



# DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEY 1986/87

## FIRST REPORT

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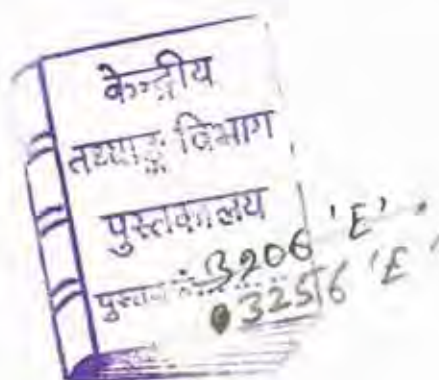
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His Majesty's Government  
**National Planning Commission Secretariat**  
Central Bureau of Statistics  
Ramshah Path, Kathmandu  
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Printed at  
Sajha Prakashan ko Chhapakhana,  
Pulchok, Lalitpur  
Phone : 5-21023

## Preface

It is with great pleasure I wish to present this First Report of the Demographic Sample Survey 1986/87. The survey was carried out by the Bureau with financial support from UNFPA and technical assistance from UNDTCD.

The Bureau had conducted similar demographic surveys in the past (1974/75-1978) also. However, the present survey differs considerably from those in the past, in several important aspects. Though the objective of the present survey, as in the past, was to provide current estimates of fertility, mortality and migration in Nepal, attempt was also made to obtain information on the determinants of the changes in these components of population growth.

The findings presented in this First Report are based on the data collected in the base line round of the survey, subsequent to which two more rounds had been conducted. The data from these later rounds are being processed at present and would be presented in separate reports in the near future.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to V. Kannisto, UN consultant, who helped us in the design and the selection of the sample for the survey. Dr. R. H. Chaudhury, resident UNDTCD advisor in demography, deserves our special thanks for his active involvement and guidance in all aspects of the survey.

Similarly, Deputy Director K. R. Sharma, Assistant Director B. D. Dongol, Programmer/statisticians B. P. Niroula, R. K. Chhetry, Section Officer K. P. Shrestha, Demographers P. Pandey and B. D. Ray as well as all field supervisors and enumerators deserve our sincere thanks for their dedicated work in making this collective endeavour a success. Mr. N.R.Shrestha Asstt. Programmer also deserves our thanks for helping in processing the survey data.

Kathmandu, 1987.

B. R. Regmi  
Director General  
Central Bureau of Statistics

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## 1. OBJECTIVE (S) OF DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEY 1986/87 (DSS 1986/87 )

The Demographic Sample Survey 1986/87, shortly called as DSS 1986/87 is being carried out by Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) with financial support from UNFPA and technical assistance from UNDTCD.

The DSS 1986/87 is an up-date for the multi-round Demographic Survey of 1974-78. However, the DSS 1986/87 is more comprehensive in terms of coverage and scope of analysis than the multi-round DSS of 1974-78. The major objectives of the DSS are to provide intercensal estimates of some important demographic parameters such as birth, death, migration, etc. The DSS 1986/87 not only provides these parameters but also examines the factors affecting fertility, mortality and migration in more details.

The DSS 1986/87 is a longitudinal survey, used multi-round follow-up method covering an observation period of twelve months from spring 1986 to spring 1987. It collected data in three rounds. The first round conducted in the spring of 1986 involved collection of baseline data covering conventional socio-demographic variables at individual level such as age, sex, occupation, education, marital status, parity, age at first marriage, including intensive and extensive information on internal and external migration and also obtained detailed socio-economic characteristics of the households selected for the study. The baseline survey was followed by two re-visits of the same households of the survey at an interval of six months apart from baseline to first round and from first round to second round, collecting information on birth, death and migration (in/out) occurring in the selected study area during the period of observation.

The data collected in the baseline survey were retrospective in nature while those collected during the two follow-up rounds were prospective in nature. The present report analyses only the retrospective data collected during the baseline survey.

## 2. SAMPLE DESIGN

The DSS 1986/87 is a longitudinal study based on multi-stage national probability sample of 129 identifiable compact clusters known as ward/subwards. Waras/subwards (81 rural and 48 urban) were drawn from 35 districts (14 from Terai zone and 18 and 3 from the Hill and Mountain zones respectively), out of a total 75 districts in the country. The emphasis that the ultimate sampling units of DSS 1986/87 should be easily identifiable compact clusters is to ensure that the survey could be smoothly carried out in several successive rounds. The DSS 1986/87 drew samples from rural and urban areas separately in order to provide estimates of demographic and non-demographic parameters independently for each of the area.

## 3. SAMPLE SELECTION PROCEDURES

### A. Rural Sample

The rural sample was selected in the following stages:

#### First Stage

Twenty seven (27) districts out of a total 75 were selected on the basis of 1981 household census by systematic equidistant sampling with random start. The sampling interval was  $2,416,514/27 = 89,500$ . A district is selected with probability proportional to its size. No district was selected twice.

While selecting the districts, utmost care was taken to ensure regional representation. This was guaranteed by arranging the districts in a serpentine manner starting from the south-east corner and moving through the Terai from east to west, then through the Hills from west to east and finally through the Mountains from east to west.

#### Second Stage

Clusters are the second stage units in Demographic Sample Survey 1986/87 (DSS 1986/87). As the selection probability of a district was proportional to its size, the second stage probabilities were in inverse proportion so as to give an equal level sampling fraction. The number of households in a district was divided by the constant 75<sup>1</sup> (target size of cluster) to obtain the required

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1. The rural sampling fraction was set at 1 in 400. Based on the 2,416,514 households in the 1981 census, this gives a sample of 6041 households. This number divided by 81 clusters (the target number of clusters to be selected) gives 75 as the average cluster size.

number of clusters<sup>2</sup> from which three (3) were then selected at equal probability by systematic random sampling from a list arranged according to the household size of the panchayat<sup>3</sup> from highest to lowest. This has resulted in the selection of 81 clusters.

The clusters were to be as far as possible entire ward in order to make identification easier but large wards often had to be subdivided and small wards often had to be merged into one cluster in order to create the required number of clusters. Of the 81 selected clusters 61 were one-ward clusters, 12 two-ward clusters and 8 split-into clusters. The actual splitting of the wards was carried out in the field.

## **B. Urban Sample**

The stages involved in the selection of urban sample are as follows:

### **First Stage**

Sixteen out of a total 29 Town panchayats in the country were selected on the basis of 1981 household census by systematic equidistant sampling with random start. The sampling interval was  $168,640/16=10,540$ . Instead of 16, only 14 town panchayats were eventually selected as Kathmandu being the largest urban centre was selected three times. Each of the town panchayats was selected with probability proportional to its size.

### **Second Stage**

From each of the selected town panchayat 3 (three) wards (9 in Kathmandu) were selected with probability proportional to the size (ppe) of a ward based on 1981 census. This has resulted in the selection of 48 wards. The size of an urban ward is usually very big consisting of several hundred households, it therefore, needs to be sub-divided. This was done in the third stage of the sample selection.

### **Third Stage**

For the third stage, selected wards were divided on maps and sometimes by field reconnaissance into sub-wards, their number ranging from 3 to 19. Care was taken to make the sub-wards

2. *To from the required number of clusters, the large wards i.e. those with 200 or more households were divided into two or more clusters and small wards were combined.*
3. *The size of a panchayat is measured in terms of number of household reported in the electoral list of 1985. The reasons for using electoral list of 1985 rather than household census of 1981 in determining panchayat size was dictated by major re-organization of the panchayats after 1981,*

as equal in population as it was possible so that each ward and sub-ward is of equal size. One of the sub-wards was then selected at equal probability.

#### Fourth and Final Stage

At the fourth and final stage, sub-wards were divided into identifiable compact clusters (with the help of the household list and sketch map) and of which one was selected at equal probability. The number of clusters in the sub-ward is determined as follows:

30—69 households	1 cluster
70—119 "	2 clusters
120—159 "	3 "
160—199 "	4 "
200—249 "	5 "
250—299 "	6 "
etc.	

In the unlikely event of a sub-ward having less than 30 households, the cluster would be extended to the next sub-ward so as to reach the size of 30-69 households.

The sample design is self-weighting for the rural and urban sector separately, but the urban sampling fraction is about 5 times that of the rural. Urban areas were over sampled to facilitate a separate estimation and analysis for urban areas. Therefore, to arrive at a national estimate, appropriate weights must be applied to account for this over sampling. This was done by bringing the urban/rural ratio observed in the survey (DSS) at par with the urban/rural ratio observed in 1981 census. The formulae<sup>4</sup> applied to derive this weight is as follows:

$$W = \frac{U/R}{u/r}$$

Where	W	refers to	weight			
"	U	"	"	urban population in 1981 census.		
"	R	"	"	rural	"	"
"	u	"	"	urban	"	" DSS 1986/87
"	r	"	"	rural	"	"

4. This, however, is subject to inaccuracy to the extent that the population distribution may have shifted since 1981 and to the extent sub-wards may have been of unequal size.

The weight<sup>5</sup> is, therefore, simply the ratio of urban/rural population observed in 1981 census to the corresponding ratio in the DSS 1986/87

#### Households Selected in DSS

Altogether 8,640 households were eventually selected in the DSS 1986/87 for baseline and prospective study. The rural sample consists of 6,126 households while the urban sample accounts for 2,514 households. The households selected in the Mountain, Hill and Terai are 675, 4, 179 and 3,786 respectively. The urban households in the Hill and Terai are 1200 and 1314 respectively. In the Mountain there is no urban area. The sample consists of 35,101 rural and 14,412 urban population.

#### 4. QUESTIONNAIRES

The data at baseline survey were collected by using six different schedules. These were i) Household schedule, ii) In-migration schedule, iii) Fertility and Mortality schedule, iv) Out-migration schedule, v) Socio-economic Status of the Household; vi) Migration Survey-Individual Questionnaire. These are known as RS\*1, RS 2, RS 3, RS 4, RS 5 and RS 6 respectively.

The household schedule (RS 1) was employed to collect information on some conventional socio-demographic measures of each usual/permanent member of the selected household. An usual/permanent member of the household is one who stays home for at least 6 months in a year including those away temporarily. The information collected were as follows: i) age, ii) sex, iii) relationship with head of the household, iv) literacy, v) level of education i. e. grade passed; vi) current class attending, vii) marital status, viii) occupation and ix) place of birth. The items of information from i through iii and ix have been collected for every member of the household while item iv through vi were obtained for those aged six years and above. Information on marital status and occupation were obtained for every member of the household aged 10 years and above.

5. *The weights applied to arrive at combined estimates are as follows: i). 171271 and .159478 for national urban males and females respectively; ii) .183735 and .168503 for Hill urban males and females respectively; iii) .158315 and .1471199 for Terai urban male and females respectively; iv) .157452 and .155754 for national-urban currently and ever married women aged 15-49 years; v) .161602 and .160144 for Hill-urban currently and ever married women aged 15-49 years and vi) .150413 and .147601 for Terai-urban currently married and ever married women aged 15-49 years respectively. The Sample weight is one for rural area and Mountain.*

\* Rs refers to retrospective survey.



In-migration schedule (Rs 2) was used to collect detailed information on internal migrants and for immigrants. Internal migrants are those who moved within Nepal from one panchayat to another panchayat i. e. those whose places of birth are different from their places of enumeration. The places of birth and enumeration were determined at panchayat level only. An immigrant is one who was born outside of Nepal and now lives permanently in Nepal. The information collected for internal migrants and immigrants were as follows: i) age, ii) sex, iii) place of origin, iv) duration of stay and v) causes of migration.

The Fertility and Mortality schedule (Rs 3) was used to collect the following information from each ever married woman in the household; i) age, ii) level of education, iii) age at first marriage, iv) number of children ever born by sex and status of each live birth i. e. whether the live born child is currently alive or dead if alive-where he/she is now currently living, etc., v) the recent history of birth and death i. e., whether there was any birth and death during the last 12 months preceding the survey.

The out-migration schedule (Rs 4) was used to obtain detailed information on each out-migrant from the household which took place in the last five years preceding the survey\*. An out-migrant is one who was an usual member of the household but now lives elsewhere permanently\*\* within and outside the country. The information on out-migrants collected were as follows: i) relationship with head of the household; ii) sex, iii) age, iv) place of origin (village/town panchayat, district, country), v) present residence i. e. where the out migrant usually lives, vi) reasons for moving out, vii) duration of absence, viii) level of education, ix) marital status, x) occupation-past and present, xi) remittance in terms of cash or kind received from the out-migrants.

The (Rs 5) was used to obtain socio-economic characteristics of the households which included information on religion of head of the household, educational attainment of household head, highest educational attainment by a household member, farm and non-farm land owned by the household, tenural status of head of the household, number of live stock(s) by types owned by household, sources of drinking water, availability and types of latrines used by household, access to electricity, ownership of house, number of rooms and material used to build the house, etc.

The Migration Survey-Individual Questionnaire (i. e. Rs 6) was administered to internal migrants (i. e. those born in Nepal but their current place (Panchayat) of residence is different from

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\* or since this household has been in this dwelling if it is less than 5 years.

\*\* at least for six months in a year.



their place (Panchayat) of birth and immigrants (i. e. those born outside of Nepal but now living here (Nepal) permanently, who are in the age group 15-64 and the reasons for their movement were other than those of marriage and dependents. This schedule was used to collect detailed information of internal migrants and immigrants on their past and present occupation, past and present incomes, past and present education, age at the time of migration and current age, the reasons for migration, places moved within Nepal prior to coming to the present place, sources of contact at places of present residence, information of remittance and utilization of remittance, etc. The questionnaires used in the baseline survey are shown in appendix A.

The questionnaires were originally drafted in English and later on translated into Nepali. The original questionnaires in English was drafted by the staffers of Population Division, CBS in consultation with Dr. R. H. Chaudhury, UNDTCD resident advisor on Demography and Mr. K. R. Sharma, Deputy Director of CBS and Project Director of DSS. The draft questionnaires were presented in an one day seminar of experts consisting of demographers, geographers, policy planners/administrators, and other social scientists interested in population studies, for comments. The opinion of the experts were given due consideration in revision of some parts of the questionnaires. The revised questionnaires were pre-tested in some rural and urban areas. And after careful review of the experiences gathered during pre-testing, the questionnaires were finally revised for actual field operation.

## 5. RECRUITMENT, TRAINING AND FIELD-WORK OF THE SURVEY

The field work of the survey was mostly carried out by some twenty enumerators and five supervisors recruited temporarily for the survey work. The permanent employees of CBS, particularly the employees of the four regional offices in Dhankuta, Dipayal, Surkhot and Pokhara as well as the officers and assistants in the Population Division of the Bureau were also substantially involved in carrying out both the enumeration and the supervision of the survey.

It is for the first time in this survey that the Bureau has made an effort to employ mostly graduates and Post-graduates for doing the field work. In addition to this effort in enhancing the quality of the work by substantially raising the qualification of the interviewers/supervisors, efforts were also made to provide them intensive training in the topics to be canvassed and the method of conducting interviews. They were also given practical field experience of conducting household interviews before they were sent out for doing the actual survey work. Since the design of the present survey involved visiting the same sample points at regular intervals of six-months the enumerators and supervisors were called-in before each visit for extensive discussions of the problems they faced in the previous visits and the ways and means to overcome them in successive visits.

The comparatively higher education of the enumerators coupled with the rigorous training including the practical field experience before the actual fieldwork and the subsequent sessions for group discussions of the problems encountered in the field and the ways such problems were resolved, has helped tremendously in ensuring the quality of the field work of the present survey.

A survey team consisting of two enumerators and a supervisor were assigned the task of enumerating 9 to 12 sample points spread over in 2 to 3 adjoining districts within three to four week's time.

## FINDINGS

Before the findings are presented some words of caution are in order: i) the average estimates/findings presented here are not necessarily the exact. They may be off the exact numbers/figures by few plus or minus points due to sampling error, the magnitude of which, however, is not ascertained here due to paucity of time, ii) unlike urban sample, no extra effort was made to draw regional samples in a manner that they could provide independent estimate for each of the regions separately with the same acceptable margin of error. Therefore, the regional level findings should be treated with some caution.

### A. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY POPULATION

#### A.1 Age/Sex Distribution

Table A.1 presents percentage distribution of population by broad age groups in DSS 1986 for rural/urban areas and also compares these with the corresponding national figures in 1981 population census. Examination of the table shows a striking similarity in the age distribution of the study population with that of the national population. For example, both the populations are young in structure reflecting prevailing high birth rates and declining mortality in the country. Children (0-14 years) and youths (15-24 years) together form nearly 59 to 61 per cent in both the populations. The percentage of people in the highest age group (60 years and above) is strikingly similar in both the populations accounting for at least 5 per cent of the total population. It is also to be noted here that the pattern of rural/urban differences in age distribution is remarkably similar in both the survey and national population. For example, in the rural areas children below 15 years form a higher proportion of population than in the urban areas. Children below 15 accounted for 42 and 39 per cent of the rural and urban population in 1981. The corresponding figures in DSS 1986 are 43 for rural and 39 for urban areas. The proportion of people in the young adult ages (15-24 years) were 17.5 and 20.5 in rural and urban areas respectively in 1981,

while these figures were 17.5 for rural and 21.3 for urban areas respectively in 1986. And this striking similarity in age distribution between national and survey population also holds for males and females within rural and urban areas (see Table A.2).

