparison of figures like unemployment and underemployment between the two surveys.

The crux of the problem may be clear if we closely examine what other activities are included within the boundary of production. According to the 1993 SNA activities like fetching water and collecting firewood comes into the boundary of production. Also activities such as tailoring, making straw mats, carpets all of which even if consumed only by the household now come into the boundary of production and count as work. Such unpaid activities to produce goods solely for household consumption were not included under the old definition. The inclusion of these new activities implies that persons engaged in such activity even for an hour during the last seven days are counted as employed.

In reality, a large section of the rural population for their very survival indeed undertake the two basic activities of water and fire wood collection. Further support to this fact comes from the share (68 percent)[6] of households that rely solely on firewood for cooking and the share (67 percent) of households that do not have access to piped water. Naturally, the two

[6] NLSS – First Volume, Tables 3.6 & 3.8, pages 37&38

activities of water and firewood collection together enlarge the proportion of employed persons significantly.

The points expressed above substantiate why the current survey gives low level of unemployment figures. In section 7 of the report adequate reasons have also been given as to why direct comparisons with the figures to that of NLSS are difficult.

Some other pertinent difference between the two surveys lie in the presentation of the data. Data about employment presented in the NLSS were in respect of the age group of people ten years and over. Because of the ratification by HMGN on international convention regarding the minimum age of 15 years for doing any work**,** all NLFS tables (except those in the annex) in respect of older persons (age 15 and over) and children (age 5 -14) separately.

Comparison of unemployment:

The following steps have been taken to adjust the 1998-99 NLFS results with the 1996 Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS) results:

Step 1:

As a first step Table 1 with estimates of current activity status for the 1998-99 NLFS for the population aged 10 years or more, the same age group as used in the 1996 NLSS has been produced. The table provides estimates of the total labour force with a breakdown of employed, unemployed and the inactive population.

Table 1: Current activity status of population aged 10 and over, by sex and locality

(in thousands)

Age 10+	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Total	**13656**	**6609**	**7047**	**1707**	**854**	**854**	**11948**	**5755**	**6193**
Currently Active	11118	5522	5596	1132	635	497	9986	4887	5099
Currently Employed	*10935*	*5421*	*5514*	*1053*	*599*	*454*	*9882*	*4822*	*5061*
Currently Unemployed	*183*	*101*	*81*	*79*	*35*	*43*	*104*	*66*	*38*
Currently Inactive	2538	1086	1451	576	219	357	1962	868	1095
Currently active rate	81.4	83.6	79.4	66.3	74.4	58.2	83.6	84.9	82.3

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Step 2:

Adjust this figure in Step 1 by using the same economic activity concept, namely the 1968 SNA production boundary, as used in the 1996 NLSS. It is believed that the main occupational groups affected are contributing family members who are "service workers", "craft or related trade workers", "water carriers", and "wood collectors". The numbers of contributing family workers in these four occupational groups are 169 thousand, 118 thousand, 88 thousand and 171 thousand respectively (see Tables 2 and 3 below) -- amounting to a total of 546 thousand. Many of these would not have been classified as employed in the 1996 NLSS.

Table 2: Currently employed unpaid family workers aged 10 and over by sex and occupation

(in thousands)

Sex/Occupation	Family members without pay		
	Total	**Males**	**Females**
Total	**5441**	**1721**	**3720**
Legislators, senior officials	0	0	0
Professionals	0	0	0
Technicians	3	2	1
Clerks	1	1	1
Service workers	***169***	***64***	***105***
Market agriculture	155	43	112
Subsistence agriculture	4633	1467	3167
Craft & related trade	***118***	***39***	***79***
Plant & machine operators	18	7	11
Elementary occupations*	***343***	***98***	***245***
Armed forces	-	-	-

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Table 3: Currently employed family member without pay age 10 years or over engaged in elementary occupations by sex and occupation

(in thousands)

Elementary occupations	Family member without pay		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**
Total	**343**	**98**	**245**
Fetching water	***88***	***20***	***68***
Mining and construction laborers	32	17	14
Manufacturing laborers	18	4	14
Collecting firewood	***171***	***48***	***124***
Other elementary occupations	34	9	25

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Step 3:

Adjust the figure in Step 2 to exclude those who would have been classified as inactive in the NLSS. This is done by assuming that the same proportion of this group were inactive as in the general population, that is by applying the NLSS' Labour Force Participation Rate of 70.6 percent. Of the 546 thousand unpaid family workers in the four occupational groups mentioned, 161 thousand would have been considered as "inactive" and 385 thousand would have been considered as unemployed in the 1996 NLSS.

A detailed breakdown of the 546 thousand unpaid family workers by sex and locality is given in Table 4.

Table 4: Unpaid family members without pay aged 10 years and over in affected Occupational groups by sex and locality.

(In thousands)

Current Occupation.	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Total	**546**	**170**	**375**	**112**	**39**	**73**	**434**	**132**	**302**
Service worker	169	64	105	68	27	41	101	37	64
Craft & related trades	118	39	79	23	8	15	95	30	64
Fetching water	88	20	68	12	2	10	76	18	58
Collecting firewood	171	48	124	9	2	8	162	46	116

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* Further breakdown of this group is given in table 3.

Step 4:

Calculate a revised unemployment rate. Add this estimate of 385 thousand to the NLFS's existing estimate of unemployed aged 10 years or more of 183 thousand (Table 3). Subtract the 161 thousand from the NLFS' estimate of the currently active population aged 10 years or more of 10,935 thousand and add the number to the total inactive population of 2358 thousand. Divide the revised estimate of unemployment by the revised economically active population aged 10 years or more to give a figure of 5.2 percent. This is an unemployment rate from the NLFS, which is fairly comparable with the NLSS unemployment rate of 4.9 percent. (Note that it is not strictly comparable because we have only considered the effect of reclassifying unpaid family workers in four occupational groups.)

Similar calculations (Steps 2-4) have been repeated for males, females, urban and rural separately. The resulting revised estimates are shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Adjusted current activity status of population aged 10 and over, by sex and locality

(In thousands)

Age 10+	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Total	**13656**	**6609**	**7047**	**1707**	**854**	**854**	**11948**	**5755**	**6193**
Currently Active	10957	5473	5484	1098	622	476	9858	4849	*5009*
Currently Employed	*10389*	*5251*	*5138*	*941*	*559*	*382*	*9448*	*4690*	*4758*
Currently Unemployed	*568*	*222*	*346*	*157*	*63*	*94*	*410*	*159*	251
Currently Inactive	2699	1136	1563	609	231	378	2090	906	1184
Currently unemployment rate	**5.2**	**4.1**	**6.3**	**14.2**	**10.1**	**19.7**	**4.2**	**3.3**	**5.0**

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Comparison of Underemployment:

It is not possible to produce estimates of underemployment from the 1996 NLSS because no questions were asked in that survey on whether a person wanted to work more hours or was available to work more hours in the reference week. However, it is possible to produce broadly comparable estimate from the 1996 NLSS and 1998-99 NLFS in respect of those currently employed (on the SNA basis as described above) working less than 40 hours in the reference week.

The steps involved for this comparison are as follows:

Step 1:

Use the 1998-99 NLFS estimate for those aged 10 years and over (10,935 thousand as in Table 1);

Step 2:

Exclude the unpaid family workers in the four selected occupation groups as described above (amounting to 546 thousand), leaving a total of 10,389 thousand as currently employed;

Step 3:

Classify this group by hours worked in the reference week. (See Table 6).

Table 6: Currently employed population age 10 years & over by number of hours worked, sex and locality.

Characteristics	Total	< 20 hrs	20 - 39 hrs	40 + hrs
	Total	Percent	Percent	Percent
	(10,389,442)			
Nepal	**100.00**	**12.77**	**19.45**	**67.78**
Sex				
Male	100.00	12.56	16.02	71.42
Female	100.00	12.98	22.94	64.07
Urban/Rural				
Urban	100.00	13.51	15.74	70.75
Rural	100.00	12.70	19.81	67.49

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In Table 6, we find that the proportion of population working less than forty hours comes to 32 percent from the 1998-99 NLFS, as compared to similar figure of 47 percent for those working less than 40 hours a week estimated in the NLSS. The share appears to have gone down by 15 percentage points.

The current definition and standards as recommended by ILO are the most appropriate for any labour force survey. Comparability between the NLFS and previous surveys has proven difficult because basic decisions were made in the early stages of the survey design to use internationally comparable concepts and definitions which improved the measurement of the employed population, especially in gender sensitive areas which had not been adequately covered in previous surveys. The NLFS questionnaire was already extensive and it was considered inadvisable, and even not feasible, to burden it with additional questions which might have permitted even more sophisticated alternative concepts and definitions. Nevertheless, the survey questionnaire was designed in such a way that alternative measures of the economically active population could be obtained with appropriate data processing (for example, as has been done above by including or excluding certain population groups in the tabulation and analysis). This is one area of further investigation by users.

Annex B

SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

Design considerations

This annex provides the interested reader with full details on all aspects of the sampling operation. The aim is to explain not just what was done, but (perhaps more interestingly) why the sample was designed in the way it was. The information provided here should enable readers, particularly those with access to the actual data NLFS set, to make their own assessment of which types of analyses are justified in view of the sample design.

In terms of sample design, the aim of the survey was to get reliable estimates of key labour indicators separately for urban and rural areas for each season of the year, and to obtain estimates sub-nationally at as disaggregated a level of geographical classification as the sample size would allow. It was recognised at the outset that the sample could not be made large enough to support detailed estimates for each of the 75 districts, but it would be possible to provide estimates for some combination of development region and ecological belt. At the time of the 1991 census, only 8 percent of Nepali households were living in the mountain ecological belt. Because of this small number, only limited estimates can be produced for sub-areas within the mountains ecological belt, and these will tend to be subject to wider margins of sampling error than estimates for other areas.

The design selected was a two-stage sample, with wards forming the first stage of selection. The wards were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS), where the number of households recorded in the 1991 census was the measure of size. Using PPS at the first stage meant that it was then possible to select a fixed number of households at the second stage, which provided a convenient workload for each field team. This type of design also had the benefit that the sample was in principle self-weighting. In practice, though, it is necessary to apply weights because the measures of size used in selecting the sample were often out-of-date and needed to be adjusted, based on the number of households found during the listing exercise in each selected ward.

Based on experience with previous surveys, notably the NLSS, we began from an assumption that the survey budget was likely to be able to support a sample of about 15,000 households spread out over a year. Obviously the cost would depend very much on the actual design, and particularly on the number of households selected for interview in each primary sampling unit (PSU).

The original idea had been that clusters of 20 households should be taken in urban areas, and clusters of 30 households in rural areas. The reason proposed for the larger cluster size in rural areas was to have fewer clusters and so minimise the amount of travelling involved. But the nature of the variables (employment, etc.) being studied in this survey suggest that, if anything, the cluster 'take' should be higher in urban areas than in rural areas. This is because there is likely to be much more variation in the characteristics of interest within an urban area than within a rural area. For instance, a group of households in a particular rural area are likely to be much more homogeneous in their employment characteristics than a similar group living in an urban area. Taking this and cost considerations into account, we decided to aim for a standard 'take' of 20 households in all geographic areas.

The way in which the LFS data were to be analysed was the key factor in arriving at a suitable allocation of the sample to different times of the year and to different parts of the country. Since seasonal variations were of special interest, the sample needed to be spread evenly across the year, giving an equal size of sample in each season. The urban/rural breakdown was also considered particularly important. Urban households constituted less than 10 percent of all households at the time of the 1991 census. Even with the inclusion of households in new municipalities, urban households still constituted (on the basis of the 1991 census figures) less than 13 percent of all households. A decision was therefore made to split the sample equally between urban and rural areas.

An attempt was made to group up areas, in terms of their development region and ecological belt, In order to get meaningful areas for analytical purposes. Box B.1 shows the outcome of this exercise. It can be seen that, with the grouping shown, each urban group represents about 60,000 households at the time of the 1991 census, except for the Kathmandu Valley which has about double that number of households. The Kathmandu Valley therefore has about twice as large a sample as each of the other urban groups, but this larger sample size was considered desirable, in view of the importance of employment in the Kathmandu Valley.

In the rural areas the cells have been grouped together so that each group represents almost half a million households. While a similar grouping has been used for the urban and rural areas of the Terai, the urban and rural groupings for the Hills and Mountains have had to be different, to take account of the distribution of the urban and rural populations in these areas. In both cases, however, it has proved necessary to combine the Mountains with the Hills, because the population in the Mountains is so low. If specific estimates had been needed for subdivisions of the Mountain areas, then disproportionate sampling would have been required. Similarly, it was necessary to group together the Mid-western and Far-western development regions, and often the Western region as well, because of the relatively small size of the population in these areas.

With a total sample of 14,400 households split equally between urban and rural areas and spread over three seasons, this means that the estimates for each season for each of the groups shown in Box B.1 are based on samples of at least 250 households. Kathmandu Valley has by far the largest sample, well over 600 households in each season.

Although an interest had been expressed by planners in having separate employment estimates for each district, this sample was too small to be able to provide such estimates. There are a total of 75 districts, with their sizes ranging (according to the 1991 census) from Kathmandu and Morang districts (each with about 127,000 households) right down to Mustang (3,000 households) and Manang (only 1,000 households). Not all districts have urban areas. There are 43 districts with urban areas, which means that estimates would be required for 118 separate urban and rural localities. With a total sample of 14,400 households, this would imply an allocation of little more than 100 households on average to each locality, which would give unreliable estimates. The total sample size would probably need to be at least three times as large (say 50,000 households) if reliable district estimates were required, based on the annual data.

While the groupings of six urban and seven rural areas shown at the bottom of Box B.1 represent the greatest amount of detail which can be obtained for each season, it should be possible to use a slightly more detailed breakdown of regions and ecological belts when presenting annual data. Taking into consideration the number of households in the sample in each district, it should be possible to provide key indicators for every district in Terai and for some of the larger districts in the Hills. For the remaining districts in the Hills and for all districts in the Mountains, it will be necessary to group two or more adjoining districts so as to provide a sample of sufficient size.

Sampling frame

Two sampling frames were used for this survey, one covering urban areas and the other rural areas. These frames consisted of the lists of enumeration areas (wards) from the 1991 census, along with the census count of the number of households in each.

At the time of the 1991 census the urban areas consisted of 33 municipalities, but a large number of new municipalities have been created since then. Three new ones were created in 1992, and a further 22 in 1997. These new municipalities were created by combining together a large number of what were formerly wards in rural Village Development Committees (VDCs). Members of the NLFS team visited each of these areas and identified, with the help of municipal staff, exactly which rural wards had been combined to form each municipal area. These wards were then removed from the rural frame and placed in their new position in the urban frame. A special identifier was used to easily recognise whether an urban PSU was part of an old or a new municipality, since this information might be needed at the analysis stage.

Box B.1 **Distribution of urban and rural households in Nepal, based on the 1991 population census, by development region and ecological belt, showing the proposed groupings of areas for NLFS analysis [a]**

In thousands

Urban households

	FW	MW	W	KTV	C	E
Mt	-	-	-		4	4
Hill	9	8	48	122	26 [b]	14
Terai	20	23	22		48	75

Key:
FW = Far-western
MW = Mid-western
W = Western
KTV = Kathmandu Valley
C = Central
E = Eastern

Rural households

	FW	MW	W	C	E
Mt	60	48	4	90	64
Hill	115	219	417	336	249
Terai	80	118	198	489	417

Notes:
a. Households in the new municipalities created since 1991 have been reassigned from rural to urban.
b. The number of urban households in the Central Hills excludes the households in the Kathmandu Valley (KTV) which are shown separately.

Urban areas

Dev. Region	Belt
Kathmandu Valley	
Eastern/Central	Hills/Mt
'West'	Hills
Eastern	Terai
Central	Terai
'West'	Terai

Rural areas

Dev. Region	Belt
Eastern	Hills/Mt
Central	Hills/Mt
Western	Hills/Mt
Mid/Far-western	Hills/Mt
Eastern	Terai
Central	Terai
'West'	Terai

Note: 'West' combines Western, Mid-western and Far-western regions.

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Since the final 'take' was to be 20 households, it was essential that a selected PSU contained at least 20 households. To guard against the risk of getting a final 'take' of less than 20 households, it would have been desirable to combine small PSUs below a certain size (say 30 households to allow some margin for a possible decline in population) with larger neighbours before making the sample selection. However, this would have been a laborious process, since there were so many of these small PSUs. Instead, the grouping up was left until after the selection had been made, but taking great care not to avoid any selection bias.[1]

The final samples of 360 PSUs in each of the urban and rural sampling frames were obtained by first cumulating the number of households in each list, selecting random starts in each list, and then making a systematic selection of numbers to help identify the selected PSUs. For urban areas the actual selection of each PSU was a little more complicated, as described below.

Cartographic work

Extensive cartographic work had already been done on the 'old' municipalities as part of the Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS). As a result, detailed maps were available for each of the old municipalities, showing how each ward could be split up into sub-wards, and giving a more recent measure of size for each sub-ward. The sub-wards on these maps had already been numbered, and could be placed in order along with their new measures of size, which could then be cumulated. The original selected number was then used to identify a sub-ward in the municipality, but after scaling the numbers to allow for differences in measure of size between the census list and this new municipality list. In some cases where a ward was particularly large, it might get picked more than once, but each selected number for that ward would then be used to identify a different sub-ward within the ward.

On the whole this cartographic work proved extremely valuable for the NLFS, since it meant the team could directly select and identify a sub-ward within each old urban ward, rather than have to list the whole ward. But in one urban area (Pokhara) there appear to have been considerable errors in defining the boundaries of the sub-wards or in providing size estimates, and this created problems for the NLFS survey teams.

In the case of 'new' municipalities, no detailed cartographic maps were available. However, information was available about the VDC wards which had been combined to form each municipality, and this information was sufficient to enable us to draw the sample. In the same way as was done for the 'old' municipalities, the selected sampling number was used to identify a particular ward from an old VDC which was now part of the new municipality.

In the case where a large rural PSU had been selected, the original plan had been to 'segment' it during the fieldwork and then select one segment at random. During the first two seasons segmentation was used 12 times, but it gave rise to misunderstandings. In proposing the use of segmentation, it had been anticipated that the segments would have been of roughly equal size, and no specific advice had been given to the interviewers about what to do when, for practical reasons, the segments were not exactly equal. They should have been instructed to provide rough estimates of size for each part of the PSU before listing a particular part of it, but this information was not always collected. Some teams in fact listed the whole ward prior to segmentation, which defeated the purpose of segmentation (although it did provide all the sampling information that was needed). In the later stages of the survey the use of segmentation was discarded. Instead, CBS simplified the task for the field staff by going out and doing the cartographic work in each area prior to the fieldwork, so as to produce sub-wards with a size of less than 300 households.

[1] It is necessary to examine not just the size of the selected PSUs themselves, but the size of adjacent wards in the list. If the selected PSU or one of its neighbouring wards had less than 30 households, strict rules were laid down on how that grouping was to be done. Also, linking of wards did not take place where the wards were in different VDCs, since that would have posed serious difficulties for fieldwork.

Table B.1 Distribution of PSUs selected for the NLFS, by development region, ecological belt, locality (urban/rural) and season

	Total				Season 1				Season 2				Season 3			
	Total	Mt	Hill	Terai	**Total**	Mt	Hill	Terai	**Total**	Mt	Hill	Terai	**Total**	Mt	Hill	Terai
Combined	**720**	**40**	**358**	**322**	**240**	**14**	**118**	**108**	**240**	**13**	**120**	**107**	**240**	**13**	**120**	**107**
Eastern	**170**	11	43	116	**58**	4	14	40	**56**	4	14	38	**56**	3	15	38
Central	**284**	15	168	101	**94**	5	56	33	**95**	5	56	34	**95**	5	56	34
Western	**135**	1	92	42	**45**	1	30	14	**46**	0	31	15	**44**	0	31	13
Mid-western	**74**	6	33	35	**25**	2	11	12	**24**	2	11	11	**25**	2	11	12
Far-western	**57**	7	22	28	**18**	2	7	9	**19**	2	8	9	**20**	3	7	10
Rural sample	**360**	**33**	**165**	**162**	**120**	**11**	**55**	**54**	**120**	**11**	**55**	**54**	**120**	**11**	**55**	**54**
Eastern	**91**	8	31	52	**31**	3	10	18	**30**	3	10	17	**30**	2	11	17
Central	**113**	11	42	60	**37**	3	14	20	**38**	4	14	20	**38**	4	14	20
Western	**77**	1	51	25	**26**	1	17	8	**26**	0	17	9	**25**	0	17	8
Mid-western	**48**	6	27	15	**16**	2	9	5	**16**	2	9	5	**16**	2	9	5
Far-western	**31**	7	14	10	**10**	2	5	3	**10**	2	5	3	**11**	3	4	4
Urban sample	**360**	**7**	**193**	**160**	**120**	**3**	**63**	**54**	**120**	**2**	**65**	**53**	**120**	**2**	**65**	**53**
Eastern	**79**	3	12	64	**27**	1	4	22	**26**	1	4	21	**26**	1	4	21
Central *	**171**	4	126	41	**57**	2	42	13	**57**	1	42	14	**57**	1	42	14
Western	**58**	0	41	17	**19**	0	13	6	**20**	0	14	6	**19**	0	14	5
Mid-western	**26**	0	6	20	**9**	0	2	7	**8**	0	2	6	**9**	0	2	7
Far-western	**26**	0	8	18	**8**	0	2	6	**9**	0	3	6	**9**	0	3	6
* of which:																
Kathmandu Valley	**104**	0	104	0	**35**	0	35	0	**35**	0	35	0	**34**	0	34	0

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Weighting of sample data

Although the sample is theoretically self-weighting (at least within the separate urban and rural samples), there are two reasons why we need to apply weights to the sample data. One is to allow for the fact that the sizes of the PSUs have changed between the 1991 population census and the time of the NLFS. The other is to make some allowance for non-response, since no substitute households were taken in the NLFS.

