

CHAPTER 1

A PERSPECTIVE ON POPULATION CENSUS 2001

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1.1 Introduction

Population censuses are taken to obtain information on the "state of the population" at a given time. In other words, a national population census is a nation-wide counting of people at a specific point of time. A population census is believed, in general, to be the best method of counting the total number of inhabitants for an area at a certain point of time. In addition to the count of all people in a specified area at a given time, a present day census also collects "other demographic, social and economic" information. It is a complex, large-scale and major statistical activity of a country that requires a considerable amount of resources. This might be one of the reasons that many countries take censuses at intervals "of no less than five years or often of ten years". In Nepal, like in many other countries, population censuses have been taken every ten years or so.

It is said that the "techniques for taking census" have steadily improved over the years. Technological advances in sampling methods and data processing have greatly changed the modern census taking operation. Nepali censuses also have been influenced by these world wide changes. More than ninety years have passed since the first census was taken in Nepal. During these years, a lot of changes that have taken place within and outside the country have affected our census operation. Nepal in 1911, when the first population count was undertaken, "was different in many respects" to Nepal at present. In 1911, most of the country, for example, was inaccessible. At present, the transport and communication in the country have improved significantly as compared to the situation in 1911. Besides, the last population census of Nepal relied heavily on modern computer facilities as well as other information technologies as compared with the first census of the country.

The modern censuses of Nepal are becoming more and more popular. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 2047 (1990) has further increased the importance of the Nepalese Population

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Census. According to the Constitution, the number of seats in the “House of Representatives” from each of the 75 administrative districts is determined on the basis of the population census.

“...the ratio of the number of seats allocated to any district shall be, so far as practicable, equal to the ratio of the population of that district to the national population, as determined by the last census preceding the concerned election...” (Sub-article (2) of Article 45, Part 8 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 2047)

Although, for the purpose of the Constitution it might seem that head count is sufficient, the modern population censuses of Nepal are more than the head counts. They have provided a wealth of information on the state of the population in the country.

As mentioned earlier, a population census is a complex operation consisting of “a series of closely related” steps. This chapter presents some of the major steps of the 2001 Population Census of Nepal. The major positive aspects which helped and benefited the census and those that adversely affected the census are also briefly mentioned in the chapter.

1.2 Population Censuses of Nepal

Since the first population count of 1911, nine more censuses have been conducted in Nepal. The earlier censuses of Nepal were not that precise as compared to the modern censuses. Four censuses taken before the 1952/54 census are known as “head counts”. The 1952/54 census was taken in two parts of the country in two different years. Then a synchronized census was taken in 1961. After 1961, a census has been taken in every ten years.

During the last 90 years, Nepal, like many other countries in the world, experienced many demographic changes; the population of the country grew phenomenally. In terms of numbers, the population of Nepal was 5,638,749 in 1911 which reached 23,151,423 in 2001; an increase of more than four times during a period of 90 years. In other words, on the average, the population of Nepal grew at a rate 2.00 percent per annum during this 90-year period. The population of Nepal took 60 years to double from 5.6 million in 1911 to 11.6 million in 1971. It then took only 30 years to double from 11.6 million to 23.2 million, and at the present rate of growth it will double again in another 31 years.

In 1911, the population density of the country was less than 40 persons per square kilometer (taking the area of the country to be 147,181 sq. km.). By, 2001 the figure had risen to 157 persons for the same area. The population of Nepal has been increasing very rapidly in the

western part of the country; specifically in the western Tarai region. Table 1.1 provides a summary of the population changes in the country during a period of 90-year.

Table 1.1 : Population changes during the 90-year period, 1911-2001

Census Year	Population	Inter-Censal Change in Population		Exponential Growth Rate	Persons per sq. km.
		Number	Percent		
1911	5,638,749	-	38.31
1920	5,573,788	-64,961	-1.15	-0.13	37.87
1930	5,532,574	-41,214	-0.74	-0.07	37.59
1941	6,283,649	751,075	13.58	1.16	42.69
1952/54	8,256,625	1,972,976	31.40	2.27	56.10
1961	9,412,996	1,156,371	14.01	1.64	63.96
1971	11,555,983	2,142,987	22.77	2.05	78.52
1981	15,022,839	3,466,856	30.00	2.62	102.07
1991	18,491,097	3,468,258	23.09	2.08	125.64
2001	23,151,423	4,660,326	25.20	2.25	157.30

Source : CBS, 1995, Table 1, (p. 2),

CBS, 2002, Table 1.

1.3 Population Census 2001

National Population Census 2001 is the tenth in a series of the population enumeration in Nepal. This is the largest statistical operation in the country undertaken at the beginning of the 21st century. The number of households counted in this census was 4,253,220 spread over in more than 36 thousand wards (which are the lowest administrative divisions in the country).

The 2001 Population Census is also the first census of the third millennium. It was taken at a juncture which marks the transition from one century and millennium to the next. In this way this census can be termed as the “opening stock” of the state of the population in the country for the new century and the new millennium.

Population census, in general, furnishes current population data with many other demographic, social and economic variables. The objectives of the 2001 population census were:

- a. to develop a set of benchmark data for different purposes,
- b. to provide data for small administrative areas of the country on population, housing and household facilities,

- c. to provide reliable frames for different types of sample surveys,
- d. to provide sex disaggregated data of the population and other variables related to households, demographic, social and economic conditions of the country, and
- e. to provide detailed information on women, children, the aged and the disabled.

1.3.1 New Features of The 2001 Census

Population census being a regular decennial event with standard international practices for comparability, there is not much departure from one census to the other. However, compared with the 1991 census, there were notable differences in the questionnaire as well as the methodology of data collection in the 2001 census. In the 2001 census, special attention was given to the issues related to gender, women, children and the disabled. Similarly, on economic aspects, the household work and the extended economic activity were redefined and emphasized to overcome the under reporting and under coverage of both male and female participation in the national economy. In addition to this, mass media campaign had been extensively used for census publicity and special attention was also given on gender sensitization during the training of field staff.

The main features of the 2001 census were as follows.

- (i) Mainstreaming and sensitization of gender issues: The census collected all the individual information by sex-disaggregation. Some questions related to women's empowerment were also added in the census questionnaire. Sensitization on gender issues were done at various levels and to different census staffs by means of workshop seminars and training. In addition to this, gender sensitization in the census was also applied through various modes of campaigning, training and mass media propaganda.
- (ii) Complete and sample enumeration: The census collected data on a combined way- complete enumeration for a few items and sample enumeration for other items. The complete enumeration involved obtaining information from all households in the country whereas sample enumeration involved collecting information from only a predetermined number of households.
- (iii) Census publicity with multi-media approach: For the first time census publicity in a multi-media approach was adopted. Various UN -agencies (like the UNIFEM, the UNICEF and the UNDP) took part in this endeavor to make the census a success. Wide coverage of census messages in the prime time of various media channels were used to reach the general public.

- (iv) For providing the users with wide range of demographic, socio-economic and other statistics, information on household facilities, on female ownership of house and land, on disability, and on status of living arrangements of children were included in this census. The list of items included in the 2001 census with annotation is given in Annex 1.1.
- (v) Wider Dissemination of Census Results – For the first time just after publishing the final results of the census, various modes of quick dissemination strategy were taken to disseminate the census results and reach the users. In addition to printed hard copies data were made available to users in diskettes, CD's and through Websites. One of the prominent aspects is the release of the sample raw data of the census in CD. Regional data dissemination seminars have been also conducted regularly.

1.4 Planning, Administration and Organization

1.4.1 Census Planning

As mentioned earlier, the national population census is one of the largest statistical operations carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) of His Majesty's Government of Nepal. In order to conduct a reliable census by covering the whole country within a specified duration, a large number of skilled manpower is needed. It is very essential to build an appropriate census organization and it also needs advance preparation.

Planning for the 2001 census started from 1996; almost about five years ahead of the census year. As the proper planning of the census is fundamental for its successful implementation, a detailed calendar of operation was prepared and each activity was constantly monitored. The various activities considered and performed at the time of the planning stage were – estimates of costs for all census activities, estimates of timing, check list for all the census activities, preparatory works including design of the questionnaires and manuals, stakeholders meetings and technical committee meetings, and plans for census field organization, manpower recruitment, training of field staffs, census listing and census enumeration, data processing, printing of census results, analysis, evaluation and dissemination of census results. In other words, the stepwise planning of the census played a very important role in the overall census operation.