One, however, also notices some differences, though minor in the age distribution of the national and DSS population, particularly in the age group 0-4 (see Table A.3). The proportion of people reported in the youngest age group (0-4 years) in DSS 1986 is consistently lower than that of the national population in 1981. And these findings hold for each sex and rural/urban sectors separately (Table A.4). One interpretation of the findings of consistently lower proportion of children in the youngest age-group in the DSS 1986 than in the national population in 1981 is an indication of declining fertility in the last five years preceding the survey. This could also result from under-enumeration of the youngest children in the DSS 1986. However, the proportion of children below 5 reported in the DSS 1986 does not vary much from that of the corresponding national proportion in 1981. The differences are very narrow—confining within the limits of 0.5 to 1.4 per cent points which could be attributed to more chance factor alone arising from sampling fluctuations.

It is to be also mentioned here that historically all the censuses of Nepal noted under counting of women in the age group 15-19 and over counting in the age group 20-24 as could be verified by the finding of higher proportion of females in the age group 20-24 compared to age group 15-19. But this is contrary to expectation since one would expect systematic decline in number as well as proportion from lower age group to higher age group as attrition resulting from mortality increases with age. This expected finding emerges in the DSS 1986 which reports higher proportion of women in 15-19 than in 20-24 age groups. This may result from better reporting of ages in the survey than in the census. This is expected since surveys are relatively small operations compared to those of census. Therefore, better quality enumerators and more supervision and care can be ensured in the former than in the latter. However, excepting these minor discrepancies, the overall age/sex distribution obtained in the DSS 1986 closely corresponds to that of the sex/age distribution of national population in 1981. This closeness in the age/sex distribution of DSS 1986 with that of the 1981 national population testifies the representativeness of the sample.

## **A.2 Literacy by age/sex: Rural/urban areas**

Table A.5 presents data on literacy rates by age and sex for the country as a whole and for the rural and urban areas using data of DSS 1986 and population census 1981. Before the data are discussed, it is worthwhile to provide definition of literacy employed in DSS 1986 and census 1981. In both DSS 1986 and census 1981, a literate person was defined as one who has had the ability to

both read and write in any language with understanding. However, no functional test was administered while interviewing to verify whether the respondent could really read and write with understanding. This information was obtained for all persons aged 6 years and above in both DSS 1986 and Population Census 1981. The literacy rate in the DSS 1986 is found to be consistently higher than that of the 1981 Population Census. The proportion of people aged 6 years and above reported to be literate was only 23 per cent in 1981 as against 35 per cent in the DSS 1986 (see Table A.5). The literacy rate obtained in DSS 1986 compared to 1981 census is not only higher at the national level but also for each age, sex, and rural/urban residence (see Table A.5 and A.6). The literacy rates for males and females in 1981 census were 34 and 12 respectively. The corresponding figures are 52 for males and 18 for females in DSS 1986. Similarly, the literacy rates in urban and rural areas were 50 and 21 in 1981 census. The corresponding figures are 63 for urban and 33 for rural areas in DSS 1986. This massive increase in literacy rates for males and females in rural and urban areas over a period of five years although looks difficult to explain, it is, however, not inexplicable. To a large extent, this could be attributed to massive increase in enrolment of school age population in the elementary school in both rural and urban areas and also due to increase in adult literacy particularly among males in rural areas over the years.<sup>6</sup> This is reflected in the phenomenal increase in literacy rate among those aged 6-9, 25-34 and 35 years and above age-groups (see Table A. 6). The literacy rates increased by 144 percentage from 20 per cent in 1981 to 49 per cent in 1986 among rural males in the age-group 6-9. The corresponding increase is 108 percentage from 13.5 in 1981 to 28.1 in 1986 among rural females in the age group 6-9. The increase in literacy rates among rural males in the higher age groups (25-35 years and above) was to the tune of 55-60 per cent from 1981 to 1986. An increase in literacy rate was also noticed in other age groups among males and females in both rural and urban areas but those are far lower than the increase noticed in the younger and oldest age-groups. The increase in literacy rates in the age group 6-9 is due to increase in enrolment in primary school over the years while the increase in literacy rate in the higher age-groups 25-34 and 35 years and above is due to increase in adult literacy. Men of higher age groups are the usual participants of adult literacy programme of the government.

An increase in enrolment among boys and girls in the age group 6-9 is also reflected in the manifold increase in the proportion 'no schooling' among literates in this age group (see Tables

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6. *The enrolment ratio at primary school has increased from 96.6 per cent in 1980/81 to over 111 in 1984/85 among boys and the corresponding increase was from 38.4 in 1980/81 to 50.0 in 1984/85 among girls. The overall enrolment ratio at primary school increased from 68.7 in 1980/81 to 82.1 in 1984/85.*

A.7 and A.8). The proportion of boys and girls aged 6-9 years who are literates but have had no schooling increased from 7.60 and 5.88 per cent in 1981 to 25.06 and 21.16 in 1986 in urban areas. The corresponding increase for boys and girls were from 4.27 and 2.74 in 1981 to 19.17 and 12.09 respectively in 1986. This massive increase in proportions 'no schooling' among the literates in the age group 6-9 indicates that a large number of boys and girls were enrolled in elementary schools who are yet to complete a grade of schooling. Similarly an increase in 'no schooling' among literates in higher age groups (25-34 and 35 years and above) is an indicative of increase in adult literacy. The effect of adult literacy is likely to be more pronounced particularly among the males in the higher age groups who are the dominant participants in the adult literacy programme of government. The proportion 'no schooling' among male and female literates in the age group 35 years and above increased from 16 and 7 per cent in 1981 to 37 and 10 per cent in 1986 in urban areas while the corresponding increase among rural males and females in the age group 35 years and above were from 11 and 2 per cent in 1981 to 19 and 2 per cent in 1986.

Although the finding of increased literacy rate over the last five years could be explained to a great extent by manifold increase in enrolment at elementary school and to some extent increase in adult literacy over the years, yet some of this increase could also be due to under-enumeration of literates in 1981 and/or over-enumeration in 1986. However, the extent of this under/over enumeration of literates is difficult to assess in the absence of relevant and reliable data.

Even though there is an increase in literacy rates over the last five years, the pattern of literacy rate by sex and rural/urban residence remained the same. Literacy rate in both DSS and population census is higher for males than for females and higher in the urban than in the rural areas.

### **A.3 Educational Attainment: Rural/urban Differences**

Tables A.7 and A.8 show the proportion of males and females aged 6 years and above who had attained specific educational levels by rural and urban areas in DSS 1986 and the Population Census 1981. Examination of the data shows that educational attainment at each level is higher in DSS 1986 than in the Population Census 1981. For example, the proportion of those who had completed primary level education in rural and urban areas accounted for 11 per cent and 18 per cent respectively in 1981. The corresponding figures in DSS 1986 were 14 per cent in rural and 19 per cent in urban areas. A similar pattern persists in almost all other levels of educational attainment for both rural and urban areas. The finding of higher educational attainment at each level in DSS 1986 compared to 1981 Population Census may indicate among other things, an improvement in educational attainment at every level of education in both rural and urban areas in the last



five years. This improvement is more pronounced in the younger ages at primary and secondary level of education than in higher ages. For example, in rural area, the proportion of those aged 6-9 and 10-14 years who had attained primary level education accounted for 16.36 per cent and 28.40 per cent respectively in 1981. The corresponding percentages in DSS 1986 are 22.89 and 40.54 in the 6-9 and 10-14 years age groups respectively. In the rural area, only 6.15 percent and 3.86 per cent of those in the age groups 25-34 years and '35 years and above' had a primary level education in 1981. The corresponding proportions in DSS 1986 are 6.93 and 7.02 in the age group 25-34 and '35 years and above' respectively. In the rural area 13 per cent of those aged 15-19 years as against less than 2 per cent (1.45%) in the highest age-group (35 years and above) completed secondary level education in 1981. The corresponding proportions in 1986 DSS are 26.58 per cent in the 15-19 years and 2.3 per cent in '35 years and above' age groups respectively. And this trend of differential educational attainment by age persists in each educational level, albeit more prominently at lower level of education for both rural and urban areas. It shows that the educational attainment of the younger populations in both rural and urban areas has been increasing with the the passage of time. This is what one would also expect to find as the opportunities for education and its needs also have increased.

Even though the overall educational level has increased over the years particularly in the younger ages, yet the pattern of educational attainment by sex and rural/urban residence in 1986 remained the same as it was in 1981. However, this pattern is not expected to change in a short time.

Attainment of a particular educational level in each group is higher in urban than in rural area. For example, the proportion of those aged 10-14 years who had attained primary level education accounted for 40.54 per cent and 54.3 per cent in rural and urban areas respectively in 1986. And this trend persists in all age groups and at each level of educational attainment particularly at the younger ages and higher level of educational attainment. A similar pattern was also noted in population census. It is to be also noted that in regard to the attainment of a particular educational level in each age group males had a higher proportion than females and this disparity has further widened in the last five years. For example, in 1981, 15.35 per cent of the male population and 6.23 per cent of the female population aged 6 years and above completed primary level education in rural areas. The corresponding figures in DSS 1986 were 19.83 and 8.36 per cent for males and females respectively. Similarly only 6.84 per cent of males and 1.34 per cent of females in rural area completed secondary level education (grade 6-10) in 1981, the corresponding percentages in DSS 1986 were 12.93 for males and 3.15 for females. Only 1.48 per cent of males and 0.20 per cent of females in rural areas completed education upto S. L. C. and Intermediate level

(11-12 grade) in 1981, the corresponding proportion in DSS 1986 were 2.83 for males and 0.35 for females. A similar widening disparity in educational attainment by sexes can also be seen in urban area at every level of education.

The male-female differences in regard to educational attainment is more glaring in rural than in urban area. For example, the proportion of males exceeded the proportion of females at primary, secondary, higher secondary and graduate level by 2.37, 4.10, 8.08 and 39 times respectively in DSS 1986, while in urban areas, the proportion of males exceeded the proportion of females by 1.30, 1.58, 2.16 and 3.91 times at primary, secondary, higher secondary and graduate level respectively. These findings show that sex differentials in favour of males at every level of educational attainment are not only higher in rural than in urban areas but also this disparity rises with the level of educational attainment. A similar pattern of male-female differentials in educational attainment was also found in the 1981 population census. Male-female differences in regard to the educational attainment between rural and urban areas is more pronounced in the younger than in the higher age-groups. For example, in rural areas the proportion of males completing primary education exceeded the proportion of females by 24.14 and 3.09 percentage points in the 10-14 and '35 years and above age-groups' in DSS 1986. The corresponding sex imbalance in urban areas are 9.81 percentage points in the 10-14 year age-group and 7 percentage points in the '35 years and above' age group.

#### **Gross / Net Enrolment Ratio**

The DSS 1986 also collected data on enrolment at various levels of general education by age of children. This enabled us to calculate Gross and Net enrolment ratios to measure the progress achieved in regard to the proportion of the eligible population entering into school system. These ratios calculated using DSS data are presented in Table A.8 (A).

The gross enrolment ratio defined as the number of enrolment in a given grade, regardless of age, per 100 children in the appropriate age groups\* is found to be 63, 37 and 34 per 100 population in the primary (I-V grade), lower secondary (VI-VII grade) and secondary level (VIII-X grade) of education. In other words, 63, 37 and 34 per cent of the school age population in the age group 6-10, 11-12 and 13-15 are enrolled at the primary, lower secondary and secondary level education respectively.

The enrolment ratio at each level of education is higher in urban than in rural areas. For example, the enrolment ratio at primary level is 91 per cent in urban areas while this was only 61

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\* See footnote\* in Table A.8 (A)



percent in rural areas. In the lower secondary and secondary level, the enrolment ratios in urban areas is at least one hundred per cent higher than that of rural areas. Similarly, at each level of education, female enrolment ratio falls far short of male. For example, male enrolment ratio was 80 per cent at primary level while this was only 44 per cent among the females. At lower secondary and secondary level, female enrolment ratios are only 42 per cent and 31 per cent respectively of male ratios. However, this male-female disparity in enrolment ratios is more glaring in rural than in urban areas. For example, the female enrolment at primary, lower secondary and secondary level are only 53 per cent, 37 per cent and 27 per cent respectively of male ratios in rural areas while in urban areas female enrolment at primary, lower secondary and secondary level accounted for 80, 95 and 66 per cent respectively of male ratios.

#### **Net Enrolment Ratio**

We have so far discussed the gross enrolment ratio. But the gross ratio fails to provide the true picture of the progress achieved in regard to the proportion of the eligible population entering the school system since it also included into its numerator all the enrolments, both new and repeater, in a given grade irrespective of their ages. As a result the specific age-grade relationship cannot be easily determined and therefore, the use of this index is not very meaningful. To make this index meaningful, i. e. to appreciate the exact proportion of the eligible population entering the school system, it is necessary to calculate the net enrolment ratio which is derived by dividing the number of admissions of children of legal age into a particular grade by the population of the corresponding age-group. Adjusting for under aged and over-aged children provided by DSS 1986 (see Table A.8 (B), we have calculated the net enrolment ratios\* at different school level and these are presented in Table A.8 (A).

It may be observed that the net enrolment ratio was 0.65, 0.32 and 0.40 per cent of the gross enrolment ratio at primary, lower secondary and secondary level education in 1986. According to net enrolment ratio, 49 per cent of male and nearly 71 percent of female in the age-group 6-10 are yet to be enrolled at primary level education. These figure were 85 per cent for males and 92 per cent for females at lower secondary level. At the secondary level, 80 per cent of male and 93 per cent of female children aged 13-15 years are still outside the school system. This shows that a good proportion of children are still outside the school system. And this situation prevails in both rural and urban areas particularly in rural areas. In the urban areas only 33 per cent of children aged 6-10 remained outside the school system as against 61 per cent in the rural areas.

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\* See footnote \* in Table A.8 (A)

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These figures for urban and rural areas were 70 percent and 89 percent respectively at lower secondary level. At the secondary level, 88 per cent of rural and 70 percent of urban children aged 13-15 were outside the school system. The net enrolment situation of the rural women is further bleak compared to their urban counterparts. Female net enrolment ratio at each level of education is lower than male and this male-female disparity is more acute in rural than urban areas. For example, in urban areas, 27 per cent of males as against 40 percent of females in the age group 6-10 are yet to be enrolled at primary level education. The comparable figures for rural males and females were 51 per cent and 73 per cent respectively. The above pattern of sex disparity in net enrolment ratio is to be also observed in higher grades of education particularly in rural areas. It shows that a large number of school age population are still outside the school system and this situation is further worse in rural areas and for females.

### A.3 Nuptiality

Table A.9 presents data on marital distribution of population aged 10 years and above by age and sex and rural/urban residential background using data collected by population census 1981 and those by DSS 1986. Particulars in regard to marital status were obtained for population aged 10 years and above in both population census 1981 and DSS 1986. The data in Table A.9 shows that the pattern of marriage by sex and rural/urban residence as noted in the DSS 1986 is strikingly similar to that observed in 1981 population census. The proportion married is higher among females than among males and also higher in the rural than in the urban area. Even though the pattern of marriage by sex and rural/urban residence is the same in both DSS 1986 and population census 1981, there are still some dissimilarities in the distribution of marital status of population between 1981 population census and DSS 1986. For example, the proportion currently married particularly among the females is considerably lower in the DSS 1986 than in the population census 1981. The proportion of currently married among females accounted for 64 per cent in rural and 58 per cent in urban area in DSS 1986. The corresponding proportions in rural and urban areas were 71.2 per cent and 65.9 per cent respectively in 1981. The finding of considerably lower proportion of currently married females in DSS 1986 compared to 1981 population census may indicate, among other things, a decline in the proportion married in the last five years (1981-86). Also the proportion widowed, particularly the widows, is considerably higher in the DSS 1986 than in 1981 population census. The proportion of widows in the rural and urban areas are 9.51 and 9.80 respectively in 1986 DSS. The corresponding proportions in rural and urban areas were 5.5 and 4.6 respectively in 1981. Increasing widowhood over the years is difficult to explain in view of overall declining mortality in the country. This could, however, result from increasing

higher chances of survival of women than men in older ages, as in the industrialized world. However, this pattern of mortality by sex is yet to emerge in Nepal. The apparent increase in widowhood may also result from i) better enumeration of widows in 1986 DSS than in 1981 population census, ii) declining chances of re-marriage among widows in view of increasing abundance of young unmarried girls due to declining mortality over the years or iii) it could simply be an artifact resulting from sampling fluctuation associated with few cases of widows reported in the DSS 1986. The proportion separated/divorced is also reported to be higher in DSS 1986 than in the census 1981. However, the difference in the proportions separated/divorced reported in the DSS 1986 and population census are too small to warrant any further comments.

#### **A.4 Distribution of Ever Married Women According to Age at First Marriage by Current Age**

Table A.10 provides age at marriage by current age of the ever married women in the reproductive ages (15-49 years) in DSS 1986. It is to be noted that very few women were married before they reached the age of 10 years and after the age of 20 years. Nearly 7 per cent of ever married women in the reproductive ages were married before reaching the age of 10 years while little over 13 out of 100 women were married after the age of 20 years. The absolute majority (78 %) of women were married between the ages of 10 and 19 years. The marriage pattern by age noted for the country as a whole also holds for rural and urban area, and for each ecological zone (see Tables A.11, A.12, A.13, A.14, and A.15.) However, the proportion of women marrying before reaching the age of 10 years is found to be highest in the Terai compared to other regions. In the Terai region 12 percent of the ever married women were married before reaching the age of 10 years. The comparable figures in the Hills and Mountains are only 4 and 2 per cent respectively. The proportions of ever married women marrying before the age 10 were 7.4 and 6.1 in rural and urban areas respectively (see Table A.11 and A.12).