To obtain estimates for the population as a whole, we need to consider the selection probabilities at each stage of selection. In doing this, we must consider urban and rural areas separately, because different selection probabilities were used.

Consider the most complicated possible situation, where a selected PSU has been split up into sub-wards following cartographic work, and where there is some non-response from among the 20 households selected at the final stage. At the first stage, 360 wards are selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) in both urban and rural areas.

First stage: Probability of selecting a particular ward i $= 360 \cdot \frac{N_i}{\Sigma N_i}$

where N_i *is the number of households in ward i in the 1991 census*
and ΣN_i *is the total number of households in the rural (or urban) sampling frame*

When cartographic work is done in the selected ward i, a number of sub-wards are created with size K_{i1}, K_{i2}, K_{i3}, etc, where the total size of the ward ΣK_{ij} is unlikely to be equal to the original size of the ward N_i. One of these sub-wards is then selected with PPS for inclusion in the survey.

Intermediate stage: Probability of selecting the j th sub-ward $= \frac{K_{ij}}{\sum_j K_{ij}}$

where K_{ij} is the number of households counted in the j th sub-ward of ward i in the cartographic survey

and $\sum_j K_{ij}$ is the total number of households counted in the i th ward in the cartographic survey

The interviewer then visits the j th sub-ward during the NLFS, lists all the households, and attempts to interview 20 selected households (no substitutes are allowed).

Final stage Probability of selection of a household $= \frac{n_{ij}}{K_{ij}^*}$

where n_{ij} is the number of households successfully interviewed

and K_{ij}^* is the number of households counted at the listing stage

The overall probability of selection for an individual household is the multiple of the selection probabilities at the three stages.

$$\text{Overall selection probability} = 360 \cdot \frac{N_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \frac{K_{ij}}{\sum_j K_{ij}} \cdot \frac{n_{ij}}{K_{ij}^*}$$

The grossing up factor is the inverse of this probability, and the formula can be rewritten as follows:

$$\text{Grossing up factor} = \underbrace{\frac{\sum N_i}{7200}}_{(1)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\sum_j K_{ij}}{N_i}}_{(2)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{K_{ij}^*}{K_{ij}}}_{(3)} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{20}{n_{ij}}}_{(4)}$$

Each of the numbered terms in this formula has a clear meaning:

(1) is the simple grossing up factor required to go from the original rural (or urban) sample size of 7200 households to the total number of rural (or urban) households in the original sampling frame;

(2) reflects the change in the number of households found in the i th ward during the cartographic work, as compared with the corresponding figure in the original frame;

(3) reflects the change in the number of households found in the j th sub-ward of the i th ward during the listing work, as compared with the corresponding figure during the cartographic work;

(4) is the adjustment factor required to make allowance for any non-response which occurs during the fieldwork in a particular sub-ward.

The formula above provides the basic framework, but often the formula for a particular PSU will be much simpler. A few particular cases should be noted:

(a) Where all 20 households are successfully interviewed, the fourth term is unity;

(b) Where no cartographic work is done, the second and third fractions will collapse into one fraction, reflecting the growth in households in the ward between census time and the NLFS listing;

(c) In new urban areas where no cartographic work has been done, but where one or more sub-wards have been picked, the second term falls away, because these sub-wards were originally VDC wards, and the sum of their households is (by definition) exactly equal to the census totals for these same areas. But in other respects these PSUs can be treated as though cartographic work was done in them;

(d) In small rural wards, where two or more wards have been joined together, the combined wards were treated as though they were one ward. In this case, (b) above will apply.

In order to calculate grossing up rates, the NLFS team maintained a spreadsheet showing the following size measures for each PSU: census ward(s) size, cartographic ward size, cartographic sub-ward size, listing size of sub-ward or ward(s), and households interviewed. Where estimates for the population are required, based on data from just one season, the 7200 in the formula is replaced by 2400, the number of rural (urban) households covered in one season.

One factor which needs to be considered is the effect of sampling error. All estimates will be subject to sampling error, and small differences which are found may well be due to sampling error. Some indications of likely sampling errors are given at the end of this annex.

Evaluation of the achieved sample

Only two very small districts (Manang and Dolpa) did not feature in the sample at all. On the other hand several other small districts (such as Rasuwa, Mustang, Mugu and Humla) were represented.

When the results from each season started becoming available, detailed checks were made on the reasonableness of the estimates being produced. The age distributions for each season were very consistent, and similar to those obtained in the census. There was considerable age heaping, with the order of final digit-preference being 0 (by a long way), 5, 2, 4, 8, 6, 3, 1, 7, and 9. One interesting feature was the apparent excess of 4 year-olds and shortage of 5 year-olds.[2] Since no interview was needed in the case of children under 5, it seems likely that certain teams realised the advantages to be gained by recording a child as 4 rather than 5 or older ! As a result, it seems likely that at least a thousand children have been omitted from the survey who should have been included. Projected to the national level, this translates into a loss of at least a quarter of a million children aged 5 and over, and a corresponding excess of children aged under 5.

Because of the way the sample had been designed, it was possible to derive independent national estimates of key population aggregates from the data for each of the three seasons. The separate population estimates from the three seasons proved to be remarkably consistent. The total households in Nepal were estimated from each of the three rounds at 3.7, 3.8, and 3.7 million households respectively. The number of household members was estimated at 18.9, 19.2 and 19.1 million persons respectively. These estimates give a mean household size of 5.1. The fact that the estimated number of households is considerably higher than the census figure of 3.3 million households suggests that there was no serious undercounting of households during the listing stage.

But the estimates of total population and household size were lower than anticipated. The estimate of around 19 million household members in private households in Nepal is comparable to the figure of 18.5 million obtained in the 1991 census, but that latter figure is projected to have increased to about 22 million in 1998/99.[3] As a result of the rapid increase in the number of households but low increase in population numbers, household size was found to be only 5.1 in the NLFS, down from the figure of 5.6 recorded in the census. Various possibilities were examined to try to explain the reasons for these differences, but no definite conclusions were reached.

One possibility is that the population projections themselves are at fault. The document giving the latest population projections for Nepal acknowledges the weaknesses of the population census as a

[2] The unweighted number of children recorded as aged 0 to 9 was as follows:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1707,	1746,	1956,	1790,	3011,	1454,	1816,	1816,	2012,	1589.

[3] Ministry of Population and Environment, *Population projections for Nepal 1996-2016, Vol 1: National and urban projections*, HMG, Kathmandu, June 1998.

basis for population projections. In particular, it notes that there are special difficulties in trying to use the 1981 census figures as a basis for projections. As recently as September 1999, the Ministry of Population and Environment was stressing the need to minimise irregularities in the population data.[4]

Another possibility is that supervisors and interviewers somehow manipulated the selection of households, so that they could interview smaller-sized households. This would have been quite difficult to achieve, but the evidence suggests that one team did perhaps succeed in picking smaller-sized households. Another possibility is that field teams were unnecessarily strict in applying the definition of household membership, and disqualified many potential household members. In all, about a million people were excluded from the population total for household members because they did not satisfy the six-month criterion. If these people had been included, the estimated population would have risen from 19 to 20 million people. The area where people were most likely to be disqualified from household membership was in the Western Hills (about 350,000 were excluded there), but this is an area which is known to have a high out-migration of people seeking work, so their disqualification from household membership seems reasonable.

In view of the uncertainties about the causes of the discrepancies between the survey data and national projections, a decision was made to present the NLFS results using the internal grossing-up factors. No attempt was made to adjust the figures to correspond with the official national projections. Readers who wish to have figures more in line with the official population estimates will need to increase all NLFS estimates given in this report by around 10 to 15 percent.

[4] Report of a seminar to discuss problems of collecting population data, as reported in the Kathmandu Post, 11 September 1999.

Sampling errors

As with all surveys, the results from the NLFS are subject to two major sources of error. These can be broadly termed sampling error and non-sampling error. In a survey of this size, the robustness of the sample design means that the sampling errors for statistics at the national level are likely to be fairly small. Non-sampling errors are likely to be the major source of concern, and every effort has been made at all stages of the survey to try to minimise these non-sampling errors.

Table B.2 gives an indication of the likely sampling errors for some of the key aggregates measured in this survey. These sampling errors have been calculated by means of the CENVAR module in the IMPS package that was used for processing this survey. In order to derive these estimates of sampling error, account was taken of the structural design of the survey, with PSUs being assigned to either the urban or the rural stratum, and with different sampling fractions being used in each stratum. However the resulting sampling errors probably substantially overstate the width of the true confidence intervals, since they take no account of the very strong implicit stratification by region and ecological zone incorporated into the design. The true confidence intervals for sampling errors will therefore be much narrower than those shown in Table B.2 .

All the estimates shown in Table B.2 can be found in the appropriate section of the survey report. In the case of estimate for the total currently active population (shown in Table 5.1 as being 9.641 million), the 95 percent lower and upper bounds for this estimate are 9.410 and 9.873 million respectively. This means that we can be 95 percent confident that the number of people currently economically active lies within this range. Put another way, we can say that we are 95 percent confident that the true value lies within the range 9.641 million plus or minus 231 thousand.

Table B.2 Approximate sampling errors for some key aggregates in the NLFS

	Estimate 95% confidence interval			Estimate 95% confidence interval		
	Currently active (millions)			Currently inactive (millions)		
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Nepal	**9.641**	**9.410**	**9.873**	**1.591**	**1.493**	**1.689**
Male	4.834	4.701	4.967	0.527	0.487	0.567
Female	4.807	4.678	4.936	1.064	0.991	1.137
Urban	1.048	1.003	1.093	0.381	0.355	0.407
Rural	8.593	8.366	8.820	1.210	1.116	1.304

	Estimate 95% confidence interval		
	Labour force participation rate (percent)		
		Lower	Upper
Nepal	**85.8**	**85.1**	**86.6**
Male	90.2	89.5	90.8
Female	81.9	80.7	83.1
Urban	73.3	71.9	74.8
Rural	87.7	86.8	88.5

	Estimate 95% confidence interval			Estimate 95% confidence interval		
	Currently employed (millions)			Currently unemployed (millions)		
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Nepal	**9.463**	**9.232**	**9.694**	**0.178**	**0.153**	**0.203**
Male	4.736	4.604	4.867	0.098	0.083	0.113
Female	4.727	4.597	4.857	0.080	0.067	0.093
	0.971	0.927	1.015	0.077	0.069	0.086
Urban	8.492	8.265	8.719	0.101	0.077	0.124
Rural						

	Estimate 95% confidence interval		
	Unemployment rate (percent)		
		Lower	Upper
Nepal	**1.8**	**1.6**	**2.1**
Male	2.0	1.7	2.3
Female	1.7	1.4	1.9
Urban	7.4	6.6	8.2
Rural	1.2	0.9	1.4

Annex C

QUESTIONNAIRE

Central Bureau of Statistics

Nepal Labour Force Survey

SURVEY INFORMATION:

Season

Region/Belt : .....

District : .....

YY

VDC/Municipality : .....

Ward/ Sub-ward :

Tole/Locality : .....

Name of the household head :.....

Ethnicity of household head :.....

Religion of household head :.....

Total HH members (Usual Residents):

Total HH members 5 years and above (Usual Residents):

PSU CODE:

Selected HH ID No. :

DD MM

Date of interview

Interviewer's Name : ..... Code :

Signature : .....

Supervisor's Name :..... Code :

Signature : .....

Date : .....

Data entry Operator :..... Code :

Signature : .....

Section 1. General Information

First of all, I would like to collect some general information about the members of your household.

ID Code	What is the sex of [Name] ? Male....1 Female-2	Age in years (Complete year)	What is the relation of [Name] to the household head ? Head.....01 Wife or husband.....02 Son/Daughter.....03 Grandchild.....04 Father or Mother.....05 Sister or Brother.....06 Father/Mother in-law.....07 Brother/Sister in-law.....08 Son/Daughter in-law.....09 Niece or Nephew.....10 Bonded Servant.....11 Other Servant.....12 Others.....13	What is the present marital status of the [Name] ? ***[Only to 10 years and above]*** Never married.....1 Married.....2 Widow/widower..3 Separated.....4 Divorced.....5	What is the nationality of [Name] ? Nepali.....1 Indian.....2 Others....3	During the last 12 months, how many months did [Name] live here ? (Write 12 if always present or away less than 1 month)	*According to the criteria, is [Name] a member of the household ?* *[**Interviewer**: No further question to the household members below 5 years of age]* *Yes.....1* *No.....2➔End*	Can [Name] read ? Yes....1 No.....2➔ 10	Can [Name] write ? Yes....1 No.....2	Is [Name] currently attending school or college ? Yes.....1➔12 No.....2
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.										

Note: Each page of the questionnaire had 15 lines for entering the details of household members. To save space, these have not been shown here.

			Ask if aged 14 Years or more		
ID Code	Has [Name] ever attended school ? Yes.....1 No.....2➔13	What is the highest level [Name] has completed ? Pre-School/Kindergarten.....00 Class.....01 Class.....02 Class.....03 Class.....04 Class.....05 Class.....06 Class.....07 Class.....08 Class.....09 Class.....10 Intermediate if Class 11.....11 Intermediate if Class 12.....12 B.A./B.Sc.....13 M.A./M.Sc.....14 Professional Degree.....15 Other (specify).....16	Has [Name] received any formal vocational / professional training ? Yes .....1 No.....2➔16	What was the main subject of training ? [If more than one, give subject of training received at the highest level] Description Code after interview	How many months did it take to complete this Training? {*Interviewer: If the training is part time calculate its full time equivalent}* Less than 1 month.....1 1 to less than 6 month.....2 6 month to less than 1 year...3 1 year to less than 2 years.....4 Two years and more.....5
	11	12	13	14	15
1.					

Section 2. Current activities

Now I would like to ask some questions about activities done in the last 7 days. Some of these activities are considered to be work, and some of them are important home-related activities.

Q.No.16 : During the last 7 days, did [Name] do any of the following Work activities ?

[Interviewer: If Yes, record hours actually spent doing the activity during the last 7 days.
If No Write ' - '

ID Code	Wage job A	Any business operated by [Name] B	Agriculture C	Milling & other food processing D	Handicrafts E	Construction & major repairs F	Fetching water G	Collecting firewood H	Other work activities I	Total Hours T
1.										

A. Working for wage or salary, or payment in kind (e.g. food, cloth)
B. Retail shop, street or market trader, other trading activity, transporting produce to market for sale, operating taxi service, etc. other business activity
C. Weeding, planting, harvesting, keeping birds/pests away from crops, carrying crops to/from storage, herding, looking after animals, poultry etc.
D. Milling rice, any other processing of food (except cooking for home use only)
E. Tailoring, dress making, weaving, making handicrafts etc.
F. Construction and major repair of houses, farm buildings, fences, boats, construction works done through volunteer labour like (road, bridge, building etc.)
G. Fetching water, H. Collecting firewood I. Any other home-based activity (Please specify)

Current Activities Contd.

Q.17. During the last 7 days, did (Name) do any of the following activities without pay for your household ?

[*Interviewer: Mention each activity in turn from left to right.*
If Yes, record hours actually spent doing the activity during the last 7 days.
If no write ' - ']

ID Code	Cooking/serving food for hhld. A	Cleaning utensils/house B	Minor hhld repairs C	Shopping for household D	Caring for the old/sick/infirm E	Childminding F	Other volunteer/community services G	Total hours T
1.								

F. Feeding, child care, taking to school etc. **G.** Services done through volunteer only.

Ask only if total in Q16=0, Otherwise go to ➔21

ID Code	Even though [Name] did not work in the last 7 days, does [Name] have a job or business to which he/she will return to work ? Yes.....1 No.....2 ➔45	Is [Name] receiving any pay (in cash or kind) or other returns from a job or business while not at work ? Yes ....1➔21 No.....2	How long has [Name] been away from the job or business without pay ? Less than 2 months .....1 Two months or more ...2➔45	What was the main sort of work [Name] did in the last 7 days ? (***interviewer:*** *Did not work in last 7 days, but has a job or business in which he/she will return then write about that job.)* Description of tasks & duties	NSCO code after interview	For how long has [Name] been doing this sort of work ? Less than 1 year.....1 1 year to less than 5 years.....2 5 years to less than 10 years.....3 10 years or more 4
	18	19	20	21		22
1.						

ID Code	What is the main product or service produced at the place where [Name] works/worked ? Description	NSIC code after interview	In this main job is/was [Name] : Paid employee.....1 Operating own business or farm..... .....with regular paid employees.....2➔26 .....without regular paid employees...3➔27 Contributing family member without pay.....4➔26 Other (specify).....5➔26	Where is/was [Name] working ? In government service.....1➔29 In public corporation.....2➔29 In NGOs/INGOs.....3➔29 In private registered company.....4➔28 In private unregistered organisation..5 Other(specify).....6	How many regular paid employees are/were employed in this business where [Name] works/worked ? (Exclude employers, unpaid apprentices, unpaid family workers and casual workers) No regular paid employees .....1 1 to 4 regular paid employees.....2 5 to 9 regular paid employees.....3 10 or more regular paid employees..4➔28
	23		24	25	26
1.					

		Interviewer: Paid employees only . [Otherwise ➔32]					
ID Code	Where is/was this enterprise/ business/farm located ? In your home/farm.....1 In some other building/farm.....2 At fixed stall (roadside , market)..3 Other (specify).....4	Is/was [Name] paid on a time basis or a piece rate basis ? Time basis.....1 Piece-rate basis....2➔30	What is the periodicity of the payment at his/her main work ? Daily.....1 Weekly.....2 Monthly.....3➔31 Others(specify).....4	How much did [Name] earn last week from his/her main work ? *[Interviewer: Write answer, then go to ➔32]* Cash (in Rs) Kind		How much did [Name] earn last month from his/her main work ? Cash (in Rs) Kind		Of the total hours worked last week, how many hours were spent working in this main job ? ***(Interviewer:** See Q16)*
	27	28	29	30		31		32
1.								

ID code	Did [Name] also do any other work within the last 7 days ? Yes...1 No...2➔37	What sort of secondary work did [Name] do in the last 7 days ? [If more than one job, get details of the main secondary job in which person spent most time] Description of tasks & duties	NSCO code after interview	What is the main product or service produced at the place where [Name] did secondary work ? Description	NSIC code after interview	In this secondary job is/was [Name] : Paid employee.....1 Operating own business or farm..... .....with regular paid employees.....2 .....without regular paid employees...3 Contributing family member without pay.....4 Other (Specify).....5
	33	34		35		36
1.						

UNDEREMPLOYMENT

[Interviewer: Check total hours worked in Q16] **If total ≥ 40; write '-' in 37 and goto 54 ,Otherwise continue**

ID Code	Why didn't [Name] work more hours in last 7 days ? Cannot find more work, lack of business.....01 Lack of finance , raw materials.... .....02 Machinery, electrical , other breakdown.....03 Off season inactivity.....04 Industrial dispute (strike, laid off).....05 Other involuntary (specify).....06 . Have sufficient work.....07➔54 Household duties.....08➔54 Student, unpaid training.....09➔54 Illness, disability.....10➔54 Vacation , family reason.....11➔54 Pregnant/Delivery.....12➔54 Other voluntary (specify).....13➔54	How many more hours did [Name] want to work in the last 7 days ?	Has [Name] looked for more work in the last 30 days ? Yes.....1 No.....2 ➔44	Did [Name] apply to any employers in the last 30 days ? Yes.....1 No.....2	Did [Name] ask friends or relatives about finding work in the last 30 days ? Yes.....1 No.....2	Did [Name] take action to start own business in the last 30 days ? Yes.....1 No.....2	Did [Name] look for more work in other ways in the last 30 days ? Yes (specify)...1 No.....2	How long has [Name] been available for more work ? Less than 1 month.....1 1 month but less than 3 months.....2 3 months but less than 6 months.....3 6 months but less than 1 year.....4 1 year but less than 2 years.....5 2 years or more.....6 **➔54 for all**
	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1.								

Section 3. Unemployment

ID Code	Was [Name] available to work during the last 7 days? Yes..1 No...2➔53	Did [Name] look for work during the last 30 days ? Yes....1 No.....2➔51	Did [Name] apply to any employers during the last 30 days ? Yes....1 No.....2	Did [Name] ask friends or relatives about finding work during the last 30 days ? Yes.....1 No.....2	Did [Name] take action to start own business during the last 30 days? Yes...1 No....2	Did [Name] look for more work in other ways during the last 30 days ? Yes (specify)...1 No.....2 **➔ 52 for all**	Why didn't [Name] look for work in the last month ? (Give the main reason if more than one) Thought no work available.....1 Awaiting reply to earlier enquiries..2 Waiting to start arranged job or Business.....3 Off season .....4 Not available.....5➔53 Others reason (specify).....6	How long has [Name] been available for work ? Less than 1 month.....1 1 month but less than 3 months.....2 3 months but less than 6 months.....3 6 months but less than 1 year.....4 1 year but less than 2 years.....5 2 years or more.....6 ➔54 for all	What was [Name] mainly doing in the last 7 days ? Attending school..1 Household duties.2 Old, sick.....3 Disabled.....4 Others(specify). ..5
	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
1.									

Section 4. Activity in last 12 months.

We have finished talking about the last 7 days. Now I would like to know about your activities during the last 12 months, month by month.
[Interviewer : Explain concept of "work". First start with the same month a year ago , then move forward until you reach last month, Assuming that each month contains exactly 30 days]

Q.54 During [Month], did [Name] do any work ? If 'Yes', How many days did [Name] work during [Month] ?
Q.55 On the days [Name] was not working, how many days was [Name] <u>available</u> for work ?
Q.56 Can I just check, on how many days was [Name] not working and <u>not available</u> for work ?

Repeat again for each month.