1.4.2 Notification in the Nepal Gazette

The legal provision of the census is one of the important aspects for empowering the census operation. The Statistics Act, 2015 has mandated the Central Bureau of Statistics for the "collection, consolidation, publication and analysis of statistics". In accordance with the Act, the

Government may by notified order issue direction for the collection of statistics "concerning any matter". Notified order means an order published in the Nepal Gazette.

A notified order in accordance with the existing Statistics Act was issued almost a year before the 2001 Census (in 2057 B.S.). By this notice, the Central Bureau of Statistics was empowered to collect the demographic, socio- and economic information of the population of the country as of the census schedule 1 and 2 within the period specified by the Bureau. The recruitment of the staffs along with their duties and responsibilities were clearly provided in the notification. In addition, the duty of the general public to help and to co-operate the census work was also mentioned. Besides, the Bureau's liability for the preparation of the final report of the census after data processing was also stated in the notification.

1.4.3 Census Administration, Organization and Manpower

As census is a decennial activity requiring huge resources, most of the census activities have to be carried out on an adhoc basis. For this, it is very important to have a strong organization for the smooth running of the population census. The 2001 Population Census organization was visualized and set up, so as to conduct the census within a specified time frame covering 75 districts, 3914 VDCs and 58 municipalities in the country. 76 District Census Offices were established in all the 75 districts including 2 in Kathmandu district. Among these 76 offices, the 33 Branch Statistics Offices of the CBS were designated as the district census offices. Each district was further divided into one to three Area Census Offices depending upon the population of the district. All the District Census Offices were eventually supervised and controlled by the Population Census Section of the Bureau at Kathmandu.

Regarding the manpower a total of 19,370 enumerators were recruited for a period of one month. These enumerators were mainly primary school teachers and the remaining were fresh recruits. In a similar manner 4,926 supervisors recruited in the census came from the high school teachers, fresh recruits and the university students from Population, Statistics and other faculties. CBS staffs were also deputed as area supervisors and some more staff from other government agencies worked on secondment. One accountant was deputed in each of the census offices from the Accountant General's Office. About 350 peons were recruited all over the country to work in the district and sub-district census offices. Special emphasis was given for the recruitment of female enumerators for the first time in this census. This largely helped for the recruitment of female enumerators and achieved as targeted 20 percent of the total enumerators. This was one of the key achievements in the 2001 population census of Nepal. In total around 26,000 staffs were involved in the census for fulltime and part-time.

As in the past population censuses, a lot of logistics and other materials were required for the 2001 Census. A list of materials prepared/used for the census is reported in Annex 1.3.

1.4.4 Training

Various levels of training were organized for different levels of staffs in the census at different points of time. These included the training of the master trainers, district census officers, area supervisors, field supervisors and the enumerators. To start with, a group of master trainers were trained in the Bureau. The master trainers together with the Mainstreaming Gender Equity Programme (MGEP, an UN-agency) staffs, and the Sahavbagi, a leading NGO, also participated and facilitated the central and district level training of the census field staffs. These training were mainly focused for maintaining uniformity on the census procedures, terms and definitions used in the census questionnaires and developed understanding among all the trainees. A summary of the persons trained for the census along with the number of training groups and the number of training days is presented in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 : Training of census field personnel

	Number of Trainees			Number of Training	
	Female	Male	Total	Groups	Days
District Census Officer	1	75	76	3	15
Area Census Supervisor	7	83	90*	3	9
	n.a.	n.a.	204**	70	7
Census Supervisor	n.a.	n.a.	4,926	184	7
Enumerator	3,967	15,403	19,370	624	5
Total			24,666	884	-

Source : CBS, Training Section.

*Training in Kathmandu

**Training in Districts

n.a. = not available

1.5 Census Mapping

In the absence of the good enumeration area (EA) maps, it is very difficult to conduct the census and achieve the complete coverage and enumeration of the whole country. For this, Population Census Mapping Project (which started in 1998) prepared base maps including Aerial photographs for the northern part of the country. The Project also prepared the maps up to the VDC and Municipality level with ward boundary delineation. It was an improvement in the part of census mapping compared to the previous censuses. For large wards of the VDC the maps were

further divided into sub-wards of about equal sizes so as to make the enumerator's workload more homogeneous.

In total the Census Mapping Project prepared 3971 maps. Out of this 3561 VDC/Municipalities (VDC/Municipality wise maps) were compiled by digital techniques from the database. The scales of maps ranged between 1:10,000 and 1:60,000 depending upon the size of the area. 410 VDC wise maps were completed by the project using conventional mapping methods due to incomplete database for VDCs. In addition to this 75 district maps showing the VDC/Municipality boundary and other features were prepared. Zonal planning maps were also prepared for 14 zones of the country.

In the second phase of the mapping project urban area orthophoto maps were prepared for the dense urban areas and semi dense urban areas. Altogether 2200 orthophoto maps were prepared in each of which areas are represented in 1:5,000 and 1:10,000 scale.

The Census Mapping Project is working with the post-census cartographic activities on thematic map production using a National Geographic Information System (N-GIS). These activities consist more in spatial analysis of the Population Census Data, integration/storage of spatial and demographic data, and dissemination of these data through Web and preparation of socio-economic atlas of the country in soft and hard copy medium.

1.6 Assistance in the Census

For the first time multi-donors have contributed in the 2001 census. In the previous censuses, the UNFPA used to be the sole UN-agency helping the census in the form of technical as well as financial assistance. In the 2001 census, the UNFPA supported in the following provisions and activities: printing of census questionnaires and other materials, enumerators bags and kits, vehicles (pick up and motor bikes), computers, photocopy machine, training, study tour and short term international consultant on sampling and long term national consultant for data processing. Besides, other UN Inter-Agency were involved in supporting various activities of the census. Among the UN Inter-Agencies, the UNIFEM supported in census publicity and advocacy and gender specific tabulations of the census results. A study tour was also organized through UNIFEM before the census. The UNDP supported in the gender training, training of all census field staffs and preparing census tele-film. For part of the training, census communication and other census advertisements in newspapers (daily, weekly and others), support was received from the UNICEF.

In a similar manner, for the census mapping, support was received from the Finnish and the Danish Government and from the European Union. This support was mainly used for preparing the census base maps and census enumeration maps including GIS for census data dissemination. The type of output generated through the Mapping Project under their support is also explained above in Section 1.5.

1.7 Census Publicity

The census publicity programme started with an aim to plan "an effective publicity campaign for the census against the prevailing social and economic background". Publicity programmes were targeted to increase the willingness of the respondents to cooperate the enumeration. The programmes aimed to inform the public about the uses of and importance of census data. The campaign aimed to encourage the respondents to correctly answer the questions asked in the census.

Main objective of the publicity programme was "to create awareness for all respondents on the population census 2001". While most of the techniques and procedures used for the 1991 Population Census were repeated in the 2001 Census, a number of changes were made in the light of lessons learned and the media available in the country. The total public information campaign was a multimedia effort, involving radio, newspapers, television, posters, pamphlets and bulletins. Radio, television, newspapers, cinema, postal stamps, public places campaigning, alternative media (like *Gaine*) were identified as the media vehicles for the 2001 census.

A programme on "Development of Media Strategy and Campaigning for Population Census 2001" was organized jointly by the CBS, and the UNIFEM and the UNICEF.

The theme message used for the publicity campaign was - *afnaflnsf, dlxnf k?if, af af, sfkl g5bg\sfkl gbfxfj/pgk* (Let non of the children, adults and old age people be left out and non of them be repeated in the census counting). Besides, some short jingles also were prepared for the census publicity.

Census publicity was extensively done through all types of available means. However, print and audio visual media was profoundly used all over the country. In the print media: newspapers, posters, pamphlets, calendars, stamps, stickers with census logo were used for making census publicity. Radio spots, theme song, TV spots and Teleflex were publicized through radio and television. A 35 minute Tele-film revised and renamed as 'Tathya Chetana' from 'Adrishya Shram'

(Invisible Work) based on the procedural aspect of the census enumeration with focus on women's economic activities prepared with the support of the UNDP (MGEP) was telecast from Nepal Television several times during the prime time of the census field enumeration. In addition to these regional seminars, local level seminars and meetings were also organized before the census. In this manner census publicity was one of the major event in the process of conducting the census.

On the Census day (June 22, 2001), the Prime Minister gave a message in the name of the nation which highlighted the importance of the National Population Census 2001. The message worked as an encouragement to the enumerators and other field staff who were working on a difficult situation present at that time. Besides, the Census day was observed as a national holiday.