Table A.16 provides single year age distribution of ever married women who were married between ages 10-19 for the country as a whole. It is to be noted that over one-third of all eligible women married at ages between 14 and 16 years and over fifty per cent of the women had married by age 15. This modal age (i. e. the age by which the majority of the respondents get married) is 15 and 16 years in rural and urban areas respectively. In the Mountain and Hill, the modal ages of marriage are 16, while this was little over 14 in the Terai (see Table A.17). Over three-fifths of eligible women in the Urban, Mountain and Hill and nearly four-fifths of women in the rural areas and Terai region got married by age 17. It is to be noted here that the legal age at marriage is 18 years for girls in Nepal.

### A.5 Nuptiality Trend

The intercensal data shows modest but a steady increase in the proportion of singles and mean age at marriage during the last two decades, 1961-81 (CBS, 1987). This increasing age at first marriage is also corroborated by Demographic Sample Survey data of 1986 (DSS, 1986). The DSS 1986 in the course of obtaining baseline information of the selected households on various aspects of socio-economic status also collected information on age at marriage for every ever married woman by asking the following question,—"What was your age at marriage when you were first married (in exact years)?" The respondent who could not precisely tell their age at first marriage in exact years were asked to state the year and month in which she was married for the first time and from this information, age at marriage was calculated. Information on age at marriage was available for 8,823 out of 8,903 rural and 3,498 out of 3,572 urban ever married women in DSS 1986. In other words, information on age at marriage was available for about 99 per cent of ever married women in DSS 1986. These data will be analysed in this section of the report to study nuptiality pattern, trend and its differentials. The data presented here at the national and regional level (Hill and Terai) are duly weighted for the over representation of the urban sample in the DSS 1986<sup>7</sup>. The percentage distribution of ever married women in the reproductive period (15-49 years) according to age at marriage by current age are presented in Table A.10.

Examination of the table shows some changes in the age at marriage by age over time although the pattern is not very regular or distinct. For example, the proportion of ever married women marrying at ages below 15 declined from over 40 per cent among women of higher ages (40 years and above) to 36 and 38 per cent among women of middle ages (25-29 to 35-39 years). And this percentage was reduced to only 30 per cent among ever married women in the age-group 20-24. A reverse of this trend is noticed in the youngest age group (15-19 years), over 40 per cent of them were married before age 15.

However, a small but clear trend in age at marriage is discernible for women marrying at higher ages particularly ages between 15-17. For example, the proportion of women marrying at ages between 15-17 increases from 28-30 per cent among women of higher ages (40 years and above) to 31 and 35 per cent among women of middle ages (25-29, 30-34 and 35-39 years) and 38 and 48

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7 To arrive at national and regional (Hill and Terai) estimate, we have adjusted for the over sampling of urban areas in DSS 1986 by bringing the urban/rural ratio obtained in the DSS to that of the ratio reported in the 1981 census. These weights are 0.1557540793, 0.1601442919 and 0.1476018973 for the country as a whole and for the Hill and Terai regions respectively.



per cent among women aged 20-24 and 15-19 respectively. Likewise, 20 per cent of ever married women aged 20-24 were married at ages between 18-19. And the comparable percentages were 12-15 per cent and 10-12 per cent among women of middle ages (25-39 years) and higher ages (40 years and above) respectively. This shows some time trend in age at marriage over the years. And this trend persists in both rural and urban areas (see Tables A.11 and A.12) and in each ecological zone (Tables A.13-A.15).

The finding of over two-fifths of the younger ever married women aged 15-19 marrying at ages lower than 15 could be due to censoring effect resulting from exclusion of women who were not married by the date of interviews. This effect is likely to be more pronounced in the younger age groups. To isolate this censoring effect, we have, therefore, confined our analysis to women aged 25 years and above who married before the age of 25 years. The data are presented in Table A.18. Table A.18 presents distribution of ever married women aged 25 years and above according to age at marriage by current age. Examination of the data shows some changes in the pattern of marriage over the years. Two of these changes are worth mentioning: i) declining proportion of early age at marriage (less than 10 years) and ii) consequent increase in the proportion marrying at higher ages particularly among women of the young cohorts. For example, the proportion of women married before reaching 10 years of age declined from nearly 10 per cent among women of higher ages (40 years and above) to 7 to 8 per cent among women of upper middle ages (30-34 and 35-39 years). And this reduced to mere 6 per cent among the ever married women in the age group 25-29. Likewise, the proportion married at ages 10-14 declined from 34-36 per cent among women of higher ages (40 years and above) to 29-32 per cent among women of upper middle ages (35-39 and 30-34 years) and 31 per cent among women aged 25-29. Consequently, the proportion of women married at higher ages tend to be concentrated among women of younger cohorts (25-39 years) than older cohorts. For example, the proportion of women married at ages between 15-19 years increased from 41-42 per cent among women of older cohorts (40-44 and 45-49 years) to 48 per cent among women of younger cohorts (25-29, 30-34, 35-39 years). The proportion of women marrying at higher age (20-24 years) is also found to be highest among the youngest cohort of women (25-29 years). Fifteen per cent of ever married women aged 25-29 got married between ages 20-24 years. The comparable figure for any other older cohort of women does not exceed beyond 13 per cent. It is to be also pointed out here that even though there has been increasing proportion of younger women marrying at higher ages, the differences in proportion married between women of upper and lower middle age groups is very little. For example, the proportion married at ages between 15-19 accounted for 48 per cent of women of both lower (25-29 years) and upper

middle age groups (30-34 & 35-39 years). Similarly 15 per cent of women aged 25-29 years against 12-13 per cent of women in the upper middle age groups (30-34 and 35-39 years) married at ages between 20-24. One of the implications of this finding of little variation in the proportion married at various ages among women of upper and lower middle age groups (below 40 years) may indicate little changes in the nuptiality pattern in the recent years. However, there has been some changes in nuptiality pattern over the years as the comparison of marital pattern of younger (below 30 years) and higher ages (40 years and above) women clearly suggest. These changes include reduction in the proportion married at early ages with a corresponding increase in the proportion married at higher ages among women of younger cohorts. The above noted change in the nuptiality pattern observed for the country also holds for rural and urban areas and for each ecological zone (see Tables A.19-A.23).

The similar changes in age at marriage over the years but not in the recent years is also borne out by data in Table A.24. Table A.24 presents mean age at marriage for women aged 25 or more who married before the age of 25. The data in table shows that the mean age at marriage rises slowly but steadily as the age decreases excepting a slight decline in mean age at marriage between ages 35-39 and 30-34. This is more of an exception rather than the rule. This almost monotonic increase in age at marriage as the age decreases implies a rising trend in age at marriage over the years. The mean age at marriage is highest (15.51 years) among women of youngest cohort (25-29 years) while this was lowest (14.62 years) for the women of oldest cohort (45-49 years).

It is to be also noted here that the differences in mean age at marriage between women of younger cohorts (25-29, 30-34 and 35-39 years) is less prominent than between older (40 years above) and younger (25-39 years) cohorts particularly the youngest (25-29 years) cohort indicating perhaps change in age at marriage over the years/decades but not in recent years.

This trend of slow but steady increase in age at marriage as the age decreases observed for the country as a whole also holds for rural and urban areas and for each ecological zone (see Table A.24).

#### **A.6 Mean Age at Marriage: NFS 1976 and DSS 1986**

Table A.25 presents mean age at marriage of ever married women in the reproductive ages obtained in the NFS 1976 and DSS 1986. Although the data sets are not strictly comparable because their methodologies in computing mean age at marriage are different, yet these data show little

change in age at marriage at least in the last decade. This was also substantiated by census data which shows no time trend in age at marriage during the last intercensal period (1971-81).

From the preceding findings, it can be said that there has been some changes in age at marriage over the years but this changes is not marked in the recent years.

#### **A.7 Differentials in Age at Marriage**

Table A.24 presents mean age at marriage for the ever married women aged 25 years who married before the age of 25 by few background variables. The background variables include area of residence, region of residence and level of education. The differentials in mean age at marriage by background variables are as follows:

##### **Rural/Urban**

Data shows higher mean age at marriage for urban than rural women. The overall mean ages at marriage for rural and urban women are 15.1 and 15.8 years respectively. The rural/urban differences in mean ages at marriage holds even when allowance is made for age. However, the rural/urban differences in mean age at marriage is not very substantial. This is what one would also expect to find as the differences in life styles between rural and urban areas is yet to emerge in Nepal.

##### **Ecological Zones**

The mean age at marriage is found to be the lowest in the Terai. The Terai women tend to marry at least one year earlier than their counterparts from the Hills & Mountains. The Mountain and Hill women have almost the same age at marriage. The mean age at marriage for the Terai, Hill and Mountain women are 14.25, 15.79 and 15.77 years respectively. And the differences in mean age at marriage between women of Terai on the one hand and women of the Hills and Mountain on the other hand even when age is controlled. Within each age group, the mean age at marriage of the Terai women is lower than their counterparts from the Hills and Mountains. And the mean age at marriage of the Hill and Mountain women is almost the same in each age group.

Comparing the NFS 1976 data with those of DSS 1986, we find that mean age at marriage for Terai women declined slightly although this increased for the Mountains and Hills particularly for the Hill women (Table A. 26).

##### **Education**

There is a positive relationship between education and age at marriage. Mean age at marriage increases with each increase in educational level, rising from 15 years for women with



no education to 19 years at the highest level. The mean age at marriage for those who had received primary, lower secondary and secondary and above (10 grade and above) is at least 0.56, 1.39 and 3.64 years higher compared to those who had no formal education. The differences in mean age at marriage by level of education also holds even when age is introduced as a control variable. In other words, within the same age group, the mean age at marriage rises with the increase in the level of education (see Table A.24).

## **B. FERTILITY**

Fertility could be measured both directly and indirectly using baseline information collected by Demographic Sample Survey, 1986 (DSS,1986).

### **B.1 Direct Measures:**

The DSS 1986 collected information on number of children ever born alive by asking three independent questions about the outcome of each live birth. The questions were: Of the total number of children ever born to you alive i) how many were born alive but died later ?,ii) how many are living elsewhere ? and iii) how many are presently living with you ? Respondents were asked to state the sex of each child in their answers. Mean number of children ever born alive formed the basis of direct measures of fertility in this report.

Table B.1 compares the mean number of children ever born alive to currently and ever married women in the reproductive ages (15-49 years) obtained in the NFS 1976 with those of DSS 1986. The following important findings are to be noted:

- i. data confirms prevailing high fertility in the society. Mean number of children ever born alive rises monotonically as the age advances reaching its peak in the highest age group 45-49. At the end of the reproductive period a currently married Nepalese woman produces on an average six children;
- ii. comparison of NFS 1976 data with those of DSS 1986 shows a little or no change in fertility during the last decade (1976-1986) excepting a minor decline in fertility in the age group 35-39. However, this has been counter balanced by the increase in fertility in the younger age-groups particularly in the age group 15-19. A similar trend in increase in fertility at the youngest age group is also confirmed by indirect estimate of fertility (see Tables B.4 and B.5) and data obtained by other sources particularly those by Nepal Family Planning and Fertility Survey, 1986 of FP/MCH.
- iii. the completed family size i.e. number of children ever born at the end of reproductive period has been and continues to be six children per woman on an average.

- iv. pattern and trends in fertility as noted above remain unchanged whether we look at fertility (mean number of children ever born) for currently or ever married women.

From the preceding findings it appears that fertility of Nepal has been persistently very high—a finding also corroborated by the estimates of fertility obtained indirectly using DSS 1986 data (see Tables B.4 and B.5 ).

## **B.2 Fertility Differentials : Direct Measures**

Mean number of children ever born alive by age of currently and ever married women are also calculated for rural/urban areas and for each ecological zone using data collected by DSS 1986. These data are presented in Table B.2.

### **Rural/urban**

It may be observed from Table B.2 that fertility (i. e. mean number of children ever born) of urban women is slightly lower than their rural counterparts irrespective of the fact whether the woman in question is ever or currently married. The mean number of children ever born to a currently married urban and rural woman is found to be 3.2 and 3.4 respectively in 1986. The corresponding figures for urban and rural ever married women were 3.2 and 3.5 respectively. The overall higher fertility in rural than urban area also holds in every age group of currently and ever married women excepting two younger age cohorts (15–19 and 20–24 years). In these younger age categories, the mean number of children ever born to urban women is higher than their rural counterparts. This finding may indicate, among other things, that urban young women who are also relatively better educated, tend to complete their reproductive roles/desired family size as early as possible in order to enable them to spend more time in non-familial activities outside the home.

Using data of the present study, estimated marital fertility rate of an urban woman is also found to be lower than her rural counterpart (see Tables B.7 and B.8).

### **Region of Residence**

Table B.3 presents data on mean number of children ever born to currently and ever married women in the reproductive ages by current age for three ecological zones (Mountain, Hill and Terai) of the country by using data collected by DSS 1986. Data show no distinct regional variations in fertility. The mean number of children ever born alive to ever married women in the reproductive ages is found to be 3.42, 3.44 and 3.45 for the Mountains, Hills and Terai respectively

in 1986. The corresponding figures for the currently married women are 3.38, 3.44 and 3.44 for the Mountains, Hills and Terai respectively. Although there is no overall regional variations in fertility the fertility pattern by ages varies from one region to the other. For example, fertility i. e. mean number of children ever born to Terai women in the younger age groups (15-19, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 years) is higher than their counterparts from the Hills and Mountains. This could be due to the fact that the Terai woman who tend to marry relatively at younger ages have longer duration within each age group compared to women of other regions, resulting in a higher fertility among women of younger cohorts in the Terai.

At higher ages i. e., 35 years and above when the four-fifths of women have at least four children, there is hardly any regional variation in mean number of children ever born.

Using data of the present study, the estimated marital fertility is found to be highest in the Mountain (see Tables B.9 and B.10). The estimated marital fertility rates of the Hill and Terai women are almost identical.

### **B.3 Fertility: Indirect Estimates**

DSS 1986 data are also used to estimate age specific and total marital fertility rates. These rates were estimated employing Arriaga's Technique using information on number of children ever born alive to currently and ever married women. The similar rates are also estimated from data collected by NFS 1976 for comparison purposes and these data are presented in Table B.4. Examination of the data presented in Table B.4 shows no significant time trend in the overall Total Marital Fertility Rates (TMFR) over the years. The Total Marital Fertility Rates estimated for currently married women using NFS 1976 and DSS 1986 data were 6.2 and 6.1 respectively. The corresponding rates for ever married women according to NFS 1976 and DSS 1986 were 5.9 and 5.9 respectively. The minor decline in TMFR by 0.1 child per currently married woman over the entire reproductive period during the last ten years could merely be an artifact resulting from sampling and non-sampling errors.

However, examination of age-specific marital fertility rates shows some interesting time trend—most significantly the increase in fertility among younger women in the age group 15–19. Fertility measured in terms of mean number of children ever born alive is also found to be increasing among women of youngest cohort (15–19 years). This finding may indicate, among other things, that the younger women have opted for early formation of family.

That the youngest cohort of women opted for early formation of family could be also attested by the finding of declining proportion of childless couples among women aged 15–19 years and those who married recently (i. e. less than five years) over the last ten years 1976-1986 (see Tables

B.6 and C.13). The proportion of childless couples i. e., couples of zero parity women in the age group 15-19 declined dramatically by 13 percentage points from 74.2 in 1976 to 61.5 in 1986. The proportion of childless women among those who married recently i. e. less than five years declined by 14 percentage points from 64 per cent in 1976 to 50 per cent in 1986. Similar declines in the proportion childless among couples who married recently could be found in every region of the country (see Table C.13). However, this decline is more faster among Mountain and Hill women than the Terai women (see Table C.13). This apparent increase in early formation of families among women of youngest cohort may arise either voluntarily due to increasing eagerness on their part to participate in non-familial activities outside the home by completing their reproductive roles as soon as possible or due to involuntary reasons resulting from lack of greater access to wider varieties of temporary methods of contraception. The present family planning programme lays heavy emphasis on permanent methods of contraception which is less attractive to young couples. This could have resulted in exposure of increasing number of young women entering into reproductive period due to declining mortality over the years to the risk of pregnancy and therefore, boosting up reproductive performance of young women.

#### **B.4 Fertility Differentials : Indirect Estimates**

Estimates of marital age-specific and marital fertility rates were also made for rural and urban areas and for each ecological zone using data collected by DSS 1986. Here also as for the nation as a whole, Arriaga's Technique was employed to arrive at these estimates.

##### **Rural/Urban Differences**

Tables B.7 and B.8 present data on marital age specific and marital total fertility rates for rural and urban areas according to marital status of women. The findings clearly confirm higher marital fertility rates for rural than urban women irrespective of the fact whether we look at this fertility differentials for currently married or ever married women(see Table B.7). The Total Marital Fertility Rates for currently married rural and urban women are found to be 6.08 and 5.70 respectively. The corresponding rates for ever married women were 5.89 and 5.48 for rural and urban areas.