ID Code	Questions	Jan	Feb.	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	
01	Q. 54														
	Q. 55														
	Q. 56														360

ID Code	***Interviewer :*** *Copy totals for each person from the worksheet into the corresponding columns 54,55,56*			***Interviewer :*** Write total of 54+55+56 [If total is not equal to 360 check Q. *54,55 &,56*]	***Interviewer :*** Write total of (54) + (55) . [If 180 days or more ➔60]	What was the reason that [Name] was not available for work most of the year ? (If more than one reason, code the main one.) Attended school.....1 Household duties .....2 Disabled.....3 Income recipient.....4 Too old/sick.....5 Retired.....6 Pregnant/Delivery.....7 Others(specify).....8	What was the main sort of work [Name] did in the last 12 months ? *[Interviewer: If Q 54=0, Write "Did not work" in Q60 and Go to Q 70]* Description of tasks & duties	NSCO Code after interview
	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	
1.								

ID Code	Was this work the same as your main activity in the last 7 days? Yes..1 ➔End No...2	For how long has [Name] been/was [Name] doing this sort of work ? Less than 1 year.....1 1 year to less than 5 years.....2 5 years to less than 10 years.....3 10 years or more 4	What main product or service is produced at the place where [Name] works/ worked? Description	NSIC Code after interview	In this main job is/was [Name] : Paid employee.....1 Operating own business or farm..... .....with regular paid employees.....2➔68 .....without regular paid employees....3➔69 Contributing family member without pay.....4➔68 Other (specify).....5➔68	Is/was [Name] paid on a time basis or a piece rate basis ? Time basis...1 Piece-rate basis.....2➔67
	61	62	63		64	65
1.						

ID Code	What is/was the periodicity of the payment ? Daily.....1 Weekly.....2 Monthly.....3 Others (specify)....4	Where is/was [Name] working ? In government service.....1➔End In public corporation.....2➔End In NGOs/INGOs.....3➔End In private registered company.....4➔End In private unregistered organisation.....5 Other (specify).....6	How many regular paid employees are/were employed in this business where [Name] worked/works ? (Exclude employers, unpaid apprentices, unpaid family workers and casual workers) No regular paid employees .....1 1 to 4 regular paid employees.....2 5 to 9 regular paid employees.....3 10 or more regular paid employees.....4 ➔End	Where is/was this enterprise/business/farm located ? In own home/farm..... .....1 In some other building/farm.....2 At fixed stall (roadside, market).....3 Other (specify).....4 **End for all**
	66	67	68	69
1.				

Section 5: Past Employment Record [Only those persons who did not work over the last 12 months]

Now I would like to ask you about any previous work you might have done ? (Only ask if Q54=0)

ID Code	Has [Name] ever worked in the past ? [If Q54=0] Yes....1 No.....2➔End	What was the last sort of work which [Name] did ? Description of tasks/duties	NSCO Code after interview	What main product or service was produced at the place where [Name] worked ? Description	NSIC Code after interview	For how long did [Name] work in the last job ? Less than one year .....1 1 year to less than 5 years.....2 5 years to less than 10 years...3 10 years or more 4
	70	71		72		73
1.						

Code	When did [Name] stop working in this job ? Less than 2 years ago.....1 2 and less than 5 years ago....2 5 and less than 10 years ago..3 10 or more years ago.....4	In this last job was [Name] : Paid employee.....1 Operating own business or farm..... .....with regular paid employees.....2➔77 .....without regular paid employees.....3➔77 Contributing family member without pay.....4➔77 Other (specify).....5➔77	Where was [Name] working ? In government service .....1 In public corporation.....2 In NGOs/INGOs.....3 In private registered company.....4 In private unregistered organisation.....5 Other (specify).....6	What was the reason for leaving the previous work ? Illness or disability.....1 Personal or family reasons....2 Study.....3 Laid off job.....4 Dissatisfied with work.....5 Retired.....6 Others(specify).....7 **➔End for all**
	74	75	76	77
1.				

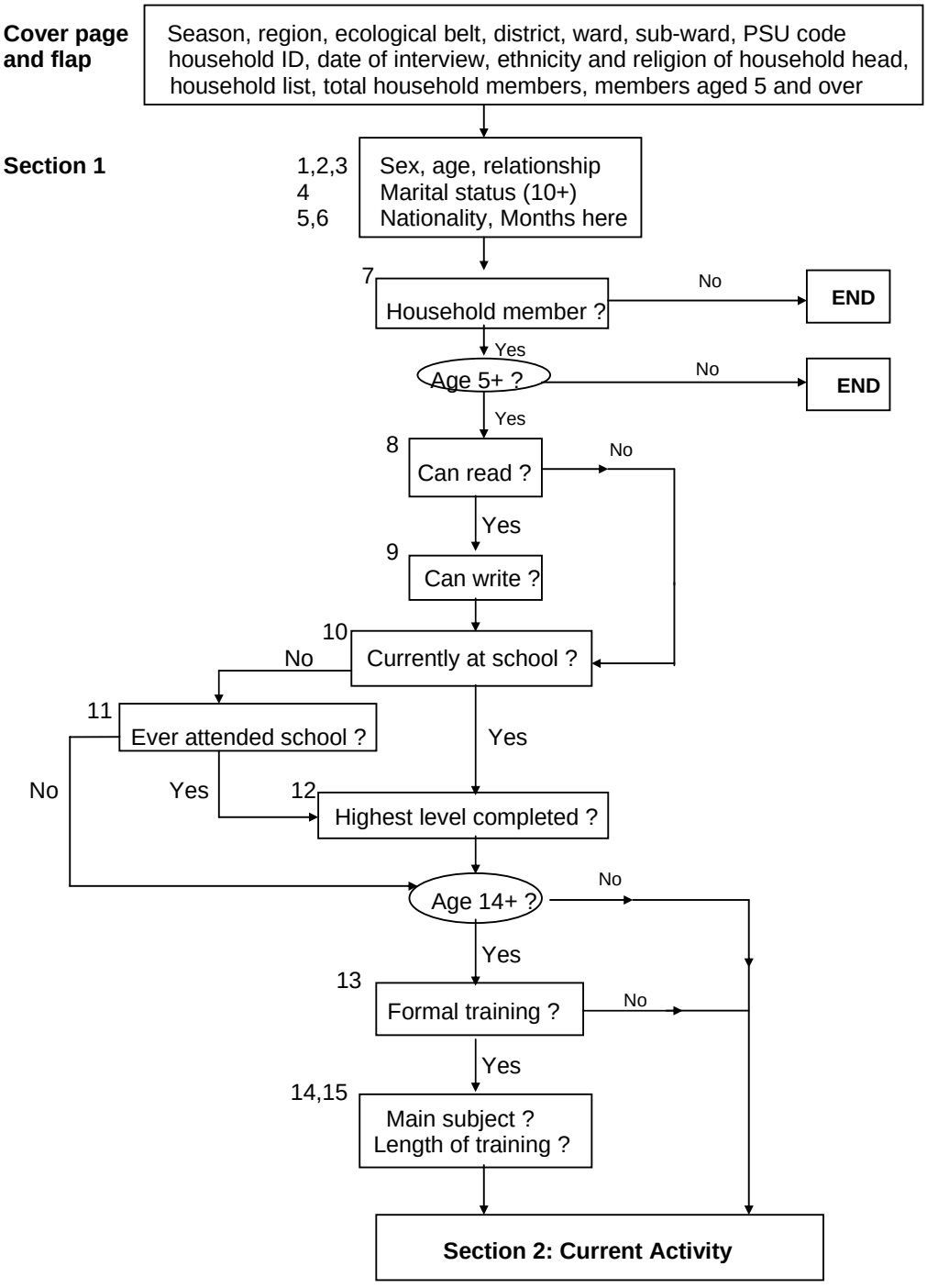
Household list - Note: These details were on a flap at the side of the questionnaire, so that eligible household members could be easily identified throughout the interview.

(Tick √ if member of household and age is 5 + years	Age in complete years	List of all persons residing in the household.	ID Code
A	B		
			1.

Annex D

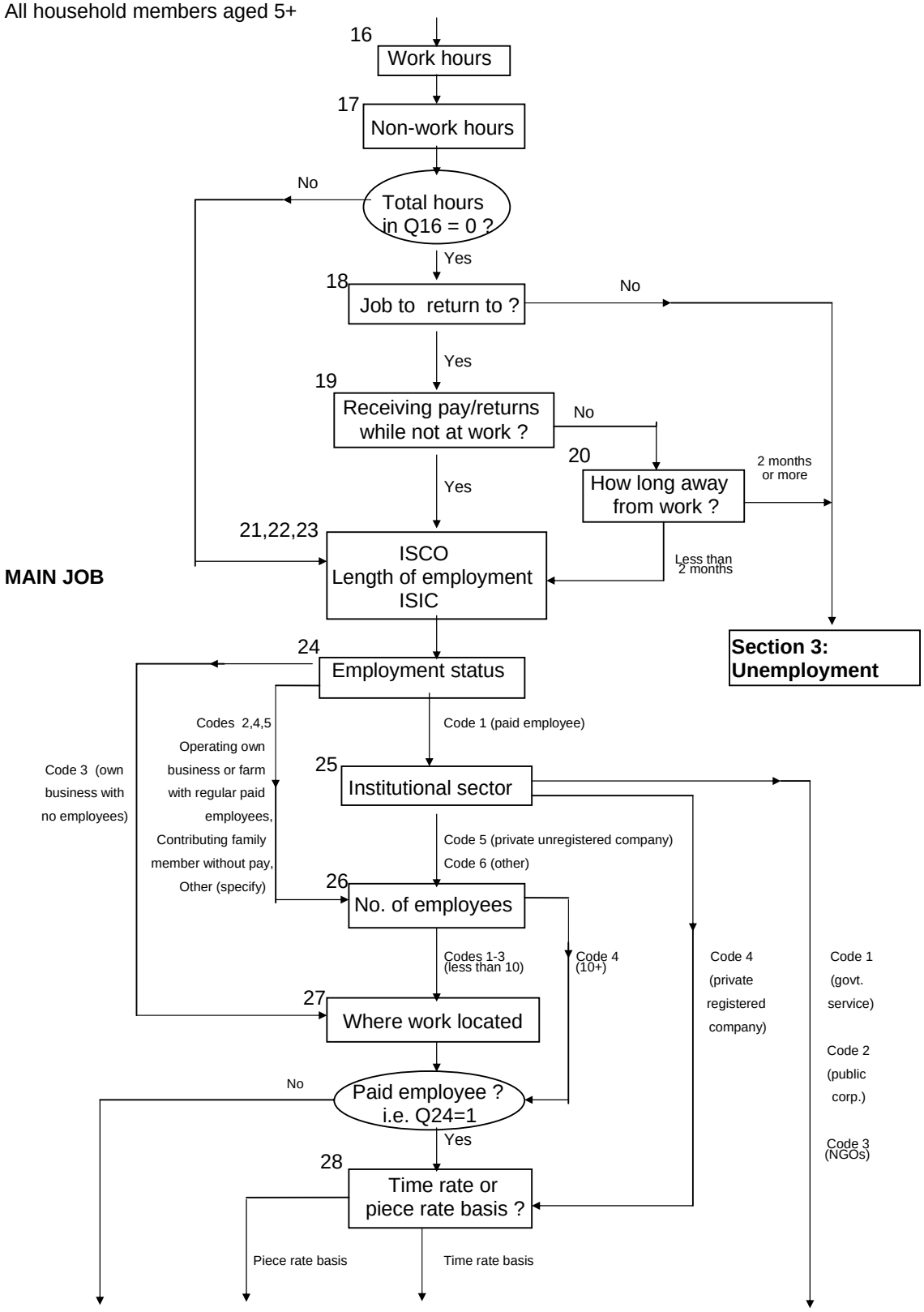
FLOWCHART OF QUESTIONNAIRE

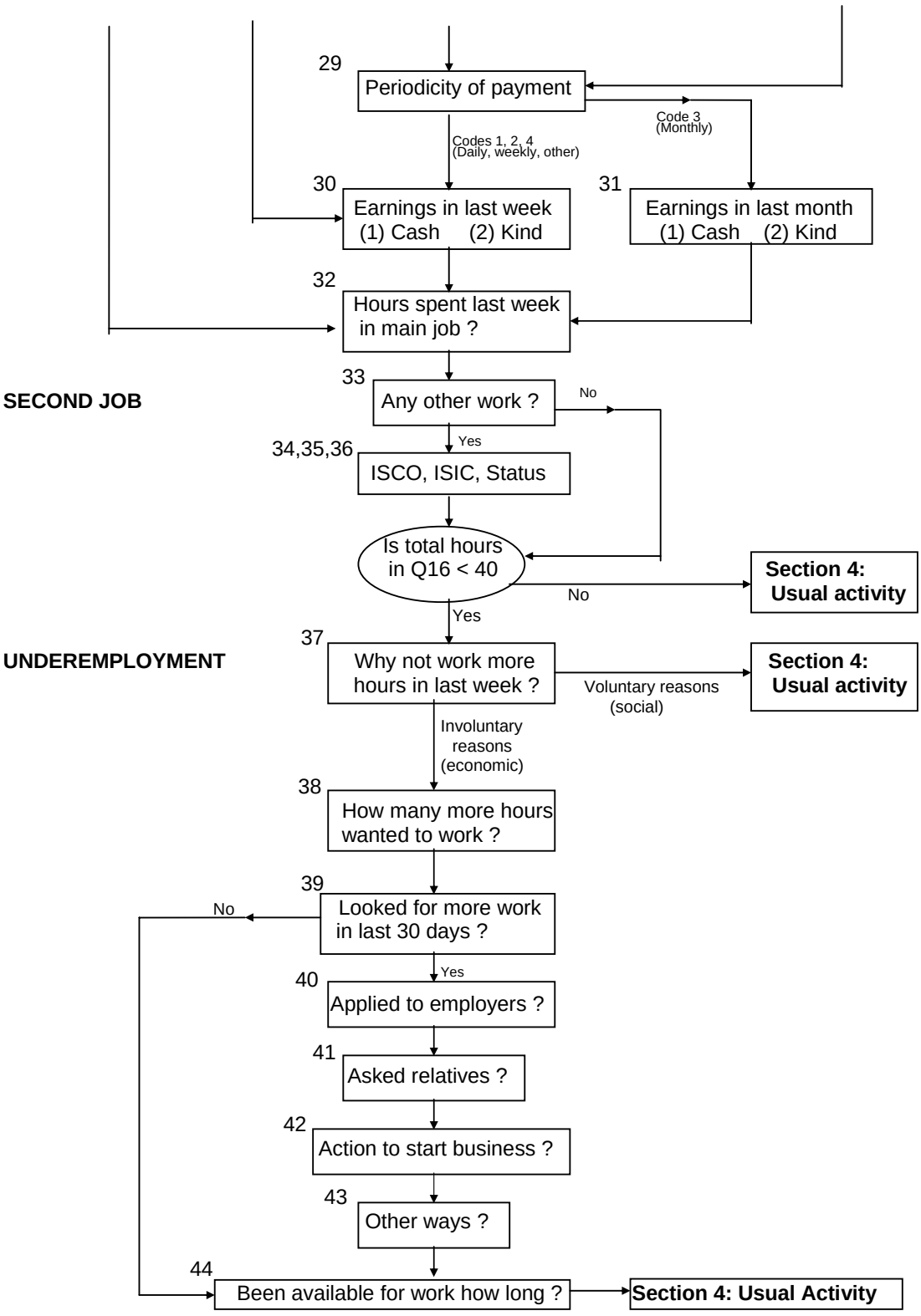
Cover page and Section 1 (General information)



Section 2: Current Activities

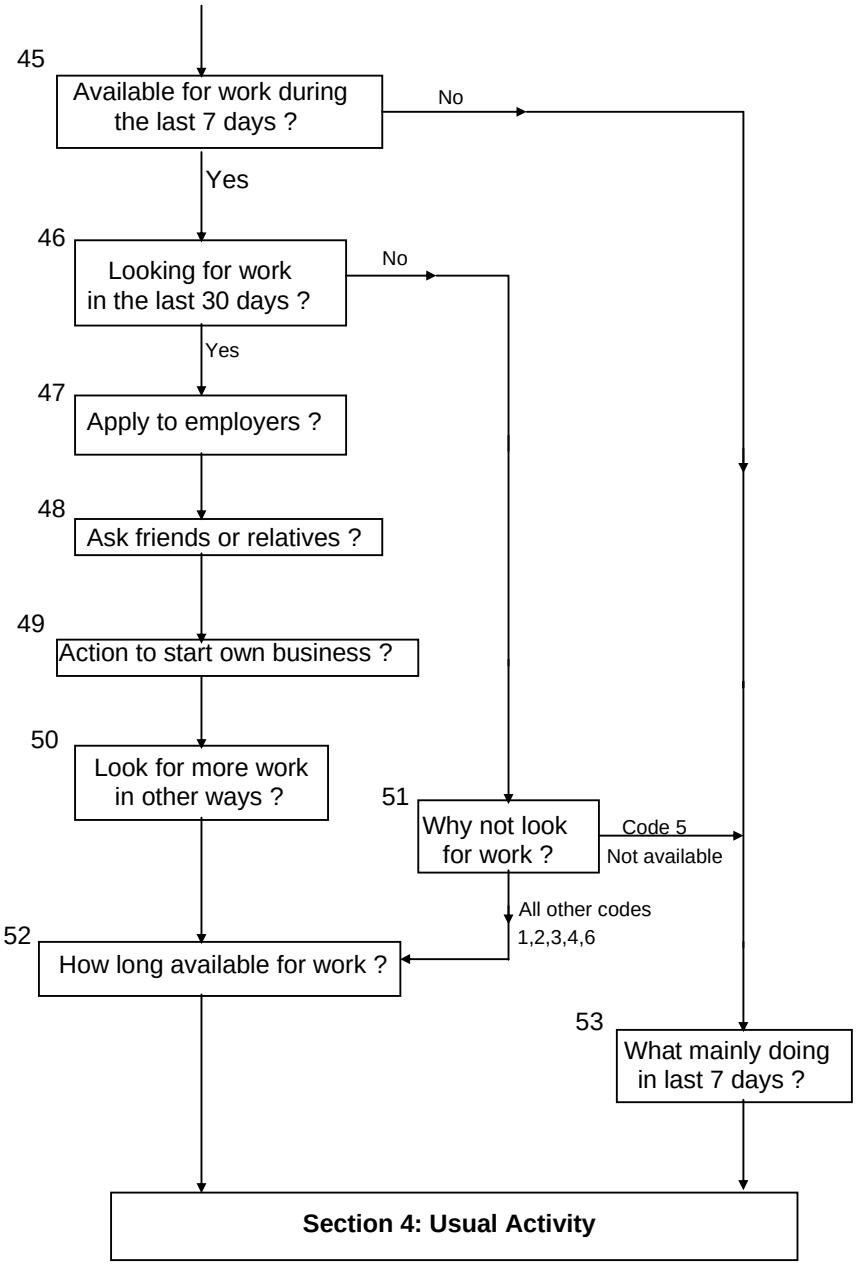
All household members aged 5+




29
Periodicity of payment
Code 3
(Monthly)
Codes 1, 2, 4
(Daily, weekly, other)
30
Earnings in last week
(1) Cash (2) Kind
31
Earnings in last month
(1) Cash (2) Kind
32
Hours spent last week
in main job ?
SECOND JOB
33
Any other work ?
No
Yes
34,35,36
ISCO, ISIC, Status
Is total hours
in Q16 < 40
No
Section 4:
Usual activity
Yes
UNDEREMPLOYMENT
37
Why not work more
hours in last week ?
Voluntary reasons
(social)
Section 4:
Usual activity
Involuntary
reasons
(economic)
38
How many more hours
wanted to work ?
39
No
Looked for more work
in last 30 days ?
Yes
40
Applied to employers ?
41
Asked relatives ?
42
Action to start business ?
43
Other ways ?
44
Been available for work how long ?
Section 4: Usual Activity

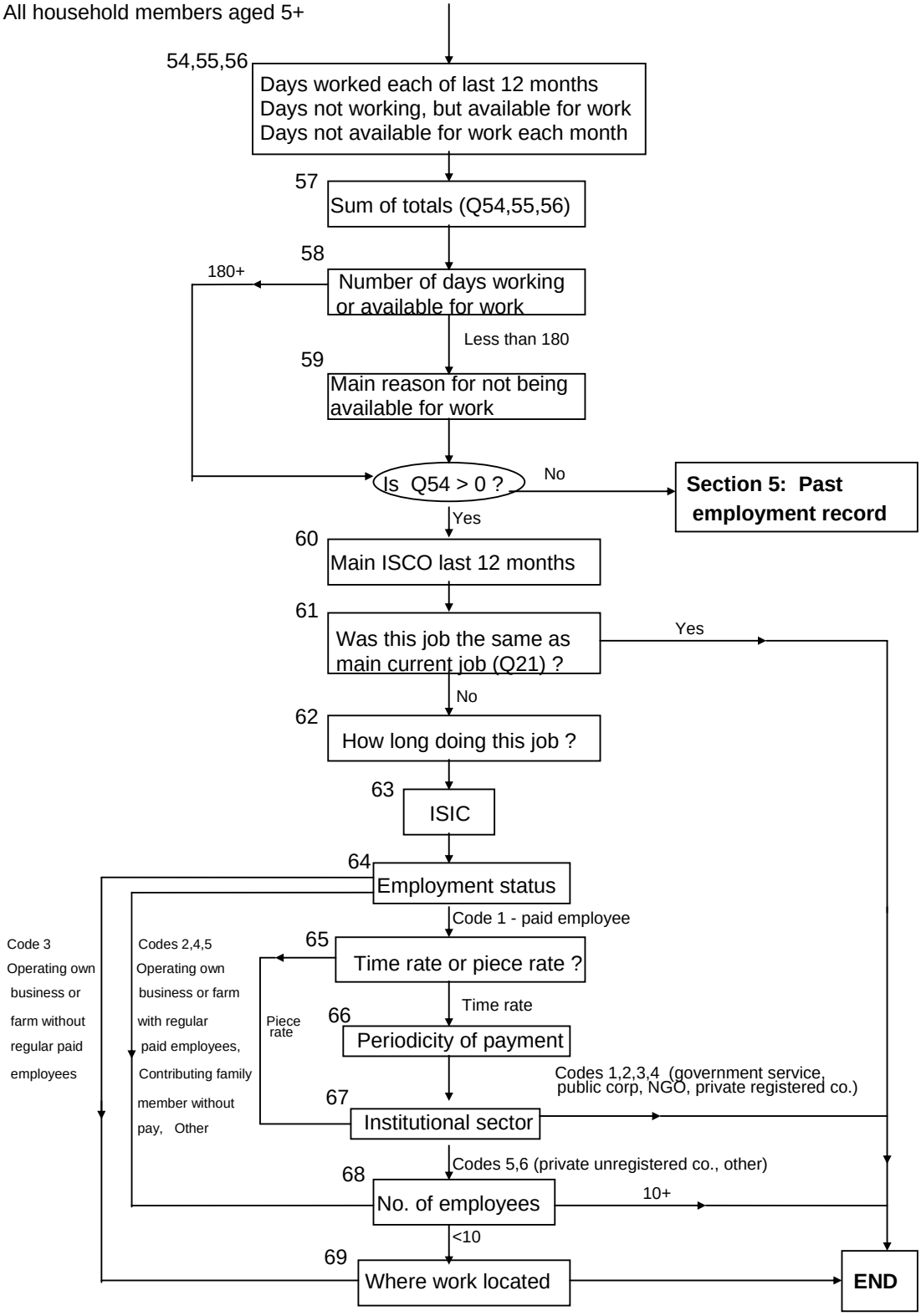
Section 3: Unemployment

Household members aged 5+ who did not work in the last 7 days (Q16=0) and
who do not have a job to return to (Q18=No)
or who do have a job to return to but have been away from it without pay or
returns for two months or more (Q20= 2 months or more)