1.8 Census Enumeration and Quality Control

The individual enumeration was taken during Jestha 28 to Ashadh 12, 2058 (June 10-26, 2001). The reference date of the census (or the census day) was the sunrise of 8th Ashadh 2058, that is, 22nd June 2001. The homeless persons were counted on the day before the census day.

The supervisors and district census officers were already appointed and trained. District census office in each district was established for the census management purpose. The enumerators had been recruited and their training was about to commence in all of the 75 districts. In the mean time, the Narayanhiti Royal Palace Massacre occurred on 1st June 2001. Members of the royal family and royal relatives were killed which included the King, the Queen and the Crown Prince. The nation as a whole was extremely shocked and the national mourning was announced for 10 days. All Government offices were closed. In such an unexpected moment, it was but natural that the district census officers were at a fix to decide whether to go on with the scheduled time or to delay the work. The Central Office at Kathmandu (i.e., the Central Bureau of Statistics) was also closed for the mourning. So, the official communication was not easy. Despite the very sad and difficult situation, the Bureau decided to carry on and accomplish the census enumeration work on the scheduled time. However, the training of enumerators and other staffs was delayed for a week. This had a direct impact on the timeliness of the census enumeration. The enumeration period was extended in some of the districts up to June 26. This meant that the enumeration was carried out beyond the Census Day i.e., June 22, 2001.

As mentioned earlier, the census supervisors and enumerators were mainly employed on secondment from among school teachers. On the average, one enumerator had to visit the

designated enumeration area(s) covering on average about 220 households and about 1,200 population. One supervisor was appointed for every 4 enumerators, on the average. The overall supervision of the district was assigned to the district census officer. The enumerator's workload distribution, on the average, was as reported in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 : Workload distribution to the census enumerators by geographic regions

Area	Sample Enumeration	Complete Enumeration
Mountain	280 households	200 households
Hill	220 households	160 households
Terai	160 households	130 households

Source: CBS, Population Section.

At the time of census there were 3,914 VDC's and 58 municipalities. VDC's contained a total of 35,226 wards while urban areas contained 806 wards. Thus total numbers of wards in the country were 36,032. Out of these wards, 957 wards (including 2 urban wards) were affected due to the political disturbances in the country. Works in 83 VDC's of 12 districts were completely affected. 747 wards were completely affected. 2 wards of 2 municipalities and some wards of 37 VDC's were partially affected. In Salyan and Kalikot even listing was disturbed in some areas. In these districts population was estimated on the basis of listing sheet and following other estimation procedures. Table 1.4 presents the number of missing wards in the census for which the total population only could be estimated.

Table 1.4 : Missing wards and estimated population.

District	No. of Missing Wards	Estimates			
		Households	Total Pop ⁿ .	Male	Female
Jhapa	45	11,354	55,067	27,048	28,019
Siraha	4	1,256	2,519	1,254	1,265
Sindhuli	4	1,048	2,562	1,243	1,319
Dolakha	57	5,873	28,317	13,853	14,464
Sindhupalchok	31	2,803	12,138	5,671	6,467
Salyan	309	27,158	152,857	75,876	76,981
Surkhet	47	3,356	18,657	8,876	9,781
Dolpa	58	1,398	7,474	3,598	3,876
Jumla	63	3,703	20,201	10,089	10,112
Kalikot	252	16,461	94,070	46,898	47,172
Mugu	60	2,417	12,472	6,116	6,356
Bajura	27	2,019	8,155	4,021	4,134
Total	957	78,846	414,489	204,543	209,946

Source: CBS, Population Census 2001 (4/17/2002).

1.9 Dispatching and Collection of Census Questionnaires

In order to store the large volume of census questionnaires and forms and keep them systematically for distribution before the census and store the census returns (filled in questionnaires and other forms) properly, large space is needed. As there were not enough space available in the Bureau and its premises, a separate building was rented in for this purpose. Dispatching the census questionnaires to the districts offices was a big job. However, it was accomplished with the help of the private transport companies, courier services and the staffs of the CBS. Airlifting was done in the remote districts of the country with the help of the Royal Nepal Army's aircrafts. After the completion of the census, the same process was repeated for dispatching the questionnaires from the districts to Bureau's Census office at Kathmandu.

It was a very tedious work to store and manage the questionnaires collected from 75 districts. Collection of questionnaires and verifying the numbers with district, VDC and wards was very time consuming. Missing questionnaires created another problem. It was necessary to verify data carefully. Similarly, proper inventory of outgoing and incoming questionnaires during the data processing was an important job. However, this was well managed with the staffs of the Bureau who had enough knowledge and skills on questionnaires and other materials management.

Altogether approximately 100 tones of census materials were prepared and used for the 2001 census.

1.10 Data Processing

Data processing, in general, involved the following steps: collection and management of filled in questionnaires at the CBS, manual data editing and coding, data entry and verification, computer data editing, processing and tabulations.

Due to the limited physical facilities like space, computers and personnel that were available at the CBS, data entry along with coding and editing works of the census questionnaires was contracted out to private agencies. For the selection of private parties criteria were prepared by the Bureau. The bidder parties were visited for checking physical capacity like number of micro-computers and space available and the parties were short listed. Financial proposal was called from the short listed (or pre-qualified) parties and finally two parties were selected for the job.

Due to bureaucratic processes the data entry work was delayed for about 45 days from the originally planned schedule.

Two parties contracted out for the data coding, editing and entry work of the two different census forms were responsible for the short and the long form questionnaires respectively. The data entry work was completed within a period of 5 months. Two Statistical Officers were deputed in each of the data entry centres to supervise and monitor the data entry work and report to the data processing expert stationed in the Bureau. In this manner the data entry progress was regularly updated and briefed to the Population Census Section Chief who ultimately briefed the Director General of the Bureau with all the latest updates. Data were transmitted daily from data entry points to the CBS. Data entry programmes were provided by the CBS. The data verification was done by the contractor first and then re-verified and supervised by the CBS. Nearly 400 micro-computers (Pentium III) were used for the data entry work.

Data editing and coding manuals were developed in the CBS and given to the parties doing the data entry work. Due to the large volume of editing and coding to be done, skipping of editing rules and miscoding of data field was found frequently. So the CBS had to seriously monitor the editing and coding work. Such type of errors was discouraged by the central supervision. One party worked in three shifts while the other one worked in two shifts. Both the parties worked 12 to 14 hours per day. Nearly 400 coding and data entry operators were hired and trained by private parties for the job.

For the data entry programme, the CBS personnel provided training for the supervisors and supervisors later gave training to the operators. Data were entered in the networking environment. All terminals were linked to file servers and access security was maintained. It was found in some cases that some operators tend to skip field to increase the number of records entered. Such operators were fired and the programme was modified to minimize this type of error.

A census data processing unit was established at the Population Section of the CBS with one data processing expert, two statistical officers and two subordinate staffs in system design and programming under the supervision of the Deputy Director of the Section. For data processing and tabulations, the CBS used one Pentium IV, four Pentium III along with two high speed laser printers and one dot matrix printer in Windows NT under Local Area Network environment. The data processing expert was made available by the UNFPA for all these purposes.

Data from private parties were transferred to the CBS through dial modem and later on through CD-ROM also. At the CBS basically two types of check were done: completeness of data and accuracy and consistency of data. The number of missing wards was determined after a thorough check of the questionnaire for each ward. It was a time consuming and laborious work. Data edit program was prepared by the CBS. Using this programme a summary list of errors for each district was prepared and if the error rate was found outside the acceptance limit the data entry was re-verified. Such re-verification was done in about 60 wards.

Nearly two percent of the entry completed questionnaires were verified. During verification, if the percentage of error found was higher than the tolerance limit then the data entry work was repeated in such wards. In this process, supervisors had to physically check the questionnaires.

Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS) prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau was used for data entry, editing, verification and management of census data. STATA and SPSS Software Packages were used for the tabulation of the census results.

1.11 Data Dissemination

The function of the publication phase of the 2001 Population Census was to make data available to data users as quickly as possible after collection, while maintaining the Bureau's standards of statistical quality, reliability, and comparability. The plan for the 2001 publication was similar to the previous census except for the addition of some new dissemination strategies.

Apart from the traditional methods of data dissemination, other modern methods were used in the 2001 census. These included: workshops at the centre as well as at the regional levels. CBS also disseminated data in the present-day popular electronic media. Census results first published in hard copies were also made available in compact disks (CD's).