Examination of marital age specific fertility rates also shows higher fertility of the rural women particularly during the prime reproductive ages 20-34 years in which the absolute majority of births take place. On the other hand, the fertility of the youngest (15-19) and older cohorts (35-49) of urban women is higher than their rural counterparts. However, the difference in fertility between rural and urban women is not as prominent at higher ages (35-49) as in the prime reproductive

period where the absolute majority of births take place. As a result, the overall marital fertility rate of rural women turns out to be higher than their urban counterparts, even though the fertility of the later is higher than the former in the majority of age groups.

It should be also pointed out here that although the overall fertility rate of the urban women is lower than that of rural women, the fertility of the youngest cohort of urban women is significantly higher than their rural counterparts. This finding, may indicate, among other things, that the preference for early formation of family is higher among urban than rural women— a finding not inconsistent with one's expectation. It is very likely that the urban young women who are relatively better educated would like to join the economic activities outside the home as early as possible by completing their desired family size. The urban women will find it difficult to work outside the home and simultaneously raise children since they lack the traditional surrogate supports of raising children. On the contrary, economic opportunities outside the home are rare for rural women. Moreover, they can also easily combine their economic roles with reproductive roles given the traditional support of surrogate relatives available in rural areas to raise children and to perform other domestic chores. As a result, the rural women are under less pressure than their urban counterparts to have their desired children at the early stage of life cycle to enable participation in economic activities outside the home over a longer period of time.

#### **Fertility by Region of Residence**

Table B.9 and Table B.10 present marital age specific fertility rates and total marital fertility rates for the currently married and ever married women of the Hill, Mountain and Terai. The overall marital fertility rate is found to be the highest in the Mountain whether this was estimated for the currently married or ever married women. The difference in marital fertility rates between the Hill and Terai women are too small to be noted.

While looking at the age specific marital fertility rates, we also find these rates higher for the Mountain women in almost every age-group excepting the two youngest age-groups (15-19 and 20-24 years) where the fertility of Terai women is the highest. This could be the effect of early age at marriage among Terai women.

#### **C. FERTILITY PATTERN**

Fertility is not only high in Nepal but formation of family is also very quick. For example, nearly a little over three-fifths of the ever-married women in the age group 15-19 have had no children but four-fifths (80%) of them have had at least one child by the age of 20-24. By the age of 30-34, nearly 60 per cent of Nepalese ever married women had at least four children (see



Table C.1). The pattern noted above for the country as a whole also holds for rural/urban and for each ecological zone (see Table C.1 to Table C.6).

How soon a Nepalese woman produces a child immediately after marriage is also examined in Table C.7 which presents data on number of children ever born according to the duration of marriage. It may be observed that nearly fifty per cent of the ever married women remained childless within first five years of their married life. But this honey mooning phase of not having children is soon over and within five to nine years of marriage over three-fifths of ever married women have at least two children. The pattern of family formation noted for the country also holds for rural and urban areas (see Tables C.8 and C.9). However, one exception should be noted regarding the speed in which formation of families varies between rural and urban women. The urban women tend to form their family more quickly than their rural counterparts. For example, the proportion of childless couples among those ever married for less than five years is only 41 per cent in urban area as against more than 50 per cent in rural area. Similarly, sixty-nine per cent of urban ever married women have had at least two children within nine years of their marriage as against 61 per cent of rural women. It was noted earlier that urban women also had relatively fewer children than their rural counterparts.

From these findings it appears that the urban married women tend to complete their relatively small desired family size within a short interval since marriage than their rural counterparts. This was expected in view of their desire to participate in economic and other non-familial activities outside the home as soon as possible by completing their desired family size within a shorter interval since marriage. This desire to pursue uninterrupted non-familial activities outside the home on the part of urban young women is likely to be thwarted if children are born very frequently.

In the rural areas, the opportunities for non-familial activities are not only rare, but also women in this area can very easily combine economic roles with those of reproductive roles in view of greater availability of surrogate relations and other helpers to raise children. As a result, rural women can spread out their reproductive performance over a relatively longer period than their urban counterparts.

The fertility pattern i. e. early formation of family observed for the country and for rural/urban area also holds for each of the ecological zone (see Tables C.10-C.12). However, among the ecological zones, the Hill women tend to form their family at a slightly faster speed than their Terai and Mountain counterparts. For example, nearly 63 per cent of the Hill women had at least

two children within five to nine years since marriage as against 59–60 per cent of the Mountain and Terai women respectively. The relatively faster speed observed in the formation of family among the Hill women may also reflect the 'urban effect' as the Hill has had greater concentration of urban population over a longer period of time than any other region of the country. As a result the Hill women may have developed the urban taste of participating in non-familial activities outside the home for a longer time by completing their family size as soon as possible.

It may be further observed from Table C.13 that the speed at which the family was formed soon after marriage is further accelerated over the last 10 years (1976–1986) in every region of the country. Comparing the data on proportion childless among currently married women in 1976 with those of DSS 1986, we find a dramatic decline in the proportion childless among the recently married couples. The proportion childless among the recently married couples declined by 28 per cent from 64 per cent in 1976 to 50 per cent in 1986. The magnitude of this decline is almost the same in every region of the country excepting Terai where this decline was slightly less faster. The proportion childless among the recently married (0–4 years) women declined between 1976 and 1986 by 17, 16 and 11 percentage points in the Mountain, Hill and Terai respectively. This dramatic decline in the proportion childless among the recently married women may be attributed among other factors to failure on the part of family planning programme to induce the recently married couples to practice contraception.

From the preceding findings it appears that 'spacing' as an idea of family planning is yet to catch on with the married women in Nepal. This finding has important policy implications— it shows that if one of the purposes of family planning is to promote spacing it would be desirable to approach and motivate women who were married recently to adopt temporary methods of contraception. It would be quite unrealistic to approach women for spacing who have been married for longer period i. e. 10 years or more because by that time an absolute majority of them will have at least four children.

#### D. INFANT MORTALITY RATE

The infant mortality rate defined as number of deaths per thousand live births calculated from the baseline data of DSS 1986 turns out to be 94 and 47 in rural and urban areas as an abnormally low figure, resulting from gross under enumeration of infant deaths and live births that occurred during one year preceding the survey. Due to lack of reliable data on infant deaths/births to permit direct calculation of infant mortality rates from baseline data of DSS 1986, we have indirectly estimated these rates by using information on the proportion dead among children ever



born by age of women collected by DSS 1986. These estimates using different indirect methods of estimation of IMR are presented in Table D.1.

The infant mortality rate estimated for the country as a whole turns out to be 110 according to Brass and Sullivan Techniques while this is 113 according to Trussell. The infant mortality rate using UN South Asian Model Life Table turns out to be 108 per thousand live births for the country as a whole (see Table D.2). This closeness in estimates of infant mortality rates by different methods ensures the robustness of the estimate of infant mortality. Infant mortality rate is higher in rural than in urban areas. These rates are 111-113 and 78-80 for rural and urban areas respectively according to UN South Asian Model, Brass and Sullivan Techniques. According to Trussell Technique these rates are 115 for rural and 80 for urban areas respectively. The rates refer to the end of 1983.

The infant mortality rate is found to be highest in the Terai followed by the Mountain and Hill. The rates range from 116 to 120 in the Terai to 107-111 and 99-103 in the Mountains and Hills respectively.

Child mortality rate i. e. for every 1000 children who have died before reaching five years of age, were also estimated from retrospective data collected by DSS 1986 using UN South Asian Model Life Table. These rates are 68 and 38 for rural and urban areas and 64, 56 and 74 for the Mountain, Hill and Terai (see Table D.2). The child mortality rate for the country as a whole by the end of 1983 was estimated to be 66 for every 1000 children who have died before reaching five years of age. These rates are slightly lower according to Trussell equation (see Table D. 2).

It appears from the preceding findings that the Terai has higher infant and child mortality rates compared to other regions. This could be attributed, among other factors, to i) differential reference period of the rates and ii) higher net migration rate in the Terai. The infant and child mortality rates of the Terai refer to late 1983 while these rates for the Mountains and Hills refer to early 1984. The belated reference period for these rates in Terai could partially account for the finding of relatively higher infant and childhood mortality rates in this region compared to other regions. The high infant mortality rate in the Terai could also result from its high net migration rate. The net migration rate in the Terai is highest among the regions (CBS 1987).<sup>\*</sup> The infant/childhood mortality is expected to be higher among the migrant families due to stress factors. And this could also boost the overall infant/childhood mortality rates of Terai.

<sup>\*</sup> Central Bureau of Statistics, 1987. *Population Monograph of Nepal*, Kathmandu, Nepal, pp. 153-174.

## **Life expectancy**

Life expectancies at birth corresponding to infant mortality rates are also shown in Table D.1. Life expectancy at birth for the country as a whole was estimated to be around 52 in late 1983, while these are approximately 51 in rural and 58 in urban areas respectively. The life expectancies in the Hills and Mountains were around 54 and 52 in the early 1984 while this was approximately 50 for the Terai in late 1983.

## **E. IMMIGRANTS:**

The Demographic Sample Survey 1986/87 also collected both extensive and intensive information on internal and external migrants while obtaining base-line information and also during its follow-up rounds. Here, we provide some of these data particularly those on immigrants, collected during the baseline operation of the survey. An immigrant is defined here as one who was born outside of Nepal but currently living here (Nepal). Information on country of birth was obtained for all 49,512 population covered under the present study. This constitutes the core data on immigrants in this report.

### **E.1 Immigrants: Rates and Volumes**

Table E.1 provides immigration rate per 1000 population by sex, rural/urban residence and ecological zones. It may be observed that there are 28 immigrants per thousand population for the country as a whole. Immigration rate is higher among females than males. There were 41 immigrants per thousand female population in the country while this was only 14 per thousand males. The comparable figures in 1981 collected by the population census was 16 immigrants per thousand population for the country as a whole. And male and female immigrants were only 9 and 22 per thousand population in 1981. This apparent discrepancies between census and DSS figures on immigrants are mostly due to under counting of immigrants in the former. The census figures on immigrants are in suspect.

The immigration rate is higher in urban than in rural area-there are 47 immigrants per thousand urban population as against 26 per thousand in rural areas. The rural immigrants are mostly concentrated in the Terai region. In the rural Terai, 27 males out of 1000 males and 93 females out of 1000 females are immigrants. In the urban areas of Hill and Terai, the concentration of male immigrants is almost the same accounting for at least one-third of one thousand male population in these regions. However, for the corresponding region immigration rate for female is higher in the Terai than in the Hill. The immigration rates for the females in the urban Terai and Hill are 89 and 32 respectively per thousand females.

One also notices tremendous variations in immigration rates among regions of the country. It is highest in the Terai and lowest in the Mountain and the Hill occupies the intermediary posi-



tion. The number of immigrants per thousand population ranges from 59 in the Terai to 4 in the Hill and 2 in the Mountain. However, the immigration rate for males in the Mountain is slightly higher than the rates for rural males in the Hill. Within each region the rates are higher for females than males and urban rates far exceeds those of rural rates. For example, immigration rate per thousand male population in the rural area ranges from lowest 1.61 in the Hill to 2.38 in the Mountain and 27 in the Terai. The corresponding rates for females ranges from lowest 2.22 in the Mountain to 2.32 in the Hill and 93 in the Terai. The immigration rates for males in the urban Terai and Hill are almost identical accounting for atleast one-third of one thousand male population in these regions. However, for the same regions, the immigration rate for females is higher in the urban Terai than in the urban Hill. The female immigrants per thousand female population in urban Terai and Hill were 88 and 32 respectively.

## E.2 Country of Origin

Table E.2 provides distribution of the immigrants by country of origin. It may be observed that the absolute majority of the immigrants originated from India. Of the total immigrants 70 per cent males and 90 per cent females originated from India. The next highest chunk of the immigrants originated from other neighbouring countries: Burma, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

The overwhelming concentration of the Indians among the immigrants continues whether this is in rural or urban area or in any other geographic zone. However, there is some regional variations particularly in terms of concentration of male immigrants of Indian origins in different regions of the country. For example, male immigrants of Indian origin tend to be more concentrated in the urban than in the rural areas. Eighty two per cent of the male immigrants in the urban area originated from India while in the rural areas this was 67 per cent. The immigrants of Indian origin are relatively more concentrated in the Hill than in the Terai. Eighty two per cent of the male immigrants in the Hill are of Indian origins as against 67 per cent in the Terai. The variations among regions in respect to female immigrants of Indian origin is less pronounced. Nearly 87-90 per cent of the female immigrants in each region are of Indian origin excepting Urban Hill. In the Urban Hill only 74 per cent of the female immigrants are of Indian origin. The highest concentration of immigrants from the neighbouring countries other than India is to be found in rural Terai and urban Hill respectively. In the rural Terai, 34 per cent of the male immigrants and 11 per cent of female immigrants originated from the neighbouring countries other than India. In the urban Hill 25-27 per cent of the immigrants came from Asian countries other than India. Among the non-Indian Asian immigrants in the urban Hill nearly 50 per cent are from the neighbouring countries.

Table A.1 Comparison of percentage distribution of population by broad age-groups in DSS 1986 with that of the national population in 1981 census by rural/urban residence.

(Per cent distribution)

Age-group	Rural		Urban	
	DSS 1986	Census 1981	DSS 1986	Census 1981
0-14	43.2	41.6	38.9	39.1
15-24	17.5	17.5	21.3	20.5
25-59	33.6	35.2	34.3	35.2
60+	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.2
Not stated	0.04	—	0.1	—
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 1987, *Population Monograph of Nepal*, Kathmandu, Nepal.  
Central Bureau of Statistics, 1987, *Demographic Sample Survey (DSS) 1986/87*, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Table A.2 Comparison of percentage distribution of population by broad age-groups in DSS 1986 with that of national population in 1981 census for males and females in rural/urban areas.

(Per cent distribution)

Age-group	Rural				Urban			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	DSS 1986	Census 1981	DSS 1986	Census 1981	DSS 1986	Census 1981	DSS 1986	Census 1981
0-14	44.5	42.2	41.9	40.8	39.5	38.6	38.4	39.5
15-24	17.1	17.2	18.1	18.0	21.0	20.3	21.5	20.7
25-59	32.4	34.7	34.5	35.7	34.2	35.6	34.2	34.8
60+	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.0
Not stated	0.1	—	0.0	—	0.1	—	0.1	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Same as in Table A.1

Table A.3 Comparison of age-sex distribution of the population in DSS 1986 with that of the age-sex distribution of national population in 1981 census.

(Per cent distribution)

Age-group	Census 1981		DSS 1986*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0- 4	15.47	15.34	14.7	14.8
5- 9	14.52	14.65	15.7	14.8
10-14	11.95	10.75	13.7	12.1
15-19	9.04	8.63	9.9	9.5
20-24	8.28	9.54	7.5	8.8
25-29	7.41	8.07	6.9	7.6
30-34	6.09	6.92	5.8	6.4
35-39	5.00	5.89	5.2	5.7
40-44	4.90	5.13	4.7	4.7
45-49	4.28	3.95	3.8	4.0
50-54	3.77	3.44	3.8	3.5
55-59	2.44	2.15	2.3	2.7
60-64	2.49	2.40	2.4	2.4
65+	3.37	3.14	3.5	3.2
Not stated	—	—	0.037	0.1
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
N	7,695,336	7,327,503	18646	18843

\* Weighted See footnote 5 in the text.

Source: Same as in Table A. 1



Table A.4 Comparison of age-sex distribution of the population in DSS 1986 with that of the national population in 1981 census by rural/urban residence.

(Per cent distribution)

Age-group	Rural				Urban			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	DSS 1986	Census 1981	DSS 1986	Census 1981	DSS 1986	Census 1981	DSS 1986	Census 1981
0- 4	14.8	15.6	14.9	15.4	13.1	13.9	13.1	14.5
5- 9	15.9	14.6	14.9	14.7	13.6	13.0	12.8	13.7
10-14	13.8	12.0	12.1	10.7	12.8	11.7	12.5	11.3
15-19	9.7	9.0	9.4	8.5	11.3	10.3	11.3	10.0
20-24	7.4	8.2	8.7	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.7
25-29	6.9	7.4	7.6	8.1	7.4	8.2	7.6	8.6
30-34	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.2	6.9
35-39	5.2	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.4	6.2	5.5	5.9
40-44	4.7	4.9	4.6	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.7
45-49	3.8	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.7
50-54	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.1
55-59	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.5	1.9
60-64	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0
65+	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.7	2.9
Not stated	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	—
Total								
per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	17,403	7,183,100	17,697	6,883,018	7,246	512,236	7,166	444,485

Source: Same as in Table A.1

Table A.5 Comparison of literacy rates (per cent with respect to population aged 6 years and over) in DSS 1986 with that of national population in 1981 census by sex and rural/urban areas, Nepal.

(Per cent distribution)

Sex	Literacy Rate *					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Census 1981	DSS 1986 **	Census 1981	DSS 1986	Census 1981	DSS 1986
Male	34.0	51.8	31.9	49.9	61.1	77.7
Female	12.0	18.0	10.3	16.1	38.2	47.5
Total	23.3	34.8	21.4	32.8	50.5	62.7

\* Per cent of population literate to total population aged 6 years and over.

\*\* Weighted. See Footnote 5 in the text.

Table A.6 Comparison of literacy rates in DSS 1986 with that of national population in 1981 census by age and sex in rural/urban areas.