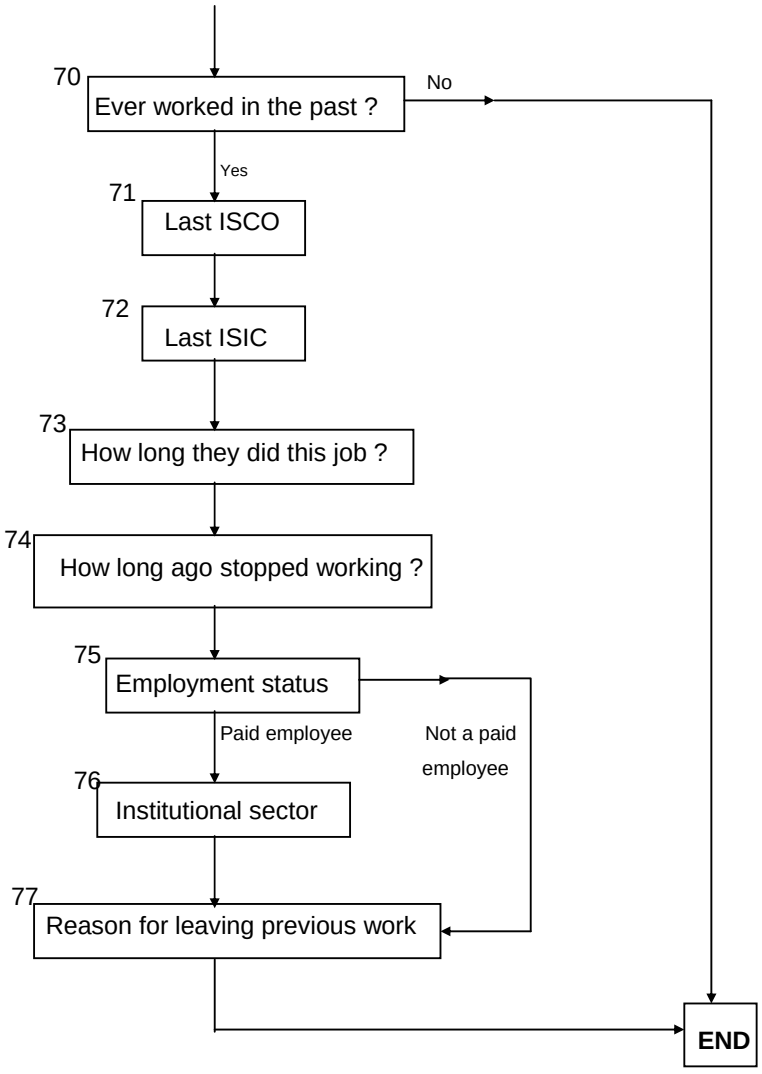
Section 4: Usual Activity

All household members aged 5+



Section 5: Past employment record

(Only those who did no work in the last 12 months - Q54=0)



Annex E

ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table E 4.1 Population aged 15 and over, by sex, locality, and highest education grade completed

(in thousands)

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Total	**11232**	**5361**	**5871**	**1429**	**709**	**720**	**9803**	**4652**	**5151**
Never attended	**6771**	2344	4427	**517**	156	362	**6253**	2188	4065
Pre-school, etc.	**20**	13	7	**3**	2	1	**17**	12	6
Class 1	**50**	33	16	**5**	3	2	**45**	30	14
Class 2	**215**	137	78	**25**	13	12	**190**	124	66
Class 3	**375**	239	136	**39**	22	17	**336**	218	119
Class 4	**428**	298	130	**57**	33	24	**372**	266	106
Class 5	**578**	377	201	**76**	46	30	**502**	331	171
Class 6	**332**	219	113	**47**	26	20	**285**	192	93
Class 7	**418**	267	151	**69**	39	30	**349**	228	121
Class 8	**442**	285	156	**85**	48	37	**356**	237	119
Class 9	**603**	417	186	**129**	74	54	**475**	343	132
Class 10	**558**	399	159	**165**	100	65	**393**	300	94
Intermediate 11	**74**	48	26	**31**	20	12	**43**	28	15
Intermediate 12	**213**	164	49	**99**	66	33	**115**	98	16
Degree	**129**	106	23	**80**	61	19	**49**	45	4
Others	**22**	12	10	**2**	1	1	**20**	11	9
Not stated	**3**	3	1	**0**	0	0	**3**	3	1

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Table E 4.2 Population aged 5 and over currently attending school, by sex, age group and level completed

(in thousands)

	Total						Male						Female					
		Age group						Age group						Age group				
	Total	**5-**	**10-**	**15-**	**20-**	**25+**	**Total**	**5-**	**10-**	**15-**	**20-**	**25+**	**Total**	**5-**	**10-**	**15-**	**20-**	**25+**
Class																		
Total	**4424**	**1653**	**1800**	**810**	**134**	**26**	**2591**	**919**	**1056**	**504**	**93**	**19**	**1833**	**735**	**744**	**305**	**42**	**7**
Pre-	**842**	776	65	1	0	0	**464**	429	35	0	0	0	**378**	347	30	0	0	0
1	**658**	491	164	2	1	0	**371**	277	91	1	1	0	**287**	213	73	1	0	0
2	**518**	244	264	10	1	0	**287**	130	151	5	1	0	**231**	113	113	4	0	0
3	**486**	102	358	26	0	0	**284**	61	209	15	0	0	**202**	41	149	11	0	0
4	**413**	32	336	45	0	1	**252**	17	204	30	0	1	**162**	14	132	15	0	0
5	**352**	6	272	71	2	1	**206**	3	160	40	2	1	**146**	3	112	31	0	0
6	**276**	0	177	97	2	0	**165**	0	105	59	1	0	**111**	0	72	38	1	0
7	**237**	0	110	125	2	0	**145**	0	69	75	2	0	**92**	0	41	51	1	0
8	**213**	0	43	163	7	0	**135**	0	26	103	5	0	**79**	0	16	60	3	0
9	**203**	0	10	167	24	2	**132**	0	5	109	16	1	**71**	0	5	58	8	1
10	**100**	0	0	68	30	2	**68**	0	0	46	20	2	**32**	0	0	22	10	0
11	**40**	0	0	19	19	2	**23**	0	0	10	12	1	**17**	0	0	9	7	1
12	**61**	0	0	13	40	9	**45**	0	0	8	30	7	**17**	0	0	5	10	2
Degree	**14**	0	0	0	5	9	**11**	0	0	0	4	7	**3**	0	0	0	1	2
Others	**8**	3	3	1	0	0	**4**	1	2	0	0	0	**4**	2	1	1	0	0

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Table E 4.3 Population aged 5 and over not currently attending school or college, by age group and level of completed education

(in thousands)

	Total						Male						Female					
		Age group						Age group						Age group				
	Total	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	Total	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	Total	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-
Completed education level																		
Total	**11669**	**784**	**623**	**1107**	**1405**	**7750**	**5250**	**314**	**191**	**422**	**588**	**3735**	**6418**	**470**	**432**	**685**	**817**	**4016**
None	**8048**	769	508	537	651	5582	**2789**	305	140	126	147	2071	**5259**	464	369	411	505	3511
Pre-	**31**	8	4	2	2	15	**20**	5	2	1	1	11	**11**	3	2	1	1	4
1	**64**	4	13	7	9	30	**37**	2	4	3	3	25	**27**	2	9	4	6	5
2	**230**	3	22	33	34	138	**142**	2	8	20	16	95	**88**	1	13	13	18	43
3	**377**	0	28	72	62	214	**237**	0	13	36	30	159	**139**	0	15	36	32	56
4	**401**	0	19	88	70	224	**277**	0	10	48	42	177	**124**	0	9	40	28	47
5	**521**	0	17	99	99	305	**343**	0	9	50	54	230	**178**	0	8	49	45	76
6	**237**	0	5	58	51	123	**161**	0	3	34	30	94	**76**	0	2	24	21	29
7	**294**	0	3	63	71	156	**192**	0	1	31	45	114	**102**	0	2	32	26	42
8	**273**	0	2	51	72	147	**178**	0	1	24	46	107	**95**	0	1	27	26	41
9	**411**	0	1	50	119	241	**292**	0	1	25	74	192	**120**	0	0	25	45	49
10	**458**	0	0	37	116	306	**331**	0	0	21	72	239	**127**	0	0	16	44	67
11	**34**	0	0	2	11	21	**25**	0	0	1	7	17	**9**	0	0	1	4	4
12	**152**	0	0	2	27	123	**119**	0	0	1	16	102	**33**	0	0	1	11	21
Degree	**114**	0	0	0	9	106	**95**	0	0	0	5	89	**20**	0	0	0	3	17
Others	**21**	0	0	4	1	14	**11**	0	0	1	0	10	**10**	0	0	4	1	5
N.S.	**3**	0	0	1	0	3	**3**	0	0	0	0	3	**1**	0	0	1	0	0

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Table E 4.4 Persons aged 14 and over who received vocational/professional training, by topic and length of training

(in thousands)

	Total					Male					Female				
		< 1	1<6	6mth			< 1	1<6	6mth			< 1	1<6	6mth	
	Total	mth	mth	< 1yr	1yr+	Total	mth	mth	< 1yr	1yr+	Total	mth	mth	< 1yr	1yr+
Subject															
Total	**403**	**100**	**219**	**53**	**30**	**220**	**61**	**102**	**32**	**25**	**183**	**40**	**117**	**21**	**5**
General	**5**	2	1	0	0	**3**	2	0	0	0	**2**	1	1	0	0
Teacher training	**26**	7	11	5	2	**20**	4	10	3	2	**6**	3	1	1	0
Fine & applied art	**13**	2	9	1	0	**3**	0	3	0	0	**9**	2	7	0	0
Humanities	**1**	0	1	0	0	**1**	0	1	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0
Religion/theology	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0
Social/behavioural	**4**	3	1	0	0	**2**	1	1	0	0	**2**	2	0	0	0
Commerce, etc.	**24**	4	15	3	0	**13**	2	8	2	0	**11**	2	7	1	0
Law	**2**	1	1	0	0	**1**	0	1	0	0	**1**	1	0	0	0
Natural sciences	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0
Math & computers	**29**	0	20	5	3	**19**	0	13	4	2	**9**	0	7	1	1
Health-related	**53**	25	15	4	9	**23**	7	8	2	7	**30**	18	7	2	2
Constr. trades	**29**	8	14	2	4	**27**	7	13	2	4	**2**	1	1	0	0
Other craft/ trade	**111**	4	87	15	4	**17**	3	9	2	2	**94**	1	78	13	1
Engineering	**4**	0	1	1	2	**4**	0	1	1	2	**0**	0	0	0	0
Architecture etc.	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0
Agric, forestry, fish	**57**	32	20	3	1	**50**	28	18	3	1	**7**	5	2	0	0
Home economics	**3**	1	2	1	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**3**	1	2	1	0
Transport & comm	**19**	1	14	3	2	**19**	1	14	3	2	**0**	0	0	0	0
Service trades	**15**	5	3	5	2	**12**	4	2	4	2	**4**	1	1	1	0
Mass communic.	**1**	1	0	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0
Other	**8**	2	1	4	0	**6**	1	1	4	0	**2**	1	0	1	0

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Table E 5.1: Population aged 5 and over, by sex, age, locality and current economic activity status

(in thousands)

Sex/ Age Group	Nepal			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Currently Active	Currently Inactive	Total	Currently Active	Currently Inactive	Total	Currently Active	Currently Inactive
Total	**16093**	**11628**	**4465**	**1969**	**1151**	**818**	**14124**	**10477**	**3647**
5 - 9	**2437**	510	1927	261	19	242	2175	491	1684
10 – 14	**2423**	1476	947	278	84	195	2145	1393	752
15 – 19	**1916**	1486	431	242	130	112	1675	1356	319
20 – 24	**1540**	1332	207	220	161	58	1320	1171	149
25 – 29	**1376**	1254	122	190	154	36	1186	1101	86
30 – 34	**1103**	1029	75	161	135	25	943	893	50
35 – 39	**1083**	1024	59	145	126	19	938	898	40
40 – 44	**960**	908	52	116	100	15	845	807	37
45 – 49	**784**	734	50	92	77	14	692	656	36
50 – 54	**660**	602	58	73	56	17	587	546	42
55 – 59	**495**	443	52	54	42	12	441	401	40
60 – 64	**499**	396	103	48	32	16	450	364	86
65+	**816**	435	381	90	35	55	726	400	326
Male	**7841**	**5748**	**2093**	**991**	**644**	**347**	**6850**	**5104**	**1746**
5 – 9	**1233**	226	1007	137	9	128	1095	217	879
10 – 14	**1247**	688	559	145	40	105	1103	648	455
15 – 19	**927**	715	212	121	67	53	806	647	159
20 – 24	**681**	622	59	105	88	17	576	534	42
25 – 29	**627**	606	21	89	85	5	538	522	16
30 - 34	**514**	501	12	78	76	2	436	426	10
35 - 39	**509**	498	12	73	72	2	436	426	10
40 - 44	**463**	454	9	61	59	2	403	395	7
45 - 49	**383**	372	11	47	46	2	335	326	9
50 - 54	**327**	314	12	35	32	3	292	282	9
55 - 59	**270**	255	14	32	28	4	238	227	11
60 - 64	**246**	221	25	24	20	4	222	201	21
65+	**415**	275	140	44	23	21	371	252	119
Female	**8251**	**5880**	**2371**	**978**	**507**	**471**	**7273**	**5373**	**1900**
5 - 9	**1204**	285	920	124	10	114	1080	274	806
10 – 14	**1176**	788	387	134	44	90	1042	745	298
15 – 19	**990**	771	218	121	63	58	869	708	160
20 – 24	**858**	710	149	114	73	41	744	637	107
25 – 29	**749**	648	101	100	69	31	649	579	70
30 – 34	**590**	527	63	83	60	23	507	467	40
35 – 39	**574**	526	48	72	54	18	502	472	30
40 – 44	**497**	454	43	55	41	13	442	412	30
45 – 49	**401**	362	39	44	32	13	357	331	26
50 – 54	**334**	287	46	38	24	14	295	263	32
55 – 59	**225**	188	38	22	14	9	203	174	29
60 – 64	**252**	175	77	24	12	12	228	163	65
65+	**401**	160	242	46	12	35	355	148	207

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Table E 5.2 Labour force participation rates of the population aged 5 and over, by sex, age, and locality

(in percent)

Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
All	**72.3**	**73.3**	**71.3**	**58.5**	**65.0**	**51.9**	**74.2**	**74.5**	**73.9**
5 - 9	**20.9**	18.3	23.6	**7.3**	6.4	8.4	**22.6**	19.8	25.4
10 - 14	**60.9**	55.2	67.1	**30.0**	27.5	32.7	**64.9**	58.8	71.5
15 - 19	**77.5**	77.1	77.9	**53.8**	55.7	52.0	**81.0**	80.3	81.5
20 - 24	**86.5**	91.4	82.7	**73.4**	83.8	63.9	**88.7**	92.8	85.6
25 - 29	**91.2**	96.7	86.5	**81.1**	94.7	68.9	**92.8**	97.0	89.2
30 - 34	**93.2**	97.6	89.4	**84.3**	97.3	72.1	**94.7**	97.7	92.2
35 - 39	**94.5**	97.7	91.7	**86.7**	97.8	75.3	**95.7**	97.7	94.0
40 - 44	**94.5**	98.0	91.3	**86.9**	96.9	75.8	**95.6**	98.1	93.2
45 - 49	**93.6**	97.1	90.2	**84.3**	96.4	71.3	**94.8**	97.2	92.6
50 - 54	**91.1**	96.3	86.1	**76.8**	92.4	62.5	**92.9**	96.8	89.2
55 - 59	**89.5**	94.7	83.2	**77.1**	88.6	60.6	**91.0**	95.5	85.7
60 - 64	**79.4**	89.7	69.3	**66.3**	82.4	50.5	**80.8**	90.5	71.4
65 +	**53.3**	66.3	39.8	**38.4**	52.2	25.5	**55.1**	68.0	41.6

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Table E 5.3 Usual participation rates of the population aged 5 and over, by sex, age and locality
(see Table E 5.4 for the numbers on which this table is based)

(in percent)

Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
All	**63.1**	**63.4**	**62.7**	**52.3**	**59.6**	**44.9**	**64.6**	**64.0**	**65.1**
5 - 9	**7.5**	6.0	9.1	2.2	1.8	2.6	8.2	6.5	9.9
10 - 14	**32.6**	25.9	39.8	15.3	14.0	16.8	34.9	27.4	42.8
15 - 19	**62.8**	58.1	67.2	40.5	42.1	38.9	66.1	60.5	71.2
20 - 24	**84.8**	89.4	81.1	70.1	79.9	61.0	87.3	91.2	84.2
25 - 29	**90.8**	96.8	85.8	78.3	94.8	63.6	92.8	97.2	89.2
30 - 34	**92.9**	97.8	88.5	82.9	97.1	69.5	94.6	98.0	91.6
35 - 39	**93.4**	97.4	89.9	84.9	97.4	72.2	94.7	97.4	92.4
40 - 44	**94.0**	98.1	90.2	85.9	96.9	73.7	95.1	98.3	92.2
45 - 49	**92.6**	96.7	88.8	82.1	97.0	66.1	94.0	96.6	91.6
50 - 54	**89.4**	94.3	84.5	74.4	90.9	59.4	91.2	94.7	87.8
55 - 59	**87.1**	93.2	79.7	73.3	86.1	55.3	88.8	94.2	82.4
60 - 64	**74.4**	84.7	64.2	59.8	75.8	44.2	75.9	85.7	66.4
65+	**43.9**	55.5	31.9	30.7	43.9	18.2	45.5	56.8	33.7

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Table E 5.4 Population aged 5 and over, by sex, age and usual economic activity status

(in thousands)

Sex/ Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Usually active	Usually inactive	Total	Usually active	Usually inactive	Total	Usually active	Usually inactive
Total	**16093**	**10149**	**5943**	**1969**	**1030**	**939**	**14124**	**9120**	**5004**
5 - 9	**2437**	183	2254	261	6	256	2175	178	1998
10 - 14	**2423**	791	1632	278	43	236	2145	748	1397
15 - 19	**1916**	1204	712	242	98	144	1675	1106	568
20 - 24	**1540**	1306	234	220	154	66	1320	1152	168
25 - 29	**1376**	1250	126	190	149	41	1186	1101	85
30 - 34	**1103**	1025	79	161	133	27	943	892	51
35 - 39	**1083**	1012	71	145	123	22	938	889	49
40 - 44	**960**	903	58	116	99	16	845	803	41
45 - 49	**784**	726	58	92	75	16	692	651	41
50 - 54	**660**	590	70	73	54	19	587	536	51
55 - 59	**495**	431	64	54	40	14	441	391	50
60 - 64	**499**	371	128	48	29	19	450	342	108
65 & over	**816**	358	458	90	28	62	726	331	395
Male	**7841**	**4973**	**2868**	**991**	**591**	**400**	**6850**	**4383**	**2468**
5 - 9	**1233**	73	1159	137	2	135	1095	71	1024
10 - 14	**1247**	323	925	145	20	124	1103	303	800
15 - 19	**927**	539	388	121	51	70	806	488	318
20 - 24	**681**	609	72	105	84	21	576	525	51
25 - 29	**627**	607	20	89	85	5	538	523	15
30 - 34	**514**	502	11	78	76	2	436	427	9
35 - 39	**509**	496	13	73	71	2	436	425	11
40 - 44	**463**	455	9	61	59	2	403	396	7
45 - 49	**383**	370	13	47	46	1	335	324	11
50 - 54	**327**	308	19	35	32	3	292	276	15
55 - 59	**270**	251	18	32	27	4	238	224	14
60 - 64	**246**	209	38	24	18	6	222	191	32
65 & over	**415**	230	185	44	19	24	371	211	160
Female	**8251**	**5176**	**3075**	**978**	**439**	**539**	**7273**	**4737**	**2536**
5 - 9	**1204**	110	1095	124	3	121	1080	107	974
10 - 14	**1176**	468	708	134	22	111	1042	446	597
15 - 19	**990**	665	324	121	47	74	869	618	250
20 - 24	**858**	696	162	114	70	45	744	627	117
25 - 29	**749**	642	106	100	64	36	649	579	70
30 - 34	**590**	522	68	83	58	25	507	465	42
35 - 39	**574**	516	58	72	52	20	502	464	38
40 - 44	**497**	448	49	55	40	14	442	408	35
45 - 49	**401**	356	45	44	29	15	357	327	30
50 - 54	**334**	282	52	38	23	16	295	259	36
55 - 59	**225**	180	46	22	12	10	203	167	36
60 - 64	**252**	162	90	24	11	14	228	151	77
65 & over	**401**	128	273	46	8	38	355	120	235

