

## **Major Highlights of National Report No. 1-3**

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. National Report No. 1-1 by industry of the NEC2018 were released on 1 July 2019, and No. 1-2 by size of persons engaged were released on 1 September 2019. Subsequently, No. 1-3 of the third release is outlined as follows:

### **1. Total number of establishments is 923,356 in Nepal.**

There were 923,356 establishments in Nepal as of 14 April 2018 as the final results of the NEC2018. The number of persons engaged in these establishments was 3,228,457. (Refer to Table 1-1 and 2-1.)

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

### **2. Ratio of female persons engaged was 37.7% in Nepal.**

The highest district in terms of the ratio of female persons engaged was Okhaldhunga with 53.3%, and Rolpa was second with 51.0%. These two districts were over 50%, followed by Mugu (49.4), Solukhumbu (49.3), and Myagdi (49.0). Some districts in both Province 1 and Gandaki Province showed a higher ratio. (Refer to Table 2-15.)

In Okhaldhunga, there were many persons engaged in “Silviculture and other forestry activities”, “Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating”, and “Other monetary intermediation” such as banks and postal giros.

Meanwhile, the lowest district was Parsa with 18.5%, followed by Bara (21.4), Rautahat (22.2), Dhanusa (23.4), and Mahottari (23.9). These five districts are all located in Province 2. (Refer to Table 2-15.)

In Parsa, there were many persons engaged in “Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating”, “Restaurants and mobile food service activities” , and Hospital activities.

### **3. Ratio of female managers was 29.6% in Nepal.**

The highest district in terms of the ratio of female managers was Mustang with 48.0%, followed by Myagdi (44.2), Gorkha (42.2), Mugu (41.9), and Nawalparasi East (41.6). Some districts in Gandaki Province showed a higher ratio. (Refer to Table 1-2-1.)

In Mustang, there were many persons engaged in “Short term accommodation activities”, “Construction of roads and railways”, and “Restaurants and mobile food service activities”.

Meanwhile, the lowest district was Parsa with 7.9%, followed by Baitadi (10.0), Rautahat (10.5), Bara (10.7), and Dhanusa (12.6). In general, the districts in both Province 2 and Sudurpashchim Province showed a lower ratio. (Refer to Table 1-2-1.)

In Bara, there were many persons engaged in “Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating”, “Manufacture of clay building materials” and “Casting of iron and steel” .

### **4. Ratio of female owners was 15.2% in Nepal.**

The highest district in terms of the ratio of female owners was Myagdi with 47.0%. Followed by Terhathum (43.9), Ilam (43.2), Dhankuta (43.1), and Gorkha (42.4). Some districts in both Gandaki Province and Province 1 showed a higher ratio. (Refer to Table 1-2-2.)

In Myagdi, there were many persons engaged in “Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating”, and “Silviculture and other forestry activities”.

Meanwhile, the lowest district was Baitadi with 6.4%, followed by Parsa (8.2), Rautahat (11.6), Dadeldhura (12.1), and Bara (12.3). The districts in both Sudurpashchim Province and Province 2 showed a lower ratio. (Refer to Table 1-2-2.)

In Baitadi, there were many persons engaged in “Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating”.

**5. Ratio of establishment managed by younger managers (under 40 years old) was 54.0% in Nepal.**

The highest district in terms of the ratio of establishment managed by younger managers to the total number of persons engaged was Rukum West with 68.6%, followed by Rukum East (65.5), Mugu (64.9), Jajarkot (63.9), and Salyan (63.8). These five districts are located in Karnali Province or Province 5. (Refer to Table 1-3-1.)

In Rukum West and Rukum East, there were many persons engaged in “Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating”.

Meanwhile, the lowest district was Manang with 41.7%, followed by Ramechhap (43.2), Saptari (43.5), Syangja (45.2), and Gulmi (45.6). Some districts in Gandaki Province showed a lower ratio. (Refer to Table 1-3-1.)

In Manang, there were many persons engaged in “Short term accommodation activities”.

**6. Ratio of younger owners (under 40 years old) was 54.5% in Nepal.**

The highest district in terms of the ratio of younger owners to the total number of persons engaged was Rukum West with 70.5%, followed by Rukum East (69.8), Jajarkot (69.5), Rolpa (66.3), and Salyan (64.2). These five districts are located in Karnali Province or Province 5. (Refer to Table 1-3-2.)

In Jajarkot, there were many persons engaged in “Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating”.

Meanwhile, the lowest district was Manang with 41.1%, followed by Mustang (43.2), Saptari (45.4), Syangja (46.6), and Gulmi (48.1). Some districts in Gandaki Province showed a lower ratio. (Refer to Table 1-3-2.)

In Saptari, there were many persons engaged in “Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating”, “Manufacture of

clay building materials”, and “Restaurants and mobile food service activities” .

## **7. Ratio of persons engaged in Manufacturing Section was 15.8% in Nepal.**

The highest district in terms of the ratio of persons engaged in Manufacturing Section to the total number of persons engaged was Bara with 33.5%, followed by Kapilbastu (30.7), Morang (28.5), Bhaktapur (28.2), and Rautahat (27.8). Some districts in Province 2 showed relatively a higher ratio. (Refer to Table 4.)

In Kapilbastu, there were many persons engaged in “Manufacture of clay building materials”, “Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating”, and “Restaurants and mobile food service activities” .

Meanwhile, the lowest district was Manang with 0.9%, followed by Dolpa (1.6), Solukhumbu (3.2), Mugu (3.4), and Okhaldhunga (3.6). Some districts in Kalnali Province and Province 1 showed a lower ratio. (Refer to Table 4.)

In Dolpa, there were many persons engaged in “Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating”, “Short term accommodation activities”, and “Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers” .

## **8. Number of persons engaged in Information and Communication Section was about 40,000 in Nepal.**

Looking at the number of persons engaged in Information and Communication Section by district, Kathmandu was the largest with 17,895 persons accounting for 45.0%., followed by Lalitpur 5,259 (13.2%), Kaski 1,274 (3.2%), Jhapa 1,206 (3.0%), and Morang 954 (2.4%). These districts have a metropolitan city each except Jhapa. (Refer to Table 4.)

Meanwhile, Rukum East was the smallest with 2 persons accounting for 0.01%. Followed by Manang 5 (0.01%), Mustang 6 (0.02%), Dolpa 10 (0.03%), and Rasuwa 16 (0.04%). (Refer to Table 4.)

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