Age-group	M a l e				F e m a l e			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	DSS 1986	Census 1981	DSS 1986	Census 1981	DSS 1986	Census 1981	DSS 1986	Census 1981
6-9	49.0	20.1	76.6	54.4	28.1	13.5	64.6	44.4
10-14	67.8	49.2	88.2	73.9	34.5	22.3	77.5	60.1
15-19	66.3	46.2	85.7	72.9	26.9	14.8	68.3	53.5
20-24	57.3	39.2	84.8	69.9	14.5	10.3	50.2	44.0
25-34	49.2	31.8	80.2	64.7	8.2	7.3	42.1	34.9
35+	32.2	20.1	65.3	47.6	3.2	4.4	19.4	18.3
NR			11.1					
Total	49.9	31.9	77.7	61.1	16.1	10.3	47.5	38.2

Source: Same as in Table A.1

Table A. 7 Percentage distribution of the population aged 6 years and above by level of education, age and sex, for rural Nepal in DSS 1986 and census 1981.

Educational attainment	Census 1981						DSS 1986							
	6-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35+	Total	6-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35+	Total
No Schooling														
Total	3.50	3.46	4.23	5.45	6.18	6.67	5.30	15.74	3.02	3.49	4.74	7.23	10.60	8.17
Male	4.27	4.09	5.27	7.97	9.98	11.07	7.97	19.17	3.70	3.89	6.68	11.68	19.53	12.54
Female	2.74	2.71	3.09	3.19	2.64	1.88	2.53	12.09	2.25	3.08	3.12	3.28	1.93	3.87
Primary (1-5 grade)														
Total	16.36	28.40	12.97	8.25	6.15	3.86	10.88	22.89	40.54	14.89	8.14	6.93	2.02	14.05
Male	21.82	38.06	18.82	12.61	9.32	5.41	15.35	29.51	51.89	20.28	12.89	12.27	3.59	19.83
Female	10.73	17.12	6.58	4.33	3.18	2.18	6.23	15.86	27.75	9.36	4.16	2.19	0.50	8.36
Secondary (6-10 grade)														
Total		4.89	12.90	7.37	4.51	1.45	4.15		8.45	26.58	11.65	8.39	2.29	8.00
Male		7.00	20.40	13.24	8.17	2.54	6.84		12.12	39.68	25.56	16.15	4.15	12.93
Female		2.44	4.70	2.10	1.09	0.25	1.34		4.31	13.16	5.53	1.50	0.48	3.15
S. L. C. & Intermediate (11-12 grade)														
Total		0.02	1.06	2.57	1.79	0.43	0.85			1.43	5.70	3.52	0.86	1.58
Male		0.01	1.64	4.70	3.34	0.79	1.48			2.12	11.11	6.79	1.63	2.83
Female		0.01	0.42	0.64	0.34	0.05	0.20			0.72	1.17	0.60	0.11	0.35
Graduate & above														
Total			0.04	0.37	0.55	0.16	0.19				0.03	0.62	0.30	0.20
Male			0.06	0.68	1.04	0.30	0.35				0.07	1.23	0.60	0.39
Female			0.02	0.09	0.09	0.02	0.03				—	0.08	—	0.01
Others														
Total										0.03	0.03	—	—	0.01
Male										0.06	0.08	—	—	0.01
Female										—	—	—	—	—
Not stated														
Total								0.24	0.13	0.39	0.71	0.81	1.66	0.83
Male								0.28	0.12	0.24	0.93	1.09	3.17	1.34
Female								0.20	0.14	0.54	0.52	0.57	0.20	0.33

Source: Same as in Table A. 1

Table A. 8 Percentage distribution of the population aged 6 years and above by level of education, age and sex, for urban Nepal in DSS 1986 and census 1981.

Educational attainment	Census 1981						DSS 1986							
	6-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-35	35+	Total	6-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35+	Total
No Schooling														
Total	6.78	4.03	5.46	7.72	8.96	12.10	8.37	23.18	2.69	3.93	6.83	9.75	16.62	11.32
Male	7.60	4.49	6.01	9.12	10.72	16.11	10.37	25.06	2.49	2.81	7.41	11.09	23.88	13.89
Female	5.88	3.49	4.80	6.19	7.00	7.13	6.04	21.16	2.90	5.05	6.28	8.37	9.49	8.74
Primary (1-5 grade)														
Total	42.82	43.43	12.41	9.55	8.51	7.19	17.83	47.37	54.31	11.48	6.06	7.47	4.16	18.82
Male	46.87	47.70	14.13	10.84	9.60	8.55	19.84	51.02	59.14	12.10	7.12	8.37	6.27	21.26
Female	38.47	38.31	10.36	8.14	7.29	5.50	15.50	43.43	49.33	10.85	5.05	6.55	2.09	16.36
Secondary (6-10 grade)														
Total	20.05	36.07	18.89	13.63	6.96	14.24			25.86	49.05	26.06	17.87	6.97	18.69
Male	21.58	41.53	22.93	17.48	9.97	17.27			26.49	57.70	33.62	22.76	11.12	22.86
Female	18.21	29.61	14.52	9.36	3.22	10.72			25.22	40.32	18.83	12.80	2.89	14.48
S. L. C. & Intermediate (11-12 grade)														
Total	0.12	9.65	16.08	11.44	4.68	6.75				12.03	25.23	18.12	7.00	9.77
Male	0.13	10.74	20.36	15.12	7.22	8.81				12.71	33.48	25.09	11.66	13.32
Female	0.10	8.35	11.44	7.34	1.54	4.36				11.34	17.33	10.89	2.41	6.18
Graduate & above														
Total			0.56	5.26	8.02	3.57	3.29				2.09	6.68	4.00	2.58
Male			0.56	6.64	11.72	5.74	4.79				2.42	10.21	6.98	4.11
Female			0.42	3.76	3.92	0.88	1.54				1.77	3.02	1.07	1.05
Others														
Total											0.15	0.11	0.06	
Male														
Female											0.29	0.22	0.11	
Not stated														
Total								0.27	0.05	0.55	0.84	1.43	3.27	1.45
Male								0.51	0.32	0.37	0.71	2.23	5.12	2.15
Female								—	—	0.74	0.95	0.50	1.45	0.74

Source: Same as in Table A.1



Table A.8 (A) Gross and net enrolment ratios at various levels of general education by rural/urban areas and for the kingdom as a whole, Nepal 1986.

(DSS 1986)

Level of education	Enrolment ratio Rural			Enrolment ratio Urban			Enrolment ratio Nepal		
	Gross*	Net**	Net/Gross ratio	Gross	Net	Net/Gross ratio	Gross	Net	Net/Gross ratio
Primary (1-5 grade)									
Male	78.45	49.23	0.63	101.43	73.19	0.72	79.78	50.62	0.63
Female	41.40	27.35	0.66	80.72	59.80	0.74	43.68	29.21	0.67
Total	60.91	38.87	0.64	91.38	66.70	0.73	62.70	40.49	0.65
Lower Secondary (6-7 grade)									
Male	49.64	14.30	0.29	79.15	30.27	0.38	51.61	15.36	0.30
Female	18.54	6.87	0.37	75.07	30.25	0.40	21.74	8.20	0.37
Total	34.60	10.71	0.31	77.24	30.26	0.39	37.22	11.91	0.32
Secondary (8-10 grade)									
Male	49.04	18.71	0.38	79.84	33.33	0.42	51.09	19.70	0.39
Female	13.23	5.68	0.43	53.06	26.82	0.50	15.91	7.13	0.44
Total	31.68	12.40	0.39	66.37	30.06	0.45	34.04	13.61	0.40

\* Gross enrolment ratio (%) is obtained by dividing the total number of enrolment in a given grade regardless of age by the population of legal admission age, here assumed to be the population aged 6-10 years for primary, 11-12 years for lower secondary and 13-15 years for secondary levels.

\*\* Net enrolment ratio is derived by dividing the number of admissions of children of legal age into a particular grade by the population of the corresponding age group.

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 1987, Demographic Sample Survey 1986/87, Kathmandu, Nepal.



Table A.8 (B). Proportion of under and over aged children enrolled at various levels of general education for the kingdom as a whole and for rural/urban areas, Nepal, 1986, (DSS 1986)

Level of education	Proportion					
	Under-aged			Over-aged		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Primary (1-5 grade)						
Male	0.07	0.10	0.08	37.15	27.74	36.47
Female	—	0.13	0.09	33.92	25.77	33.13
Total	0.06	0.11	0.08	36.11	27.90	35.37
Lower Secondary (6-7 grade)						
Male	3.49	10.34	4.25	67.69	51.41	65.82
Female	4.11	10.07	5.19	58.82	49.63	57.07
Total	3.66	10.22	4.52	65.40	50.60	63.48
Secondary (8-10 grade)						
Male	4.94	7.75	5.18	56.89	50.50	56.25
Female	0.67	8.55	2.08	56.37	40.89	53.13
Total	4.07	8.07	4.48	56.79	46.64	55.54

Source: Same as in Table A. 8 (A).

Table A.9 Marital distribution of population aged 10 years and over in DSS 1986 and population census 1981.

(Per cent distribution)

Marital status by sex	Rural			Urban		
	Census 1981	DSS 1986	n	Census 1981	DSS 1986	n
<b>Both sexes</b>	100.0	100.00	24481	100.00	100.00	10622
Never married	28.9	30.08	7366	36.0	36.03	3827
Married	66.8	61.81	15133	60.7	56.03	5952
Widowed	3.9	6.66	1632	3.0	6.18	657
Divorced/Seperated	0.4	0.58	141	0.3	0.45	48
Not stated	—	0.85	209	—	1.30	138
<b>Male</b>	100.0	100.00	12060	100.0	100.00	5316
Never married	34.6	35.57	4290	41.8	41.51	2207
Married	62.6	59.43	7167	56.2	54.48	2896
Widowed	2.4	3.74	451	1.7	2.58	137
Divorced/Separated	0.4	0.49	59	0.3	0.32	17
Not stated	—	0.77	93	—	1.11	59
<b>Female</b>	100.0	100.00	12421	100.0	100.00	5306
Never married	22.9	24.76	3076	29.1	30.53	1620
Married	71.2	64.13	7966	65.9	57.60	3056
Widowed	5.5	9.51	1181	4.6	9.80	520
Divorced/Separated	0.4	0.66	82	0.4	0.58	31
Not stated	—	0.93	116	—	1.49	79

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 1987, *Population Monograph of Nepal*, p. 103.

Central Bureau of Statistics, 1987, *Demographic Sample Survey (DSS)*, 1986/87, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Table A.10 The percentage distribution of ever married women in the reproductive period (15-49 years) according to age at marriage by current age, Nepal, 1986.  
(DSS 1986)

Current age	Age at first marriage (in years)							Not stated	Total
	<10	10-14	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	≥30		
15-19 n	46	239	331	51	—	—	—	14	681
%	6.8	35.1	48.6	7.5	—	—	—	2.1	9.4
20-24 n	86	325	525	279	146	—	—	22	1383
%	6.2	23.5	38.0	20.2	10.5	—	—	1.6	19.1
25-29 n	81	408	424	212	199	24	—	11	1359
%	6.0	30.0	31.2	15.6	14.6	1.8	—	0.8	18.8
30-34 n	83	361	405	137	139	29	6	1	1161
%	7.2	31.1	34.9	11.8	12.0	2.5	0.5	0.1	16.1
35-39 n	85	294	327	158	133	27	11	8	1043
%	8.1	28.2	31.4	15.2	12.7	2.6	1.1	0.7	14.4
40-44 n	83	278	238	102	109	28	16	3	857
%	9.7	32.4	27.8	11.9	12.7	3.3	1.8	0.4	11.9
45-49 n	70	259	219	76	90	14	8	3	739
%	9.5	35.0	29.6	10.3	12.1	1.9	1.1	0.4	10.3
Total n	534	2164	2469	1015	816	122	41	62	7223
%	7.4	30.0	34.2	14.0	11.3	1.7	0.6	0.8	100.0

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 1987. Demographic Sample Survey (DSS) 1986/87, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Table A. 11 The percentage distribution of ever married women in the reproductive period (15-49 years) according to first age at marriage by current age, rural Nepal, 1986.  
(DSS 1986)

Current age	Age at first marriage (in years)							Not stated	Total
	<10	10-14	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	≥30		
15-19 n	43	227	314	47	—	—	—	14	645
%	6.7	35.2	48.7	7.3	—	—	—	2.2	9.5
20-24 n	82	306	494	259	134	—	—	22	1297
%	6.3	23.6	38.1	20.0	10.3	—	—	1.7	19.1
25-29 n	76	389	402	200	182	23	—	10	1282
%	5.9	30.3	31.4	15.6	14.2	1.8	—	0.8	18.9
30-34 n	79	345	385	126	128	25	6	—	1094
%	7.2	31.5	35.2	11.5	11.7	2.3	0.5	—	16.1
35-39 n	81	278	309	150	123	25	10	7	983
%	8.2	28.3	31.4	15.3	12.5	2.5	1.0	0.7	14.5
40-44 n	79	264	222	95	99	26	15	2	802
%	9.9	32.9	27.7	11.8	12.3	3.2	1.9	0.2	11.8
45-49 n	66	245	210	71	83	13	6	3	697
%	9.5	35.1	30.1	10.2	11.9	1.9	0.9	0.4	10.3
Total n	506	2054	2336	948	751	112	37	56	6800
%	7.4	30.2	34.4	13.9	11.0	1.6	0.5	0.8	100.0

Source: Same as in Table A.10

Table A.12 The percentage distribution of ever married women in the reproductive period (15-49 years) according to first age at marriage by current age, urban Nepal, 1986.

(DSS 1986)

Current age	Age at first marriage (in years)								Total
	<10	10-14	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	≥30	Not stated	
15-19 n	20	76	106	26	—	—	—	4	232
%	8.6	32.8	45.7	11.2	—	—	—	1.7	8.5
20-24 n	24	120	200	128	75	—	—	2	549
%	4.4	21.9	36.4	23.3	13.7	—	—	0.4	20.1
25-29 n	34	123	142	77	106	11	—	4	497
%	6.8	24.7	28.6	15.5	21.3	2.2	—	0.8	18.2
30-34 n	27	104	131	76	73	23	2	4	440
%	6.1	23.6	29.8	17.3	16.6	5.2	0.5	0.9	16.1
35-39 n	24	101	118	54	62	15	9	4	387
%	6.2	26.1	30.5	14.0	16.0	3.9	2.3	1.0	14.1
40-44 n	24	94	101	43	65	15	5	7	354
%	6.8	26.6	28.5	12.1	18.4	4.2	1.4	2.0	12.9
45-49 n	28	93	59	28	45	9	13	2	277
%	10.1	33.6	21.3	10.1	16.2	3.2	4.7	0.7	10.1
Total n	181	711	857	432	426	74	29	26	2736
%	6.6	26.0	31.3	15.8	15.6	2.7	1.1	1.0	100.0

Source: Same as in Table A.10



Table A.13 The percentage distribution of ever married women in the reproductive period  
(15-49 years) according to first age at marriage by current age, Mountain, 1986,  
(DSS 1986)

Current age		Age at first marriage (in years)							Not stated	Total
		<10	10-14	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	≥30		
15-19	n	1	17	42	6	—	—	—	—	66
	%	1.5	25.8	63.6	9.1	—	—	—	—	9.5
20-24	n	2	25	67	37	17	—	—	—	148
	%	1.4	16.9	45.3	25.0	11.5	—	—	—	21.2
25-29	n	3	28	35	22	25	2	—	—	115
	%	2.6	24.3	30.4	19.1	21.7	1.7	—	—	16.5
30-34	n	—	40	39	11	14	3	2	—	109
	%	—	36.7	35.8	10.1	12.8	2.8	1.8	—	15.6
35-39	n	2	30	22	12	14	4	1	—	85
	%	2.4	35.3	25.9	14.1	16.5	4.7	1.2	—	12.2
40-44	n	4	29	15	17	14	4	2	—	85
	%	4.7	34.1	17.6	21.0	16.5	4.7	2.4	—	12.2
45-49	n	4	28	24	19	9	4	2	—	90
	%	4.4	31.1	26.7	21.1	10.0	4.4	2.2	—	12.9
Total	n	16	197	244	124	93	17	7	—	698
	%	2.3	28.2	35.0	17.7	13.3	2.4	1.0	—	100.0

Source: Same as in Table A. 10

Table A.14 The percentage distribution of ever married women in the reproductive period (15-49 years) according to first age at marriage by current age, Hill, 1986.

(DSS 1986)

Current age	Age at first marriage (in years)							Not stated	Total
	<10	10-14	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	≥30		
15-19 n	8	77	151	22	—	—	—	11	269
%	3.1	28.5	56.1	8.2	—	—	—	4.1	8.0
20-24 n	19	106	266	151	78	—	—	18	638
%	3.1	16.6	41.7	23.6	12.3	—	—	2.9	19.0
25-29 n	13	176	204	109	112	17	—	8	639
%	2.0	27.5	31.9	17.1	17.5	2.7	—	1.3	19.0
30-34 n	17	131	193	78	81	16	4	—	520
%	3.2	25.2	37.1	15.0	15.5	3.0	0.8	—	15.5
35-39 n	25	108	178	86	63	15	6	4	485
%	5.2	22.2	36.7	17.7	12.8	3.2	1.2	0.9	14.5
40-44 n	28	115	143	60	61	19	7	2	435
%	6.6	26.4	33.0	13.8	14.0	4.3	1.5	0.4	12.9
45-49 n	25	115	122	40	55	7	3	2	369
%	6.8	31.2	33.0	10.8	14.8	1.8	0.8	0.6	11.0
Total n	135	828	1257	546	450	74	20	45	3355
%	4.0	24.6	37.5	16.3	13.4	2.2	0.6	1.3	100.0

Source: Same as in Table A.10

Table A.15 The percentage distribution of ever married women in the reproductive period (15-49 years) according to first age at marriage by current age, Terai, 1986.