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Table E 6.1 Number of persons carrying out various economic activities in the last 7 days, by sex,age and activity : Urban

	Wage job	Own busi-ness	Agric-ulture	Milling	Handi-crafts	Constr-uction	Fetching water	Collecting firewood	Other 'work' activity	Any of these activities
Age group										**(in thousands)**
Total	**302**	**302**	**462**	**74**	**24**	**8**	**93**	**65**	**12**	**1048**
5 - 9	0	2	14	0	0	-	3	1	0	19
10 - 14	9	14	54	5	1	0	12	8	0	82
15 - 19	27	25	59	10	3	1	14	10	1	115
20 - 24	46	40	48	11	5	1	12	8	1	135
25 - 29	52	45	43	9	5	1	11	8	1	137
30 - 44	117	112	123	24	5	3	25	17	5	334
45 - 59	44	48	81	11	3	1	12	9	2	164
60 +	7	17	39	3	1	1	4	3	1	63
Male	**232**	**202**	**198**	**12**	**3**	**7**	**19**	**16**	**3**	**595**
5 - 9	0	1	7	0	-	-	1	0	-	9
10 - 14	5	7	26	1	0	0	4	2	0	39
15 - 19	18	16	25	2	0	1	4	3	0	60
20 - 24	33	27	18	1	0	0	2	2	0	75
25 - 29	40	29	16	1	0	1	2	2	0	79
30 - 44	92	74	46	3	0	3	3	4	1	194
45 - 59	37	35	38	2	1	1	2	2	1	99
60 +	5	13	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	40
Female	**71**	**100**	**264**	**62**	**21**	**2**	**74**	**49**	**8**	**453**
5 - 9	0	1	7	0	0	-	2	1	0	10
10 - 14	4	6	28	4	1	0	8	6	0	43
15 - 19	8	9	34	7	3	0	10	7	1	55
20 - 24	13	13	30	10	5	0	10	6	1	61
25 - 29	12	15	28	7	4	0	8	6	1	58
30 - 44	25	37	77	20	5	1	22	14	4	139
45 - 59	7	13	43	9	2	0	10	7	2	64
60 +	1	4	17	3	1	-	3	2	1	23
Age group										**Percentages of whole urban population**
Total	**15.3**	**15.3**	**23.5**	**3.7**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**4.7**	**3.3**	**0.6**	**53.2**
5 - 9	0.1	0.8	5.5	0.2	0.0	-	1.0	0.4	0.0	7.3
10 - 14	3.1	4.9	19.2	2.0	0.4	0.1	4.4	2.8	0.1	29.4
15 - 19	11.0	10.1	24.3	4.0	1.3	0.4	5.8	4.2	0.3	47.5
20 - 24	21.2	18.2	21.8	5.1	2.5	0.3	5.6	3.7	0.4	61.6
25 - 29	27.5	23.5	22.9	4.5	2.4	0.6	5.7	4.3	0.7	72.0
30 - 44	27.9	26.5	29.3	5.6	1.3	0.8	5.9	4.1	1.1	79.3
45 - 59	20.1	22.1	37.0	5.2	1.5	0.6	5.4	4.2	1.1	75.0
60 +	5.0	12.2	28.5	2.4	1.0	0.5	3.0	2.2	0.9	45.4
Male	**23.4**	**20.4**	**20.0**	**1.2**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**1.9**	**1.6**	**0.4**	**60.1**
5 - 9	0.1	0.9	5.2	0.1	-	-	0.6	0.2	-	6.4
10 - 14	3.3	4.9	17.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	2.6	1.1	0.1	27.1
15 - 19	15.2	13.0	20.9	1.8	0.2	0.7	3.1	2.3	0.2	49.4
20 - 24	31.6	25.3	16.7	1.0	0.3	0.4	1.7	1.9	0.3	70.9
25 - 29	45.1	32.5	17.4	1.6	0.3	0.9	2.5	2.1	0.5	88.3
30 - 44	43.6	35.0	21.6	1.6	0.2	1.2	1.6	1.7	0.5	91.8
45 - 59	32.5	30.6	33.6	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.7	2.1	0.7	87.3
60 +	8.1	19.0	33.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.0	58.9
Female	**7.2**	**10.2**	**27.0**	**6.3**	**2.2**	**0.2**	**7.6**	**5.0**	**0.8**	**46.3**
5 - 9	0.1	0.8	6.0	0.3	0.0	-	1.5	0.7	0.0	8.3
10 - 14	2.8	4.8	20.7	3.4	0.7	0.2	6.3	4.7	0.2	32.0
15 - 19	6.8	7.3	27.8	6.2	2.5	0.1	8.5	6.1	0.5	45.5
20 - 24	11.5	11.7	26.6	8.9	4.5	0.2	9.1	5.4	0.5	53.0
25 - 29	11.8	15.4	27.7	7.1	4.3	0.4	8.5	6.2	0.8	57.5
30 - 44	12.0	17.8	37.0	9.7	2.3	0.3	10.3	6.5	1.8	66.6
45 - 59	6.6	12.9	40.7	8.7	2.1	0.1	9.4	6.6	1.5	61.6
60 +	2.0	5.7	23.7	3.7	0.9	-	4.2	2.5	0.8	32.5

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Table E 6.2 Number of persons carrying out various economic activities in the last 7 days, by sex,age and activity : Rural

	Wage job	Own busi-ness	Agric-ulture	Milling	Handi-crafts	Constr-uction	Fetching water	Collecting firewood	Other 'work' activity	Any of these activities
Age group										**(in thousands)**
Total	**1368**	**859**	**8335**	**1722**	**241**	**142**	**1787**	**1674**	**240**	**10201**
5 - 9	3	6	432	12	2	-	86	44	2	491
10 - 14	53	45	1209	117	17	5	258	196	17	1384
15 - 19	164	81	1064	227	29	16	258	258	24	1316
20 - 24	199	100	871	226	24	20	213	225	28	1128
25 - 29	227	114	796	225	29	21	195	205	26	1056
30 - 44	472	287	2005	546	67	46	439	455	83	2524
45 - 59	207	160	1321	287	42	22	235	216	44	1565
60 +	43	67	637	80	32	12	102	74	15	737
Male	**1006**	**571**	**3758**	**317**	**98**	**106**	**432**	**527**	**67**	**4946**
5 - 9	2	3	194	1	1	-	33	14	0	217
10 - 14	29	21	569	23	0	3	84	56	5	642
15 - 19	106	52	475	37	5	7	67	88	6	622
20 - 24	142	69	340	32	6	14	39	71	7	510
25 - 29	174	77	316	40	8	14	35	62	5	497
30 - 44	360	190	855	104	26	37	96	132	18	1209
45 - 59	160	109	638	60	26	20	46	74	18	810
60 +	34	49	371	19	25	11	30	31	7	438
Female	**362**	**288**	**4577**	**1405**	**143**	**36**	**1355**	**1147**	**172**	**5255**
5 - 9	1	3	238	11	1	-	53	31	2	274
10 - 14	23	23	641	94	16	2	174	140	12	742
15 - 19	59	28	589	190	24	8	191	169	18	695
20 - 24	57	30	531	194	18	6	174	155	20	618
25 - 29	52	37	480	185	21	7	160	143	21	559
30 - 44	112	98	1151	442	41	9	343	324	64	1315
45 - 59	48	52	683	227	16	2	188	143	26	755
60 +	10	18	265	61	7	1	72	43	8	298
Age group										**Percentages of whole rural population**
Total	**9.7**	**6.1**	**59.0**	**12.2**	**1.7**	**10.4**	**12.6**	**11.9**	**1.7**	**72.2**
5 - 9	0.1	0.3	19.8	0.6	0.1	-	4.0	2.0	0.1	22.6
10 - 14	2.5	2.1	56.4	5.5	0.8	9.3	12.0	9.1	0.8	64.5
15 - 19	9.8	4.8	63.5	13.6	1.7	9.5	15.4	15.4	1.4	78.6
20 - 24	15.1	7.5	66.0	17.2	1.8	10.1	16.2	17.1	2.1	85.4
25 - 29	19.1	9.6	67.1	19.0	2.4	9.1	16.5	17.3	2.2	89.1
30 - 44	17.3	10.5	73.6	20.0	2.5	9.7	16.1	16.7	3.0	92.6
45 - 59	12.1	9.3	76.8	16.7	2.4	10.7	13.6	12.6	2.6	90.9
60 +	3.7	5.7	54.1	6.8	2.7	28.1	8.7	6.3	1.3	62.6
Male	**14.7**	**8.3**	**54.9**	**4.6**	**1.4**	**10.5**	**6.3**	**7.7**	**1.0**	**72.2**
5 - 9	0.2	0.3	17.7	0.1	0.1	-	3.1	1.3	0.0	19.8
10 - 14	2.7	1.9	51.6	2.1	0.0	8.9	7.6	5.0	0.4	58.2
15 - 19	13.1	6.5	58.9	4.6	0.6	7.0	8.3	11.0	0.8	77.1
20 - 24	24.6	12.1	59.0	5.6	1.1	9.7	6.8	12.3	1.3	88.6
25 - 29	32.4	14.3	58.8	7.5	1.4	8.0	6.5	11.6	0.9	92.5
30 - 44	28.2	14.9	67.1	8.2	2.1	10.3	7.5	10.3	1.4	94.9
45 - 59	18.5	12.6	73.8	6.9	3.0	12.6	5.4	8.5	2.1	93.6
60 +	5.7	8.2	62.6	3.2	4.2	33.2	5.1	5.2	1.2	73.9
Female	**5.0**	**4.0**	**62.9**	**19.3**	**2.0**	**9.8**	**18.6**	**15.8**	**2.4**	**72.3**
5 - 9	0.1	0.3	22.0	1.0	0.0	-	4.9	2.8	0.2	25.4
10 - 14	2.2	2.2	61.5	9.0	1.6	9.9	16.6	13.4	1.2	71.2
15 - 19	6.8	3.3	67.8	21.9	2.8	14.1	22.0	19.5	2.1	80.0
20 - 24	7.6	4.0	71.3	26.1	2.4	11.3	23.4	20.8	2.7	83.0
25 - 29	8.1	5.7	74.0	28.5	3.2	12.6	24.7	22.0	3.3	86.2
30 - 44	7.7	6.7	79.3	30.5	2.8	8.0	23.6	22.3	4.4	90.6
45 - 59	5.6	6.0	79.9	26.5	1.9	4.4	22.0	16.7	3.1	88.2
60 +	1.6	3.0	45.5	10.5	1.1	10.3	12.3	7.4	1.4	51.2

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Table E 6.3 Total hours spent carrying out various economic activities in the last 7 days, by sex, age and activity: Urban

	Wage job	Own busi-ness	Agric-ulture	Milling	Handi-crafts	Constr-uction	Fetching water	Collecting firewood	Other 'work' activity	All activities
Age group										**Hours in thousands**
Total	**14396**	**14088**	**13884**	**331**	**408**	**250**	**492**	**628**	**155**	**44630**
5 - 9	10	32	242	1	0	-	12	8	1	306
10 - 14	437	292	1093	21	21	5	56	75	2	2002
15 - 19	1341	908	1594	37	57	18	65	103	16	4140
20 - 24	2301	1859	1492	50	104	20	70	77	9	5982
25 - 29	2536	2224	1413	40	69	23	61	73	14	6454
30 - 44	5472	5754	4116	119	78	117	146	173	59	16034
45 - 59	1991	2285	2743	48	54	46	61	91	26	7344
60 +	307	735	1190	14	25	21	21	28	28	2368
Male	**11349**	**10073**	**5783**	**45**	**62**	**207**	**80**	**124**	**84**	**27807**
5 - 9	4	19	111	0	-	-	3	2	-	139
10 - 14	255	149	493	4	8	1	17	12	1	941
15 - 19	972	633	634	8	4	16	15	20	9	2311
20 - 24	1710	1343	521	4	10	16	7	14	4	3628
25 - 29	2020	1557	496	5	5	16	10	13	9	4132
30 - 44	4429	4044	1491	16	10	96	12	29	27	10155
45 - 59	1703	1737	1301	6	14	40	10	23	11	4846
60 +	256	592	736	2	12	21	5	10	21	1656
Female	**3047**	**4015**	**8101**	**285**	**346**	**43**	**412**	**504**	**71**	**16823**
5 - 9	6	12	131	1	0	-	9	6	1	166
10 - 14	182	143	600	17	13	4	39	63	1	1062
15 - 19	369	275	960	29	54	2	50	83	7	1829
20 - 24	592	516	971	46	95	4	63	63	5	2354
25 - 29	516	667	917	35	64	7	51	60	5	2323
30 - 44	1043	1710	2625	103	67	21	134	144	32	5879
45 - 59	288	548	1442	41	41	5	50	68	14	2498
60 +	51	143	454	12	13	-	16	18	6	713
Age group										**Average hours across whole urban population**
Total	**7.3**	**7.2**	**7.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**22.7**
5 - 9	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
10 - 14	1.6	1.0	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	7.2
15 - 19	5.5	3.8	6.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	17.1
20 - 24	10.5	8.5	6.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	27.2
25 - 29	13.4	11.7	7.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	34.0
30 - 44	13.0	13.7	9.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	38.1
45 - 59	9.1	10.4	12.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	33.6
60 +	2.2	5.3	8.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	17.1
Male	**11.5**	**10.2**	**5.8**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**28.1**
5 - 9	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	1.0
10 - 14	1.8	1.0	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.5
15 - 19	8.0	5.2	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	19.1
20 - 24	16.2	12.8	4.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	34.4
25 - 29	22.6	17.4	5.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	46.2
30 - 44	20.9	19.1	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	48.0
45 - 59	14.9	15.2	11.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	42.5
60 +	3.8	8.8	10.9	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	24.5
Female	**3.1**	**4.1**	**8.3**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**17.2**
5 - 9	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3
10 - 14	1.4	1.1	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	7.9
15 - 19	3.1	2.3	7.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.1	15.1
20 - 24	5.2	4.5	8.5	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	20.6
25 - 29	5.2	6.7	9.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	23.2
30 - 44	5.0	8.2	12.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	28.1
45 - 59	2.7	5.2	13.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.1	23.9
60 +	0.7	2.0	6.4	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.3	0.1	10.1

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Table E 6.4 Total hours spent carrying out various economic activities in the last 7 days, by sex, age and activity: Rural

	Wage job	Own busi-ness	Agric-ulture	Milling	Handi-crafts	Constr-uction	Fetching water	Collecting firewood	Other 'work' activity	All activities
Age group									**Hours in thousands**	
Total	**58136**	**34398**	**277541**	**9065**	**3845**	**4480**	**9444**	**15311**	**3729**	**415951**
5 - 9	119	60	8573	48	9	-	333	341	24	9506
10 - 14	2073	1054	28999	530	215	112	1198	1571	343	36096
15 - 19	7097	2846	33353	1216	464	480	1377	2564	404	49800
20 - 24	8547	4227	31970	1308	430	652	1238	2115	493	50979
25 - 29	9864	4907	28952	1193	485	644	1075	1959	391	49469
30 - 44	19888	12183	75006	2826	1172	1452	2435	4207	1024	120193
45 - 59	8767	6542	49228	1551	531	703	1257	1922	766	71268
60 +	1782	2580	21460	392	539	438	532	634	284	28641
Male	**44718**	**24306**	**125246**	**1307**	**1519**	**3454**	**1899**	**4723**	**1631**	**208803**
5 - 9	66	40	3765	4	8	-	108	100	6	4096
10 - 14	1274	526	13028	80	27	60	354	434	121	15905
15 - 19	4922	1925	14031	155	96	228	283	801	160	22600
20 - 24	6459	3132	12646	125	89	474	196	670	208	23998
25 - 29	7932	3614	11628	187	137	449	136	581	124	24788
30 - 44	15639	8474	32389	423	446	1224	469	1166	424	60654
45 - 59	7004	4636	24667	267	288	618	212	689	444	38826
60 +	1422	1959	13092	66	428	401	141	282	145	17935
Female	**13418**	**10093**	**152295**	**7758**	**2326**	**1026**	**7545**	**10588**	**2098**	**207148**
5 - 9	54	20	4807	44	1	-	225	240	18	5409
10 - 14	799	528	15971	450	189	52	843	1137	222	20192
15 - 19	2175	921	19321	1061	368	252	1094	1763	244	27200
20 - 24	2087	1095	19325	1183	341	178	1042	1445	285	26981
25 - 29	1932	1293	17324	1006	348	194	939	1378	267	24681
30 - 44	4249	3709	42618	2403	726	228	1966	3040	600	59538
45 - 59	1763	1906	24562	1284	243	84	1045	1233	322	32442
60 +	360	622	8367	326	111	37	391	352	140	10706
Age group									**Average hours across whole rural population**	
Total	**4.1**	**2.4**	**19.7**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**0.3**	**29.5**
5 - 9	0.1	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	-	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.4
10 - 14	1.0	0.5	13.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	16.8
15 - 19	4.2	1.7	19.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.2	29.7
20 - 24	6.5	3.2	24.2	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.6	0.4	38.6
25 - 29	8.3	4.1	24.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.7	0.3	41.7
30 - 44	7.3	4.5	27.5	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.4	44.1
45 - 59	5.1	3.8	28.6	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.4	41.4
60 +	1.5	2.2	18.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	24.3
Male	**6.5**	**3.5**	**18.3**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**30.5**
5 - 9	0.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.7
10 - 14	1.2	0.5	11.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	14.4
15 - 19	6.1	2.4	17.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.2	28.0
20 - 24	11.2	5.4	22.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.4	41.7
25 - 29	14.8	6.7	21.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	46.1
30 - 44	12.3	6.6	25.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	47.6
45 - 59	8.1	5.4	28.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	44.9
60 +	2.4	3.3	22.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	30.2
Female	**1.8**	**1.4**	**20.9**	**1.1**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**1.0**	**1.5**	**0.3**	**28.5**
5 - 9	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	-	0.2	0.2	0.0	5.0
10 - 14	0.8	0.5	15.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.2	19.4
15 - 19	2.5	1.1	22.2	1.2	0.4	0.3	1.3	2.0	0.3	31.3
20 - 24	2.8	1.5	26.0	1.6	0.5	0.2	1.4	1.9	0.4	36.3
25 - 29	3.0	2.0	26.7	1.6	0.5	0.3	1.4	2.1	0.4	38.0
30 - 44	2.9	2.6	29.4	1.7	0.5	0.2	1.4	2.1	0.4	41.0
45 - 59	2.1	2.2	28.7	1.5	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.4	0.4	37.9
60 +	0.6	1.1	14.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	18.4

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Table E 6.5 Currently employed persons aged 15 and over, by sex, locality and occupation (2-digit)

(in thousands)

Occupation (2-digit ISCO)	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	**9458**	**4731**	**4727**	**968**	**557**	**411**	**8490**	**4174**	**4316**
Legislators & senior officials	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Corporate managers	3	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
General managers	8	7	1	5	5	1	2	2	0
Physics, maths & engineering professionals	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0
Life science & health professionals	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Teaching professionals	24	21	4	11	8	3	13	13	0
Other professionals	7	7	0	5	5	0	2	2	0
Physical & engineering science assoc. professionals	11	10	1	6	5	1	5	4	0
Life science & health associate professionals	19	15	4	6	4	2	13	11	2
Teaching associate professionals	121	91	30	22	11	10	100	80	20
Other associate professionals	55	49	6	29	25	3	26	24	2
Office clerks	99	89	10	39	32	7	60	57	3
Customer service clerks	9	7	2	6	4	2	3	3	0
Personal & protective service workers	142	87	56	51	32	20	91	55	36
Models, salespersons and demonstrators	349	240	109	126	86	40	223	154	69
Market-oriented skilled agric. & fishery workers	276	146	130	31	15	16	245	131	114
Subsistence agricultural & fishery workers	6373	2699	3674	339	131	208	6033	2568	3465
Extraction & building trades workers	158	153	6	27	25	2	131	127	4
Metal, machinery and related trades workers	67	65	3	23	22	1	44	42	2
Precision, handicraft, printing & related trades	130	71	59	26	15	11	104	55	48
Other craft & related trades workers	207	110	97	54	25	29	153	86	67
Stationary-plant & related trades workers	5	5	0	1	1	0	4	4	0
Machine operators & assemblers	60	45	14	11	9	2	48	37	12
Drivers & mobile-plant operators	44	44	0	19	19	0	24	24	0
Sales & services elementary occupations	126	94	32	34	20	14	92	75	18
Agricultural, fishery & related labourers	591	321	270	29	11	18	562	310	252
Labourers in mining,construction,manuf. & transport	569	348	221	59	39	19	510	308	202
								Percentages	
All	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Legislators & senior officials	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Corporate managers	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
General managers	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Physics, maths & engineering professionals	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Life science & health professionals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Teaching professionals	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.0
Other professionals	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Physical & engineering science assoc. professionals	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Life science & health associate professionals	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1
Teaching associate professionals	1.3	1.9	0.6	2.2	2.0	2.5	1.2	1.9	0.5
Other associate professionals	0.6	1.0	0.1	2.9	4.5	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.1
Office clerks	1.0	1.9	0.2	4.0	5.7	1.7	0.7	1.4	0.1
Customer service clerks	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Personal & protective service workers	1.5	1.8	1.2	5.3	5.7	4.8	1.1	1.3	0.8
Models, salespersons and demonstrators	3.7	5.1	2.3	13.0	15.5	9.7	2.6	3.7	1.6
Market-oriented skilled agric. & fishery workers	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.7	4.0	2.9	3.1	2.6
Subsistence agricultural & fishery workers	67.4	57.0	77.7	35.0	23.5	50.7	71.1	61.5	80.3
Extraction & building trades workers	1.7	3.2	0.1	2.8	4.5	0.5	1.5	3.1	0.1
Metal, machinery and related trades workers	0.7	1.4	0.1	2.4	4.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.0
Precision, handicraft, printing & related trades	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.7	2.8	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.1
Other craft & related trades workers	2.2	2.3	2.0	5.6	4.4	7.2	1.8	2.1	1.6
Stationary-plant & related trades workers	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Machine operators & assemblers	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.3
Drivers & mobile-plant operators	0.5	0.9	0.0	2.0	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0
Sales & services elementary occupations	1.3	2.0	0.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	1.1	1.8	0.4
Agricultural, fishery & related labourers	6.2	6.8	5.7	3.0	2.0	4.4	6.6	7.4	5.8
Labourers in mining,construction,manuf. & transport	6.0	7.4	4.7	6.1	7.1	4.7	6.0	7.4	4.7