Wide range of information has been collected in 2001 Population Census. In order to meet the demand of the users, attempts have been made for providing these data to the users by various modes. The Bureau has planned and progressed in publishing the census results both in the printed hard copies as well as in electronic format in diskettes and CD's. Special considerations were taken to produce the data output tables useful for studying gender problems and age-sex disaggregated data was generated where ever possible. About 12 percent of the census data (called sample data) has been released in CD to facilitate the analyses according to user's needs. Moreover, population census results have been planned to be disseminated through GIS and census Atlases under the Census Mapping Project.

For the first time after releasing the provisional results of the Population Census 2001 just after two months of the census, a preliminary analysis of the census was produced in a report form in December 2001. The published preliminary figures of the Population Census 2001 were based on the quick count of information registered on the cover page of each book of census Schedule 1. This report being the first in the series of census publication of 2001, preliminary count of the household and population was presented at the district, regional and national level and for rural urban areas. This preliminary analysis very much helped the users and researchers to use population totals within a very short period after the census.

A list of census publications is shown in Table 1.5.

Table 1.5 : List of the 2001 population census publications

S.N.	Title	Contents
1	Population Census 2001 of Nepal, Provisional Population Report, (<i>December 2001</i>) ¹	Provisional counts of population and household by different area
2	Population Census 2001 of Nepal, National Report, (<i>June 2002</i>) ¹	Population by socio-economic variables
3	Population of Nepal, Village Development Committees/ Municipalities, Population Census 2001, (<i>June 2002</i>) ¹	Household and population by sex
4	Population of Nepal, Village Development Committees/ Municipalities, Population Census 2001- Selected Tables (Eastern Development Region), (<i>June 2002</i>) ¹	VDC/Municipality level information on selected characteristics
5	Population of Nepal, Village Development Committees/ Municipalities, Population Census 2001- Selected Tables (Central Development Region), (<i>June 2002</i>) ¹	"
6	Population of Nepal, Village Development Committees/ Municipalities, Population Census 2001- Selected Tables (Western Development Region), (<i>June 2002</i>) ¹	"
7	Population of Nepal, Village Development Committees/ Municipalities, Population Census 2001- Selected Tables (Mid-Western Development Region), (<i>June 2002</i>) ¹	"

S.N.	Title	Contents
8	Population of Nepal, Village Development Committees/ Municipalities, Population Census 2001- Selected Tables (Far-Western Development Region), (<i>June 2002</i>) ¹	VDC/Municipality level information on selected characteristics.
9	Population of Nepal, Village Development Committees/ Municipalities, Population Census 2001- Selected Tables on Caste/Ethnicity, Mother Tongue & Religion (Eastern Development Region), (<i>November 2002</i>) ¹	VDC/Municipality level information on caste/ethnicity, mother tongue and religion.
10	Population of Nepal, Village Development Committees/ Municipalities, Population Census 2001- Selected Tables on Caste/Ethnicity, Mother Tongue & Religion (Central Development Region), (<i>November 2002</i>) ¹	"
11	Population of Nepal, Village Development Committees/ Municipalities, Population Census 2001- Selected Tables on Caste/Ethnicity, Mother Tongue & Religion (Western Development Region), (<i>November 2002</i>) ¹	"
12	Population of Nepal, Village Development Committees/ Municipalities, Population Census 2001- Selected Tables on Caste/Ethnicity, Mother Tongue & Religion (Mid-Western Development Region), (<i>November 2002</i>) ¹	"
13	Population of Nepal, Village Development Committees/ Municipalities, Population Census 2001- Selected Tables on Caste/Ethnicity, Mother Tongue & Religion (Far-Western Development Region), (<i>November 2002</i>) ¹	"
14	Population Census Results in Gender Perspective (Population Census 2001) – Vol. I, (<i>December 2002</i>) ²	Gender related data on: gender & social well being; gender and household headship
15	Population Census Results in Gender Perspective (Population Census 2001) – Vol. II, (<i>December 2002</i>) ²	Gender related data on: education, awareness & media exposure; work and work burden

S.N.	Title	Contents
16	Population Census Results in Gender Perspective (Population Census 2001) – Vol. III, (<i>December 2002</i>) ²	Gender related data on: reproductive health and internal migration
17	Nepal Standard Classification of Occupation (NSCO) – 2000, (<i>2001</i>) ²	Detailed occupation classification based on the ISCO up to 4 digits
18	Nepal Standard Classification of Industry (NSIC) – 2000, (<i>2001</i>) ²	Detailed industry classification based on the ISIC up to 4 digits
19	Gender Disaggregated Indicators, Nepal, 2002, (Wall Chart) ³	Selected data and indicators on gender
20	Gender Statistics at a Glance, A Fact Sheet (Population Census 2001), (<i>December 2002</i>) ²	Gender statistics and indicators of census
21	Population Projection for Nepal 2001 – 2021, (<i>December 2003</i>) ⁴	National and sub-national level population projection by age and sex up to 2021
22	Population Monograph of Nepal, 2003, (<i>December 2003</i>) ¹	Detailed analysis of the 2001 Population Census
23	Population Census 2001 Sample Data in CD, (<i>August 2003</i>) ¹	Sample data of the 2001 Population Census
24	Population Census 2001, National Report in CD, (<i>July 2002</i>) ¹	National report in CD
25	Population Census 2001, VDC/ Municipality with Selected Tables in CD, (<i>August 2003</i>) ¹	Reports at the VDC/ Municipality level
26	Socio-Economic Atlas of the 2001 Population Census, (<i>Forthcoming</i>) ⁵	Socio Economic Atlas of Nepal (District, VDC & Municipality)

Note : ¹ Published under the aegis of the CBS and the UNFPA

² Published under the aegis of the CBS and the UNIFEM

³ Published under the aegis of the CBS, the MGEP and the UNDP

⁴ Published under the aegis of the CBS, the MOPE and the UNFPA

⁵ Published under the aegis of the CBS, the DS and the EU

Source : CBS, Population Section.

1.12 Concepts and Definitions

For the first time, new concepts were introduced in the 2001 Census. In this context, there have been some modifications in the concept of household work and extended economic activity. Previously such activities were not conceptualized and had been included and confined within the domestic activities. The extended economic activity concept included the activities of fuel wood collection, fetching of water and production of goods for household consumption as economic activities. It is very important to note that it is for the first time that such concepts were developed and the activities were counted as economic activities.

Various terms and definitions used in the population census have been improved and standardized. One of such aspect is the use of standard classification of occupation and industry. In this context, the Nepal Standard Classification of Occupation and Industry 2000 were prepared and used in the data processing and tabulation. While preparing these classifications, attempts were made to include enough categories of work to suit types of work in Nepalese context and adequate examples with due consideration on women's work were provided. This helped in the study of prevailing gender disparity in the field of economic activity of the population, especially women's participation in economic work. Other standard classifications used and adopted were in the caste/ethnicity, mother tongue and religion groupings. These new groupings were much improved than in the 1991 census. Concepts and definitions used in the 2001 census are summarised in Annex 1.2.

1.12.1 Census Questionnaire

In the modern context there is increasing demand for more information and this is not an exception for the census as well. A census being a huge national undertaking incurring substantial amount of money, the resources are always constrained and limited. In order to cope with the increasing demand of the population data, for the first time sampling was introduced in the 2001 census. One of the major objectives of the introduction of sampling in the census was to save cost as well as time. This has led to the design of two different types of questionnaires, the short form (Schedule 1) and the long form (Schedule 2). The short form represented the complete count of the basic information on household and individual relating to the population. While, the long form represented the sample enumeration of other detailed demographic, social and economic variables at the individual level as well as at the household level. As a cross cutting issues the census have focused on gender issues and the issues of women, men, children and the disabled. The Schedule 1 was meant for all households while a sample of approximately one-in-five households were selected for the Schedule 2. Schedule 1 and 2 and comparison with the items included in the 1991 census is given in Annex 1.1.

Short Form : Schedule 1

This schedule included both the household and individual questions and the questionnaire was completely canvassed. The household part of the questionnaire consisting of household information was as follows: type of housing unit, ownership of house, agricultural land operated and area of operated land, livestock/poultry raised for agriculture purpose, female ownership of house, land and livestock, small scale economic activities (other than agriculture) operated by household and the type of activity, population absent from the household (and gone abroad) by sex, age, duration of absence, reason of absence and country of destination.

The individual information included in the questionnaire were: name, sex, age, caste/ethnicity, relationship, religion, language, citizenship, and disability. A list of the items included in the short form is presented in Table 1.6.