(DSS 1986)

Current age		Age at first marriage (in years)							Not stated	Total
		<10	10-14	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	≥30		
15-19	n	37	145	137	23	—	—	—	3	345
	%	10.7	42.0	39.7	6.6	—	—	—	0.9	10.9
20-24	n	64	194	192	90	51	—	—	4	595
	%	10.8	32.6	32.3	15.1	8.6	—	—	0.7	18.8
25-29	n	65	204	185	81	62	6	—	2	605
	%	10.7	33.7	30.6	13.4	10.2	0.9	—	0.3	19.1
30-34	n	66	190	173	48	45	10	—	—	532
	%	12.4	35.7	32.6	8.9	8.4	1.9	—	—	16.8
35-39	n	57	155	126	60	56	8	5	3	470
	%	12.2	33.0	26.8	12.7	11.9	1.7	1.0	0.7	14.9
40-44	n	50	135	79	25	34	6	7	1	337
	%	14.8	40.0	23.4	7.4	10.1	1.7	2.1	0.3	10.7
45-49	n	41	116	73	18	26	4	3	1	282
	%	14.5	41.1	25.9	6.4	9.2	1.4	1.0	0.4	8.9
Total	n	381	1138	965	345	275	34	15	13	3166
	%	12.0	36.0	30.5	10.9	8.7	1.0	0.5	0.4	100.0

Source: Same as in Table A.10

Table A.16 Distribution of ever married women who married at ages between 10 and 19 years by single year, Nepal, 1986.

(DSS 1986)

Age at first marriage	Total			Rural			Urban		
	n	%	Cumulative percentage	n	%	Cumulative percentage	n	%	Cumulative percentage
0-9	534	7.45	7.45	506	7.50	7.50	181	6.68	6.68
10	310	4.32	11.77	298	4.42	11.92	75	2.77	9.45
11	242	3.38	15.15	230	3.41	15.33	74	2.73	12.18
12	431	6.01	21.16	412	6.11	21.44	124	4.58	16.76
13	512	7.14	28.30	488	7.24	28.68	156	5.76	22.52
14	670	9.35	37.65	626	9.28	37.96	282	10.41	32.93
15	970	13.53	51.18	923	13.69	51.65	302	11.14	44.07
16	877	12.24	63.42	828	12.28	63.93	317	11.69	55.76
17	622	8.68	72.10	585	8.67	72.60	238	8.78	64.54
18	666	9.29	81.39	624	9.25	81.85	267	9.85	74.39
19	350	4.88	86.27	324	4.80	86.65	165	6.09	80.48
20+	983	13.72	99.99	900	13.35	100.00	529	19.52	100.00
Total	7167	(100)		6744	(100)		2710	(100)	

Source: Same as in Table A, 10

Table A.17 Distribution of ever married women who married at ages between 10 and 19 years by single year, Nepal, 1986.

(DSS 1986)

Age at first marriage	Mountain			Hill			Terai		
	n	%	Cumulative percentage	n	%	Cumulative percentage	n	%	Cumulative percentage
5-9	16	2.29	2.29	136	4.11	4.11	381	12.08	12.08
10	27	3.87	6.16	98	2.96	7.07	184	5.84	17.92
11	15	2.15	8.31	90	2.72	9.79	136	4.31	22.23
12	42	6.02	14.33	154	4.65	14.44	235	7.45	29.68
13	49	7.02	21.35	214	6.46	20.90	249	7.90	37.58
14	64	9.17	30.52	271	8.18	29.08	334	10.59	48.17
15	95	13.61	44.13	467	14.10	43.18	408	12.94	61.11
16	91	13.04	57.17	447	13.50	56.68	339	10.75	71.86
17	58	8.31	65.48	343	10.35	67.03	220	6.98	78.84
18	81	11.60	77.08	351	10.60	77.63	234	7.42	86.26
19	43	6.16	83.24	197	5.95	83.58	110	3.49	89.75
20+	117	16.76	100.00	544	16.42	100.00	323	10.24	99.99
Total	698	100		3312	100		3153	99.99	

Source: Same as in Table A. 10



Table A. 18 The percentage distribution of ever married women aged 25 years and above who married before the age of 25 years, Nepal, 1986.  
(DSS 1986)

Current age	Age at first marriage (in years)				Total
	<10	10-14	15-19	20-24	
25-29 n	81	408	636	199	1324
%	6.1	30.8	48.0	15.0	26.6
30-34 n	83	361	542	139	1125
%	7.4	32.1	48.2	12.4	22.6
35-39 n	85	294	485	133	997
%	8.5	29.5	48.7	13.3	20.1
40-44 n	83	278	340	109	810
%	10.3	34.3	42.0	13.5	16.3
45-49 n	70	259	295	90	714
%	10.0	36.3	41.3	12.6	14.4
Total n	402	1600	2298	670	4970
%	8.1	32.2	46.2	13.5	100.0

Source: Same as in Table A.10

Table A.19 The percentage distribution of ever married women aged 25 years and above who married before the age of 25 years, rural Nepal, 1986.  
(DSS 1986)

Current age	Age at first marriage (in years)				Total
	<10	10-14	15-19	20-24	
25-29 n	76	389	602	182	1249
%	6.1	31.1	48.2	14.6	26.6
30-34 n	79	345	511	128	1063
%	7.4	32.5	48.1	12.0	22.7
35-39 n	81	278	459	123	941
%	8.6	29.5	48.8	13.1	20.1
40-44 n	79	264	317	99	759
%	10.4	34.8	41.8	13.0	16.2
45-49 n	66	245	281	83	675
%	10.0	36.3	41.6	12.3	14.4
Total n	381	1521	2170	615	4687
%	8.1	32.4	46.3	13.1	100.0

Source: Same as in Table A. 10

Table A.20 The percentage distribution of ever married women aged 25 years and above who married before the age of 25 years, urban Nepal, 1986.

(DSS 1986)

Current age	Age at first marriage (in years)				Total
	<10	10-14	15-19	20-24	
25-29 n	34	123	219	106	482
%	7.1	25.5	45.4	22.0	26.3
30-34 n	27	104	207	73	411
%	6.6	25.3	50.4	17.8	22.4
35-39 n	24	101	172	62	359
%	6.7	28.1	47.9	17.3	19.6
40-44 n	24	94	144	65	327
%	7.3	28.8	44.0	19.8	17.9
45-49 n	28	93	87	45	253
%	11.1	36.8	34.4	17.8	13.8
Total n	137	515	829	351	1832
%	7.5	28.1	45.2	19.2	100.0

Source: Same as in Table A.10

Table A.21 The percentage distribution of ever married women aged 25 years and above who married before the age of 25 years, Mountain, 1986.  
(DSS 1986)

Current age	Age at first marriage (in years)				
	<10	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total
25-29 n	3	28	57	25	113
%	2.7	24.8	50.4	22.1	24.6
30-34 n	—	40	50	14	104
%	—	38.5	48.0	13.5	22.6
35-39 n	2	30	34	14	80
%	2.5	37.5	42.5	17.5	17.4
40-44 n	4	29	32	14	79
%	5.1	36.7	40.5	17.7	17.2
45-49 n	4	28	43	9	84
%	4.8	23.3	51.2	10.7	18.2
Total n	13	155	216	76	460
%	2.8	33.7	47.0	16.5	100.0

Source: Same as in Table A, 10

Table A. 22 The percentage distribution of ever married women aged 25 years and above who married before the age of 25 years, Hill, 1986,  
(DSS 1986)

Current age	Age at first marriage (in years)				
	<10	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total
25-29 n	13	176	313	112	614
%	2.1	28.7	51.0	18.2	26.3
30-34 n	17	131	271	81	500
%	3.4	26.2	54.2	16.2	21.4
35-39 n	25	108	264	63	460
%	5.4	23.5	57.4	13.7	19.7
40-44 n	28	115	203	61	407
%	6.9	28.3	49.9	14.9	17.4
45-49 n	25	115	162	55	357
%	7.0	32.2	45.4	15.4	15.2
Total n	108	645	1213	372	2338
%	4.6	27.6	51.9	15.9	100.0

Source: Same as in Table A. 10



Table A.23 The percentage distribution of ever married women aged 25 years and above who married before the age of 25 years, Terai, 1986.  
(DSS 1986)

Current age	Age at first marriage (in years)				Total
	<10	10-14	15-19	20-24	
25-29 n	65	204	266	62	597
%	10.9	34.2	44.6	10.4	27.5
30-34 n	66	190	221	45	522
%	12.6	36.4	42.3	8.6	24.1
35-39 n	57	155	186	56	454
%	12.6	34.1	41.0	12.3	20.9
40-44 n	50	135	104	34	323
%	15.5	41.8	32.2	10.5	14.9
45-49 n	41	116	91	26	274
%	15.0	42.3	33.2	9.5	12.6
Table n	279	800	868	223	2170
%	12.9	36.9	40.0	10.2	100.0

Source: Same as in Table A. 10

Table A.24 Mean age at first marriage in years of those ever married women in the reproductive ages (25-49 years) who first married before age 25 by current age and some background variables.

(DSS 1986)

Mean age at first marriage (in years)										
Current age	Place of Residence		Place of Region			Level of Education				Total
	Rural	Urban	Mountain	Hill	Terai	0	1-5	6-9	10+	
25-29 $\bar{x}$	15.47	16.12	16.50	16.19	14.63	15.44	15.53	16.38	18.83	15.51
n	1249	482	113	613	597	1253	31	19	22	1325
30-34 $\bar{x}$	15.07	16.08	15.50	15.97	14.26	15.06	15.13	15.89	18.79	15.13
n	1063	411	104	501	522	1076	17	19	22	1134
35-39 $\bar{x}$	15.20	15.65	15.76	15.88	14.47	15.17	15.38	17.13	18.59	15.22
n	941	359	80	461	455	966	14	10	7	997
40-44 $\bar{x}$	14.71	15.67	15.56	15.42	13.76	14.72	16.68	16.29	17.83	14.77
n	759	327	79	407	323	791	6	8	6	811
45-49 $\bar{x}$	14.61	14.92	15.33	15.20	13.67	14.60	—	—	—	14.62
n	676	253	84	357	274	709	3	1	2	715
Total $\bar{x}$	15.08	15.78	15.77	15.79	14.25	15.06	15.56	16.39	18.64	15.12
n	4688	253	460	2339	2171	4795	71	57	59	4982

Source: Same as in Table A.10.

Table A.25 Mean age at marriage (in years) by current age for ever married women—NFS, 1976 and DSS 1986.

Current age	NFS 1976	DSS 1986
25-29	14.9	15.5
30-34	14.8	15.1
35-39	15.3	15.2
40-44	15.1	14.8
45-49	15.3	14.6
Total	15.0	15.2

Source: Nepal Family Planning and Maternal Child Health Project (FP/MCH), HMG, 1977. Nepal Fertility Survey (NFS) 1976, First Report, Kathmandu. Central Bureau of Statistics, 1987. Demographic Sample Survey (DSS) 1986/87, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Table A.26 Mean age at marriage in years for all ever married women by place of residence—NFS 1976 and DSS 1986.

Place of Residence	Mean age at Marriage	
	NFS 1976	DSS 1986
Mountain	15.5	15.8
Hill	15.3	15.8
Terai	14.7	14.3
Total	15.0	15.2

Source: Same as in Table A.25

Table B. 1 Mean number of children ever born to currently married and ever-married women by age: at the time of DSS 1986 and the NFS 1976 by age at that time.

Age	Currently married		Ever married	
	NFS (1976)	DSS (1986)	NFS (1976)	DSS (1986)
15-19	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
20-24	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
25-29	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
30-34	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0
35-39	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.8
40-44	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5
45-49	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.7

Note: NFS- Nepal Fertility Survey 1976 (Source: FP/MCH Project, HMG, 1977, Nepal Fertility Survey 1976, First Report, Kathmandu).

DSS-Demographic Sample Survey, 1986 (Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 1987, Demographic Sample Survey 1986/87 Kathmandu, Nepal).

Table B. 2 Mean number of children ever born to ever-married and currently married women at the time of 1986 Demographic Sample Survey- by age at that time for rural/urban areas, 1986.

Age	Ever-married		Currently-married	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
15-19	0.466	0.629	0.466	0.632
20-24	1.531	1.676	1.536	1.675
25-29	2.852	2.692	2.859	2.699
30-34	4.038	3.556	4.083	3.571
35-39	4.844	4.168	4.941	4.275
40-44	5.481	4.994	5.653	5.148
45-49	5.741	5.090	5.953	5.204
Total (15-49)	3.460	3.202	3.452	3.177

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 1987, Demographic Sample Survey, (DSS) 1986/87, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Table B. 3 Mean number of children ever born to ever married and currently married women at the time of 1986 Demographic Sample Survey by age at that time for ecological zones, 1986.

Age	Ever-married			Currently-married		
	Mountain	Hill	Terai	Mountain	Hill	Terai
15-19	0.354	0.430	0.532	0.359	0.422	0.537
20-24	1.372	1.444	1.684	1.361	1.453	1.685
25-29	2.661	2.706	3.020	2.712	2.718	3.015
30-34	3.900	3.921	4.119	4.010	3.966	4.145
35-39	5.059	4.706	4.863	5.169	4.754	5.013
40-44	5.671	5.450	5.395	5.833	5.590	5.609
45-49	5.744	5.660	5.746	5.957	5.913	5.893
Total (15-49 yrs)	3.423	3.443	3.452	3.381	3.438	3.444

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 1987-Demographic Sample Survey (DSS), 1986/87, Kathmandu Nepal.

Table B. 4 Matital age-specific fertility and total marital fertility rate estimated using Arriaga's technique for 1976 and 1986.  
(For currently married women)

Age-groups	NFS 1976	DSS 1986
15-19	0.1612	0.2087
20-24	0.2769	0.2211
25-29	0.2800	0.2730
30-34	0.2235	0.1954
35-39	0.1720	0.1623
40-44	0.0898	0.1106
45-49	0.0327	0.0400
Total Marital (Currently married) Fertility Rate	6.18	6.06

Note: NFS— Nepal Fertility Survey 1976

DSS— Demographic Sample Survey 1986/87

Source: Same as in Table B.1



Table B. 5 Marital age-specific fertility and total marital fertility rates estimated using Arriaga's technique for 1976 and 1986.  
(For ever married women)

Age-groups	NFS	DSS
	1976	1986
15-19	.1518	.2083
20-24	.2792	.2208
25-29	.2779	.2696
30-34	.2154	.1858
35-39	.1607	.1498
40-44	.0736	.1008
45-49	.0270	.0366
Total Marital (ever married) Fertility Rate	5.93	5.86

Note: NFS—Nepal Fertility Survey 1976  
DSS—Demographic Sample Survey  
Source: Same as in Table B.1

Table B. 6 Proportion childless among ever married women by current age in NFS 1976 and DSS 1986 for the kingdom as a whole.  
(Per cent distribution)

Current age	Kingdom	
	1976 NFS	1986 DSS
15-19	74.2	61.5
20-24	25.0	20.2
25-29	7.3	5.9
30-34	4.7	4.8
35-39	3.1	3.4
40-44	4.4	3.1
45-49	4.5	2.3
Total	17.8	12.6

Source: Same as in Table B.1

Table B. 7 Marital age-specific fertility and total marital fertility rates estimated using Arriaga's technique for rural and urban areas, 1986.

(For currently married woman)  
(DSS 1986)

Age-group	Rural	Urban
15-19	0.2059	0.2585
20-24	0.2239	0.1682
25-29	0.2768	0.2146
30-34	0.1992	0.1349
35-39	0.1616	0.1754
40-44	0.1094	0.1381
45-49	0.0396	0.0494
Marital (currently married) Total Fertility Rate	6.08	5.70

Source: Central Bureau of statistics, 1987, Demographic Sample Survey (DSS) 1986/87, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Table B. 8 Marital age-specific fertility and total marital fertility rates estimated using Arriaga's technique for rural and urban area, 1986.

(For ever married women)  
(DSS 1986)

Age-group	Rural	Urban
15-19	0.2053	0.2583
20-24	0.2239	0.1675
25-29	0.2732	0.2143
30-34	0.1894	0.1259
35-39	0.1498	0.1549
40-44	0.0996	0.1282
45-49	0.0362	0.0461
Total Marital (ever married) Fertility Rate	5.89	5.48

Note: NFS— Nepal Fertility Survey 1976

DSS— Demographic Sample Survey 1986/87

Source: Same as in Table B. 1

Table B. 9 Marital age-specific fertility and total marital fertility rates estimated using Arriaga's technique for ecological zones, (Mountain, Hill, Terai), 1986.