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Table E 6.6 Paid employees receiving cash or in-kind earnings, and average monthly amounts received, by industry

	Paid employees			Proportion receiving cash			Proportion receiving payments in-kind		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Thousands			Percentages			Percentages		
Industry									
Total	**1473**	**1118**	**356**	**84.3**	**87.2**	**75.4**	**38.1**	**34.8**	**48.7**
Agriculture, hunting, forestry	546	330	216	63.3	64.0	62.2	67.2	66.4	68.5
Fishing	0	0	-	100.0	100.0	-	48.8	48.8	-
Mining & quarrying	3	3	0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.3	2.3	66.4
Manufacturing	224	181	43	97.6	97.6	97.2	17.3	19.1	9.5
Electricity, gas & water supply	24	22	1	98.2	98.1	100.0	16.6	17.6	0.0
Construction	207	184	23	95.7	95.7	96.3	28.8	29.3	24.2
Wholesale & retail trade	35	33	2	95.2	96.3	79.0	32.6	32.2	37.6
Hotels & restaurants	13	12	1	99.3	99.7	96.4	60.2	60.2	60.5
Transport, storage, communications	83	80	3	98.9	98.9	100.0	22.2	22.8	5.8
Financial intermediation	19	16	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	18.2	17.6	22.4
Real estate, renting & business	10	8	2	94.5	100.0	70.7	20.6	17.7	33.1
Public administration & defence	67	62	5	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.2	15.3	26.2
Education	157	121	36	99.1	98.8	100.0	4.2	4.9	2.0
Health & social work	28	22	6	100.0	100.0	100.0	6.4	7.3	3.2
Other community, etc. services	21	18	3	87.7	85.7	100.0	26.9	23.7	45.8
Private hhlds with employed persons	31	20	11	73.2	73.3	72.8	74.4	70.8	81.0
Extra territorial organizations	6	5	1	92.7	90.9	100.0	14.7	17.6	3.2

	Average monthly earnings (cash and in-kind) by all paid employees			Average monthly cash earnings by those receiving cash			Average monthly in-kind earnings by those receiving payments in-kind		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Rupees			Rupees			Rupees		
Industry									
All	**2143**	**2389**	**1368**	**2155**	**2363**	**1397**	**855**	**947**	**648**
Agriculture, hunting, forestry	1246	1419	981	1106	1259	864	812	923	647
Fishing	2827	2827	-	2369	2369	-	939	939	-
Mining & quarrying	2073	1949	3543	2031	1921	3327	582	1207	325
Manufacturing	2567	2867	1292	2476	2759	1266	880	908	644
Electricity, gas & water supply	3373	3370	3427	3126	3107	3427	1835	1835	-
Construction	2298	2408	1408	2166	2266	1357	783	820	417
Wholesale & retail trade	2331	2333	2310	2199	2182	2477	730	713	940
Hotels & restaurants	2988	3014	2754	2340	2344	2308	1101	1127	874
Transport, storage, communications	2950	2922	3722	2681	2643	3695	1341	1349	475
Financial intermediation	4468	4557	3866	4313	4390	3792	848	945	330
Real estate, renting & business	3399	3420	3310	3451	3303	4360	668	659	687
Public administration & defence	3078	3092	2921	2944	2956	2814	826	889	408
Education	2844	2944	2505	2839	2941	2492	728	738	644
Health & social work	2948	2941	2971	2886	2890	2871	956	693	3150
Other community, etc. services	2561	2578	2459	2310	2335	2180	1990	2435	610
Private hhlds with employed persons	1519	1688	1213	1170	1370	805	890	964	774
Extra territorial organizations	3425	3576	2842	3595	3812	2837	618	640	150

Note: Some figures in this table are based on a small number of observations, and therefore subject to larger sampling error.

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Table E 6.7 Average hours per week of paid employees aged 15 and over in their main job, by industry

	Average hours per week		
	Both sexes	**Males**	**Females**
Industry			
All	**45.6**	**47.1**	**41.1**
Agriculture, hunting, forestry	43.9	46.1	40.4
Fishing	47.3	47.3	-
Mining & quarrying	40.5	38.8	59.9
Manufacturing	50.1	51.4	44.7
Electricity, gas & water supply	44.2	45.0	30.4
Construction	46.8	47.4	41.9
Wholesale & retail trade	57.1	57.2	55.5
Hotels & restaurants	57.3	57.5	56.2
Transport, storage, communications	54.0	54.4	43.5
Financial intermediation	42.1	42.3	40.7
Real estate, renting & business services	47.9	48.1	47.0
Public administration & defence	42.8	42.9	41.4
Education	38.0	38.0	38.0
Health & social work	43.8	45.1	39.0
Other community, etc. services	45.3	45.8	42.6
Private households with employed persons	45.5	47.1	42.6
Extra territorial organisations	45.6	45.9	44.3

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Note: The hours of work have been calculated only for those who also reported earnings, so as to be comparable with Table E 6.6

Table E 6.8 Currently employed population aged 10 and over, by sex, locality and occupation

(in thousands)

Occupation	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Total	10935	5421	5514	1053	599	454	9882	4822	5061
Legislators	12	11	1	10	9	1	3	3	0
Professionals	37	33	4	21	17	4	16	16	0
Technicians, associates	206	164	41	62	46	16	144	119	25
Clerks	107	96	11	45	36	9	63	60	3
Service workers	525	346	179	188	124	64	337	222	115
Market agriculture	323	162	160	35	16	19	288	146	142
Subsistence agriculture	7568	3270	4298	389	156	233	7179	3114	4065
Craft & related trade	583	406	176	133	89	45	449	318	132
Plant & machine operators	110	95	15	32	29	3	78	66	12
Elementary occupations	1459	833	627	136	76	60	1323	757	567
Armed Forces	5	5	0	3	3	0	2	2	0

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Table E 7.1 Numbers of currently unemployed, and unemployment rates, by sex, age group and locality: strict definition of unemployment

	Nepal			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of currently unemployed (strict definition)								**(in thousands)**
Age group									
All	104	72	32	48	26	21	56	45	11
15 - 19	19	15	4	8	5	4	11	10	1
20 - 24	33	24	9	15	9	6	18	15	3
25 - 29	21	14	7	9	3	6	12	10	2
30 - 44	24	14	10	12	7	6	12	8	4
45 - 59	5	4	1	3	2	1	2	2	0
60 +	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Percentage unemployed (strict definition)								**Percentages**
Age group									
All	**1.1**	**1.5**	**0.7**	**4.5**	**4.4**	**4.7**	**0.7**	**1.1**	**0.2**
15 - 19	1.3	2.1	0.6	6.2	6.8	5.6	0.8	1.6	0.1
20 - 24	2.5	3.9	1.3	9.2	10.4	7.8	1.6	2.8	0.5
25 - 29	1.7	2.2	1.1	5.8	4.0	8.1	1.1	2.0	0.3
30 - 44	0.8	1.0	0.7	3.4	3.2	3.7	0.5	0.6	0.3
45 - 59	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.6	1.9	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
60 +	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2

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Table E 7.2 Number of persons aged 15 and over who were currently unemployed, by sex, locality and duration of unemployment: strict definition of unemployment

(in thousands)

	Total			**Urban**			**Rural**		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Duration of unemployment									
Total	**104**	**72**	**32**	**48**	**26**	**21**	**56**	**45**	**11**
Less than 1 month	10	7	3	2	2	1	8	6	2
1 month < 3 months	18	13	5	6	4	2	12	9	3
3 months < 6 months	7	5	2	4	3	1	3	2	0
6 months < 12 months	9	6	3	6	3	2	3	3	1
1 year < 2 years	23	16	7	12	6	6	12	10	1
2 years or more	36	24	12	18	8	10	18	16	2

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Table E 7.3 When the unemployed were last working, and occupation of previous job: strict definition of unemployment

(in thousands)

	Job during last 12 months			Job previously			Never had a job		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Occupation of most recent job									
Total	**51**	**39**	**11**	**19**	**10**	**9**	**34**	**22**	**11**
Legislators, senior officials	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Professionals	0	0	0	1	1	0			
Technicians, associates	1	1	0	4	2	1			
Clerks	1	0	0	1	1	1			
Service workers	3	2	0	2	1	1			
Agriculture workers	23	17	5	8	3	5			
Craft & related trades	7	6	1	1	1	1			
Plant & machine operators	1	1	0	0	0	0			
Elementary occupations	16	12	4	1	1	1			
Armed forces	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Whether in paid or self-employment									
In paid employment	23	18	5	9	6	3			
Self-employed	27	21	6	10	4	6			

Table E 7.4 When the unemployed were last working, and industry of previous job: strict definition of unemployment

(in thousands)

	Job during last 12 months			Job previously			Never had a job		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Industry of most recent job									
Total	**51**	**39**	**11**	**19**	**10**	**9**	**34**	**22**	**11**
Agriculture, hunting, forestry	34	25	9	9	3	5			
Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Mining & quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Manufacturing	5	4	1	2	1	1			
Electricity, gas & water supply	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Construction	3	3	0	0	0	0			
Wholesale & retail trade	2	2	0	2	1	1			
Hotels & restaurants	1	1	0	0	0	0			
Transport, storage, communications	2	2	0	0	0	0			
Financial intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Real estate, renting & business services	1	0	0	0	0	0			
Public administration & defence	0	0	0	1	1	0			
Education	0	0	0	3	2	1			
Health & social work	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Other community, etc. services	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Private households with employed persons	1	0	0	0	0	0			
Extra territorial organisations	0	0	0	0	0	0			

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Table E 9.1 Comparison of current and usual activity status for the population aged 15 and over, by sex: Urban areas

	Usual activity status					Usual activity status				
	Total	Active	*Emp.*	*Unemp.*	Inactive	Total	Active	*Emp.*	*Unemp.*	Inactive
Sex/ Current activity status	(in thousands)					Percentages of the total				
Total	**1429**	**981**	***900***	***82***	**448**	**100.0**	**68.7**	***63.0***	***5.7***	**31.3**
Currently active	1048	960	*882*	*78*	88	73.3	67.2	*61.7*	*5.4*	6.2
Currently Employed	*971*	*893*	*870*	*23*	*77*	*67.9*	*62.5*	*60.9*	*1.6*	*5.4*
Currently Unemployed	*77*	*67*	*12*	*55*	*11*	*5.4*	*4.7*	*0.9*	*3.8*	*0.7*
Currently Inactive	381	21	*17*	*4*	360	26.7	1.5	*1.2*	*0.3*	25.2
Male	**709**	**568**	***532***	***36***	**141**	**100.0**	**80.1**	***75.1***	***5.0***	**19.9**
Currently active	595	560	*526*	*34*	34	83.9	79.1	*74.2*	*4.8*	4.9
Currently Employed	*560*	*530*	*518*	*12*	*30*	*79.0*	*74.8*	*73.0*	*1.7*	*4.2*
Currently Unemployed	*35*	*31*	*9*	*22*	*4*	*4.9*	*4.3*	*1.2*	*3.1*	*0.6*
Currently Inactive	114	7	*6*	*1*	107	16.1	1.0	*0.8*	*0.2*	15.0
Female	**720**	**414**	***367***	***46***	**307**	**100.0**	**57.4**	***51.0***	***6.4***	**42.6**
Currently active	453	400	*356*	*44*	53	62.9	55.5	*49.5*	*6.1*	7.4
Currently Employed	*411*	*364*	*353*	*11*	*47*	*57.0*	*50.5*	*49.0*	*1.5*	*6.6*
Currently Unemployed	*42*	*36*	*4*	*33*	*6*	*5.9*	*5.0*	*0.5*	*4.5*	*0.9*
Currently Inactive	267	14	*11*	*2*	253	37.1	1.9	*1.6*	*0.3*	35.2

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Table E 9.2 Comparison of current and usual activity status for the population aged 15 and over, by sex: Rural areas

	Usual activity status					Usual activity status				
	Total	Active	*Emp.*	*Unemp.*	Inactive	Total	Active	*Emp.*	*Unemp.*	Inactive
Sex/ Current activity status	(in thousands)					Percentages of the total				
Total	9803	8194	7989	204	1610	100.0	83.6	81.5	2.1	16.4
Currently active	8593	7964	7774	190	629	87.7	81.2	79.3	1.9	6.4
Currently Employed	8492	7874	7736	138	618	86.6	80.3	78.9	1.4	6.3
Currently Unemployed	101	90	38	52	11	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.1
Currently Inactive	1210	229	215	14	981	12.3	2.3	2.2	0.1	10.0
Male	4652	4009	3873	136	643	100.0	86.2	83.3	2.9	13.8
Currently active	4239	3930	3799	131	310	91.1	84.5	81.7	2.8	6.7
Currently Employed	4176	3871	3775	97	305	89.8	83.2	81.1	2.1	6.5
Currently Unemployed	63	58	24	34	5	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.1
Currently Inactive	413	79	75	5	334	8.9	1.7	1.6	0.1	7.2
Female	5151	4185	4116	69	966	100.0	81.2	79.9	1.3	18.8
Currently active	4354	4035	3975	59	319	84.5	78.3	77.2	1.2	6.2
Currently Employed	4316	4003	3961	42	314	83.8	77.7	76.9	0.8	6.1
Currently Unemployed	37	32	14	18	6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1
Currently Inactive	797	150	141	9	647	15.5	2.9	2.7	0.2	12.6

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Table E 9.3 Average number of days in the last 12 months spent employed, unemployed and inactive, by sex, locality and usual activity status, for persons aged 15 and over:

	Urban				Rural			
		Activity status				Activity status		
	Persons	Emp.	Unemp.	Inactive	Persons	Emp.	Unemp.	Inactive
	(thousands)	Average number of days			(thousands)	Average number of days		
Sex/ Usual activity status								
Total	**1429**	**207.3**	**24.8**	**127.8**	**9803**	**255.5**	**17.1**	**87.4**
Active	981	292.0	35.2	32.8	8194	295.8	20.1	44.1
Employed	*900*	*315.1*	*11.7*	*33.3*	*7989*	*300.8*	*14.9*	*44.3*
Unemployed	*82*	*38.4*	*293.8*	*27.9*	*204*	*99.8*	*223.7*	*36.5*
Inactive	448	21.7	2.2	336.1	1610	50.4	1.7	307.9
Male	**709**	**248.4**	**24.2**	**87.3**	**4652**	**262.0**	**23.1**	**74.9**
Active	568	303.6	29.6	26.8	4009	294.8	26.5	38.7
Employed	*532*	*320.5*	*12.4*	*27.1*	*3873*	*301.5*	*19.5*	*39.0*
Unemployed	*36*	*50.4*	*286.5*	*23.2*	*136*	*102.3*	*226.4*	*31.3*
Inactive	141	26.3	2.7	331.1	643	58.2	1.8	300.0
Female	**720**	**166.9**	**25.4**	**167.7**	**5151**	**249.6**	**11.7**	**98.7**
Active	414	276.2	42.8	41.0	4185	296.7	14.0	49.2
Employed	*367*	*307.1*	*10.6*	*42.2*	*4116*	*300.1*	*10.6*	*49.3*
Unemployed	*46*	*29.1*	*299.4*	*31.5*	*69*	*94.8*	*218.6*	*46.7*
Inactive	307	19.6	2.0	338.4	966	45.3	1.6	313.1

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Table E 9.4: Usually active population aged 15 and over, by sex, occupation and whether usually employed or unemployed

(in thousands)

Occupation	Nepal			Male			Female		
	Total	Usually emp.	Usually unemp.	Total	Usually emp.	Usually unemp.	Total	Usually emp.	Usually unemp.
Total	**9175**	**8889**	**286**	**4577**	**4406**	**171**	**4598**	**4483**	**115**
Legislators, senior officials	**14**	14	0	13	13	0	1	1	0
Professionals	**40**	38	2	35	33	2	5	5	0
Technicians, associates	**207**	200	7	163	158	4	44	42	3
Clerks	**112**	109	3	98	96	2	14	13	1
Service workers	**464**	458	6	311	307	3	154	151	3
Market agriculture	**243**	238	5	129	125	4	114	112	1
Subsistence agriculture	**6396**	6252	144	2696	2609	87	3699	3642	57
Craft & related trades workers	**455**	435	20	339	327	13	116	109	7
Plant & machine operators	**104**	102	3	96	94	2	8	7	0
Elementary occupations	**1088**	1037	51	665	636	29	423	401	22
Armed forces	**7**	6	1	7	6	1	0	0	0
Never worked	**44**	0	44	23	0	23	21	0	21

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Table E 9.4 A Usually active population aged 10 and over by, sex, occupation and whether usually employed or unemployed

(in thousands)

Occupation	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	Emp.	Unemp.	Total	Emp.	Unemp.	Total	Emp.	Unemp.
Total	**9966**	**9670**	**296**	**4900**	**4723**	**177**	**5066**	**4947**	**119**
Legislators	**14**	14	0	13	13	0	1	1	0
Professionals	**40**	38	2	35	33	2	5	5	0
Technicians, associates	**207**	200	7	163	158	4	44	42	3
Clerks	**112**	109	3	98	97	2	14	13	1
Service workers	**482**	476	6	320	317	3	162	159	3
Market agriculture	**270**	265	5	137	133	4	133	132	1
Subsistence agriculture	**7050**	6900	149	2959	2869	90	4091	4031	60
Craft & related trade	**468**	448	20	347	335	13	120	113	7
Plant & machine operators	**106**	103	3	97	95	2	9	9	0
Elementary occupation	**1164**	1111	53	698	667	30	466	443	23
Armed Forces	**7**	6	1	7	6	1	0	0	0
Never worked	**46**	0	46	25	0	25	21	0	21

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Table E 9.5 Population aged 5 and over by sex, age and usual economic activity status

(In thousands)

	Age group					
	Total	5-14	15 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 59	60 +
Sex\ usual economic activity						
Total	**16093**	**4860**	**4832**	**3147**	**1939**	**1315**
Employed	**9852**	963	3581	2870	1718	720
Unemployed	**297**	11	179	69	30	9
Inactive	**5943**	3886	1072	208	192	586
Male	**7841**	**2480**	**2235**	**1486**	**979**	**661**
Employed	**4796**	390	1642	1419	910	435
Unemployed	**178**	6	113	35	20	4
Inactive	**2868**	2084	480	33	50	222
Female	**8251**	**2380**	**2597**	**1660**	**960**	**654**
Employed	**5057**	573	1939	1451	808	285
Unemployed	**120**	5	66	34	10	5
Inactive	**3075**	1802	593	175	142	363

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Table E 9.6 Population aged 5 and over, by sex, age, and usual and current status

(in thousands)

Sex/ Age	Total			Usually active			Usually inactive		
	Total	**Currently active**	**Currently inactive**	**Total**	**Currently active**	**Currently inactive**	**Total**	**Currently active**	**Currently inactive**
Total	**16093**	**11628**	**4465**	**10149**	**9880**	**270**	**5943**	**1748**	**4195**
5 - 9	**2437**	510	1927	183	180	3	2254	330	1923
10 – 14	**2423**	1476	947	791	775	16	1632	701	931
15 – 29	**4832**	4072	760	3760	3611	149	1072	462	611
30 – 44	**3147**	2960	187	2939	2889	50	208	71	137
45 – 59	**1939**	1778	161	1747	1717	30	192	61	131
60 +	**1315**	831	484	729	707	22	586	123	463
Male	**7841**	**5748**	**2093**	**4973**	**4877**	**96**	**2868**	**870**	**1998**
5 - 9	**1233**	226	1007	73	72	1	1159	153	1006
10 – 14	**1247**	688	559	323	315	8	925	373	552
15 – 29	**2235**	1943	292	1755	1704	51	480	239	241
30 – 44	**1486**	1453	33	1453	1438	15	33	15	18
45 – 59	**979**	941	38	929	918	11	50	23	26
60 +	**661**	496	165	439	430	9	222	66	156
Female	**8251**	**5880**	**2371**	**5176**	**5002**	**174**	**3075**	**878**	**2197**
5 - 9	**1204**	285	920	110	108	2	1095	177	918
10 – 14	**1176**	788	387	468	460	8	708	329	379
15 – 29	**2597**	2129	468	2004	1906	98	593	223	370
30 – 44	**1660**	1507	153	1486	1451	34	175	55	119
45 – 59	**960**	837	123	818	799	19	142	38	105
60 +	**654**	335	319	290	278	13	363	57	307

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Table E10.1 **Some subnational indicators of employment: male population aged 15 and over, labour force participation rate, number of currently employed, current unemployment rate, and percentage of the labour force visibly underemployed**