Table 1.6 : Items covered in the schedule 1 of the 2001 population census questionnaire

Schedule 1	
Household Information	Individual Information
1. Type of housing unit occupied by the household	1. Serial number of household member
2. Tenure of housing unit	2. Full name of the household member
3. Whether any land operated for agriculture	3. Male/Female
4. Area of agricultural land operated	4. Age
5. Whether any livestock/ poultry raised	5. Caste/Ethnicity
6. Number of livestock/ poultry on the holding	6. Relationship of the household head
7. Whether any female member owned any house/land	7. Religion
- Area of land owned	8. Language spoken
8. Whether any female member owned any livestock	- Mother tongue
- Number of livestock (big and small head)	- Second language
9. Whether household was engaged in small scale non-agricultural activities	9. Citizenship
10. Main type of small scale activity (other than agriculture)	10. Type of disability
11. Whether any person absent from household and living abroad	
12. Information on the absentee	
- Sex, age, duration, reason and destination	

Source: CBS, 2003.

Long Form : Schedule 2

The household part of this schedule collected information on the main source of drinking water, fuel for cooking, lighting source, toilet facility, and other household conveniences available. Death occurred (if any) in the last 12 months in the household and the sex, age, date of the deceased and the cause of death were also asked. The items included in the individual part were: place of birth, duration of stay in the current place of residence, main reason for staying here, residence five years ago, literacy, level of education, current school attendance, marital status, age at first marriage, children ever born, children born in the last 12 months, usual work during last 12 months, duration and type of work done during last 12 months, occupation and industry, employment status, reason for not working and living arrangement of children below 16 years of age. A list of these items is presented in Table 1.7.

Table 1.7 : Items covered in the schedule 2 of the 2001 population census questionnaire

Schedule 2	
Household Information	Individual Information
1. Main source of drinking water	1. Serial number of household member
2. Main fuel used for cooking	2. Full name and sex of the household member
3. Main source of light	3. Age
4. Toilet facility	4. Place of birth
5. Household conveniences	5. Duration of stay at the present place
6. Whether any death in the household	6. Reason for staying in this district
7. Information on the deceased person(s) - Sex, age, date, and cause	7. Residence five years ago
	8. Whether able to read and write
	9. Level of education
	10. Whether currently attending any school
	11. Marital status
	12. Age at first marriage
	13. No. of children ever born
	14. Any live births during last 12 months
	15. Work usually done during the last 12 months
	16. No. of months worked during the last 12 months
	17. Occupation (type of usual work)
	18. Industry (place of usual work)
	19. Employment Status
	20. Reasons for usually not working
	21. Living arrangements of children below 16 years

Source: CBS, 2003.

An English version of the 2001 Population Census questionnaire along with the household listing form is presented in Annex 1.4.

1.13 Sampling Scheme

As mentioned earlier, the 2001 census collected data based on short form for the complete enumeration of the benchmark information and the long form for the sample enumeration of other socio-economic and demographic information. As mentioned earlier, the long form was administered for population dwelling in about 20 percent of the total housing units. Based on these sample enumeration estimates were generated at the district level with reliable degree of precision.

Two visits were made for the sample enumeration. The first one was the listing; during the first visit house numbering was carried out by the census supervisors. After the housing list thus prepared, housing units were sampled by the supervisors.

The enumerators made the second visit for census enumeration. Short questionnaire was used for every household in each EA and the long questionnaire was filled in for the sample housing units selected by the supervisor.

Sampling was adopted in all rural areas of 69 districts. The 6 districts in which sampling were not adopted are listed in Table 1.8. Out of the 58 municipalities, sampling scheme was followed in 6 municipalities and the remaining municipalities were completely enumerated.

Table 1.8 : Districts and municipalities enumerated in the 2001 population census

	District	Municipality
Complete enumeration: Schedule 1 as well as Schedule 2 filled in for all housing units.	Rasuwa Mugu Humla Dolpa Mustang Manang	All municipalities except those listed below
Sample enumeration: Schedule 1 filled in for all households and Schedule 2 filled in for sample housing units.	All districts except those listed above	Biratnagar Dharan Lalitpur Kathmandu Birganj Pokhara

Source: CBS, Population Section.

Sample selection was carried out in each census EA. The sampling frame for each EA was created during the initial listing operation. The listing form, among other items, contained serial number of the housing units and the serial number of households found within the housing units. This listing form of housing units formed the sampling frame for selecting the housing units, which constituted the sampling unit, and all households and persons found in the selected units were enumerated using both the short and long questionnaires. The sample of households and persons in each EA was thus a one-stage cluster sample, the cluster being the housing unit.

Sample selection of housing units in each EA was carried by systematic sampling. It was decided to sample one housing unit out of 8 housing units; every 8th household was selected. So, the sampling interval was 8.

The main control variables for the majority of tabulations for persons are the age and sex. The main tabulation group was formed for these two variables. Weights were calculated mainly on the basis of age and sex of the population. The sampling fraction of the households selected for the Schedule 2 is presented in Table 1.9.

Table 1.9 : Sampling fraction in the 2001 population census

	Complete Enumeration		Sample Enumeration		Sampling Fraction	
	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population
Rural	3,509,867 (84.08)	19,509,055 (85.80)	457,791 (53.31)	2,532,944 (55.57)	13.04	12.98
Urban	664,507 (15.92)	3,227,879 (14.20)	400,934 (46.69)	2,024,848 (44.43)	60.34	62.73
Nepal	4,174,374 (100)	22,736,934 (100)	858,725 (100)	4,557,792 (100)	20.57	20.05

Source: CBS, Population Section.

In total the urban population is seen to be around 14 per cent of the total population. It is interesting to note that in the sample the urban population and households are represented by more than 60 percent of the total count. Since the ratio method was used for the estimation, the weights have been calculated accordingly.

The sampling scheme of the 2001 Population Census is summarized in the following box.

1. The sampling covered the private households only. For the institutional population, Schedule-1 only was administered.
2. For the sampling, 75 administrative districts formed the main strata and VDC's and municipalities within the district formed the domains.
3. There were around 36,000 wards in the country at the time of the census. For the purpose of the census enumeration some of the large wards were further divided into sub-wards. These wards and sub-wards formed the EA's for sampling. The total number of EAs thus formed were around 40,000.
4. Sampling was carried out in each EA; housing unit being the sampling unit.
5. The list of housing units and households served as the sampling frame for the EA. The housing units were selected by systematic sampling method. The sampling interval taken was 8.
6. The list of selected housing units was made available to the enumerator for the enumeration. All households and persons found in the selected units were enumerated.
7. The ratio method was used in making estimates for the sample. The formula used for the purpose was:

$$y_{hi}'' = \sum_j \frac{y_{hij}}{x_{hij}} X_{hij}$$
 where,
 - y_{hi}'' = the ratio estimator for the population with a certain characteristic in the i^{th} domain and in the h^{th} district,
 - y_{hij} = number of persons with a certain characteristic in the j^{th} tabulation group, in the i^{th} domain and in the h^{th} district,
 - x_{hij} = total number of persons found in the sample in the j^{th} tabulation group, in the i^{th} domain and in the h^{th} district, and
 - X_{hij} = total number of persons in the 100 percent count, found in the j^{th} tabulation group, in the i^{th} domain and in the h^{th} district.
8. Tabulation groups were created separately for tabulation of persons and those for households. The main control variables for the majority of tabulations for persons were two variables: age sex. Tabulation groups for household tabulations were formed in a different manner: taking households as a tabulation group in the domain.
9. To implement the ratio estimation, first weights were calculated. The weights for sample data were computed by dividing the 100 percent counts for the same tabulation groups in the domain by sample counts for the same tabulation groups in the domain. To avoid inconsistency due to rounding, the figures were converted to whole numbers.

Source: Kit, 2000.

1.14 The Post Enumeration Survey

Post enumeration surveys (PES) are generally conducted for the evaluation of the census coverage error. In Nepal, PES has been conducted since the 1981 Population Census. Post Enumeration Survey of the 2001 Population Census (PES 2001) was the third in this series to assess the quality of population census data.

The PES 2001 was conducted with the assistance of the UNFPA. A short term international consultant and a national consultant were hired for the design and overall supervision of the survey. The PES 2001 followed the census enumeration. The survey was, however, made independent of the census enumeration. The staff of the Bureau were trained for the purpose and were fielded for the work. The staff were again sent to the field for the reconciliation of the unmatched cases found in the first round. The staff were, however, interchanged during the reconciliation phase.

After a detailed analysis, the PES revealed a gross coverage error of 6.2 percent and after considering the erroneous counting in the census the net omission rate in the 2001 Population Census was found to be 5.3 percent.