(For currently married women)

(DSS 1986)

Age-group	Mountain	Hill	Terai
15-19	0.1665	0.1917	0.2321
20-24	0.2345	0.2146	0.2306
25-29	0.2770	0.2741	0.2662
30-34	0.2427	0.1976	0.1870
35-39	0.2029	0.1530	0.1635
40-44	0.1116	0.1193	0.0995
45-49	0.0404	0.0430	0.0361
Total Marital (currently married) Fertility Rate	6.38	5.97	6.08

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 1987, Demographic Sample Survey (DSS; 1986/87 Kathmandu Nepal.

Table B. 10 Marital age-specific fertility and total marital fertility rates estimated using Arriaga's technique for ecological zones: Mountain, Hill and Terai, 1986.

(For ever married women)

(DSS 1986)

Age-group	Mountain	Hill	Terai
15-19	0.1668	0.1924	0.2309
20-24	0.2324	0.2120	0.2324
25-29	0.2605	0.2706	0.2656
30-34	0.2388	0.1928	0.1711
35-39	0.1997	0.1496	0.1383
40-44	0.1051	0.1102	0.0869
45-49	0.0381	0.0399	0.0317
Total Marital (ever married) Fertility Rate	6.21	5.84	5.78

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics 1987, Demographic Sample Survey (DSS) 1986/87, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Table C. 1 Percentage distribution of all ever married women in the reproductive ages (15-49) according to the number of children ever born by current age, Nepal.  
(DSS 1986)

Current Age	Number of Children Ever Born											Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
15-19	61.5	29.2	7.5	1.3	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	—	100 (668)
20-24	20.2	31.5	28.6	13.4	4.8	1.4	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	100 (1360)
25-29	5.9	13.6	23.8	24.2	19.0	8.1	3.3	0.9	1.0	—	0.1	100 (1348)
30-34	4.8	5.9	10.4	18.5	21.8	16.6	12.2	5.2	2.7	1.0	0.8	100 (1161)
35-39	3.4	4.6	7.1	14.8	15.1	18.0	13.0	11.4	6.9	2.9	2.7	100 (1032)
40-44	3.1	4.6	7.8	6.7	14.6	15.9	14.6	10.1	9.6	5.3	7.6	100 (853)
45-49	2.3	5.5	6.5	8.3	11.6	13.6	14.5	11.3	10.4	5.6	10.5	100 (736)
Total	12.6	14.0	14.9	14.0	13.2	10.4	7.7	5.0	3.8	1.8	2.5	100 (7158)

Source: Same as in Table A. 10

Note: The figure in Parenthesis refers to number of cases.

Table C. 2 The percentage distribution of all ever married women according to the number of children ever born by current age: Urban area.

(DSS 1986)

Current age	Number of Children Ever Born											Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
15-19	51.5	36.7	8.7	2.2	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	100 (229)
20-24	16.8	26.7	34.7	16.1	4.9	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	100 (547)
25-29	8.3	13.4	26.4	24.1	16.6	5.9	2.4	2.2	0.4	0.2	—	100 (493)
30-34	4.6	6.7	17.2	22.0	21.6	12.6	9.2	4.6	1.1	—	0.5	100 (436)
35-39	5.5	5.5	9.7	17.8	20.1	15.4	12.3	7.3	3.9	1.3	1.3	100 (383)
40-44	3.2	4.9	8.1	8.1	18.2	17.9	14.4	11.2	6.6	2.9	4.6	100 (347)
45+	4.7	5.8	6.9	10.9	14.2	16.0	13.1	9.5	8.0	3.3	7.6	100 (275)
Total	11.7	14.0	18.4	16.0	14.1	9.4	6.8	4.6	2.5	0.9	1.6	100 (2710)

Source: Same as in table A.10

Note: The figure in parenthesis refers to number of cases.



Table C. 3 The percentage distribution of all ever married women according to the number of children ever born by current age: Rural area.

(DSS 1986)

Current age	Number of Children Ever Born											Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
15-19	62.03	28.79	7.44	1.26	0.16	0.16	—	0.16	—	—	—	100 (632)
20-24	20.47	31.84	28.16	13.18	4.78	1.41	0.078	—	0.078	—	—	100 (1275)
25-29	5.82	13.60	23.66	24.21	19.18	8.25	3.38	.7861	1.02	—	.0786	100 (1272)
30-34	4.84	5.85	10.05	18.28	21.85	16.82	12.34	5.21	2.83	1.096	.8226	100 (1094)
35-39	3.28	4.61	6.97	14.65	14.75	18.13	13.11	11.68	7.07	2.97	2.77	100 (976)
40-44	3.13	4.62	7.88	6.62	14.37	15.75	14.63	10.00	9.75	5.50	7.75	100 (800)
45+	2.16	5.48	6.48	8.21	11.38	13.40	14.55	11.38	10.52	5.76	10.66	100 (694)
Total	12.6	14.0	14.7	13.9	13.1	10.4	7.8	5.1	3.9	1.9	2.6	100 (6743)

Source: Same as in Table A.10

Note: The figure in parenthesis refers to number of cases.

Table C. 4 The percentage distribution of all ever married women according to children ever born by current age: Mountain area.

(DSS 1986)

Current age	Number of Children Ever Born											Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
15-19	69.2	23.1	6.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 (65)
20-24	25.0	33.8	27.0	8.8	4.1	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	100 (148)
25-29	5.2	18.3	27.8	23.5	13.0	6.1	4.3	0.9	0.9	—	—	100 (115)
30-34	6.4	6.4	12.8	19.3	16.5	15.6	12.8	3.7	4.6	1.8	—	100 (109)
35-39	1.2	4.7	9.4	16.5	11.8	14.1	16.5	5.9	11.8	5.9	2.4	100 (85)
40-44	1.2	3.5	9.4	5.9	17.6	11.8	20.0	2.4	12.9	5.9	9.4	100 (85)
45-49	4.4	3.3	4.4	7.8	11.1	15.6	16.7	10.0	7.8	10.0	8.9	100 (90)
Total	14.5	14.8	15.8	12.5	10.6	8.9	9.3	3.2	4.9	3.0	2.6	100 (697)

Source: Same as in Table A.10

Note: The figure in parenthesis refers to number of cases.

Table C. 5 The percentage distribution of all ever married women according to the number of children ever born by age: Hill area.

(DSS 1986)

Current age	Number of Children Ever Born											Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
15-19	62.1	30.8	6.3	0.4	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	100 (259)
20-24	19.4	36.4	27.9	11.0	3.9	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	100 (620)
25-29	5.7	14.2	25.5	26.2	16.9	8.0	2.7	0.4	0.3	—	—	100 (629)
30-34	3.4	5.8	11.6	22.1	21.5	15.9	11.2	5.1	2.3	0.2	0.8	100 (520)
35-39	2.3	5.1	6.7	15.7	16.4	18.9	12.7	12.2	5.7	3.1	1.3	100 (479)
40-44	2.6	5.7	7.7	6.3	13.4	17.7	13.8	10.4	9.7	5.7	7.0	100 (431)
45-49	2.6	5.9	7.0	8.2	11.0	12.1	16.5	11.0	10.9	4.5	10.3	100 (366)
Total	11.1	15.0	15.2	14.6	12.7	10.7	7.8	5.2	3.7	1.7	2.4	100 (3309)

Source: Same as in Table A. 10

Note: The figure in parenthesis refers to number of cases.

Table C. 6 The percentage distribution of all ever married women according to children ever born by current age: Terai area.

(DSS 1986)

Current age	Number of Children Ever Born											Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
15-19	59.6	29.2	8.7	2.2	0.3	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	100 (343)
20-24	19.9	25.9	29.6	17.0	5.9	1.4	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	100 (591)
25-29	6.2	12.1	21.3	22.3	22.4	8.6	3.8	1.4	1.7	0.0	0.2	100 (602)
30-34	5.9	5.9	8.7	14.8	23.2	17.4	13.0	5.6	2.7	1.7	1.0	100 (532)
35-39	4.9	4.0	7.2	13.6	14.4	17.9	12.7	11.5	7.3	2.2	4.2	100 (467)
40-44	4.3	3.6	7.5	7.5	15.4	14.6	14.3	11.7	8.6	4.7	7.8	100 (336)
45-49	1.3	5.7	6.6	8.6	12.4	14.9	11.1	12.1	10.5	5.6	11.3	100 (280)
Total	13.7	12.8	14.5	13.8	14.2	10.4	7.3	5.2	3.7	1.6	2.7	100 (3151)

Source: Same as in Table A.10

Note: The figure in parenthesis refers to number of cases.

Table C. 7 The percentage distribution of all ever married women according to the total number of children ever born by years since first marriage.

(DSS 1986)

Years since first marriage	Number of Children Ever Born											Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
0- 4	49.8	35.5	11.1	2.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	—	—	100 (1105)
5- 9	13.1	25.6	33.0	17.2	7.6	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	0.1	100 (1243)
10-14	5.6	9.8	19.8	26.8	21.1	10.3	4.3	1.3	0.9	—	0.2	100 (1205)
15-19	4.2	6.0	10.9	18.1	20.5	15.6	12.0	6.9	3.8	1.1	0.9	100 (1153)
20-24	3.1	3.4	7.5	12.1	17.7	18.3	14.2	9.3	6.5	3.6	4.2	100 (989)
25-29	2.6	4.6	6.3	7.7	13.1	16.5	16.7	11.5	10.3	5.3	5.6	100 (706)
30+	3.0	4.9	6.8	7.9	11.2	13.6	13.4	11.5	10.8	5.7	11.2	100 (754)
Total	12.6	14.0	14.9	14.0	13.2	10.4	7.7	5.0	3.8	1.8	2.5	100 (7158)

Source: Same as in Table A. 10

Note: The figure in parenthesis refers to number of cases.



Table C. 8 The percentage distribution of all ever married women according to the number of children ever born by years since first marriage: Rural area.

(DSS 1986)

Years since first marriage	Number of Children Ever Born											Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
0- 4	50.48	35.30	10.74	2.13	0.48	0.58	0.096	0.193	—	—	—	100 (1034)
5- 9	13.30	26.00	32.79	16.82	7.47	2.83	0.17	0.26	0.26	—	0.858	100 (1165)
10-14	5.54	9.85	19.52	26.74	21.11	10.55	4.40	1.14	0.88	—	0.26	100 (1137)
15-19	4.22	6.05	10.72	17.97	20.35	15.67	12.19	6.97	3.85	1.00	0.92	100 (1091)
20-24	3.01	3.33	7.42	12.04	17.53	18.28	14.19	9.46	6.67	3.76	4.30	100 (930)
25-29	2.56	4.67	6.18	7.54	12.97	16.29	16.74	11.46	10.56	5.43	5.58	100 (663)
30+	2.92	4.86	6.94	7.92	11.11	13.33	13.33	11.53	10.83	5.83	11.39	100 (720)
Total	12.6	14.0	14.7	13.9	13.1	10.4	7.8	5.1	3.9	1.9	2.6	100 (6740)

Source: Same as in Table A. 10

Note: The figure in parenthesis refers to number of cases.

Table C. 9 The percentage distribution of all ever married women according to the number of children ever born by years since first marriage: Urban area.

(DSS 1986)

Years since first marriage	Number of Children Ever Born											Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
0-4	40.7	38.1	16.9	3.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	100 (462)
5-9	10.5	20.6	35.2	22.7	8.7	2.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	100 (506)
10-14	5.5	8.2	25.2	27.2	20.6	6.6	3.1	3.1	0.4	—	—	100 (452)
15-19	3.5	4.4	14.3	20.7	23.2	13.6	9.1	6.7	3.0	0.7	0.7	100 (405)
20-24	5.0	5.3	8.2	13.2	20.3	18.7	14.5	7.1	3.9	1.8	2.1	100 (380)
25-29	2.6	4.0	8.8	10.3	15.8	16.5	16.1	11.4	6.2	2.6	5.9	100 (273)
30+	3.9	5.6	6.9	8.7	13.0	17.7	14.3	10.4	8.7	3.5	7.4	100 (231)
Total	11.7	14.0	18.4	16.0	14.1	9.4	6.8	4.6	2.5	0.9	1.6	100 (2710)

Source: Same as in Table A. 10

Note: The figure in parenthesis refers to number of cases in each age group.

Table C. 10 The percentage distribution of all ever married women according to children ever born by years since first marriage: Mountain area.

(DSS 1986)

Years since first marriage	Number of Children Ever Born											Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
0- 4	50.0	35.4	13.1	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 (130)
5- 9	15.0	26.4	35.0	14.3	6.4	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	100 (140)
10-14	7.1	9.1	15.2	26.3	19.2	11.1	10.1	1.0	1.0	—	—	100 (99)
15-19	1.0	4.9	14.7	22.5	14.7	15.7	13.7	2.9	5.9	2.9	1.0	100 (102)
20 years & above	3.1	2.7	6.2	7.5	13.7	13.7	18.1	7.5	11.9	8.0	7.5	100 (226)
Total	14.5	14.8	15.8	12.5	10.6	8.9	9.3	3.2	4.9	3.0	2.6	100 (697)

Source: Same as in Table A. 10

Note: The figure in parenthesis refers to number of cases in each age group.

Table C. 11 The percentage distribution of all ever married women according to the number of children ever born by years since first marriage: Hill area.

(DSS 1986)

Years since first marriage	Number of Children Ever Born											Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
0- 4	45.9	39.7	11.5	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	—	—	—	100 (535)
5- 9	9.3	27.6	34.6	18.7	5.8	3.7	—	—	0.3	—	0.2	100 (595)
10-14	4.2	8.1	20.2	28.4	22.8	10.3	4.2	1.3	0.4	—	0.2	100 (540)
15-19	3.5	4.6	10.3	19.8	19.5	17.3	12.3	7.1	4.1	0.8	0.8	100 (519)
20+	2.3	4.6	6.4	9.6	14.1	16.4	15.2	11.4	8.8	4.7	6.5	100 (1114)
Total	11.1	15.0	15.2	14.6	12.7	10.7	7.8	5.2	3.7	1.7	2.4	100 (3302)

Source: Same as in Table A. 10

Note: The figure in parenthesis refers to number of cases.

Table C. 12 The percentage distribution of all ever married women according to children ever born by years since first marriage: Terai area.

(DSS 1986)

Years since first marriage	Number of Children Ever Born											Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
0- 4	54.5	30.5	10.1	3.6	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	—	—	100 (440)
5- 9	17.2	23.1	30.5	16.3	10.0	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	—	—	100 (507)
10-14	6.6	11.5	20.3	25.3	19.9	10.2	3.2	1.3	1.3	—	0.4	100 (564)
15-19	5.5	7.5	10.9	15.7	22.6	13.9	11.5	7.4	3.1	1.0	1.0	100 (531)
20+	3.5	4.2	7.6	9.9	14.9	16.6	13.5	10.4	8.4	4.1	6.9	100 (1107)
Total	13.7	12.8	14.5	13.8	14.2	10.4	7.3	5.2	3.7	1.6	2.7	100 (3151)

Source: Same as in Table A. 10

Note: The figure in parenthesis refers to number of cases in each age group.

Table C. 13 Proportion Childless among currently married women by years since marriage in NFS 1976 and DSS 1986 for the kingdom as a whole and for the ecological zones.

Years since marriage	Kingdom		Mountain		Hill		Terai	
	NFS 1976	DSS 1986	NFS 1976	DSS 1986	NFS 1976	DSS 1986	NFS 1976	DSS 1986
0- 4	63.8	49.8	67.6	50.8	61.4	45.9	65.5	54.5
5- 9	17.4	13.1	12.2	15.0	18.4	9.3	17.0	17.2
10-14	5.6	5.6	7.1	7.1	5.5	4.2	5.5	6.6
15-19	3.9	4.2	2.9	1.0	3.7	3.5	4.3	5.5
20-24	3.1	3.1	5.7	4.2	4.0	4.0	1.0	2.9
25-29	3.3	2.6	2.9		3.7		3.0	
30 years & above	4.8	3.0	2.6		4.6		5.6	
				3.1	2.3			3.5

Source: Same as in Table B. 1



Table D. 1 Indirect estimates of infant mortality based on proportion dead among children ever born per woman in the reproductive ages (15-49) reported in the DSS 1986 by employing Brass/Sullivan/Trussell Methods, for rural/urban and ecological zones of Nepal.

Area	Infant mortality rate* (per 1000)			Corresponding life expectancy at birth			Corresponding reference period**
	Estimated of			in years			
	Brass	Sullivan	Trussell	Brass	Sullivan	Trussell	
Rural	113	113	115	51.4	51.4	51.1	Dec., 1983
Urban	80	78	80	57.9	58.2	57.9	Dec., 1983
Mountain	110	107	111	52.0	52.4	51.8	Jan., 1984
Hill	101	100	103	53.7	53.8	53.4	Mar., 1984
Terai	119	119	120	50.3	50.3	50.2	Sept., 1983
Nepal	110	110	113	51.9	51.9	51.6	Dec., 1983

\* The recent estimate of infant mortality rate (1<sup>90</sup>) is obtained accepting (2<sup>90</sup>) as per UN recommendations to exclude child survival data reported by women aged 15-19.

\*\* Reference period mentioned here refers to the rates obtained under Trussell equation.