Males

	Male population aged 15+	Labour force participation rate	Currently employed	Current unemployment rate	Visibly under-employed as percentage of labour force
	(thousands)	Percentage	(thousands)	Percentage	Percentage
Nepal	**5361**	**90.2**	**4736**	**2.0**	**5.4**
Ecological Belt					
Mountain	429	91.5	393	0.0	5.5
Hill	2310	89.8	2035	2.0	4.4
Terai	2622	90.3	2309	2.4	6.2
Development region					
Eastern	1310	89.8	1151	2.2	4.6
Central	1919	89.3	1662	2.9	6.2
Western	965	90.7	862	1.5	4.9
Mid-western	698	93.1	644	0.9	4.6
Far-western	469	89.6	417	0.8	6.5
Urban	709	83.9	560	5.9	4.9
Kathmandu Valley	188	80.0	139	7.8	3.1
Eastern/Central Hill/Mt.	84	87.3	70	4.0	5.9
"West" Hills/Mt.	96	85.0	77	5.1	5.8
Eastern Terai	129	82.4	97	8.9	5.3
Central Terai	96	86.6	79	4.7	4.0
"West" Terai	117	86.5	98	2.8	6.4
Rural	4652	91.1	4176	1.5	5.5
Eastern Hills/Mt.	481	91.4	439	0.2	1.4
Central Hills/Mt.	730	89.7	641	2.1	6.8
Western Hills/Mt.	500	93.4	463	0.8	5.6
Mid/Far-western Hills/Mt.	661	91.1	598	0.6	3.8
Eastern Terai	673	90.2	592	2.5	6.9
Central Terai	848	91.3	756	2.4	6.5
"West" Terai	759	91.5	687	1.1	5.7

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Note: “West” refers to the grouping of Western, Mid-western and Far-western regions

Table E 10.2 **Some subnational indicators of employment: female population aged 15 and over, labour force participation rate, number of currently employed, current unemployment rate, and percentage of the labour force visibly underemployed**

Females

	Female population aged 15+	Labour force participation rate	Currently employed	Current unemployment rate	Visibly under-employed as percentage of labour force
	(thousands)	Percentage	(thousands)	Percentage	Percentage
Nepal	**5871**	**81.9**	**4727**	**1.7**	**2.9**
Ecological Belt					
Mountain	461	91.9	423	0.1	3.1
Hill	2702	86.3	2301	1.3	2.3
Terai	2708	75.7	2002	2.3	3.5
Development region					
Eastern	1435	80.3	1127	2.2	2.5
Central	1940	77.5	1467	2.4	3.6
Western	1194	84.0	989	1.3	3.4
Mid-western	728	86.8	629	0.5	1.3
Far-western	574	89.8	515	0.1	2.5
Urban	720	62.9	411	9.4	4.6
Kathmandu Valley	183	53.8	86	12.4	4.1
Eastern/Central Hill/Mt.	91	76.8	65	5.9	4.8
"West" Hills/Mt.	110	78.4	83	4.0	6.2
Eastern Terai	126	57.7	60	18.0	4.3
Central Terai	91	54.4	44	11.3	3.2
"West" Terai	119	64.2	72	5.2	4.4
Rural	5151	84.5	4316	0.9	2.7
Eastern Hills/Mt.	542	88.8	480	0.4	0.3
Central Hills/Mt.	747	88.8	656	1.1	3.4
Western Hills/Mt.	703	90.2	632	0.3	3.4
Mid/Far-western Hills/Mt.	787	91.9	722	0.2	1.2
Eastern Terai	738	77.9	565	1.8	4.2
Central Terai	857	75.4	638	1.2	3.5
"West" Terai	776	81.2	623	1.1	2.6

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Note: “West” refers to the grouping of Western, Mid-western and Far-western regions

Table E 11.1 Currently employed population aged 10 and over, by sex, age group and formal/informal sector of employment

(in thousands)

		Age group						
	Total	**10 -14**	**15 - 19**	**20 - 24**	**25 - 29**	**30 - 44**	**45 - 59**	**60 +**
Total	**10935**	**1472**	**1451**	**1284**	**1222**	**2914**	**1767**	**826**
Agricultural	**8483**	1280	1158	935	853	2138	1424	696
Non-agriculture, informal sector	**1841**	184	238	244	247	539	265	123
Non-agriculture, other sector	**612**	9	54	105	122	236	78	8
Male	**5421**	**685**	**691**	**593**	**590**	**1432**	**934**	**495**
Agricultural	**3779**	603	520	366	328	875	685	401
Non-agriculture, informal sector	**1127**	75	130	148	160	349	179	86
Non-agriculture, other sector	**515**	7	41	80	103	207	70	7
Female	**5514**	**787**	**759**	**690**	**632**	**1482**	**832**	**332**
Agricultural	**4704**	677	638	568	525	1263	739	294
Non-agriculture, informal sector	**714**	108	108	96	88	190	86	38
Non-agriculture, other sector	**97**	2	13	25	19	29	8	0

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Table E 11.2 Currently employed population aged 10 and over, by sex, occupation and formal/informal sector of employment

(in thousands)

Sex/ Occupation	Total	Paid employee	Self- employed			
			With regular employees	Without regular employees	Family member without pay	Others
Nepal	**10935**	**1579**	**51**	**3837**	**5441**	**28**
Legislators, senior officials	**12**	6	4	3	0	0
Professionals	**37**	33	1	3	0	0
Technicians, associates	**206**	171	4	24	3	3
Clerks	**107**	105	0	1	1	0
Service workers	**525**	57	14	284	169	1
Market agriculture	**323**	12	4	152	155	0
Subsistence agriculture	**7568**	36	5	2891	4633	3
Craft & related trade	**583**	197	11	252	118	5
Plant & machine operators	**110**	68	5	19	18	0
Elementary occupations	**1459**	890	3	207	343	17
Armed forces	**5**	5	0	0	0	0
Male	**5421**	**1187**	**46**	**2450**	**1721**	**17**
Legislators, senior officials	**11**	5	3	3	0	0
Professionals	**33**	29	1	3	0	0
Technicians, associates	**164**	133	4	23	2	3
Clerks	**96**	94	0	1	1	0
Service workers	**346**	51	13	218	64	1
Market agriculture	**162**	11	2	106	43	0
Subsistence agriculture	**3270**	21	4	1778	1467	1
Craft & related trade	**406**	172	11	182	39	4
Plant & machine operators	**95**	67	5	16	7	0
Elementary occupations	**833**	602	3	121	98	9
Armed forces	**5**	5	0	0	0	0
Female	**5514**	**391**	**5**	**1387**	**3720**	**11**
Legislators, senior officials	**1**	0	0	0	0	0
Professionals	**4**	4	0	0	0	0
Technicians, associates	**41**	39	0	1	1	0
Clerks	**11**	11	0	0	1	0
Service workers	**179**	6	1	67	105	0
Market agriculture	**160**	1	1	46	112	0
Subsistence agriculture	**4298**	15	1	1114	3167	2
Craft & related trade	**176**	25	1	70	79	1
Plant & machine operators	**15**	1	0	4	11	0
Elementary occupation	**627**	288	0	85	245	8
Armed forces	**0**	0	0	0	0	0

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Table E 12.1 Subnational indicators of employment for children aged 5 to 14: population, labour force participation rates, and number currently employed, by sex and area

	Population aged 5 to 14			Labour force participation rates			Currently employed		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	(Thousands)			Percentages			(Thousands)		
Nepal	4860	2480	2380	40.9	36.8	45.1	1982	911	1072
Ecological belt									
Mountain	385	205	179	43.4	37.8	49.9	167	78	90
Hill	2105	1064	1041	43.5	39.0	48.1	915	415	501
Terai	2371	1211	1160	38.1	34.8	41.6	900	418	482
Development region									
Eastern	1151	578	573	40.5	37.6	43.5	465	217	248
Central	1624	832	792	33.4	28.4	38.6	540	234	305
Western	868	439	429	40.9	36.7	45.2	355	161	194
Mid-West	692	354	338	57.4	56.4	58.5	397	199	198
Far-West	525	277	248	43.0	35.7	51.1	226	99	127
Urban	540	282	258	19.0	17.3	21.0	101	48	53
Kathmandu Valley	97	51	47	7.6	7.3	8.1	7	4	4
Eastern/Central Hills/Mt.	70	35	35	23.7	20.1	27.2	16	7	9
"West" Hills/Mt.	86	46	40	28.2	25.0	32.0	24	11	13
Eastern Terai	101	52	49	13.0	11.9	14.1	13	6	7
Central Terai	79	43	37	17.1	14.7	19.9	13	6	7
"West" Terai	105	56	49	26.2	25.1	27.5	28	14	13
Rural	4320	2198	2123	43.6	39.3	48.0	1881	862	1019
Eastern Hills/Mt.	430	215	216	48.3	45.2	51.4	208	97	111
Central Hills/Mt.	608	317	291	34.8	28.9	41.3	212	92	120
Western Hills/Mt.	483	240	243	50.2	45.1	55.3	242	108	134
Mid/Far-Western Hills/Mt.	715	366	349	52.1	47.4	57.0	372	173	199
Eastern Terai	596	300	297	40.1	37.1	43.1	238	111	128
Central Terai	793	399	394	37.8	32.8	42.8	297	129	168
"West" Terai	696	362	334	44.7	42.1	47.4	311	152	158

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Note: "West" refers to the grouping of Western, Mid-western and Far-western regions

Table E 12.2 Subnational indicators of employment for children aged 5 to 9: population, labour force participation rates, and number currently employed, by sex and area

	Population aged 5 to 9			Labour force participation rates			Currently employed		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	(Thousands)			Percentages			(Thousands)		
Nepal	2437	1233	1204	20.9	18.3	23.6	510	226	285
Ecological belt									
Mountain	195	104	91	22.4	18.1	27.3	44	19	25
Hill	1004	501	503	20.3	18.1	22.4	203	91	113
Terai	1238	628	611	21.3	18.5	24.1	263	116	147
Development region									
Eastern	581	290	292	23.3	21.0	25.6	136	61	75
Central	821	415	406	14.5	10.2	18.8	119	43	76
Western	403	202	200	16.0	15.6	16.5	65	32	33
Mid-West	346	175	170	35.3	33.7	36.9	122	59	63
Far-West	286	150	136	24.2	21.0	27.7	69	31	38
Urban	261	137	124	7.3	6.4	8.4	19	9	10
Kathmandu Valley	44	24	20	1.3	1.1	1.4	1	0	0
Eastern/Central Hills/Mt.	32	15	16	8.1	6.0	10.2	3	1	2
"West" Hills/Mt.	42	22	20	12.8	11.5	14.2	5	3	3
Eastern Terai	50	26	24	5.0	3.9	6.2	2	1	1
Central Terai	41	22	19	5.2	3.4	7.4	2	1	1
"West" Terai	53	28	25	11.5	12.0	11.0	6	3	3
Rural	2175	1095	1080	22.6	19.8	25.4	491	217	274
Eastern Hills/Mt.	207	100	106	25.1	22.6	27.4	52	23	29
Central Hills/Mt.	291	151	140	11.1	7.7	14.8	32	12	21
Western Hills/Mt.	216	107	109	19.8	18.9	20.7	43	20	23
Mid/Far-Western Hills/Mt.	367	185	182	30.4	27.8	33.1	112	51	60
Eastern Terai	314	158	156	25.6	23.4	27.7	80	37	43
Central Terai	423	208	216	19.4	14.0	24.6	82	29	53
"West" Terai	357	186	171	25.2	24.0	26.5	90	45	45

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Note: "West" refers to the grouping of Western, Mid-western and Far-western regions.

Table E 12.3 Subnational indicators of employment for children aged 10 to 14: population, labour force participation rates, and number currently employed, by sex and area

	Population aged 10 to 14			Labour force participation rates			Currently employed		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	(Thousands)			Percentages			(Thousands)		
Nepal	**2423**	**1247**	**1176**	**60.9**	**55.2**	**67.1**	**1472**	**685**	**787**
Ecological belt									
Mountain	190	101	89	65.1	58.1	73.0	123	59	65
Hill	1101	563	538	64.7	57.5	72.2	712	324	388
Terai	1132	583	549	56.6	52.4	61.0	637	303	334
Development region									
Eastern	570	289	281	58.1	54.2	62.1	330	156	174
Central	804	417	387	52.7	46.5	59.4	421	192	229
Western	465	236	229	62.5	54.9	70.3	290	130	160
Mid-West	346	178	168	79.4	78.7	80.3	275	140	135
Far-West	238	127	112	65.6	53.1	79.7	156	67	89
Urban	278	145	134	30.0	27.5	32.7	82	39	43
Kathmandu Valley	53	27	26	12.9	12.7	13.1	7	3	3
Eastern/Central Hills/Mt.	39	20	19	36.3	31.1	41.8	14	6	8
“West” Hills/Mt.	45	24	21	42.6	37.1	48.9	19	9	10
Eastern Terai	51	26	25	20.8	20.1	21.5	10	5	5
Central Terai	38	20	18	30.0	27.3	33.0	11	5	6
“West” Terai	52	28	24	41.1	38.1	44.6	21	11	11
Rural	2145	1103	1042	64.9	58.8	71.5	1390	646	744
Eastern Hills/Mt.	223	114	109	69.8	65.1	74.6	156	74	82
Central Hills/Mt.	317	166	151	56.6	48.2	65.9	180	80	99
Western Hills/Mt.	266	133	134	75.0	66.3	83.6	200	88	112
Mid/Far-Western Hills/Mt.	348	181	167	75.0	67.5	83.2	261	122	139
Eastern Terai	283	142	141	56.2	52.2	60.2	158	74	84
Central Terai	369	191	178	58.8	53.3	64.8	215	100	115
“West” Terai	339	176	163	65.2	61.3	69.4	221	108	113

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Note: “West” refers to the grouping of Western, Mid-western and Far-western regions.

Table E 13.1 **Number of persons carrying out various non-economic activities in the last 7 days by sex, age and activity : Urban**

	Cooking	Cleaning	Minor repairs	Shopping	Caring	Child minding	Volunteer	Any of these activities
Age group								**(in thousands)**
Total	**731**	**789**	**131**	**431**	**42**	**376**	**18**	**1111**
5 - 9	5	14	2	3	-	15	-	28
10 - 14	55	81	10	16	2	20	0	100
15 - 19	102	120	16	33	3	21	1	138
20 - 24	116	126	18	54	5	68	1	151
25 - 29	104	109	19	64	6	82	2	146
30 - 44	216	216	40	158	14	112	8	318
45 - 59	92	87	19	78	8	37	5	155
60 +	42	37	8	26	4	22	2	74
Male	**99**	**131**	**31**	**239**	**16**	**106**	**14**	**378**
5 - 9	1	2	0	2	-	4	-	8
10 - 14	8	16	1	9	1	5	0	28
15 - 19	16	25	3	17	1	2	0	38
20 - 24	17	24	3	27	2	11	1	46
25 - 29	14	17	4	33	3	21	2	50
30 - 44	27	29	10	85	5	42	5	118
45 - 59	11	12	7	48	4	12	4	62
60 +	6	6	3	18	2	8	1	29
Female	**632**	**658**	**100**	**192**	**26**	**270**	**5**	**733**
5 - 9	4	12	2	1	-	10	-	20
10 - 14	47	65	8	7	1	15	-	72
15 - 19	86	96	13	16	2	19	0	100
20 - 24	99	102	14	26	3	57	0	106
25 - 29	90	92	15	30	4	61	1	96
30 - 44	189	187	30	73	9	69	2	200
45 - 59	82	75	12	30	5	25	1	94
60 +	36	31	5	8	2	14	0	45
Age group								**Percentages of whole urban population**
Total	**37.1**	**40.1**	**6.6**	**21.9**	**2.1**	**19.1**	**0.9**	**56.4**
5 - 9	1.8	5.4	0.6	1.0	-	5.6	-	10.7
10 - 14	19.8	28.9	3.5	5.9	0.6	7.1	0.1	36.1
15 - 19	42.0	49.7	6.7	13.6	1.3	8.9	0.3	57.2
20 - 24	52.8	57.2	8.0	24.4	2.4	30.8	0.6	69.0
25 - 29	54.7	57.5	10.1	33.6	3.3	43.4	1.2	76.7
30 - 44	51.4	51.3	9.5	37.5	3.3	26.5	1.8	75.5
45 - 59	42.1	39.7	8.5	35.7	3.7	17.0	2.1	71.1
60 +	30.2	26.8	5.5	19.1	2.7	15.7	1.2	53.3
Male	**10.0**	**13.2**	**3.1**	**24.1**	**1.6**	**10.7**	**1.4**	**38.2**
5 - 9	0.5	1.4	0.0	1.4	-	3.0	-	5.7
10 - 14	5.7	10.9	1.0	6.1	0.5	3.5	0.1	19.5
15 - 19	12.8	20.5	2.8	14.1	0.7	2.1	0.4	31.4
20 - 24	16.3	22.7	3.0	25.8	1.7	10.3	1.0	43.6
25 - 29	15.8	19.3	4.2	37.2	3.0	23.5	1.7	55.5
30 - 44	12.8	13.8	4.6	40.0	2.2	20.1	2.6	55.7
45 - 59	9.3	10.4	5.7	42.1	3.1	10.4	3.1	54.3
60 +	8.9	9.0	4.1	26.7	2.4	11.5	2.0	43.3
Female	**64.6**	**67.3**	**10.2**	**19.7**	**2.7**	**27.7**	**0.5**	**74.9**
5 - 9	3.1	9.8	1.3	0.5	-	8.4	-	16.3
10 - 14	35.1	48.5	6.2	5.5	0.7	10.9	-	54.1
15 - 19	71.1	78.9	10.6	13.1	1.8	15.7	0.2	83.0
20 - 24	86.5	89.0	12.6	23.0	3.0	49.6	0.3	92.4
25 - 29	89.5	91.5	15.4	30.4	3.6	61.2	0.7	95.7
30 - 44	90.4	89.2	14.4	35.0	4.4	33.0	1.0	95.7
45 - 59	77.9	71.5	11.6	28.6	4.3	24.2	1.1	89.4
60 +	50.6	43.8	6.9	11.8	3.0	19.7	0.3	62.9

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Table E 13.2 Number of persons carrying out various non-economic activities in the last 7 days by sex, age and activity : Rural

	Cooking	Cleaning	Minor repairs	Shoping	Caring	Child minding	Volunteer	Any of these activities
Age group								**(in thousands)**
Total	**5145**	**5594**	**1212**	**1862**	**295**	**3313**	**127**	**8141**
5 -9	61	200	33	6	1	266	-	419
10 - 14	492	727	92	43	14	251	2	909
15 - 19	683	801	146	115	32	206	6	945
20 - 24	680	744	156	180	30	532	16	934
25 - 29	638	671	166	250	38	571	16	912
30 - 44	1455	1433	349	702	111	871	45	2136
45 - 59	750	690	196	418	48	387	31	1250
60 +	386	328	73	148	21	229	11	636
Male	**577**	**691**	**264**	**1,301**	**111**	**942**	**107**	**2535**
5 -9	7	30	2	2	-	85	-	111
10 - 14	68	121	12	25	4	64	1	210
15 - 19	68	102	25	75	9	29	3	212
20 - 24	51	71	28	118	11	90	14	235
25 - 29	64	72	36	169	14	152	11	290
30 - 44	167	163	74	490	46	297	40	756
45 - 59	83	77	63	312	19	139	28	477
60 +	68	56	24	111	9	87	10	243
Female	**4569**	**4903**	**948**	**561**	**184**	**2371**	**20**	**5606**
5 -9	54	170	32	4	1	181	-	307
10 - 14	424	606	81	18	10	187	1	699
15 - 19	615	699	121	40	23	177	3	733
20 - 24	629	673	128	62	20	443	2	699
25 - 29	575	600	130	81	23	419	5	623
30 - 44	1288	1270	275	212	65	574	5	1380
45 - 59	667	614	133	106	29	248	3	773
60 +	317	272	49	37	12	142	1	393
Age group								**Percentages of whole rural population**
Total	**36.4**	**39.6**	**8.6**	**13.2**	**2.1**	**23.5**	**0.9**	**57.6**
5 - 9	2.8	9.2	1.5	0.3	0.1	12.2	-	19.2
10 - 14	22.9	33.9	4.3	2.0	0.7	11.7	0.1	42.4
15 - 19	40.8	47.8	8.7	6.9	1.9	12.3	0.3	56.4
20 - 24	51.5	56.4	11.8	13.6	2.3	40.3	1.2	70.7
25 - 29	53.8	56.6	14.0	21.1	3.2	48.1	1.4	76.9
30 - 44	53.4	52.6	12.8	25.8	4.1	32.0	1.7	78.4
45 - 59	43.6	40.1	11.4	24.3	2.8	22.5	1.8	72.7
60 +	32.8	27.9	6.2	12.6	1.8	19.5	1.0	54.0
Male	**8.4**	**10.1**	**3.8**	**19.0**	**1.6**	**13.8**	**1.6**	**37.0**
5 - 9	0.7	2.7	0.1	0.1	-	7.7	-	10.2
10 - 14	6.2	11.0	1.1	2.3	0.4	5.8	0.1	19.1
15 - 19	8.5	12.6	3.1	9.3	1.1	3.6	0.3	26.3
20 - 24	8.9	12.4	4.9	20.4	1.8	15.6	2.5	40.8
25 - 29	11.8	13.4	6.8	31.4	2.7	28.3	2.0	53.9
30 - 44	13.1	12.8	5.8	38.4	3.6	23.3	3.1	59.3
45 - 59	9.6	8.9	7.3	36.1	2.2	16.1	3.3	55.2
60 +	11.5	9.5	4.0	18.8	1.6	14.6	1.7	40.9
Female	**62.8**	**67.4**	**13.0**	**7.7**	**2.5**	**32.6**	**0.3**	**77.1**
5 - 9	5.0	15.7	3.0	0.4	0.1	16.8	-	28.4
10 - 14	40.7	58.2	7.7	1.8	1.0	17.9	0.1	67.0
15 - 19	70.8	80.4	13.9	4.6	2.7	20.4	0.3	84.4
20 - 24	84.5	90.4	17.2	8.4	2.7	59.5	0.2	93.9
25 - 29	88.6	92.4	20.0	12.5	3.6	64.6	0.8	96.0
30 - 44	88.7	87.5	19.0	14.6	4.5	39.6	0.4	95.1
45 - 59	78.0	71.8	15.6	12.3	3.4	29.0	0.3	90.4
60 +	54.4	46.6	8.4	6.3	2.0	24.4	0.1	67.4