1.15 Problems Faced in the 2001 Census

In a census large amount of resources and manpower is to be mobilized within a short period of time. The 2001 Population Census was not an exception to this. However, this census was slightly different from the earlier censuses as some additional problems were faced in this census. Main problems faced in this census (some of which have been already mentioned) are summarized in the following.

1. Census budget : Originally Rs. 280 million was allocated for the census by the Government. But later on, the Government went on the austerity programme, tight fiscal measures were observed, priorities were changed and there was a budget cut. Finally, Rs. 180 million only was made available for the field work. So the Bureau had to work under budgetary constraint.
2. Transport of census materials: Transportation of census materials in respective districts and collection after the census was also a difficult task for the Bureau. Even having improved

transport and communication facilities, the material transportation in remote districts was still a problem and this was further compounded by the Maoist movement.

3. Matching of census questionnaires: In the census 2001, enumeration was carried out using two separate forms: schedule 1 and schedule 2. While processing, problem was encountered in matching the two different questionnaires for the same household. To avoid such problems in the future both the forms should be printed as a single questionnaire and canvassed as per the sampling scheme decided for the enumeration of the households. This would tremendously help in improving the quality of data in the future censuses.
4. Royal Palace incident: All census activities completely stopped and came to a halt due to the 1st June, 2001 Royal Palace Massacre. Specially, communication was completely disturbed and this delayed the enumerators' training and actual field enumeration at least for a period of one week in most part of the country. This also affected the quality of the training in some parts of the country.
5. Maoist insurgency: From the beginning of the census field operation there was the Maoist insurgency movement in different parts of the country. At the time of the household listing the movement did not affect much but the census enumeration was disturbed in 957 wards of 12 districts of the country. This problem has been also stated above in Section 1.8.

1.16 Conclusion

As census is an outcome of the collective efforts of the producers and users, its quality mainly depends upon the awareness, general level of education and the attitude of the general people. Again the cooperation of the respondent and the quality work and dedication from the part of enumerators and supervisors are also equally important for producing a good census.

In the conduct of a population census there are chances of error in every step of its operation. Collection of quality data (with the minimum possible error) is not possible without the cooperation of the general public and the respondents in particular.

Fortunately, the population censuses of Nepal are becoming more and more popular. The public support for the census has been increasing. The users are taking increasing interests in taking part in the operation. In this way, there were lots of concern on the census from all sections of the society and this turned out to be very fruitful at all stages of the 2001 census.

In this context, there was a very good initiation from different groups of people representing different social organizations in the 2001 census. During the 2001 Census, the NGO's, the INGO's, different caste and ethnic groups, religious groups and other interest groups came up to help in the census publicity. They wanted to be a part in the census taking itself, and not only in the use of the final data. However, these groups of people were mainly concerned and focused on the number that is in the quantity rather than on the quality of the census. Such type of advocacy should be directed towards increasing the quality of censuses in future.

In spite of the lack of trained and qualified manpower and other hindrances during the field operation, and above all the resource constraint, the tenth decennial Population Census of Nepal conducted in 2001 turned out to be a successful endeavor. An attempt, however brief, has been made here to highlight the census from different perspectives. It is hoped that this will help the users and researchers in their independent evaluation and understanding of the 2001 Population Census of Nepal and also provide guide to future census planners as well.

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Annex 1.1 : Census items included in the 2001 census as compared to the 1991 census

Q.N.	Census Items	Remarks
Schedule 1		
	Identification	Expanded, modified and combined
<u>Household Information</u>		
1	Type of housing unit	Sequence of answer categories slightly rearranged
2	Tenure of housing unit	Similar to 1991
3	Whether any land operated for agriculture	New screening question
4	Area of land operated	Unit of area measurement modified; write in space for answer elaborated
5	Whether any livestock/poultry raised	New screening question
6	Number of livestock/ poultry	Question on poultry added
7	Whether any female members of the household own any house and/or land	New screening question
	Total area of land owned by the female	New question
8	Whether any female members of the household own any livestock	New question
	Number of livestock owned	New question
9	Whether household has any small scale economic activity other than agriculture	New screening question
10	Type of small scale economic activity	Two new answer categories included
11	Whether any individual absent in the household is living outside the country	New screening question
12	Information about the absentee	Some answer categories expanded while some others are modified
<u>Individual Information</u>		
1	Serial number of the household member	Similar to 1991
2	Full name of the member	Similar to 1991
3	Male/Female	Same as in 1991
4	Age	Same as in 1991
5	Caste/Ethnicity	Question slightly modified
6	Relationship of the household head	New answer categories added and some categories modified
7	Religion	Same as in 1991
8	Language spoken	Similar to 1991
9	Citizenship	Same as in 1991
10	Type of disability	New question

Q.N.	Census Items	Remarks
Schedule 2		
	Identification	Expanded, modified and combined
<u>Household Information</u>		
1	Main source of drinking water	New question
2	Main fuel used for cooking	New question
3	Kind of lighting used	New question
4	Toilet facility	New question
5	Presence of household conveniences	Answer categories expanded
6	Whether any deaths in the household	New screening question
7	Information of the deceased person(s)	Date and cause of death added
<u>Individual Information</u>		
1	Serial number of the household member	Similar to 1991
2	Full name and sex of the member	Similar to 1991
3	Age	Same as in 1991
4	Place of birth	Same as in 1991
5	Duration of stay at the present place	Question modified
6	Reason for staying in this district	New question
7	Residence five years ago	Question modified
8	Whether able to read and write	Question modified
9	Level of education	Same as in 1991
10	Whether currently attending school	Same as in 1991
11	Marital status	Answer categories expanded
12	Age at first marriage	New question
13	No. of children ever born	Same as in 1991
14	Any live births in the past 12 months	Question modified
15	Work usually done during the last 12 months	Answer categories expanded
16	No. of months worked	Answer categories added and modified
17	Occupation (type of usual work)	Same as in 1991
18	Industry (place of work)	Same as in 1991
19	Employment status	Same as in 1991
20	Reasons for not usually working	Answer categories rearranged and re-sequenced
21	Living arrangements of children below 16 years	New question

Source : CBS, Population Section.

Note : In the 1991 census, Schedule 1 and 2 contained "Household Information" and "Individual Information" separately.

Annex 1.2 : Concepts and definitions of key items used in the 2001 population census of Nepal

Concepts and definitions of key items

Usual place of residence	It refers to the place of residence of members of household where they usually come back for spending their night. It also means that they have no other place to reside at the time of enumeration other than the usual place they report.
Household	Household refers to a group of people who normally live together and share a common kitchen.
Type of house/housing unit	Type of house/housing unit is determined on the basis of main construction materials of outer walls and roof of the house.
Land operated for agriculture	It refers to the agricultural land which includes all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes.
Absentee population	An individual absent from the household and gone abroad for more than six months before the census date.
Age	Age is the time interval between birth date and census date, expressed in completed years.
Head of the household	The person whether male or female reported by the household as being mainly responsible for the maintenance and well-being of the household.
Source of drinking water	This refers to the household's main source of drinking water. If there are two or more sources, the one that was used most of the time during the past twelve months is considered as the main source.
Fuel used for cooking	This refers to the kind of fuel the household used for most of the cooking for most of the time in the household.
Household conveniences	These are durable and conveniences available to the household. Conveniences exclusively used for business purposes are excluded.
Place of birth	This refers to the mothers usual place of residence at the person's birth.
Literacy	Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language with understanding and ability to do simple arithmetic. Literacy pertains to persons at ages 6 years and above.
Level of education	Level of education refers to the highest grade or year completed in school, college or university.

Concepts and definitions of key items

Marital status	Marital status refers to the personal status of each individual in reference to the marriage laws or socio-religious customs of the country. All persons except the single are ever-married persons. Information on marital status is to be gathered from all persons at ages 10 years and above.
Children ever born	Information on the number of children borne alive pertains to all females 15 to 49 years of age. The number includes all live-borne children during the lifetime of the women up to the census date. Fetal deaths or stillbirths are to be excluded. Children living together in the household, living elsewhere, dead, and total children ever born are to be recorded separately by sex.
Work	Work refers to the kinds of activity carried out by an individual aged 10 years or above during the past twelve months. Kinds of activity which count as "work" include the activities outside the home as well as the home-based activities. Production of goods for own use, for example, are considered as "work" while the production of own-account household services are considered as "non-work" activities for the census purposes.
Occupation	Type of work done determines the occupation. Occupation of an individual refers to the kind of work done during the past 12 months irrespective of industry and employment status. For a person who had more than one works, occupation is determined based on the time spent. If time is equal then the highest income generating work determines the occupation.
Industry	The place of work intends to determine the industry. Industry for the census purpose refers to the principal type of economic activity of the establishment (goods and services produced by the establishment) in which an individual worked during the reference period.
Living arrangements of children	It refers to the presence or absence of parent(s) of the children below 16 years of age in the household.

