

## **Major Highlights of National Report No. 3-3 of the Final Results**

The National Economic Census 2018 (the NEC2018) was conducted with the reference date set on 14 April 2018. The NEC2018 covered all of fixed and movable establishments in the whole territory of Nepal. With regard to National Reports of the NEC2018, firstly National Report No. 1 series (1-1, 1-2, and 1-3) contains information on establishments and persons engaged by industry, by size of persons engaged, and by province and district. Secondly, National Report No. 2 series (2-1, 2-2, and 2-3) contains information on sales, expenses, and profit and loss by industry, by size of persons engaged, and by province and district. Thirdly, National Report No. 3 series (3-1, 3-2, and 3-3) contains information on salaries and wages by industry, by size of persons engaged, and by province and district. Herein, National Report No. 3-3 by province and district, that is, the ninth release is outlined as follows:

### **1. Total number of entities<sup>1</sup> with paid employees is 219,303 in Nepal.**

There were 219,303 entities with paid employees in Nepal as of 14 April 2018 as the final results of the NEC2018. The number of paid employees was 1,709,101. (Refer to Table 1-2 and 1-3.)

With regard to the definition of terms and the coverage of NEC2018, refer to “Outline, Concepts and Definitions of NEC2018” in this report.

### **2. Kathmandu was the largest district in annual salaries and wages<sup>2</sup> in 2017/18<sup>3</sup>.**

Looking at the annual salaries and wages by district, Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal was the largest district with Rs. 141 billions accounting for 33.4%. Subsequently, Lalitpur where is adjacent to Kathmandu and is located in Kathmandu Valley was 32 billions (7.6%); Morang where is located in south-east industrial area was 21 billions (5.0%); Rupandehi where is the

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<sup>1</sup> *An entity manages its accounting record which includes an account book, an income statement, etc. An entity consists of a single-unit establishment or a head office only. It means branches are excluded.*

<sup>2</sup> *The concept of the annual salaries and wages is close to that of Compensation of Employees (COE) in national accounts.*

<sup>3</sup> *Herein, the year 2017/18 in the western calendar means the year 2074 in Nepal calendar.*

birthplace of Buddha was 18.5 billions (4.38%); Kaski where the second largest city, Pokhara is located was 18.3 billions (4.35%); Sunsari where is adjacent to Morang and is located in south-east industrial area was 17.7 billions (4.21%); and so on. There are big differences between three districts in Kathmandu Valley and other districts. This is because many head offices and entities with paid employees are located in Kathmandu Valley. All financial statements are managed by head office. Therefore, for example, even if big factories are being operated in Morang, their financial data are counted in Kathmandu if their head offices are located in Kathmandu. Therefore, three districts in Kathmandu Valley, namely, the sum of Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and Bhaktapur accounted for 44.4%, that is, more than 40% of the whole Nepal; and three districts in south-east industrial area, namely, the sum of Jhapa, Morang, and Sunsari accounted for 12.2%.

Meanwhile, Rukum East was the smallest district with Rs. 100 millions accounting for 0.02%. Subsequently, Manang where is adjacent to Annapurna Massif was 103 millions (0.02%); Rasuwa was 173 millions (0.04%); and so on. These three districts are basically agricultural, hilly, or mountainous area. (Refer to Table 1-1.)

Looking at the annual salaries and wages per entity by district, Lalitpur where many large-scale entities are located was the largest with Rs. 4.0 millions. Subsequently, Kathmandu was 3.6 millions; Bhaktapur where is adjacent to Kathmandu and is located in Kathmandu Valley was 2.70 millions; Morang was 2.68 millions; Bara where is one of industrial districts was 2.43 millions; Sunsari was 2.40 millions; and so on.

Meanwhile, Bhojpur was the smallest with Rs. 500 thousands. Subsequently, Mahottari was 525 thousands; Manang was 604 thousands; and so on. These three districts are basically agricultural, hilly, terai, or mountainous area. (Refer to Table 1-2.)

Looking at the annual salaries and wages per paid employee by district, Lalitpur was the largest with Rs. 350 thousands. Subsequently, Morang was 330 thousands; Kaski was 310 thousands; Kathmandu was 305.7 thousands; Sunsari was 305.4 thousands; and so on.

Meanwhile, Lamjung whose capital city of Besisahar is the starting point of the Annapurna Circuit trekking route and a hub of hydroelectric project was the smallest with Rs. 75 thousands. Subsequently, Rukum East was 100

thousands; Baitadi was 104 thousands; Jajarkot was 108 thousands; Khotang was 110 thousands; and so on. These five districts are basically agricultural or hilly area. (Refer to Table 1-3.)

**3. For annual salaries and wages ratio to sales<sup>4</sup>, Rukum East was highest with over 40%.**

Looking at the annual salaries and wages ratio to sales by district, Rukum East was the highest with 40.01%. Subsequently, Jumla was 39.93%; Jajarkot was 38.56%; Baitadi was 37.92%; and so on. In these four districts, each annual profit and loss was relatively lower.

Meanwhile, Mustang, central mountain district was the lowest with 6.8%. Subsequently, Sankhuwasabha, eastern mountain district was 8.1%; Sarlahi was 9.2%; and so on. (Refer to Table 1-1.)

**4. Kathmandu was the largest district in female manager's (entities managed by female manager) annual salaries and wages per paid employee.**

Looking at female manager's annual salaries and wages per paid employee by district, Kathmandu was the largest with Rs. 344 thousands. Subsequently, Jhapa where is adjacent to Morang and is located in south-east industrial area was 288 thousands; Dang where is located in the Inner Terai Valleys was 274 thousands; Mugu where the biggest lake in Nepal, that is, Rara Lake is located was 267 thousands, but this is probably due to the small number of paid employees: 897 only; Kaski was 239 thousands; and so on.

Meanwhile, Baitadi was the smallest with Rs. 58 thousands. Subsequently, Nawalparasi West was 69 thousands; Bajura was 78 thousands; and so on. These three districts are basically agricultural, hilly, or terai area. (Refer to Table 5-3.)

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<sup>4</sup> *Annual salaries and wages ratio to sales = annual salaries and wages / annual sales \**  
100

**5. For Manufacturing Section, Kathmandu was the largest district in annual salaries and wages.**

Looking at the annual salaries and wages in Manufacturing Section by district, Kathmandu was the largest district with Rs. 10.9 billions accounting for 12.7%. Subsequently, Morang was 10.2 billions (11.9%); Sunsari was 8.7 billions (10.2%); Rupandehi was 6.5 billions (7.6%); Bhaktapur was 5.6 billions (6.6%); and so on.

Meanwhile, Manang was the smallest district with Rs. zero million accounting for 0.0%. Subsequently, Dolpa was 0.3 millions (0.0%); Rukum East was 1.8 millions (0.002%); Mugu was 2.9 millions (0.003%); Bajura was 3.2 millions (0.004%); and so on. These five districts are basically agricultural, hilly, or mountainous area. (Refer to Table 21.)

*Note: In Major Highlights, some proportions are calculated from respective reference table.*