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Table E 13.3 Total and average hours spent carrying out various non-economic activities in the last 7 days, by sex, age and activity : Urban

	Cooking	Cleaning	Minor repairs	Shopping	Caring	Child minding	Volunteer	All activities
Age group								**Total hours in thousands**
Total	**8597**	**5338**	**470**	**1450**	**354**	**4920**	**283**	**21411**
5 - 9	22	54	3	6	-	145	-	230
10 - 14	349	387	25	45	8	155	1	970
15 - 19	905	719	53	98	26	295	8	2104
20 - 24	1366	876	60	170	45	1199	26	3741
25 - 29	1363	837	73	208	41	1207	34	3763
30 - 44	3000	1674	151	548	128	1253	120	6874
45 - 59	1154	582	76	282	68	403	63	2628
60 +	437	210	29	93	38	263	31	1101
Male	**672**	**533**	**126**	**819**	**127**	**906**	**218**	**3401**
5 - 9	4	6	0	5	-	39	-	54
10 - 14	50	68	4	24	3	43	1	194
15 - 19	98	107	11	52	5	18	6	298
20 - 24	124	89	12	90	24	97	18	455
25 - 29	94	63	14	102	15	191	18	497
30 - 44	179	122	38	299	38	352	97	1126
45 - 59	75	48	32	178	29	91	50	503
60 +	48	30	14	68	13	74	28	275
Female	**7925**	**4804**	**344**	**631**	**226**	**4014**	**65**	**18010**
5 - 9	18	48	2	1	-	106	-	176
10 - 14	299	319	21	21	4	112	-	776
15 - 19	807	612	42	45	22	277	2	1806
20 - 24	1242	787	47	79	21	1101	8	3286
25 - 29	1269	773	60	106	26	1016	16	3266
30 - 44	2821	1551	113	250	90	901	22	5748
45 - 59	1078	534	44	104	38	312	13	2125
60 +	389	179	15	25	26	189	3	826
Age group								**Average hours across the whole urban population**
Total	**4.4**	**2.7**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**2.5**	**0.1**	**10.9**
5 - 9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	0.6	-	0.9
10 - 14	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.5
15 - 19	3.7	3.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.0	8.7
20 - 24	6.2	4.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	5.5	0.1	17.0
25 - 29	7.2	4.4	0.4	1.1	0.2	6.4	0.2	19.8
30 - 44	7.1	4.0	0.4	1.3	0.3	3.0	0.3	16.3
45 - 59	5.3	2.7	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.8	0.3	12.0
60 +	3.2	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.9	0.2	8.0
Male	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.2**	**3.4**
5 - 9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.3	-	0.4
10 - 14	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3
15 - 19	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.5
20 - 24	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.2	4.3
25 - 29	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.2	2.1	0.2	5.6
30 - 44	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.7	0.5	5.3
45 - 59	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.8	0.4	4.4
60 +	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.4	4.1
Female	**8.1**	**4.9**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**4.1**	**0.1**	**18.4**
5 - 9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	-	0.9	-	1.4
10 - 14	2.2	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	-	5.8
15 - 19	6.7	5.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	2.3	0.0	14.9
20 - 24	10.9	6.9	0.4	0.7	0.2	9.6	0.1	28.7
25 - 29	12.7	7.7	0.6	1.1	0.3	10.1	0.2	32.6
30 - 44	13.5	7.4	0.5	1.2	0.4	4.3	0.1	27.5
45 - 59	10.3	5.1	0.4	1.0	0.4	3.0	0.1	20.3
60 +	5.5	2.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	2.7	0.0	11.7

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Table E 13.4 Total and average hours spent carrying out various non-economic activities in the last 7 days by sex, age and activity : Rural

	Cooking	Cleaning	Minor repairs	Shopping	Caring	Child minding	Volunteer	All activities
Age group								**Total hours in thousands**
Total	**58174**	**35658**	**4039**	**7227**	**2370**	**40513**	**1822**	**149803**
5 - 9	287	760	72	15	11	3328	-	4474
10 - 14	3240	3345	211	168	107	2192	27	9289
15 - 19	6424	4922	474	465	208	2530	28	15050
20 - 24	7923	5283	529	681	214	7630	266	22526
25 - 29	8113	4922	578	959	290	7654	169	22684
30 - 44	18981	10260	1212	2732	929	10109	741	44964
45 - 59	8981	4375	717	1692	400	3899	443	20507
60 +	4224	1790	246	515	212	3171	148	10307
Male	**3878**	**2616**	**1199**	**5285**	**1058**	**8466**	**1636**	**24138**
5 - 9	43	93	3	5	-	1033	-	1176
10 - 14	308	393	27	97	38	513	6	1382
15 - 19	439	412	116	318	87	207	12	1592
20 - 24	291	274	116	467	96	676	246	2166
25 - 29	404	287	164	683	165	1286	122	3111
30 - 44	1127	615	376	1996	414	2652	706	7885
45 - 59	626	295	289	1330	166	1077	403	4187
60 +	640	247	107	389	92	1022	142	2641
Female	**54296**	**33041**	**2841**	**1942**	**1312**	**32047**	**186**	**125664**
5 - 9	244	668	68	10	11	2295	-	3297
10 - 14	2932	2952	184	71	69	1679	21	7908
15 - 19	5986	4510	358	146	121	2323	16	13459
20 - 24	7632	5009	413	214	118	6954	20	20360
25 - 29	7709	4636	414	276	125	6368	47	19574
30 - 44	17855	9645	836	736	515	7457	35	37079
45 - 59	8354	4080	429	362	234	2822	40	16320
60 +	3584	1543	139	127	119	2149	6	7666
Age group								**Average hours across whole rural population**
Total	**4.1**	**2.5**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**2.9**	**0.1**	**10.6**
5 - 9	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	-	2.1
10 - 14	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.3
15 - 19	3.8	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.0	9.0
20 - 24	6.0	4.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	5.8	0.2	17.1
25 - 29	6.8	4.1	0.5	0.8	0.2	6.5	0.1	19.1
30 - 44	7.0	3.8	0.4	1.0	0.3	3.7	0.3	16.5
45 - 59	5.2	2.5	0.4	1.0	0.2	2.3	0.3	11.9
60 +	3.6	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.7	0.1	8.8
Male	**0.6**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**1.2**	**0.2**	**3.5**
5 - 9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.9	-	1.1
10 - 14	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3
15 - 19	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.0
20 - 24	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.4	3.8
25 - 29	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.3	2.4	0.2	5.8
30 - 44	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.3	2.1	0.6	6.2
45 - 59	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.2	1.2	0.5	4.8
60 +	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	4.4
Female	**7.5**	**4.5**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**4.4**	**0.0**	**17.3**
5 - 9	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	-	3.1
10 - 14	2.8	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.0	7.6
15 - 19	6.9	5.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.7	0.0	15.5
20 - 24	10.3	6.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	9.3	0.0	27.4
25 - 29	11.9	7.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	9.8	0.1	30.2
30 - 44	12.3	6.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	5.1	0.0	25.6
45 - 59	9.8	4.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	3.3	0.0	19.1
60 +	6.1	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.7	0.0	13.2

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Annex F

OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY AND TRAINING CLASSIFICATIONS

In this annex we list three classifications which have been used for analysing the NLFS data. These classifications are for industry, occupation, and type of formal vocational or professional training.

International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)

(Used for recording the responses to questions 23, 35, 63, and 72)

This listing is based on the 2-digit divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), Third Revision, 1990. Further details on the application of the industrial classification to Nepal are given in Section 2 of this NLFS report.

AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY

01 Agriculture, hunting and related service activities
02 Forestry, logging and related service activities

FISHING

05 Fishing

MINING AND QUARRYING

10 Mining

MANUFACTURING

15 Food products and beverages
16 Tobacco products
17 Textiles
18 Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur
19 Luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness & footwear; tanning and dressing of leather
20 Wood and products of wood & cork, *except* furniture; articles of straw & plaiting materials
21 Paper and paper products
22 Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media
23 Coke (from coal), refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
24 Chemicals and chemical products
25 Rubber and plastics products
26 Other non-metallic mineral products
27 Basic metals
28 Fabricated metal products, *except* machinery and equipment
29 Machinery and equipment, n.e.c.
30 Office, accounting and computing machinery
31 Electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.c.
32 Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus
33 Medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks
34 Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
35 Other transport equipment
36 Furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.
37 Recycling

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY

40 Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
41 Collection, purification and distribution of water

CONSTRUCTION

45 Construction

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES AND PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

50 Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel
51 Wholesale trade and commission trade, *except* of motor vehicles and motorcycles
52 Retail trade, *except* of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal & household goods

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

55 Hotels and restaurants

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS

60 Land transport; transport via pipelines
61 Water transport
62 Air transport
63 Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
64 Posts and telecommunications

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION

65 Financial intermediation, *except* insurance and pension funding
66 Insurance and pension funding, *except* compulsory social security
67 Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation

REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

70 Real estate activities
71 Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
72 Computer and related activities
73 Research and development
74 Other business activities

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY

75 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

EDUCATION

80 Education

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK

85 Health and social work

OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE ACTIVITIES

90 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities
91 Activities of membership organizations, n.e.c.
92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
93 Other service activities

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS WITH EMPLOYED PERSONS

95 Persons employed to work in private households (e.g. domestic servants)

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES

98 Extra-territorial organizations and bodies

International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)

(Used for recording the responses to questions 21, 34, 60 and 71)

Based on the 3-digit minor groups of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88). Further information on the application of ISCO-88 in the context of Nepal is given in Section 2 of this NLFS report.

1. LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS

111 Legislators
112 Senior government officials
113 Chiefs and heads of villages
114 Senior officials of special-interest organisations
121 Directors and chief executives
122 Production and operations department managers
123 Other department managers
131 General managers

2. PROFESSIONALS

211 Physicists, chemists and related
212 Mathematicians, statisticians and related
213 Computing
214 Architects, engineers and related
221 Life science
222 Health (*except* nursing)
223 Nursing and midwifery
231 College, university and higher education teaching
232 Secondary education teaching
233 Primary and pre-primary education teaching
234 Special education teaching
235 Other teaching
241 Business
242 Legal
243 Archivists, librarians and related information
244 Social science and related
245 Writers and creative or performance artists
246 Religious

3. TECHNICIANS AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS

311 Physical and engineering science technicians
312 Computer associate technicians
313 Optical and electronic equipment operators
314 Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians
315 Safety and quality inspectors
321 Life science technicians and related
322 Modern health (*except* nursing)
323 Nursing and midwifery associate professionals
324 Traditional medicine practitioners and faith healers
331 Primary education teaching
332 Pre-primary education teaching
333 Special education teaching
334 Other teaching
341 Finance and sales
342 Business services agents and trade brokers
343 Administrative
344 Customs, tax and related government
345 Police inspectors and detectives
346 Social work
347 Artistic, entertainment and sports
348 Religious

4. CLERKS

411 Secretaries and keyboard-operating
412 Numerical
413 Material-recording and transport
414 Library, mail and related
419 Others
421 Cashiers, tellers and related
422 Client information

5. SERVICE WORKERS AND SHOP AND MARKET SALES WORKERS

511 Travel attendants and related
512 Housekeeping and restaurant services
513 Personal care and related
514 Other personal services
515 Astrologers, fortune tellers and related
516 Protective services
521 Fashion and other models
522 Shop salespersons and demonstrators
523 Stall and market salespersons

6. SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS

611 Market gardeners and crop growers
612 Market-oriented animal producers and related
613 Market-oriented crop and animal producers (mixed farming)
614 Forestry and related
615 Fishery workers, hunters and trappers
621 Subsistence agricultural and fishery workers

7. CRAFT AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS

711 Miners, shotfirers, stone cutters and carvers
712 Building frame and related
713 Building finishers and related
714 Painters, building structure cleaners and related
721 Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metal workers, structural-metal preparers and related
722 Blacksmiths, tool-makers and related
723 Machinery mechanics and fitters
724 Electric and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters
731 Precision workers in metal and related materials
732 Potters, glass makers and related
733 Handicraft workers in wood, textile, leather and related materials
734 Printing and related
741 Food processing and related
742 Wood treaters, cabinet-makers and related
743 Textile workers and embroiderers
744 Pelt, leather and shoemaking
745 Carpet makers and weavers (special code)
746 Tailors, dressmakers and hatters (special code)

8. PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS

811 Mining and mineral processing plant
812 Metal processing plant
813 Glass, ceramics and related plant
814 Wood processing and papermaking plant
815 Chemical processing plant
816 Power production and related
817 Automated assembly line and industrial robot
821 Metal and mineral products
822 Chemical products
823 Rubber and plastic products
824 Wood products
825 Printing, binding and paper products
826 Textile, fur and leather products
827 Food and related products
828 Assemblers
829 Other machine operators and assemblers
831 Locomotive engine drivers and related
832 Motor vehicle drivers
833 Agricultural and other mobile plant operators
834 Ships' deck crews and related

9. ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS

911 Street vendors and related
912 Shoe cleaning and other street services
913 Domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers
914 Building caretakers, window and related
915 Messengers, porters, doorkeepers and related
916 Garbage collectors and related labourers
921 Agricultural, fishery and related labourers
922 Fetching water *(special code)*
931 Mining and construction labourers
932 Manufacturing labourers
933 Transport labourers and freight handlers
934 Collecting firewood *(special code)*

0. ARMED FORCES

011 Armed forces

Formal vocational/professional training classification

(used for coding responses to question 14)

Based on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), UNESCO, 1976. Further information on the application of ISCED in the context of Nepal is given in Section 2 of this NLFS report.

GENERAL (INCLUDING LITERACY)

011 General (including literacy)

TEACHER TRAINING, INCLUDING TRAINING FOR EXTENSION AND OTHER FIELDS OF NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

021 Education science and teacher training for work in adult education.
022 Other programmes in teacher training
029 Teacher training n.e.c.

FINE AND APPLIED ARTS

031 Visual and plastic arts, carving, sculpture
032 Handicrafts, spinning, weaving
033 Music
034 Drama
035 Other fine and applied arts
039 Fine and applied arts n.e.c.

HUMANITIES

041 A "foreign" or second language and its literature
042 History
043 Other humanities
049 Humanities n.e.c.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY

051 Religion and theology

SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE

061 Economics/banking
062 Political science
063 Sociology
064 Psychology
065 Geography
066 Other social and behavioural sciences
069 Social and behavioural science n.e.c.

COMMERCIAL,CLERICAL,BUSINESS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

071 Shorthand-typing (secretarial)
072 Clerical
073 Labour studies, including personnel administration
074 Accountancy
075 Other commercial, clerical, business and public administration
079 Commercial, clerical, business and public administration n.e.c.

LAW

081 Law

NATURAL SCIENCES

091 Biology
092 Geology
093 Physics
094 Other natural sciences
099 Natural science n.e.c.

MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCE

101 Computer science
102 Mathematics, statistics and actuarial work

HEALTH-RELATED PROGRAMMES

111 Nursing and other medical auxiliary programmes
112 Medicine, dentistry and surgery
113 Other health-related programmes
119 Health n.e.c.

CONSTRUCTION TRADES

121 House painting
122 Carpentry
123 Bricklaying
124 Plumbing
125 Electrician
126 Other construction trades
129 Construction and building n.e.c.

OTHER CRAFT, TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL N.E.C.

131 Metal trades
132 Mechanic trades (including mechanical repair)
133 Furniture making and repair
134 Shoe making and repair
135 Printing and book binding trades
136 Mine safety and other mine related
137 Dressmaking, tailoring
138 Other craft, trade and industrial
139 Trade and industry work n.e.c.

ENGINEERING

141 Engineering

ARCHITECTURE AND TOWN-PLANNING

151 Architecture
152 Town or community planning
159 Architecture and town-planning n.e.c.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES

161 Agriculture, animal husbandry
162 Forestry and forest products technology
163 Fisheries
164 Animal health and veterinary science

HOME ECONOMICS (DOMESTIC SCIENCE) N.E.C.

171 Programmes with emphasis on child care
172 Other home economics programmes
179 Home economics n.e.c.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

181 Driving skills and motor vehicle operation
182 Aircraft operation
183 Other transport and communication programmes
189 Transport and communications n.e.c.

SERVICE TRADES

191 Cooking and food preparation
192 Other hotel and restaurant trades
193 Hairdressing, beauty work
194 Police work
195 Other protective services
196 Other service trades
199 Service trades n.e.c.

MASS COMMUNICATION AND DOCUMENTATION

201 Mass communication and documentation

OTHER

211 Physical training
212 Other education n.e.c.

Annex G

LIST OF NLFS STAFF

Core Staff

1.	Mrs. Savitri Singh	National Project Co-ordinator
2.	Mr. Keshav Bahadur Karmacharya	Project Director
3.	Mr. Hem Raj Regmi	Statistical Officer
4.	Mr. Ganesh Acharya	,, ,,
5.	Mr. Shiv Nandan Shah	,, ,,
6.	Mr. Rajesh Dhital	,, ,,
7.	Mr. Guna Nidhi Sharma	,, ,,
8.	Mr. Anil Sharma	,, ,,
9.	Mr. Kapil Timalsena	,, ,,
10.	Mr. Mohan Khajum Chongbang	Computer Assistant
11.	Mrs. Sarada Lama	,, ,,
12.	Mrs. Samjhana Bista	Data Entry Operator
13.	Ms. Shanti Tuladhar	,, ,,

Field Staff

Supervisors

1. Mr. Sunil Shrestha
2. Mr. Gopal Bahadur Thapa
3. Mr. Rajendra Baskota
4. Mr. Janardan Neupane
5. Mr. Kasendra Pd. Yadav
6. Mr. Bikash Malla
7. Mr. Phajal Karim Miya
8. Mr. Gobind Pd. Dhungana
9. Mr. Mahesh Pd. Dhungana
10. Mr. Tirthraj Baral
11. Mr. Kamal Pd. Nepal
12. Mr. Lok Bahadur Khatri
13. Mr. Keshav Gyawali
14. Mr. Binod Acharya
15. Mr. Mohan Dev Bhatta

Enumerators

1. Mrs. Aruna Pokharel
2. Mrs. Uma Shrestha
3. Mrs. Yamuna Shrestha
4. Mr. Pashupati Lal Das
5. Mr. Iswar Lal Mandal
6. Mr. Iswar Ghimire
7. Mr. Devi Humagai
8. Mr. Upendra Pd. Pokharel
9. Mr. Prakash Kumar Adhikari
10. Mr. Punya Pd. Dhungana
11. Mr. Kamal Kumar Lamichhane
12. Mr. Anjani Pokharel
13. Mr. Gyan Bahadur Katuwal
14. Mr. Ramesh Shrestha
15. Mr. Saheb Pd. Kurmi
16. Mr. Narayan Kumar Pokharel
17. Mr. Ram Akawal Yadav
18. Mr. Govinda Pd. Sapakota
19. Mr. Chandra Kaji Manandhar
20. Mr. Damodar Shrestha
21. Mr. Nagendra Pd. Kanu
22. Mr. Rajan Thapa
23. Mr. Shivji Pd. Yadav
24. Mr. Bishnu Pd. Adhikari
25. Mr. Ramchandra Adhikari
26. Mr. Ram Narayan Mahato
27. Mr. Rabi Lal Shrestha
28. Mr. Achyut Chalise
29. Mr. Kashi Mandal
30. Mr. Agnidhar Sharma
31. Mr. Tilak Pd. Acharya
32. Mr. Shankar Pd.Dhungel
33. Mr. Shiva Shankar Lal Karna
34. Mr. Mohamad Isak Rain
35. Mr. Dilli Ram Sharma
36. Mr. Ram Chandra Gautam
37. Mr. Ramji Pd. Gautam
38. Mr. Parshuram Chaudhari
39. Mr. Byasmuni Chaudhari
40. Mr. Bhaktiram Gautam
41. Mr. Madhav Pd. Paudel
42. Mr. Krishna Bahadur Basnet
43. Mr. Jit Bahadur Chaudhari
44. Mr. Saroj Pokharel
45. Mr. Resham Bd. Budha
46. Mr. Biswaraj Paneru
47. Mr. Lal Bd. Nepali
48. Mr. Maniram Pandey
49. Mr. Ganesh Bd. Bada

Others

1. Mr. Kumar Rana Magar
2. Mr. Raja Raj Shrestha
3. Mr. Ram Kumar Bohara
4. Mr. Sanu Maharjan
5. Mr. Jit Bahadur Danuwar

Annex H

DISSEMINATION OF NLFS DATA TO USERS

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1. NLFS data is given to all users subject to the provision that (i) they duly acknowledge that the data used has been provided to them by CBS, and that (ii) CBS be provided with one copy of all publications in witch NLFS data is used.
2. They provide an undertaking that they will not pass copies of the data received to other individuals or organizations without first obtaining written permission from CBS allowing them to do so.
3. A fee will be levied on all users to cover the cost of preparation of the following materials. In the interests of encouraging as many users as possible to use the NLFS data, this fee will be levied at a different rate on users according to the following criteria:

Materials:

1.	NLFS Report	Approx. 148 pages
2.	Data Diskettes	Approx. 2 diskettes

Fee:

	Category	**Rate**
1.	Academic or student in Nepal	Nrs. 1,000
2.	HMG department, agencies, NGOs, etc.	Nrs. 3,000
3.	Others users (INGOs, international agencies, etc.)	Nrs. 6,800 (or US $ 100)