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 1987. Demographic Sample Survey (DSS) 1986/87, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Table D. 2 Indirect estimates of infant/child mortality based on proportion dead among children ever born per woman in the reproductive ages (15-49), reported in the DSS 1986 employing UN South Asian Model and Trussell Method, for rural/urban and ecological zones of Nepal

DSS 1986

Area	UN South Asian Model			Trussell Model	
	IMR*	CMR**	Reference Period	CMR**	Reference Period
Rural	111	68	December 1983	60	December 1983
Urban	78	38	December 1983	36	December 1983
Mountain	107	64	January 1984	57	January 1984
Hill	99	56	February 1984	51	March 1984
Terai	116	74	October 1983	64	September 1983
Nepal	108	66	December 1983	58	December 1983

\* Probability of dying before reaching exact age of one year

\*\* Probability of dying between exact ages one and four years.

Note— These rates (infant and child mortality) are based on child survival data reported by women aged 20-24.

Table E. 1 Distribution of immigrants\* per thousand population by sex, sectors, area and zone of residence, DSS 1986.

(Immigration rate per 1000 population)

Total	27.61	Hill Rural	
Male	14.27	Male	1.61
Female	40.81	Female	2.32
Rural	26.32	Hill Urban	
Male	12.87	Male	32.57
Female	39.55	Female	31.53
Urban Total	46.63	Terai Rural	
Male	33.12	Male	27.11
Female	60.28	Female	93.07
Hill Total	4.06	Terai Urban	
Male	3.89	Male	33.64
Female	4.23	Female	88.54
Terai Total	59.29	Mountain Rural	
Male	27.59	Male	2.38
Female	92.75	Female	2.22
Mountain Total	2.30		
Male	2.38		
Female	2.22		

\* An immigrant in this study is defined as one who was born outside of Nepal and now living here (Nepal).

Source: Same as in Table A. 10

Table E.2 Percentage distribution of the immigrants by their country of origin and current place of residence in Nepal,  
DSS 1986

Country of Origin	Total		Rural		Urban		Mountain		Hill		Terai		Terai-Rural		Terai-Urban		Hill-Rural		Hill-Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
India	69.55	89.73	67.41	89.86	81.67	88.66	75	100	82.35	87.18	67.40	89.76	65.22	89.50	89.68	93.75	100	100	72.81	74.11
Other neighbo- uring countries*	28.20	9.88	31.69	10.14	9.58	6.71	25	—	8.82	7.69	31.72	10.24	34.30	10.50	7.14	4.06	—	—	12.28	14.29
Other Asian countries**	1.87	0.39	0.45	—	8.75	4.40	—	—	8.82	5.13	0.44	—	—	—	3.17	2.19	—	—	14.91	10.71
European Countries	—	—	—	—	—	0.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.89
Other Countries	0.38	—	0.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.44	—	0.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	266	769	224	700	240	432	4	4	34	39	227	723	207	676	126	320	13	20	114	112

\* Includes only Burma, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and China

\*\* Asian Countries excluding India and other neighbouring Countries mentioned in\*.

## APPENDIX A

### Demographic Sample Survey 1986

#### RS 5: SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Sampling Point ☐☐☐

District: \_\_\_\_\_ Village/Town Panchayat \_\_\_\_\_ Ward: \_\_\_\_\_ Household No. ☐☐☐

Name of the Interviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Respondent \_\_\_\_\_ Serial No. of respondent (from RS 1) \_\_\_\_\_

Registration No. of head of the household \_\_\_\_\_

(Interviewer: Obtain information on socio-economic status of the household from the head of the household or a knowledgeable adult member of the household. To mark the answer write tick (✓) to the appropriate answer).

1. What is the religion of head of the household ?  
 1. Hindu; 2. Buddhism; 3. Islam; 4. Others (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the highest level of education ever received by a member of the family ? (mention completed class/grade)
3. How much land (including those cultivated by the household and/or rented out to others) is owned by the household ? (in Acre, Ropani, Bigha, Mato Muri, etc.)  
 1. Household land \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Cultivable land, i.e. land which is suitable for cropping \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Own-cultivated by himself/herself \_\_\_\_\_  
 b) Own-cultivated by others \_\_\_\_\_  
 c) Others-cultivated by this household \_\_\_\_\_
4. Is there any land which is used for other purpose ? 1. Yes; 2. No  
 If yes, how much ?— For what purpose it is used ? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Does this household own the following livestock ? (If yes, mention the number of each type of livestock owned)  

1. Cow/Bufalow/Yak _____	2. Goat/Lamb _____
3. Ass/Horse _____	4. Pig _____
5. Chicken/Duck _____	6. Others (specify) _____



6. What is the main source of drinking water ?
1. Tubewell; 2. Lake; 3. River; 4. Canal/Pond; 5. Piped water;  
6. Open well; 7. Waterfall; 8. Others (specify)\_\_\_\_\_
7. Is there a fixed latrine for the exclusive use of this household ?
1. Yes; 2. No.  
If yes, mention the main type of latrine used:  
a) Flush System/Water flow b) Closed pit  
c) Open pit system d) Others (specify)\_\_\_\_\_
8. Has electricity been installed in this dwelling ?
1. Yes; 2. No.
9. Do you own or rent this dwelling ?
1. Own; 2. Rent; 3. Others (specify)\_\_\_\_\_
10. How many rooms are there in this dwelling ? (Exclude kitchen and bath room) Number of rooms—
11. What is main type of materials used in the walls and roof of this building ?
- Wall**
1. Concrete, stone, bricks; 2. Tin; 3. Wood (including plywood);  
4. Bamboo; 5. Straw; 6. Mud; 7. Other (specify)\_\_\_\_\_
- Roof**
1. Concrete, Stone, bricks; 2. Tin; 3. Wood (including plywood)  
4. Bamboo; 5. Straw; 6. Mud; 7. Others (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDIX A**  
**Demographic Sample Survey 1986**

**RS 6: MIGRATION SURVEY—INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE**      Sampling Point ☐☐☐

District \_\_\_\_\_ Village/Town Panchayat \_\_\_\_\_ Ward No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Interviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Selected Respondent \_\_\_\_\_ Serial No. of Respondent (From RS 1)  
 Registration No. of Respondent \_\_\_\_\_ (Don't fill in the field)

01. Where did your mother usually live at the time of your birth ?  
 Village/Town Panchayat \_\_\_\_\_  
 District \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_
02. How old are you ?      Age in completed years \_\_\_\_\_
03. Have you ever been to school ?  
 1. Yes (If yes, ask Q. No. 05);      2. No.
04. Can you read and write a simple letter in any language ?  
 1. Yes (skip to Q. 05);      2. No (Skip to Q. 06)
05. How many school (class/grade) years you have completed ?  
 Class (Years) \_\_\_\_\_
06. What language do you speak at home ?  
 Mother tongue \_\_\_\_\_
07. What is your caste/ethnic group ?  
 Caste/Ethnic group \_\_\_\_\_
08. In which year did you first move out from your place of origin (place in Q. 01) to another place in Nepal ?  
 Year \_\_\_\_\_
09. In which year did you move to your current place of residence ?  
 Year \_\_\_\_\_
10. What was your age when you first moved out from your *place of origin* (Place in Q. 01) into another place in Nepal ?  
 Age (in completed years) \_\_\_\_\_
11. What was your level of education (highest grade passed) when you first moved out from your *place of origin* (place in Q. 01) into another place in Nepal ?  
 Level of education (Class) \_\_\_\_\_

12. What was your marital status when you first moved out from your place of origin (place in Q. 01) to another place in Nepal ? (Interviewer: Don't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).  
1. Never married; 2. Married; 3. Widowed; 4. Divorced; 5. Separated.
13. What was your main occupation (i. e., the activities in which you have spent most of your time in a year) when you *first* moved out from your place of origin (place in Q. 01) to another place in Nepal ? (Interviewer: Use the appropriate occupation code).  
Principal occupation\_\_\_\_\_
14. What was the main reason for moving out when you *first* moved out from your place of origin (place in Q. 01) to another place in Nepal ?  
a) Main reason\_\_\_\_\_
- b) What other reasons can you think of ?  
1. \_\_\_\_\_; 2. \_\_\_\_\_
15. What was your monthly income from all sources when you *first* moved out from your place of origin (place in Q. 01) to another place in Nepal ?  
Monthly income from all sources (in Nepali Currency) Rs. \_\_\_\_\_
16. How much land did you own (in your name) at the place of origin when you *first* moved out from your place of origin (place in Q. 01) to another place in Nepal ?  
For cultivation\_\_\_\_\_ For homestead\_\_\_\_\_
17. Did you own any house (s) at the place of origin when you first moved out from your place of origin (place in Q. 01) to another place in Nepal ?  
1. Yes; 2. No. If yes, number of house(s)\_\_\_\_\_
18. How much land did your parents own at your place of origin when you first moved out from your place of origin (place in Q. 01) to another place in Nepal ?  
For cultivation\_\_\_\_\_ For homestead\_\_\_\_\_
19. Who was mainly responsible for making the decision for you when you *first* moved out from your place of origin (place in Q. 01) to another place in Nepal ? (Interviewer: Don't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).  
1. Himself/herself; 2. Spouse or children; 3. Near relatives; 4. Friends;  
5. Employers; 6. others (specify)\_\_\_\_\_
20. When you first moved out from your place of origin (place in Q. 01) who accompanied you to your place of destination in Nepal ? (Interviewer: Don't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).  
1. No one 2. Spouse or children 3. Near relatives 4. Friends 5. Others (Specify)
21. After this first move, who followed you from your place of origin (place in Q. 01) to your place of destination in Nepal ? (Interviewer: Don't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).

1. No one; 2. Spouse or children; 3. Near relatives; 4. Friends;
5. Others (specify) .....

22. Did you help any one to move out from your place of origin (place in Q. 01) to any other place in Nepal? 1. Yes; 2.. No.  
If yes, specify whom did you help and how many did you help to move out?

**Whom did you help?**

1. Near relatives (how many) ——— 2. Other relatives (how many) ———
3. Friends/neighbours (how many) ——— 4. Others (specify) ———

**From Q. 23, onward related to current place of residence**

23. Why did you choose to come to this place? i. e., your current place of residence instead of going to somewhere else? (Interviewer: Don't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).
1. This place was known to me previously; 2. Close /adjacent to my place of origin
  3. Close relatives live here; 4. Greater opportunities/facilities for studies;
  5. Greater opportunities for work/agriculture; 6. Due to transfer;
  7. Others (specify) .....
24. How did you know about this place? i. e., current place of residence. (Interviewer: Don't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).
1. Visited previously; 2. Through friends/relatives; 3. Radio/News paper;
  4. Others (specify) .....
25. Do you have any relatives/friends at your current place of residence?
1. Yes; 2. No (If no, skip to Q. 27).
26. Who are they? (Specify your relationship with them)

Relationship	Number	Relationship	Number
1. Close relatives		2. Other relatives	
3. Friends/Neighbours		4. Others (specify) ———	

27. Do you like to live here permanently, i. e., at your current place of residence?
1. Yes; 2. No (skip to Q. 28).
- If yes, why do you like to live here? (Interviewer: Don't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).
1. I have no house or home at the place of origin
  2. I have no land at the place of origin;
  3. Opportunities for work are better here;
  4. Greater educational opportunities are available here;
  5. I have acquired land/home here;
  6. Others (specify) ———

28. If no, where do you like to go in future ? (Interviewer: Don't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).  
1. Place of origin; 2. Another Village/Town within Nepal; 3. Others (specify)——
29. Do you have any relatives at your place of origin (place in Q. 01) ? 1. Yes; 2. No.
30. How frequently do you visit your place of origin ? (Interviewer: Don't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).  
1. Never visited even once since, I left the place of origin (skip to Q. 31),  
2. After 2/3 years;  
3. Once in a year;  
4. 2/3 times in a year;  
5. Others (specify)——
31. When you visit your place of origin, how long do you stay on average ? (Interviewer: Don't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).  
1. Less than one week; 2. One week to one month;  
3. More than one month; 4. Others (specify)——
32. When you first moved to your current place of residence, what kind of work did you expect to do ? (Interviewer: Don't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).  
1. Any kind of work/job; 2. Business;  
3. Agriculture 4. Fixed job/work;  
5. Education; 6. Service;  
7. As dependent member of the family; 8. Moved in as housewife;  
9. Others (specify)——
33. Are you presently doing the same kind of work, as you proposed to do when you first moved to your current place of residence ?  
1. Yes (skip to Q. 35); 2. No.
34. Why are you not doing the same job as you expected to do ? (Interviewer: Don't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).  
1. Could not find the job which I expected to do; 2. It was a contractual job;  
3. Salary was inadequate; 4. The job involved lot of hard work;  
5. Retired from the job; 6. Removed from the job;  
7. Others (specify)——
35. Do you remit any money to any one at your place of origin (place in Q. 01)  
1. Yes; 2. No (skip to Q. 38).
36. If yes, how much money do you remit in a year ?  
NC Rs.——
37. Why do you remit money ? (Interviewer: Don't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).



1. To meet the expenditure of the household/family;
2. To defray educational expenses of near relatives;
3. To build/repair house;
4. To buy land;
5. To pay back the debt;
6. To meet agricultural expenses including buying seeds/fertilizer and paying wage for labourers;
7. Others (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

38. Other than money, do you send any goods/presents to any one ?

1. Yes;
2. No (skip to Q. 39).

If yes, what would be the approximate value of these goods/presents on an average in a year ?  
NC Rs. —————

39. Did you acquire any movable and immovable property either at your current residence or place of origin or elsewhere with the help of money you have earned independently since you have departed from your place of origin (place in Q. 01) ?

1. Yes;
2. No (skip to Q. 40).

If yes, please give details of these properties by their location.

**At place of origin:-**

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Number of house (s)_____ | b) Agricultural land_____   |
| c) Homestead land_____      | d) Shop (s) (how many)_____ |
| e) Others (specify)_____    |                             |

**At current place of residence:**

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Number of house(s)_____ | b) Agriculture land_____    |
| c) Homestead land_____     | d) Shop (s) (how many)_____ |
| e) Others (specify)_____   |                             |

**Elsewhere in Nepal:**

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Number of house (s)_____ | b) Agriculture land_____    |
| c) Homestead land_____      | d) Shop (s) (how many)_____ |
| e) Others (specify)_____    |                             |

40. Do you receive any money from any one at your place of origin ?

1. Yes;
2. No (skip to Q. 42).

41. If yes, how much do you receive on an average in a year ?

NC Rs. \_\_\_\_\_

42. Did you live in any place within Nepal other than that of the current residence for at least six months since you left your place of origin (place in Q. 01) ?

1. Yes;
2. No (skip to Q. 43).

**If yes,**

a) Write the name of district (s) serially: 1. \_\_\_\_\_; 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

b) What was your last place of residence at the time of arrival here ?

Village/Town Panchayat \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_

- c) What was the main reason for moving out from your last place of residence to the present place of residence ? (Tick in one main appropriate option).

1. Marital;      2. Dependent;      3. Education;      4. Service;  
5. Business;      6. Agriculture;      7. Others (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

**Q. No. 43 and 44 are only for married males**

43. Do your wife and children live with you here ?

1. Yes (skip to Q. 45);      2. No.

44. If no, when do you plan to bring them over here ? (Interviewer : Don't read the options given below. Tick the option appropriate to the answer).

**Wife/Children:**

1. Within one year;      2. Within next 5 years;  
3. When opportunity arises;      4. Others (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

**Q. No. 45 is only for married women**

45. How many children were born to you alive ?

Total no. of live birth:\_\_\_\_\_

- a) Of these how many children are living with you ? Boys\_\_\_\_\_; Girls\_\_\_\_\_  
b) Of these how many children are living elsewhere ? Boys\_\_\_\_; Girls\_\_\_\_\_  
c) How many children were born alive but died later ? Boys\_\_\_\_\_; Girls\_\_\_\_\_

## Corrigendum

- Page 3, footnote 2, line 1  
For **From** read **Form**
- Page 5, footnote 5, line 5  
For **vi)** read **v)**
- Page 5, footnote 5, line 6  
For **and vi)** read **vi)**
- Page 7, Section 5. Recruitment, Training and Field Work of the Survey, second para, line 6  
For **Sinc** the design read **since** the design
- Page 8, FINDINGS, line 6  
For regions separately with the same read regions separately with the some
- Page 9, 2nd para, last sentence, line 14  
For could be attributed to **more** read could be attributed to **mere**
- Page 10, line 4, last word  
For **highr** read **higher**
- Page 10, line 12, last word  
For **urpban** read **urban**
- Page 11, 2nd para, line 5, last sentence  
For **iterates** read **literate**
- Page 11, A. 3 Educational Attainment : ... , last sentence  
For **in botu** rural read **in both** rural
- Page 15, A. 3 Nuptiality  
For **A. 3** read **A. 4**
- Page 16, A. 4 Distribution...  
For **A. 4** read **A. 5**
- Page 17, A. 5 Nuptiality Trend  
For **A. 5** read **A. 6**
- Page 19, A. 6 Mean Age at Marriage : --  
For **A. 6** read **A. 7**
- Page 20, A. 7 Differentials. --  
For **A. 7** read **A. 8**
- Page 20, heading **Ecological Zones**, line 6  
For on the other hand even when read on the other hand **hold** even when
- Page 23, line 3  
For Pattern by ages read pattern by age
- Page 23, B. 3 Fertility : Indirect Estimates, line 1  
For **Marital** read **Marital**
- Page 27, D. Infant Mortality Rate, line 2  
For urban **are as** read urban **areas**