Annex 1.3 : List of materials prepared for and used in the 2001 population census

S. N.	Materials
1	Census Questionnaire: Schedule 1
2	Census Questionnaire: Schedule 2
3	House/Household Listing Form
4	Questionnaire Instruction Manual
5	Enumerators' Manual
6	Supervisors' Manual
7	Household and Agricultural Holding Transcription Sheet
8	Control Forms for Schedule 1 and Schedule 2
9	Census Note Pads
10	Census Dot-pens (Blue and Red)
11	Census Enumerators' Bag
12	Census Supervisors' Bag
13	Census Officers' Bag
14	Census Logo Stickers
15	Office Stamp and Pads
16	Census Staff Identity Card
17	Staff Recruitment Letter
18	Record Files
19	Account Ledger Files and Other Documents
20	Letter Pads
21	Main Census Publicity Posters (2 Types)
22	Census Pamphlets
23	Census Folders
24	Census Postcard
25	Census Administration and Accounts' Manual
26	Census Maps (District & VDC/Municipality)
27	Map Reading Instruction Manual
28	Gender Manual, Manual about the Disability.

Source: CBS, Population Section.

Annex 1.4: Questionnaires and listing form of the 2001 population census

NATIONAL POPULATION CENSUS 2001

Form 1

District : V.D.C./Municipality : Ward : Village/Settlement/Tole : House No. : Household No. : Total Persons : Male : Female :

Household & Individuals should be enumerated on the basis of their usual place of residence. The question in this schedule should be asked to the Household head or to a HH member who is able to answer the questions. Answers should be marked by circling the number corresponding to the appropriate answer. The response to open ended questions should precisely be written in words within the space provided. If the option is "others" then encircle the code and specify in words.

Household Information

1. What is the type of the house occupied by the household ? 1. Permanent 2. Semi Permanent 3. Temporary 4. Others	
2. What is the type of ownership of the house occupied by the HH ? 1. Owned 2. Rented 3. Others	
3. Is Agricultural land holding possessed by the household (HH) ? 1. Yes 2. No	
4. What is the Area of the Agri. Land holding ? Area Bigha Katha Dhrur Ropani Aana Patta	
5. Does your household have raised livestock/poultry ? 1. Yes 2. No	6. How Many ? 1. Total Livestock : 2. Total Poultry :
7. Does female member of HH own any of the following property ? 1. House 1. Yes 2. No 2. Land 1. Yes (Specify) 2. No	
8. Does female members of HH personally own any livestock/cattle 1. Yes (Specify) 1. Big Heads 2. No 2. Small Heads	
9. Is your HH engaged in small scale economic activities other than agriculture ? 1. Yes 2. No	10. Which is the main activity ? 1. Small/Comage industry 2. Business/Trade 3. Transport 4. Service 5. Others
11. Are any person absent from the household living in other countries? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know 12. Give description of persons absent and living in other countries: Sex Age when left home Duration Reason Destination 1. Male (Years) Absent Country 2. Female (Years) Absent Country 3. 4. Reason Absent: 1. Agriculture 2. Business 3. HH Service 4. Institutional Service 5. Study 6. Marriage 7. Others)	

S. N.	Full Name of all members of the Household (The head of the household should be recorded first followed by other members of the household serially without mixing anybody)	What is Sex? (for males code 1 & for females code 2 must be encircled)	What is Age ? (completed age must be given and 00 for age less than a year)	What is Caste/Ethnicity? (Caste of the individual person should be written)	What is Relation to Head of the HH ? (codes must be encircled which denote appropriate Relation)	What is Religion? (Codes must be encircled according to the religion practiced)	What is Spoken Language ? (Mother tongue must be specified in code 1 & second Language in Code 2)	What is Citizenship? (Citizenship as to the country must be circled and specified for others)	What is Type of Disability ? (Codes must be encircled which denote appropriate disability)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1		1. Male			1. Head 2. Spouse 3. Son/daughter 4. Dat-in-law 5. Parents 6. Other	1. Hindu 2. Boudha 3. Ishlam 4. Kirat 5. Jain 6. Isai 7. Others	1. Mother Tongue 2. Second Language	1. Nepali 2. Indian 3. Chinese 4. Other	1. Physical disable 2. Blind 3. Deaf 4. Mentally retarded 5. Multiple Disability 6. Not disable
2		1. Male 2. Female			1. Head 2. Spouse 3. Son/daughter 4. Dat-in-law 5. Parents 6. Other	1. Hindu 2. Boudha 3. Ishlam 4. Kirat 5. Jain 6. Isai 7. Others	1. Mother Tongue 2. Second Language	1. Nepali 2. Indian 3. Chinese 4. Other	1. Physical disable 2. Blind 3. Deaf 4. Mentally retarded 5. Multiple Disability 6. Not disable
3		1. Male 2. Female			1. Head 2. Spouse 3. Son/daughter 4. Dat-in-law 5. Parents 6. Other	1. Hindu 2. Boudha 3. Ishlam 4. Kirat 5. Jain 6. Isai 7. Others	1. Mother Tongue 2. Second Language	1. Nepali 2. Indian 3. Chinese 4. Other	1. Physical disable 2. Blind 3. Deaf 4. Mentally retarded 5. Multiple Disability 6. Not disable
4		1. Male 2. Female			1. Head 2. Spouse 3. Son/daughter 4. Dat-in-law 5. Parents 6. Other	1. Hindu 2. Boudha 3. Ishlam 4. Kirat 5. Jain 6. Isai 7. Others	1. Mother Tongue 2. Second Language	1. Nepali 2. Indian 3. Chinese 4. Other	1. Physical disable 2. Blind 3. Deaf 4. Mentally retarded 5. Multiple Disability 6. Not disable
5		1. Male 2. Female			1. Head 2. Spouse 3. Son/daughter 4. Dat-in-law 5. Parents 6. Other	1. Hindu 2. Boudha 3. Ishlam 4. Kirat 5. Jain 6. Isai 7. Others	1. Mother Tongue 2. Second Language	1. Nepali 2. Indian 3. Chinese 4. Other	1. Physical disable 2. Blind 3. Deaf 4. Mentally retarded 5. Multiple Disability 6. Not disable
6		1. Male 2. Female			1. Head 2. Spouse 3. Son/daughter 4. Dat-in-law 5. Parents 6. Other	1. Hindu 2. Boudha 3. Ishlam 4. Kirat 5. Jain 6. Isai 7. Others	1. Mother Tongue 2. Second Language	1. Nepali 2. Indian 3. Chinese 4. Other	1. Physical disable 2. Blind 3. Deaf 4. Mentally retarded 5. Multiple Disability 6. Not disable
7		1. Male 2. Female			1. Head 2. Spouse 3. Son/daughter 4. Dat-in-law 5. Parents 6. Other	1. Hindu 2. Boudha 3. Ishlam 4. Kirat 5. Jain 6. Isai 7. Others	1. Mother Tongue 2. Second Language	1. Nepali 2. Indian 3. Chinese 4. Other	1. Physical disable 2. Blind 3. Deaf 4. Mentally retarded 5. Multiple Disability 6. Not disable

District : _____ V.D.C./Municipality : _____ Ward No. _____ Village/Settlement/Tale : _____ House No. of Form 1 : _____ Household No. : _____ Total Persons : _____ Male : _____ Female : _____

Household Information

1. What is the main source of drinking water for this household? 1. Tap/pipe 2. Well 3. Tubewell 4. Spring water 5. River/Stream 6. Other _____	2. What fuel do you usually use for cooking? 1. Wood 2. Kerosene 3. Oil 4. Biogas 5. Gas/Coal 6. Other _____	3. What fuel do you usually use for lighting? 1. Electricity 2. Kerosene 3. Biogas 4. Other _____	4. What is the type of toilet used by this household (HT)? 1. Flush/Modern 2. Ordinary 3. No Toilet	5. What type of facilities this HH possess? 1. Radio 2. TV 3. Cycle 4. Motor 5. Motorcycle 6. Other vehicle 7. Refrigerator 8. Telephone 9. Nothing mentioned above	6. During the last 12 months, has there any deaths occurred in this HH? 1. Yes 2. No	7. If yes, give the description of deceased persons. Sex Age Date when died Cause of death 1.M 2.F _____ Yr _____ Mnth _____ 2.M 2.F _____ Yr _____ Mnth _____
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Individual Information

S. No.	Full Name of all the Household members (Write all names of the members of HH from form 1 and circle the one code 1 for male and 2 for female)	Age (from form 1)	Where is Place of Birth? (Code must be mentioned, if the place of birth is other dist. or other country the name must be specified)	Only for persons aged 5 yrs. and above		Only for persons aged 10 yrs. and above		Only for persons aged 15 yrs. and above		Only for persons aged 18 yrs. and above		Only for Married Women (15 - 49 yrs. of age)		Questions are asked to persons 10 years of age and above								Only for children below 10 yrs. of age
				What is Duration of stay here? (Completed years must be given, 00 for <2 yrs)	What is main reason for staying in this District?	Where were living 5 yrs. Before?	Can read and write? (If Read Only, Write 2 & if illiterate 3)	Is level of education passed?	Is currently attending school? (For those aged less than 21 yrs and who have not passed class 10)	What is Marital status? (Codes must be enclosed according to the marital status of the person)	What was age at first marriage? (Completed age or the year of the first marriage must be given)	How many children were ever born to _____? (State all children live born by sex)	Have had any live births during the last 12 months?	What work usually doing during the last 12 months?	How many months did work during the last 12 months? (Specify approx. the no. of months spent in each category)	What work usually do? (Occupation) (Describe the actual work done)	Where did do the work? (Name the establishment or the organization where worked)	What was the employment status?	What was the reason for usually not working during the last 12 months?	Which of the following living arrangement does adopt? (Specify one of the appropriate codes for children less than 10 yrs.)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
01	1. Same Dist. - 2. Other Dist. - (1) V.D.C. (2) Municipality 3. Other countries	1. Business/Trade 2. Agriculture 3. Service 4. Study 5. Marriage 6. Others	1. Same Dist. 2. Other Dist. (1) V.D.C. (2) Municipality 3. Other countries	1. Level passed 2. Field of study for above SLIC	1. Yes 2. No	1. Never Married - 2. Once married - 3. Married/multiple spouse 4. Re-married 5. Widow/widower 6. Divorced 7. Separated	1. Yes 2. No	1. Living together 2. Living separately 3. Dead 4. Total	1. Yes 2. No (Sex) (Year) (Month)	1. Yes 2. No (Sex) (Year) (Month)	1. Agriculture 2. Salary/Wage 3. Own Bus. 4. Extended Eco. 5. Job seeker 6. Household work 7. Student 8. No work	1. Work done for (months) 2. Extended Eco. (months) 3. Work seeking (months) 4. No work (months) Total 12 months	1. Employer 2. Employee 3. Own account worker 4. Unpaid family worker	1. Student 2. House work 3. Aged 4. Pension 5. Physically & Mentally Handicapped 6. Sickness or chronic illness 7. House servant 8. Others	1. Mother/Father 2. Mother 3. Father 4. Father & Step Mother 5. Mother & Step Father 6. Other relative 7. House servant 8. Others							
02	1. Same Dist. - 2. Other Dist. - (1) V.D.C. (2) Municipality 3. Other countries	1. Business/Trade 2. Agriculture 3. Service 4. Study 5. Marriage 6. Others	1. Same Dist. 2. Other Dist. (1) V.D.C. (2) Municipality 3. Other countries	1. Level passed 2. Field of study for above SLIC	1. Yes 2. No	1. Never Married - 2. Once married - 3. Married/multiple spouse 4. Re-married 5. Widow/widower 6. Divorced 7. Separated	1. Yes 2. No	1. Living together 2. Living separately 3. Dead 4. Total	1. Yes 2. No (Sex) (Year) (Month)	1. Yes 2. No (Sex) (Year) (Month)	1. Agriculture 2. Salary/Wage 3. Own Bus. 4. Extended Eco. 5. Job seeker 6. Household work 7. Student 8. No work	1. Work done for (months) 2. Extended Eco. (months) 3. Work seeking (months) 4. No work (months) Total 12 months	1. Employer 2. Employee 3. Own account worker 4. Unpaid family worker	1. Student 2. House work 3. Aged 4. Pension 5. Physically & Mentally Handicapped 6. Sickness or chronic illness 7. House servant 8. Others	1. Mother/Father 2. Mother 3. Father 4. Father & Step Mother 5. Mother & Step Father 6. Other relative 7. House servant 8. Others							
03	1. Same Dist. - 2. Other Dist. - (1) V.D.C. (2) Municipality 3. Other countries	1. Business/Trade 2. Agriculture 3. Service 4. Study 5. Marriage 6. Others	1. Same Dist. 2. Other Dist. (1) V.D.C. (2) Municipality 3. Other countries	1. Level passed 2. Field of study for above SLIC	1. Yes 2. No	1. Never Married - 2. Once married - 3. Married/multiple spouse 4. Re-married 5. Widow/widower 6. Divorced 7. Separated	1. Yes 2. No	1. Living together 2. Living separately 3. Dead 4. Total	1. Yes 2. No (Sex) (Year) (Month)	1. Yes 2. No (Sex) (Year) (Month)	1. Agriculture 2. Salary/Wage 3. Own Bus. 4. Extended Eco. 5. Job seeker 6. Household work 7. Student 8. No work	1. Work done for (months) 2. Extended Eco. (months) 3. Work seeking (months) 4. No work (months) Total 12 months	1. Employer 2. Employee 3. Own account worker 4. Unpaid family worker	1. Student 2. House work 3. Aged 4. Pension 5. Physically & Mentally Handicapped 6. Sickness or chronic illness 7. House servant 8. Others	1. Mother/Father 2. Mother 3. Father 4. Father & Step Mother 5. Mother & Step Father 6. Other relative 7. House servant 8. Others							
04	1. Same Dist. - 2. Other Dist. - (1) V.D.C. (2) Municipality 3. Other countries	1. Business/Trade 2. Agriculture 3. Service 4. Study 5. Marriage 6. Others	1. Same Dist. 2. Other Dist. (1) V.D.C. (2) Municipality 3. Other countries	1. Level passed 2. Field of study for above SLIC	1. Yes 2. No	1. Never Married - 2. Once married - 3. Married/multiple spouse 4. Re-married 5. Widow/widower 6. Divorced 7. Separated	1. Yes 2. No	1. Living together 2. Living separately 3. Dead 4. Total	1. Yes 2. No (Sex) (Year) (Month)	1. Yes 2. No (Sex) (Year) (Month)	1. Agriculture 2. Salary/Wage 3. Own Bus. 4. Extended Eco. 5. Job seeker 6. Household work 7. Student 8. No work	1. Work done for (months) 2. Extended Eco. (months) 3. Work seeking (months) 4. No work (months) Total 12 months	1. Employer 2. Employee 3. Own account worker 4. Unpaid family worker	1. Student 2. House work 3. Aged 4. Pension 5. Physically & Mentally Handicapped 6. Sickness or chronic illness 7. House servant 8. Others	1. Mother/Father 2. Mother 3. Father 4. Father & Step Mother 5. Mother & Step Father 6. Other relative 7. House servant 8. Others							
05	1. Same Dist. - 2. Other Dist. - (1) V.D.C. (2) Municipality 3. Other countries	1. Business/Trade 2. Agriculture 3. Service 4. Study 5. Marriage 6. Others	1. Same Dist. 2. Other Dist. (1) V.D.C. (2) Municipality 3. Other countries	1. Level passed 2. Field of study for above SLIC	1. Yes 2. No	1. Never Married - 2. Once married - 3. Married/multiple spouse 4. Re-married 5. Widow/widower 6. Divorced 7. Separated	1. Yes 2. No	1. Living together 2. Living separately 3. Dead 4. Total	1. Yes 2. No (Sex) (Year) (Month)	1. Yes 2. No (Sex) (Year) (Month)	1. Agriculture 2. Salary/Wage 3. Own Bus. 4. Extended Eco. 5. Job seeker 6. Household work 7. Student 8. No work	1. Work done for (months) 2. Extended Eco. (months) 3. Work seeking (months) 4. No work (months) Total 12 months	1. Employer 2. Employee 3. Own account worker 4. Unpaid family worker	1. Student 2. House work 3. Aged 4. Pension 5. Physically & Mentally Handicapped 6. Sickness or chronic illness 7. House servant 8. Others	1. Mother/Father 2. Mother 3. Father 4. Father & Step Mother 5. Mother & Step Father 6. Other relative 7. House servant 8. Others							

